

# Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

## 1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		9923	
GEF Agency project ID			
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-6	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		Conservation International	
Project name		Building and strengthening Liberia's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Climate Agreement	
Country/Countries		Liberia	
Region		Africa	
Focal area		Climate Change	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		CC-M	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Liberia, Conservation International Liberia	
NGOs/CBOs involvement		Conservation International Liberia Lead executing agency; secondary executing agency; one of the beneficiaries; through consultation]	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) <sup>1</sup>			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		10/28/2018	
Effectiveness date / project start date		1/18/2019	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		1/31/2021	
Actual date of project completion		7/31/2022	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.050	0.050
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		1.344	1.102
Co-financing	IA own	0.100	0.159
	Government	1.500	1.500
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		
Other			
Total GEF funding		1.394	1.394
Total Co-financing		1.600	1.659
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		2.994	3.053
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		5/31/2022	
Author of TE		Kalame Fobissie	

<sup>1</sup> 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](#))

<b>TER completion date</b>	12/14/2022
<b>TER prepared by</b>	Ines Freier
<b>TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)</b>	Neeraj Kumar Negi and Ritu Kanotra

## 2. Summary of Project Ratings

Criteria	Final PIR	IA Terminal Evaluation	IA Evaluation Office Review	GEF IEO Review
Project Outcomes	HS	HS		MS
Sustainability of Outcomes		ML		MU
M&E Design		HS		MS
M&E Implementation		HS		MU
Quality of Implementation		HS		S
Quality of Execution		HS		MS
Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report				MU

## 3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project: To build and strengthen Liberia's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Climate Agreement. (ProDoc p. 2)

3.2 Development Objectives of the project: non

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)?

Non

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 TE repeats the logframe as theory of change and does not critically examine the differences between output and outcomes. (TE p. 7). This is why the verification consultant briefly presents a ToC.

Providing consulting services and training to key actors in Liberia and the costs of an online-software for greenhouse gas reporting for 5 years as well as a study tour to another country implementing a capacity building for transparency initiative will allow the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia to gain data on greenhouse gas emissions and to report on their Nationally Determined Contributions which will in the long run increase flows of climate finance into the country (bankable projects) and reduce greenhouse gas emission from the country. Assumptions are that the Nationally Determined Contributions will be significant to contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

## 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.

<b>4.1 Relevance and Coherence</b>	<b>MS</b>
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The Project is in line with GEF-6 climate change mitigation strategy which fosters on Convention obligations for reporting and assessment to foster mainstreaming of mitigation goals into sustainable development strategies. The project supports reporting on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Liberia and the future implementation of National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) through strengthening NDC transparency and accountability system. The project design responds to some of the needs identified in the National Communication for capacity building and strengthening the reporting and monitoring of national GHG data gathers for different sectors as well as implementation of standardized guidelines and codes of practice for accountability and transparency. However, the relevance of the project is slightly limited as even though the project document recognizes agriculture and land use change as important sectors impacting climate change and with the potential to produce global environmental benefits, these sectors are mentioned in the first NDC only under sector co-ordination. This shortcoming of the NDC was addressed in its revised version in 2021 but the project was already expected to be closed by that time.

The project is fully in line with Conservation International's four priority areas (1) Nature for Climate; (2) Sustainable Landscapes and Seascapes; (3) Ocean Conservation at Scale and (4) Innovation in Science and Finance. (TE p. 23) According to the TE, the project falls under priority 1 – Nature for Climate and its outcomes indirectly yield co-benefits for priorities 2, 3 and 4.

The TE did not report on coherence with other projects in the country or in the region. The Verification found that the EU-Liberia Climate Change Alliance+/DCI-ENV/2016/039-639 (start date: 2020-03-08 end date 2022-03-07) was implemented in parallel to the extension phase of the project. Activities were: The NDC roadmap is settled and related sectoral action plans as per three main priority areas developed. Climate Change is mainstreamed in sectoral national strategies and policies. Climate change knowledge is increased through ad hoc training activities and capacity building programs. On February 26<sup>th</sup> 2021, ICAT (Initiative for Climate Action Transparency based in Bonn / Germany) and the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia (EPA) launched a 10-month project to help assess the impact of Liberia's climate actions, and prepare for tracking and monitoring of the country's progress towards its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

<b>4.2 Effectiveness</b>	<b>MS</b>
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The effectiveness of the project is rated as moderately satisfactory. Although most of the outputs expected under the project were delivered, but there is lack of adequate evidence on the impact of these outputs on achievement of overall project objectives or outcome.

