Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

Report of the Chairperson of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) to the GEF Council

Introduction

1) We are pleased to provide an update on STAP's progress in implementing its work program, STAP's screening of GEF projects, new advisory products, along with specific highlights and a number of recommendations it wishes to bring to the Council's attention. The report covers the period since STAP's last report to the Council in November 2012 until the present.

2) The report highlights the following:

- Recruitment of the next STAP Chair
- STAP's project cycle activities and observations of the March and May 2013 Work Programmes
- The GEF Program: Overarching themes, long-term vision, and the post-2015 Development Agenda
- STAP Advisory Reports and Activities:
    A. Soil Organic Carbon
    B. Energy Efficiency Methodology
    C. Green Chemistry Workshop
- Upcoming activities:
    A. IW Workshop
    B. Biodiversity workshop
- OPS 5 – STAP Review
- STAP Engagement with the Conventions

Recruitment of the STAP Chair

3) This will be my last report to Council as Chair of STAP. I have served in this position for the past 5 years and have greatly enjoyed engaging with and overseeing the work of the Panel, and working with our colleagues in the GEF Secretariat and across the GEF Partnership. I would like to say that I have particularly enjoyed working with the GEF CEO Naoko Iishi over the past 10 months. Both myself and the Panel share her vision of the future GEF. It has been refreshing and enlightening to work with Naoko, and the Panel continues to look forward to engaging with her and her team in the development of the next GEF Programme.

4) After a very extensive and thorough search process, I am pleased to welcome Dr. Rosina Bierbaum to the GEF family as the next Chair of STAP. Rosina is a professor and former

Dean of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment. Currently she is a member of President Obama's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) which works to help ensure that science, technology and innovation can lead to responsible and effective U.S. policy. Rosina serves as an Adaptation Fellow at the World Bank, leads the Adaptation Chapter for the Congressionally-mandated U.S. National Climate assessment, is review editor for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, lectures extensively on climate and adaptation, and in her spare time serves on numerous boards for foundations and NGOs. Please join me in welcoming Rosina to the GEF family.

GEF Project Cycle

STAP Observations on the May 2013 Work Programmes

5) STAP's primary operational responsibility in the project cycle is to provide independent scientific and technical screening of full-sized projects at entry into the work program. STAP continues to monitor trends in PIF screens (please see Figure 1 below) and continually welcomes feedback from Council, the GEF Secretariat, and Agencies to further improvement the screening process.

6) STAP screened 58 projects, including 3 programmatic approaches, for the June 2013 Work Program. The scientific and technical quality of proposals varied, however overall the degree of scientific and/or technical integrity and innovation was considered good. At times proponents did not support claims of global environmental benefits with credible evidence, or demonstrate how interventions will build upon previous interventions (GEF projects or other initiatives in the target region). These are recurring issues noted by STAP which occur in a number of projects in every work program. In addition, the incremental reasoning could be strengthened by clearly defining the global environmental benefits and indicating how these benefits will be estimated and monitored (see paragraph 7 below).

