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REPORT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF STAP

[PREPARED BY THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL (STAP)]

Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)

Washington D.C., U.S.A., June 16-19, 1998

STAP Secretariat
United Nations Environment Programme

INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with its programme of work, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) held its twelfth meeting in Washington, D.C. U.S.A. from June 16-19, 1998. The Twelfth Meeting of STAP was a joint one between the outgoing STAP whose mandate ended on June 30, 1998 and the incoming STAP. The meeting had four substantive agenda items:
 - (i) *Brainstorming Session on Carbon Sequestration;*
 - (ii) *Brainstorming Session on Targeted Research*
 - (iii) *Joint Meeting of the Outgoing and Incoming STAP and*
 - (iv) *Orientation Session for the Incoming STAP*

Agenda Item 1: Brainstorming on Carbon Sequestration

2. The brainstorming session explored key issues relating to carbon sequestration both via the growing of biomass in which carbon is stored and via the decarbonization of fossil fuels and the storage of the separated CO₂ (e.g. underground).
3. The brainstorming session was attended by both members of the incoming and outgoing STAP as well as representatives from the GEF Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies and private sector representatives. The main findings of the brainstorming session are contained in the Report of the Brainstorming appended in Annex 1 of this report.
4. The output of the meeting will form a major input into the preparation of a GEF Operational Programme on CO₂ Sequestration.

Agenda Item 2: Review of Potential Priorities for Targeted Research

5. A brainstorming on Targeted Research was convened against the background of the following:
 - (i) *STAP at its eleventh meeting convened in January, 1998 recognized the need for STAP to facilitate a process aimed at operationalizing the GEF Targeted Research Policy;*
 - (ii) *The GEF Research Committee stressed the need for a framework for targeted research in the various focal areas in order to facilitate upstream identification of areas, which could benefit from targeted research thus ensuring that targeted research projects are demand, rather than supply driven;*
 - (iii) *The need to provide the incoming STAP members with a comprehensive overview of the GEF Targeted Research Policy (and the thinking and approach of the outgoing STAP on this issue).*
6. The brainstorming session was attended by the members of both the outgoing and the incoming STAP. To assist the brainstorming session in its deliberation a discussion document UNEP/GEF/STAP/12/2 entitled "Potential Priorities for Targeted Research: An Overview" was prepared by the STAP Secretariat.
7. After consultation of the document it was agreed that the incoming STAP will review the document on targeted research priorities and update it from time to time.

Agenda Item 3: Joint Meeting Of The Outgoing And Incoming STAP

8. The Meeting was chaired by Prof. Pier Vellinga, Chairman of STAP. All the members of the outgoing and incoming STAP attended the session.

9. The Joint Meeting of the Outgoing and Incoming STAP was conducted in three segments, namely:

(i) *An official segment which was addressed by Dr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of UNEP; Dr. Mohamed El-Ashry, Chief Executive Officer/Chairman of the GEF and Dr. Ian Johnson, Vice President of the World Bank and Rafael Asenjo on behalf of G. Speth of UNDP.*

(ii) *A presentation dinner hosted by the Executive Director of UNEP in honour of the outgoing STAP members, and;*

(iii) *Substantive session to facilitate a smooth transfer of responsibility from the outgoing to the incoming STAP.*

(i) Official Segment

10. The Executive Director of UNEP, in his statement, thanked the members of STAP for the contribution they have made, both individually and collectively to the GEF, during their tenure as STAP members. In welcoming the new members of STAP, he indicated that their term of office coincides with a new and challenging phase of the GEF as demonstrated by the outcomes of the First GEF Assembly. As a consequence, they have a very important role to play based on their assigned mandate in helping the GEF to respond to those challenges.

