



Independent
Evaluation Office
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

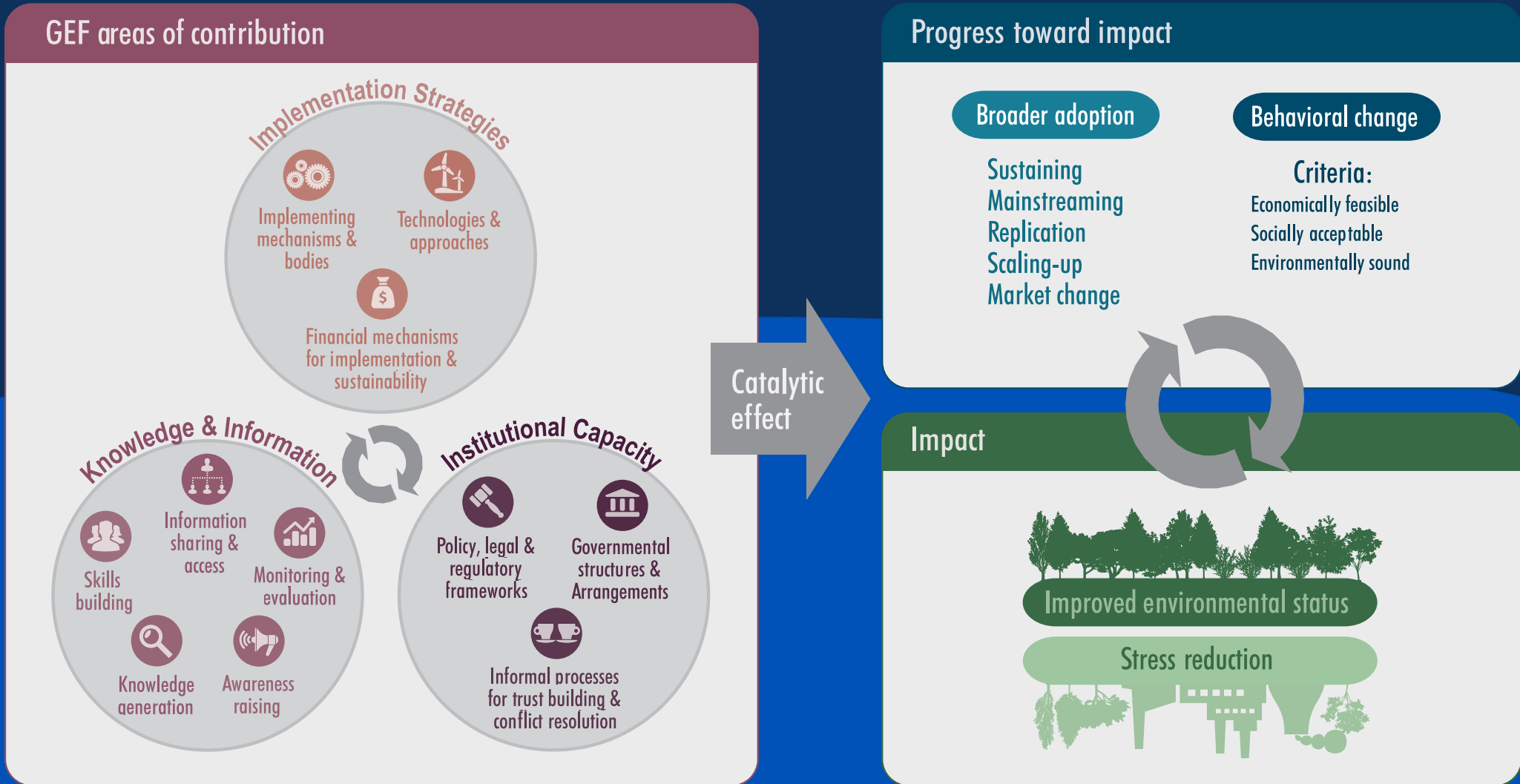
Additionality and scaling up

How to evaluate additionality of interventions; and going to scale

Juha Uitto, Director

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GEF's theory of change



Evaluative approach to assessing GEF's additionality

ADDITIONALITY: Rationale

Limitations of the incremental cost approach in measuring direct and indirect impacts