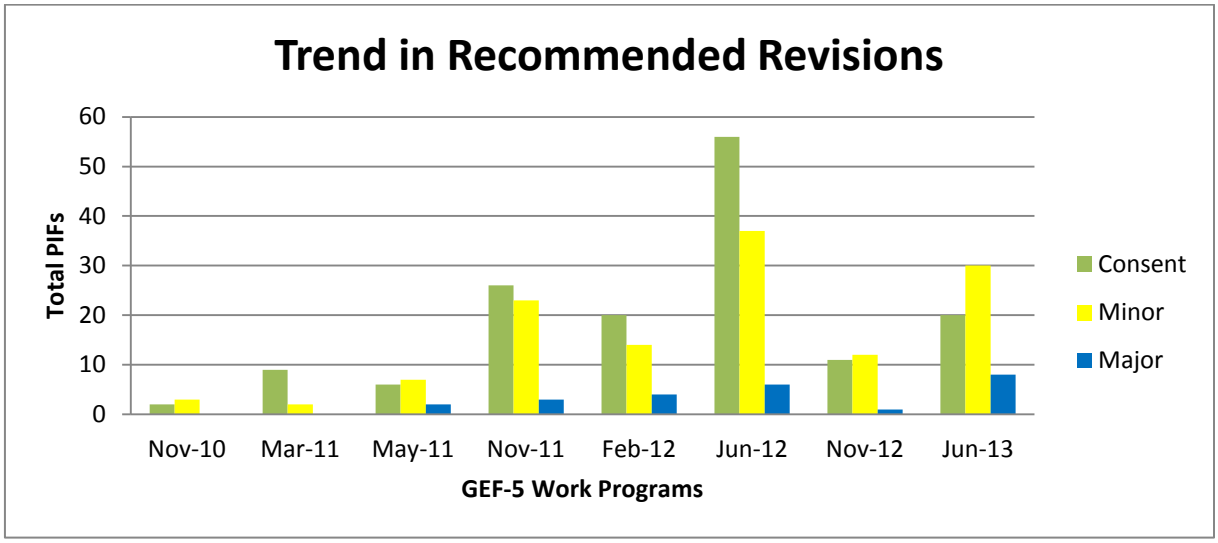
7) Overall, the quality of multiple focal area projects has generally improved, however a number of problems regarding the relationships between focal area allocations and the technical coherence of these initiatives is at times unclear. In addition, the scientific rationale and technical aspects (non-uniform relationships with the umbrella program) for the programmatic approaches appears to be missing or not clearly defined. Finally, the Panel noted that the newly introduced PID format from the World Bank often lacks important technical details, such as expected delivery of global environmental benefits, which makes it difficult for STAP to undertake the screening process.

8) Climate change projects in this work program in general demonstrated a good understanding of practical applications to curtail greenhouse gas emissions compared with business as usual approaches. However, the weakest part of several proposals was the lack of identified indicators and milestones in order that the success of the projects could be monitored, reviewed and verified. The increase in numbers of initiatives focused on urban development issues was evident, and this is a welcome trend.

9) Chemicals focal area proposals contained PIFs that focused largely on remediation, taking advantage of advice offered by STAP in previous work programmes on doing more

thorough analysis of contaminant characterization, range of contaminated areas, and clean up technologies. Evidence of government ownership and investment in remediation work was positively highlighted.

10) The Panel noted that specificity regarding adaptation benefits are often always absent with regard to projects focusing on adaptation to climate change. In addition, the focus of many interventions is on strengthening the resilience of ecosystems, and less so on how ecosystem management may improve community-based coping mechanisms to climate risks/change.



GEF-6 and the post-2015 Development Agenda

11) Two decades since it was created, the GEF remains a unique institution in the landscape of international environmental finance – with the ability and experience of working in an integrated manner across different aspects of the global commons and connecting them to the broader sustainable development agenda.

12) Given the reality of the accelerating pace of environmental disruption and the concomitant need to meet global aspirations of sustainable development, STAP believes that the GEF ought to go even further and evolve a strategy that more strongly and explicitly links the delivery of global environmental benefits with sustainable development objectives. Such a strategy would improve the relevance and effectiveness of the GEF as a champion of global commons in delivering support to the emerging post-2015 global sustainable development agenda.

13) These ideas formed the essence of a paper[1] developed by STAP as an input to the first meeting for the GEF-6 replenishment. The paper proposed a conceptual framework to promote synergies and integration within and between GEF Focal Areas linked with the emerging post-2015 sustainable development agenda. The paper suggested that while projects and programs within single or several focal areas would remain the foundation of GEF operations, overall delivery, however, would be focused towards achieving one or

[1] GEF/R.6/Inf.03

more broader outcomes associated with cross-focal area integrative themes. The STAP paper proposed four synergistic themes that addressed some of the key environmental aspects of sustainable development:

- Green Cities
- Smart Food Systems
- Healthy Oceans and Coasts
- Resilient Ecosystems

In concept, these themes resonate well with the series of signature programs introduced in the Draft Programming Directions for GEF-6[2].

14) In order to effectively connect focal area and cross-focal area projects and programs to sustainable development objectives, the GEF should consider a conceptual framework for project design that moves away from seeking benefits as currently achieved largely through stand alone projects. This would transform into programs that work at the systemic level with aggregate objectives and indicators. Such an approach could stimulate innovative design of GEF programs which also directly address sustainable development objectives, including across regions, whilst providing incentives for designing multifocal area projects and programs in a bottom-up approach.