11. The Executive Director also outlined a number of areas in which he sees STAP playing a more dynamic role, namely, building synergy and complementarity between the environmental conventions including their scientific and technical subsidiary bodies; playing a more active role in assisting the GEF in translating the guidance provided by the COPs into tangible, operational terms which can be supported by the GEF. He also suggested that consideration should be given to the convening, probably on an annual or semi-annual basis, of a strategic planning session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification to harmonise work programmes where necessary, and ensure complimentary and synergies between the various activities.

12. The Chief Executive Officer/Chairman of the GEF, in his statement, acknowledged the contribution made by the outgoing STAP to the GEF during their tenure on the Panel and welcomed the incoming members. In outlining the important role which STAP has to play in the GEF, the CEO reminded the meeting that science is at the heart of the GEF since science is the foundation for understanding and addressing global environment issues. In this context, he made reference to the invaluable nature of the strategic advice to be provided by STAP.

13. In addition, the CEO highlighted two major issues for the GEF in which STAP has a contribution to make. Firstly, he highlighted that by the end of GEF II, stakeholders will be assessing the impact of the GEF. In this regard, the development of indicators to measure GEF goals, are of immense significance. STAP, working with other partners, could play a meaningful role in helping design such indicators to measure GEF impact. The second priority issue highlighted by the CEO is the role STAP can play in assisting with the mobilization of the wider scientific and technical community in GEF work.

14. Dr. Ian Johnson, in his statement, reiterated the importance of science and technology and its future role in shaping the developmental agenda. In this context, he identified the need for science thinking in the World Bank. To facilitate this process, the Bank has established a “Science and Technology Group” to start thinking about these issues. STAP, he reminded the meeting, is also very important to the Bank as it undertook this process.
15. Specific reference was made to STAP impact on GEF operations. Particular reference was made to STAP work of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs), the International Waters Assessment (GIWA) and the STAP Roster of Experts. The products produced by STAP have and will continue to be used inside and outside the GEF.
16. Rafael Asenjo, Executive Director, speaking on behalf of UNDP, offered an apology for the Administrator of UNDP who could not attend the meeting because of prior commitments. He outlined a number of areas in which UNDP have seen considerable value added from STAP’s work. Specific areas mentioned included the STAP Roster of Experts which has been extremely helpful in the project preparation process; guidance on the GEF operational programmes, selective review and targeted research. He also indicated that UNDP had benefited greatly in terms of useful guidance to GEF work from the various workshops and brainstorming convened by STAP.
17. He reiterated UNDP’s support for the new STAP and invited STAP to convene its next meeting in New York.

(ii) Presentation Dinner

18. As a mark of appreciation for the contribution made by the outgoing STAP to the work of the GEF, a presentation dinner was held under the patronage of the Executive Director of UNEP. The Executive Director of UNEP made a brief address after which he presented each outgoing STAP member with a plaque with the inscription “*In Appreciation of your Contribution to the GEF through STAP*” and signatures of the CEO of the GEF and Heads of the three Implementing Agencies.
19. Prof. Pier Vellinga, STAP Chair, made a brief response on behalf of the Panel.

(iii) Joint Substantive Session

Adoption of the Draft Provisional Agenda and Organisation of Work

A. Agenda and Organisation of Work

20. The meeting adopted the draft provisional agenda and organisation of work as contained in documents UNEP/GEF/STAP/12/3/II/Add.1 JM and UNEP/GEF/STAP/12/3/II/Add.2 JM

B. Participation

21. The STAP members attending the meeting were: From the outgoing STAP: Prof. Pier Vellinga, Prof. Helen Yap, Dr Rokhayatou Daba Fall, Dr. Stein Hansen, Prof. Jyoti Parikh, Prof. Chihiro Watanabe, Dr. Robert Williams, Dr. Stephen Karekezi, Prof. John Woods, Dr. Jorge Soberon and Dr. Mohd Nor Salleh. From the Incoming STAP: Dr. Madhav Gadgil, Dr. Christine Padoch, Dr. Peter Bridgewater, Prof. Jose Sarukhan, Dr. Paola Rossi Pisa, Dr. Michel Colombier, Dr. Zhou Dadi, Dr. Stephen Karekezi, Prof. Shuzo Nishioka, Prof. Eric Odada, Prof. Angela Wagener and Dr. Dennis Anderson.

