

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		9354	
GEF Agency project ID		CO-T1423	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-6	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		Inter-American Development Bank	
Project name		Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Program: Public lighting replacement of low-efficiency VSAP bulbs with high-efficiency LEDs in Colombia	
Country/Countries		Colombia	
Region		Latin America & Caribbean	
Focal area		Climate Change	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		CCM-1	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A (FINDETER)	
NGOs/CBOs involvement			
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		3/10/2016	
Effectiveness date / project start date		10/13/2016	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		11/13/2019	
Actual date of project completion		11/1/2021	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0	0
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		1.143	0.542
Co-financing	IA own		
	Government	25.850	0.382
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		
	Other		
Total GEF funding		1.143	0.542
Total Co-financing		25.850	0.382
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		26.993	0.924
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		5/24/2021	
Author of TE		Julio Guzmán	
TER completion date		12/17/2022	

¹ Defined as all micro, small, and medium-scale profit-oriented entities, including individuals and informal entities, that earn income through the sale of goods and services rather than a salary. ([GEF IEO 2022](#))

TER prepared by	Ines Freier
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)	Jeneen R. Garcia and Ritu Kanotra

Access the form to summarize key project features here: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

2. Summary of Project Ratings

Criteria	Final PIR	IA Terminal Evaluation	IA Evaluation Office Review	GEF IEO Review
Project Outcomes	MU	Moderately Satisfactory		MU
Sustainability of Outcomes		Probable		MU
M&E Design		Not rated		MS
M&E Implementation		Not rated		MU
Quality of Implementation		Not rated		MU
Quality of Execution		Not rated		MU
Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report				MU

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The proposed project aimed to support the design of a 4-pronged strategy to reduce technical barriers and information gaps, as well as real or perceived risks that have impeded the success of Energy efficiency public lighting projects, more specifically in EE Street lighting investment projects. It aimed to reduce GHG emissions of at least 11,521 tons of CO₂eq per year or energy savings of 30,804 MWh. (Prodoc p.1)

3.2 Development Objectives of the project: none

3.3 Were there any **changes** in the Global Environmental Objectives, Development Objectives, or project activities during implementation? What are the reasons given for the change(s)?

The project increased the funds for Component 4 (USD 62,479), as a result of the transfer of Component 1 “Technical Assistance and Legal Mechanisms” into Component 4 “Communications and Capacity Development” due to savings in the contracting of Consultancy 1. The intention of FINDETER – the implementing agency - at the time was to strengthen this component in order to increase the promotion and dissemination of the program, with the object of achieving better results.

Component 1: Increased (USD 306,630) with additional resources from:

- Component 3 – Consultancies 4: USD 116,678 (It was decided to reduce C3, since at the time the IDB team was informed that no tool and/or software was going to be developed since FINDETER developed their own for the validation, follow-up, and monitoring of the program)
- Component 2 – Financial Mechanisms USD 107,050 (Due to delays, it was difficult to achieve the implementation proposed in the design for component 2).
- Component 4 – Consultancy 5 USD 30,339 (It was decided to reduce the promotion and dissemination in order to obtain more results for consultancy 3 (Stage II) pilots); furthermore, a transfer of \$2,563 was made due to human error in the calculation of the monetization rate of the contract, corresponding to Consultancy 1, which had been reported in the previous reclassification.

Component 2: Reduced (USD 140,597.7), by transferring resources to Components 1 and 4, as well as to the Program Management, as shown below:

- Component 1: Transfer of USD 107,050 to Consultancy 3 (to increase pilots)
- Program Management Component: Transfer of USD 24,758.5
- Component 4: Transfer of USD 8,789.2 to finance part of the Ruta del Sol Event (Event intended to disseminate the program with municipal mayors, in order to increase the pilots to be contracted during the extension).

Component 3: Reduced (USD 166,678), as a result of the transfer of resources to component 1

Component 4: Reduced (USD 24,112) as a result of movements between component 1 and component 2, which we explained above.