Incremental cost reasoning is often generic and 40% of projects have no quantitative environmental baseline

Limited common understanding of additionality beyond the specific global environmental benefits

The GEF's contributions may have been under-estimated and GEF's additionality goes beyond incremental reasoning

ADDITIONALITY: The current thinking

Expansion of the additionality concept in MDBs beyond project objectives

Academic interest in broadening the concept of additionality

Types

Financial and development

Environmental

Risk mitigation

Policy setting

Knowledge/innovation

Standard setting

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ADDITIONALITY: Propose six areas of GEF's additionality



Specific
environmental
additionality



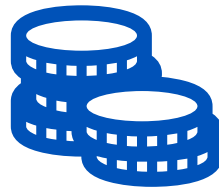
Legal/regulatory
additionality



Institutional/
governance
additionality



Innovation
additionality



Financial
additionality

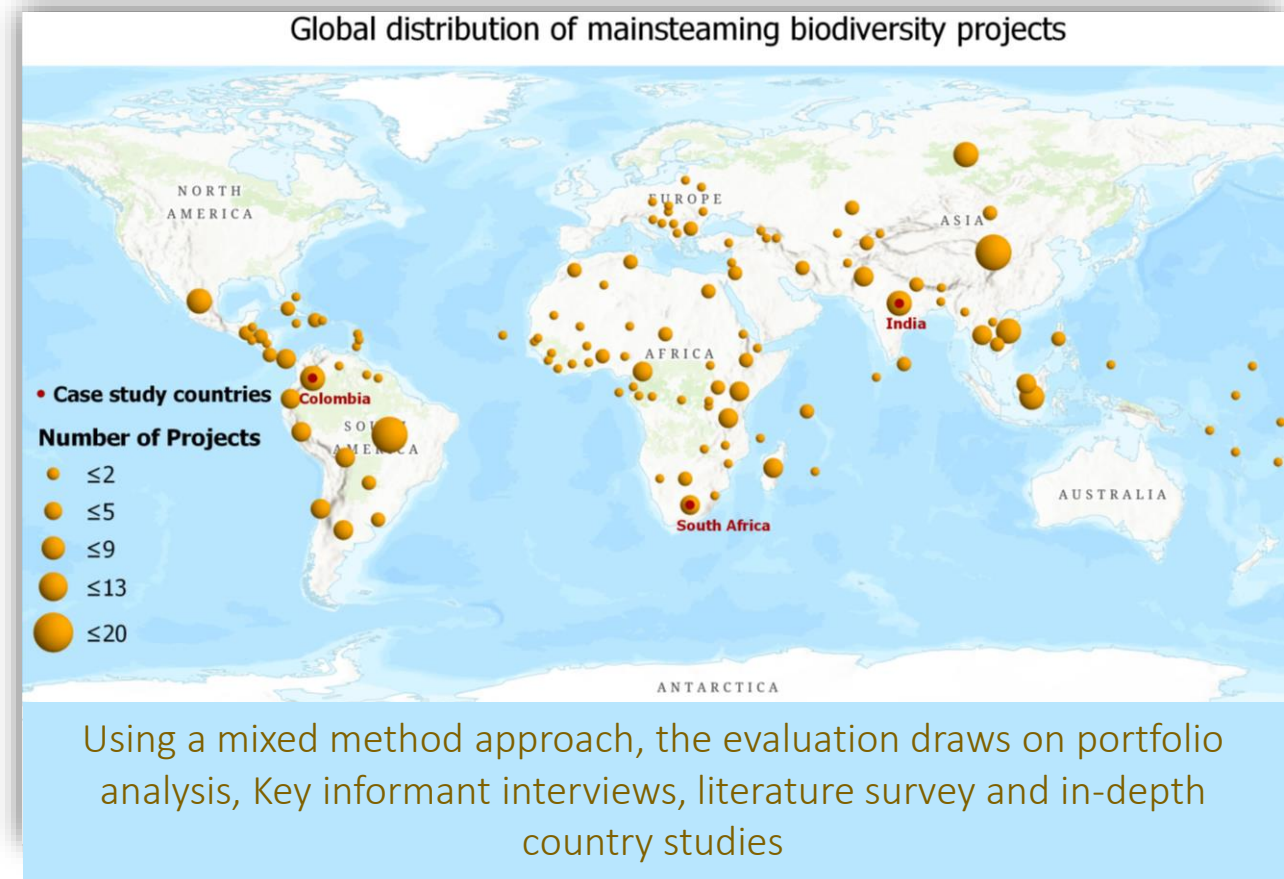


Socio-economic
additionality

Additionality example: Biodiversity Mainstreaming in GEF

The concept of **biodiversity mainstreaming** as applied to the GEF, has its roots in CBD, which states that

all parties shall ‘integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross- sectoral plans, programmes and policies’



Additionality example: Biodiversity mainstreaming (contd.)

Environmental: 1.022 hectares of coffee farms under landscape management, contributing to the connectivity of 10.340 hectares of forest

Legal/regulatory: national legislation for regulated land use and biodiversity conservation approved in 2018 with technical and advocacy support from project

Financial: Coffee growers that apply the practice introduced by project are receiving better price for the product

Let's try it!

In groups, discuss the Zambezi case:

- Areas of additionality
- Means of verification

Evaluative approach to assessing Scaling Up

How we define scaling-up

*It's a
process*



Increasing
magnitude of
benefits



Expanding
geographical
or sectoral areas

of **global environmental benefits** to cover a defined
ecological, economic, or governance unit.

Literature review and initial document review

ENABLING FACTORS AND CONDITIONS

DRIVERS

- ▶ clear vision of what and where to scale up
- ▶ leader or champion who recognizes the need, desirability and feasibility of scaling up
- ▶ stakeholder demand for scaling up
- ▶ other conditions or events that catalyze scaling-up (e.g. changes in political, economic or environmental status quo)
- ▶ incentives and accountability (e.g. rewards, competition, benchmarking, M&E of implementation and results)
- ▶ etc. (adapted from Cooley and Linn 2014)