22. Dr.Dennis Tirpak, UNFCCC Secretariat; Dr. Chow Kok Kee, Chairman of SBSTA, FCCC and Mr. Masonori Kobayashi of the CCD attended the meeting on behalf of the conventions secretariats.
23. The representatives from the GEF Secretariat and Implementing Agencies who attended the meeting were Dr. Alan Miller (GEF Secretariat) Dr. Lars Vidaeus (World Bank), Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif and Dr. John Pernetta (UNEP), Dr. Rafael Asenjo (UNDP), Dr. Mark Griffith and Ms. Anne-Marie Verbeken (STAP Secretariat).

Report of the GEF Secretariat, Implementing Agencies and Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention

24. The representative from the GEF Secretariat briefed the meeting on the First GEF Assembly which took place in New Delhi, India from April 1-3, 1998. He reported that 119 countries and over 1000 persons participated in the event which was a success. Reference was made to the NGO Consultation which was convened as part of the Assembly programme; the Overall GEF Performance Study and the processes underway in preparation for the October Council meeting.
25. The meeting was informed that as a means of stock-taking the GEF Secretariat will be undertaking an evaluation of the operational programmes. This, it was reported, will be done in the context of the Task Forces.
26. The representative from the World Bank gave a brief overview of the World Bank structure particularly for the benefit of the new STAP members. He informed the meeting that if the Bank is to increase its output considerable from the current level of between US\$200-215m, mainstreaming of the global environment into the Bank's operations will be necessary. Reference was also made to a number of outputs which will be submitted to the October Council meeting. These included the evaluation of the Implementing Agencies experience on Trust Funds; the use of incremental costs and how it can be made more flexible and the elaboration of the GEF communication and outreach strategy. Reference was also made to the need for programming from the top while being cognizant of the country-driven nature of the GEF. In this regard, reference was made to the demand for GEF International Waters projects exceeding available resources; consideration of allocating a minimum amount of resources for a particular area and greater consistency with national reports being prepared by countries.
27. The representative of UNDP briefly outlined the structure of UNDP/GEF. Reference were made to a number of steps taken by UNDP to strengthen its role in the GEF, namely training of technical staff at UNDP national office, a process which will continue and facilitating the involvement of Senior Managers of the Regional Bureau in GEF work.
28. A number of areas which STAP could address were also outlined. These included sustainable use of biodiversity including global and local benefits; taxonomy issues and how to incorporate this in the context of the GEF; how HFC and the six greenhouse gases referred to in the Kyoto Protocol could be approached within a GEF context; more focus on emerging technologies particularly in the International Waters focal area with a focus on pollution prevention and resource conservation. STAP's work in influencing the preparation of the operational programmes on transport and carbon sequestration were also referred to.
29. The representative from UNEP gave a brief but comprehensive overview of a number of important events taking place in UNEP. Reference was made to the UNEP Governing Council Special Session which was convened in May 1998. Specific reference was made to the statement of the CEO/Chairman of the GEF to the UNEP Governing Council in which he outlined a number of areas

relevant to UNEP's involvement in the GEF. These included international waters, land degradation as it relates to the GEF focal areas; monitoring and assessment, scientific information, best practice and policy analysis; capacity building and training for the global environment. Reference was also made to UNEP's role in land degradation and the fact that a progress report must be submitted to the UNEP Governing Council in 1999.

