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: 12-3-2008 Screener: Douglas Taylor

Panel member Review and validation by: N.H. Ravindranath

I. PIF Information
GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3596
GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 3596
COUNTRY(IES): Russian Federation
PROJECT TITLE: Improving Efficiency in Public Buildings in the Russian Federation
GEF AGENCY(IES): EBRD
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S):
GEF FOCAL AREA (S): Climate Change
GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): CC-SP1-Building EE
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: Umbrella Programme for Promoting Energy Efficient Technologies and Practices in the Russian Buildings Sector

Full size project GEF Trust Fund

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

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

III. Further guidance from STAP

i) Technical Interventions: Technical interventions and measures are clearly presented in the proposal. The potential for conserving energy and GHG emissions is listed as 30-40%. It will be useful to provide criteria or the methods used for selecting projects for technical assistance, technical interventions and prioritization of the interventions, possibly based on potential for energy conservation and cost effectiveness. Methods to be adopted for energy audit and for estimating the required investments could be given in the proposal. Conclusions of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provide a potential list of measures with large mitigation potential as well as low cost mitigation measures for Economies in Transition (IPCC, 2007). It may be useful to identify the, most effective and cost-effective, technologies as well as policy instruments aimed at mitigating GHG emissions in the building sector using the best practices. Some examples of mitigation options with largest potential for mitigation include; efficient lights, efficient appliances such as air conditioners and refrigerators, water and space heating control system, low GHG construction materials, improved insulation and district heating in colder climates and space cooling and ventilation in the warmer climates. IPCC has concluded that it is possible to achieve 75% of energy savings in individual new buildings. Further, IPCC concluded that realizing such high savings requires an integrated design process involving architects, engineers, contactors and clients with full consideration of opportunities for passively reducing the energy demands of buildings (IPCC, 2007).
ii) Baseline Scenario and control groups: The baseline scenario regarding the energy consumption and emission of GHGs could be described to assist estimation of potential reduction in GHG emissions under the GEF project scenario. Methods or approaches that will be used for estimating energy conservation or GHG reductions could be provided. Russia has spent USD 10 billion during 2005 and further Euro 1.5 billion during 2006 to 2008 under EBRD Sustainable Energy Initiative. These two projects have overlapping objectives with the proposed project. These two projects are already part of baseline activities. Consideration of the implications of these projects in particular towards meeting the investment cost requirement could be explained. Would EBRD financing cover the capital investment for the interventions?
iii) Risks: First cost or the investment cost is identified as a critical barrier. Benefit-cost ratio and the financial viability could be estimated and presented to enable an understanding of the viability and potential replicability of the interventions aimed at improving the energy efficiency.
iv) GHG Reduction Monitoring: Methods to be adopted and the indicators for monitoring of the GHGs emissions could be explained.

v) Cost-effectiveness: The proposal states that investments of about USD 72 million would lead to energy savings of 3500 GW. It is unlikely that it could be so high. It could possibly be 3500 GWh (hours is missing).

Reference: IPCC, 2007, Climate Change; Mitigation of Climate Change.

STAP advisory response	*Brief explanation of advisory response and action proposed*
1. Consent	STAP acknowledges that on scientific/technical grounds the concept has merit. However, STAP may state its views on the concept emphasising any issues that could be improved and the proponent is invited to approach STAP for advice at any time during the development of the project brief prior to submission for CEO endorsement.
2. Minor revision required.	STAP has identified specific scientific/technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. One or more options that remain open to STAP include: (i) Opening a dialogue between STAP and the proponent to clarify issues (ii) Setting a review point during early stage project development and agreeing terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review 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.
3. Major revision required	STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical omissions in the concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. Normally, a STAP approved review will be mandatory prior to submission of the project brief for CEO endorsement. 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.