Report to the 52nd Meeting of the GEF Council
Presentation Outline

1. Good Practices of IAPs & MFAs
2. Strengthening KM
3. 2018 STAP Assembly Report
4. Ongoing Work
5. Work Program Screening
Presentation Outline

- Lessons from the IAPs & MFAs
- Strengthening KM
- 2018 STAP Assembly Report
- Ongoing Work
- Work Program Screening
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
Presentation Outline

- Good Practices of IAPs & MFAs
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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.
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
Presentation Outline

Good Practices of IAPs & MFAs

Strengthening KM

2018 STAP Assembly Report

Ongoing Work

Work Program Screening
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
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**: Foster conditions for behavioral change across domains and scales.
- **Ensure Stakeholder Buy-in**: Ensure sustainability by building on-going processes and strengthening capacities.
- **Demonstrate Innovation, Transformation & Comparative Advantage**: Plan for further adoption by including mainstreaming, replication and scaling-up in project design.

Projects with built-in mechanisms achieved wider adoption:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Goal Area</th>
<th>Integration and Transformational reach</th>
<th>Scale of adoption</th>
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<td>Mainstreamed</td>
<td>Highly Successful</td>
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<tr>
<td>2117 ODS</td>
<td>ODS</td>
<td>Replication</td>
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<td>622 CC</td>
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<td>Scaling-up</td>
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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
Presentation Outline

Good Practices of IAPs & MFAs

Strengthening KM

2018 STAP Assembly Report

Ongoing Work

Work Program Screening
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
Questions?