



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
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STAP WORK PROGRAM FOR FY14



STAP Work Program for FY2014.

This paper presents the Work Program for the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel for the GEF financial year 2014. The STAP Work Program has been revised to reflect activities which have now been completed (see Annex 1) along with activities that have been dropped (Annex 2). In addition, the section on Corporate Activities – reflecting Panel activities undertaken on a recurring or regular basis – has been taken out of the logframe and presented in a separate section below. Progress on all STAP Work Program activities listed below is reported in detail in the STAP Chair’s 6-monthly report to Council.

As this is the final year of GEF 5, STAP intends to work towards completion of these activities to the extent possible. Additional responsibilities with regard to the GEF 6 planning process which may be added during the year, along with current budget constraints, may result in the postponement of some work program activities in FY14. The Panel also expects to undertake a comprehensive consultation process with GEF partners regarding the development of a strategy and work program for GEF 6. The current version of the Work Program will be maintained for review and comment on the STAP website, together with documentation on any adjustments that were made.

Work conducted by STAP is delivered by Panel Members, STAP Secretariat staff, and expert consultants or partner organizations – a process which is directed by Panel Members and managed by the STAP Secretariat. All advisory products are peer reviewed externally by experts selected by the STAP Secretariat in consultation with Panel Members.

While the Work Program includes the majority of the formal advisory work of the STAP leading to published advisory products, significant use of STAP resources are contributed by STAP towards ad hoc consultations, liaison with Convention subsidiary bodies, surveillance of new and emerging science, and strategic dialogue with GEF partners which may not necessarily be specifically reflected in the Work Program.

In the Table which follows, specific tasks are indexed with “Activity numbers”. For the coming financial year (FY14) STAP lists all work that will draw on resources made available during that financial year. Please note that STAP is presently delivering work under the FY13 Work Program using resources currently available, and in some case work extends across fiscal years.

Corporate Activities

The following are recurrent advisory/operational tasks of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

1. Scientific/technical analysis of GEF, LDCF and SCCF full size projects at entry into the work program and reported to the Council.
2. Advice on portfolio monitoring. The Panel will assist the GEF Secretariat as required in portfolio monitoring and contributing to focal area learning objectives.

3. Advice on monitoring indicators to inform GEF investments. The Panel will assist the GEF Secretariat as required in strengthening the scientific basis of the global benefits index (GBI).
4. Provision of advice on science and technology matters to impact evaluations, as necessary, conducted by the GEF Evaluation Office.
5. Outreach and Communications. Continuous improvement in the delivery of the best available scientific and technological advice to the GEF network.

Cross Cutting Activities

Act. Nr.	Output / Product	Milestones	Expected delivery	Status / Next Steps
XC#4	<p>Scientific guidance to GEF Project 3449 Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring (UNEP/World Bank MSP)</p> <p>Justification: Responding to a request from the GEF Secretariat, STAP will lead an independent review of the utility of the set of tools developed by the Carbon Benefits Project. The review will be conducted by the GEF Agencies (project developers), and experts on carbon tools. The review outcomes will serve to strengthen the applicability and longevity of the tools for the GEF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBP review meeting in September 2012 • Recommendations and conclusions resulting from the review: December 2012 	February 2013	Ongoing - STAP is coordinating in-depth reviews of the carbon tools. The final report will be completed by May 2013.
XC#12	<p>Scientific advice to GEF on impacts of urbanization on the delivery of GEBs</p> <p>Justification: Half of humanity now lives in cities and within the next two decades 60% of the world's population will reside in urban areas. Urban growth is the highest in the developing world, Cities offer major opportunities to reduce environmental pressures, but if not properly managed can represent ever increasing threat to the global environment (GEBs). STAP's assessment of environmental impacts and opportunities of urbanization will help to inform GEF project implementation and contribute to the development of GEF-6 strategies to properly capture opportunities and avoid negative impacts on GEBs associated with expanding urban environments.</p> <p>Requested by: STAP Panel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with GEF Sec to have a Green Cities forum (tbd with GEF Sec) • Written products to be developed as deemed necessary 	May 2014	Next steps: Some of this work has been dealt with preliminarily as a thematic area within the STAP Crosscutting paper "Enhancing GEF Contribution to Sustainable Development". The GEF Sec has approached the STAP to help them coordinate a Sustainable Cities forum to explore what interventions the GEF might make in support of enhanced sustainability of cities. Depending on the feedback received in the course of the forum, and in the final acceptance of the GEF-6 strategies, the TORs for this work will be streamlined to map out applicable, crosscutting opportunities for GEF 6. In addition, pending the experience and outcome of the Hg efforts, and building on the Emerging Chemicals Management Issues (ECMI) efforts, the STAP could evaluate the viability and scope the adaptation and use of a Quantitative Prioritization Tool (QPT) for use in setting chemicals management