In component 1, the TE reports achievement of all the outputs such as establishment of Green House Gas protocol (Output 1.1.1); development of technical guide on data transmission and communication (Output 1.1.2); preparation of GHG monitoring, reporting and verification system(Output 1.2.1); 389 individuals (target of 300) trained and equipped to use the NDC transparency system; 4 training of

trainers workshop organized (target of 3) with one GHG and MRV system Cooperative Framework in place and four NDC sectors reported to be 100% compliant with the IPCC reporting requirements. However, the TE does not provide adequate evidence on which unit of the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia as well as other trained members of ministries/agencies are using the developed products in their daily work. Since most of the outputs were delivered by a consultancy company which set up the software and trained staff, it is pertinent to know the use of the outputs like protocols or software by staff of the respective Agencies and Ministries, but is not reported on (PIR 2021 p. 3). The TE reported that trained technicians have left the agencies and that data entry is not ensured in the long run (TE p. 45)

The TE does not provide information how those measures have contributed to the aspired outcome 1 “Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to track NDC implementation and sustain transparency efforts over time”.

In Component 2, protocols for measuring results from each of the NDC sectors were developed which were used in Green House Gas pilot testing and development of Liberia’s National Green House Gas inventory 2017 – 2019. Other outputs included implementation plans developed and 256 stakeholders (target of 200) trained to incorporate land use, agriculture, energy, and transport and waste sectors into the NDCs. Here, the TE does not report how those outputs contribute to “Provide direct technical support to harmonize land use, agriculture, energy, transport, and waste sectors collection and reporting through training and assistance”.

Component 3, the TE reports that the data for the inventory and MRV system are aggregated and included into the global CBIT platform. National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions is established and made publicly available. Due to the remote evaluation, the TE did not check the national data platform nor did the evaluation assess the quality of the data. It only reports if the respondents to the survey were satisfied with the results (TE p. 14ff).

The TE reports the following on the project objective indicators which are all set at output level:

- the six NDC sectoral hubs ( five ministries and one university) are equipped to collect, track and report NDC information (however the TE does not provide minimum information about staff, equipment, financing of staff time and quality of data)
- the number of skilled staff and implementation plans and processes and protocols in place harmonizing land use, agriculture, energy, transport and waste sectors collection and reporting (however the TE does not provide information if these plans are implemented),
- number of Nationally determined contribution Sector Green House Gas Inventory and the number of Measurement and Reporting, and Verification (MRV) data collected, aggregated and available for national use (the TE does not report how these data will be used).

Progress to impact (will mitigation actions be undertaken) is unclear because not even actions / projects are mentioned which part of the new NDC from 2021.

<b>4.3 Efficiency</b>	MS
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The project was extended from 24 months to 42 months to deliver the achieved results mainly due to the lockdown during COVID 19. With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project team applied for a six month no-cost extension and realigned the budget and strategy to take into consideration the delays caused by several months of lockdown restrictions that hindered the project activities. Most of the trainings, workshops and meetings were held virtually due to restrictions on in-person meetings during the lockdown. This shift to online events probably would have resulted in savings. However, the TE does not provide information on how the savings were used.

But, overall, establishment of the framework of cooperation between the NDC sectors and Environment Protection Agency of Liberia, and with National Climate Change Steering Committee as an oversight organ reduced the cost for enhanced measurement, verification, and reporting. As opposed to each institution working in silos which could culminate in duplication of efforts and consequently, cost ineffectiveness, working jointly promoted cost-efficiency as a result of complementarities and avoidance of duplication of tasks.

<b>4.4 Outcome</b>	MS
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The project was effective in delivering its major outputs, although it is not fully clear from the available reports the extent to which some of the intended outcomes are being achieved. Given some gaps in relevance and efficiency of the project, the outcome is rated as moderately satisfactory.

Summarize key outcomes related to environment, human well-being, and enabling conditions (Policy, Legal & Institutional Development; Individual & Institutional Capacity-Building; Knowledge Exchange & Learning; Multistakeholder Interactions), as applicable. Include any unintended outcomes (not originally targeted by the project), whether positive or negative, affecting either ecological or social aspects.

Changes in behavior were not reported, changes in knowledge of participants were not systematically measured and not reported.

Where applicable, note how both intended and unintended outcomes have positively and/or negatively affected marginalized populations (e.g., women, indigenous groups, youth, persons with disabilities), and where some stakeholder groups have benefited more/ less than others.

<b>4.5 Sustainability</b>	MU
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The financial and institutional risks to sustainability are high because support for follow-up activities is needed to allow the Liberian Agency for the Environment to maintain the reporting system. The activities are mainly supported by external projects and not by national funding which is a long-term financial challenge.

## 5. Processes and factors affecting attainment of project outcomes

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?