15) The proposed strategy would need to address integration across space and domains, and integration in project and program design. This would include, for example, national/ regional/global integration, and projects and programs that overcome focal area silos and build synergies that are conducive for sustainable development.

16) Pursuing such an integrated, thematic cross-focal area approach would not only help the GEF in fulfilling its obligations to individual MEA's for which it serves as the financial mechanism; but would also position the GEF as a key player in the space of sustainable development finance. STAP looks forward to working with the GEF Secretariat in developing these ideas and converting them into a form that may be operationalized in GEF-6 and beyond.

STAP WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS

A. Soil Organic Carbon

17) In September 2012, STAP organized a technical workshop on "Soil Organic Carbon for Global Benefits". Approximately 40 experts conveyed their knowledge on soil organic carbon management, framing their discussions on a technical background paper commissioned by STAP and authored by scientists at the University of Leuven, Belgium. Recently, the paper, "Soil organic carbon management for global benefits a discussion paper" was finalized after going through an anonymous peer-review process. The paper provides an overview of our understanding of soil organic carbon as it is relevant to soil organic carbon management – and more specifically within the context of the GEF. To accompany the technical paper, STAP will develop a policy brief. The brief will draw from the overview and present recommendations for the GEF on soil organic carbon

[2] GEF/R.6/07

management. The STAP will publish the brief together with the technical paper by August 2013, distributing the products widely to the GEF. Below, STAP provides an abstract of the paper.

18) The total global Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) reservoir exceeds 2000 Gigatonnes; that is three to four times as the total Carbon stored in the atmosphere or plant biomass combined. Sound management of this natural carbon reservoir is critical, both with respect to the mitigation of global climate change and also the maintenance and improvement of soil quality for sustainable land management. In this review STAP assesses the existing literature on SOC dynamics and derives principles to guide strategy for management of this resource for global benefits. We also identify important knowledge gaps that should be addressed to improve understanding of the potential response of the SOC reservoir to both natural (climatic) and management practice changes.

19) SOC management requires an integrated approach, considering the system/landscape level to account for important Organic Carbon transfers between different landscape components of agricultural systems. While the use of adequate fertilization is a prerequisite to the increase of the SOC storage on arable land, it is far from sufficient: initiatives focusing on improving SOC storage and management should not only assess how local social economic conditions may affect SOC management projects but should also assess the socio-economic implications of such projects. SOC stocks can indeed be increased through sound management but realistic targets should be set, based on both socio-economic and biophysical constraints.

B. Energy Efficiency Methodology

20) The GEF requires every climate change mitigation project to provide an estimate of the avoided or reduced amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions the project is expected to deliver at ex ante (stage pre-implementation) stage. In 2008, the GEF developed an ex-ante methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions reductions for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. STAP assisted the GEF in updating/revising the methodology with a focus on ex-ante calculation of energy efficiency measures. The methodology was released in April 2013 and can be found at http://stapgef.org/node/793. The intent of this proposed revision is to improve the rigor and consistency of the GHG analysis, and to simplify the application of the methodology for GEF Agencies, by providing a more comprehensive and easy-to-use spreadsheet tool that embeds more standardized guidance in the form of algorithms for component-specific calculations, conservative default factors, as well as dynamic baselines.

C. Green Chemistry Workshop

21) On March 19 2013, the GEF Secretariat and STAP co-organized a workshop to explore the technologies, business models, and the potential for future GEF projects and programs in the area of “green chemistry” and bio-based chemicals. Green chemistry, also known as sustainable chemistry, is the design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances. More than 30 participants from the GEF family, the US government, academia, private sector, and NGOs attended

the workshop. Participants discussed the benefits and challenges supporting green chemistry applications including in the GEF context. They largely agreed on several areas for potential future work in the GEF, including:

- Promote awareness of green chemistry among recipient countries and GEF agencies as a foundation for new projects. It was proposed to ask STAP to develop a paper for the GEF Council on "what, where and how" green chemistry applications could support GEF recipient countries in protection of the global commons;
- Support projects that reduce risks of innovative green chemistry technologies and make them ready for scaling–up – to help overcome the so-called "valley of death" between R&D and concrete pilot projects with measurable results. Demonstrating "success" in early applications will help catalyze future investments;
- Identify, support and promote tools such as public procurement and certification/standards (e.g., GreenScreen for Safer Chemicals, Roadmap to Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals in apparel industry, Plastics Scorecard and others) that can be expanded to GEF recipient countries;
- Promote studies of countries and sectors that establish baselines and opportunities for green chemistry applications assessing maturity of potential "leapfrog" technologies, institutional readiness and other factors.
- Support existing institutions and partnerships such as UNEP/UNIDO Cleaner Production Centers Programme and Green Industry Platform as important vehicles for promoting and supporting green chemistry applications;
- Identify key cross-cutting multi-focal area green chemistry concepts that are candidates for GEF-6 and could be included in strategic documents.

22) STAP is continuing to work with the GEF management following up to recommendations of the workshop. Among envisaged outcomes is possible STAP engagement in co-organizing GEF Innovation Forums as a part of GEF CEO led Strategy 2020 by bringing green chemistry applications as an area for innovation in the GEF.

Upcoming activities:

A. IW Workshop

23) In collaboration with the Organization for American States, in June 2013 STAP is organizing expert workshop "Regional Cooperation and International Waters" to discuss how the political economy of regionalization processes influences GEF interventions and how GEF interventions could be positioned in these processes to enhance them, or where they are weak to strengthen them. STAP Information Paper *Political economy of collective action and international waters – the process of regionalization* is planned to be presented for the GEF Council in November 2013.

B. Biodiversity workshop

24) Biodiversity 'Mainstreaming" seeks to integrate biodiversity conservation goals at scale with those of other sectors – such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism and the extractive industries. Mainstreaming intervention types include the incorporation of the

value of biodiversity and ecosystem services into national and local financial and development planning; in policy instruments; in achieving improved management practices in agriculture and other production sectors; in developing innovative financing mechanisms such as the payment for environmental services, the certification of products and other supply chain interventions. This approach is developing a wide body of support by conventions, agencies and institutions, such as the CBD, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, IUCN, WWF, CI, etc. Since 2003, the GEF has invested over $1000 million (with some $5 000 million in co-financing) in 327 biodiversity mainstreaming projects in 135 countries. Of these projects, 89 were at a national level and 46 at regional or global levels. Of the total investment, 48% went to 10 countries (Brazil, India, China, Mexico, South Africa, Colombia, Russian Federation, Indonesia, Vietnam and Argentina). Investments in mainstreaming initiatives by other international agencies and by national institutions are no doubt of a similar order of magnitude. As one of the main components of GEF investments in biodiversity conservation, the performance of mainstreaming projects and the science that underpins the approach needs regular review and strengthening.

25) During 2004, the GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) convened a workshop in South Africa to describe principles, guidelines and activities that would be relevant to the GEF for implementation within its biodiversity focal area through mainstreaming approaches. The product was published as a GEF Working Paper in 2005[3], and has served as a useful guidance document for the formulation of GEF's biodiversity strategy and the GEF's growing portfolio of projects on the topic. Given the importance with which mainstreaming has become accepted in achieving biodiversity and human development goals, an analysis of field experience in biodiversity mainstreaming and an enhanced understanding of successes and failures in employing the biodiversity mainstreaming approaches first categorized by STAP is particularly timely as an input to the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy formulation process and to improve biodiversity project design.

26) Consequently, the STAP, in collaboration with the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), will be hosting an expert Mainstreaming Biodiversity Workshop 30 September – 3 October, cape Town, South Africa, with four (4) main objectives:-

1. To re-examine and assess the concept of mainstreaming biodiversity based on results from current practice and relevant scientific research and redefine it as necessary.

2. To identify principles and guidelines for project design and implementation.

3. To identify linkages between the achievement of Goal A and the associated targets of the CBD strategic plan and other Aichi Targets and identify those mainstreaming actions that are likely to produce additional benefits vis a vis the achievement of other Aichi Targets; and

[3] Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes (2005) - http://www.stapgef.org/mainstreaming_biodiversity_in_production_landscapes

4. Review indicators and measuring instruments (e.g., GEF tracking tools) for the monitoring and evaluation of mainstreaming outputs and outcomes and the Global Environmental Benefits that they provide.

27) The workshop will be informed by a discussion document that reviews the evidence base for biodiversity mainstreaming successes and failures, and which provides a profile of the GEF investment in mainstreaming projects since 2003.

Overall Performance Study 5 – STAP Review

28) Noting that there has not been a comprehensive evaluation of STAP in its history, the GEF Evaluation Office will include a review of STAP as part of OPS 5 during 2013. Previous GEF Overall Performance Studies touched on some aspect of STAP's work and have made recommendations; however, in general the tendency of evaluations has been to recommend a further focus of STAP on scientific and technical advice to the GEF on strategic and operational issues. Indeed the latest STAP reform took place in 2007 partly in response to the recommendations of OPS3.

29) The last STAP reform aimed at making STAP's advice more strategic, timely and effective, and resulted in 1) the reduction of the number of panel members from 15 to 6 (though with increased panel members contractual time); 2) the abolition of the STAP roster of consultants and in its place promised to engage a network of institutions by entering into agreements that would help expand the technical resources available to the GEF and; 3) the strengthening of the STAP secretariat to liaison with cooperating institutions and individuals, and the maintenance of data bases of experts to carry out selective reviews of projects.

30) The objective of this 2013 evaluation, then, will be to assess the extent to which STAP has met its mandate and the extent to which the 2007 reforms have been implemented and resulted in STAP advice to GEF that is more strategic, timely and effective. The evaluation will also identify factors affecting STAP's performance and will provide recommendations for improving the effectiveness of STAP advice to the GEF.

Engagement with Conventions

UNCCD 2nd Scientific Conference

31) The STAP participated at the UNCCD's Second Scientific Conference held 9-12 April 2013 in Bonn, Germany. The conference theme was Economic Assessment of Desertification, Sustainable Land Management and Resilience of Arid, Semi-arid and Dry Sub-humid Areas. The STAP contributed to the Conference by designing and leading a 90 minute session titled "GEF Special Session on Carbon – a Valuable Global Benefit of Sustainable Land Management". The session objectives were to –

- Demonstrate the importance of the current work of the Land Degradation Focal Area of the Global Environment Facility, with special reference to Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

- Identify the multiple potential benefits derived from above- and below-ground sequestration of carbon.
- Show how GEF investments and strategic planning support the UNCCD.
- Consult the scientific community on issues related to SLM that might be included in future GEF strategic plans.

32) Four presentations were delivered on the following items, followed by a panel discussion: 1) Sustainable Land Management in the Global Environment Facility – Enhancing Ecosystem Services in Production Landscapes; 2) A New Tracking Tool for Carbon Benefits; 3) Soil organic carbon management for global benefits – A review for STAP; and 4) the Value of Soil Organic Carbon: the case for biochar. The findings from the session can be grouped into three categories – scientific, practical and policy. A brief description of these findings is included below.

33) Scientific findings:
- Soil organic carbon management is inevitably a complex challenge requiring both generic research on the processes that may lead to net carbon sequestration and the specific conditions and practices that may be recommended.
- The opportunity in SOC management is to deliver multiple environmental and societal benefits, but this can only be achieved with the right tools and techniques and in full knowledge that some land use systems may encourage net GHG emissions.
- A need for further funding that supports countries' efforts to address sustainable land management within the context of climate change risks. In this regard, it would be useful to apply our understanding and knowledge of the economics of desertification, land degradation, and drought (E-DLDD) combined with efforts on the economics of climate change.

34) Practical findings:
- Sustainable Land Management must be approached in an integrative way, where strategies to sequester more carbon in soils are linked with high-profile human development goals such as food security and protection of ecosystem service functions.
- A focus on integrated approaches involving simultaneously food, fiber, food and climate change, must emphasize collective action at the field and local levels, and on securing the benefits desired by land users.
- The science must target land users' needs and the needs of UNCCD countries; it must not just be biophysically-based but must put land users as the guardians of soil and land resources central-stage.

35) Policy findings:
- Conditions need to be created that reinforce linkages between sustainable land management, climate change adaptation and food security.
- Embrace momentum of information availability to join-up parallel initiatives (WOCAT, LADA) and make it more available to land users.
- Apply available information/initiatives to address land degradation. There is ample information and tools that could be used to address control factors of land degradation.
- Encourage combined efforts on avoiding emissions and agricultural strategies on food security.

36) The STAP will continue collaborating closely with the UNCCD, identifying complementarities between their work in order to address, and reinforce some of these findings.

UNFCCC technical workshop on ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change

37) STAP participated in the UNFCCC's technical workshop on ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change in March 2013 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The purpose of the technical workshop was to gather information on ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation within the context of the Nairobi work programme based on a request from UNFCCC's SBSTA. The SBSTA will consider at its thirty-fifth session (at the end of 2013) possible activities on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change based on the workshop outcomes.

38) At the meeting, the STAP Secretariat introduced climate risk assessment tools for GEF projects. It emphasized the tool was developed to rapidly assess climate risks for global environmental benefits, thereby stressing how the tool assesses the potential effects of climate change on ecosystems and their ability to deliver services that contribute to global environmental benefits (e.g. soil carbon). The presentation also focused on the GEF's preliminary guidelines on ecosystem based adaptation for LDCF/SCCF projects. In this regard, the presentation stressed that natural resources are important for the LDCF and SCCF target countries; hence, ecosystem management/restoration/conservation that is informed by climate change and variability, can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities facing climate change risks. The guidelines seek to assist GEF Agencies and countries develop projects by focusing on the following factors: identifying populations at risk; defining why the population is at risk – what ecosystems are communities dependent on that would help decrease their vulnerability to climate change risks; and how are these ecosystems likely to be affected by climate change.

39) STAP will continue to engage in developing guidelines on ecosystem-based adaptation, particularly with regard to opportunities to coalesce efforts on ecosystem based adaptation within the GEF. STAP's preliminary guidelines on ecosystem based adaptation for LDCF/SCCF projects and STAP's climate risk tool are good starting points to further strengthen these methods across trust funds. This would require strengthening guidance on global environmental benefits in parallel with adaptation benefits. Concomitantly, there is a need to also address communities' coping mechanisms, including strengthening socio-economic systems, with regard to climate change risks. As an interdisciplinary body, STAP is well-placed to develop guidance and build consensus on this cross-cutting issue among the Conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD) as a way to better define multiple benefits and monitoring systems in GEF interventions.

ANNEX 1. STAP Work Program FY13 record of achievement[4]

Act. Nr.	Output / Product	Milestones	Next steps / action items
Corporate C#6	**Targeted research modality review** **Justification**: Recommended by GEF Secretariat ▪ Review of the targeted research modality	A review of Targeted Research Modality in co-operation with the GEF Secretariat and other GEF stakeholders	Completed, report provided to GEF Council (GEF/STAP/C.43/Inf.02)
Cross-cutting XC#7	**Promoting Climate Resilience in GEF Land Degradation, Biodiversity, SFM/REDD+ and CC/LULUCF, International Waters, and Chemicals Focal Area Projects and Programs for sustained flow of GEBs** **Justification:** GEF projects are lacking robust framework for accounting and incorporating climate risks in the project design. STAP work to date includes advisory documents/tools on measures GEF projects can take to enhance climate resilience across the GEF portfolio (built on the results of STAP's work (GEF/C.39/Inf.18) and STAP contribution to the SPA evaluation (GEF/ME/C.39/4). It will be implemented in three stages over the course of 2 years: Phase 1: To review approaches and methods used by other institutions for identification and incorporation of climate risks and climate resilient measures at the project design stage followed by a workshop. Based on findings and results of the workshop, STAP and GEF Partners will assess whether and how to move forward with the subsequent phases. **Requested by:** STAP and GEF Secretariat	Phase 1 (TOR, interim workshop, final report): Apr 2011 – Dec 2011; Phase 2 (TOR, 2 workshops, climate resilient tool, publication): Jan 2012-June 2012; Phase 3 (TOR, workshop, advisory document, publication): July 2012-June 2013	STAP produced two reports for the GEF Council addressing the issue of climate resilience (GEF/C.39/Inf.18) and reviewed available tools (GEF.C.41.Inf.16). Task is completed.
Cross-cutting XC#11	**Scientific advice to GEF and CBD SBSTTA on marine debris** **Justification:** Emerging evidence on the geographical distribution and scale of marine debris and its multiple impacts on human health, marine biodiversity, transport of persistent organic pollutants, endocrine disrupting and other chemicals, as well as impacts on marine transportation and tourism and economies, particularly those of small island states, suggests that marine debris is a significant and growing problem. **Requested by:** STAP Panel, CBD Secretariat, UNEP, FAO	Publication of the final report in CBD Technical Series (October 2012) Presentation of the report at the CBD COP-11 (October 2012) Workshop focused on solutions in support of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter and CBD objectives (co-organized with other partners). Workshop report (Winter 2013)	Final Report is available at: http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-67-en.pdf
Cross-cutting	**STAP-CBD Technical Report (Advisory Document) on marine spatial planning**	Publication of the report in CBD Technical Series	Final report is available at: http://www.cbd.int/doc/publi

[4] As of June 1st 2013.