				priorities in a development context.
XC #13	<p>Advisory document on marine spatial planning in implementation of CBD COP-11 decision and IW focal area priorities for GEF-6</p> <p>Justification: Responding to a request from the Executive Secretary of the CBD in implementation of CBD COP-11 Decision XI/18 on marine spatial planning and reflecting upon strategic priorities of the GEF IW focal area towards GEF-6, STAP will produce a consolidated practical guidance/advisory document for marine spatial planning. The document, inter alia, will explore multiple layers of spatial planning and include considerations and experiences related to spatial planning in the water resources management continuum from land to the sea.</p> <p>Requested by: CBD Secretariat and STAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical guidance/Advisory document • Expert Workshop • Publication 	May 2014	To be initiated in the third quarter of 2013
XC # 14	<p>Advisory document on green chemistry applications for global environmental benefits</p> <p>Justification: In March 2013, the GEF and the STAP co-organized a workshop that explored 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. Workshop participants agreed on a number of specific recommendations for the GEF with a particularly strong consensus emerging on the need to promote awareness of green chemistry among recipient countries and GEF agencies as a foundation for new projects.</p> <p>STAP was asked to develop an advisory document for the GEF Council on "what, where and how" green chemistry applications could support GEF recipient countries in protection of global commons.</p> <p>Requested by: GEF Secretariat and STAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STAP Advisory Document • Expert Workshop (tentatively) 	May 2014	To be initiated in the third quarter of 2013

Biodiversity

Act. Nr.	Output / Product	Milestones	Expected delivery	Status / Next Steps
BD #7	<p>A review of the literature that synthesizes global experience with the following question: "What has been the impact of protected areas in GEF-recipient countries on human welfare in neighboring communities, and under what circumstances has the impact been positive?"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel member to design TORs – Jan 2012; • STAP Secretariat set up and manage contracts – Feb 2012 – Oct 2013; 	Oct 2013	Ongoing

	<p>Justification: Requested by GEF Secretariat</p> <p>Supports LO2 of BD Focal Area Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft report June 2013 • Final report Sept 2013 		
BD #9	<p>IPBES – Participation in planning group and plenary meetings; Participation in refining the terms of reference of individual assessments, contribution to specific assessments.</p> <p>Justification: GEF providing financial resources for IPBES; ensure assessments are of relevance to GEF focal area programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Meeting of Multilateral Expert Panel 	Ongoing until end of FY 14	STAP attended 1 st Plenary meeting in January 2013. STAP will continue to contribute to IPBES through the work of the Multilateral Expert Panel (MEP) – Sept 2013
BD #10	<p>Mainstreaming Biodiversity</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Justification: Requested by GEF Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion Paper – May 2013 • Expert Workshop – Sept/Oct 2013 • Final publication – Guidelines for mainstreaming biodiversity Nov. 2013 	Ongoing until end 2013	Finalization of discussion paper; preparation and delivery of expert workshop

Climate Change

Act. Nr.	Output / Product	Milestones	Expected Delivery	Status / Next Steps
CC #10	<p>STAP Operational Guidance on Developing Projects Addressing Black Carbon and other STCF Mitigation</p> <p>Justification: Black carbon and non-absorbing aerosols have short lifetimes in the atmosphere of only days to weeks, but can have significant direct and indirect radiative forcing effects. There is strong evidence that reducing black carbon emissions from trucks, off-road vehicles, stationary diesel engines, and shipping would present an important short term strategy to mitigate atmospheric concentrations of pollutants with positive radiative forcing. Therefore, short-term mitigation strategies that focus on black carbon, (as well as ship emissions and contrails from aircraft) can play an important role in climate change mitigation. The challenge is how best to operationalize such strategies within GEF project funding. The ultimate goal is that GEF projects aimed at reducing BC are going to do an effective GHG mitigation action and not tend to reverse the cooling effects of aerosols.</p> <p>Requested by the STAP and GEF Secretariat</p>	<p>TOR – Aug 2013</p> <p>Workshop – end of 2013</p> <p>Advisory Document – first quarter of 2014</p>	First quarter of 2014	To be started in Aug 2013