Management Component: Increased (USD 24,758.5) with the transfer of part of component 2 – Financial Mechanisms (TE p. 58)

3.4 Briefly summarize project's theory of change – describe the inputs and causal relationships through which the project will achieve its long-term impacts, key links, and key assumptions.

The GEF funds are used to set up a credit line and subsidize interest rates of FINDETER as a second tier bank for financial institutions / local banks. Those local banks borrow funds at subsidized rate from FINDETER and set up credit lines for loans to Colombian Municipalities. The project also supports technical advice to the municipalities on how to install energy saving public lighting- (activities). The beneficiaries – selected Colombian Municipalities - use the funds to shift lighting in public areas to LED (project outcome) which saves energy (intermediate outcome) and contributes to climate change mitigation (reduction of emission from electric energy production from coal)

Assumptions are that municipalities are willing to use loans to invest into public lighting by LED (energy saving devices).

4. GEF IEO assessment of Outcomes and Sustainability

Please refer to the GEF Terminal Evaluation Review Guidelines for detail on the criteria for ratings.

The outcome ratings (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and overall outcome rating) are on a six-point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory. The sustainability rating is on a four-point scale: Likely to Unlikely.

Please justify the ratings in the space below each box.

4.1 Relevance and Coherence	MS
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The project contributes to GEF 6 CCM objective-1 Outcome A. Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration and Outcome C. Financial mechanisms to support GHG reductions are demonstrated and operationalized (Prodoc p. 1)

The project contributes to the national climate change policy in Colombia. The second national communication of Colombia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

indicates the Energy Sector as one of the priority sectors in Colombia. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2014-2018, Law 1753 of 2015, established in article 191 a new legal framework on public lighting services, modifying the nature of the levy from a tax into a specific contribution, which aimed to ensure that the provision of this service had fiscal sustainability. Similarly, the new legal framework intended to promote the expansion through the modernization of public lighting system in the municipalities of the country. (TE p. 19). It is not stated in the Prodoc and the TE if Colombia joined the GEF-UNEP enlighten initiative which provides technical advice to countries on how to create a legal environment for switching to more efficient lighting including lighting in public places and how to create demand for the transition. Members of the initiative from South America were Chile and Peru so that knowledge is available in the region such as the methodological guidance for efficient lighting tool kit.

The project is in line with the mandate of the Inter-American Development Bank to achieve development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way. (IADB website)

The TE does not provide an analysis if the project design is suited to achieve the environmental objective. (TE p. 16). This is why the validation assesses the project design. The project design is not suited to achieve the project objective because a credit line is not well suited to provide incentives to shift of technologies in municipalities. The justification of the project design was to contribute to the national goal of reducing electricity consumption. In 2014 the Financiera del Desarrollo (FINDETER), a government backed national development bank, launched a special financing line to finance investments in energy efficiency (EE) in street lighting. At the same time, FINDETER as a second tier bank would lend to local financial institutions (LFIs), which would use these resources to finance loans to final beneficiaries. However, in spite of a very interesting investment opportunity for municipalities and investors, with associated benefits, even though the credit line was launched, it was still not utilized effectively. It was found that Light emitting diodes (LED) lamps have a high potential to reduce energy consumption, increase the quality of street lighting, and given their lifetime, also reduce operating expenses. The initial capital expense costs of LED technologies are, however, still very high, requiring long term payback periods – particularly as the LED technology is in most cases imported. This is why the existing credit line was not used. The GEF project was set up to provided additional financing (subsidized interest rates) to commercial local banks and to provide technical support to municipalities to set up energy efficient public lighting schemes. This is why the support of the IADB was sought to support the establishment of the credit line with subsidized interest rates and related technical support to municipalities. (Prodoc p. 4)

Moreover, a second tier bank lacks the direct relationship to municipalities to establish respective energy saving projects. It was planned to put the reports as results of the project on a website to guide municipalities to implement such energy saving public investments. In the Prodoc, it was not foreseen that consultants work directly with municipalities developing a methodology including business case for pilot projects.