According to the TE, all the co-financing originally committed in the project document materialized fully. However, the level of co-financing did not affect the project outcomes because co-financing was in-kind staff working time. (PIR 2021 p. 3)

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 TE reported that the first extension of the project to 36 months was in 2020 to adapt to the COVID-19 emergency and the second extension in 2021 to 42 months. (TE p. 1)

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.

Adopting a multistakeholder approach was also reported severally by respondents as one of the key success factors. This included for instance strategic partnerships with non-state actors and, collaboration and cooperation with the different agencies relevant to the NDC system. By so doing, stakeholders argued that the expertise and experience of different actors were valued, and their viewpoints are taken into consideration. For instance, University respondents stated that their involvement ensured the future sustainability of the project results since learning through the project will inform future curriculum and training on climate governance. (TE p. 21)

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.

None.

## 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. The project M&E plan is robust in terms of defining clear roles and responsibilities and time frame for various reporting requirements as well as allocating separate budget for M&E. However, there is not much difference in the indicators selected to measure the outcomes and project objective and delivery of outputs. For instance, the output indicator

‘number of protocols to measure, track and report mitigation and adaptation data from NDC sectors developed, tested and certified’ is mentioned as both an output and outcome indicator. There is no clear distinction in the results framework between the output and outcome indicators. In fact, most of the outcome indicators are also listed as output indicators.

<b>6.2 M&amp;E Implementation</b>	MU
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M&E implementation is rated as moderately unsatisfactory because data was collected primarily on the delivery of outputs such as setting up a software or number of participants in training. There is no data or relatively inadequate evidence on the achievement of the outcomes. Data on measuring the success of the project like success of trainings were not collected (who was trained, on which topics, exit questionnaire). Data also does not distinguish outputs of this project from other projects – the TE reports one case of double counting.

## 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.

<b>7.1 Quality of Project Implementation</b>	s
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The quality of project implementation is rated as ‘satisfactory’. Conservation International (CI), the implementation agency, provided timely technical and financial guidance and met with all the financial commitments made at CEO approval. Supervision of the project was virtually undertaken because of COVID19 (TR p. 31). CI provided adequate oversight and guidance to the executing agency providing timely guidance and timely corrective measures when required. For instance, when the project activities were delayed due to COVID 19, CI facilitated application for project extension and the process of budget and work plan realignment as well as encouraging online meetings and other virtual tools to ensure achievement of main project outputs.

The TE does not contain information how adherence to procurement policies was ensured.

<b>7.2 Quality of Project Execution</b>	MS
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The executing agencies were CI Liberia and the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia. The quality of project execution is rated as moderately satisfactory.

An early corruption incidence in the Project Management Unit led to delays in project execution. The project responded swiftly to allegations emerging from the project’s grievance mechanism related to



possible misconduct of the project management unit by terminating the contracts of four Project Management Unit staff after investigations were concluded. (TE p. 21) Evaluation participants appreciated the role of CI in driving the implementation of the project, the competence and skill of the project management unit and the role of the steering committee. Participants acknowledged the fact that feedback from project participants was taken into consideration and adaptive management applied. (TE p. 21).

## 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 are very general and common sense like that its necessary to co-operate with other Ministries than the Environmental Protection Agency to obtain data on greenhouse gas emissions or that the involvement of the private sector is necessary because companies produce greenhouse gas emissions (TE p.41).

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

The government should consider pursuing CBIT Phase II so that the gains secured during this phase can be built on. Responsibility: CI-GEF and the Government of Liberia (EPA) Timeline: Future projects

Following the strengthening of capacities, the government must also continue to promote the use of the systems put in place by this project as well as provide financial support for the operation of the hubs. Resources will be required to collect, analyze and report on national transparency obligations. CI Liberia can support the government to mobilize resources to continue transparency work. Responsibility: Government of Liberia (EPA) and CI Liberia Timeline: From the end date of the CBIT project onwards. In the absence of financial rewards, the government could incentivize the national experts through professional recognition and normative support. Responsibility: Government of Liberia (EPA). Timeline: From the end date of the CBIT project onwards (TE p. xiv)

## 9. Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report

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	MS
2. General information: Provides general information on the	yes	MS

project and evaluation as per the requirement?		
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	Feedback from CI and from executing agency	MU
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	Non, repeats logframe as theory of change without assumptions	MU
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Provides overview about methodology but methodology is not adequate to address the challenges of the evaluation	MU
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Provides statements about achievements of outputs but no assessment of outcomes /changes in institutions and pathway to impact	MU
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	Does not provide realistic overview about risks to project results	MU
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	Does not critically assess indicators	MU
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	<i>Repeats information from PIR,</i>	MU
10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	Provides selected information	MU
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	Provides information on safeguards	MS
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	Lessons are general and recommendations are not well researched	MU