International Waters

Act. Nr.	Output / Product	Milestones	Expected delivery	Status / Next Steps
IW#9	<p>The Political Economy of collective action in an IW Context (issues paper)</p> <p>Justification: Incentives, drivers, outlooks in a regional context and value of water systems lack of agreed environment/sustainability objectives at the regional level</p> <p>Regional public “bads”; free riding, weakest link, summation problem and Successes, failures, GEF contributions to regional & global public goods (areas beyond national jurisdictions); are new indices useful? what does the IW evaluation(s) reveal?</p> <p>Benefit generation and benefit sharing opportunities, mainstreaming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop TOR, • Procure consultants, • Replace IW 8, XC 8, XC12 (Lev, JG) 	Mar 2013-Aug 2013	Experts found, ToR completed, contracts in preparation, expected delivery 3 rd quarter of 2013. Delivery is on track.

Land Degradation

Act.Nr.	Output/Product	Milestones	Expected delivery	Status/Next steps
LD#1	<p>STAP advisory document on sustainable land management and global environmental benefits</p> <p>Justification – Building on STAP’s work (2005) that demonstrates the links between sustainable land management and global environmental benefits, a STAP advisory document synthesizing the state of the art knowledge between sustainable land management and global environmental benefits will further emphasize this important relationship. The document will be used by the GEF (GEF Agencies, country partners, GEF Secretariat) to solidify further their scientific and technical understanding of sustainable land management and its contributions to global environmental benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define terms of reference and identifies expert to assist with writing the document by September 2013. • Draft paper completed by January 2014. • Two anonymous peer reviewers identified to review the paper. • Draft paper revised based on comments from STAP, the GEF land degradation task force, and peer reviewers. 	March 2014	Define terms of reference, and identify consultant.
LD#2	<p>STAP technical report on quantifying land degradation status and trends (tools/methodologies)</p> <p>Justification – The UNCCD requested STAP’s assistance in identifying methodologies that could assist countries (UNCCD Parties) measure and monitor land cover and land productivity; thereby, assist countries measure, monitor, and report on land cover status – a UNCCD mandatory impact indicator. Addressing this request will continue strengthening the coherence between UNCCD’s impact indicators and the GEF’s land degradation focal area results based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STAP defines terms of reference for a background discussion paper by October 2013. • STAP identifies an expert(s) to write a background discussion paper on measuring and monitoring land cover and land productivity. 	January 2014	This task will start in early FY 14.

	<p>management.</p> <p>Additionally, the GEF is considering revising its resource allocation system.¹ For the land degradation focal area, this will include strengthening the scientific basis for the selection of indicators used to assess land degradation status, such as in the global benefits index (GBI). The GEF Secretariat requested STAP's support in this regard.</p> <p>Thus, the output will assist countries with tools/methodologies to monitor land cover and land productivity. It also will include recommendations on how to strengthen the GEF's resource allocation system for the land degradation focal area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STAP will organize a workshop possibly in November 2013 to discuss the background paper. The background paper and the workshop outcomes will contribute towards a technical paper. • The technical paper will be reviewed by the GEF and anonymous peer reviewers. The paper will focus on methods/tools for quantifying land degradation status and trends. It also will include a section on strengthening indicators in the land degradation global benefits index. • The background and technical papers are finalized by June 2014. 		
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Chemicals Management

Act. Nr.	Output / Product	Milestones	Expected delivery	Status/Next Steps
POPS#5	<p>Guidance on Mercury impacts and the most critical interventions needed to combat the environmental impacts of mercury releases.</p> <p>Justification: As the Mercury INC process nears completion; there should be an overall assessment of the known science, and what form potential interventions might take to mitigate the occurrence of releases and impacts of mercury. In addition, other emerging issues such as E-waste, should be scoped for potential GEF interventions.</p> <p>Primary outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A desktop study and whitepaper on mercury, proposing the most critical and cost-effective areas for action - A desktop study and advisory document on E-Waste, highlighting the scale of the problem, latest data trends, and 	<p>June 2012: having laid out the apparent areas for action, in view of the replenishment process, and the impending Mercury Convention, the GEF Sec asked the STAP to focus on Mercury issues and generate a TOR to help collate Mercury data sets, map management issues, and ultimately aid the</p>	December 2013	<p>The Mercury INC process revealed a need for a means of prioritization of mercury management at national level. Whilst sectoral guidance on mercury management would be critical, a new signatory to the Convention would likely need a way to prioritize areas for action, much as is done through the NIP process or the National</p>

¹ "Draft Strategic Positioning for the GEF", GEF Secretariat. March 2013. GEF/R.6/06/Rev.01.