The theory of change which is reflected in the project design does not answer the question how the generated knowledge products would reach the municipalities and how the municipalities would apply the knowledge to establish the public lighting structures.

4.2 Effectiveness	MU
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The effectiveness of the project is rated as ‘moderately unsatisfactory’. The project achieved a transformational change in beneficiaries, as well as in involved institutions and partners, in addition to the development of an EEAP project structuring methodology for local and regional governments. However, the intended final impact of the project was to finance the replacement of more efficient LED lamps leading to energy savings of 30,804 MWh, which was not achieved as the expected credit line could not be deployed during the execution of the project.

Component 1 – Under this component, the project supported preparation of technical documents on street lightening (100% achieved); facilitated legal advising of projects to make them viable and sustainable and developed a document in Energy Efficient criteria for selection and contracting LED technology for street lightening (100% achieved). In 2020, during the extension phase, the project provided advice to five municipalities developing a document on how to implement energy efficient public lighting in those municipalities, including a map for potential areas with public lighting.

Component 2 – The expected output of the planned credit line with subsidized interest rates could not be established and reason for the same was not clearly stated in the available documents. However, a concept for a credit line was developed. But the output related to implementation of project with financial and non-financial mechanisms could not be established.

Component 3 – The main output under this component was partially delivered. The methodology for monitoring energy efficiency projects was developed but it was neither tested nor used.

Component 4 – Various outputs achieved under this component included setting up of a communication strategy for communication of LED public lighting project; 11 events (as against target of 1) with 400 attendees from different interest groups were organized including interviews and publications in the media and on social networks (PIR 2021 p. 8).

4.3 Efficiency	U
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The efficiency of the project is rated as unsatisfactory due to the delays in project execution which led to activities in the extension phase of the project, which fell in the first wave of COVID-19. Cost -Benefit Ratio is low because mainly concepts and awareness raising events were delivered which were quite expensive given the short duration of the assignments. The overall project costs were reduced from planned 26.99 Mio US\$ to 0.9 Mio US\$.

FINDETER as the executing agency lost funds because it had to retransfer unspent funds to IADB after the end of the project. FINDETER had no opportunities to receive the funds in US\$ but only in Colombian Peso. The total implemented amount was US\$ 600,967 which was 52% of the total amount of the disbursements. US\$ 542,962 were returned to IADB. As the exchange rate of the Colombian Peso fell between the date when the funds were received and the date the funds were returned, FINDETER faced financial losses due to the project. (TE p.3-4)

4.4 Outcome	MU
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The overall outcome is rated as moderately unsatisfactory due to relevance (design issues highlighted under section 4.1), unachieved results and low efficiency of the project.

Some positive outcomes under the project include: Three studies on how to implement public lighting in three municipalities were published. They generated awareness regarding the importance of this matter at a local, regional, and national levels, both in terms of municipalities, mayor offices, as well as at the level of FINDETER and some institutional stakeholders and the public in general. The awareness was raised regarding the opportunity to reduce the costs of public lighting, which reduces the payment by taxpayers or using the savings of funds for other public investment projects which will increase the wellbeing of the population. (TE p. 34).

4.5 Sustainability	MU
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The sustainability of the project results is rated as moderately unlikely because the municipalities lack the capacities to implement the developed plans. Socio-political risks are high. The institutional and financial risk from the limited financial and implementation capacities of the municipalities is high to sustain the project results. However, the awareness of other stakeholders was raised regarding the opportunities of saving energy in public lighting which is not affected by any risks. Moreover, FINDETER is equipped with specific tools to promote and support EEAP projects in future, as well as to assess their impact on the society.

5. Processes and factors affecting attainment of project outcomes

Before describing the factors, you may choose to summarize reported outcomes and sustainability here: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

5.1 Co-financing. To what extent was the reported co-financing essential to the achievement of GEF objectives? If there was a difference in the level of expected co-financing and actual co-financing, what were the reasons for it? Did the extent of materialization of co-financing affect project's outcomes and/or sustainability? If so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?

