

# Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel Report to the 66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the GEF Council



**Rosina Bierbaum, STAP Chair**  
**February 7, 2024**

*Photo: Ofer Levy*

# Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel



**Rosina Bierbaum**  
Chair



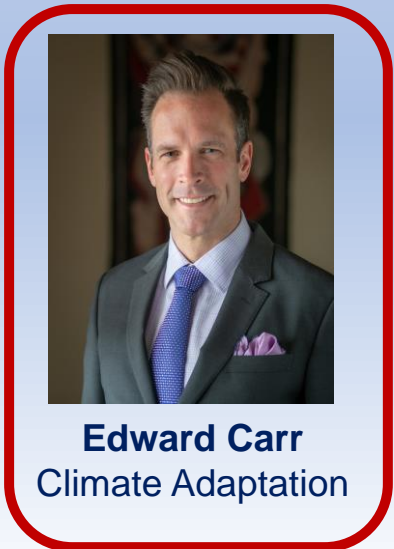
**Christopher Whaley**  
Advisor



**Mark Stafford Smith**  
Advisor



**Blake Ratner**  
Risk Appetite



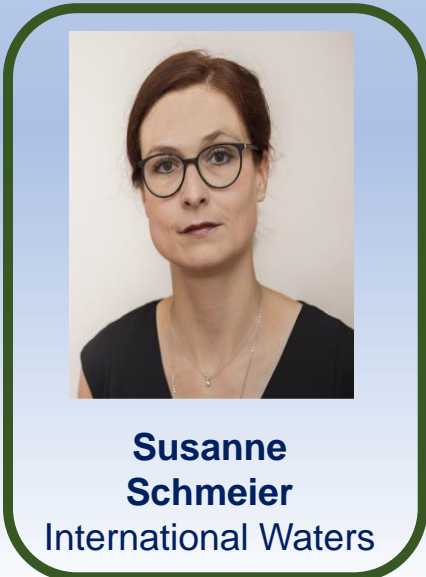
**Edward Carr**  
Climate Adaptation



**Miriam Diamond**  
Chemicals and Waste



**John Donaldson**  
Biodiversity



**Susanne Schmeier**  
International Waters



**Ngonidzashe Chirinda**  
Climate Mitigation



**Graciela Metternicht**  
Land Degradation



# Presentation Order



**New science**



**GEF Assembly,  
reports, and  
recent work**



**Future work**



**Observations on  
GEF work program**

# New science

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*Tachypleus tridentatus*, Philippines; Photo: Laurent Ballesta



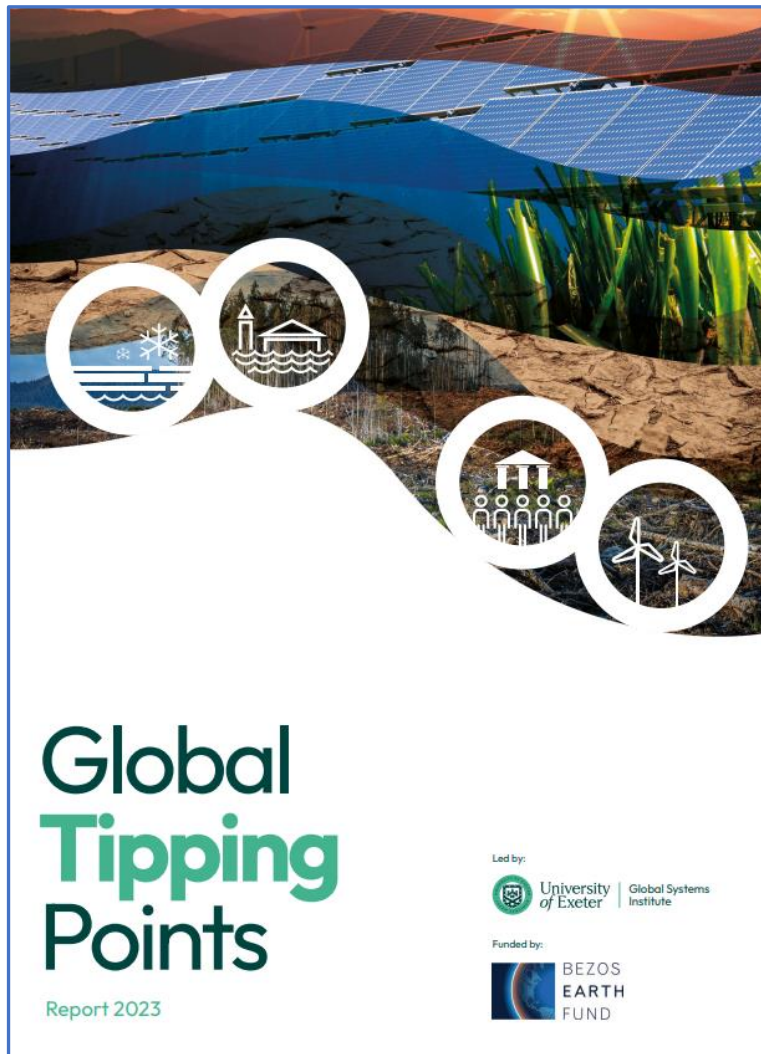
**Earth** →

# WEF Global Risks looking 10 years ahead

	1	2	3	4	5
2021	Extreme weather	Climate action failure	Human environment damage	Infectious diseases	Biodiversity loss
2022	Climate action failure	Extreme weather	Biodiversity loss	Social cohesion erosion	Livelihood crises
2023	Failure to mitigate climate change	Failure of climate change adaptation	Natural disasters	Biodiversity loss	Large-scale involuntary migration
2024	Extreme weather events	Critical change to Earth systems	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse	Natural resource shortages	Misinformation and disinformation *Pollution #10

Source: [World Economic Forum Global Risks Report 2024](#)

# Earth systems and tipping points



- Tipping point - a small change leads to a rapid and irreversible transformation
- Global tipping points include melting of ice sheets, die-off of warm-water coral reefs, collapse of the North Atlantic Ocean circulation, intensification of El-Nino, and permafrost thawing
- Domino effect: the tipping of one element may trigger the tipping of another
- Most interactions are destabilizing interactions, for example, El-Nino intensification could lead to die-off of warm coral reef
- Climate change is pushing tipping elements past critical thresholds
- Could lose the capacity to grow major staple crops



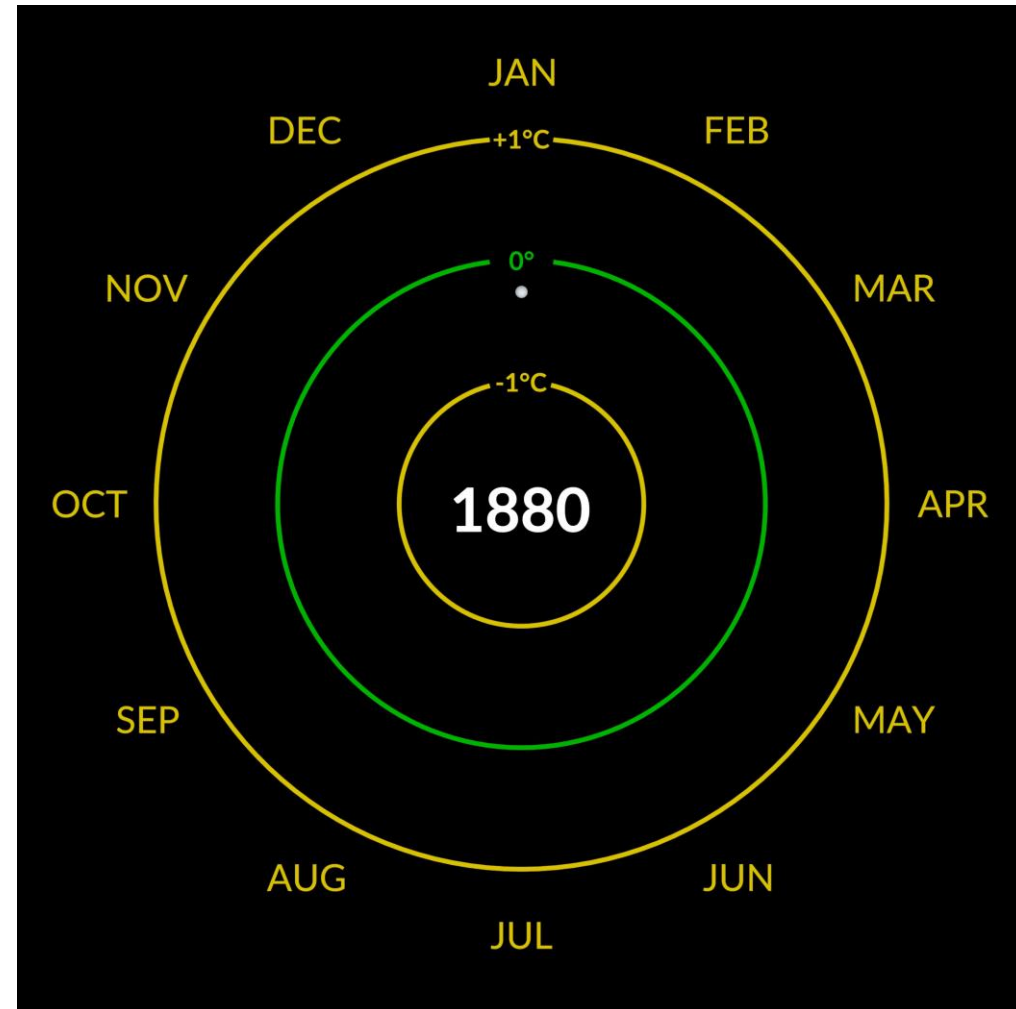
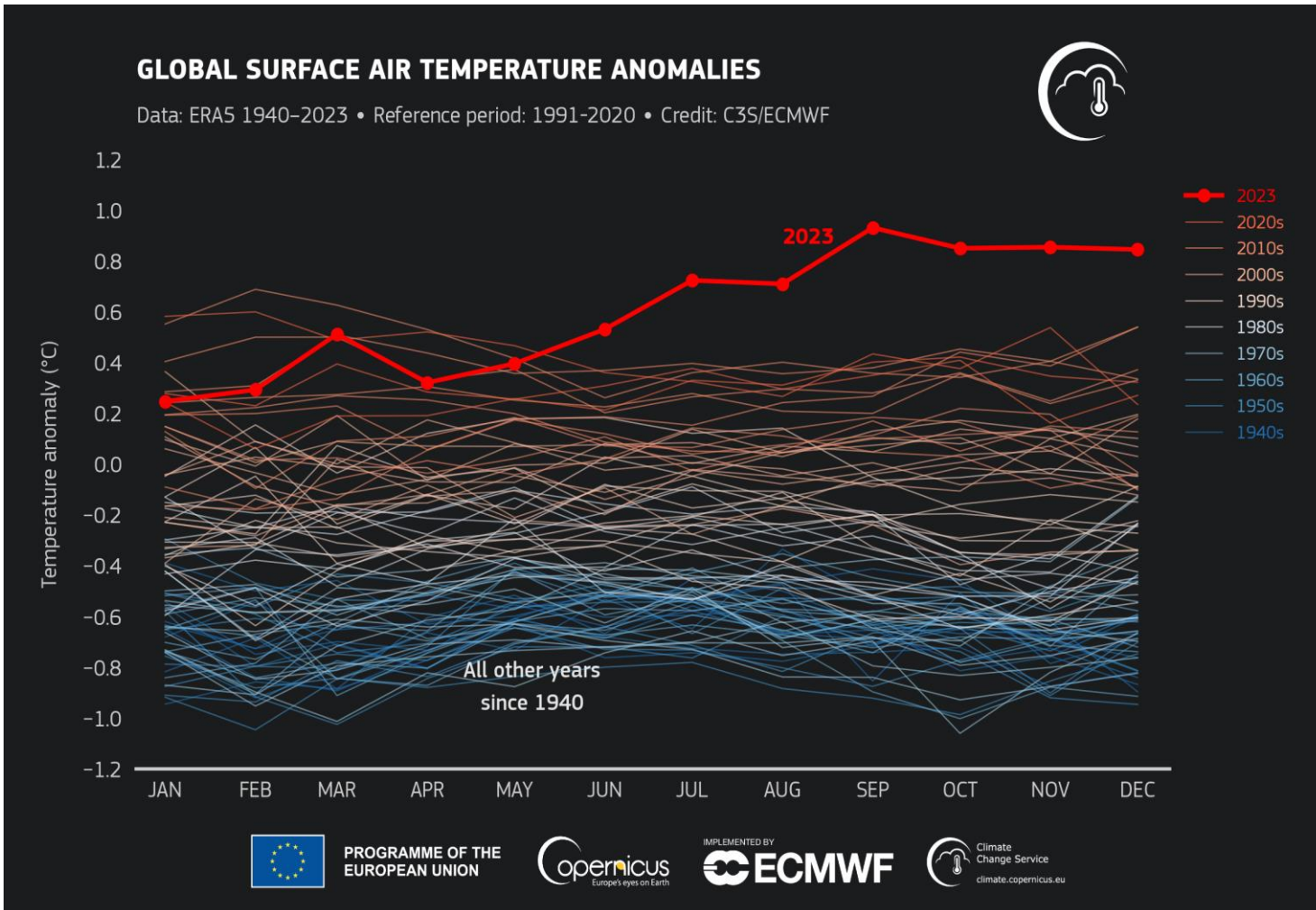
# Earth system and tipping points



- Positive tipping points include:
  - *energy and power*: exponential uptake of renewable energy
  - *transport and mobility*: rapid growth in electric vehicles
  - *food and agriculture*: increasing shifts to plant-based diets and shift to regenerative agriculture.
  - *nature*: increased globalized efforts to restore nature
- Avoiding negative tipping points and accelerating positive ones requires:
  - phasing out fossil fuels and land-use emissions
  - strengthening adaptation governance
  - coordinating policy efforts to trigger positive tipping points



# Climate change in 2023



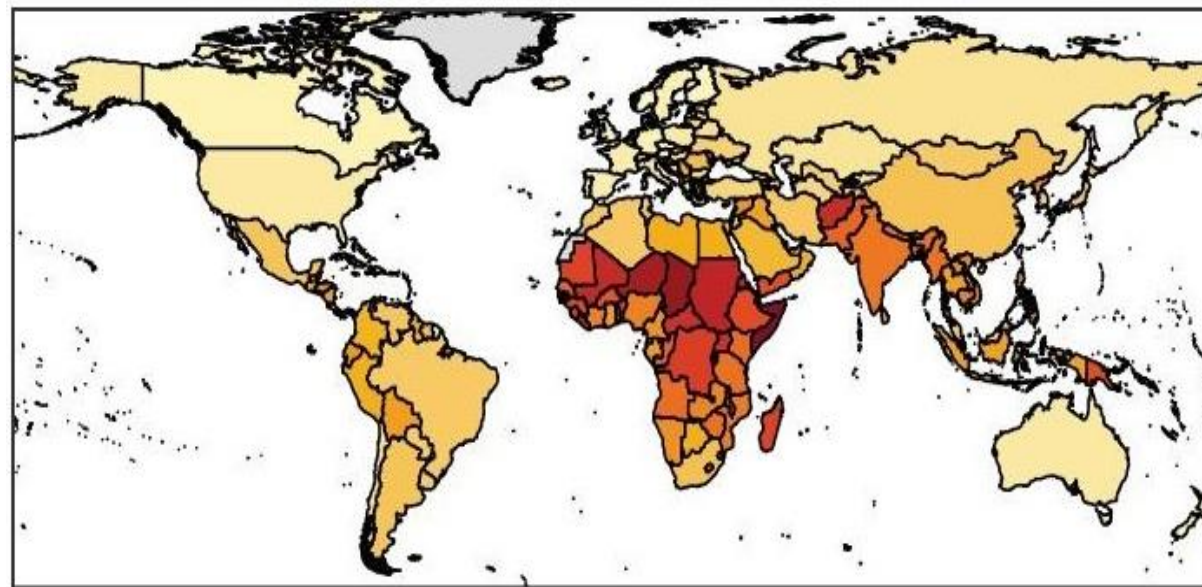
Source: <https://climate.copernicus.eu/global-climate-highlights-2023>

Source: <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/5190/>

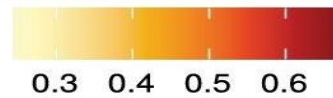
# Climate impacts and justice



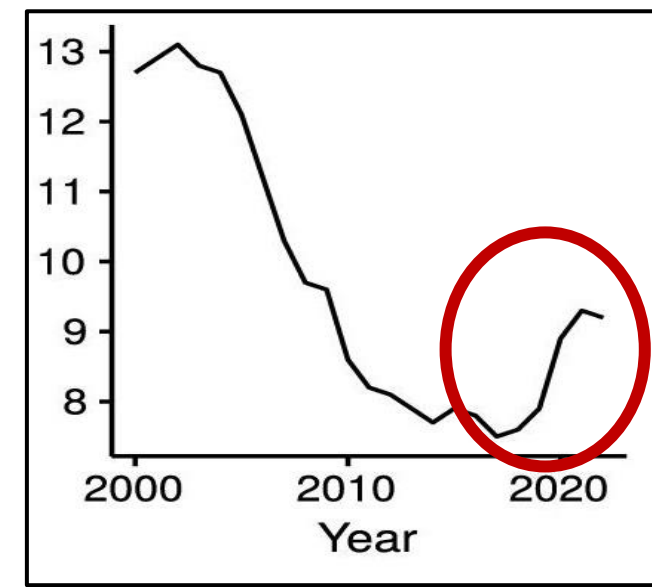
Source: <https://wmo.int/publication-series/provisional-state-of-global-climate>



Vulnerability to  
climate change  
(2021 index)



Source: [Ripple et al. 2023](#)



Prevalence of  
undernourishment  
(% of world  
population)

- Climate change likely contributed to major extreme weather events and disasters, including in new and wider areas not typically prone to extremes in 2023
- Climate disasters, especially more severe in less wealthy nations with little contribution to emissions
- Rapidly accelerating climate impacts, e.g., the prevalence of undernourishment

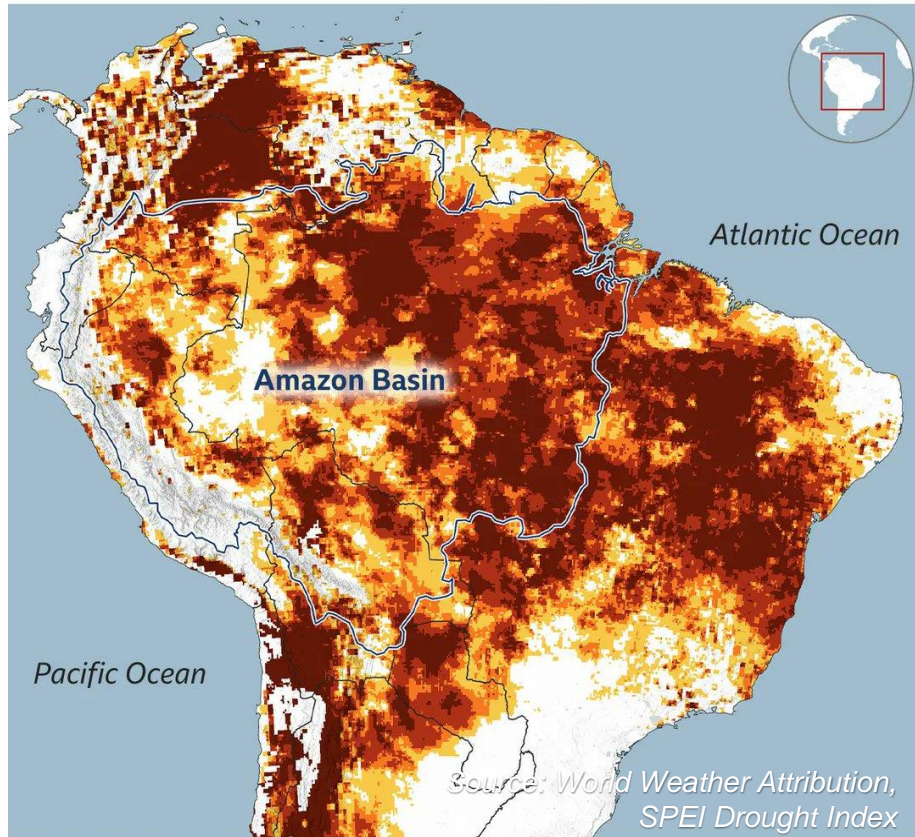


# Climate change, drought, and floods

## Amazon's worst drought on record

Intensity of drought, June to November 2023

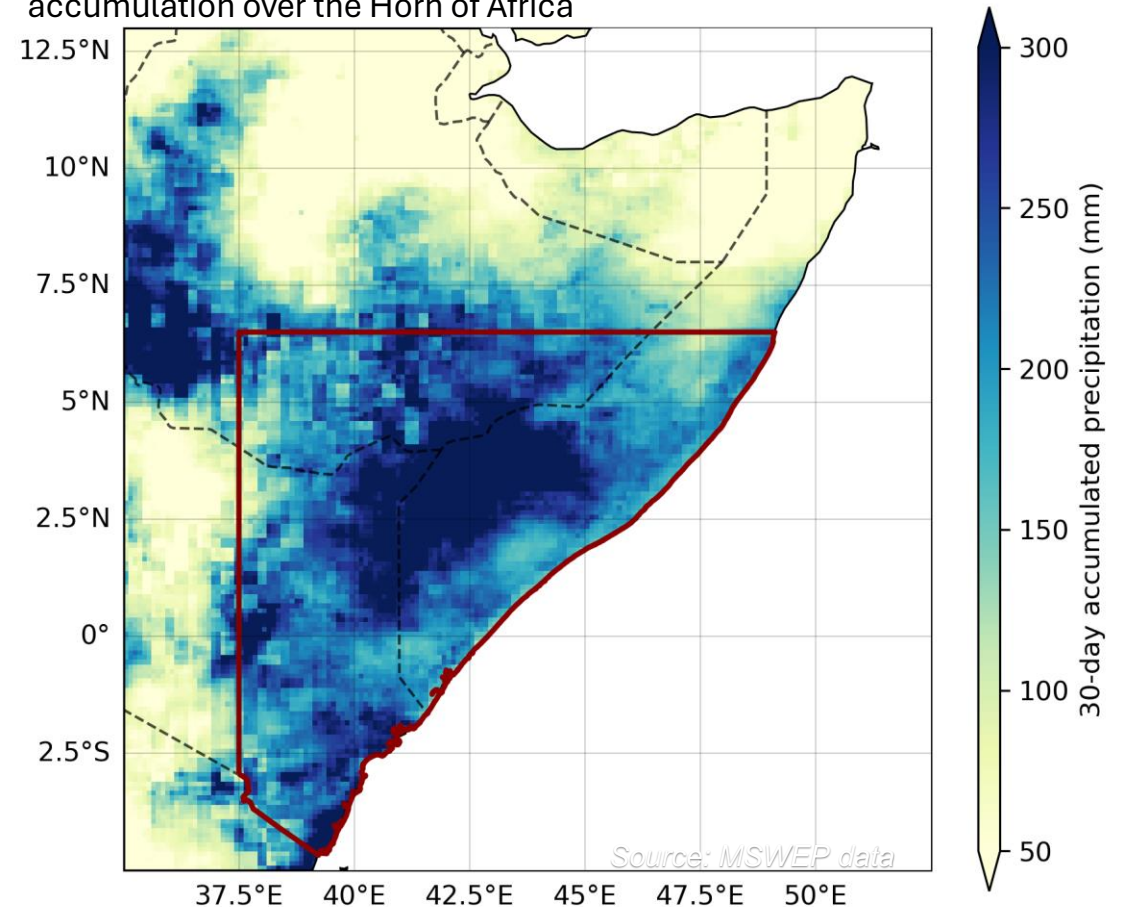
■ Moderate ■ Severe ■ Extreme ■ Exceptional



Source: [Clarke et al. 2024](#)

## Horn of Africa floods

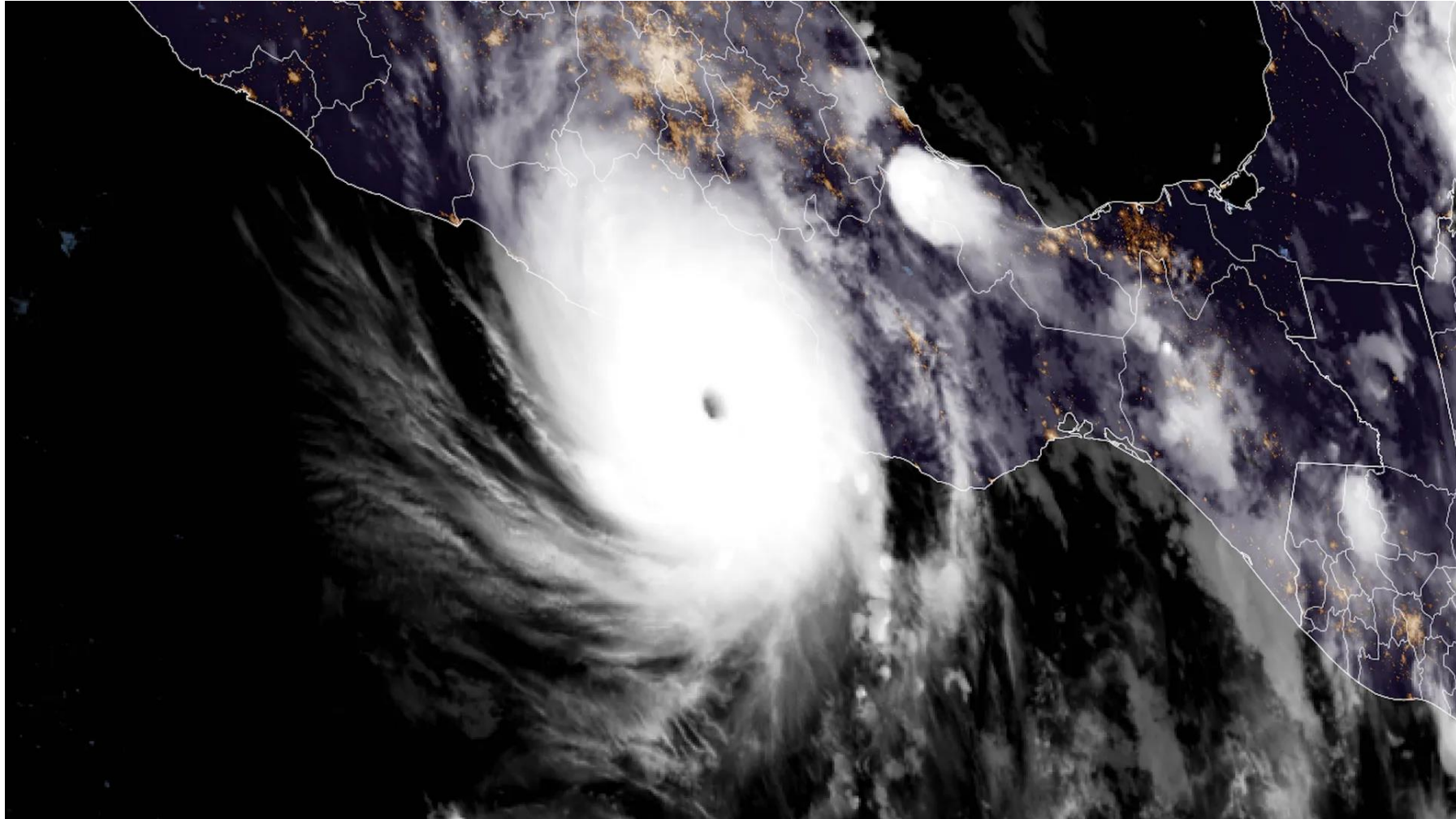
October-November 30-day rainfall accumulation over the Horn of Africa



Source: [Kimutai et al. 2023](#)

# Hurricane wind scale in a warming world

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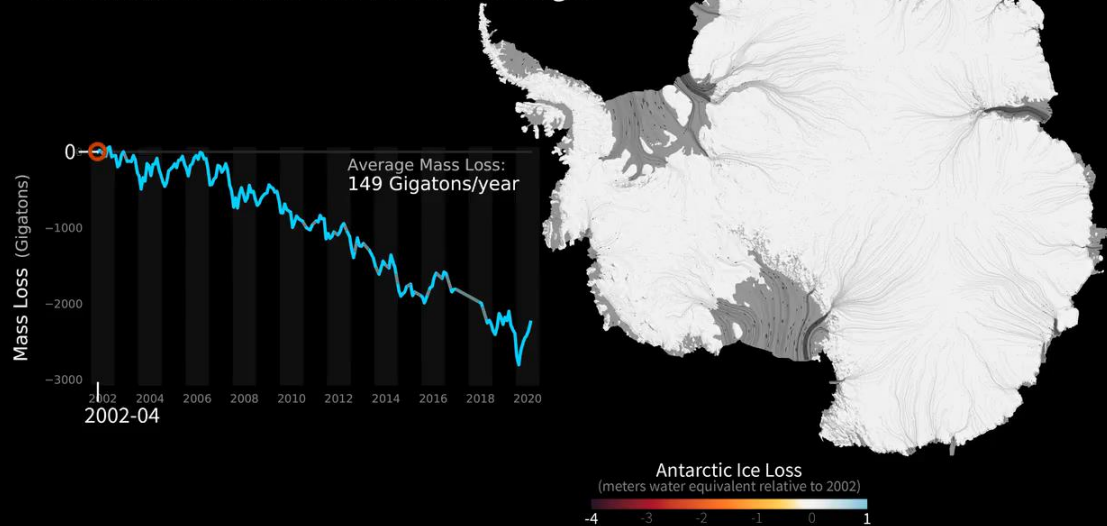


Source: [Wehner and Kossin 2024](#)

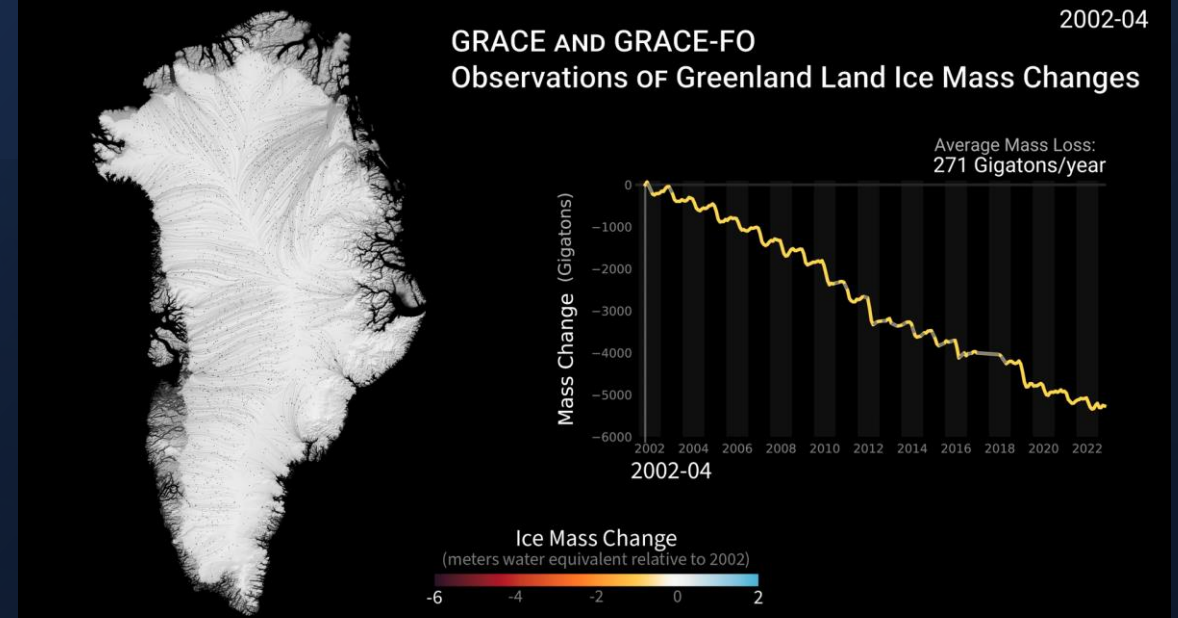


# Loss of sea ice: Antarctica and Greenland

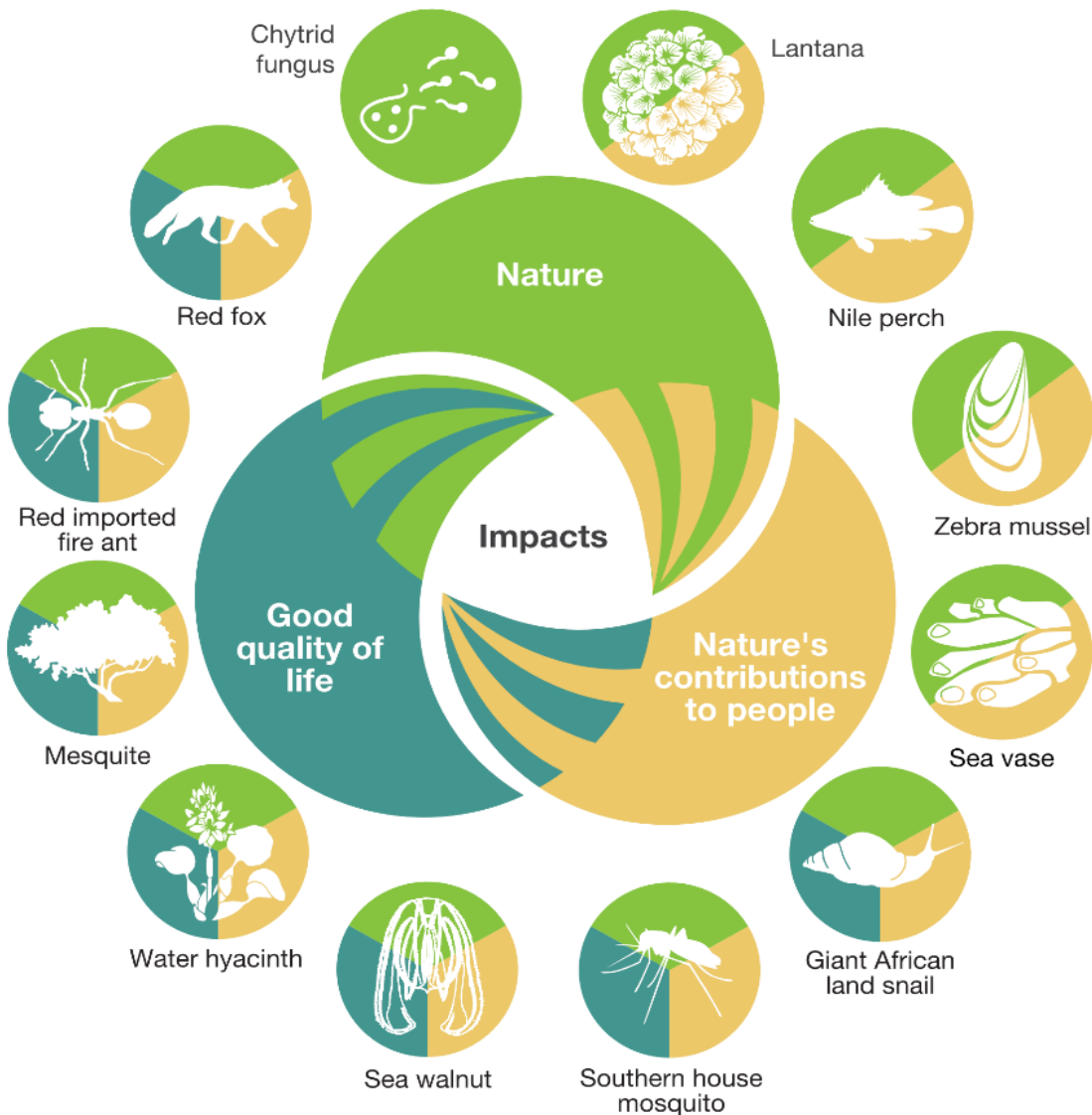
GRACE AND GRACE-FO  
Observations of Antarctic Ice Mass Changes



GRACE AND GRACE-FO  
Observations of Greenland Land Ice Mass Changes



# IPBES invasive alien species assessment

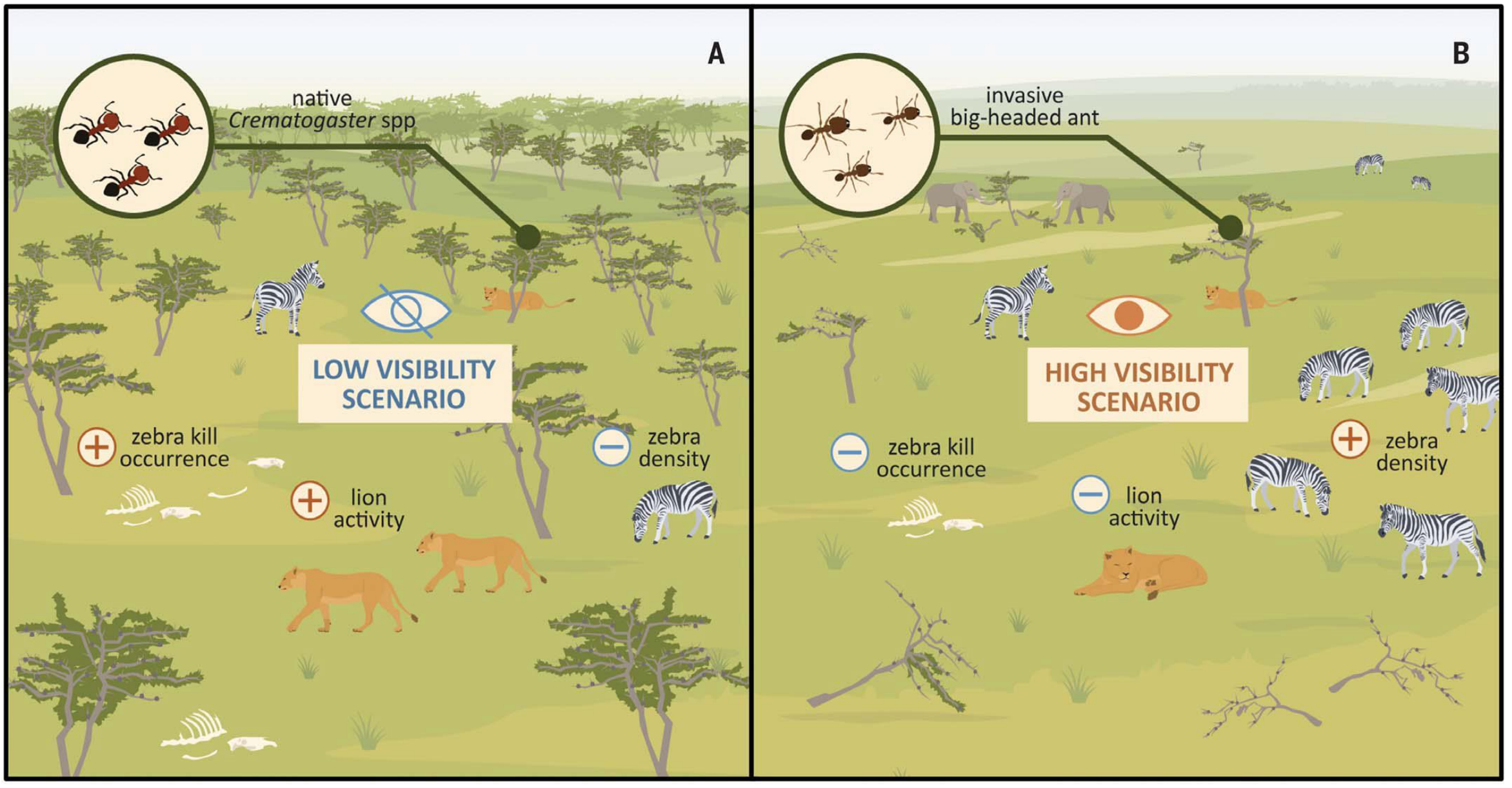


- More than 37,000 alien species globally
- Studies exist for 10% of these species, which show negative effects on nature and people; more than 2,300 of these are on Indigenous People's lands.
- Key role in 60% of global extinctions
- Estimated global annual cost in 2019: \$423 billion
- Food loss is the most reported negative impact
- Climate change and land/sea use change will exacerbate
- Prevention and preparedness are the most cost-effective solution options

Source: [IPBES 2023](#)



# A big-headed problem drives an ecological chain reaction



# Bioacoustics and AI for forest monitoring



Acoustic and AI technology was used to monitor the recovery of reforested areas in the tropical Chocó forest in northwestern Ecuador.

Able to characterize the changing composition of communities of birds, amphibians, mammals, and insects.

Light traps are used to capture nocturnal insects for DNA analysis



The AI models are being expanded to capture more species.

The technology could lower the cost of biodiversity monitoring and make it more transparent, accountable, and accessible.

It could be used for market-based conservation mechanisms, e.g., payments for ecosystem services

Source: [Müller et al. 2024](#)



# GEF Assembly, reports, and recent work

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*Damaliscus Korrigum (topi), Sue Chin*

# STAP Science Day at the GEF Assembly





# Why these six papers?

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**Agrivoltaics**

**Blended finance**

**Alternative  
livelihoods**

**Citizen science**

**Environmental  
security**

**Ecosystem-based  
Approaches**

# Agrivoltaics

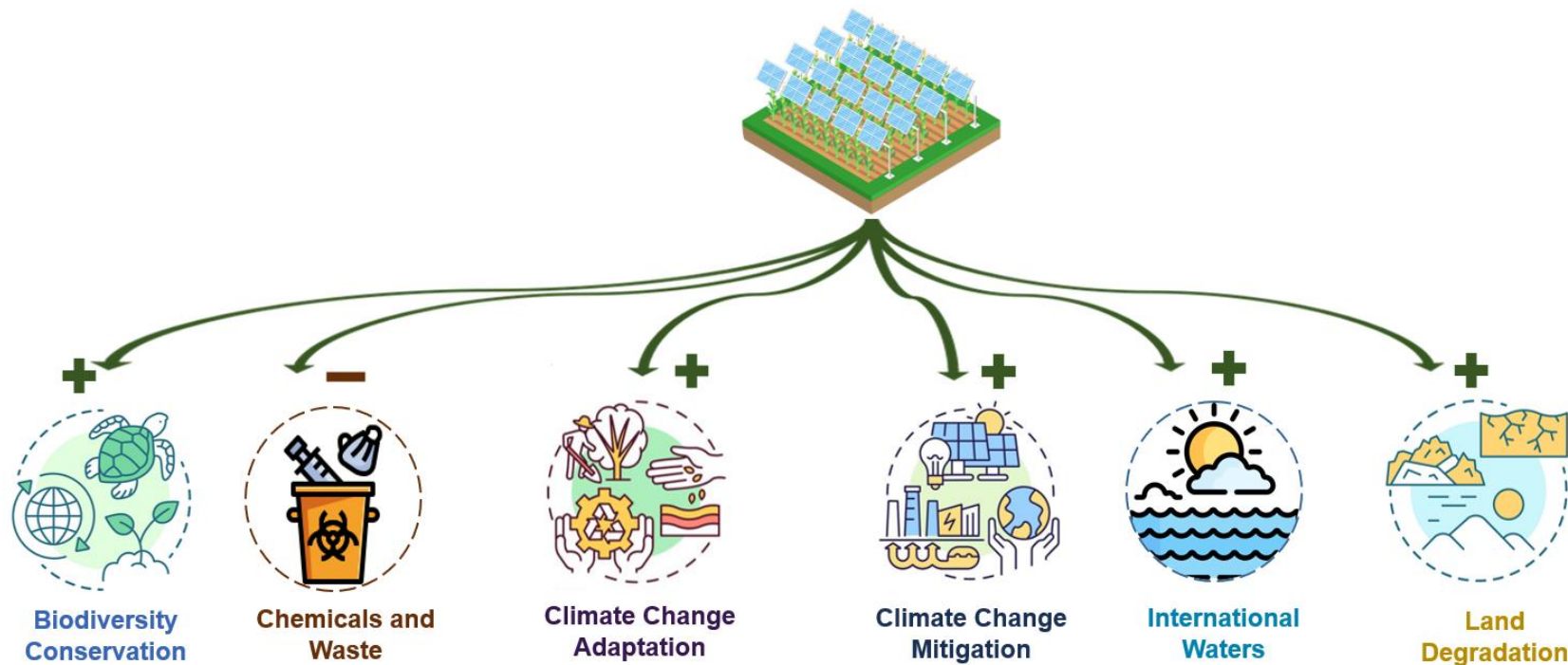


- **Combines agriculture and solar photovoltaics**
- **Benefits:** renewable energy; emissions reduction; water and land use efficiency; land restoration; biodiversity conservation; food security; diversified livelihood and income; SDGs
- **Implementation:** Japan, China, South Korea, Germany, Italy, France, India, USA

<https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/agrivoltaics>



# Agrivoltaics



*The potential contribution of agrivoltaics system to GEF's focal areas*

- **Technical considerations:** crop types; land type; local climate
- **Barriers:** higher initial investment cost than conventional ground-mounted solar PVs; lack of supportive policies
- **Needed enablers:** integrated approach; supportive policies; capacity building; business and financing models.
- **GEF:** support countries in understanding the technological appropriateness; help put in place enablers; invest in demo projects; and help foster partnerships.

<https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/agrivoltaics>

# Blended finance

- Longer and more complex impact pathways to achieve GEBs usually
- Project design tends to concentrate more on the finance logic than on the environmental logic, or their interactions
- Blended finance for nature-positive outcomes is less mature than investments in energy technologies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Need for:
  - Clear theory of change for both finance and environmental logic and how they interact
  - Rapid learning to innovate, scale, and achieve GEBs



Image: The Ocean Agency



Image: Diego Baravelli/Greenpeace





# Blended finance

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STAP suggests 4 issues for further inquiry:

1. Improve guidance on types of GEB interventions that are best served by different categories of BF instruments.
2. Improve advice about the detailed design of a selected blended finance instrument to ensure that it fits the intended GEB interventions and their context.
3. Advice on producing theories of change for GEB impacts in blended finance projects.
4. Elaborating GEF blended finance guidance to encourage learning.

<https://stapgef.org/resources/information-note/stap-information-note-blended-finance>

# Alternative livelihoods

- Alternative Livelihood interventions aim to reduce environmental harm through different occupations or resource extraction methods.
- Scientific and technical literature highlights a lack of reliable evidence about their effectiveness.
- Changing livelihoods is a complex endeavour involving behaviour change.
- GEF projects:
  - evaluate whether alternative livelihood is a suitable option
  - develop a ToC with explicit pathways for achieving desired outcomes
  - ensure local stakeholder understanding and support
  - strengthen long-term monitoring and evaluation





# Environmental security

Suggestions on how to increase the likelihood of achieving durable GEBs in fragile and conflict situations (FCS):

- Use systems thinking to untangle complexity
- Integrate FCS issues in future narratives
- Co-benefits for local stakeholders essential for durable GEBs
- Identify links between conflict risk and environmental outcomes in ToC
- Allow for flexibility, periodic review, and make contingency plans
- Effective stakeholder engagement is essential from the outset



*Photo: Ashraf Shazly/AFP via Getty Images*

# Citizen science

- Global environmental challenges require ‘all of society’ approach
- Citizen science involves non-professionals and local communities in designing, implementing, monitoring, collecting data, and evaluating projects to generate usable information
- Applications in biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation and adaptation, forest management, and land restoration
- Contributes to achieving GEBs, increasing awareness, and better inclusion of indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge
- The paper makes some suggestions about how the GEF could support citizen science, e.g., including the term in the KM&L taxonomy and encouraging partnerships



*Ricardo Moreno, head of the GEF-supported “Jaguares Panama” project, worked with citizen scientist Elsie Quintero to set up a camera trap to monitor jaguars as part of the project. Photo by Ginger Deason*



# Ecosystem-based Approaches (EbA)

The IEO's evaluation of the lower Mekong River basin recommends that STAP provide technical advice on definitions and guidelines for the implementation of ecosystem-based conceptual approaches and management tools.

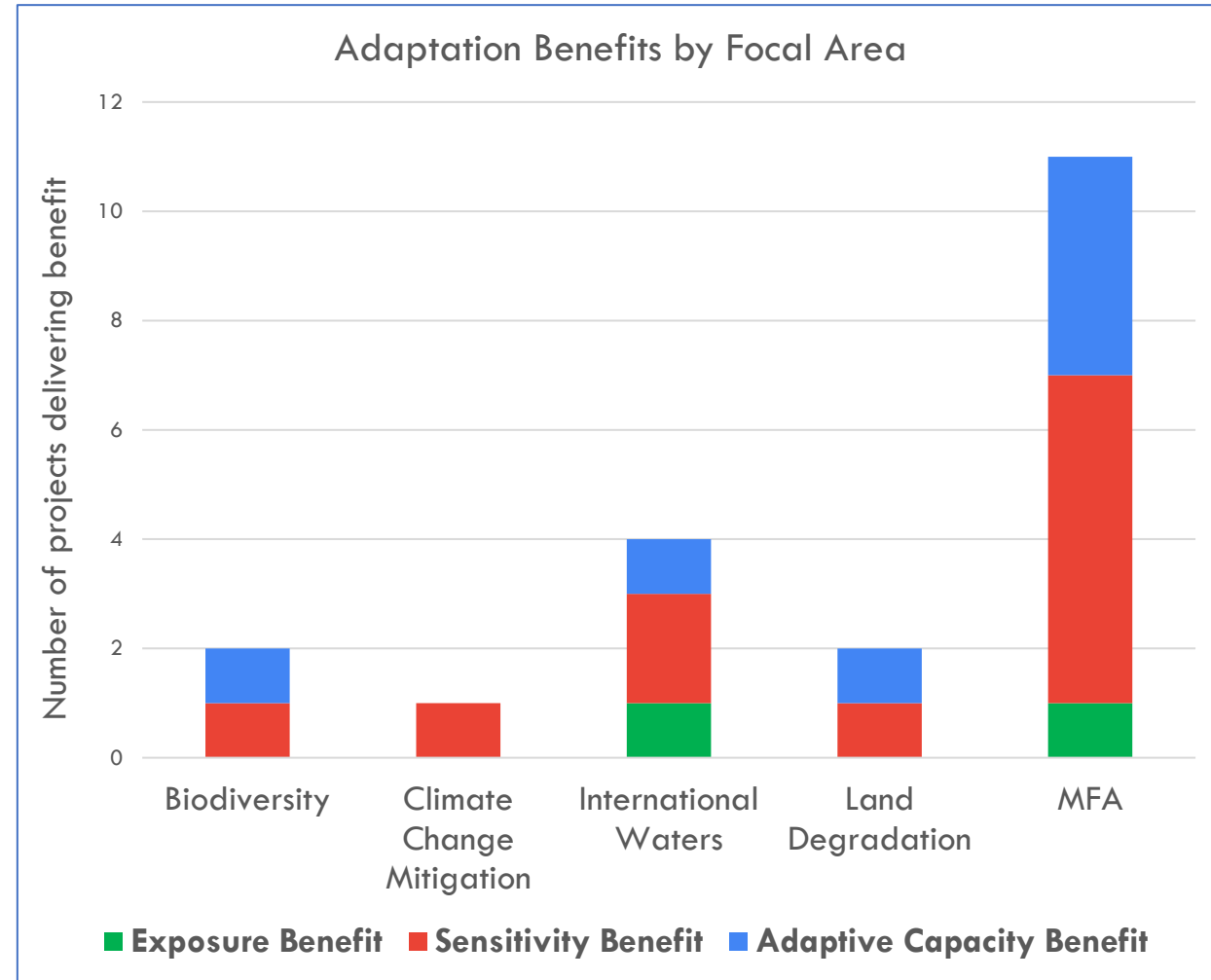
- The paper includes technical advice on:
  - Definitions of EbA, including
    - Nature-based solutions
    - Ecosystem-based management
    - Integrated coastal management
    - Integrated land-use planning
  - Guidelines and tools for implementing EbA
  - Examples of STAP guidance to support EbA



Photo: Khánh Phan

# Climate adaptation benefits from GEF Trust Fund projects

- In a sample of 34 projects, STAP found:
  - About 40% were delivering adaptation benefits
  - More than half had the potential to deliver new or additional adaptation benefits
- Next steps:
  - Summarize results and suggest how to capture adaptation benefits more widely in the GEF portfolio





# Working groups and workshops

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- Clean and Healthy Oceans IP design workshop
- Risk appetite working group
- GEF secretariat learning mission on Good Growth Partnership & FOLUR
- Three climate adaptation programming and strategy workshops
- Environmental security workshop



*Photo: Nanang Sujana/CIFOR*

# Future work program

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*Hippopotamus amphibius, South Africa; Photo: Mike Korostelev*



# STAP future work – near-term

- Further work on blended finance
- Further work on climate adaptation
- Working with the GEF secretariat on implementing:
  - knowledge management and learning strategy
  - risk appetite
  - policy coherence
  - community-based approaches



# STAP future work – GEF 9

- STAP's initial perspective on GEF-9 will be informed by a science convening
- Review of emerging signals and trends, and their relevance to the GEF
  - Societal changes
  - Economic and financial shifts
  - Science and technology, e.g.:
    - Environmental application of Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, and machine learning.
    - New energy systems – green hydrogen, more reliable batteries, smart energy systems.
    - Environmental DNA (eDNA)
    - 3D printing, biomaterials



# Observations on the GEF work program

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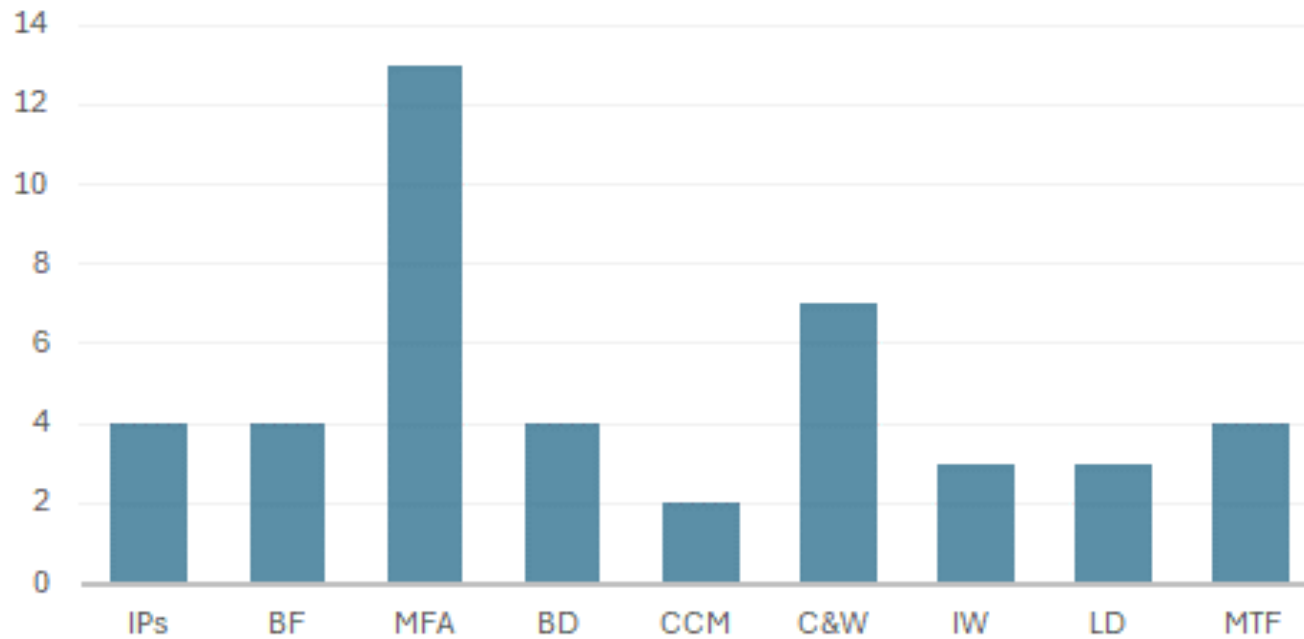




# Observations on GEF work program

## STAP reviewed 44 proposals:

- 4 Integrated Programs
- 36 GEF Trust Fund full-size projects/programs
- 4 Multi-Trust Fund full-size projects



**IP:** Integrated Program; **BF:** Blended Finance; **MFA:** Multi-focal Area  
**BD:** Biodiversity; **CCM:** Climate Change Mitigation; **IW:** International Waters  
**LD:** Land Degradation; **MTF:** Multi-Trust Fund



# Observations on GEF work program

## Observations

- Length of PIFs noticeably shorter
- Clear and concise project rationale and description
- Theory of Change needs better assumptions
- Signs of policy coherence but limited assessment of gaps and contradictory policies



*Capra hircus; Mongolia; Photo: Gilles Sabrié*

## Some exemplary projects

- NGI – IFC/GEF Green Global Supply Chain Decarbonization Platform, World Bank/IFC (#11326)
- Strengthening the System of Protected Areas and Financial Sustainability; Paraguay, CI(#11449)
- Reimagining National Parks for People and Nature; South Africa, WWF(#11347)





**THANK YOU**