13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Rating of efficiency is not convincing	MU
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report is not consistent revealing information in the recommendation section which need to be addressed in the findings section (operation of NDC focal points)	MU
<b>Overall quality of the report</b>		MU

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

<https://www.liberiaprojects.org/activities/1255> by Ministry of Finance and Development of Liberia (13<sup>th</sup> December 2022)

<https://climateactiontransparency.org/tag/liberia/> ICAT Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (13<sup>th</sup> of December 2022)

<https://www.epa.gov.lr/sites/default/files/WA%20MRV%20COP%20Liberia%20Directory%20FINAL%20%281%29.pdf> (13<sup>th</sup> December 2022)

## ANNEX 1. GEF IEO THEORY OF CHANGE FRAMEWORK

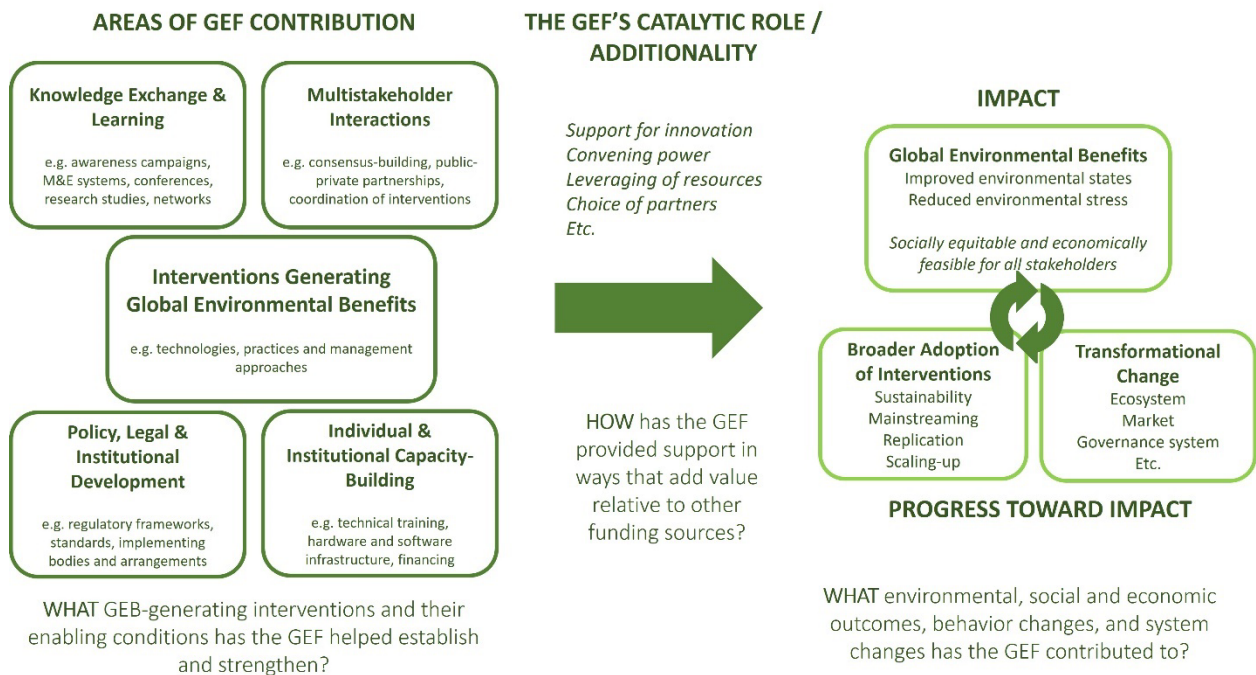


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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

<b>Intervention</b>	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. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Activity (of an intervention)</b>	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.
<b>Outcome</b>	An intended or achieved short- or medium-term effect of a project or program's outputs. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Impact</b>	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project or program, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Environmental outcomes</b>	Changes in environmental indicators that could take the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stress reduction: reduction or prevention of threats to the environment, especially those caused by human behavior (local communities, societies, economies)</li> <li>• Environmental state: biological, physical changes in the state of the environment</li> </ul> <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Social and economic outcomes</b>	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.
<b>Synergies</b>	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.

	<a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016</a>
<b>Trade-offs</b>	A reduction in one benefit in the process of maximizing or increasing another benefit. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016</a>
<b>Broader adoption</b>	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). <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Sustainability</b>	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. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Replication</b>	When a GEF intervention is reproduced at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in different geographical areas or regions. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Mainstreaming</b>	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. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Scaling-up</b>	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. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019</a>
<b>Transformational change</b>	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. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017</a>
<b>Additionality</b>	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. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf">https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf</a>