Co-financing was essential to deliver the project results. As co-financing in form of the credit line could not materialize which was already shown, the project failed. As per the TE, the credit line could not materialize due to delays in the project implementation, limited time remaining after the extension of the project and lockdown due to COVID.

5.2 Project extensions and/or delays. If there were delays in project implementation and completion, then what were the reasons for it? Did the delay affect the project's outcomes and/or sustainability? If so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?

The reasons for project delays were internal bureaucracy in the executing agency which hampered recruitment of consultants and delivery of results and the opening of the credit line. In addition, COVID-19 further paralyzed all the field work in some municipalities for almost six months, which was resumed with some limitations by the end of the project.

5.3 Stakeholder ownership. Assess the extent to which stakeholder ownership has affected project outcomes and sustainability. Describe the ways in which it affected outcomes and sustainability, highlighting the causal links.

Stakeholder ownership was not assessed in the TE, only stakeholders were listed. Stakeholders like municipalities were not consulted during project preparation (TE p. 12)

5.4 Other factors: In case the terminal evaluation discusses other key factors that affected project outcomes, discuss those factors and outline how they affected outcomes, whether positively or negatively. Include factors that may have led to unintended outcomes.

Not discussed

6. Assessment of project's Monitoring and Evaluation system

Ratings are assessed on a six point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

6.1 M&E Design at entry	MS
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The M& E design at entry is rated as 'moderately satisfactory' because it did not comply with the minimum requirements of the GEF like a costed M& E plan. The log frame did not contain indicators. The envisaged impact in terms of employment is not credible (Prodoc p. 9)

The design of the Project included components and products matrix, and a general results indicators matrix. It was established that FINDETER would submit the following reports to IDB: (i) progress reports every six months, within sixty (60) days, counted from the end of the six- year period; and (iii) a final report within six months after the conclusion of the last activity of the project carried out. The content of the reports would be jointly agreed between the Bank and FINDETER. The executor would also deliver the project's financial statements within 90 days after the date established for the latest disbursement, which would be audited by a selected independent auditing firm (IDB 2016). (TE p. 23)

6.2 M&E Implementation	MU
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The monitoring and evaluation is rated as 'moderately unsatisfactory' due to its failures to provide information for management decisions and use in adaptive management.

The project employed the following instruments to monitor and evaluate its activities and results.

- Results matrix and risk matrix that used to be updated approximately every six months.
- Technical cooperation Monitoring (TCM): which gathers progress-related information in the project's products and results every six months.
- Procurement Plan (PA): updated at least every 6 months, providing administrative monitoring of the project's goods and services.

The instruments described were employed by the project, which enabled monitoring its activities, financial implementation, and acquisitions, among other aspects. Nevertheless, it is worth highlighting that after two years of execution, as of October 2019, the project displayed very little progress (16%) and the instruments described above did not serve as basis for early decision-making activities that would improve its performance.

It is worth clarifying that this project did not have an operations manual, which according to the interviews conducted, is uncommon for this type of project with financial institutions.

With respect to the audits, two were conducted, generating the recommendation to establish “procedures to ensure compliance with acquired commitments, monitoring and controlling the implementation of resources, as well as operating activities, in order to fulfill the objectives under the agreement”. (TE p. 23)

7. Assessment of project implementation and execution

Quality of Implementation rating is based on the assessment of the performance of GEF Agency(s). Quality of Execution rating is based on performance of the executing agency(s). In both instances, the focus is upon factors that are largely within the control of the respective implementing and executing agency(s). A six-point rating scale is used (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory), or Unable to Assess.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

7.1 Quality of Project Implementation	MU
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The TE does not rate ‘quality of project implementation’. Quality of project implementation is rated as moderately unsatisfactory due to the insufficient project design, the failure of supporting project execution and the failures in funds management (TER p. 25 ; PIR 2021 p. 6).