30. The meeting was also informed of the Executive Director's policy statement to the Special Session of UNEP Governing Council held in May 1998 and the core areas of concentration identified, namely, emergency response and early warning and assessment; freshwater, industry and technology transfer co-ordination and development of environmental policy instruments and support for Africa with particular emphasis on supporting sustainable development in Africa.
31. Reference was also made to UNEP and STAP collaboration. In this regard specific reference was made to the Mauritania/Senegal project; targeted research project on indicators and the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA).
32. The Chairman of the Scientific and Technical body of the Framework Convention on Climate Change in his statement briefed the meeting on the outcome of the SBSTA meeting held in Bonn, Germany from 1-12 June, 1998. The technical issues addressed included transfer of technology in which a survey of the needs in developing countries will be undertaken as well as the consideration of the establishment of specialized information/regional centre and land-use change and forestry issues for which the IPCC has been requested to prepare a special workshop. The meeting was informed of the IPCC/SBSTA Workshop on land-use change to be held in September 23-25, 1998 and IPCC plenary session from September 28 – October 02, 1998.
33. The representative of the CCD informed the meeting that the Committee for Science and Technology to the Convention to Combat Desertification has on its agenda a number of issues which are relevant to STAP work specifically and the GEF in general. Specific reference was made to the activities of the committee on traditional knowledge and benchmarks and indicators. The meeting was also informed that COP2 will be held in Dakar, Senegal from November 30 – December 11, 1998 and that the CCD Secretariat is in the process of facilitating follow-up activities to the Dakar Workshop and the relevant aspects of the New Delhi Statement which was adopted by the First GEF Assembly convened in April, 1998.

Report by the STAP Chairman and other Panel Members on Intersessional Activities

34. Dr. Helen Yap, Vice-Chair of STAP, reported on the STAP Expert Workshop on Emerging Technologies in International Waters and their Application to GEF Projects held in the Philippines from 24-26 February, 1998. The meeting was referred to the recommendation of the meeting which are contained in the Report of the Meeting appended in Annex II. The STAP Chairman, reported on a number of activities including his participation in the Eleventh Meeting of the GEF Council held in New Delhi, India from March 30-31, 1998; the First GEF Assembly held in New Delhi from April 1-3, 1998 as well as the STAP Panel on Science and Technology in the Global Environment organised as part of the side events during the GEF Assembly.
35. With respect to both the Council Meeting and the GEF Assembly, the Chairman reported that from a STAP point of view they were successful. Specific reference was made to the Joint Summary of the Chairs which states that "The Council expressed its deep appreciation for the excellent work and scientific and technical advice STAP had contributed to the GEF... The meeting was informed that similar sentiments were also contained in the New Delhi Statement of the First GEF Assembly.

36. The meeting was informed of the first round of meetings of the GEF Targeted Research Committee and attention was drawn to the “Summary of the Main Conclusions of the Research Committee” held on March 25, April 8 and April 20, 1998.
37. Dr. Jorge Soberon and Dr. Rokhayatou Fall reported on the selective reviews undertaken by STAP of the “Sustainable Development and Management of Biologically Diverse Coastal Resources” and “Madagascar Environment Programme Support. The reports of these selective reviews are contained in Annex III and IV.

Discussion on Outstanding Issues in the Various Thematic Areas

38. To assist the meeting in the consideration of this item, the following documents were made available:

- *Draft Report of the STAP Expert Group Workshop on Emerging Technologies in International Waters and Their Application to GEF Projects, 24-26 February, 1998, Philippines;*
- *Draft Report of the Belize Selective Review for Sustainable Development and Management of Biologically Diverse Coastal Resources, 16-20 March, 1998, Belize;*
- *Draft Report of Madagascar Environment Programme Support – Selective Review, November 28 – December 9, 1997, Madagascar.*
- *Draft Report of the Brainstorming Session of the Carbon Sequestration, June 16, 1998, Washington, D.C.*

