

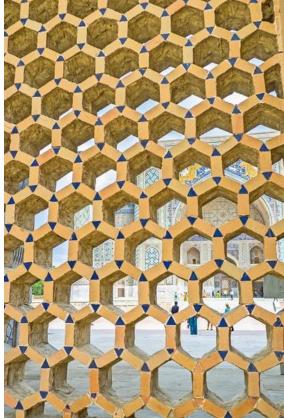
What STAP will look for in good project design in GEF-8

Briefing session 4 April 2023

Mark Stafford Smith on behalf of STAP

Role of STAP in screening PIFs

- Screening proposals for the GEF Council to:
 - Apply evidence-based principles for good project design
 - Assess scientific rigour of proposals
 - Help the GEF to validate aspirations for innovation and transformation
 - ➤ Using STAP's formal <u>screening template</u>



- Evolving landscape of leading practice in design
 - ➤ Key concerns for GEF-8: STAP's 'Enabling Elements'
 - We really want to help to obtain maximum return-on-effort



Eight enabling elements

STAP seeking these applied consistently but lightly at the PIF stage, in the joined-up narrative of the Project Rationale and Project Description



Then developed more fully by CEO endorsement (and through implementation)

Apply
systems
thinking
approaches
and theory
of change

STAP ToC Primer

Support learning with knowledge management (test the ToC) Engage the right stakeholders (in the right way)



Pursue
integrated
outcomes
(and
relevant cobenefits)

Ensure
robustness
to future
change
(and other
durability
concerns,
e.g. policy
coherence)



Be explicit about behavioural change (and changes to institutions)

F STAP Behavioural Change

Invest in innovation (taking calibrated risks)

Scale for systems transformation (where aspired to)



Eight enabling elements



Aspects of a convincing Project Rationale and Description

- 1. Define the problem and resulting objectives
- 2. Plan for the future, choose an enduring response
- 3. Empower your stakeholders
- 4. Provide a theory of change, justify the project components
- 5. Innovate, scale and transform
 - 6. Monitor and learn, manage the knowledge

- Apply systems thinking to provide a succinct system context and baseline, and identify what long-term outcomes are needed to address the problem.
- Show convincingly that you've thought about the future conditions that the project must prepare for, choosing a response that is resilient, and long-term.
- Show how you have engaged with relevant parties, including women, youth, Indigenous peoples, other less dominant groups, to test and refine the proposal iteratively, and to define their roles.
- Provide a good theory of change narrative, with key causal pathways that justify the project components and how they lead to the intended outcomes.
- Explain how your project is innovative, and how this will be scaled to contribute towards eventual system transformation.
- Identify what you will monitor to learn and adapt during the project, and how new knowledge from the project will be managed and exchanged.

1. Define the problem and resulting objectives

- 2. Plan for the future, choose an enduring response
- 3. Empower your stakeholders
- Provide a theory of change, justify the project components
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Some concluding key insights

- Planning for enduring outcomes isn't an add-on: it should influence the choices about what interventions make sense
- Stakeholder engagement isn't just to define roles in implementation; before that, it's about having a say in defining the problem and appropriate responses, and needs to come in early
- Don't begin by defining the project's components then try to fit your outcomes and theory of change around them (the theory of change should be the basis for determining project components, not vice versa)
- Meaningful change is often contentious: expect barriers, including behaviours/ norms/power relationships/institutions, etc; and plan to address them
- Innovation needs to make sense in context; if the proposal is a different approach to addressing long-standing barriers, explain how
- Transformation happens at different scales; how will the outcomes of this project contribute to the longer (and wider) processes of change that GEF needs to drive?
- Knowledge management and learning isn't just about how the project runs; it's a
 pathway to achieving enduring outcomes beyond the life of the project



STAP's advisory documents (as at Aug 2022)

Topical reports

- 1. GEF and the Blue Economy
- 2. Framing policy coherence for the GEF
- 3. Risk Appetite and the GEF
- 4. Natural capital approaches
- 5. Refining the tracking of **co-benefits** in future GEF investments
- 6. The Circular Economy and Climate Mitigation
- 7. Why **behavioural change** matters to the GEF and what to do about it
- 8. Nature-based Solutions and the GEF
- 9. Delivering Multiple Benefits through the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste
- 10. Technology Critical Elements
- 11. Earth Observation and the GEF
- 12. Harnessing Blockchain Technology for the Delivery of Global Environmental Benefits
- 13. Local commons for global benefits: indigenous and community-based management of wild species, forests, and drylands
- 14. Guidelines for Land Degradation Neutrality
- 15. Novel entities
- 16. Environmental security: dimensions and priorities
- 17. Circular economy: A future food system for healthy human beings and a healthy planet
- 18. Plastics and the circular economy

Process-oriented reports

- 1. A decision tree for adaptation
- 2. Achieving transformation through GEF investments
- 3. Knowledge Management and Learning
- Using simple narratives to help ensure the durability of GEF investments
- 5. Enabling Elements of Good Project Design: A synthesis of STAP's guidance for GEF project investment
- 6. How to design Circular Economy projects
- 7. Understanding South-South Cooperation for **Knowledge Exchange**
- 8. Making GEF investments resilient
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue for transformational change
- **10. Theory of Change** Primer
- 11. Achieving enduring outcomes from GEF investment
- 12. STAP's guidance on climate risk screening
- **13. Innovation** and the GEF
- 14. Managing knowledge for a sustainable future
- **15. Integration**: to solve complex environmental problems