	<p>key areas for investment to mitigate the generation and trafficking of e-waste.</p>	<p>September 2012: appropriate partners identified for work.</p> <p>May 2013: launch of activity with outreach to Mercury Partners for input into the eventual product.</p>	<p>Communications process of the UNFCCC. The STAP has worked with SETAC, partners in the Mercury partnership, to prepare the TORs for a web-based tool (with offline capacity) to estimate and prioritize (potential) mercury emissions/releases, such that unified data bases can be collected, and appropriate management guidance developed depending on the most critical areas identified. There will be building on the earlier Emerging Chemicals Management Issues (ECMI) work of the STAP from FY13. The launch of the activity took place in Glasgow in the margins of the SETAC European Meeting (May 14, 2013), with plans for alpha and beta testing of the eventual tool/data platform ahead of the eventual December delivery.</p>
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Adaptation

Act. Nr.	Output / Product	Milestones	Expected delivery	Next steps / action items
C#1 ²	<p>Screen LDCF/SCCF proposals</p> <p>Justification: Requested by the LDCF/SCCF Council and part of the STAP terms of reference for adaptation.</p> <p>Through this activity, STAP will screen the full-size projects under the LDCF / SCCF. This includes proposals funded jointly with the GEF trust fund. STAP's screen report will be made available to the Agencies and GEF Secretariat.</p>	On-going	2013-2014	Review LDCF/SCCF proposals
C#2	Corporate business	On-going	2013-2014	Prepare for upcoming meetings, and respond in

² C- Corporate activity.

	These tasks will involve attendance at, and preparation for, STAP, LDCF/SCCF meetings, and other UNFCCC meetings as appropriate. This also includes responding to requests for ad hoc advice.			a timely manner to ad hoc requests
CCA#1³	<p>Support the National Adaptation Plan process</p> <p>Justification: Responding to the COP guidance, the GEF Secretariat seeks STAP's advice in strengthening scientifically the NAP process for least developed countries.</p> <p>This activity will specifically involve STAP working with the GEF (Agencies and Secretariat) and its scientific network to develop guidance and provide scientific and technical inputs for the NAP process. The precise output(s) will be determined as the work proceeds.</p> <p>Linked to: The Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 17) decision on NAPs. Their NAPs decision is as follows –</p> <p><i>“Requests the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, through the Least Developed Countries Fund, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for the least developed countries Parties, while maintaining progress for the least developed countries work programme, which includes the national adaptation programmes of action.”</i></p>	A paper on the NAPs will be completed by October 2013.	2013	<p>(1) Draft paper comparing NAPA's and NAP's</p> <p>(2) Inputs to the GEF-6 adaptation strategy to be provided – including on a new strategic objective on NAP's with accompanying changes in results-based management framework</p> <p>(3) Better define concrete actions for long-term adaptation relevant to the NAP process. STAP may organize a workshop to develop this advice.</p>
CCA#2	<p>Strengthening adaptation benefits in multi-trust fund projects</p> <p>Justification: With the growing number of multi-trust fund projects drawing resources from the GEF trust fund as well as from the LDCF/SCCF, it is important to develop guidance on adaptation co-benefits so they are accurately reflected in the project design.</p> <p>This activity aims to develop guidance on defining explicitly adaptation co-benefits and ways to measure and track these benefits so their scientific reasoning is justified in multi-trust funded projects. The targeted audience includes project developers (Agencies and their partners), as well as the project reviewers (the GEF Secretariat and STAP). The output will be guidance on adaptation co-benefits in multi-trust projects in the form of an internal GEF report.</p> <p>Linked to: GEF and LDCF/SCCF work programs</p>	Draft a paper, or develop a template, outlining how adaptation benefits could be imbedded in multi-trust projects.	2014	Based on existing guidelines for LDCF / SCCF projects, STAP to formulate guidelines for projects in other focal areas seeking co-financing from LDCF / SCCF based on their generation of adaptation benefits. This could include developing templates for project design for key sectors, which could form a part of the adaptation strategy for GEF-6.
CCA#3	<p>Indicators for long-term adaptation</p> <p>Justification: The draft GEF programming strategy for adaptation to climate change under the LDCF/SCCF includes a new strategic objective on long-term adaptation. To measure and monitor these</p>	Draft a paper, outlining STAP's advice on long-term adaptation indicators.	2014	Develop appropriate indicators for long-term adaptation, and link them to monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