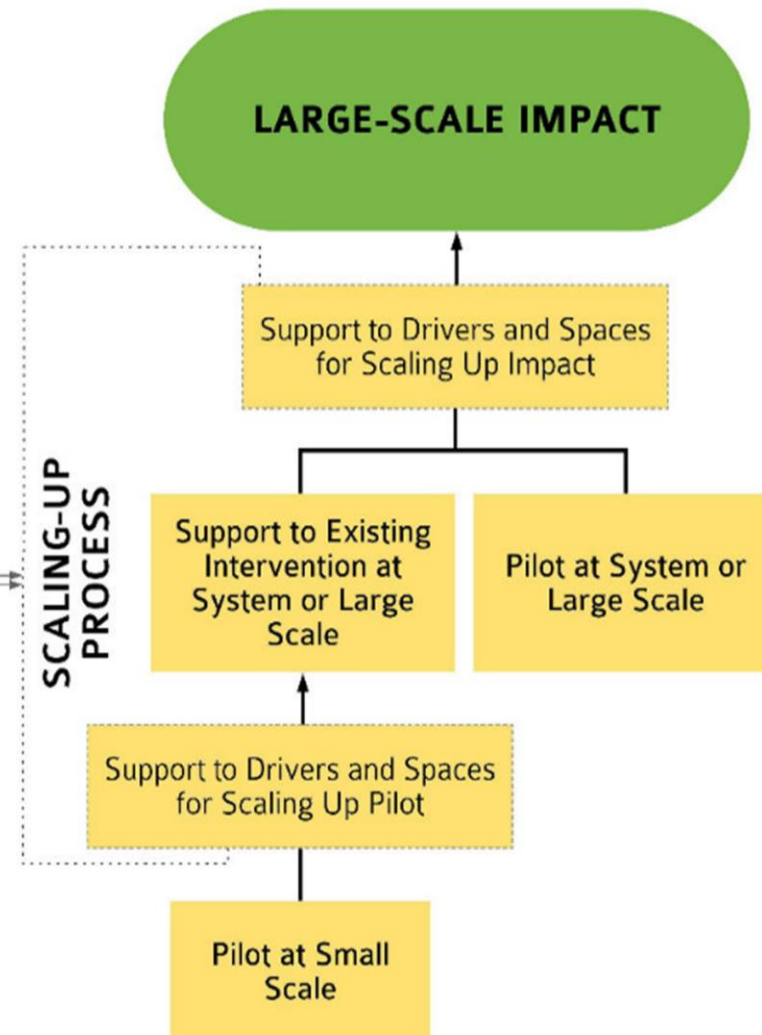
SPACES

- ▶ sustainable financing
- ▶ legal and policy framework for implementation
- ▶ capacity to supply and deliver resources and services
- ▶ partnerships and mechanisms for implementation
- ▶ environmental sustainability
- ▶ political and cultural acceptability
- ▶ etc. (adapted from Cooley and Linn 2014)

RESULTS

LARGE-SCALE IMPACT

SCALING-UP PROCESS



INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

- ▶ higher magnitude of benefits within same or larger geographical area and/or in aggregate over more geographical areas