The failures in project design have already been described in the sections on relevance and M&E. In addition, the design of the project did not clearly specify in the agreement what part of the GEF funding was going to be employed to subsidize the interest rate of the credit line that FINDETER would launch; therefore, this could not be carried out. (TE p. 40). Supervision of project activities did not meet expectations because the project did not implement any substantial activities during the project term due to delays. (PIR 2021 p. 6). At the same time, IADB’s team held weekly meetings with executing and sub-executing agencies to improve the coordination, monitoring and particularly, be aware of potential causes of delay and be able to solve them on time. The executing agency faced losses when returning unused funds to IADB due to the devaluation of the Colombian Peso (PIR 2021, p 6), which could have been avoided through a better coordination with the Bank (PIR 2021 p.6)

The TE does not rate quality of project execution. But this TER assesses the quality of project execution as ‘moderately unsatisfactory’ due to the limited delivery of outputs. The executing agency was supposed to deliver all outputs of the project like contracting of consultants. The TE does not provide a clear account why the delivery of outputs did not happen and no rating of project execution. However, the TE notes that change in the political context led to changes in the management of FINDETER, which further generated review of the internal contracting procedures, delaying the project activities, for which the project officials cannot be held responsible. The TE does not report on adherence to GEF standards for reporting and use of funds. (TE p. 25) As the TE notes, the project did not have an operations manual, which was essential for this type of project involving financial institutions.

8. Lessons and recommendations

8.1 Briefly describe the key lessons, good practices, or approaches mentioned in the terminal evaluation report, including how they could have application for other GEF projects. Lessons must be based on project experience.

The lessons learnt of the TE mainly reflect that GEF guidelines for project preparation should have been implemented (TE p. 40).

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

- The design of the project should include consultation with key stakeholders, especially those that are ultimately responsible for implementing pro- posed activities, in this case, mayor offices and governor offices
- A team must be defined in order to create an executing unit, responsible for carrying out the activities of the project with a clear scheme of co- operation with the various units within the organization, and with a clearly defined planning scheme employing goals, persons in charge, and delivery times.
- It is necessary for the executing agency to revise and streamline its administrative procedures, tracking the various procurement processes and their duration, in order to identify “bottlenecks” and seek solutions that obey the needs of the technical component of the project, or seek an alternative for its implementation, for instance, direct execution by the IDB.
- Energy efficiency projects are profitable by themselves; therefore, local governments require awareness, technical assistance, accompaniment, and a special credit line for their development.
- It is imperative to develop a higher number of Energy efficiency projects that carry out a cost-benefit study/analysis in terms of their implementation.
- Conduct Mid-term Revision
- The products obtained with the project must serve as input for other organizations/institutions seeking sustainable development and the provision of energy efficiency services. (TE p. 46)

9. Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report

Before rating the quality of the terminal evaluation, click here to summarize your observations on the sub-criteria: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

A six-point rating scale is used for each sub-criteria and overall rating of the terminal evaluation report (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory)

Criteria/indicators of terminal evaluation quality	GEF IEO COMMENTS	Rating
1. Timeliness: terminal evaluation report was carried out and submitted on time?	yes	S
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	yes, does not contain GEF environmental objective	MS
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	Not part of IADB evaluation procedures	MU
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	No, repeats log frame, no assumptions	MU
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Provides information on who was interviewed	MU
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Provides information about the failure of the project but does not explain well why the credit line was not established, overview about output and outcome delivery difficult to read and understand	MS
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	Takes interest of municipalities as implementation capacities	MU
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	no	U
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	<i>Partly, does not provide full account of use of GEF fund</i>	MS

10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	No assessment of the performance, PIR provides more information	MU
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	Safeguards were not applicable according to IADB, no information about gender	MU
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	Partly	MS
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Most of the ratings requested by GEF are not given, ratings are based on IABD ratings , evidence is credible for the ratings given but last PIR provides more information than TE	MU
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report is difficult to understand in most parts as the logic is often not complete or elaborated in sufficient detail.	U
Overall quality of the report		MU

10. Note any additional sources of information used in the preparation of the terminal evaluation report (excluding PIRs, TEs, and PADs).