XC#13	**Justification:** This work is responding to para 75 of CBD COP-10 decision X/29 on marine spatial planning and aims to compile and synthesize available information experiences and use of marine spatial planning, in particular on ecological, economic, social, cultural and other principles used to guide such planning and the use of area-based management tools. The continuing work on MSP will build on the outcomes of the report prepared for CBD SBSTTA-16 as a part of STAP WP FY12 and will be extended to specific guidance on the application of MSP to GEF transboundary water projects Supports all SOs of the IW focal area and BD SO2	(October 2012) Advisory Document and Workshop on the application of marine spatial planning in GEF transboundary water projects	cations/cbd-ts-68-en.pdf
Biodiversity BD #6	**A case study methodology** for application in GEF-5 for implementation of LO1; **Technical advice** on the application of the case study methodology; and Analysis of the results of case studies. **Justification:** Requested by GEF Secretariat	• STAP advice on case study design. • STAP participation in relevant technical meetings and missions. • Analyses of case study and learning mission results.	**Note**: ongoing activity addressed under "Corporate Activities" #2 above
Climate Change Mitigation CC#6	**Methodology for measuring the GHG impact of energy efficiency and renewable energy GEF projects** **Justification:** The update of the existing GEF GHG methodology for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects (GEF/C.33/Inf.18) is urgently needed. The study will provide gap analysis of the existing GEF methodology and other available outside the GEF tools, develop an algorithm for calculating the GHG impacts of EE and RE projects and provide sufficient information on the development of baselines and GHG reporting. Specific efforts will be taken to account for impacts of capacity/institutional building activities and co-benefits **Requested by:** GEF Secretariat	TOR, 2 workshops, Manual, publication: Jun 2011-Jun 2012	Final methodology is available at: http://stapgef.org/node/792
CC#7	**Technical Report on climate change mitigation science** **Justification:** Climate change science is a dynamic field with multiple assessment and studies coming every year. The STAP report will provide an authoritative review of the most up-to-date scientific evidence on climate change mitigation with specific recommendations for GEF-5 and beyond towards framing climate change strategies for GEF-6 **Justification:** requested by the STAP	TOR, workshop, Technical Report: Aug 2011-Dec 2011	Final report is available at: http://stapgef.org/CC_scientific_assessment Report was launched in Washington, DC in March 2013. Information is available at: http://stapgef.org/node/791
Land degradation LD#1	**Advice on organic matter and its role in carbon sequestration** **Justification:** The GEF-5 strategy calls for maintaining or improving flows of agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities (Objective 1). The expected project outputs include reduced greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural (crop and livestock) activities. Through this activity, STAP plans to develop advice on organic matter and its role in	• Small workshop – September 2012 • Final report – June 2013	The final technical report on soil organic carbon management is complete. The report will now be professionally edited and published as a STAP advisory document. This process will be completed by

	carbon sequestration, and water and nutrient use efficiency. In particular, STAP seeks to highlight this important relationship by synthesizing the scientific knowledge, and build on project developers' knowledge and expertise in establishing a scientific rationale of how soil organic matter contributes to multiple global environment benefits and ecosystem services. Therefore, this activity will not overlap with the Carbon Benefits Project which aims to develop a methodology to model, measure, and monitor carbon and greenhouse gas benefits in GEF projects. The advice is expected to contribute to designing projects that target agroecosystem services and livelihoods (LD Objective 1). **Linked to:** LD Objective 1 Maintain or improve flows of agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities		August 2013. The policy brief will be completed by June 2013, and published professionally by August 2013. The brief will outline conclusions from the technical report, and define recommendations for the GEF on soil organic carbon management.