(A) Climate/Energy

39. *Contribution to the Operational Programme on Transport:* Building upon the conclusions of the “STAP Workshop on Options for Mitigating GHGs Emission from the Transport Sector” additional comments were made on the draft Operational Programme submitted by the GEF Secretariat for STAP review. After review of the draft Operational Programme, STAP concluded that the current draft does not place sufficient emphasis on the urban and transport planning dimension. It was noted that the current transport and urban planning initiatives rarely includes the GHGs mitigation perspective and that incremental support from GEF to strengthen this element and to compliment ongoing and planned urban and transport planning initiatives is fully justified. STAP therefore recommends that a substantive component on urban and transport planning be included in the programme at least on par with the proposed set of hardware options such as fuel-cell powered buses. *The basis for this element is set out in the Report of the STAP Workshop on Options for Mitigating GHGs Emissions from the Transport Sector.*

Carbon Sequestration

40. On the basis of the report of the brainstorming session on Carbon Sequestration, the following recommendations are being proposed by STAP on the following:

(a) Carbon Management Through the Production and Use of Biomass.

41. GEF-supported projects involving the growing of biomass for carbon management should be designed to choose the optimal uses of the produced biomass (for energy and other potential uses as well as

carbon sequestration), taking into account not only the net impacts on the carbon cycle over time but also local development goals, goals of biological diversity preservation, reduced erosion, and minimization of chemical pollution.

- (i) GEF-supported projects that involve intensive management of biomass production largely for energy purposes should be focused primarily on degraded lands that can be restored to productive use.
- (ii) GEF-supported projects that involve primarily an emphasis on carbon sequestration should be focused largely on areas where:
 - The high yields needed for profitable bioenergy applications are unachievable;
 - Harvesting costs are too high to make bioenergy strategies attractive (e.g., on steep hills);
 - Sites are remote from potential biomass energy markets, or
 - The creation of forest reserves is deemed desirable for environmental or economic reasons.
- (iii) The GEF should encourage the development and commercialization of small-scale (25 to 500 kW) high-efficiency biomass electric conversion technologies that would make it possible for biomass to compete with coal, thereby promoting rural industrialization.
- (iv) The GEF should encourage agroforestry strategies that make it feasible for small landholders to co-produce trees for energy purposes along with food crops.

(b) Fuel Decarbonization and Geological Storage

- (i) The GEF should support targeted research aimed at assessing the carbon sequestration capacity in geological reservoirs (depleted oil and gas fields, deep saline aquifers, deep coal beds) on a region-by-region basis in developing countries, including cost, safety and security aspects of such storage.
- (ii) The GEF should support targeted research aimed at developing learning/experience curves for Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) fuel cells and the costs of buying down the prices of PEM fuel cell systems for both transportation and Combined Heat Power (CHP) market applications.
- (iii) The GEF should support detailed studies of alternative hydrogen (H₂) production/use system at local/regional levels based on real-world data, including such systems studies for innovative configurations such as H₂ use and production from coal plus coal bed methane in conjunction with the use of the separated CO₂ for coal bed methane recovery.

Commercialization strategies

- (i) The GEF should help accelerate the commercialization of H₂ fuel cells and enabling technologies (e.g., H₂ storage technologies) for transportation and combined heat and power (CHP) markets in developing countries, by supporting demonstration projects and strategies for “buying down” the prices of demonstrated technologies to market-clearing levels. Demonstration projects should focus on applications that are especially relevant to developing countries (e.g. buses, 2- and 3- wheeled vehicles, and locomotives, in the transport sector).
- (ii) The GEF should help accelerate the commercialization of innovative technologies for

producing H₂ production from carbonaceous feedstock in conjunction with sequestration of the separated CO₂, giving priority to those countries where a hydrocarbon-based fuel infrastructure for transportation is not yet in place.

- (iii) The GEF should help support demonstration projects for coal bed methane recovery based on injecting CO₂ into deep coal beds.

Commercial projects

- (i) The GEF should support near-term projects for enhanced oil (and possibly natural gas) recovery using CO₂ injection, to clarify the economics in developing country situations where this commercial technology is unfamiliar.

