

# Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, administered by UNEP, advises the Global Environment Facility  
(Version 5)

## STAP Scientific and Technical screening of the Project Identification Form (PIF)

Date of screening: May 07, 2016  
Screener: Thomas Hammond  
Panel member validation by: Ralph E. Sims  
Consultant(s):

### I. PIF Information *(Copied from the PIF)*

FULL SIZE PROJECT	GEF TRUST FUND
GEF PROJECT ID:	9204
PROJECT DURATION:	5
COUNTRIES:	Jordan
PROJECT TITLE:	A Systemic Approach to Sustainable Urbanization and Resource Efficiency in Greater Amman Municipality (GAM)
GEF AGENCIES:	UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:	Greater Amman Municipality (GAM)
GEF FOCAL AREA:	Climate Change

### II. STAP Advisory Response *(see table below for explanation)*

Based on this PIF screening, STAP's advisory response to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agency(ies):  
**Concur**

### III. Further guidance from STAP

1. Amman, the capital of Jordan has a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan that this proposal aims to comply with for the benefit of citizens. Urban planning, municipal buildings and street lighting are the main targets for reducing energy inputs and hence avoid greenhouse gas emissions.
2. It aims to benchmark against other cities based on ISO 37120 but the project proponents should also consider liaising with other municipality projects that are progressing under the GEF Cities IAP. This was attempted originally but was unsuccessful. Project proponents are advised to use the methodologies and indicators as they evolve in a similar manner in the Cities IAP: <https://www.thegef.org/gef/node/10826>. The challenge will be to assess what progress towards greater sustainability resulted from this project over and above other activities and what would have been business as usual. Therefore, dynamic baseline scenario for this project should be properly developed during project preparation.
3. The proposal is sound in involving support for ESCOs and RESCOs that will have a key role to play. Work has been done elsewhere on achieving energy performance ratings for buildings and these should be investigated to learn from others' experiences. Similarly many cities have moved to LEDs for street lighting and much can be learned from these endeavours. Becoming a member of ICLEI is one way to collaborate with other cities seeking similar goals and could be explored further: <http://www.iclei.org/>.
4. For the development of the proposed new model buildings, and to give international credibility, proponents should consider developing the planned building designs to gain a LEED building rating <http://www.usgbc.org/LEED/> or to link with the Living Building Challenge <http://living-future.org/lbc/certification>.
5. Cooling of buildings with air conditioners is a major energy load usually using heat pumps, which, although efficient, can result in high peak power demand. Means of reducing the building cooling loads would have the added benefit of flattening the load profile. Linking water collection and conservation with energy use is important in this region and could be further strengthened in the proposal.

6. For integrating renewable energy systems on buildings, and when developing appropriate policies, the IEA publication "Cities, Towns and Renewable Energy" could be useful (<https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Cities2009.pdf> )

7. With the high cost of imported energy to Jordan, any energy efficiency initiatives should prove to be cost-effective (as confirmed by Figure 1). Renewable energy interventions at the higher mitigation costs (\$/t CO2 avoided) should also take account of any co-benefits such as local employment, reduced air pollution, improved health. The latter could be estimated and reported at the CEO endorsement stage and used to build stronger ownership and longer term sustainability of the project.

<i>STAP advisory response</i>	<i>Brief explanation of advisory response and action proposed</i>
<b>1. Concur</b>	In cases where STAP is satisfied with the scientific and technical quality of the proposal, a simple “Concur” response will be provided; the STAP may flag specific issues that should be pursued rigorously as the proposal is developed into a full project document. At any time during the development of the project, the proponent is invited to approach STAP to consult on the design prior to submission for CEO endorsement.
<b>2. Minor issues to be considered during project design</b>	<p>STAP has identified specific scientific /technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the project proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. The proponent may wish to:</p> <p>(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised.  (ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development, and possibly agreeing to terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review.</p> <p>The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.</p>
<b>3. Major issues to be considered during project design</b>	<p>STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical methodological issues, barriers, or omissions in the project concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. The proponent is strongly encouraged to:</p> <p>(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised; (ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development including an independent expert as required.</p> <p>The GEF Secretariat may, based on this screening outcome, delay the proposal and refer the proposal back to the proponents with STAP’s concerns.</p> <p>The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.</p>