<https://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/overview> (17th December 2022)

<http://www.enlighten-initiative.org> (17th December 2022)

ANNEX 1. GEF IEO THEORY OF CHANGE FRAMEWORK

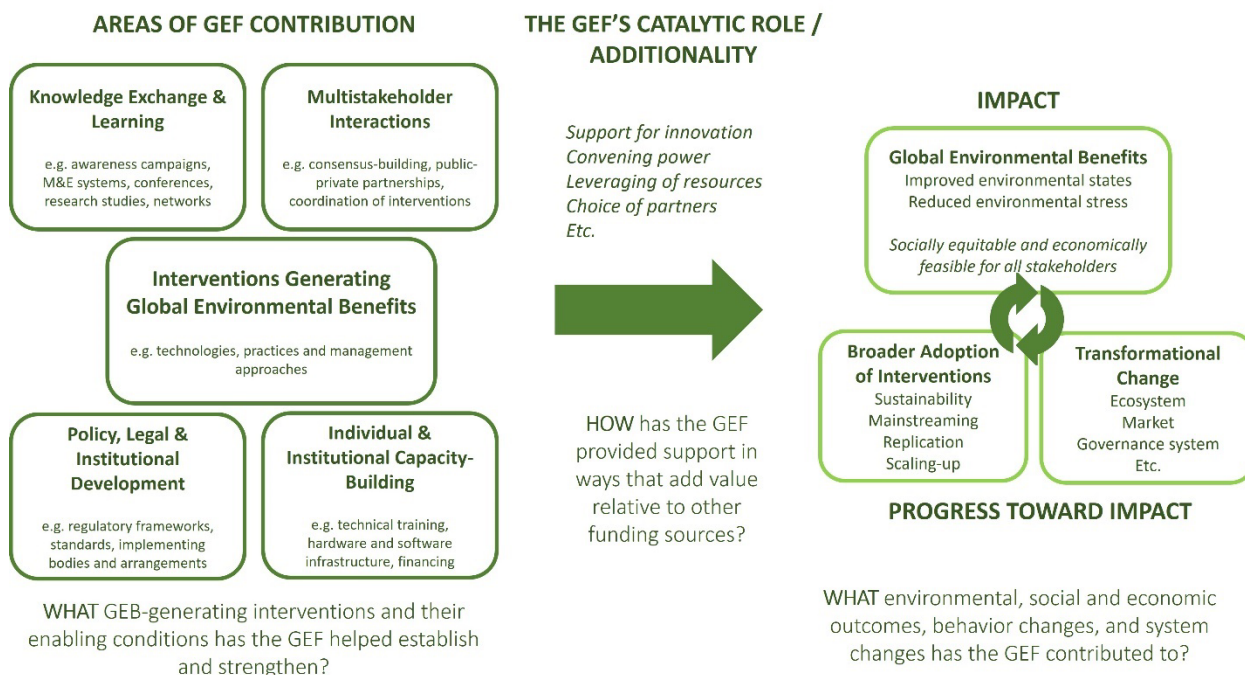


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

The general framework for the GEF's theory of change (figure 1) draws on the large amount of evaluative evidence on outcomes and impact gathered over the years by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. The framework diagram has been updated to reflect the IEO's learning since OPSS5 (GEF IEO 2014, p. 47-50) about how the GEF achieves impact, as well as the evolution of the GEF's programming toward more integrated systems-focused and scaled-up initiatives.

The framework outlines the three main areas that the IEO assesses in its evaluations: a) the GEF's contributions in establishing and strengthening both the interventions that directly generate global environmental benefits, and the enabling conditions that allow these interventions to be implemented and adopted by stakeholders, b) the GEF's catalytic role or additionality in the way that the GEF provides support within the context of other funding sources and partners, and c) the environmental, social and economic outcomes that the GEF has contributed to, and the behavior and system changes that generate these outcomes during and beyond the period of GEF support.