- ▶ fundamental change in behavior of population or institutions or in system's structure and processes
- ▶ environmentally, socially and economically sustainable
- ▶ catalyzes further behavior change and benefits

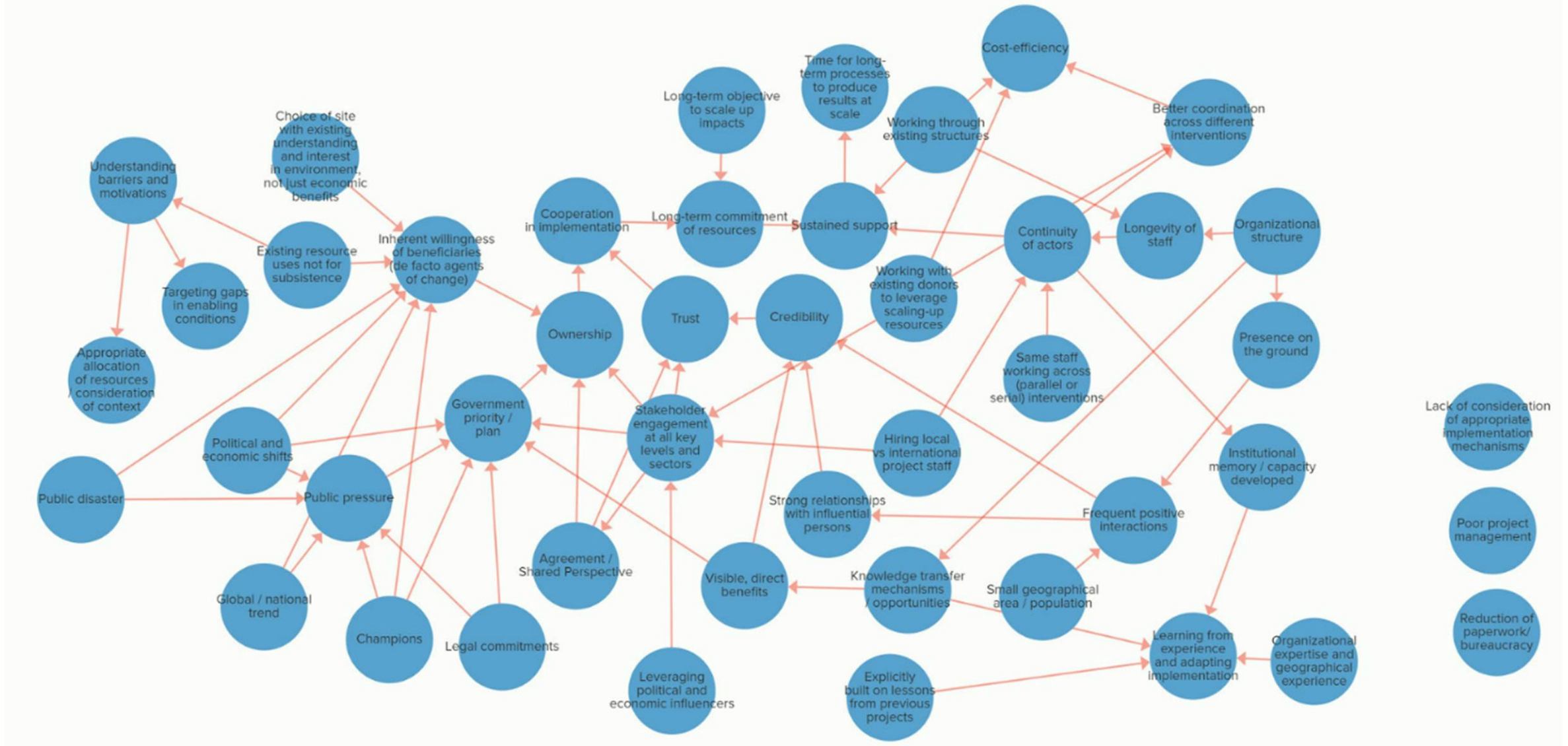
- ▶ covers larger geographical area either through expansion of current project area and/or increase in number of project areas
- ▶ addresses more concerns or types of stakeholders (e.g. drivers and not just symptoms of environmental degradation; suppliers and not just consumers)