³ CCA – Climate Change Adaptation

	interventions, there is a need to develop indicators to measure and monitor outcomes at different scales. Indicators will also be required for “process” related outcomes, and it will be important to establish their relevance and validity for the overall objective of vulnerability reduction.			Possible workshop jointly with UNEP's PROVIA.
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Annex 1- Completed Activities

<p>Corporate C#6</p>	<p>Targeted research modality review</p> <p>Justification: Recommended by GEF Secretariat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of the targeted research modality 	<p>A review of Targeted Research Modality in co-operation with the GEF Secretariat and other GEF stakeholders</p>	<p>Completed, report provided to GEF Council (GEF/STAP/C.43/Inf.02)</p>
<p>Cross-cutting XC#7</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Phase 1 (TOR, interim workshop, final report): Apr 2011 – Dec 2011;</p> <p>Phase 2 (TOR, 2 workshops, climate resilient tool, publication): Jan 2012-June 2012;</p> <p>Phase 3 (TOR, workshop, advisory document, publication): July 2012-June 2013</p>	<p>June 2013</p>
<p>Cross-cutting XC#11</p>	<p>Scientific advice to GEF and CBD SBSTTA on marine debris</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Publication of the final report in CBD Technical Series (October 2012)</p> <p>Presentation of the report at the CBD COP-11 (October 2012)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>March 2013</p>
<p>Cross-cutting XC#13</p>	<p>STAP-CBD Technical Report (Advisory Document) on marine spatial planning</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Publication of the report in CBD Technical Series (October 2012)</p> <p>Advisory Document and Workshop on the application of marine spatial planning in GEF transboundary water</p>	<p>June 2013</p>

	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	projects	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	In final stages of completion Note: this is a priority for FY12 in this focal area
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	In final stages of completion Note: this is a priority for FY12 in this focal area

Annex 2 – Dropped activities

Act.Nr.	Output/Product	Justification for the change of status
<p>XC#8 (revised)</p>	<p>Advisory paper on endocrine disruptors Review of policies, innovative interventions, technologies and constraints for reducing releases of endocrine disrupters to aquatic environments.</p> <p>Justification: Endocrine disruptors are a wide group of chemicals of growing concern as having a significant impact on the aquatic environment. The STAP advisory document responds to a request from the GEF Secretariat. The study will consider the range of sources of the endocrine disrupting chemicals, how the regulatory and business communities can be engaged in developing solutions, including ‘polluter pays’ and other economic strategies. This advisory paper should address all release scenarios and environmental pathways for endocrine disrupting chemicals, not only waters, in order to properly serve the cross-focal area concern of this class of substances.</p>	<p>UNEP has taken a lead on this, and the Panel member felt that there is nothing for the STAP to add ahead of reviewing UNEP’s work when it is further along.</p>
<p>Land degradation LD#2</p>	<p>A scoping study on valuing land-based ecosystem services</p> <p>Justification: The GEF-5 (and GEF-4) strategy is based on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA). However, the scientific and policy communities recognize the MA falls short of valuing ecosystem services (biological, physical, and social changes).</p> <p>Considering further what analytical tools could be used to monitor and evaluate ecosystem services delivered through SLM interventions, can help strengthen the land degradation’s portfolio rationale of delivering global environment benefits. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluating ecosystem services can contribute to measuring the portfolio’s results.</p> <p>Contribute to UNCCD’s Scientific Conference (2013) on “Economic Assessment of Desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas”.</p> <p>Linked to: UNCCD COP 10 and UNCCD’s Second Scientific</p>	<p>The UNCCD Scientific Conference focused on the economics of desertification, land degradation, and drought. This included commissioning a comprehensive analysis, and organizing a number of sessions. Given these efforts, the STAP and the GEF Secretariat agreed, therefore, to prioritize topics that are of higher relevance for the GEF-6.</p>

	Conference	
CC#8	<p>Methodology for measuring the GHG impact of biomass for energy projects</p> <p>Justification: The work continues STAP's efforts supporting GEF climate mitigation projects in improving GHG ex-ante accounting. This activity aims to develop a GHG accounting methodology for GEF projects using biomass sources for energy generation. The methodology will utilize life-cycle approach and will be built on principles already used in GEF transportation and EE methodologies. The activity will develop an algorithm for calculating the GHG impacts of biomass projects and provide sufficient information on the development of baselines and GHG reporting.</p> <p>Requested by: GEF Secretariat</p>	The work is not considered a priority in FY14 by the GEF partnership and proposed to be dropped
CC#9	<p>Technical Report on climate change mitigation profiles re: meeting UNFCCC target of warming stabilization below 2°C</p> <p>Justification: Proposed activity extends STAP's work which reviewed climate mitigation science (CC#7) and proposed a range of recommendations for the GEF on its potential contribution to transformational change towards 2°C target. This work will expand these conclusions further by exploring and building regional mitigation profiles of measures and technologies to reach this target. The work completes STAP's technical advisory package for the formulation of GEF-6 climate mitigation strategy.</p> <p>Justification: requested by the STAP and GEF Secretariat</p>	The work is not considered a priority for FY14 by the GEF partnership and proposed to be dropped
IW#8	<p>Global Nitrogen Cycle</p> <p>Global nitrogen cycle disruption is considered the second most threatening Earth system process after loss of biodiversity (Rockstrom's et al, 2009). Following from recent STAP advisory work on hypoxia, an improved understanding of the causes, impacts, and strategies to address global nitrogen cycle disruption is needed – to assist GEF Partners in providing more targeted and efficient support to countries to reverse ongoing trends.</p> <p>Justification: GEF Secretariat request</p>	UNEP is currently implementing a project dealing with nitrogen management (GEF ID 4212: "Global Foundations For Reducing Nutrient Enrichment and ODFLB Pollution in Support of GNC") partially addressing the needs of the proposed STAP activity. Another GEF project by UNEP testing nutrient management approaches and developing regional guidance is in the pipeline. As a result, this activity becomes redundant and is proposed to be dropped.

<p>POPS#4⁴</p>	<p>Advisory Document on POPs monitoring and measurements</p> <p>Justification: Developing countries have significant capacity gaps in monitoring and measurements of POPs, particularly recently added to the Stockholm Convention POPs. With the increased number of POPs regulated by the Convention, these gaps may become detrimental for those countries to comply with Convention requirements. Two activities will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commissioning and conducting desktop study proposing the most cost-effective analytical and policy tools for POPs analyses and monitoring including new POPs; - Advisory services provided to UNIDO GEF project #4410 <p>Requested by: GEF Secretariat, STAP and UNIDO</p>	<p>UNEP's Global Monitoring Programme has launched in the interim, and so this has been dropped to avoid duplication of effort.</p>
<p>POPS#6</p>	<p>A Quantitative Tool for Emerging Chemicals Analysis and Prioritization at the national/regional level</p> <hr/> <p>Justification: As it stands, there is a relative wealth of data in developed countries as relates to chemical impacts, norms, and overall state of the science. Developing countries are left to extrapolate from developed country datasets, and assume priorities that may not in fact be supported by on the ground data. Still, with the lack of resources in many countries for environmental monitoring, it is not likely that there will be a chance to catch up with developed countries any time soon. Therefore, other indicators and data might be utilized to elaborate on priorities, based on the prevalence of chemicals in countries, frequency of use, interactions and behavior in the environment, and risk of release. As follow-up to the work done under XC#6: Science-based document on emerging chemicals in developing countries, the quantitative process used to generate the emerging chemicals data by the STAP will be examined to inform development of a tool that might be used at national (and/or regional) level to help countries incorporate real and verifiable data into the generation of chemicals management priorities. Primary output: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A quantitative, low tech, tool to help developing countries identify and prioritize chemicals 	<p>Initial attempts to elaborate a TOR for the inputs required to create this as an independent tool proved too resource intensive during FY13, particularly with the demands for assistance with Mercury issues ahead of the new Convention. However it is hoped that such work can be carried out in the context of other areas of work, particularly cross-cutting work (eg Cities) and even the Mercury toolbox work, where prioritization of action will be required.</p>

⁴ In FY12, STAP will also continue working on the finalization of the two advisory documents from STAP WP FY10 in the area of chemicals and POPs: XC#6: Science-based document on emerging chemicals in developing countries and policy advice for GEF-5 and beyond; POPs#1: Practice guide on combustion and emerging non-combustion technologies for POPs in developing countries (consists of two parts).

	intervention needs, thereby better equipping them to make appropriate allocation of scarce national resources, and to make better interventions and requests at the Convention and international funding level.	
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