The circular arrow between impact and progress toward impact, as before, indicates how bringing about positive environmental change is an iterative process that involves behavior change (in the form of a broader group of stakeholders adopting interventions) and/or systems change (which is a key characteristic of transformational change). These three areas of change can take place in any sequence or simultaneously in a positively reinforcing cycle, and are therefore assessed by the GEF IEO as indicators of impact.

Assessing the GEF's progress toward achieving impact allows the IEO to determine the extent to which GEF support contributes to a trajectory of large-scale, systemic change, especially in areas where changes in the environment can only be measured over longer time horizons. The updated diagram in particular expands the assessment of progress towards impact to include transformational change, which specifically takes place at the system level, and not necessarily over a long time period.

The updated diagram also more explicitly identifies the link between the GEF's mandate of generating global environmental benefits, and the GEF's safeguards to ensure that positive environmental outcomes also enhance or at the very least do not take away from the social and economic well-being of the people who depend on the environment. Thus the IEO assesses impact not only in terms of environmental outcomes, but also in terms of the synergies and trade-offs with the social and economic contexts in which these outcomes are achieved.

ANNEX 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Intervention	Any programmatic approach, full-sized project, medium-sized project, or enabling activity financed from any GEF-managed trust fund, as well as regional and national outreach activities. In the context of post-completion evaluation, an intervention may consist of a single project, or multiple projects (i.e. phased or parallel) with explicitly linked objectives contributing to the same specific impacts within the same specific geographical area and sector. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Activity (of an intervention)	An action undertaken over the duration of an intervention that contributes to the achievement of the intervention's objectives, i.e. an intervention is implemented through a set of activities. E.g. training, (support to) policy development, (implementation of) management approach.
Outcome	An intended or achieved short- or medium-term effect of a project or program's outputs. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Impact	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project or program, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Environmental outcomes	Changes in environmental indicators that could take the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress reduction: reduction or prevention of threats to the environment, especially those caused by human behavior (local communities, societies, economies) • Environmental state: biological, physical changes in the state of the environment http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Social and economic outcomes	Changes in indicators affecting human well-being at the individual or higher scales, e.g. income or access to capital, food security, health, safety, education, cooperation/ conflict resolution, and equity in distribution/ access to benefits, especially among marginalized groups.
Synergies	Multiple benefits achieved in more than one focal area as a result of a <i>single intervention</i> , or benefits achieved from the interaction of outcomes from at least two separate interventions in addition to those achieved, had the interventions been done independently.

	http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Trade-offs	A reduction in one benefit in the process of maximizing or increasing another benefit. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Broader adoption	The adoption of GEF-supported interventions by governments and other stakeholders beyond the original scope and funding of a GEF-supported intervention. This may take place through sustaining, replication, mainstreaming, and scaling-up of an intervention and/or its enabling conditions (see definitions below). http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Sustainability	The continuation/ likely continuation of positive effects from the intervention after it has come to an end, and its potential for scale-up and/or replication; interventions need to be environmentally as well as institutionally, financially, politically, culturally and socially sustainable. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Replication	When a GEF intervention is reproduced at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in different geographical areas or regions. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Mainstreaming	When information, lessons, or specific aspects of a GEF initiative are incorporated into a broader stakeholder initiative. This may occur not only through governments but also in development organizations and other sectors. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Scaling-up	Increasing the magnitude of global environment benefits (GEBs), and/or expanding the geographical and sectoral areas where they are generated to cover a defined ecological, economic, or governance unit. May occur through replication, mainstreaming, and linking. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019
Transformational change	Deep, systemic, and sustainable change with large-scale impact in an area of major environmental concern. Defined by four criteria: relevance, depth of change, scale of change, and sustainability. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017
Additionality	a) Changes in the attainment of direct project outcomes at project completion that can be attributed to GEF's interventions; these can be reflected in an acceleration of the adoption of reforms, the enhancement of outcomes, or the reduction of risks and greater viability of project interventions. b) Spill-over effects beyond project outcomes that may result from systemic reforms, capacity development, and socio-economic changes. c) Clearly articulated pathways to achieve broadening of the impact beyond project completion that can be associated with GEF interventions. https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf