

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility

Report of STAP to Council April, 2008

STAP/GEF



Panel responsibilities



Yolanda Kakabadse, Chair + lead on Cross-Cutting, Ecuador

Paul Ferraro, Biodiversity – Georgia State University, U.S.A.

N.H. Ravindranath, Climate Change (mitigation) – Indian Institute of Science, India

Anthony Nyong, Climate Change (adaptation), International Development Research Center, Nigeria

Meryl Williams, International Waters, former Director of World Fish Center (CGIAR), Australia

Michael Stocking, Land Degradation, University of East Anglia, UK







Hosted by UNEP in Nairobi
 Participation of

 GEFSec,

- Agencies: UNEP, UNDP, WB, FAO, UNIDO, IFAD
- Conventions: UNFCCC, UNCCD, Stockholm, Montreal
- Evaluation Office



STAP Meeting (9-13 April)



HIGHLIGHTS

ENGAGEMENT: First meeting of reformed STAP and GEF Agencies OPERATIONAL: Review of STAP's role in GEF's processes STRATEGIC: Science stock-take and future challenges PLANNING: STAP's work program and networks







- Upstream screens every CEO approved project concept to increase strategic impact of GEF
- Next phase: increase GEF impact -STAP to identify scientific gaps and opportunities for innovation through forward looking program analysis







Strengthen design of some GEF projects by the time of CEO endorsement

Encourage baseline definition

Better specify Global Environmental Benefits (GEB)



Purpose was to:

 Examine the state of science within the current phase of the GEF
 Opportunities and gaps arising
 Issues to take forward to increase the impact of the GEF



Biodiversity

 Challenge of turning ecosystem framework into an operational approach for Global Environmental Benefits







Climate Change

 Opportunities to explore the potential synergies between adaptation and mitigation







Climate Change

 GEF's influence in market transformation in energy efficiency based on sound and appropriate science







Cross-Cutting

 Science clarity in integrated natural resources management
 eg. catchment and coastal water management

 GEF needs to strengthen the science of implementation







TARGETTED RESEARCH



 STAP encourages the use of the TR modality but recognizes the barriers
 Should TR be in more projects?







 Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Approaches
 Importance of robust science in impact evaluation

 Continuing collaboration with EO



GEF5: Towards a Science Vision

With its GEF partners, STAP looked at some of the major science and technology drivers that are likely to influence the development of the strategies for the Fifth phase of the GEF



Emerging issues for GEF-5



Cross-cutting

 Define and select - STAP can contribute to providing scientific guidance on prioritizing crosscutting issues

 Synergies and 2 way inter-actions between climate and NRM



Emerging issues for GEF-5



Chemicals

 Inter-linkages between chemicals and other focal areas (e.g. climate, international waters) Examples - (1) Changes in other focal areas generate changes in chemical use, (2) transport and fate of chemicals in the environment







Climate Change

 IPCC and Bali Action Plan provide guidance for innovation in GEF-5, for example integration of mitigation and adaptation











Climate Change

 Differentiation of GEF climate strategies according to regional needs – on a scientific basis

Climate proofing the GEF portfolios





Emerging issues for GEF-5

Land degradation

 Stronger science for assessment and measurement of land degradation indicators.







Emerging issues for GEF-5

International Waters

Moving from assessment to implementation, and strengthen transboundary diagnostic assessments to better guide implementation.









 STAP is engaging with GEF Agencies to improve the science in projects by the time of CEO endorsement
 Continuous PIEs screening to

 Continuous PIFs screening to ensure sound scientific and technical content



April 2008 Work Program



 For future Multi-Focal Area projects STAP encourages reducing the "silos" between the focal areas, by:

more explicit linkages of the proposed components, and
specifying indicators to be used

