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# ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT JULY 2017 - JUNE 2018

## GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

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## **ACRONYMS**

CBA	Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-based organization
CBR+	Community-based REDD+
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative
COMPACT	Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CSO	Civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSP	Full-size project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
Ha	Hectare
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories
ICCA GSI	Global Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Support Initiative
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LDC	Least Developed Country
MEA	Multi-lateral environmental agreements
MSP	Medium-size project
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHI	National host institution
NSC	National Steering Committee
POP	Persistent organic pollutant

RBM	Results Based Management
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SEA4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNEP-WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	US Dollar
WB	World Bank

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by UNDP, mobilizes bottom up actions by supporting community-led initiatives which address global environmental issues. SGP empowers local civil society and community-based organizations, including women, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities, through a decentralized delivery mechanism at the country level with dedicated GEF resources and leveraging co-financing from communities, governments, and other donors. [2015 Joint Evaluation by the GEF and UNDP's IEOs](#) concluded that the Programme continues to play a key role in promoting the GEF's objectives. It specifically noted that SGP continues to support projects that are relevant, *effective* and efficient in achieving global environmental benefits, while addressing issues of livelihoods, poverty, gender equality and women's empowerment. The evaluation also reported evidence of strong replication, scaling-up, sustainability, and mainstreaming of the Programme activities. The [Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF](#) (OPS6) noted long-term support through SGP has enabled small-scale interventions to be broadly adopted. It recognizes SGP's role in providing GEF presence and visibility at the community level, and further concludes that SGP delivers grants that address local environmental concerns of global relevance at the national or subnational level, and links communities to long-term environmental management through income-generating activities. The evaluation further mentions that one of the main characteristics differentiating the SGP from other GEF programs is its ability to function as a demand-based type of community support, thereby engendering community/country ownership. The SGP has also been cited as an effective channel to share information and raising awareness among stakeholders at the local level in several countries. [Evaluation of GEF Engagement with Indigenous Peoples \(IPs\) 2017](#), further highlights SGP's value add on social inclusion dimensions, noting SGP as the primary modality for the GEF's engagement with indigenous peoples.

Since its inception in 1992, SGP has implemented 22,592 projects in 133 countries, providing grants totaling USD 611.6 million in global and upgraded country programmes. During the reporting year, July 2017 - June 2018 (FY18), total number of grant projects under implementation were 3,204 projects, reflecting grant value of USD 111.3 million. SGP provided GEF grant funding for 1,011 new projects, committing a total amount of USD 31.5 million, and a cohort of 1,005 GEF-financed small grant projects were completed and reported results. Focal area results below reflect these completed projects. Among the 125 countries that were supported by SGP in FY18, sixty three percent of the SGP Global Programme ones were least developed countries and small island developing states. In terms of regional distribution, Africa and the Latin America/Caribbean hosted the largest share of grant funds at 32% and 30% respectively, followed by Asia/Pacific at 28%, Europe/CIS at 5% and Arab States at 4%.

In FY18, with regards to focal area distribution, biodiversity focal area remained with the largest portfolio share (40%), followed by climate change mitigation (21%), land degradation (20%), capacity development (7%), chemicals and wastes (4%), and international waters (3%). Projects under the biodiversity focal area supported improving sustainability of protected areas, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in production landscapes/ seascapes and sectors, including concentrated efforts on Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs). SGP supported improved sustainability of 192 protected areas, covering 7.1 million hectares; mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in 228 target landscapes/seascapes, covering 7.11 million hectares; and positively influencing 202 ICCAs, covering 459,450 hectares. SGP projects maintained or improved

conservation status of 618 significant species, and assisted production of 595 biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products, while building on traditional knowledge.

The climate change focal area projects supported decarbonization and low-carbon energy transformation at the community level through introduction of low-GHG technologies and low-carbon transport initiatives, including micro-hydro, wind, solar and biomass energy options. Sixty seven percent of SGP's climate change portfolio concentrated on the application of low carbon technologies. SGP continued to promote demonstration, development, and transfer of low carbon technologies and innovations at the community level by supporting energy access among 2,412 communities. These projects have also supported 30,729 households in achieving energy access co-benefits, including increased income, health benefits and improved environmental services. Eighty typologies of locally adapted energy access solutions were also successfully demonstrated, scaled up and replicated.

The land degradation focal area projects continued to support activities related to sustainable land management and agroecology. Through SGP projects, over 56,280 hectares of land was brought under improved management practices. These projects mainly targeted rural communities that are highly dependent on agriculture and forest ecosystems. During the reporting year, a total of 174,364 community members demonstrated improved agricultural, land and water management practices. Further, more than 6,146 farmer leaders were involved in successful demonstrations of practices, such as incorporating measures to reduce farm-based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change; and 999 farmer organizations and networks disseminated improved climate smart agroecological practices. In addition, 276,675 hectares of forest and non-forest lands have been restored through sustainable forest management practices.

Projects under the international waters focal area demonstrated community-based actions and practices in international water bodies in coordination with the GEF full size projects that focus on the implementation of the agreed Strategic Action Program, supporting 13 seascapes and inland freshwater landscapes. Over 79 tons of land-based pollution, such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste has been prevented from entering the waterbodies; 37,548 hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds have been brought under sustainable management through interventions such as mangroves replantation, seagrass protection, coral reefs rehabilitation; and 34,361 hectares of seascapes have been covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems.

The chemicals and waste focal area projects support reduction and elimination of release of harmful chemicals into the environment. With SGP support, use of 60,582 kilograms of pesticides has been avoided; 75,161 kilograms of solid waste has been reduced through decrease in plastics, domestic waste, and agricultural waste; release/utilization of 26,514 kilograms of harmful chemicals has been avoided; 22,982 kilograms of e-waste has been collected or recycled; and 395 kilograms of mercury has been reduced or sustainably managed. Support has also been provided to establish and strengthen 35 national coalitions and networks to promote chemicals and waste management.

Socio-economic benefits of the projects, such as improved livelihood and wellbeing of local communities plays a key role for sustainable natural resource management and generation of global environmental benefits. During the reporting year, 65% of projects have reported improved livelihoods of communities. Specifically, efforts were noted across SGP's portfolio with 73% of country programmes employing



strategies to increase and/or diversify income; 64% to increase food security; and 55% to increase access to markets. While the individual project investments are small, significant efforts have been made by the SGP country programmes to ensure replication and scaling up of successful results, including through influencing national and subnational policies and practices: 16% of completed projects were replicated or scaled up, and 9% of completed projects influenced relevant policies by liaising with local authorities and other government institutions.

Capacity development remained as a key area for intervention as well as a cross cutting theme across SGP's portfolio. Grants allocated specifically for this purpose yielded strengthened capacities of 572 civil society organizations and 881 community-based organizations, comprising 13,149 people, to address local environmental challenges. SGP employs "Grantmaker plus" strategies to enhance the overall effectiveness of its portfolio by expanding the role and value of the SGP beyond grant-making. This included 47 SGP country programmes conducting CSO- Government dialogue activities, initiating 128 dialogue platforms involving 4,104 civil society representatives. In addition, to improve knowledge flow and technology transfer among countries and regions, 33 SGP country programmes facilitated 58 South-South exchanges between communities.

SGP undertakes targeted efforts to support greater social inclusion, including women, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities. Gender equality and women's empowerment continues to be a critical element of SGP efforts: of the projects completed, 34% were led by women; and 93% were reported as gender responsive. Projects led by and involved indigenous peoples have accounted for 22% of the portfolio, a positive increase from 19% in FY17. With SGP support, total of 1,657 indigenous leaders were supported in developing their capacities on project development and policy advocacy. Efforts continued to foster agility in SGP grant making with proposals accepted in local languages and use of participatory mechanisms. SGP also continued with inclusive investments in youth and disabled persons: 39 disabled persons organizations participated in SGP projects; and 45% of projects included components of youth participation and leadership, while supporting 307 youth organizations to participate in environment and sustainable development policy processes.

To support knowledge management and communications, SGP country programmes carried out 596 peer-to-peer exchanges and 1,268 training sessions; produced over 775 project fact sheets, case studies, brochures, publications, videos and 83 how-to toolkits. 61 SGP projects were also recognized nationally and internationally with awards. To support monitoring and evaluation, 1,799 projects, 56% of the active portfolio, received monitoring visits. SGP aims to strengthen its partnership approach, with strategic collaborations and co-financing arrangements with a range of different actors, allowing SGP to scale-up initiatives and support emerging areas of work: these include Community-based Adaptation Programme supported by the Government of Australia, Community Development and Knowledge Management for Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) supported by the Government of Japan, Community-based REDD+ Programme supported by UNREDD, EU-NGO Building Capacities of NGOs for Environmental Governance Project, and the Indigenous and Community Conserved Territories and Areas: Global Support Initiative (ICCA GSI) supported by the Government of Germany.

In providing technical support and funding directly to communities to achieve global environmental benefits at the local level, SGP country programmes often face challenges in their management that are

inherent in its participatory and grassroots engagement model. Grantee capacity issues, reported by 62% of SGP countries, remains a key challenge. Other challenges reported include geographic remoteness of projects and weak government- civil society relationships, with each one reported by 34% of SGP countries. Mitigating solutions have been administered, including learning workshops with groups of grantees focused on strengthening grantee capacities; creating and fostering grantee networking; and partnering with other local organizations to bolster complementarities. Additionally, partnering with a third part organization for better project monitoring, and aligning SGP projects with local government priorities, are some of the solutions applied to mitigate project distance challenge and improve SGP impact on the country policies.

Strengthening results management, monitoring and evaluation is a key priority for the SGP during its Seventh Operational Phase. Building on the recommendations of [Joint GEF-UNDP Evaluation, 2015](#), efforts will be made to improve existing M&E, design more streamlined and useful tools and activities that balance the need to measure with the need to provide support to local communities in tackling environmental issues. With a focus on utilizing both monitoring and evaluation modalities, SGP's revamped M&E system is envisioned to (i.) track progress and assess change; (ii.) inform strategies across technical and grant maker plus pillars, and (iii.) contribute with thought leadership by providing insights on 'what' works and 'why' in the communities we serve, thereby generating evidential bases for innovations, scaling up, replication and policy influence of the Programme's interventions.

SGP continues to act as a platform and facilitator of local action for the global environment, with a focus on innovation and inclusive results that are positioned to yield long-term impact. Overall, SGP results reflect consistent progression from past years, and an alignment with and concrete contribution to the integrated and inclusive approach of the GEF.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

### 2.1. Programme Structure Overview

Launched in 1992, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) supports activities of civil society organizations (CSOs) in developing countries to address abatement of climate change, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, sound chemicals management and prevention of land degradation, while generating sustainable livelihoods. Funded by GEF as a corporate programme, SGP is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

#### Organizational Structure

The Global GEF Small Grants Programme is supported by a small team at UNDP headquarters in New York, known as the Central Programme Management Team (CPMT). SGP staff in the field consists of one National Coordinator (NC) per country, supported by a Programme Assistant in many country programmes. SGP Global Country Programme staff is 174 staff as of August 1, 2018, including: 100 NCs, 1 Sub-Regional Coordinator (covering Samoa and Tokelau), 70 Programme Assistants (PAs) and 2 Sub-regional PAs (Caribbean and Samoa). SGP country teams are usually based at UNDP Country Offices (COs). In 10 countries, they are hosted by CSOs that act as National Host Institutions (NHIs). SGP NCs and Programme Assistants are UN-contracted to assure their “neutrality” in the grant-making process, and with the expectation that they perform according to the highest professional and ethical standards of the UN.

#### Upgraded Countries

Following a policy of Upgrading introduced in 2010, nine SGP country programmes were Upgraded at the start of GEF 5 through separate GEF Full Size Projects (FSPs)- these are Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan and Philippines. Six SGP country programmes were upgraded at the start of GEF 6- these are Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand. All Upgraded programmes follow SGP Operational Guidelines and procedures.

In line with GEF policy and upgrading criteria, while these country programmes report through separate annual *Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs)* to the GEF, they also record grant project information in the SGP database and provide contributions to SGP’s annual country programme monitoring survey.

#### UNDP and UNOPS

UNDP is the implementing agency of the SGP and provides general programmatic oversight for the programme, which is based in the UNDP/GEF Unit. UNDP country offices provide active support to the successful implementation of SGP at the country level, with the UNDP Resident Representative serving as a secondary supervisor of the NC, and as a member of the National Steering Committee, while UNDP programme staff provides support for programme synergy, partnerships, and resource mobilization.

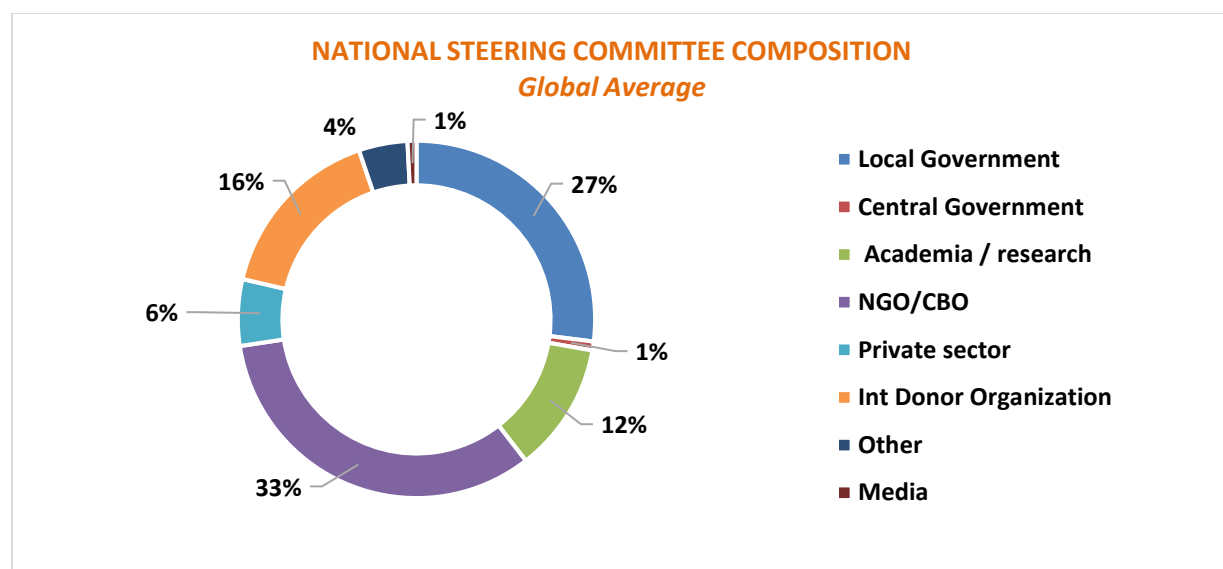
UNOPS, as the executing agency, provides overall financial and administrative support to the programme, while at the country level UNDP country offices act on behalf of UNOPS for financial transactions and administrative matters.

## National Steering Committees

For each country programme, SGP continues to rely on the effective, proven oversight and decision-making capabilities of the multi-stakeholder National Steering Committees (NSC). The NSC promotes interaction and exchange between government and civil society stakeholders, as well as fosters cross-sectoral exchange between different sectors and disciplines.

As highlighted in SGP Operational Guidelines, the NSC is comprised of a majority of civil society members, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), academia, research, and media, alongside representatives of relevant government bodies, the private sector, UNDP and other donors. Figure 1 illustrates percentage based global distribution of NSC members from different stakeholder groups. Globally, about a third of NSC members are drawn from government, while almost half are drawn from civil society-inclusive of NGOs, CBOs, academia, research, and media, and close to a quarter are made up by private sector and international organizations, including UNDP. Consistent with previous years, about six percent of NSC members were drawn from the private sector, while four percent were categorized as ‘other’, generally individual technical experts in specific fields.

**Figure 1: SGP Global NSC Composition**



SGP presently benefits from the voluntary inputs of nearly 995 NSC members, contributing their time and knowledge towards SGP by serving on an NSC. Nearly 104 NSCs are involved in the Global SGP programme, including those in the sub-regional programmes that cover multiple countries. NSC members are generally highly qualified, eminent and respected individuals in the country, who possess technical expertise in one or more of the GEF focal areas and lend their skills, experience and expertise to SGP operations.

SGP Operational Guidelines stipulate many conditions to prevent any conflict of interest, such as preventing NSC members and CSOs directly related to them from submitting grant proposals during their tenure on the NSC, as well as recommending regular rotation of NSC membership to stimulate new actors and organizations to become involved.

All SGP country programmes are required to have a designated focal point on the NSC to provide expertise on gender issues and facilitate review of any gender components of projects. SGP also recommends country programmes to designate a youth and indigenous peoples focal point on the NSC- to be able to further promote youth participation and leadership in projects, and in countries where there are significant populations of indigenous peoples, it is a SGP good practice to also have representation of indigenous peoples on the NSC.

## 2.2. Annual Portfolio Overview

### Active Portfolio: Amount, Value and Co-financing

SGP has grown in coverage over the years and successive operational phases. During the reporting year, July 2017 - June 2018, the total number of grant projects and grant value under implementation that were supervised and monitored, by SGP amounted to 3,204 projects, for a total grant value of USD 111.3 million, and total co-financing value of USD 110.1 million (*Table 1*). The active portfolio of grant projects funded from GEF funds amounts to 2,942 projects for a value of USD 102.1 million with co-financing leveraged of USD 103.4 million. Remaining projects are funded from other co-financing channeled through the SGP, including from Governments of Australia, Germany and UNREDD. During the reporting year, 1005 GEF funded projects were completed.

**Table 1: Total Active Projects, as of June 30, 2018**

For GEF and Non GEF Sources of Funding, including Global and Upgraded Countries, in millions USD

<i>Funding Sources</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
<b>GEF Funds</b>	2,942	102.10	40.30	63.09
GEF STAR Funds	1,079	40.78	14.88	21.36
GEF Core Funds	1,798	58.73	25.08	41.18
GEF RAF Funding	65	2.59	0.34	0.55
<b>Non GEF Funds</b>	262	9.17	2.23	4.50
DFAT-Australia–Mekong, Asia & Pacific & SIDS CBA	66	2.41	0.38	1.17
Community-based REDD+	38	1.29	0.09	1.17
Global Support Initiative for ICCAs	80	2.76	0.73	1.16
UNDP TRAC	4	0.19	0.50	0.04
IWECO Funding	10	0.28	0.18	0.27
Other	64	2.24	0.34	0.70

<b>Total</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>111.27</b>	<b>42.53</b>	<b>67.59</b>
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During this period, significant effort has been placed on initiating grantmaking for the 6th operational phase, as well as finalizing the Country Programme Strategies that had commenced the year before (*see Annex 8.3 on Country Programme Strategy Elaboration process*).

### **Cumulative Portfolio: Amount, Value and Co-financing**

**Cumulatively** since inception in 1992, SGP has funded 22,592 grant projects, worth USD 611.6 million in GEF and non-GEF resources, in all SGP countries, including Global Programme and Upgraded Country Programmes. The total value of GEF funded and non-GEF resources under the SGP Global Programme amounts to 21,628 grant projects, worth USD 575.4 million.

**Cumulatively**, Global SGP has raised USD 734 million in co-financing at the project level, in cash and in kind. SGP has grown in terms of volume of resources programmed and co-financing leveraged during successive phases (*see Annex 8.1 on details of SGP Country Programmes on GEF grants*).

The cumulative level of co-financing across all SGP phases exceeds the 1:1 target, that is to raise co-financing globally to match the total value of GEF resources. It is important to note that SGP reporting only refers to project level co-financing and does not include the additional programme level co-financing leveraged by SGP at the global, regional or country levels, or include values of donor-funded programmes, which utilize the SGP as a delivery mechanism. *Programme level* refers to global and country programme portfolio level, and *Project level*, refers to individual grant projects, often made up of multiple local and national sources of funding and in-kind support, including in cash and in kind (*see Annex 8.2 for details on SGP total co-financing, including both programme and project levels*).

Tables below present the breakdown of: (i.) Global and Upgraded Countries grant projects, grant funding, in-cash and in-kind project co-financing recorded by SGP in its successive operational phases (Table 2); (ii.) and Global Programme specific details (Table 3). The Upgraded countries have supported 964 GEF and non-GEF funded grant projects, amounting to USD 36.20 million, with co-financing recorded at USD 63.62 million. Of these, 910 are GEF funded grant projects, amounting to USD 34.48 million with co-financing recorded at USD 60.63 million.

**Table 2: SGP Global and Upgraded Countries: By Operational Phase, Cumulative SGP Projects, Grant Amount, Co-financing**

For both GEF Funds & Non GEF funds, including Global and Upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Operational Phase</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>	<i>Co-financing Total</i>
<b>Pilot Phase</b>	602	10.63	5.16	6.66	11.82
<b>OP1</b>	877	15.21	10.66	8.00	18.66
<b>OP2</b>	4,489	96.10	69.62	83.77	153.39
<b>OP3</b>	3,205	78.17	63.27	58.63	121.90
<b>OP4</b>	4,602	128.46	81.30	77.18	158.48
<b>OP5</b>	6,894	222.75	114.83	155.47	270.29
<b>OP6</b>	1,923	60.26	23.74	39.40	63.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>611.58</b>	<b>368.57</b>	<b>429.11</b>	<b>797.68</b>

**Table 3: SGP Global Countries Only: By Operational Phase, Cumulative SGP Projects, Grant Amount, Co-financing**

For both GEF Funds and Non GEF funds, Global Countries only, in millions USD

<i>Operational Phase</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>	<i>Co-financing Total</i>
<b>Pilot Phase</b>	602	10.63	5.16	6.66	11.82
<b>OP1</b>	877	15.21	10.66	8.00	18.66
<b>OP2</b>	4,489	96.10	69.62	83.77	153.39
<b>OP3</b>	3,205	78.17	63.27	58.63	121.90
<b>OP4</b>	4,602	128.46	81.30	77.18	158.48
<b>OP5</b>	6,134	194.50	88.93	126.84	215.77
<b>OP6</b>	1,719	52.31	21.37	32.69	54.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,628</b>	<b>575.39</b>	<b>340.30</b>	<b>393.77</b>	<b>734.06</b>

## New Grants Commitments: Amount, Value and Co-financing

During the reporting year, SGP provided grant funding to 1,079 new projects, committing a total amount of USD 33.7 million in both GEF and Non GEF funding (*Table 4*). For only GEF funding, the figures are 1,011 new projects, committing a total amount of USD 31.6 million in GEF funding. New project funding largely comes from core sources in OP6. Some residual STAR and Core funding allocated to specific countries in OP5 is also being committed. These countries, including SIDS and LDCs as well as some countries affected by crises, have been granted flexibility to continue to utilize remaining OP5 grant funds within an extended period. During the reporting year, total project level co-financing in cash and in kind amounted to USD 34.4 million for both GEF and Non GEF funding, of which co-financing of USD 32.5 million has been leveraged on GEF funds.

**Table 4: New SGP Projects Approved, July 2017 to June 2018**

For both GEF Funds & Non GEF funds, including Global and Upgraded Countries, in millions USD

<i>Funding Sources</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>	<i>Co-financing Total</i>
<b>GEF Core Funds</b>	653	18.69	6.39	16.07	22.46
<b>GEF STAR Funds</b>	358	12.86	2.85	7.23	10.08
<b>Total (GEF Funds)</b>	1,011	31.55	9.24	23.30	32.54
<b>Total (Non GEF funds)</b>	68	2.11	0.72	1.09	1.81
<b>Total (All Funds)</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>33.65</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>24.39</b>	<b>34.35</b>

## SGP Country Coverage

SGP was active in 125 countries during the reporting year, with 110 countries being supported by the SGP Global Programme, and 15 SGP upgraded country programs funded or in the process of funded through Full-Size Projects (FSPs) in GEF 5 and GEF 6 (*Table 5*). Least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) currently account for 63% of SGP Global country programs, with support provided to CSOs in 40 LDCs and 37 SIDS.



**Table 5: SGP Country Coverage, 1992-2018**

<i>Categories of SGP countries</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Number</i>
<b>Active Global Country Programmes</b>	<i>Included in Annex 8.1</i>	<b>110</b>
<b>Countries Upgraded in OP5 and funded through separate FSPs</b>	<i>Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines</i>	<b>9</b>
<b>Countries Upgraded in OP6 and funded through separate FSPs</b>	<i>Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand</i>	<b>6</b>
<b>Country programmes closed</b>	<i>Poland, Lithuania, Chile, Bulgaria, Romania, Syria, Slovakia, Nicaragua</i>	<b>8</b>
<b>Active as of June 30, 2018</b>	<b>(excluding Country Programmes closed)</b>	<b>125</b>

### 2.3. Focal Area Distribution of Active Portfolio

Most SGP projects continue to have multiple benefits and integrated approaches with relevance to more than one focal area. For better tracking of portfolio data, projects are recorded in SGP database under primary focal area identified as the focus of the project, and up to two secondary focal areas of greatest relevance.

Focal area distribution for active SGP projects, for both GEF and non- GEF funds, including Global Upgraded Country Programmes (*Table 6*), highlights Biodiversity as the largest focal area with 1,283 projects (40%). This reflects the continuing interest of many NGO and CBO grantees to address natural resource management issues as well as the priority accorded to this area by NSCs. Climate Change Mitigation projects represent the second largest focal area in terms of ongoing grant projects and volume of funding, with 657 projects (21%) in the area. Land Degradation with 635 projects (20%) represents the third largest focal area. Chemicals and International Waters had 128 and 109 projects, which is approximately 4% and 3%, respectively. Capacity Development was introduced as a new focal area in OP5, and SGP was required to limit the funding for Capacity Development projects to no more than 10% of the total grant funding for each Country Programme. Currently, there are 211 active Capacity development projects – making up 7% of all active grant projects.

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage based focal area distribution of active SGP projects for GEF and non GEF funding. Differences are marginal when data is analysed for GEF specific funding during the reporting year. Focal area distribution for GEF specific funding is: Biodiversity accounted for the largest share of the portfolio (41%), Climate Change Mitigation (20%) Land Degradation (21%). Chemicals and Wasters each accounted for 4%, International Waters accounted for 4%, Climate Change Adaptation (3%), Capacity Development accounted for 6% and Multifocal Area projects accounted for 1%.

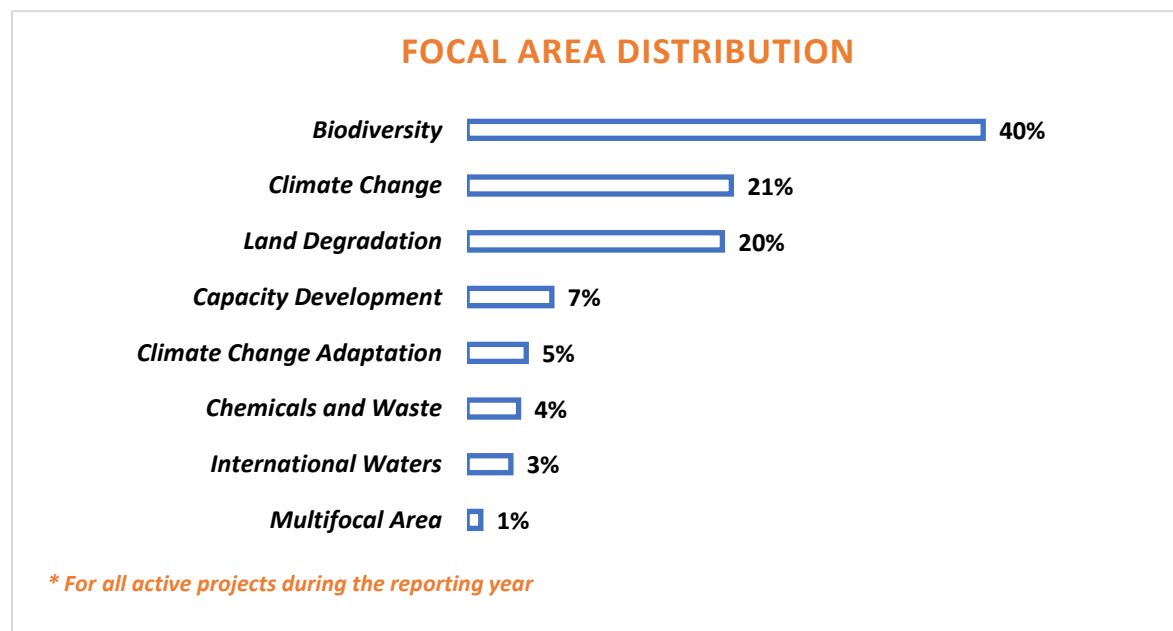
**Table 6: Focal Area Distribution, By Active Projects, Amount, Value and Co-Financing**

For both GEF Funds and Non GEF funds, including Global and Upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	1283	46.22	13.70	23.26
<b>Capacity Development</b>	211	8.07	1.81	3.34
<b>Chemicals</b>	128	3.85	1.48	1.82
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	147	5.04	1.16	2.85
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	657	22.19	12.49	11.79
<b>International Waters</b>	109	4.01	2.32	3.69
<b>Land Degradation</b>	635	20.53	8.88	19.95
<b>Multifocal Areas</b>	34	1.36	0.69	0.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>3204</b>	<b>111.27</b>	<b>42.53</b>	<b>67.60</b>

**Figure 2: Focal Area Distribution, Active SGP projects**

For GEF and non GEF funding, including Global and Upgraded Country Programmes



## 2.4. Regional Distribution of Active Portfolio

Regional distribution of active SGP projects for both GEF and non- GEF funds, including Global Upgraded Country Programmes (*Table 7*), highlights Africa with 1,032 active projects (32%), and Latin America and the Caribbean with 959 active projects (30%), followed by Asia and Pacific with 895 active projects (28%), with the largest share of grant funds. Two smaller regions, Europe and the CIS had 175 active projects and the Arab States had 143 projects, accounting for approximately 5% and 4% respectively of grant funding within the portfolio of active projects. The difference in regional distribution is largely due to difference in both SGP Core resource allocation and STAR access in OP5 and OP6.<sup>1</sup> Important to note that the largest volume of resources in active projects was in the Asia and the Pacific region, followed by Latin America and Caribbean and Africa. Figure 3 illustrates percentage based regional distribution of active SGP projects for GEF and non GEF funding. Differences are marginal when analyzed for GEF specific funding. Africa has the largest share of grant funds at 32%, closely followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (29%). The rest remain the same.

**Table 7: Regional Distribution, By Active Projects, Amount, Value and Co-Financing**

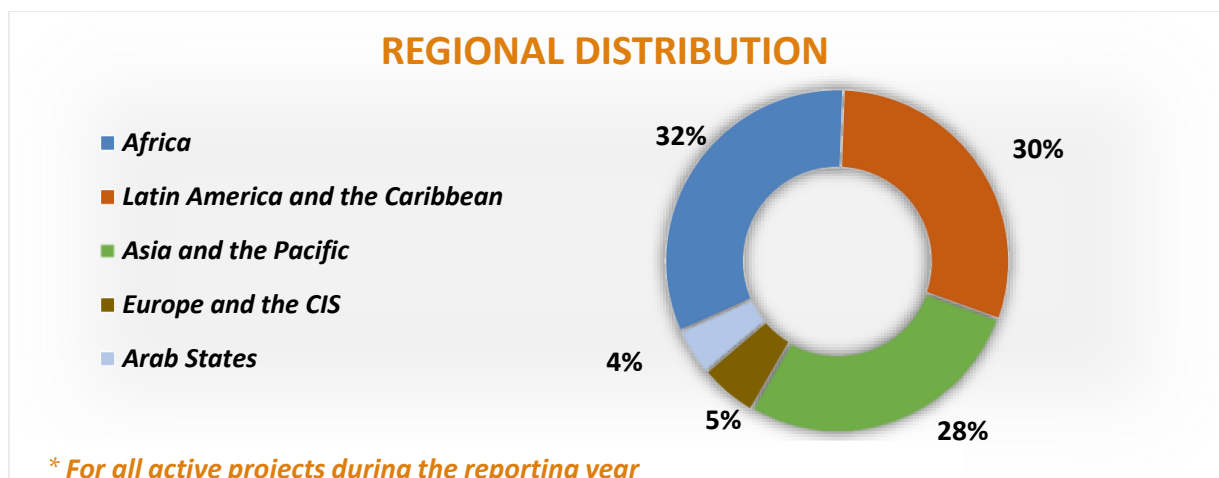
For both GEF Funds and Non GEF funds, including Global and Upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of Project</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
<i>Arab States</i>	143	4.95	5.06	1.97
<i>Europe and the CIS</i>	175	5.95	4.92	2.24
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	895	34.89	8.30	14.39
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	959	33.82	12.15	27.91
<i>Africa</i>	1032	31.66	12.11	21.08
<i>Total</i>	<b>3204</b>	<b>111.27</b>	<b>42.53</b>	<b>67.60</b>

**Figure 3: Regional Distribution, By Active SGP Projects**

For GEF and non GEF funding, including Global and Upgraded country programmes

<sup>1</sup> In OP5, amount of core resource allocation differed depending on years of SGP operation and status as SIDS/LDCs. Countries also secured different amount of STAR endorsement.

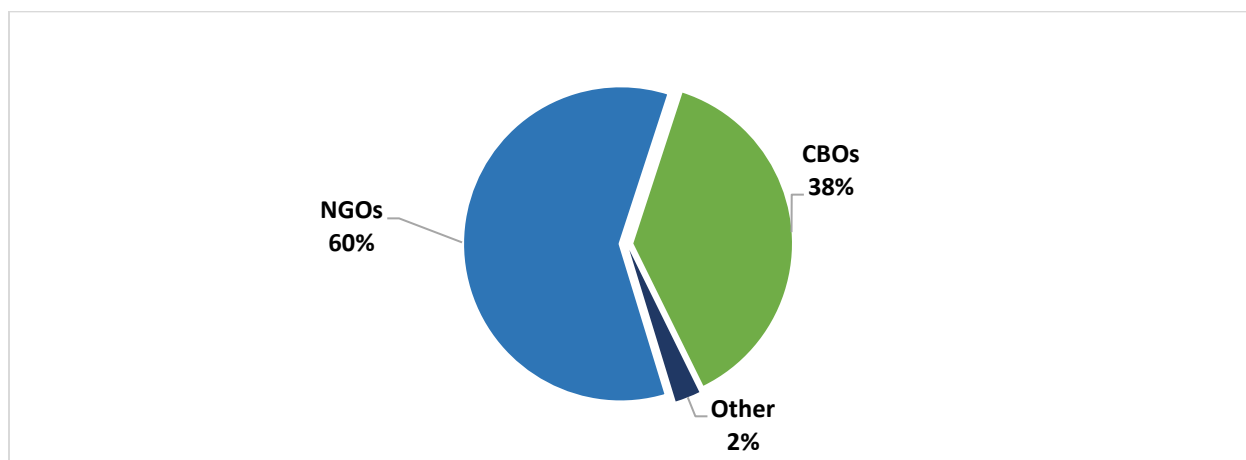


## 2.5. Diversity of Grantee Partners

SGP provides grant funding for all types of civil society organizations (CSOs). The network of recipient of SGP grants, or grantees, is diverse and is targeted to the poorest and most vulnerable communities. Figure 4 illustrates this diversity during the reporting year- about 60% of SGP's active grants have been implemented by NGOs, 38% implemented by CBOs, with 2% categorized as "other", listed as "other" mainly include academic and research institutions, foundations. When local communities lack the organizational capacity to develop and implement their own projects, a national NGO usually partners with them to build their capacities. Based on the experience gained through those partnerships, empowered communities can apply and implement future projects directly.

**Figure 4: Grantee Type, By Active Projects**

For both GEF Funds and Non GEF funds, including Global and Upgraded countries



## Types of Grants

Following SGP Operational Guidelines, SGP provides planning grants to enable grantees to further develop and elaborate proposals that are in line with the Country Programme Strategy (CPS), but where the CSO requires support to fully prepare a sound project proposal to secure SGP grant funding. Planning grants have a ceiling of USD 5,000 and collectively amount to 2.59% of the funds of the active portfolio of projects

under implementation. The total funding encompassing a planning grant and the resulting SGP grant project should remain below the ceiling of USD 50,000 per grantee organization in case of all regular small grant projects. Since the start of OP5, '*Strategic grants*', with a ceiling of up to USD 150,000, are funded in exceptional cases where a project is deemed particularly strategic and likely to result in significant and wider scale benefits, including at the portfolio level. A Strategic project window was reintroduced in OP5 to meet demands for scaled up efforts especially in *mature* SGP country programmes, accompanied by a detailed guidance note, a call for proposals, and specific procedures for review and approval. This special call for proposals issued for Strategic grants, requires CPMT initial screening prior to final approval by the NSC. Strategic grants make up 2.56% of SGP's currently active portfolio of projects, while vast majority of projects (97.4%) consist of regular SGP grants with a ceiling of USD 50,000. The number of Strategic projects that are currently active is 82 (out of 2,942 total GEF funded grant projects, including upgraded countries), while the total value of these projects is USD 9.25 million (out of a total of USD 102.1 million in active GEF funded grant projects).

## **2.6. Methodology of Results Calculation**

This Annual Monitoring Report covers the reporting year from July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018 and includes both Global and Upgraded Countries. For purposes of calculation of SGP development results presented in this report, these are based on reporting by 120 SGP country programmes in this year's annual monitoring survey, as well as reporting on global results by SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT). These results draw upon both quantitative and qualitative information, and availability of both monitoring and evaluative data, conclusions and lessons learned.

A conservative methodological approach is used for results calculations. Only results of GEF funded completed projects during the reporting year are counted. A cohort of 1,005 grant projects funded by the GEF were completed during the reporting year, results of which are presented in this report. Ongoing grant projects still under implementation have not been included. This methodological approach is consistent with SGP results generation in the past years which excludes any ongoing progress from projects being implemented, unless explicitly stated.

Given the local nature of most SGP projects, the period for project completion varies, on average, from 2-3 years. Many of the projects reaching completion during the reporting year were funded in earlier operational phases of the SGP. As SGP builds on lessons learnt and the approaches tested and demonstrated in previous phases, the scope and results of projects continue to be relevant for learning and contribute to SGP's overall strategic directions going forward.

### 3. FOCAL AREA RESULTS

#### 3.1. Biodiversity

During the reporting year, the biodiversity focal area in alignment with United Nations [Convention on Biological Diversity \(UNCBD\)](#), continued to support improvements in the sustainability of Protected Areas and Conserved Areas (PAs and CAs), and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors. As one effective approach to conserving biodiversity, SGP grantees concentrated their efforts on Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs). Sustainable use of biodiversity-based products was addressed, targeting sustainable practices in activities that depend on biodiversity resources, and there was a focus on appropriate protection and transmission of traditional knowledge and genetic resources by culturally appropriate means.

#### Performance Results

With 381 biodiversity projects completed during the reporting year, SGP has helped to maintain or improve conservation status of 618 significant species, positively influenced 192 PAs covering 7.2 million hectares, and 202 ICCAs covering 459,450 hectares. 228 target landscapes/seascapes covering 7.1 million hectares were supported for improved community conservation and sustainable use. With regards to the sustainable use, a total of 595 biodiversity-based products have been supported by SGP projects (*Table 8*).

**Table 8: Biodiversity Results -- Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Biodiversity performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Total number of projects completed during reporting year (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	381
<i>Number of Protected Areas (PAs)</i>	192
<i>Hectares of PAs</i>	7,151,332
<i>Number of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs)</i>	202
<i>Hectares of ICCAs</i>	459,450
<i>Number of sustainably produced biodiversity and agro-biodiversity products</i>	595
<i>Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status</i>	618
<i>Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use</i>	228
<i>Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use</i>	7,113,838

## Illustrative Country Examples

SGP-supported an agroecological project in **Benin** which worked on conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plant species in the *Djidja* Terroir. At least 10 species of rare or endangered medicinal plants were conserved and reintroduced on a 2-hectare demonstration site through replanting and protecting the existing seedlings. Members of the community-based association were trained in reproductive techniques of medicinal tree species including African Mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*), pepper (*Xylopia aethiopicum*), African teak (*Milicia excelsa*), as well as leguminous tree species such as *Pterocarpus santalinoides*, which is typically grown in agroforestry systems acting as a windbreak and promotes soil conservation in water catchments. The planting of *Moringa oleifera* was also introduced to an area of 0.5 hectares to improve the food security and income of members of the association. The SGP field demonstration site was equipped with an automatic watering system using a water tower. Since the demonstration site did not have easy access to an available source of water, a borehole well was drilled for watering the seedlings and human consumption, and a storeroom was constructed with a drying area for the plants. Under the guidance of the management committee, the project was carried out with the involvement of the entire community.

SGP project in the Republic of **Moldova** addressed conservation of freshwater biodiversity in the *Dniester* river. Developed by a multi-actor working group, it has introduced measures to minimize anthropogenic sediment and pollution load to improve riverine habitat and increase the abundance of rare species of freshwater fish. Target results included the preparation of proposals to amend environmental legislation in the Republic of Moldova to: (i) improve the legal framework; (ii) monitor water quality and the state of aquatic biological resources; (iii) publish a guide on reproduction methods of rare fish species; (iv) develop a national aquaculture strategy; and (v) offer government subsidies to specialized companies and households to microchip fish under state protection. Using existing technologies for fish reproduction, the SGP project focused on practical techniques and local actions to breed the rare fish species in the *Dniester* River. In total, about 2 tons of juvenile fish were released into the river, comprising of 60% Tench (*Tinca Tinca*, sometimes referred to as the “doctor fish”), 15% European Catfish (*Silurus Glanis*), and 25% Zander (*Sander Lucioperca*). As bottom feeders, the Tench is often kept as an ornamental fish in ponds and waterways to keep them clean and healthy, while the Zander is known as a popular gamefish with anglers. The SGP project organized four training sessions on both banks of the *Dniester* with outputs including: (i) 142 local residents, local fishermen, and interested stakeholders trained in measures to conserve rare fish species; (ii) measures to provide the riverine population with both edible and economically important gamefish; and (iii) environmental legislation for freshwater fish species conservation introduced into public decision-making.

Within the reporting period, four SGP project grantees in **Samoa** have formed a network to conserve mangrove ecosystems within five marine protected areas (MPAs), including the demarcation of ‘no take’ zones. Due to the fact that many people in Samoa do not fully understand the ecological and economic value of mangroves, a series of mangrove biodiversity audits (BDAs) were conducted by SGP partners, working with the Government of Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and private consultants. In the process of preparing the BDAs, community members were asked to take part in surveys to ensure that traditional knowledge was adequately captured. The biodiversity records revealed that 28 associated plant varieties (with some used for medicinal purposes), 14 avian species, and 14 invertebrates were present in the mangrove ecosystems. 12 different fish species were also recorded at different stages in their life cycle, indicating a relatively constant figure in all of the 4 villages surveyed. The awareness and

buy-in of villagers to conserve the coastal ecosystems were increased through the BDAs. With the scientific knowledge gained from the BDAs, the villages developed a set of management plans to restore the natural state of the mangrove ecosystems. Given that mangroves in Samoa are often used as dumping grounds, the degraded areas were targeted for rehabilitation work, such as replanting and cleaning up of plastic, solids, and all types of waste dumped into the areas. As Samoans' diet is heavily reliant on fish protein, and coastal erosion and over-fishing have negatively impacted coral reefs, MPAs have become increasingly in demand at community levels. Through the mangrove network, 5 communities which conducted the BDAs decided to subsequently implement 'no take' zones with village by-laws to ban various forms of illegal fishing. As a cumulative result of the SGP interventions in Samoa, at least 16.2 hectares of MPAs have been designated in 5 communities, and 51.8 hectares of mangroves areas protected in four communities.

SGP project in **Malaysia** worked with Marine Research Foundation (MRF) to support the development and implementation of a long-term "National bycatch reduction programme" in partnership with the Malaysian Department of Fisheries. The SGP strategic project was designed as a component of an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries at the national level, ensuring continued fishery benefits, while also improving the conservation status of sea turtles and their habitats in Malaysia. A significant outcome from the joint SGP project is a change in requirements for Turtle Excluding Devices (TEDs) in shrimp trawl fisheries, which have become a legal requirement in Peninsular Malaysia (East coast) fisheries since 2017. It is expected that this will be followed by a full national adoption via legal licensing by 2022. The long-term involvement and vision of MRF, coupled with the interest and commitment by the government, have led to a profound reorientation of fisheries and turtle bycatch reduction in Malaysia. In partnership with the World Wildlife Fund Malaysia, another SGP project has supported the gazettement process for the Tun Mustapha Park (TMP), building communities' capacity to be part of the gazettement and continuing co-management of TMP. The announcement of TMP was declared in May 2016 (under the Park Enactment of 1984), through publication in the Sabah State Government Gazette. The MPA covers a marine area of 898,762 hectares, making it the largest marine park in Malaysia. The gazettement of TMP was achieved through the buy-in and support of diverse stakeholders, as well as mobilization of communities, with project facilitation funded by SGP. The awareness raising efforts, capacity building (patrolling, enforcement, and co-management) and development of sustainable livelihood initiatives have enabled communities to have an ongoing role and voice in the shared governance of TMP.

SGP project in **Venezuela** has supported two *Warao* indigenous communities in the Orinoco river delta to develop a sustainable entrepreneurship model based on their biocultural heritage. Through a series of capacity development workshops on the use of *Moriche* palm fibers and community-based rural tourism, the Fundacion Tierra Viva assisted in: (i) training 89 *Warao* artisans (79 women and 10 men) in the sustainable use of *Moriche* palms; (ii) elaborating an indigenous territorial map showing the location and distribution of '*Morichales*' (palm tree stands); as well as (iii) constructing a 'palm tree nursery' and reforestation activities in each community. In total, 79 female artisans have created and sold traditional *Moriche* palm fiber products and crafts, both within the province, as well as in the country's capital city, Caracas. Two of the indigenous communities now offer visitors a sightseeing trail which describes their customs and traditions, generating economic benefits. Under another SGP project in Venezuela supporting value chains and entrepreneurship, 4 communities in the *Barlovento* region, in the country's north coast, have consolidated their cocoa production system by means of: (i) agro-ecological crop management techniques; (ii) improvement in processing cocoa beans. Through technical assistance provided by *Asociacion Accion Campesina*, 74 producers have been trained, 74,000 cocoa plants managed, 5 drying



yards and 5 fermentation boxes built – equivalent to 90 hectares under improved practices. In addition, 4 female “chocolatiers” were supplied with equipment to make cocoa products, leading to the launch of a new product range and merchandising strategies. The communities also participated in 3 national organic cocoa fairs to share their good practices and promote their artisanal products.

In **Cape Verde**, SGP supported a marine turtle conservation project in 3 local communities on Boa Vista Island. All activities were implemented in the North Natural Park, including turtle nesting beach patrols, capacity building workshops for rangers and local community members involved in nesting beach patrols, and environmental awareness sessions. A total of 20 sessions in environmental awareness and marine turtles were organized, 11 of which were held in the 3 local communities. 111 people participated in the sessions and nesting beach patrols, 62 of which were Cape Verdeans nationals. Other than positively contributing following environmental policies, such as National Environmental Action Plan, Marine Turtle Conservation Plan and National Biodiversity Action Plan, the project also effectively contributed to SDG 14 - *Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development*. One global and emblematic species – *Caretta caretta*, also known as the loggerhead sea turtle – was conserved. The project activities enabled the monitoring of 1,535 turtle tracks and 944 turtle nests. As a result, 180 adult marine turtles were marked with ID chips so that their biological information was retrieved and recorded. The conservation activities also decreased the death rate of female marine turtles. Only 11 female marine turtles were lost, compared to 15 during the previous season.

## **Global Results**

In the context of the CBD negotiations, notable achievements were reached at the SBSTTA in Dec 2017 and July 2018 in relation to the SGP focus on support to ICCAs. As a contribution to the achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, these included productive collaboration with partners including the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Global ICCA Consortium, and UNEP WCMC, to review and prepare guidance to identify and recognize ICCAs. With regards to IUCN World Conservation Congress Resolution *WCC-2016-Res-030* on ‘*Recognizing and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas*’, an outline for a Best Practice Guideline for the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) was developed and approved.

## **3.2. Climate Change Mitigation**

During the reporting year, the climate change focal area continued to support decarbonization and low-carbon energy transformation at the community level through introduction of low-GHG technologies and low-carbon transport initiatives. These technologies included micro-hydro, wind, solar and biomass energy options. Results were accomplished through integrated approaches to decarbonization that ensured access of communities to renewable energy; and improved energy efficiency. SGP continued to promote demonstration, development, and transfer of low carbon technologies and innovations at the community level; and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry.

## **Performance Results**

With 259 climate change projects completed this reporting year, the majority of portfolio distribution is focused on applying low carbon technologies (67%) -- with renewable energy projects comprising 35%,

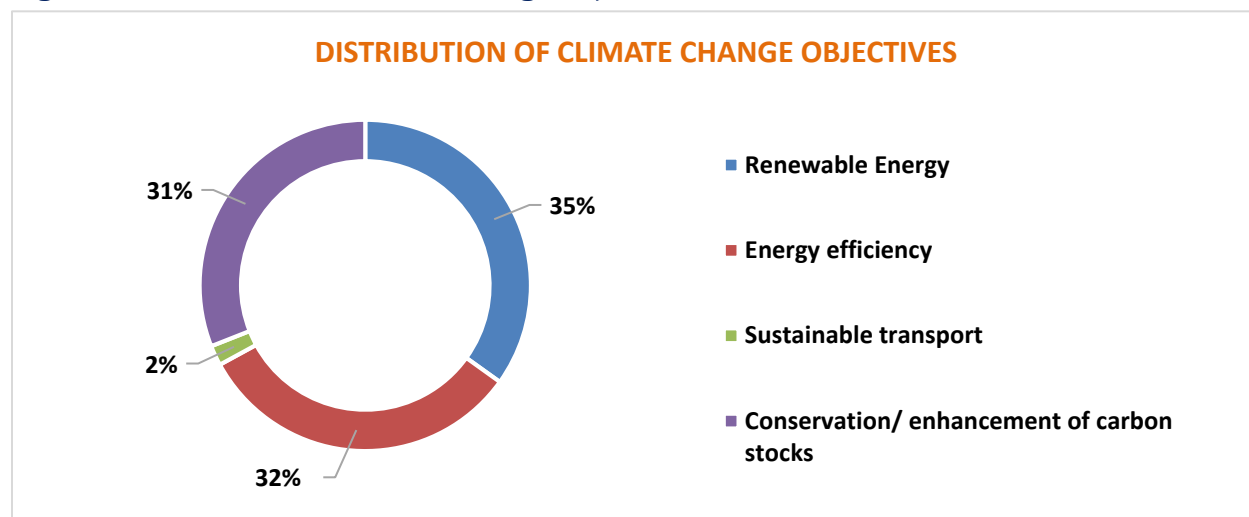
while projects focusing on energy efficiency solutions made up 32%; and projects on the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks accounted for 31%. 31% of reporting country programmes (36 countries) addressed community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies. SGP projects also influenced 189,254 hectares of forests and non-forest lands through restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks; 80 typologies of community-oriented and locally adapted energy access solutions were successfully demonstrated, scaled up and replicated. 2,412 communities achieved energy access with locally adapted community solutions, and 30,729 households achieved energy access co-benefits, including increased income, health benefits and improved environmental services (*Table 9*).

**Table 9: Climate Change Results – Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Climate change performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<b>Total number of projects completed during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</b>	259
<b>Number of country programmes (CPs) that completed projects addressing community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies</b>	36
<b>Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects</b>	189,254
<b>Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication</b>	80
<b>Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued</b>	2,412
<b>Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)</b>	30,729

Figure 5 illustrates percentage-based distribution of climate change objectives.

**Figure 5: Distribution of Climate Change Objectives**



### Illustrative Country Examples

In **Honduras**, SGP project focused on reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, while providing reliable modern energy services for productive activities to three disadvantaged communities. With this project, SGP worked closely with the grantee -- *Electrical Services Cooperative of Rio Claro (COMISERICLAL)*, which was essential in establishing connection with the communities as well as developing their technical capacity and management structure. Community mobilization supported by SGP had a catalytic effect enabling the communities to attract additional funding of USD 216,666 from several partners including the government of Honduras, national electric utility company, local government and GIZ, allowing them to implement the project on a larger scale. In addition, the partners provided engineering and technical support leading to design improvements which saved USD 73,749 for the project. The Río Claro Small hydro generated 50-60 KW during dry period and 80-90 KW in winter. As a result, 140 households with 1,184 members directly benefitted by receiving access to energy generated by renewable sources. Additionally, 30 households with 150 members in neighboring communities benefitted indirectly by having access to some of the services. The everyday life of beneficiary communities has improved significantly. They are now able to preserve and refrigerate food and medicine (including vaccines and nebulizers), charge their cell phones, as well as extend the hours of work and study because of the access to electricity. In addition, three education centers serving 72 students improved their teaching conditions and are now able to use modern technology. Moreover, the territory of Rio Claro watershed was demarcated and declared protected. In coordination with Municipal Environmental Authority, the communities formed a committee for watershed protection. Two educational centers of the communities organized the planting of 1,000 trees of native species to protect the watershed. With the provision of energy services, the communities started several productive activities including carpentry, welding, manufacturing of dairy products, cultivation of tilapia, tourism and others.

In **Morocco**, SGP project promoted the use of low-carbon energy sources to protect the forest and reduce harmful emissions. Souss Massa is located at the heart of the biosphere reserve l'Arganeraï in Southwest Morocco. This reserve was known for exceptional landscapes, providing ample opportunities for the development of ecotourism. However, the development of tourism led to unsustainable use of the forest

resources. Practically, all of tourist establishments and businesses used argan wood and charcoal for heating water. The SGP project supported 23 owners of tourist establishments to get trained in utilizing solar energy for water heating and learn about the importance of emissions reduction, sustainable ways of conducting business as well as the benefits of sound environmental management and ecological certification for their businesses. The installation of 43 solar units reduced the use of wood by 25 kg per day, decreasing emission of CO<sub>2</sub> by 20 tons per year. Additionally, 10 of these businesses are in the process of earning the ecological certification “*Clef Verte*”. Representatives of 4 rural communities also received training focused on the importance of sustainable tourism. Following successful demonstration supported by SGP, the grantee received additional support from GIZ and High Commissariat of Forests of Morocco for promotion of sustainable tourism and reduction of desertification.

In **Jamaica**, the SGP project aimed at creating meaningful empowerment and opportunities for youth, especially in the poor communities as well as support Government of Jamaica initiative of reducing energy costs. Several trainings were conducted in Solar PV and LED Technologies, specifically targeting youth. Approximately 296 participants (205 males and 91 females, mostly at-risk youths) were trained and received certification. Additionally, training modules on renewable energy and energy efficient technology were developed. At Caribbean Maritime University, 80% of the lighting was retrofitted with the locally built technology. In addition, over 300 specially designed LED retrofit kits were developed and sold to the local power company. The phasing-out of incandescent bulbs within the Caribbean is an ongoing initiative and a priority for the Government of Jamaica. To comply with its commitment to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Government has endorsed the setting up of cottage industries to have more at-risk youths and women employed. Building on this innovative project, SGP grantee has already approached the Government and other community groups to begin training and define the parameters of a LED Cottage Industry concept designed to empower vulnerable populations and provide meaningful and sustainable income. The LED plant was commissioned to train workers (with special focus on at-risk youths and women) to produce locally assembled and designed LED. Applied research in LED thermal management was also conducted, leading to the grantee starting the process of acquiring patent. The establishment of LED Cottage Industries has been very successful and is expected to grow further. The training of 16 students in LED design and assembly was conducted in Grenada in collaboration with SGP program there. As a result, 160 LED products were successfully assembled, generating USD 14,000 in revenue. With SGP support, the grantee also received funding from USAID to train over 70 youths in Solar PV and LED technology. Additionally, Energy Ministry in Jamaica provided funding to build 300 LED retrofit street lights. Total additional funding amounted to USD 168,000. The project has also supported youths in starting their own business, as well as in getting employment, including getting awarded a government contract to retrofit their offices with LED lighting. One of the NGOs that benefitted from the training has installed a solar system in a vulnerable community, which was selected as a pilot in government program. Following project completion, the grantee participated in government’s delegations to UNFCCC COP to give technical support as well as share their experiences.

In **Fiji**, SGP supported a project working with the women of *Kalekana* settlement to construct and install 30 units of energy-efficient smokeless cookstoves as the pilot model. The community held trainings on safety and proper usage of the cookstoves as well as sessions on tree planting with volunteer members and the REDD+ Initiative team of the Department of Forests who promoted new woodlots for planting trees. More than 500 hundred plants were planted to replace the wood that would be used for efficient stoves. The new stoves led to a need for less fuel wood, which also meant less time taken to collect wood. The project

also supported community learning about the importance of smokeless stoves for a hygienic area. Women have benefitted the most from this project. They spent less time collecting firewood to cook and there is a reduction in their unpaid work. The improved design of the stoves also enabled women to be less exposed to smoke, hence decreasing their health risks.

## **Global Results**

CPMT worked on implementation and development of several key partnerships. Ongoing Community-based REDD+ (CBR+) is now in the final implementation stages and has generated innovative results supporting climate change, biodiversity and other focal area objectives. Work is in progress to assess results, distill lessons learned and see how they can be applied to critical SGP and UNDP work in support of REDD+ as well as forest-based NDCs. SGP CPMT in partnership and in coordination with the GEF, UNFCCC, UNDP and other partners successfully represented SGP at the UNFCCC COP23 in Bonn. SGP hosted and participated in a number of side events, which led to establishment of critical partnerships. The yearly Youth Climate Action Video Competition conducted with UNFCCC was a success and led to establishment of broader partnership focusing on youth climate action, which is currently being finalized. Additionally, a targeted Focus Program on youth and climate focusing on “green jobs” and youth participation was designed. CPMT is also actively contributing to development of UN-wide youth climate engagement strategy. COP23 joint event with SOS-Sahel also resulted in development of partnership and Focus Program aiming to address climate-smart agriculture in Sahel countries. A partnership fostered in the course of COP22 and COP23 with Swiss Cooperation and Francophonie Institute for Sustainable Development (IFDD) focusing on South-South cooperation in Francophone Africa centered on climate change community initiatives resulted in presentation and award of innovative South-South cooperation project by SGP Morocco. Additionally, CPMT is working closely with UNDP colleagues and other partners of NDC partnership to find synergies and ways of integrating local initiatives into NDC framework to achieve greater impacts and contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

### **3.3. Sustainable Land Management**

During this reporting period, SGP projects were focused on improving agricultural management to maintain the cover and functionality of agro-ecosystems, and forest ecosystems in dryland areas, maintaining or improving the flows of agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities; and reducing pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape. Activities supported mainly targeted rural communities, which are highly dependent on agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems for their livelihoods.

## **Performance Results**

With 207 land degradation projects completed this year, SGP supported 25,780 community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses; 174,364 community members are demonstrating improved agricultural, land and water management practices; 56,280 hectares of land has been brought under improved management practices including forest, agricultural lands and water courses; 6,146 farmer leaders are involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices, such as incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change; and 999 farmer organizations and networks are disseminating improved climate smart agro-ecological practices (*Table 10*).

**Table 10: Land Degradation Results – Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Land degradation performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Total number of projects completed during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	207
<i>Total number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses</i>	25,780
<i>Number of community members demonstrating improved agricultural, land and water management practices</i>	174,364
<i>Hectares brought under improved agricultural, land and water management practices</i>	56,280
<i>Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices (i.e. incorporating measures to reduce farm-based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change)</i>	6,146
<i>Number of Farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate smart agro-ecological practices</i>	999

### **Illustrative country examples**

In **Ukraine**, the SGP project worked on mainstreaming innovative agro-ecology practices on steppe landscape for the benefit of local communities- this was done through demonstrating the use of modern techniques of agro-ecology in agricultural production systems as well as improving awareness in rural communities on this issue. The project applied the experimental methods of agro-ecology in cooperation with Ukraine Horticulture Business Development Project (UHBDP). UHBDP is a public private partnership with contributions from the Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and MEDA. This project achieved excellent results with a group of scientists selected from existing practices to implement the most modern agro-ecology methods for rehabilitating the steppe landscapes. For this to happen, five demonstration sites were selected. Practical recommendations of agro-ecological methods for cultivating main crops were developed and shared with local farmers. These recommendations were developed for this particular landscape based on its climate, social and economic features. As a result, 19 hectares of land were sustainably managed with the application of agro-ecological methods. Moreover, final assessment has shown an increase in land fertility and crop harvest on demonstration plots. As for the public awareness component, the project developed and disseminated brochures on the use of agro-ecology to farmers. The scientific and practical results coming out of the project implementation were published in newspaper (ECODEN) and reproduced in two other scientific publications. In addition, 5 trainings were conducted for farmers on the use of agro-ecology methods in cultivating crops. In general, over 230 representatives of communities (52% were women) participated in the project, comprising over 350 farmers (80% were women), 25 representatives of NGOs and 25 representatives of state institutions.

In **Ghana**, 6 community land management groups, each made up of 30 members, were formed, trained and empowered as community educators in sustainable land management practices. Several aspects of land management were being changed within the project area, notably, the formulation of participatory land use plan, formation and training of sustainable land management committees, and increased wildfire

management capacity. These were the results of increased capacity of the local farmers to understand the causes of land degradation and ways to prevent further damage. Several agricultural practices were implemented such as composting and alley cropping which served the dual purpose of improving agricultural productivity while helping retain soil moisture. In this project, 160 local farmers were involved in water conservation improvements practices which were achieved through the construction of stone bunds. The bunds prevented and/or retained water to flow down slopes and helped to retain soil moisture much like terraces by stopping water from flowing down hill and allowing water to percolate into the soil. The project has assisted 30 farmers to identify contours on individual farms using different leveling materials such as the spirit level, A-shape frame or water tube. The essence of using different leveling materials was to enable farmers to use available leveling tools in contour identification. The project has restored 30 ha of degraded woodland and placed them under sustainable management. It has established 35 ha of woodlot using *Cassia Siamea* and Teak (*Tectona grandis*). 75 Charcoal producers (80% were women) have adopted efficient charcoal production skills and 40 households have adopted improved clean woodstoves. 35 households have been engaged in livelihood enterprise. 61 farm families have been introduced to agroforestry, compost preparation and multi-cropping techniques for increased yield.

In **Mongolia**, there were three grants aimed at land degradation projects, working synergistically with each other. The projects implemented in this reporting period were “*Groves in Taragt*”, “*Protection of water springs and promotion of knowledge products*” and “*Increasing household firewood supply in Gobi with planting fast growing trees and fodders that replace saxaul*”. As drought occurs frequently and hits hard most of the country every year, the protection of, and support to, natural water bodies and springs is becoming an extremely important task. The first two grants were given to support the local ecosystems rehabilitation by establishing fencing and tree planting activities around a number of water bodies including several life-sustaining springs in *Uvurhangai* province. Over 200 herders and local residents have been involved in the grant implementation. Both grants have also resulted in planting trees around vegetable fields owned by communities to create wind shields as an initial activity or preparation for taking advanced agro-ecological measures in the coming years. The third grant was invested in the establishment of a tree nursery in a remote Gobi area -- *Bogd soum of Bayanhongor* province, where intensive desertification has taken place, destroying pasture and leaving livestock without grasses under worsening climate change impacts. The tree nursery in the Gobi was intended to raise fast growing tree seedlings including willow trees that can be used as fodder and fuel woods to replace saxaul. At the project site, about 0.8 ha area was fenced to be separated from the impact of livestock, and a well was drilled for irrigation and fresh water supply. A few of the fast growing trees have been planted inside the fence and put under close observation-to support further replication of practices.

In **Kazakhstan**, the SGP project focused on different approaches to decrease land degradation, and at the same time promote social adaptation of returnees, known as *oralmans*, who return to motherland from other countries. To restore the degraded territories, alfalfa was planted on 150 hectares of land, which was used as livestock feed for the local population and resulted in natural soil restoration. Additionally, a water-saving technology (drip irrigation) was installed in the households of the local community members (*oralmans*), a secondary school and a kindergarten in *Shygys* settlement. The installation made it possible to save water for irrigation by 80% and reduce the cost of water as drinking water was previously used for irrigation. Thus, local community members got opportunities to grow fresh vegetables. Not only did the installation of the drip irrigation promote the development of vegetables growing, but also demonstrated a good approach for returnees to socially adapt after returning to motherland. In accordance with the decisions



of local community members, the drip irrigation systems were installed in the households of 20 low-income families. Other members of the community also had a chance to learn about how the approach worked and participate in seminars and trainings, which benefited 92 members including 37 women.

## Global Results

Globally extensive technical support was provided to develop agroecological projects in various ecological zones. These projects continue to address key areas of concentrations particularly the nexus between climate change and food production. Another key area of attention is the link between the agro-ecological practices in mountains landscapes and their relationships with production ecosystems in the lowlands. Innovative dialogues between the CSO's and governments were implemented in 4 countries (Bhutan, Lesotho, Guatemala and Papua New Guinea) with results shared at the high-level SDG political forum in 2018.

### 3.4. Sustainable Forest Management

The sustainable forest management focal area, a cross-cutting focal area with project activities often within land degradation, biodiversity or climate change focal areas, continued to support reduction in pressures on forest resources. SGP efforts focused on sustainable land use, land-use change, and forestry management interventions for forest and non-forest land-use types, to ensure connectivity between ecosystems and restorative activities. This included increasing ecological connectivity and improving forest biodiversity values at landscape levels; promoting good management practices in community and small holder forests and rangelands; and improving the management of woodlots and the protection of communal forest zones for medicinal and educational purposes. Linkages with biodiversity and climate change initiatives were also present.

## Performance Results

With 34 sustainable forest management projects completed in the reporting year, 276,675 hectares of forest and non-forest lands have been restored through improved forest management practices (*Table 11*).

**Table 11: Sustainable Forest Management Results – Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Sustainable forest management performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<b><i>Total number of projects completed during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i></b>	<b>34</b>
<b><i>Hectares of forest and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement initiated</i></b>	<b>276,675</b>

## Illustrative country examples

In **Bhutan**, SGP project “*Protection of Bjagay Menchu (medicinal water) and sustainable management of the Community Forests*” implemented by a Community Forest group protecting the Bjagay Menchu source, reduced the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> through 27% fuel wood reduction and developed amenities at the Menchu site for hundreds of sick people. The project area is located in rural Bhutan, 15 km away from Paro Town and has received technical support of the District administration, Local Government and department of Forest and Park Services. It directly protected 1.4 ha of medicinal water and indirectly benefited the



conservation of 432.2 ha of state reserve forest (Bjagay Menchu Community Forest). About 0.2 ha of area was planted with 60 saplings of local species. An eco-friendly public bath facility with efficient water heating system (solar and efficient heating technology) was installed at the site to cater hundreds of sick people. A rapid assessment of Bjagay Menchu area recorded 9 tree, 13 shrub and 44 ground cover species. The Menchu area is a wetland with diverse ground cover species that are vital for maintaining the wetland ecosystem and providing cultural services. Initial estimation showed that the consumption of fuel wood was 37.44 tons per year to heat the stones. After the project was implemented, it was estimated that the number was reduced to 28.08 tons. The project directly benefited 109 members (63 female and 46 male) of the Community Forest group, representing 109 households in the Lungnyi Block, as well as many sick people daily coming from across the country. 360 sick people availed the services between October 2017 to March 2018. The Menchu facility made an average monthly income of \$1,643 in employment for community members, and Community Forest group received an annual fee of \$3,323 from the facility manager.

In **Nigeria**, the objective of an SGP project is to promote sustainable forest management in Malam-sidi, Kwami LGA. More than 1,000 economic trees such as moringa, mango, date palm, guava, orange, and mahogany were planted on 3 hectares of land, and another 1500 economic trees were distributed to community members to plant at their home and other government institutions. 457 members of the community were trained on orchard management and waste management. A structured environmental protection committee was established and handed over to the community to encourage sustainability of the project. A stone wall was built for the community to protect it from gully erosion. In addition, two constructed and distilling drainages were constructed for the community to combat flooding. As a result, 32 households were saved from total destruction and collapse by threatening gully due to the construction of the stone wall. 58 households were saved from eminent collapse caused by incessant flooding as a result of the construction of drainages in the community. One motorized borehole was dug for provision of water for the established orchard and for use by the host community, allowing 63 household to gain access to safe drinking water. 4 refuse dumps were built for effective solid waste management. Consequently, 58 households were saved from indiscriminate dumping of waste. 20 women gained income-generating skills from waste management training and increased their incomes to support their domestic needs.

In **Belarus**, the project *“Combating land degradation and biodiversity conservation in Klimovichi and Krichev regions of Mahileu oblast by forest fires preventing”* was implemented in the geographic areas covered by 169,300 ha of forests, with partnerships between government (Ministries of Environment and Forestry), local forestries, regional authorities, local communities and environmental NGOs, all of which aimed at conservation and sustainable use of environment. The project achieved through effective and efficient partnerships, enhancing the technical capacities of grantees (team with good expertise in management of environmental projects) and technical capacities of beneficiary partners (local forestries provided the relevant co-financing and technical support for project’s implementation). Also, it was implemented through effective program design and the landscape approach, scaling and replication of the community-based results. Local population including women, youth and people with disabilities were involved. The project contributed to the implementation of the Republic of Belarus provisions of the UN Conventions on Biological Diversity, Combating Desertification and Land Degradation, as well as the implementation of the framework Convention on Climate Change. As a result, the number of forest fires in the project’s region was reduced by 29%, compared to the previous period, due to use of new mobile systems for forest fires elimination. The possible damage from fires for more than 3,000 hectares of forest

lands was prevented. More than 600 local people's awareness of forest fires was raised to prevent future forest fires, help in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The demonstration of the project was highly accepted by stakeholders and it is planned to be replicated in other regions of Belarus.

## Global Results

In the contexts of the drylands forest management and development of forest products, the SOS SAHEL partnership with SGP project document was finalized for about \$1.4 million with SGP own contributions of \$850K. The focus is to harness, promote and scale up community-based solutions to climate change adaptation in agriculture and the management of natural resources in drylands of the Sahel through agro-ecological approaches. In particular, the value chain addition in Non-Timber Forest Products (forest products, cereals, etc..) will focus in organizing and building the capacity of women and youth groups and provision of equipment (machines for harvesting, transformation, etc.) and linking to market.

### 3.5. International Waters

To further focus SGP's efforts and enhance intervention effectiveness, SGP adopted a landscape/seascape approach in its programming, through which priority landscape/seascapes are identified and targeted. SGP support focused on innovative local solutions to address issues including coastal and freshwater habitats, reducing pollution, improving water use efficiency, protecting water supply and promoting sustainable fisheries.

## Performance Results

With 27 international waters projects completed in the reporting year, SGP continued to support the implementation of SAPs in alignment with regional priorities identified in 13 international water bodies. Projects completed involved 13 seascapes and inland freshwater landscapes. These included local names of marine parks, marine sanctuaries, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and underground waters that SGP has worked on to improve their management during the reporting year. 79 tons of land-based pollution, such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste has been prevented from entering the waterbodies; 37,548 hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds have been brought under sustainable management through interventions such as mangroves replantation, seagrass protection, coral reefs rehabilitation etc; and 26,520 hectares of seascapes have been covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems (*Table 12*).

**Table 12: International Water Results – Key Annual Highlights**

<i>International waters performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Total number of projects completed during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	27
<i>Number of Seascapes/inland freshwater Landscapes</i>	13
<i>Tons of land-based pollution (such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste etc.) avoided, reduced or prevented from entering the waterbodies</i>	79

<i>International waters performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds sustainably managed through projects' intervention (such as hectares of mangroves replanted, seagrass protected, coral reefs rehabilitated etc.)</i>	37,548
<i>Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems</i>	26,520

### Illustrative Country Examples

In **Lesotho**, SGP supported a project whose overarching goal was to increase the availability of water through rehabilitation of the wetlands and management of rangeland, contributing to flourishing international waters and improving livelihoods gained through production of wool and mohair. The project targeted the rangeland and wetlands areas of *Letšeng-la-Terai (Tlaeeng Pass to Motšeremeli)* in the *Khubelu* watershed. Rangeland mismanagement and unsustainable use of wetlands in this area have led to diminishing of water sources for valuable livestock and overall environmental degradation. This situation poses a serious threat to international waters and local livelihoods of wool and mohair farmers. Using the traditional community collective work system “*Matsema*”(a self-organized volunteer group at the village level), 345 local community members (169 women, 89 men and 87 youth) were mobilized to construct 8 gabions (48 meters in length), 240-meter stone lines and diversion furrows protecting 5 hectares of wetlands, making up 8% of the Palustrine wetlands system found in Lesotho highlands. Run-off velocity has been significantly reduced, resulting in noticeable sedimentation behind the constructed structures. The project site is located in the area earmarked for up-scaling of GIZ supported *Khubelu* Sponges project. 60 herd-boys who were the strongest link in range resources management and future livestock owners, were equipped with good land and livestock husbandry skills through participation in rehabilitation activities and training on sustainable range management, brush control, wetlands rehabilitation and protection and sustainable use. Project implementation was in collaboration with departments of *Water Resources and Range Resources* supported by local authorities, resulting in strengthening of partnerships for integrated catchment management (ICM). After the project completion, the grantee partner GROW continued to convene periodic meetings for all *Mokhotlong* grantees for sharing ideas and experiences/lessons, for greater impact of interventions in the district through strengthening the network of grantees in the district.

In **Mauritius**, SGP project worked in *Le Morne* Village which has been an intrinsic part of the cultural landscape of Le Morne as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. 36 families totaling 350 persons were identified with urgent need for sanitary facilities. The project also addresses safety issues for women and children, who otherwise risk sexual harassment and assault when defecating at night and in secluded areas. The intervention provided a flushing toilet, a shower cabinet and a sanitary basin. This implementation phase involved the active participation of the local community. The local church, village council, the Morne Heritage Trust Fund, CBOs and many local funders were also engaged and help with further sustainability of the gains. The availability of toilets also increased the school attendance of teenage girls, who may not go to school during their menstrual cycle.

In **Saint Lucia**, SGP supported a community- based local solution through the Saint Lucia Fisher Folk Cooperative Society Ltd and Algas Organics (a community youth family partnership) to address the negative impact of the build-up of sargassum seaweed on the East Coast of Saint Lucia, by using the

invasive species to produce a liquid organic fertilizer and a compost organic fertilizer. The project informed and educated communities about the origin and impacts of the sargassum seaweed and the opportunity to transform this invasive species into a business opportunity; established a clean-up system for removal of sargassum seaweed from the Dennery village Bay; established a facility at Bosque d'Or Dennery to accommodate and process seaweed collected from Dennery and environs; and supported raising community awareness on the competitive advantage of sargassum.

As results, the project piloted the production of a plant tonic or bio-stimulant, which supports formative growth stages of plants. Studies by an ISO 2000 certified laboratory confirmed that the Algas Tonic (the product) has negligible amounts of lead, mercury, cadmium and arsenic, and therefore suitable for use on crops. The efficacy of this community developed scientific method for manufacturing a bio-stimulant from an invasive species is confirmed and in use, and to support further production research protocols have been established and in use. Specifically, 270,000 kg of wet sea moss has been removed from the coast, with a projection of 90,000 kg per month. Production of bio-stimulant is also projected to generate income for the communities through domestic and international market linkages, and support creation of sustainable livelihoods. The project was recognized with Smithsonian Institute Award at the Earth Optimism Summit in Washington D.C. in 2017.”

In **Saint Vincent and Grenadines**, the *Southern Grenadines Water Taxi Association (SGWTA)* addressed the need for implementation of a garbage collection system and marine litter education program. A garbage collection system, including the purchase of a boat for the collection of litter from the Tobago Cays Marine Park, and marine litter education programme were set up as part of the project. It supported protecting and conserving threatened coastal and marine areas and supported the direct involvement of local communities and marine resource users in its management. The SGWTA has worked closely with Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP) authority and other partners including Susgren, the Union Island Tourist Bureau and others to implement the garbage collection system in TCMP. The SGWTA garbage collection business is operational, providing garbage collection services to yachters in the Tobago Cays Marine Park. This is to reduce the amount of garbage pollution in the local marine environment and creating local employment. The collection and proper disposal of garbage by SGWTA garbage collection business has disposed of an estimated 5,000-10,000 lb of garbage during the past 21 months of operations. A decrease in littering and dumping due to education of water taxi operators and the general public by SGWTA and SusGren and annual cleanups organized by SusGren have together contributed to the overall reduction of garbage on the island. As a result, TCMP rangers have also observed a noticeable reduction in the amount of garbage around the Tobago Cays Marine Park. The success of the project hinges on the multi-stakeholders partnership involving the government, civil society organizations and the private sector. The Union Island Tourist Bureau hosted an event to launch the garbage collection initiative and has expressed its willingness to continue to support, for example by distributing information to yachters. Uniclean, a private company, provided in-kind contributions during the project, including power-washing the waste receptacle in Clifton and transporting materials for renovation. It also donated a VHF radio and transported garbage from the receptacle to the landfill at no cost to the project. SusGren provided use of office space, mentorship in project management and small business development, as well as advice about specific issues.

In **Lebanon**, SGP supported a project involving local community members, especially women, in environmental issues by holding awareness meetings dedicated to protecting groundwater and preventing marine pollution from used frying oils. More than 30 awareness sessions for community members and women, 40 meetings for local schools, as well as 3 sessions on making soaps out of oils were held in 3

neighboring towns over 3 years, which raised their awareness of the danger of discharging used frying oils into wastewater. On the other hand, in cooperation with the municipalities, the project provided the local communities a practical way to get rid of the waste oils. 10 containers in Chiah, 6 in Hazmieh and 6 in Furn El Chebbak were distributed for recycling fried oils. As a result, the water pollution was reduced by 30%.

## **Global Results**

SGP practiced and promoted integrated international waters management by working with GEF large international waters projects and other partners to further integrate actions at regional, national and local level. Partnerships with GEF projects of UNEP IWEco, Amazon River Basin, and the South China Sea have been further strengthened. A community component has been incorporated in the UNEP/GEF Amazon River Basin project. SGP advocated this polycentric governance approach at the United Nations Ocean Conference in June 2018. SGP worked with Equator Initiative to organize various other events and launched a publication at the Conference.

### **3.6. Chemicals and Waste Results**

SGP efforts focused on the sound management of chemicals and waste, including persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and mercury, in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment, by managing and reducing the use of these substances; and addressing the disposal, clean up and mitigation of environmental contamination. Other SGP project efforts included pesticide and waste management, well as networking and advocacy for environmentally sound use of chemicals and waste. A core role of SGP is also in the demonstration, piloting and testing of community-based models to eliminate POPs and sustainably manage other harmful substances and waste, which can be scaled-up and replicated to catalyze successful large-scale approaches.

## **Performance Results**

With 36 chemicals and waste projects, including 3 projects on mercury management, that were completed during the reporting period: the use of 60,582 kilograms of pesticides has been avoided; 75,161 kilograms of solid waste has been reduced by chemicals projects, such as those reducing plastics, domestic waste, agricultural waste; the release or utilization of 26,514 kilograms of harmful chemicals has been avoided; 22,982 kilograms of e-waste has been collected or recycled; 395 kilograms of mercury has been reduced or sustainably managed. 27 SGP country programmes reported use of community-based interventions to reduce deployment and transference of chemicals. Key tools/approaches reported by these country programmes included awareness raising and capacity development (33%), solid waste management (26%), and development of alternatives to chemicals (19%). 35 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management have also been established or strengthened (*Table 13*).

**Table 13: Chemicals and Waste Results – Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Chemicals and waste performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Total number of projects completed (including Mercury) during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	36
<i>Total number of mercury management projects completed during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	3
<i>Kilograms of pesticides avoided, reduced or prevented by SGP chemicals projects</i>	60,582
<i>Kilograms of solid waste prevented or reduced by chemicals projects (such as plastics, domestic waste, agricultural waste)</i>	75,161
<i>Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release</i>	26,514
<i>Kilograms of e-waste collected or recycled</i>	22,982
<i>Kilograms of mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed</i>	395
<i>Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened</i>	35

Number of SGP country programmes are employing community-based tools/approaches to avoid and reduce chemicals demonstrated, deployed and transferred (*Table 14*).

**Table 14: Tools and Approaches to Reduce Chemicals Deployed and Transferred**

<i>Type of Community-based Tools/Approach</i>	<i>Number of Countries</i>
<i>Awareness raising and capacity development</i>	9
<i>Development of alternatives to chemicals</i>	5
<i>Organic farming</i>	4
<i>Solid waste management (reduce, reuse and recycle)</i>	7
<i>Sustainable pesticide management</i>	2

### Illustrative Country Examples

Trashiyangtse District is located in the very east of **Bhutan**, located next to a protected area known as Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary. Clean Bhutan, a CSO, through funding support from GEF Small Grants Programme Bhutan, implemented a demonstration project on waste reduction by practicing 4R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle and Responsibility) in the Trashiyangtse town which is the District's administrative center. Aiming to advocate behavioral change and the mindset of people to practice the 4R by focusing on responsibility to reduce waste at source, the project educated the local community on the types of waste

and their negative impact on human health, ecosystem and riverine. Also, it provided with knowledge on how to segregate their waste and manage it accordingly, working with town people and formed committee regulating waste management system and plan of the town. Through improved waste management system and advocacy program, the project has achieved its intended results. Solid waste management facilities were put in place in the municipality. As a result, about 35% wet waste going to landfill has been reduced. PET bottles and plastics going to landfill have been drastically reduced. To ensure zero waste in the town, a waste committee has been instituted with a bylaw in place. As a result of installment of three energy-saving cook stoves at public temple, there was 40% reduction in the consumption of fuelwood at the temple per festival. The fuelwood consumption was decreased from 1,250cft to 750cft per year. The project also supported an entrepreneur to establish plastic waste business by supporting purchase of a baler machine. The installation of five CCTVs in partnership with the District and the Royal Bhutan Police was expected to reduce illegal dumping and littering of waste. The police also benefitted from the CCTVs in their daily work. With the full support of the District Administration and other stakeholders such as the Royal Bhutan Police, municipality, business community and schools, the project was able to reach out to all the stakeholders and community members. More than 1,626 participants attended 21 advocacy programs spread across the district covering 8 blocks. More than 2,100 participants attended 14 clean-up programs during festivals and official gatherings in the town. The direct project beneficiaries include 45 households (73 female and 52 male) of Trashiyangtse town and larger communities of the area including 3 educational institutions, town people, and nearby villages. The indirect beneficiaries include the population of the 8 blocks (10,588 female and 10,288 male) of the district.

An SGP project sought to promote Agro-organic Farming among women vegetable producers in the West Coast Region of the **Gambia**, by promoting the systematic use of non-chemical fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides and growth regulators. To be specific, it aimed to rely on crop rotation, crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manure and organic wastes to rehabilitate the soil and supply plant nutrition, control insects, weeds and other pests through mechanical cultivation and cultural and biological controls. As a result, the project farm output and income from farm products that are chemically-free and environmental-friendly were increased. The project acquired a plot of land in the village of Bullock in the West Coast region to serve as a demonstration/model farm where training and demonstrations of good practices and new innovations would be conducted. The 5-hectare land was cleared, fenced and land leveled for this purpose. It was divided into compartments of beds for the participating federation members. An old well at project site was rehabilitated to provide water for gardening activities. From November 2016 to July 2017, the federation members harvested 700 kgs of onions, 250 kgs of egg plants, 55 kg of pepper and sold young onion seedlings, generating a revenue of USD 530. The yields increased slightly compared with those of previous year during which the women relied exclusively on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to enhance productivity. The total area of land under production also increased from 35 hectares to 39 hectares where produced crops all year round. The availability of fresh vegetables throughout the year contributed to improving their nutritional status and that of local families. In the wet season, pest infestation is very high. With the application of organic pesticides made from the neem seeds, the infestation was reduced to economic levels. With organic fertilizer, the total cost on the 39 hectares amounted to USD 11,700, thus giving the women an annual saving of USD 118,830. This figure averages to USD 3,047 per federation. The project also conducted systematic training and capacity development activities. Trainings were provided to more than 3,000 people. At the end of the training, a how-to manual on composting was produced. The hard copies of the manual were circulated among federation members, SGP and other partners.



In the Black Volta Basin of **Ghana**, notable bio-accumulations of mercury in the environment due to artisanal small-scale gold mining activities have been observed. Most of the drinking water sources (boreholes) and surface water had mercury levels of 0.014mg/L, which exceeds the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended levels for mercury in drinking water (0.001mg/L). Urine samples of artisanal gold miners revealed high mercury residues as compared to residents who do not have direct contact with mercury. This project built the capacities of artisanal miners and improved gold refining technologies to reduce and finally eliminate the use of mercury in gold processing. It also supported the establishment of social enterprises as alternative sources of livelihoods. The project, implemented in Wakawaka, Jama and Banda Nkwanta mining communities in the Northern Region, divided the artisanal miners into two groups (enterprises) of 30, each with elected leaders. The leaders were trained in group dynamics, conflict resolutions, and health and safety principles to guide mining operations, and were introduced to village saving techniques. The artisanal gold miners were also trained in minerology and metallurgical properties of gold bearing ores, mercury-free mineral processing work flows, and best practices in business management for sustainable mining. Besides, the project conducted health screening for 40 youth (45% female) miners and other members of the community on the presence of mercury in their bodies through urine test. They have been aware of their health status and the dangers mercury pose to their business. Mercury-free mineral processing work flows were introduced. This method includes improving concentration, reducing mercury loss, further processing of sponge gold, improving processing/ refining methods, and the establishment of an effective system for monitoring the activities of the small-scale miners by the group leaders and the traditional authorities on the use of mercury. The alternative technologies introduced have significantly reduced the release of mercury into the mining environment. The project also introduced a social enterprise that collects and recycles plastic waste into diesel and kerosene for use in farm machines and lighting in the homes. This enterprise has facilitated a paradigm shift, from the current use and throw-away mentality to being able to gather plastic waste to sell thereby, keeping the environment free from the plastic waste menace. Women artisanal miners were greatly empowered to shift from mining to investing in organic agriculture, cultivation of cash crops and marketing of farm produce. Almost 40% of targeted women are currently engaged in cultivation of cashew, livestock rearing, trading in non-timber forest products and petty trading, which are generating safe incomes outside the mining. Not only the project has increased the women's awareness on environmental management, effects of mercury on their health and how to avoid contamination with mercury, but also has consciously promoted women's involvement in landscape management through sustainable land and woodland management adopting soil fertility techniques and agro-forestry techniques for the improvement of the socio-economic wellbeing of the people.

## **Global Results**

SGP has focused on capacity development, innovation, piloting, networking and advocacy for community-based chemicals, waste and mercury management. SGP has promoted and piloted activities on organic farming, solid waste management and awareness raising in chemicals and waste management. In mercury management, SGP partnered with [GEF GOLD Program](#) to launch a global innovation program on artisanal small-scale gold mining. To develop civil society capacity in chemicals and waste management, SGP launched two global partnership programs with the International POPs Elimination Network and Europe Environment Bureau's Zero Mercury Working Group. The local to global coalition on chemicals, waste and mercury management was launched at the first Conference of Parties meeting of the Mercury Convention. A global mercury brochure was produced and disseminated.



### 3.7. Capacity Development Results (portfolio level)

Projects in Capacity Development focal area continued to enhance and strengthen the capacities of stakeholders to engage in consultative processes on environmental issues; generate, access and use information and knowledge; develop policy and legislative frameworks; implement and manage global convention guidelines; and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends. The main difference between capacity development efforts in regular SGP grantmaking and the standalone capacity development grants, is that the latter address capacity development issues at the portfolio and programme level – as opposed to the project level capacity development initiative which is described under section 4.3. of this document.

#### Performance Results

With 58 capacity development projects completed during the reporting period, capacities of 572 CSOs and 881 CBOs were strengthened, comprising 13,149 people, to address global environmental issues at the community level. In terms of the focus of completed capacity development projects, 40% were focused on stakeholder workshops, 33% were focused on monitoring and evaluation, 13% on knowledge management, and 11% on knowledge fairs. Other category at 4% referenced work done on development of the Country Programme Strategies and other initiatives (*Table 15*).

**Table 15: Capacity Development Project Results – Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Capacity development performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Total number of projects completed during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Number of CSOs whose capacities were developed or improved</i>	<i>572</i>
<i>Number of CBOs whose capacities were developed or improved</i>	<i>881</i>
<i>Number of people whose capacities were improved</i>	<i>13,149</i>

## **Illustrative Country Examples**

In **Macedonia**, an SGP project aimed at improving good governance, using a participatory approach to create joint initiatives and exchange of ideas by organizing a dialogue between the Ministry for Environment and Physical Planning (MOEPP) and civil society organizations (CSOs). A coordinating cooperation body of elected civil society representatives was established in such areas as energy, nature, waste, water, air pollution, European Union integration, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, and communications. To strengthen the capacities of CSOs, the organization conducted trainings, field visits and internships in terms of cooperation, partnerships and policy dialogue; established a mechanism for managing the quality and sustainability of the coordinating body for cooperation between the MOEPP and environmental NGOs; and provided regular strategic planning and coordination activities between civil society organizations and representatives of the MOEPP. With this project, communication, trust and partnership between Government and environmental NGOs were established. 7 consultative meetings were organized. Numerous laws, documents and strategies including new energy law, transport and agricultural strategies, development plans in national parks were counted with the knowledge and contributions of CSOs.

SGP **Argentina** implemented a project to carry out a Good Practices and Knowledge Fair that took place in March 2018. In the fair, 32 grantees with SGP supported practices between 2013-2018 gathered in Posadas, Misiones to exchange experiences and strengthen collective strategies towards environmental actions on local and regional landscapes. This event was conducted in partnership with the provincial government of Misiones, the National Environmental Ministry, UNDP, indigenous leaders and even popular celebrities such as Charly Alberti from Soda Stereo. The fair provided space for networking and collaboration, involving over 200 participants. Similarly, in **Bahamas**, the University of the Bahamas organized an environmental fair which included several activities for the student body, faculty and staff. There was a lead panel discussion on the biodiversity of wetland forest systems and on awareness raising of local wetland systems in the Bahamas, aiming at rehabilitating the existing wetland system on campus.

In **Belarus**, an SGP project organized a workshop with the objective to develop micro-regions and increase the capacity of local communities to implement local initiatives. Through the project, more than 23 local initiatives of 11 micro-regions were supported with the participation of over 1,000 people. These included environmental activities in natural ecosystems, for instance, eliminating unauthorized landfills, clearing coastlines, informing the population about proper classification of garbage and safe disposal of batteries. As a result, two new EU projects were developed and implemented: an eco-business model for local and regional economic growth and a network to improve employment in rural areas of the Mahileu oblast.

Meanwhile, in **Samoa**, a project supported the Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organizations (SUNGO) Forum towards the preparation and active participation in the SIDS Conference as well as key activities under the Samoa Pathway. The activities under the Samoa Pathway included a series of stakeholder workshops and knowledge fairs with fellow CSO members from across the region and Samoa. Relevant knowledge products were produced by CSO members in Samoa.

A number of countries used capacity development projects for the development of their OP6 Country Programme Strategies (CPS). These include **Cameroon, Iran, Madagascar**, etc. For example, **Sri Lanka**, implemented a project with the objective to conduct a landscape-wide baseline assessment of the Knuckles Conservation Forest and Buffer Zone and develop a landscape strategy for building socio-ecological resilience through community engagement and stewardship. For this purpose, the grantee conducted

literature reviews, field visits, pre-consultation meetings, selection of consultation participants, consultation workshops, analysis of baseline information and identification of knowledge gaps to prepare the landscape strategy. Design and translation of workshop materials were also a key part of the workshop. The key results of the project include understanding the biodiversity of the landscape, ecosystem protection and ecological interactions, diversity of local food systems, maintenance and use of local crop varieties and animal breeds, sustainable management of common resources, traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, and documentation of biodiversity knowledge. There was also improved understanding of women's knowledge and skills, community-based landscape governance, rights in relation to land, water and other natural resource management, as well as social capital, equity and income diversity,

To support the successful implementation of the OP6 landscape strategies, **Morocco** supported a capacity building and knowledge management project for CSOs and CBOs in the 3 selected landscapes for OP6. Through the organization of a national workshop and two multi-stakeholder platforms, the CSOs shared experiences and good community practices, strengthening the capacities of the civil society and communities, through advocacy and management approaches. As a result, two multi-stakeholder landscape committees were established to promote collective planning and synergy between actors. The project also facilitated the networking and the exchange of experience among 18 NGOs, as well as the connection between CSOs, CBOs and local government.

SGP supported a project in **Cook Islands** to increase public awareness of negative impacts of the modern lifestyle on environmental and public health, and concurrently increase their awareness of some specific local solutions that may mitigate such impacts. This was achieved by releasing a magazine named Lokal, with articles written by Cook Islanders after research and photos taken by Cook Islands photographers. All magazines are made from recycled paper. The magazine was given out for free at a large launch event promoting a local sustainable lifestyle to reduce the negative impacts on the environment. People were asked to complete a survey before getting a free copy, which evaluated their knowledge of climate change and other environmental issues. After reading the magazine, readers took another online survey to determine how much they had learned by reading the magazine. The result of the surveys showed that public awareness and knowledge in all areas had been highly improved. Magazines were distributed in Rarotonga first and then on the outer island of Aitutaki due to the success of this project.

## **Global Results**

This year, SGP continued to use capacity development grants to improve capacities of CSOs and CBOs at the portfolio level, contribute to scaling up and replication processes and the exchange and documentation of knowledge and good practices on environmental issues.

## 4. GRANTMAKER PLUS RESULTS

During the reporting period, Grantmaker plus strategies were employed by SGP to enhance the overall effectiveness of its entire portfolio by expanding the role and value of SGP beyond grant-making. This was done by promoting Grantmaker plus interventions that create an enabling environment and build systemic capacity for civil society and community action to address global environmental challenges. Such activities span a range of efforts, from establishing and strengthening CSO networks, promoting CSO-government dialogues, leveraging knowledge, mobilization of resources and partnerships, and ensuring social inclusion of vulnerable groups. These approaches build on SGP's inherent characteristic as a broker and facilitator of local action, with a focus on inclusive and sustainable results that are positioned to yield long-term impact.

### 4.1. CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms

During the reporting period, the dialogue platforms have further leveraged existing and potential partnerships, as well as served to build trust and foster joint working relationships between civil society and government partners. These platforms are assisting governments in establishing and institutionalizing the link of SGP communities to development plans and policy reforms that affect them.

#### Performance Results

During the reporting period, 47 SGP country programs (41%) conducted CSO-Government Dialogues. A total of 128 dialogue platforms were initiated representing involvement of 4,104 CSO/CBO representatives (Table 16).

**Table 16: CSO Government Dialogue Results – Key Annual Highlights**

<i>CSO Government performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Number of SGP country programmes with CSO-Government Dialogue activities conducted</i>	47
<i>Number of dialogue platforms initiated and CSO and/or CBO networks strengthened to manage such dialogues</i>	128
<i>Total number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues</i>	4,104

Progress during the reporting period is indicative of significant scaling up since the dialogues were piloted in several country programmes during OP5.

#### Illustrative Examples

The Government of **Barbados** was prepared to announce country's annual budget, and several of the policy measures announced in the budget would negatively impact the financial viability of the Renewable Energy sector. There was a need for an urgent engagement with government at the ministerial level to have some of these issues addressed and, if possible, some of the measures reversed and/or clarified. The budget provision with the most negative policy implication was the imposition the National Social Corporate Responsibility Levy (NSRL) on the Renewable Energy Sector. In addition, there were some long-standing

financing and other policy issues that CSOs wanted to urgently raise with government. SGP was approached by our grantee partner -- Barbados Renewable Energy Association, to host a CSO Government Dialogue using our convening power to facilitate discussion on these important matters. The dialogue was facilitated by SGP and its grantee partner targeting private sector, government and civil society actors within the renewable energy sector. The participants included senior officials of the relevant ministries, international business communities, prominent businessmen, bankers and senior academics working in renewable energy sector. The main outcome of the dialogue was the decision by the Minister of Commerce to not apply the NSRL tax to local renewable energy suppliers. Therefore, the policy decision to impose the NSRL on the RE suppliers was reversed. The meeting also allowed for a formal position paper representing the views of Civil Society and Government to be submitted. In addition, the Minister formally agreed that the Electric Light and Power Act extension of the power purchase agreement from 10 to 20 years. The final decision on the change in the power purchase agreement is now under examination by the Fair-Trading Commission.

**Cambodia** SGP team supported *NGO Forum on Cambodia* in organizing the 7th National Farmer Forum “The Enhancement of Multi-Stakeholder Engagement for Access to Water, Capital, and Markets”, which was held in December 2017. The total of 320 delegates (88 of them were women) participated in the forum including government, civil society, academic, research and religious institutions, private sector as well as farmer representatives from 25 provinces. 7 of SGP grantees were also part of the organizing committee. The purpose of the forum was to provide opportunities for stallholder farmers and farmer associations to engage in discussion and strengthen partnership with relevant institutions working in the agricultural sector. SGP contribution towards supporting farmers in accessing capital and technical support was highlighted at the forum. The issues and concerns raised by the farmers were documented and served as a basis for developing a set of policy recommendations. Some of the key recommendations include provision of capacity building to the farmers and supporting sustainable farming in climate change adaptation; investing in construction of small and medium scale irrigation schemes; lowering interest rates for loans for smallholders and special provisions for loan repayment for farmers facing disaster risks. The recommendations are currently being finalized and will be submitted to the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water, the 3rd Commission of the National Assembly, financial institutions, development partners, agri-business companies and other relevant stakeholders to promote implementation of effective policies in response to the challenges faced by the small landholder farmers. An informal working group comprised of farmers, CSOs, agri-business companies and the government agencies helped to strengthen collaboration, build trust and continue dialogue.

During the reporting period SGP, **Panama** conducted 9 CSO-Government dialogues in the target landscape of Darién. The dialogues focused on various issues relevant to SGP programming within the landscape, including watershed conservation, shared management of protected area, indigenous people policies, farm management and others. The dialogues were not separate projects, rather, they were conducted by SGP to support integrated program implementation and amplify the impacts within the landscape. One example is a Round Table focusing on farm management, with participation of 4 national NGOs, 5 CBOs, 3 governmental institutions, 1 private firm and 2 academic institutions. Through the dialogue, communities and civil society aimed to influence relevant policies such as environmental requirements for farm management plans and promote sustainable practices. Additionally, the land tenure conflicts were openly discussed during the dialogue, and conflict resolution approaches were applied to get all stakeholders (community water committees, government and settlers) to agree on measures of forest conservation and

protection of water sources. As a result, some initial measures such as livestock fencing and review of land titles by the government were adopted. The discussion of Farm Management Plans during the Round Table was led by a young woman from the Azuero area (another area also affected extensively by farming activities), who travelled to Darien to share sustainable livestock farming practices. She was an SGP grantee and a resource person for sustainable farming, a role that was mostly taken by men. As a result of the dialogue, exchanges between organizations from Darien and Azuero were started.

With support from GEF Small Grants Programme, a national NGO in **Sierra Leone**, Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability (WoNES), organized a one-day CSO-Government dialogue in December 2017, with various Political Parties in Sierra Leone on the theme "Moving toward Environmental Justice in 2018 and Beyond with Political party Manifestos". The event attracted over 100 participants including 12 heads of political parties or their representatives, representatives from the Nigerian High Commission, Christian Aid Sierra Leone, Alert Sierra Leone, Environment Protection Agency, civil society organizations and the media. It was chaired by the Acting Registrar of Political Parties' Registration Commission (PPRC). The dialogue aimed to raise awareness of environmental issues among the politicians. The participants called for the political parties to work together in finding solutions to reduce the impacts of climate change and other environmental issues. As a result, all political parties that were present made commitment towards environmental sustainability if they won the 2018 Presidential and General elections. The current government clearly outlined in its New Direction Development Agenda the steps it would be taking to address the environmental issues in the country.

## **Global Results**

During reporting period CPMT facilitated CSO-government dialogues in four mountain countries: **Lesotho, Guatemala, Papua New Guinea and Bhutan** to gauge the key priorities and progress of SDG implementation in mountain countries in preparation for High Level Political Forum held in July 2018. CPMT developed guidance for the process, which involved open and participative call for proposals targeting CSOs working with mountain communities. Selected organizations were awarded SGP grants to conduct extensive sub-regional consultations as well as facilitated workshops including community, government, youth and other civil society representatives. Participants worked in groups to prepare substantive contributions, which were included at the grantee reports featuring extensive analysis of progress towards SDG 6, 7, 11, 15, 17. Conclusions and recommendations were shared with HLPF delegations, national governments and presented at the forum at the special side event. The recommendations are expected to result in elaboration of concrete objectives, targets and indicators for incorporation of SDGs in national development strategies.

Some of the conclusions and recommendations from the four countries are summarized below:

- Addressing poverty-environment nexus is key for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as the dialogues have clearly shown the linkages between poverty reduction and environmental sustainability in mountain communities.
- The intercultural dialogues between mountain communities and government institutions helped to raise awareness among policy makers of the importance of mountain ecosystems and the key role of mountain communities in their preservation.
- The decentralized governance has provided opportunities to the communities and local governments to prioritize their needs. However, the dialogues have shown that to take advantage of these opportunities, mountain communities and local governments need additional knowledge,

skills and access to technologies and funding with strict accountability measures towards achieving the SDGs.

- The dialogues have demonstrated that mountain communities need targeted support to design and implement effective interventions to achieve equitable development.

## 4.2. South-South Exchange

South- South Exchange is another key grantmaker plus strategy improve knowledge flow and technology transfer among countries and regions in the Global South. This community innovation exchange platform is one of the key initiatives of SGP in its sixth operational phase, with the goal of promoting exchange *intra* and *inter* SGP countries, supporting cross regional synergies and sharing of good practices. The overall aim is to produce high impact results and enable broader adoption of innovations and practices developed by SGP grantees, civil society, and other key stakeholders.

### Performance Results

During this reporting period, 33 SGP country programmes, that is 28% of reporting countries, facilitated 58 South-South exchanges that supported transfer of capacity on new innovations between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries (*Table 17*).

**Table 17: South-South Exchange Results -- Key Annual Highlights**

<i>South-South performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Number of South- South exchanges supported that transfer capacity on new community innovations between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.</i>	58
<i>Number of SGP country programmes that facilitated South-South exchanges</i>	33

### Illustrative Examples

In December 2017, SGP supported a knowledge exchange with farmers from **Cuba, Belize and Jamaica**, on agro-ecology and agriculture tourism held in the Viñales National Park, Cuba. Participants received a certificate of training and academic credits for the training received in Cuba. Topics included organic agriculture, vermiculture, production and conservation of seeds, biological control of pests and diseases, use of bio-digesters for pig residual treatment, and agro-tourism activities. To sustain the south-south exchange, Professor Ruben Sanchez Curiel provided direct technical assistance and mentorship in April and May to farmers of the Maya Golden Landscape. In addition, SGP supported other exchanges between fishermen from Cuba and Belize in July 2017 on sustainable economic alternatives for fishing communities by cultivating seaweed, sponges and oysters, and on Coral Restoration between Jamaica and Belize in March 2018.

SGP **Ecuador and Bolivia** supported knowledge transfer communities and an international workshop that took place in Cochabamba, Bolivia in November 2017. The workshop was organized by SGP Bolivia, and the objective was to create a space for farmers and producers to share their good practices. In the workshop,



grantees from SGP Ecuador that have a wealth of experience in how to produce and promote products with Territorial Identity, traveled to Bolivia to explain their approach.

**SGP India and Afghanistan** attended the regional meeting of CSOs on Climate Change Adaptation Planning in South Asia, which was held in New Delhi in September 2017. The meeting was facilitated by Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) and Action on Climate Today (ACT). The objective of the meeting was to raise the awareness and knowledge sharing of local stakeholders on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies through strengthening the involvement of national institutions and communities. In the workshop, SGP India and Afghanistan shared their experiences with Afghan CANSA members, some of which were also SGP grantees and benefitted from 4 training workshops.

To promote South-South cooperation among **Francophone African countries**, SGP **Morocco** supported the participation of the SGP grantee Tagadirt association in the "Climate Initiative" prize. This award recognizes the 10 best community initiatives in reducing climate change and one of the winners is Tagadirt. Due to this award, this association is currently part of a South-South exchange network of more than 95 NGOs and CBOs and has participated in training workshops and exchanges involving 10 Francophone African countries on good practices reducing climate change.

Through joint funding from UNDP Lesotho TRAC funds and UNESCO World Heritage Centre and in collaboration with the Maloti Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site (MDPWHS) Management, **Lesotho** and **South Africa** exchanged knowledge to create COMPACT Site Strategies -- one for Lesotho and one for South Africa -- for co-managing the site. This consultative process culminated at the transboundary level where stakeholders from both countries converged for the validation and clearance of the three strategies for submission to UNESCO for review and approval to pave way for full scale COMPACT implementation in the MDPWHS. The journey which brought together civil society organizations, local authorities and community conservation forums, government representatives at provincial, district, national and transboundary levels strengthened the cooperation between Lesotho and South Africa for conservation in the MDP; and has strengthened community involvement in the management of the WHS. The two sides met three times at Midmar in South Africa for review and alignment of baseline assessment reports for the two countries; for validation of country COMPACT site strategies; and for validation of the Joint Results framework and MDP COMPACT Site Strategy in readiness for submission to UNESCO for their review and approval for implementation.

Finally, SGP **Cape Verde** was officially invited to share its experiences on an international panel *Sustainable Environmental Management and Risk Mitigation - Empowerment of Green and Blue Economies* during the 4th World Forum on Local Economic Development held in Capital Praia in October 2017. It also exchanged the best practices of 8 SGP projects and innovations on an electronic platform (under construction), Sharing Knowledge Agrifood Network (SKAN). It was a mechanism for sharing knowledge and technology for the development of agricultural, food and forestry sectors, with a special focus on the community of Portuguese-speaking member states. Participant countries included Cape Verde, Angola, **Brazil**, Portugal, **Guinea-Bissau**, São Tome and Príncipe, and **Mozambique**.

## **Global Results**

This year, SGP conducted a study to analyze and document the experience of SGP in South-South Exchange and the result of the study was the publication "South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform: The experience of the Small Grants Programme" that features 10 case studies that show how



shared innovation at civil society and community level increases local communities' livelihood opportunities, helps protect the environment, increases access to health and education, and inspires social inclusion. To launch the publication, SGP participated in the Global South-South Development Expo that took place in Antalya, Turkey in November 2017. The launch took place in a side event organized by SGP in partnership with UNDP and the UN Office for South-South Cooperation.

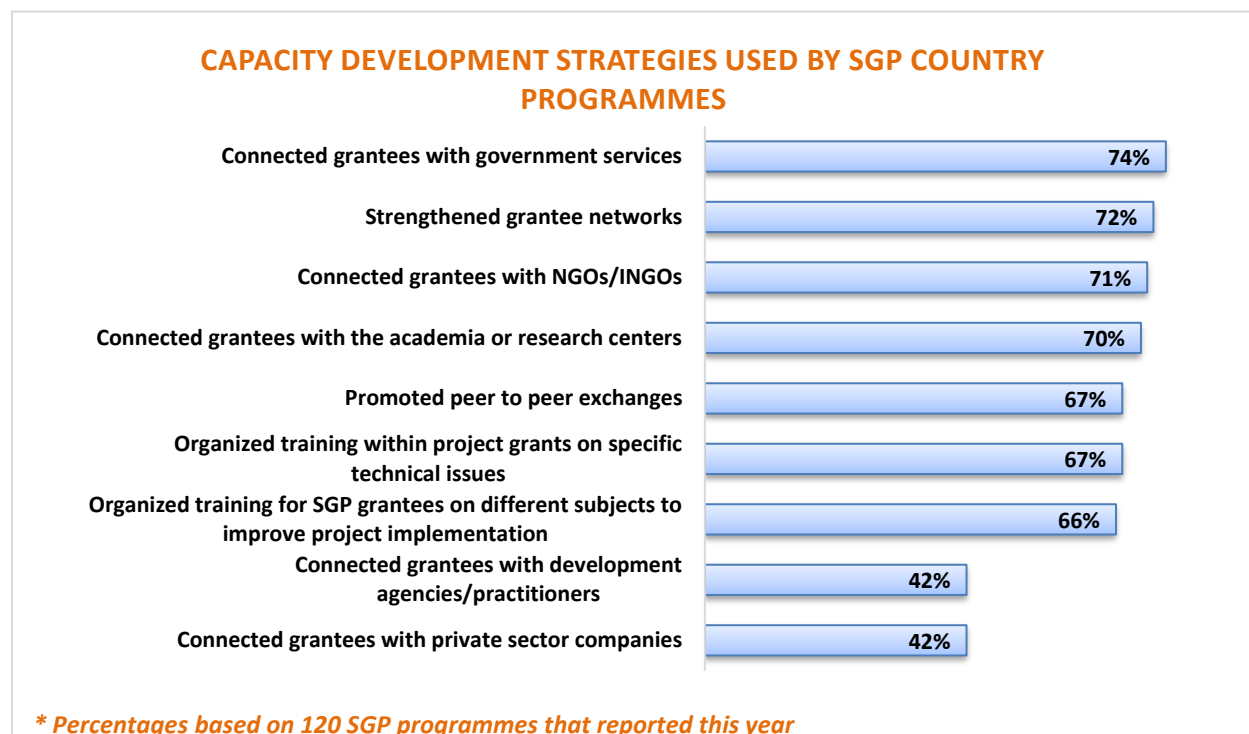
### 4.3. Capacity Development (project level)

Regular capacity development, a component SGP projects, remained a cross cutting theme across most SGP's grants. Grant maker plus activities on capacity development are different from description of standalone capacity development grants made earlier. It represents SGP's inherent characteristic as a grantmaker that builds capacities of communities and civil society as SGP projects are implemented. It is important to note these strategies are not eligible for SGP grants and are embedded as an underlying theory of change of a given project for inclusive and sustainable results.

### Performance Results

During the reporting year of the 120 country programmes (CPs) that reported, 84 CPs strengthened grantee networks; 78 CPs promoted peer to peer knowledge exchanges; 78 CPs organized training within project grants on specific technical issues; 76 CPs organized training for SGP grantees on different subjects to improve project implementation; 86 CPs connected grantees with government services; 82 CPs connected grantees with NGOs/INGOs; 81 CPs connected grantees with the academia or research centers; 49 CPs connected grantees with development agencies/practitioners; and 49 CPs connected grantees with private sector companies. Figure 7 illustrates a percentage-based breakdown of capacity development strategies used by SGP country programmes.

**Figure 6: Grantmaker Plus Capacity Development Strategies**



## 4.4. Social Inclusion

During the reporting period, SGP has continued to undertake targeted efforts to support greater social inclusion of marginalized groups, including women, indigenous peoples, and youth and persons with disabilities. Specific results are presented below:

### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Gender equality and women's empowerment continue to be a critical element of SGP efforts. There has been a focus on efforts that yield equitability of gains from projects for both men and women, but also a focus on developing gender responsive projects with women as agents of change. Of the evaluative evidence that was assessed with respect to gender, more than half were found to have benefited women and men equally, or to have primarily benefited women.

#### Performance Results

During the reporting year, 930 of the projects completed during the reporting period, which is 93% of total projects completed, were reported to be gender responsive. Additionally, 34% of completed projects were led by women, i.e. had a female project coordinator/manager or led by a woman cooperative or women group (Table 18).

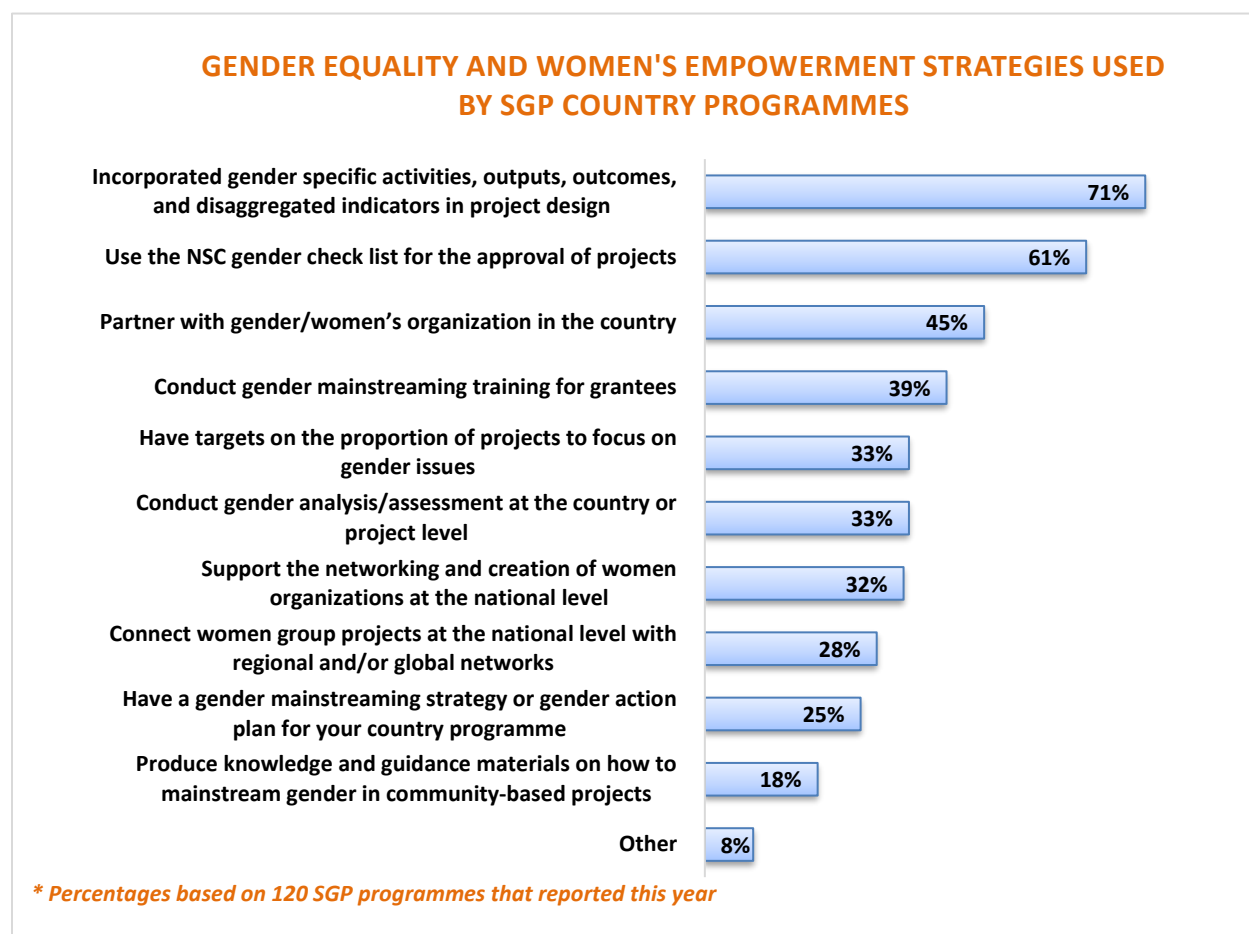
**Table 18: Gender Mainstreaming Results-- Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Gender mainstreaming performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Number of projects completed that included gender considerations, during reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	930
<i>Number of beneficiaries, women, from all projects completed</i>	704,794 (51%)
<i>How many projects completed were led by women (e.g. had a female project coordinator/manager, led by a woman cooperative or women group)</i>	343 (34%)

In GEF-6, the SGP NSC at the Country Programme level has a designated focal point for Gender, to ensure practical mainstreaming and inclusion of this key stakeholder group. **Of the 120 SGP country programmes reporting, 106 (91%) of them report a Gender focal point in their SGP NSC**, with 35 in Africa, 8 in Arab States, 17 in Asia, 11 in Europe and CIS, 28 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7 in the Pacific regions. 31% of these focal points are present in LDCs, and 26% are in SIDS. Key strategies used by SGP countries to promote gender equality and women's empowerment included incorporation of gender specific activities, outputs, outcomes, and disaggregated indicators in project design (82 countries); using National Steering Committee gender check list for the approval of projects (71 countries); partnership with gender/women's organization in the country (52 countries) and conduct gender mainstreaming training for grantees (45 countries).

Figure 8 illustrates varied strategies used by SGP country programmes to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, in response to maturity of the Programme and alignment with local context and its differentiated needs.

**Figure 7: Gender Responsive Strategies used by SGP country programmes**



### *Illustrative Country Examples*

In **Nigeria**, SGP supported a project with the Katsina Ala and Buruku communities on the banks of the Katsina Ala River, aiming at improving the resilience of the community, especially women. Unsustainable farming practices and reduced rainfall led to land degradation and the drying-up of the river, which in turn resulted in the community becoming heavily dependent on forest products, especially wood, to support their livelihoods. Women are usually more affected by climate change because of their use and dependency on natural resources but are often excluded from interventions that could empower them and build their capacity. The strategy of the project was to deliberately increase women's participation in the management and implementation of the project, so the project management team had equal number of representatives (6 female and 6 male) from each sex. This ensured the women equal and active participation without restrictions occasioned by cultural norms. As a result, the voice of women is now consciously recognized in decision-making processes in the community. 70 women were trained in liquid and bar soap making, as well as beads making. They produced and sold over 20 litres of liquid soap. Additionally, both women and men were trained in producing and applying compost manure and sustainable agriculture practices, and 1,200 fuel wood efficient stoves were produced and installed.

In the Gaura Chiefdom of **Sierra Leone**, SGP supported a project to engage rural women in the conservation of the Gola Rainforest, a critical ecosystem, by linking conservation with agriculture and

natural resource management. The Gola Rainforest and surrounding lands had been threatened by unsustainable logging, mining, and agricultural activities and as a result, were degraded. The local women's group "Gaura Women and Youths in Development" sought to achieve sustainable natural resource management by empowering the local community to become environmental stewards in the area. The NGO was supported to train 60 women and 40 youths on shifting agriculture techniques, livestock (goat and sheep) management, groundnut and corn cultivation, as well as reforestation. Under the leadership of the women's group, the community initiated environmental discussion programmes via local media and established nature clubs in 8 primary schools to raise awareness of local environmental issues. The women group was also contracted by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security to develop a training manual on forestry best practices and trained 100 farmers on crop/tree planting. Through their interactions with the community, via the radio and TV programmes as well as the nature clubs and townhalls, the women have earned the respect of their fellow community members and brought 60 hectares of land under sustainable land management practices.

In Buenaventura, **Colombia**, SGP has supported a project to protect the mangrove ecosystem in the Naya river by using traditional knowledge to improve the harvest of mangrove cockles (*Anadara tuberculosa* and *Anadara similis*), also known as piangua, as well as improving the livelihoods of the women who rely on the harvest to make a living. 100 women from 5 communities have agreed to sign temporary closures to ensure the recuperation of the cockle stock and let the mangroves recover between harvest seasons. The women cockle harvesters are now monitoring the mangroves to detect atrophic zones in early stage and have received training in sustainable harvesting techniques. Now they have put 5 species under voluntary community conservation, as well as sustainable management. In addition, the women engaged in other income-generating activities during the closures, increasing their monthly revenues to USD 8,330, which they partially funneled into 5 savings funds and 5 contingency funds to benefit their organization.

In **Turkey**, fisheries is considered a male-dominated sector which creates challenges for fisher women in Anatolia. To tackle this issue, an SGP project started to collect gender-based data in fisheries to finding the number and locations of fisherwomen in Turkey. The goal was to form a basis for fisheries policies, that involve and respond to the needs of women in the fisheries sector. As a result of the project, it revealed that 3,070 fisherwomen are active in the fisheries sector in Turkey. A publication on this effort turned out to be a highly influential policy paper that received the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the project influenced not only the cooperatives in the project areas, but also others at the national level, to incorporate women's participation in decision making. Similarly, another SGP project increased the involvement and participation of women in the development of the national climate change policy and strengthened the profile of NGOs and Associations, allowing them to inform policy of their specific needs to ensure inclusive and respectful policies. The aim of this project was to incorporate gender mainstreaming in Turkey's basic policies, plans, and programmes concerning climate change, to question the policies for combatting climate change (mitigation, adaptation, and loss & damage) from the standpoint of human rights and climate justice, and to improve the socio-economic status of women in Turkey. In February 2018, the NGO *Turkish Women's Union* announced a declaration and a road map to achieve the inclusion and consideration of women in climate change policy.

**In Viet Nam**, the red onion is a traditional agro-product of Vinh Chau, where it is cultivated on over 6,000 hectares in the Mekong Delta. Water scarcity has become more and more acute with the impacts of climate change, and the lack of irrigation has severely impacted red onion cultivation. SGP supported a project to test integrated cultivation, water saving irrigation methods, and the application of microorganism to produce

bio-organic fertilizer for red onion. The project was conducted by the Women's Union of Vinh Chau in a pilot site that covers an area of 187 hectares. Through adaptive farming, the women farmers improved irrigation and saved water, used less pesticides, and utilized red onion waste for composting. The project also raised the awareness, organizational, and technical capacity of 545 people, of which 33.78% were women. In addition, the project improved the organizational capacity of the Women's Union in planning, reporting, and financial management, and more women have joined the Union. The Union members have helped each other improve cultivation knowledge and capacity development to organize and manage community projects, especially community-based climate change adaptation projects. With SGP's support, a revolving fund as well as guidance material on seeds and the prices of agricultural materials, has made it easy for other women farmers to replicate the success. This women-led project also contributed to a government programme on restructuring the agricultural sector by promoting sustainable cultivation of the red onion in the Mekong Delta, which also has positive impact on poverty reduction and livelihoods improvement.

In **Zimbabwe**, SGP supported a women-led organization whose mission is to promote and build the capacity of rural women in the Zambezi Valley to realize their full socio-economic potential. Founded in 2009 to spearhead women empowerment projects, the Trust has uplifted the lives of over 3,000 women to date through women forums, networking, capacity building, infrastructural development, market linkages, and facilitating access to finance. With SGP funding, a project is working with 300 Tonga women to empower them to participate in planning, decision making and project implementation. Traditionally, Tonga women are reserved and do not want to participate in leadership positions. However, with SGP support, the women are now involved in clearing a site for an ecotourism centre, gully reclamation, tree planting, crafts making and establishment of a 0.5-hectare garden. Overall, the women contributed with labour and other local materials that include quarry stones and sand during project implementation. Women's participation in the garden helped improve livelihoods in an area that is one of the driest regions of Zimbabwe. Now the women have access to water through irrigation pipes and taps in the garden, which improved their safety considerably as they no longer have to trek to a crocodile-infested river for their water needs. As a result, both men and women equitably share the proceeds generated from the garden activity, and the women participate in decision making on par with the men.

### *Global Results*

Besides ongoing guidance on gender to the country programmes, this year SGP CPMT finalized the development of the first 4 modules of an online course on gender and environment in partnership with the [GEF Gender Partnership](#) and [UNITAR](#). This is a collaborative effort that received expertise from the gender focal points of CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, and GEF agencies. The course was successfully launched at the Fifth GEF Assembly in Viet Nam in a side event was organized by the SGP, GEF SEC, UNDP, IUCN, UNCCD, UNFCCC, and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. Even before the end of the GEF Assembly on 28 June, tracking of the uptake of the new on-line resource indicated an early uptake and completion of the course by over twenty-five participants; requests for translation and dissemination into many other non-UN languages; as well as adoption by participating government Ministries and agencies. The full recording of the Facebook live stream is available through the [SGP Facebook channel](#) and [story](#) also available. SGP also served as an active member of the GEF Gender Partnership, contributing to the discussion on the gender policy and collaborated with UNDP to bring the voices of local women to the 62nd session of the Commission for the Status of Women in New York, at the side event on 'Rural Women Leading Climate Resilience (more details in KM section on participation in global forums).

## Indigenous Peoples

SGP continued to promote numerous efforts that support IPs and local community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) as a contribution to the CBD Aichi; co-managed and shared governance of protected areas, including through the replication of the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT) programme with support from the UNESCO World Heritage Convention; connectivity conservation through bio-corridor and landscape approaches; respect for traditional knowledge, customary law and practices; access to sustainable sources of energy, as well as to secure rights to land and natural resources, including genetic resources.

### Performance Results

During the reporting period, 223 projects were completed with IPs considerations and participation, which is 22% of total completed projects. At least 1,657 indigenous leaders have benefitted from higher capacities to conceptualize, organize and implement projects that provide for concrete actions to meet their needs, as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy. Efforts continued to foster agility in SGP grant making/management, with 16% of CPs accepting proposals in local languages; 8% of CPs accepted proposals using participatory video; 24% of CPs involved indigenous people in respective NSCs; and 32% of CPs enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (*Table 19*).

**Table 19: Indigenous Peoples Results -- Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Indigenous Peoples performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Number of projects completed that included indigenous people, during the reporting period (July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018)</i>	223
<i>Proposals accepted in local languages (number of country programmes)</i>	19 (16%)
<i>Proposals accepted using participatory video (number of country programmes)</i>	9 (8%)
<i>Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (number of country programmes)</i>	28 (24%)
<i>Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (number of country programmes)</i>	37 (32%)
<i>Number of indigenous leaders with higher capacities for organizing indigenous people's projects that provide for concrete action to meet their needs as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy.</i>	1,657

In GEF-6, SGP NSC at the country program level has a designated focal point for Indigenous People, to ensure practical mainstreaming and inclusion of this key stakeholder group. **Of the 120 SGP country programmes reporting, 46 (40%) of them report an Indigenous Peoples focal point in their SGP NSC**, with 16 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, 10 in Asia, 1 in Europe and CIS, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7 in the Pacific regions. 30% of these focal points are present in LDCs, and 30% are in SIDS. During the reporting period, SGP country programmes with the highest number of projects with indigenous peoples include: India (43); Colombia (20); Philippines (19); Guinea-Bissau (12); Eritrea (10).