- ▶ produces desired benefits
- ▶ has components or characteristics that are expected to produce desired benefits in other contexts
- ▶ includes vision or plan for scaling up

Stakeholder interviews



Stakeholder interviews and document reviews



HOW TO ASSESS Scaled-Up Impact

- increase in magnitude of benefits
- expansion of geographical and sectoral areas generating benefits

Sustainable Financing

Policy Framework & Operating Guidelines

Individual & Institutional Capacities

Multistakeholder Interactions & Partnerships

Systematic Learning Mechanisms

Incentives & Disincentives

Participatory Mechanisms

Knowledge & Information Dissemination

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Long-term outlook

Support of Influencers

Political priority

Work through Existing Long-term Structures

Continuity of staff

Structure for local & Global Interaction

Leveraging Contextual Conditions

Ownership

Evidence of benefits

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Sustained Support for Scaling

Learning for Adaptability & Cost-Effectiveness

Adoption of Intervention

HOW DOES THE PROGRAM HELP CREATE OR STRENGTHEN THESE ENABLING CONDITIONS?

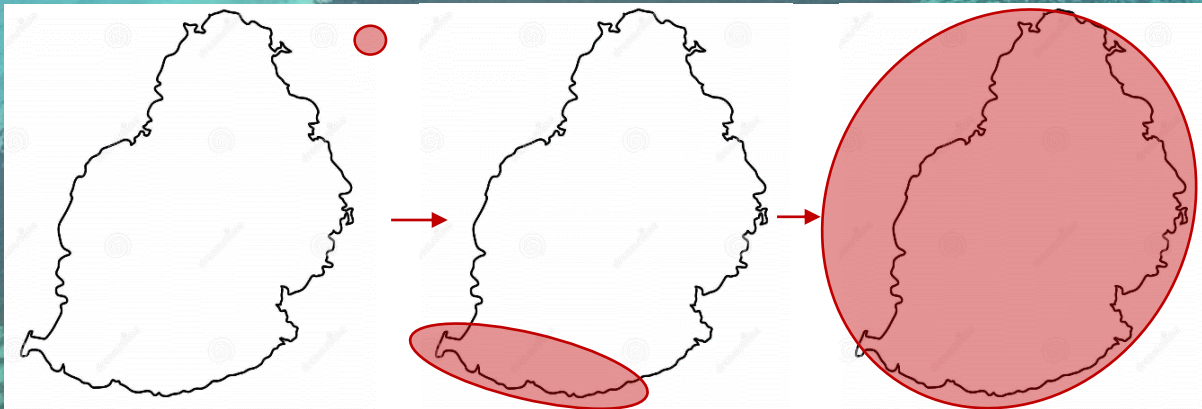
HOW DOES THE PROGRAM LEVERAGE OR HELP DEVELOP THESE FACTORS?

WHAT IS EVIDENCE OF THESE THREE BEHAVIORS HAPPENING?

How the GEF helps sustain the scaling-up process

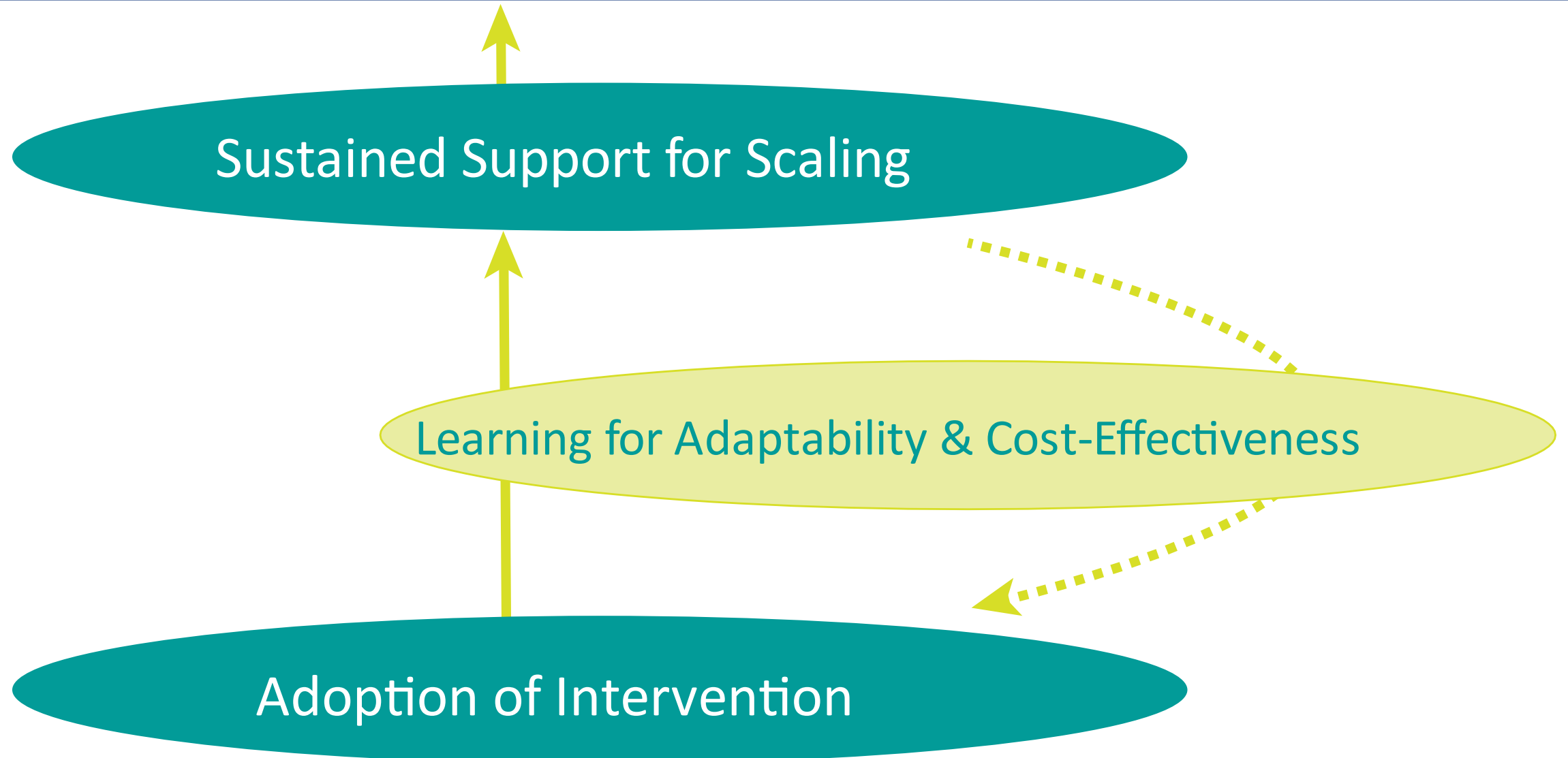
MAURITIUS

- ❖ Studies and awareness campaigns funded through multiple SGP projects with major partners over 16 years
- ❖ Now 100% funded by government



Local Official Tells Story of Scaled-up Octopus Ban

Key scaling up actions (Behavior change outcomes)



Program components

Factors that can be leveraged

Behavior change outcomes

Participatory Mechanisms

Knowledge & Information
Dissemination

Incentives & Disincentives

Ownership

Evidence of benefits

Adoption of
Intervention

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graph LR; subgraph PC [Program components]; direction TB; P1[Participatory Mechanisms]; P2[Knowledge & Information Dissemination]; P3[Incentives & Disincentives]; end; subgraph FL [Factors that can be leveraged]; direction TB; F1[Ownership]; F2[Evidence of benefits]; end; subgraph BCO [Behavior change outcomes]; direction TB; BCO1(Adoption of Intervention); end; P1 -.-> F1; P2 -.-> F2; P3 -.-> F2; F1 -.-> BCO1; F2 -.-> BCO1;
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The diagram illustrates a flow from program components to behavior change outcomes. On the left, under 'Program components', are 'Participatory Mechanisms', 'Knowledge & Information Dissemination', and 'Incentives & Disincentives'. Dashed arrows point from 'Participatory Mechanisms' to 'Ownership' and from both 'Knowledge & Information Dissemination' and 'Incentives & Disincentives' to 'Evidence of benefits'. These two factors are listed under 'Factors that can be leveraged'. Dashed arrows from 'Ownership' and 'Evidence of benefits' point to a teal oval on the right labeled 'Adoption of Intervention', which is under 'Behavior change outcomes'.

Program components

Factors that can be leveraged

Behavior change outcomes

Sustainable Financing

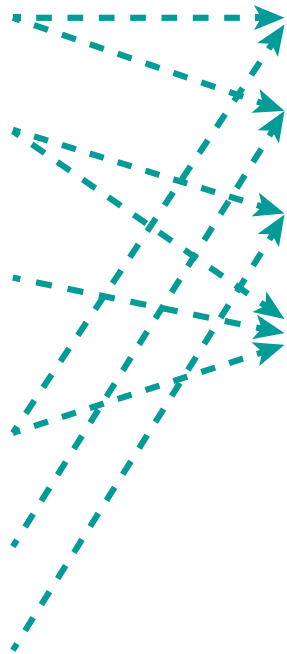
Policy Framework & Operating Guidelines

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Multistakeholder Interactions & Partnerships

Participatory Mechanisms

Knowledge & Information Dissemination



Long-term outlook

Support of Influencers

Political priority

Work through Existing Long-term Structures



Sustained Support for Scaling

Program components

Factors that can be leveraged

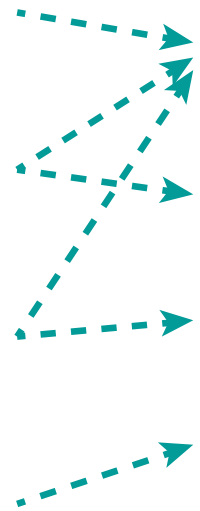
Behavior change outcomes

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Work through Existing Long-term Structures

Continuity of staff

Structure for local & Global Interaction

Leveraging Contextual Conditions



Learning for Adaptability & Cost-Effectiveness

Discussion