42. It was also agreed that the incoming STAP will build upon the main findings of the Brainstorming Session and work closely with the GEF Secretariat in formulating the Operational Programme on Carbon Sequestration.

(B) International Waters

(a) Expert Workshop on Emerging Technologies in International Waters and their Application to GEF Projects.

43. The Ad-hoc Working Group presented the final report on the above-mentioned workshop held in the Philippines from February 24-26, 1998. The main findings are summarised as follows:

- STAP sees the need to develop a "culture of science, information and technology" within the entire GEF community (and not only with respect to the International Waters focal area) in order to enhance the usefulness of science and technology for effective intervention to improve environmental quality globally.
- The development of a pervasive "science and technology culture" would require continual education and training (particularly on emerging technologies) at all levels, from the project implementing entity, down to CAPACITY BUILDING at the local level.
- The GEF operational strategy and operational programs will need to be continually reviewed, revised and updated to incorporate the best that science and technology have to offer in a continuously evolving arena. STAP could play a more active role in this regard.
- In order to ensure a solid scientific foundation for GEF projects, and to sustain project objectives, national and regional scientists must be active participants throughout an entire project cycle (i.e., from formulation, to execution, evaluation, then possible revision).
- In relation to the preceding, the scientific and technical capabilities of the GEF operational focal points should be strengthened. One modality to achieve this could be the creation of a scientific and technical advisory system (based on a network of local and regional scientists) that helps in identifying and designing projects, and evaluating the appropriateness of the scientific and technological interventions proposed.
- In addition, each and every GEF project would benefit from the guidance of a science and technology specialist (or "Project Engineer"), the position of which should be built into the national (or regional) implementation mechanism. The functions of this individual(s) would include

recommendation of appropriate technologies to meet with the objectives and strategies embodied in a project, and for which sustainability could be assured after a project's lifetime, given local conditions of a particular country or region.

- The imperative of QUALITY ASSURANCE should be built into each and every project, to assure that results generated are credible and acceptable internationally. The practice followed by many laboratories in developed countries is to seek accreditation to a relatively rigorous international scheme. Developing country institutions should gradually work towards this.
- Mechanisms for technology transfer should be actively explored, such as collaboration with institutes experienced in the operational use of new technologies, or the establishment of regional networks of co-operating institutions.
- The PDF B is a possible form of GEF intervention to facilitate the introduction of new technologies into existing projects, or into new ones.
- Additional dimensions of science and technology should be explored. Examples include habitat remediation or restoration, multiple focal area concerns, and linkages between the natural and social sciences. Specialised workshops could be one way to realise this.
- The potential of the private sector to: 1) facilitate the introduction of new technologies into GEF projects; 2) to augment GEF resources in the implementation of projects; and 3) to better ensure sustainability of project activities beyond the lifetime of a particular GEF intervention should be utilised.

(C) Biodiversity

44. Selective Review: The team leader for the selective review of “Sustainable Development and Management of Biologically Diverse Coastal Resources in Belize” presented the team’s final report (Annex I)

(D) Land Degradation

45. Land Degradation: The Team Leader for the selective review of “Madagascar Environment Programme Support” presented a progress report. The final report is appended at Annex III.

Joint Working Group/Task Team Session to facilitate a smooth hand-over from the outgoing to incoming STAP

46. Joint ad-hoc working group sessions were convened with members of the outgoing and incoming STAP members. This facilitated a smooth transfer of responsibility from one group to the other. It also facilitated a cross-fertilization of ideas between STAP members and STAP members designate.

