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Good Practices of IAPs & MFAs

Strengthening KM

2018 STAP Assembly Report

Ongoing Work







Lessons from the IAPs & MFAs

Strengthening KM

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Ongoing Work







Integrated Approach Pilots







Taking
Deforestation
out of the
Commodities
Supply Chain

Sustainable
Cities –
Harnessing
Local Action
for Global
Commons

Fostering
Sustainability
and Resilience
for Food
Security in
Sub-Saharan
Africa









STAP also participates in the Global Wildlife Program



Human Wildlife Conflict Seminar in Gabon, 2017







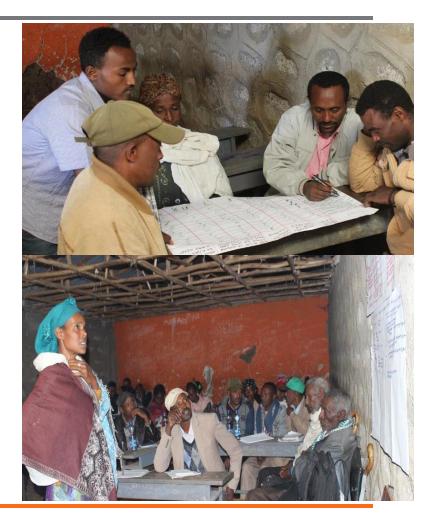
Elements of Good Practice in IAPs

Integration

- encourages systems thinking
- generates multiple benefits

Engagement

- involves stakeholders from the beginning
- ensures local level participation







Praise for Engagement in Food Security IAP

"We always wanted to have projects like this which consult us from the very beginning. We need this to continue. We are very happy to see that you are taking this much time in consulting our elders, women and youth."

"We believe that this project if implemented will bring significant change in our lives. This is because it is being designed involving us all and with a depth of understanding of our situation."

(Evaluation of RAPTA in Ethiopia by CSIRO, funded by the Stockholm Resilience Centre)







Elements of Good Practice of IAPs

Knowledge Management

- face to face consultations
- build sustainable databases
- common indicators

Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning

- meetings to exchange learning
- iterative, adaptive management

Program Management

dedicated and effective teams











Observations on MFAs

- PIFs are improving better TOC and justification
- Integration is improving at site or country level
- Increased focus on governance
- Transformation improved, but takes time







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Knowledge Management

A new GEF-World Bank guidebook that:

- highlights examples of successful knowledge exchanges in GEF projects.
- provides tools to facilitate knowledge exchange.









Credit: Rezwan, Flickr.







Better Knowledge Management

KM is defined as:

The systematic processes, used by organizations to identify, capture, store, create, update, represent, and distribute knowledge for use, awareness, and learning.







Extend the scope and depth of KM

Key factors needed to develop a KM strategy:

- Clear goals and objectives
- Choice of management tools
- Collaborative knowledge creation
- Employment of powerful analytics
- Economic rationality of project interventions





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STAP 2018 ASSEMBLY REPORT – INITIAL THOUGHTS ON GEF - 7





Thinking Towards the Assembly Report

Integrated Approaches to Natural Resource Management (NRM)

- Reviewed 28 MFA projects, and 10 case studies:
 - What are the principles for designing integrated projects?
 - What lessons can be drawn from the literature, and from case studies?
 - What are the main elements to consider in a theory of change for NRM projects?

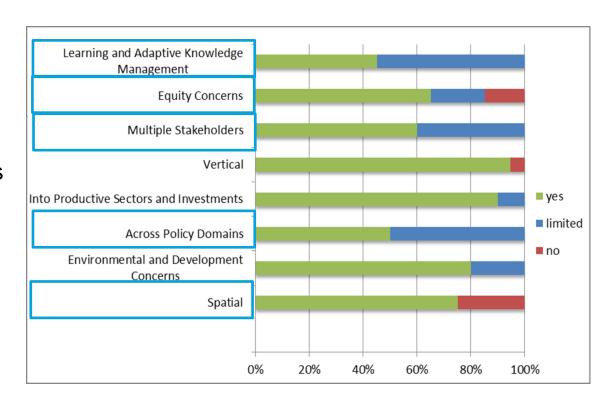






Integration in NRM project design

- Learning and adaptive management is limited
- Limited consideration for gender and the most vulnerable population.
- Participation of stakeholders includes consultations, but not comprehensive
- Integration across policy domains incomplete
- System boundaries are vaguely defined.







Thinking Towards the Assembly Report

Integrated Approaches to Climate Change Mitigation & Chemicals and Waste Projects

Compared 18 projects rated "highly successful" and "successful" by IEO with 8 "unsuccessful".

Principles for success were identified:

Tackle Root Causes

Ensure Stakeholder
Buy-in

Demonstrate Innovation, Transformation & Comparative Advantage

Enable Learning & Adaptive Management

Foster conditions for behavioral change across **domains and** scales.

Ensure sustainability by building on-going processes and strengthening capacities

Plan for further adoption by including mainstreaming, replication and scaling-up in project design

Projects with built-in mechanisms achieved wider adoption:

Integration and						
I ransformational reach						
GEFID	Focal Area	Mainstreamed	Replication	al rea Scaling-up	Extent of adoption	Scale of adoption
445	CC					
2117	ODS					
622	CC					
98	CC					
3709	POPS					
643	CC					
114	ODS					
	ODS					
835						-
1155						
766						
784	CC					
1336	CC					
	ODS					
805						
2600						
637						
118	CC					
264	CC					
857						
444						
595						
1080	IW					
1284	CC					
1311	CC					
1838	CC					







Thinking Towards the Assembly Report

How can the GEF promote innovation?

Innovative opportunities exist for the GEF in:

- Financial products
 - e.g., Increasing the use of novel financing instruments
- Technology
 - e.g., Low cost sensors, remote sensing, and high speed data processing
- Business models/market transformation
 e.g., Innovative business models such as Pay-Go and index
 - insurance for small farmers
- Policies
 - e.g., Greening financial systems





STAP's preliminary thinking: Requirements for integrated programming

- Application of systems thinking
- Proactive engagement of stakeholders
- A theory of change to test assumptions and identify solutions
- Adaptive management and learning
- KM to support capacity building, and to achieve effective upscaling





Emerging Challenges and Opportunities

- Enabling sustainable consumption and production
 e.g., food systems, plastics
- Environmental security

 e.g., migration and demography;
 urbanization patterns; climate change;
 freshwater scarcity; post-conflict areas
- Novel entities

 e.g., emerging chemicals;
 nanomaterials; synthetic biology







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Assessing the Socio-Economic Impacts of **Terrestrial Protected Areas**

Problem: no reliable measures of socio-economic impacts of GEF-funded protected areas.

GEF asked STAP to advance methods that:

- are robust
- promote uniformity among projects
- are focused and practical.

STAP deliverables:

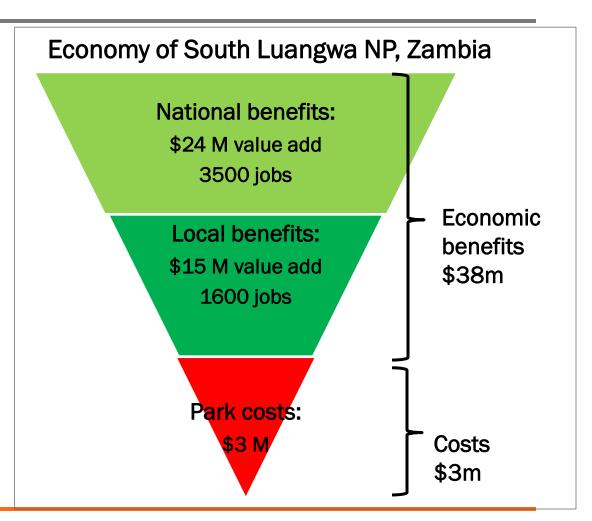
- guidance document
- range of evaluation methods
- project Indicators



Economic impact

Lessons from PAs studied (i.e., Zambia, Brazil)

- High economic returns on investments in PAs,
- But this is vulnerable to underfunding and inefficient use of funds









Social Assessments & Livelihood Surveys

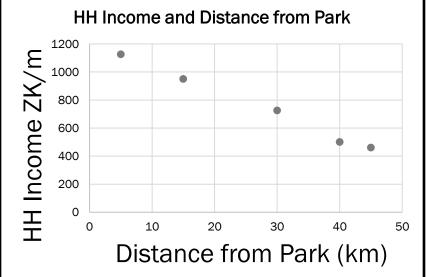
Social Assessment

- e.g., biggest benefits:
 - sanitary pads to allow girls to attend schools
 - wildlife for future generations

Livelihood Surveys

 e.g., Household income near park doubled







Assessing Climate Risks

- STAP has observed the following in the a subset of LDCF/SCCF and GEF Trust Fund projects:
 - Time frame of project often shorter than climate risk threats
 - Climate information limited.
 - Can lead to poor rationale for adaptation
 - STAP working to develop guidance







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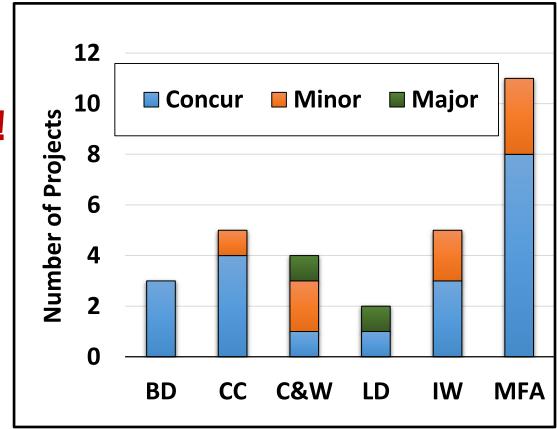




Observations on the GEF Work Program

- STAP has observed improvement in the use of scientific information
- Multi-focal area investments are increasing
- MFA projects are improving, but some remain too ambitious

STAP Recommendations for May 2017 Work Program









Questions?