### *Illustrative Country Examples*

SGP **Colombia** has supported the national system of indigenous reserves (*resguardos*), a form of collective legal land tenure for indigenous and traditional territories. As part of the OP6 Country Programme Strategy, SGP supported a partnership between an NGO (Camawa) and the *Wounaan* Indigenous Authorities Association in the Chocó biogeographic region on the Pacific coast -- one of the most biodiverse tropical rainforests in the world. Given that the *Wounaan* base their cultural identity on their territory, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and effective governance of their territories are of utmost importance. As part of the project, Camawa helped the *Wounaan* coordinate a process to develop land use zones and regulations for 6 *resguardos* encompassing 28,411 hectares. In each of the *resguardos*, the indigenous communities selected 12 “environmental managers” to be trained in techniques of biodiversity conservation, environmental planning, and land use zoning. Blending a western technical perspective with *Wounaan* traditional knowledge, the environmental managers were drawn from a cross-section of young people, teachers and students from the local schools and traditional authorities. Local people were also involved including older men and women, traditional medical doctors, midwives, hunters, as well as fishermen and farmers with an intimate knowledge of their territories. Together they developed maps for each *resguardo* including zones for sustainable use, protection and restoration. For each *resguardo*, they also developed a set of proposed regulations on land use, management and conservation of the territory and natural resources. Through a customary assembly involving 300 families (800 men and 700 women), the proposed maps and regulations for the *resguardos* were adopted and approved.

In **Honduras**, a recently completed SGP project implemented by 25 indigenous *Lenca* women, has demonstrated improved techniques in agricultural production, control of forest fires, limiting infestations of invasive weevils, and ways to increase family incomes through strengthening the production of *Lenca* clay handicrafts. The SGP project helped establish 20 locally-produced compost systems (*aboneras*) to generate 200 tons of organic fertilizer, and installed a 400-meter irrigation network for horticultural production in coordination with USAID. The Institute of Forest Conservation in Honduras later donated 3,000 plants to establish a community nursery and reforested 3 micro-watersheds. Outputs arising from the SGP project included greater practical knowledge and environmental awareness in landscape management and restoration techniques. With regards to the production of handicrafts, a series of workshops were organized on improved furnace technology, leading to the redesign of two separate ceramic kilns, one for burning and the other for smoking. Through the introduction of the energy-efficient kilns, firewood consumption was reduced by 50%, and respiratory diseases amongst indigenous *Lenca* women have greatly diminished. In addition, an exchange was supported with other indigenous artisans at the national level, leading to increased income through the sale of handicrafts in improved quality by the indigenous-led enterprise.

In **Viet Nam**, SGP has worked with the *Dao Cham* indigenous people in Nam Dam village located in the Dong Van Karst Plateau Geo Park. The village, which has 47 households where 235 *Dao Cham* IPs live, has a long tradition in using medicinal herbs for health care. With the advent of the Nam Dam Community Co-operative, the development of herbal bath services started to garner increasing interest from the public for its therapeutic and health benefits. In the face of a growing number of tourists and visitors, the herbal bath infrastructure used by the indigenous co-operative was rudimentary, the planning for the bathing services was short-term, with insufficient attention paid towards the sustainable use and conservation of the medicinal herbs and plants. In this context, the SGP Viet Nam country team worked with the *Dao Cham* to develop a project to: (i) support the sustainable collection of forest herbs according to GCP-WHO standards;

(ii) professionalize the herbal bath services; and (iii) pilot the implementation of fair and equitable access and benefit sharing (ABS) arrangements obtained from the herbal baths, together with a pilot commercial brand. Over the course of the SGP project, the *Dao Cham* IPs (70-90% were indigenous women) assessed the plants' genetic diversity through the application of sustainable use criteria for the collection of wild medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs). The IPs were trained to conserve the MAPs most at risk of extinction in the wild through multiplication in nurseries (using seeds or cuttings), field trials in cultivating and domesticating some of the MAPs (*Angelica sinensis*, artichoke, honeysuckle), as well as intercropping techniques within the forest (*Sambucus javanica*). Following completion of the project, it is expected that the *Dao Cham* community will continue to improve the medicinal plant garden, making it a place for cultural knowledge exchange, as well as sustainable ecotourism. The Nam Dam community cooperative has also become known as a “new type of cooperative”, making full use of the local strength and local decision making, enabling the *Dao Cham* to become masters of their own destiny. The Nam Dam cooperative has over 20 active members and is increasingly demonstrating the role of MAPs in local economic development. The cooperative is in the process of designing and upgrading its equipment, as well as preparing a dossier to register the production facility at the highest level of the Food and Hygiene Standards (FHS) certification.

In a related project on MAPs in **Paraguay**, an SGP planning grant entitled “Preparation and adjustments of the protection project of native medicinal plants and traditional handicrafts” was implemented to assist an indigenous-led organization from the *Comunidad Indígena El Estribo* (Región Occidental) to submit and administer their own proposal. On the basis of the review of the IPs concept, the SGP Paraguay country team and National Steering Committee (NSC) noted that while the basic idea was good, focused as it was to the conservation of medicinal plants, and led by indigenous women, the project still appeared weak in its formulation, presentation, and work-planning. In order to build the capacity of the IPs, a participatory planning process was prepared and carried out making it possible to address internal governance issues identified within the villages of the indigenous communities. With the support of the SGP planning grant, the indigenous women’s group organized a group assembly, undertook an organizational self-strengthening process, and are in process of resubmitting a full proposal for consideration by the SGP Paraguay NSC.

### Global Results

During the reporting period, SGP has continued to promote numerous efforts that support indigenous territoriality through bio-corridors and landscape connectivity (reviewed during a global workshop for UCP countries held in Ecuador in April 2018); including indigenous peoples’ and community conserved territories and areas ([ICCAs](#)) as a contribution to the CBD Aichi targets. Working at the intersection of the different Rio Conventions, SGP has supported (i) IPs access to sustainable sources of energy (including a micro-hydro case study from SGP Malaysia presented at the UN High Level Political Forum on the SDGs in July 2018); (ii) respect for traditional knowledge (TK), customary law and practices; (iii) efforts to secure rights to land and natural resources, including genetic resources; (iv) shared governance of protected areas through the replication of Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation ([COMPACT](#)) with support from IUCN and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention; as well as (v) in reviewing lessons learned from the [COMDEKS](#) programme conducted with UNU, the CBD Secretariat, and the Government of Japan.

SGP also supported an array of initiatives including *inter alia*: (i) participation of IPs in environmental governance by rolling out of the OP6 Indigenous Peoples Fellowship with the recruitment of a cohort of eight national SGP indigenous fellows (Argentina, Cameroon, China, DR Congo, Guyana, Guatemala,



Nepal, and Papua New Guinea); (ii) engagement with the CBD Secretariat on traditional knowledge (TK) and the Working Group on Article 8j through the SBSTTA negotiations (Dec 2017 and July 2018 in Montreal); (iii) ongoing collaboration with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with respect to IPs access to climate finance, including [CBR+](#), community-based adaptation ([CBA](#)), and engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF); as well as (iv) support towards the creation of the new UNFCCC IPLCs platform on the contribution of TK to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

## Youth

Youth is one of the priority groups for SGP as current and future stakeholders in environmental protection and sustainable development. Environmental protection is an intergenerational effort as it requires the expertise of the elders, as well as the formation of the youth as future leaders, and importantly changing their behaviors and attitudes.

### Performance Results

During the reporting period SGP invested in youth, and 450 projects were completed with youth participation or leadership, which is 45% of total completed projects during the period. 307 youth organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development (*Table 20*). In GEF-6, SGP NSC at the Country Programme level has a designated focal point for youth, to ensure practical mainstreaming and inclusion of this key stakeholder group. **Of all the 120 SGP country programmes reporting, 94 (81%) of them report a Youth focal point in their SGP NSC**, with 36 in Africa, 6 in Arab States, 15 in Asia, 10 in Europe and CIS, 20 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7 in the Pacific regions. 34% of these focal points are present in LDCs, and 29% are in SIDS.

**Table 20: Youth Results -- Key Annual Highlights**

<i>Youth performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<b><i>Number of projects completed that included youth, during the reporting period (July 1, 2017- June 30- 2018)</i></b>	450
<b><i>Number of youth organizations that participate in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development</i></b>	307

### Illustrative Country Examples

In **Lesotho**, poor range resources management practices including overstocking and uncontrolled fires have resulted in severe land degradation and destruction of natural and domesticated bee nests/hives. This has become a challenge for both livestock farmers and beekeepers. Maseepho Beekeeping Cooperative Society is a youth-led organization involved in beekeeping and advocacy for protection of bees and honey production. Being a mountain-region-based organization with limited experience to develop project proposals and enter into and manage an agreement, the grantee partner is one of 8 CBOs awarded planning grants to engage a consultant who took them through the journey of elaborating project concepts into viable project proposals. The planning grant to develop a project on sustainable honey production generated a lot of interest among unemployed youth of Qacha's Nek district. As a result, the SGP country team in Lesotho received a lot of enquiries. Through linkages established during grant awards, MOA signature ceremonies

and joint mentorship sessions for all planning grant awardees, Maseepho received requests for and obliged to training 3 grantees (Sehlabathebe Grazing Association, Ramatšeliselo Grazing Association and Snake Park and Tourist Information Centre) in the district in beekeeping and honey production. The initiative strengthened networking among the 4 grantees. 30 members of the Cooperative (20 men and 30 women) participated in the project proposal development process, benefitting from planning and reporting mentorship sessions.

Youth unemployment rate in Rodrigues, **Mauritius** is alarming. To tackle this social issue, an SGP project aimed to build an alternative school to empower youth with necessary skills and capabilities to undertake small organic agri-business unit development. The Rodrigues Regional Assembly, the main stakeholder and driver of this project, provided the land and co-funding to build the training school and funded the salaries of 2 teachers and support staff. The first batch of 20 youths (aged between 16 and 25) were either dropouts of the mainstream academic system or from pre-vocational schools. Many of these young boys and girls came from broken families. They did not have the necessary skills to secure a job and were highly affected by unemployment. The alternative schools have developed adaptive training and learning methods to impart these youth with the required knowledge, skills and attitudes to become autonomous in life. The youths showed real enthusiasm towards the implementation of the new farming methods and were eager to start their own experience at home. As is the case with the 4 existing schools, the core curriculum consisted of Mathematics, Communication Skills, Work Ethics, Nutrition, Management, Sexual Reproductive Health, Entrepreneurship and moral values. Moreover, this school offered a specialization in organic farming to promote sustainable and efficient crop production and animal rearing, to address the many challenges that agriculture sector was facing in Rodrigues including climate change, land degradation, small size of agribusiness unit, and shortage of water. An additional module on organic farming was developed with practical session held in the school demonstration field which was certified organic. Certificates of attendance have been issued to the trainees. More necessary actions henceforth will be taken to secure certification from Mauritius Qualifications Authority for the trainees. Recruitment of students will be done on a yearly basis, and the course duration will be 3 years. There is already a lot of interest in the enrolment of 2019.

SGP **Ukraine** supported a project aiming at capacity building and environmental awareness raising of children and youth through educational tools and knowledge sharing in the practical implementation of the UNECE Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project ensured a wide participation of children and youth through close collaboration with the Partner Network "Education for Sustainable Development in Ukraine". An ecological game "Network of Life" became the main development of the project. 500 copies were printed and distributed among the network representatives and other educational institutions. A bilingual book "Colored fairy tales" by a famous Ukrainian author Olena Kryzhanovskaya was published and disseminated among network members and educational institutions. The book was approved by the Ministry of Education of Ukraine and included in the curriculum of secondary schools. Besides, a training on project management was held for 75 representatives of youth organizations and communities. The participants of the training were taught how to prepare grant application. Furthermore, a competition for youth environmental initiatives was held, and two youth initiatives from two regions of Ukraine were supported. The project has also conducted a Young Essay Contest "Biodiversity: From International Treaties to Local Actions" which received more than 20 entries and identified 9 winners from 6 regions of Ukraine. The entries of the winners were published on an All-Ukrainian newspaper "Development and Environment". Also, the third All-Ukrainian Children's

Environmental Forum “Children for the Environment: The Future We Choose!” was organized, in which 120 children from 5 regions of Ukraine participated. The achievements of the Network were presented at the Second Knowledge Fair of the GEF SGP, which was held for more than 120 partners. In summary, over 12 information and educational events and actions were held for 650 people in different regions of Ukraine, 1,442 people (453 women, 795 children and 194 men) were involved in the project. More than 20 pieces of news have been published on the website [Education for Sustainable Development in Ukraine](#). Project results were included in the presentation of Ukraine at the 12th meeting of the UNECE Steering Committee for Sustainable Development, enabling the dissemination of experience at the international level.

### *Global Results*

UNFCCC in partnership with GEF/UNDP Small Grants Program have been jointly supporting Global Youth Video Competition on Climate Change for 4 years, starting from COP21 in Paris. UNFCCC, SGP and partners (World Bank’s Connect4Climate and Television for the Environment, TVE) hosted special award ceremonies at the UNFCCC COPs to recognize the winners and showcase the power of young people as key players in reaching innovative and ambitious solutions to combat climate change. This year competition was launched in May 2018 and winners will be celebrated in December 2018 at COP24. Building on the success of the video competition, UNFCCC and SGP are currently developing a broader partnership aiming to connect and support local, national and global youth climate action and bridge the gap between local initiatives and global processes by aligning the actions of two UN agencies to achieve scale and impact. The partners will work to empower the youth through raising awareness, developing capacity, supporting practical local climate action, fostering knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices as well as showcasing youth climate action at the global level.

### **Persons with Disabilities**

Persons with disabilities (PWD) are also being supported by SGP, and SGP’s inherent flexibility to test innovation has contributed to efforts to mainstream and engage PWD groups supporting them to actively participate in community and livelihood efforts.

### *Performance Results*

As results, during the reporting period, 39 disabled persons organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. [Evaluation of Disability Inclusive Development at UNDP, 2016](#), notes that UNDP’s most prominent environmentally related work involving persons with disabilities takes place in SGP for community groups in response to local environmental needs, with a particular mention of ‘*Community-based Adaptation*’ project funded by the Australian Government and delivered by SGP, with USD 11 million providing assistance for implementation of small grant projects in 38 countries, mostly in Small Island Developing States.

Targeting persons with disabilities continues to be an area of opportunity for the SGP-implemented SIDS-CBA Project. Participating countries in the Pacific that are still programming CBA projects have invited representatives of the Pacific chapter of Disability Rights Fund (DRF) to participate in the National Steering Committee or closely work with SGP National Coordinators and the NSC members. GEF SGP projects in other regions have also shown attention to persons with disabilities.

### *Illustrative Country Examples*

In **Sierra Leone**, an SGP project has already had a short impact by employing 15 youths (5 males and 10 females) including 6 persons with disabilities (PWDs). In each of the three/four clusters of village communities that were engaged in the workshop, there was at least one PWD. These communities have taken ownership of the project and are working amicably for the protection and sustainable management of the Gola forest ecosystem. They are mostly involved in the restoring parts of the protected area that were destroyed by farming. The massive advocacy for the communities' sustainable protection of the forest helped provide a long-lasting impact. The piloted livelihood-support programmes included inland valley swamp (IVS) rice production and beekeeping. In each community, 15 acres of inland valley swamps were cultivated, and high-yield crops were harvested. The existing strategy put in place for continuity of the project were the creation of seed bank, tools for the IVS, and relevant training of trainers in each community on beekeeping for further training of community members.

In **Moldova**, the selection criteria for households and social parameters helped the local coordinators to identify the families that were vulnerable, with low income or individuals with disabilities. SGP supported the individuals with disability to participate in theoretical and practical courses on building solar panels at the best vocational school in Balti. Through which, the PWD beneficiaries socialized with the other beneficiaries, participated at all stages for building the solar panels. As final beneficiaries of solar technology, there were 3 people with disabilities who benefitted. In the households with at least one individual with disabilities, the solar energy utility was of great help to improve the economic situation of the household. Also, solar panels have been installed in social centers (such as the rehabilitation and social integration center “*Hope*”), Zorile village, Orhei district and within the social bathroom in Pirlita village and Falesti district. As a result, 70 elderly people, most of which with disabilities benefitted from this support. The social bathrooms, especially, have been renovated, equipped with solar panels and handed over to the administrator of Pirlita village who committed to support the center, paying annually 30% of the incurred expenses.

In **Venezuela**, an SGP project consolidated units for the production and dissemination of agro-ecological practices for the environment conservation with the integration of people with disabilities, in Portuguesa state, under the technical support of the *Foundation for the Integral Development of People with Visual Disability (FUNDEVIC)*. 33 members of FUNDEVIC with visual disabilities were trained in agro-ecological practices. Condition of the production units and infrastructures of the agro-ecological center were improved to provide the desired results. Furthermore, the generation mechanism of economic resources and raw material of the agro-ecological production units were established during the project.

### *Global results*

A consultancy on PWD and their involvements in climate change was implemented and concluded. Key findings will be implemented in a few pilot countries in different geographical areas through an innovative programme approach. Three organizations will be discussed with in addition to other national level partners to identify CBOs and NGO's to work with that are responsive in implementing the environmental conventions at the local levels. SGP will work closely with these organizations in capacity development and knowledge generation and management. The [Pacific Disability Forum \(PDF\)](#) will be engaged for countries in the Pacific and Asia regions while the other key organizations that will be approached are [Save the Children Fund](#) and the [Disability Rights Forum \(DRF\)](#) which supports projects in developing countries that aim to reduce the impacts from disasters on persons with disabilities.

## 5. BROADER CONTRIBUTIONS

### 5.1. Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

[The draft report of the Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF \(OPS6\)](#), notes that the likelihood of sustainability and generation of cost savings to the GEF can increase with good integration of well-established SGP national programs with the respective overall GEF country portfolio — possibly through a formal mandate to deliver the community-level components of GEF projects with the active participation of local communities. While the individual project investments are small, significant efforts have been made by SGP country programs to ensure replication, scaling up, sustainability and mainstreaming of the program activities and results.

#### Performance Results

SGP continues to encourage efforts to ensure the replication and scaling up of results, including through influencing policies towards greater sustainability. **As results, during the reporting year, 157 projects, i.e. 16% of total completed projects, were replicated or have been reported to be scaled up. In terms of policy influence, 90 projects, i.e. 9% of total completed reported influencing policy through project activities, by liaising with local authorities and other government institutions (Table 21).**

**Table 21: UPSCALING, POLICY INFLUENCE, LIVELIHOODS RESULTS - KEY ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS**

<i>Upscaling, policy influence, livelihoods performance indicators</i>	<i>Results</i>
<i>Number of Projects Up-scaled and Replicated</i>	157 (16%)
<i>Number of Projects with Policy influence</i>	90 (9%)
<i>Number of projects completed that improved the livelihoods of the communities</i>	658 (65%)

#### Illustrative Examples

In **Viet Nam**, the aim of the SGP project was to restore, manage and sustainably exploit fishery resources by adopting co-management between communities and relevant stakeholders. Other purposes included ensuring the harmony among users and increasing the income and living standards of fishermen. The pilot model was in Thuan Quy commune which located in South Centre Coast of Viet Nam. SGP project enabled the establishment of Thuan Quy Communal Fishermen Association with an initial membership of 50 fishermen, which effectively managed the exploitation of a type of clam named *Anadara antiquata*. The association actively prevented and handled violations. It protected 1600 hectares of sea surface by promoting breed regeneration, environment evaluation and resource mobilization. As a result, the provincial government of Thuan Quy approved the plan to replicate the demonstration to additional 3000 hectares in three communes nearby, applying the co-management of fisheries. The project's best practices have been promoted in a national conference with participations from other 16 provinces and contributed to implementing guidance for Fisheries Law.

In **Mauritius**, a survey conducted to assess current situations of disposing empty pesticide containers revealed that they were disposed in the farmers' fields, either dumped, buried or burnt. SGP project

“Decreasing POPs Through Management of Empty Pesticide Containers in the Republic of Mauritius” was designed to train and encourage farmers to triple rinsing the empty pesticide containers (which removes 99.99% of pesticide residues) and safely dispose them. 900 farmers from 3 small-holder farms and 1 corporate farm, as well as 3 volunteer large corporate growers joined the pilot project. 1,888Kg of empty pesticide containers were finally collected. Collected pesticide containers were sent to a recycler and made approximately 8 tons of recycled products. A Steering Committee comprising major stakeholders under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Environment was set up to oversee the implementation. It was estimated that the annual volume of pesticides plastic (HDPE) bottles generated at the national level would be 37,600 kg. Lessons and recommendations from the pilot project were shared and validated during a workshop with a proposal to upscale the project at the national level. As a result, the Pesticide Use Bill passed by government recently launched USD 56,228 in the 2018 national budget for the upscaling of this project at the national level.