Priority Issues which STAP Could Address in GEF Phase II

47. To facilitate the consideration of this agenda item by the Panel, the meeting had before it UNEP/GEF/STAP/12/3/VII/JM entitled “*Priority Issues which STAP Could Address in GEF Phase II*” prepared by the STAP Secretariat. The Panel had a substantive discussion on this issue and made some specific suggestions which the STAP Secretariat was requested to incorporate in the document. Generally, it was agreed that the document capture the priority issues which STAP could address. It

was also agreed that additional comments should be submitted to the STAP Secretariat as soon as possible so that the document can be finalized in time to be submitted to the GEF Council in October, 1998.

Agenda Item 4: Orientation Session for the Incoming STAP

48. An orientation session for the incoming STAP members was organized by the STAP Secretariat on June 19, 1998. To facilitate this process, the STAP Secretariat prepared an information package UNEP/GEF/STAP/12/4 entitled "*Information Package on the GEF and the Role of STAP: An Overview*". The information package covered a wide range of issues including GEF Policy and Operational Framework; Mandate and Role of STAP; Targeted Research; Priorities for STAP in GEF II and Organisation and Responsibility of STAP Meeting and the role and function of the STAP Secretariat.
49. The orientation session also provided an opportunity for the GEF Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to introduce the incoming STAP member to GEF operations and policy frameworks. Presentations were made by Dr. Kenneth King, Ms. Patricia Bliss-Guest and Dr. Jarle Harstad from the GEF Secretariat; Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif from UNEP/GEF, Mr. Lars Vidaeus, World Bank/GEF and Dr. Eduardo Fuentes of UNDP.
50. In addition, the incoming STAP members had the opportunity to meet for the first time and to reflect on working modalities for the future.
51. Building upon the notion of STAP operating as a co-operative network, primary responsibility was allocated to members of the Panel. These are summarised and appended at Table I. The allocation of responsibilities will be reviewed by the Panel from time to time at the first meeting of the incoming STAP and adjusted as may be necessary.

Any Other Business

52. *STAP Meetings for FY99*: It was agreed that the first meeting of STAP II will be convened from September 14-16, 1998 in New York, the second during the week February 22-28, 1999 and the third during the week of June 14, 1999.

Adoption of the Report

53. The Meeting considered the draft report and entrusted the STAP Secretariat to incorporate the comments made.

Closing of the Meeting

54. The Meeting was closed at 5.00 p.m. on June 19, 1998.

Table I: Allocation of Responsibility – STAP II

Activities	Area of Responsibility	STAP Member
1 . Cross-Cutting Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and climate change • Biodiversity and international waters • Biodiversity and land degradation • Climate change and international waters • Climate change and land degradation • International waters and land degradation 	Prof. Jose Sarukhan Dr. Peter Bridgewater Prof. Paola Rossi Pisa Prof. Eric Odada Dr. Stephen Karekezi Dr. Angela Wagener
2 . Liaison with Scientific and Technical Bodies of Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBSTA – Climate Change • SBSTA – Biodiversity • Scientific and Technical Committee - CCD 	Dr. Zhou Dadi (Dr. S. Karekezi Dr. P. Bridgewater (Prof. J. Sarukhan) Dr. Paola Rossi Pisa (Dr. Dennis Anderson)
3 . Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific indicators and impact assessment 	Dr. Dennis Anderson, Prof. Shuzo Nishioka
4 . Selective Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective review – climate change • Selective review – biodiversity 	Dr. Michel Colombier Dr. Christine Padoch
5 . Targeted Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted research – climate change • Targeted research – biodiversity • Targeted research – international waters 	Dr. Michel Colombier Dr. Angela Wagener
6 . Strategic Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy/Climate Change/Adaptation • International Waters • Biodiversity • Land Degradation as It Relates to the Other Focal Areas 	Dr. Dennis Anderson, Dr. Zhou Dadi, Dr. Stephen Karekezi, Prof. Shuzo Nishioka Prof. Eric Odada, Dr. Angela Wagener Dr. P. Bridgewater, Dr. C. Padoch, Prof. J. Sarukhan and Prof. M. Gadgil Dr. P. Pisa, Dr. A. Wagener and Dr. S. Karekezi