In **Armenia**, SGP project “Reusing discharge waters from fish-farms for irrigation and reclamation of saline soils in Ararat valley” aimed to test and verify the technical and economic feasibility of using waste water from fish farms for irrigation purposes. As result of a study, the project selected Hayanist village as the pilot site to experiment a new irrigation system. Through collaborative partnerships with a USAID-funded ASPIRED project and Coca-Cola HBC Armenia, an additional USD 138,000 financing was leveraged to scale up the 30,000 USD initiative of the project for constructing a larger system supplying about 1,200,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water per year to 40 hectares of farmlands (84 water user) in Hayanist. Currently, the model irrigation system is being replicated by the USAID ASPIRED project in Sayat Nova and other Hayanist communities for irrigation of 200 and 300 hectares of lands, respectively. The project contributed to the prevention of uncontrolled discharge of highly polluted effluents into water bodies and the supply of additional water for irrigation of idle lands exposed to degradation. Production of solid biomass briquets is now being scaled up in Shirak and Lori regions through SLM/SFM project and SGP strategic grants.

In **Argentina**, a strategic project was to promote the collection of water coming from periodic rains in order to avoid the use of perforations and extraction of scarce subterranean water. This initiative was articulated by the national public agency, INTA, as a pilot. After implementation, it was replicated in 4 more organizations located in Chaco province and working with SGP. It has also been incorporated by INTA as a public policy, and now technical advisors are applying these collectors in other provinces with similar difficulties for water access, such as Formosa, Santa Fe, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Cordoba. In **Albania**, the project “Preservation and promotion of the old beech forests in Albania” led to the government’s asking IUCN for acceptance of the proposals to protect another 5 locations. As a result of another project “Green Roofs for a sustainable city” in Albania, the capital city Tirana has vowed publicly to provide economic incentive for construction and maintenance of green roofs.

In **Belize**, an SGP project was upscaled within 3 MPAs in Belize with funds from the Marine Adaptation to Climate Change Project, in collaboration with the Government of Belize, World Bank and the Adaptation Fund, to implement ecosystem-based marine conservation and climate adaptation measures to strengthen the climate resilience of the Belize Barrier Reef System and its productive marine resources. 1500 beneficiaries and 179,690 hectares were positively influenced. A component of this project being upscaled used the approved replenishment methodology. Another project in Belize contributed to the Mangrove Task Force which conducted to the revision of the Mangrove Act to comply with the desired state party conservation report and adding Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System to World Heritage Site. As a result, the

Government of Belize passed legislation for an indefinite moratorium on offshore oil exploration in Belize's territorial sea, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

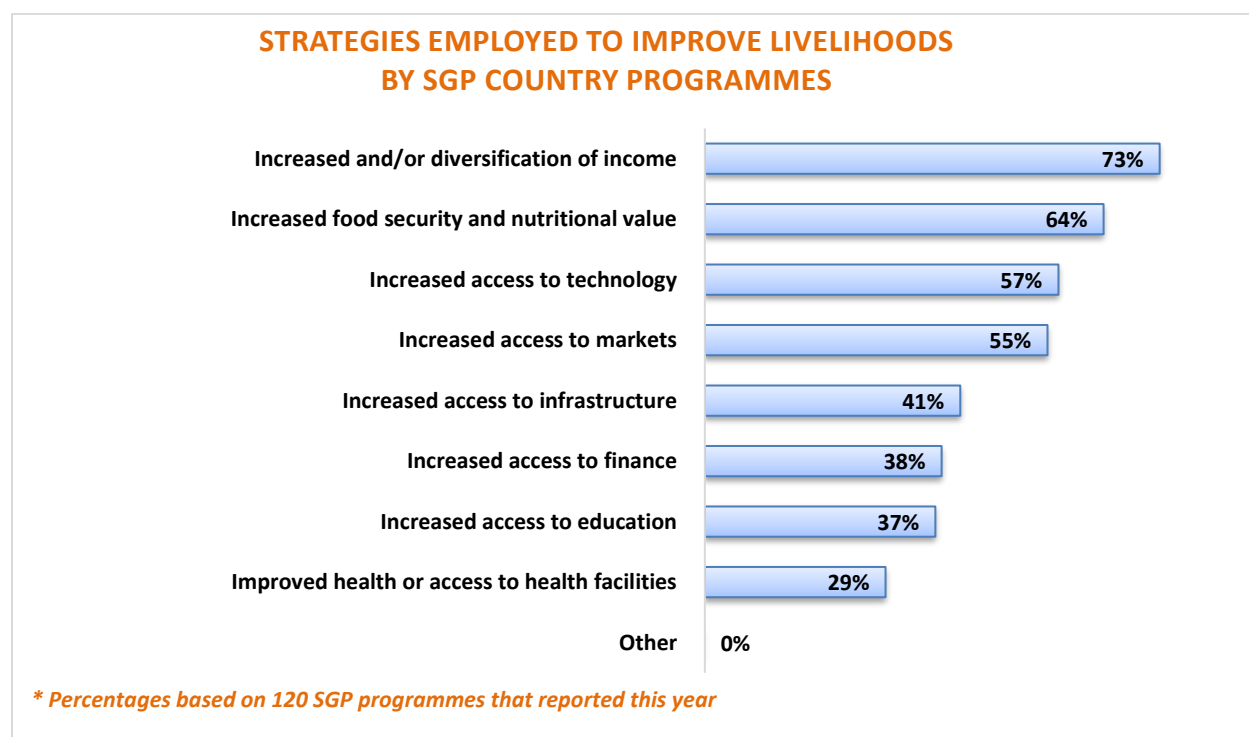
## 5.2. Improving Livelihoods and Sustainability

Improving livelihoods remains a core strategy of SGP, as deterioration of land, biodiversity, and other ecosystem resources directly affects on the livelihood of people, and SGP's intervention to generate global environmental benefits also contribute to improved livelihood and wellbeing of local communities.

### Performance Results

As results, 658 projects, i.e. 65% of completed projects, improved the livelihoods of the communities (Table 21). Specifically, efforts were noted across SGP's Country Programme (CPs): increasing / diversification of income (85 CPs); increased food security and nutritional value (74 CPs); increased access to technology (66 CPs); increased access to markets (64 CPs), and access to infrastructure (47 CPs). Figure 9 illustrates percentage-based breakdown of different strategies employed to improve livelihoods and enhance sustainability across SGP portfolio.

**Figure 8: Improving Livelihood Strategies Employed by SGP country programmes**



Market based initiatives and financial mechanisms were actively used by SGP to ensure sustainability of the project and improve the livelihoods of the communities- specifically, 43% of CPs indicated development of green products, and 40% of CPs were involved in ecotourism (Table 22).



**Table 22: Use of Market Based Initiatives and Financial Mechanisms by SGP country programmes**

<i>Use of market-based initiatives and financial mechanisms by SGP country programmes to ensure sustainability of project and improve livelihood of communities</i>	<i>SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES</i>
<i>Green products</i>	50 (43%)
<i>Ecotourism</i>	46 (40%)
<i>Certification</i>	20 (17%)
<i>Payment for ecosystem services</i>	14 (12%)
<i>Microcredit schemes</i>	18 (16%)
<i>Revolving funds</i>	27(23%)

### Illustrative Examples

In **Morocco**, SGP has supported the rehabilitation of the Argan ecosystem (*Argania spinosa*), one of the country's endemic and emblematic habitats. Described as a mythical and sacred tree, Argan is a source of life for thousands of people (for firewood, production of food, and cosmetic oil). Unfortunately, the ecosystem has become highly threatened, with the Argan forests shrinking annually by about 600 hectares per year due to overgrazing, intensive cultivation, overexploitation of timber and fruits, and climate change. In *Ighafri*, an SGP project has benefitted a population of 270 individuals, including 139 women. In partnership with the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests, the project has restored an area of 100 hectares of Argan groves (22,000 trees) because of the complete closure of the forest during a large portion of year. In addition, to support the diversification of local livelihoods during this closure period, SGP has also supported: (i) restoration of 100 hectares of land through the development of 30 hectares as agricultural terraces; (ii) adoption of good management practices (weeding, pruning, plowing, planting and seed dispersal) of the Argan trees by the local rights holders; and (iii) establishment of a cooperative with 52 women promoting products of the Argan groves. As a result, an area of 200 hectares of Argan groves has been managed more sustainably.

In **Brazil**, SGP supported a project implemented by the indigenous Waurá people aimed at recovering traditional pepper varieties and aguapé salt production, which are key aspects for the livelihoods of the community. Through the project, they planted and reproduced peppers and aguapé and structured a facility to process pepper into powder and aguapé into salt for local consumption. These efforts were recognized and won the Women Consulate Award for entrepreneurship. After winning the prize and having their products sold in several cities, the women's self-esteem increased and as a result, they are now confidently participating in activities outside the village and proud of their production. In addition, the initiative attracted the attention of other ethnic groups in the Xingu Indigenous Territory, the Kisedje and Kawaiwete peoples, which also started their own rescue effort of pepper varieties, which is benefiting about 50 additional indigenous families. Another project in Brazil, led by the Cooperative CIMQCB, a women group that produces babaçu nuts was successful in influencing policy to increase the minimum price of the babaçu nut by 15%. This policy was established by the national government and the National Food Supply Company -- CONAB. The same group also succeeded in engaging CONAB to influence the Brazilian Bank to improve its service to women, which was a major milestone, as there had been race and class



prejudice against smallholders and other marginalized groups in accessing bank services, like opening bank accounts and having access to credit.

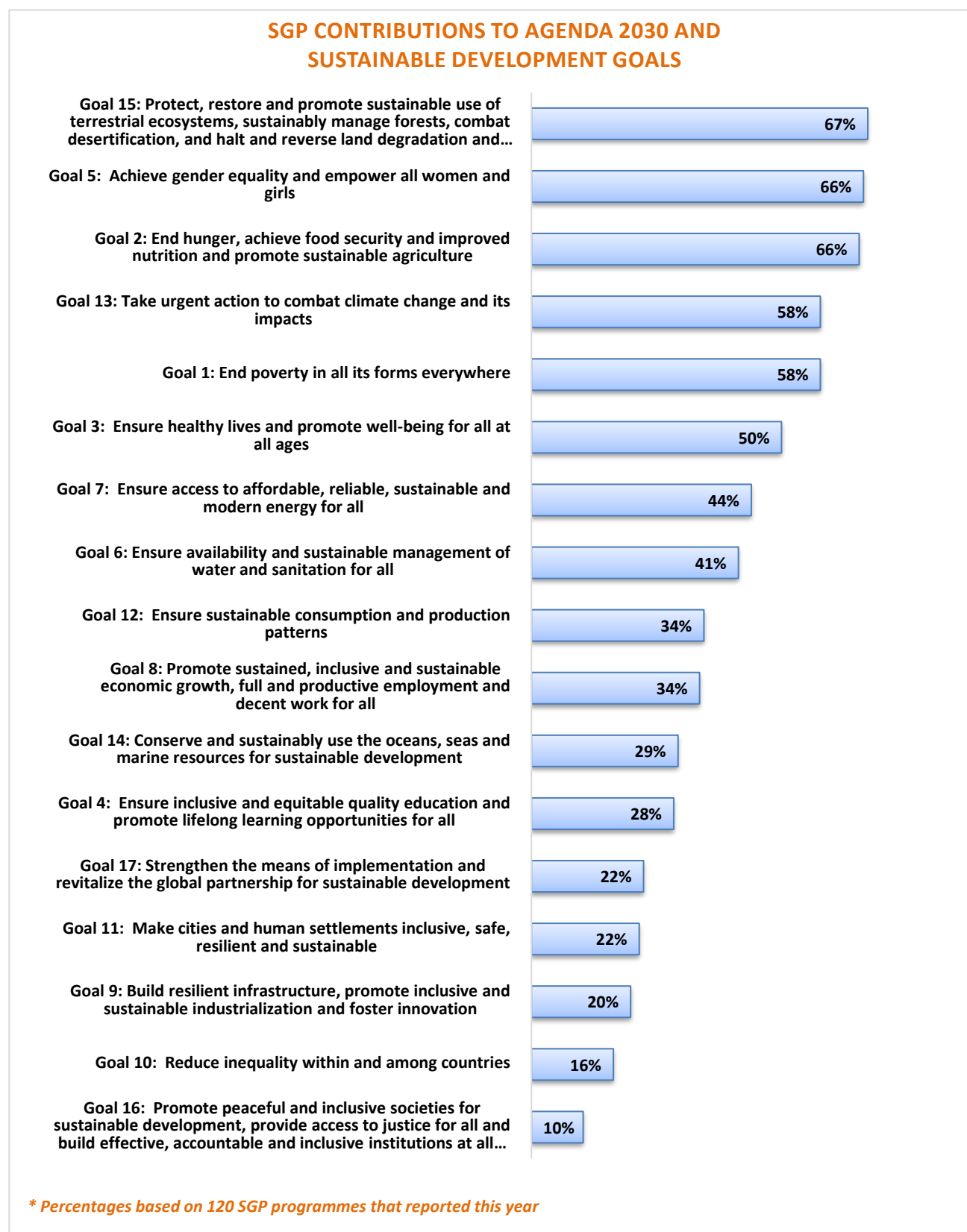
The Azuero Peninsula in **Panama** was identified with few rain accumulation and long dry seasons. The conventional non-sustainable use of land and agrochemicals, as well as harmful productive practices characterized this area. On the other hand, it is a key area in economic and commercial development. All those made it necessary to promote sustainable production. The SGP project established 41.6 hectares of sustainable livestock in 10 farms and 2.5 hectares of forage banks in 8 farms, and restored 6.7 hectares of native species, in order to protect the water sources. Management plans of farms were introduced to 20 members of APASPE, the region's first legally recognized agroforestry and silvopastoral association, for sustainable improvements on their lands. As a result, the producers of APASPE has increased their production from 1 to 3 livestock per hectare, raising family income by 3 times. 34 home gardens were established to assure food security. Technical training was also adopted in this project, where 37 associates of APASPE were trained on sustainable farming, reforestation, livestock feeding and fodder banks. This knowledge was later shared with other producers in the area when the project increased the direct and indirect beneficiaries to 93 women, 381 men and 165 children. Not only did the project become a model for producers outside the area, but also an example of sustainable farming for national and international students (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies). Additionally, a GEF 6 FSP in Darien is applying the production methodologies to promote sustainable stockbreeding.

In Bardale, **South Africa**, SGP supported a project to provide male and female unemployed youth with income-generating opportunities, by training them in plumbing and solar energy installation. Through consultations, the community identified 6 women and 4 men to receive training and certifications as plumbers and installers of solar water “geyser” – a type of solar water heating unit. In addition to the training, the project supported the youth to purchase toolboxes, so that they could undertake individual jobs in their community and surrounding areas. The youth have since managed to secure apprenticeship with government and contracts with larger companies to improve their plumbing skills and generate incomes. Government officials from the Eastern Cape Province visited the project to learn about the model and aim to integrate gender in their replication of the project to meet the demands for personnel in the green economy sector.

### **5.3. Contributions to Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals**

SGP is closely aligned with Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). During the reporting period grantees were encouraged to design projects that maximized positive synergies between conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable land management, mitigation of climate change and other global environmental benefits, as well as contribute to improved livelihood outcomes and other social development targets. SGP projects contributed to the objective of several of the SDGs using integrated approaches. As results, number of SGP country programmes (CPs) contributing to a given SDG: Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (78 CPs); Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (77 CPs); Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (76 CPs); Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (67 CPs), Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (67 CPs). Figure 10 illustrates percentage-based breakdown of SGP contributions to Sustainable Development Goals.

**Figure 9: SGP Contribution for Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals**



## 6. Programme Effectiveness Functions

### 6.1. Knowledge Management

SGP has supported wider adoption of its supported practices through knowledge management work at national and global levels. A key part of this effort is the documentation and dissemination of the practices and lessons learned emerging from the implementation of sustainable development projects, at the local and national level. As **results** during the reporting year, at the country level to promote technology transfer and learning between communities and CSOs, SGP country programs carried out 596 peer-to-peer exchanges and 1268 training sessions. Country programmes produced over 775 project fact sheets, case studies, brochures, publications, videos and 83 how-to toolkits or guidelines that describe specific practices. The results of GEF support to poor and vulnerable communities and local CSOs through the SGP were mentioned in the local media (TV, radio, print, digital, and social media) over 1511 times in the reporting period. In addition, the following countries Barbados, Ecuador, Egypt, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uzbekistan produced regular newsletters and Panama produced podcasts. Furthermore, SGP community-driven projects were recognized nationally and internationally, winning 61 national and international awards (see Annex 8.5 on Award Winning SGP projects).

At the country level, several country programmes also worked on consolidating their knowledge. For example, SGP **Sri Lanka** produced a publication “*25 Communities in Action, Environment Conservation Through Peoples Efforts*”. SGP **Morocco** produced 17 fact sheets and a manual on techniques to reduce erosion using terraces and **Mauritius** produced a series of participatory maps as an important and successful step in the implementation of Voluntary Marine Conservation Areas in Mauritius. SGP **China** shared five case studies on Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas-ICCAs that became the cover story on the Chinese mainstream media China Weekly, raising the profile of SGP and the awareness of ICCAs in China.

At the global level, SGP CPMT continued drawing attention to the importance of the knowledge produced by CSOs and communities and made efforts to capture and disseminate these practices with key audiences and other communities at global forums and events, as well as through other media.

### 6.2. Communications

During the reporting year, SGP website had 350,011 page-views, 128,523 visitors and 88,257 unique visitors, with over 750 resources including publications, reports, fact sheets and case studies and 340 videos (see Annex on Selected Knowledge and Communications Products, and Annex 8.7 on Compendium of Articles). On the other hand, SGP continued to expand its social media presence. Now there are 6,344 followers on Facebook and 1,403 followers of its global Twitter account @GEF\_SGP. Besides, SGP kept writing stories for the GEF, UNDP and SGP websites and distributing its global newsletter to keep stakeholders and partners updated on news and resources on a regular basis.

During the reporting period, SGP released 5 photo essays from Afghanistan, Peru, Fiji, Tanzania and Viet Nam and received 19,316 direct views and generated 157,700 impressions on Twitter in April, May and June 2018 alone. In addition, our photo-essays were also published on the GEF website and UN News, with some of the stories translated to French and Spanish. The campaign promoted the photo-essays for international days such as Biodiversity Day, World Water Day, World Environment Day, Earth Day, Indigenous Day, Youth Day, and Disability Summit.

On the occasion of SGP's 25th anniversary, SGP launched a communications campaign using photo essays to capture success stories from SGP's portfolio and share via social media. In addition, SGP produced the coffee table book "Local Action, Global Impact: 25 years of Supporting Local Communities as Environmental Stewards" to mark its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary with stunning pictures of its projects and information on SGP general approach which was launched at the 6<sup>th</sup> GEF Assembly held in Da Nang, Viet Nam in June 2018, during its 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Reception. The book and the photo-essays are part of the same campaign. SGP also launched a commemorative stamp in partnership with the Bhutan Post Office as a collector's item to mark this occasion.

Furthermore, to keep up with web standards, SGP redesigned and launched its website at the Fifth GEF Assembly and now includes a digital library of innovation that allows user to filter information using different filters.

## Participation at Key Events and Global Forums

Below are some of the events where SGP had an active participation during the reporting year.

In August 2017, International Snow Leopard Forum, in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. As key partner for the implementation of the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP), SGP is active in and has supported snow leopard and high-mountain ecosystem conservation in 11 range countries and has supported over 20 community-based demonstration projects on habitat loss, livelihoods, and human-wildlife conflict in high altitude pastures.

At the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Ordos, China, SGP hosted a side event on *"Community Actions for Land Degradation Neutrality"*, featuring innovative and successful approaches and practices on sustainable land management.

For the second annual Global Goals week in New York, UNDP, the Republic of Uganda and the UN Office for South-South Cooperation organized a high-level side event on *"South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"*, where SGP India's effort to support women solar engineer projects across Africa and Asia to empower poor, illiterate women were featured as a part of a film screening.

At the 1<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury met in Geneva, SGP launched a *"Local to Global Coalitions on Chemicals, Waste, and Mercury Management"* with partners International Persistent Organic Pollutants Network (IPEN) and the Zero Mercury Working Group (ZMWG) of the European Environment Bureau. The coalitions intend to build the capacity of local communities and civil society organizations to enhance their role in the management of chemicals, waste, and mercury, as well as starting a global movement to promote awareness of mercury, chemicals, and waste.

At the 23<sup>rd</sup> Convention of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Bonn in November. SGP co-hosted several side events, including one to launch its partnership with SOS Sahel, one on low carbon energy access with International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and one on *"Building Island and Community Resilience"* with GLISPA. With the International Institute of Francophonie for Sustainable Development (IFDD) SGP co-organized two side events: one to recognize the engagement of the civil society in Africa to address climate change and one on South-South cooperation in Francophone Africa. SGP also partnered with *Initiatives Climat* to organize an award ceremony to honor the winners of "Trophées Climat", climate champion communities that include civil

society representatives, green entrepreneurs, and women leaders from Francophone Africa. In addition, SGP also co-hosted the Global Youth Video Competition on Climate Change Award Ceremony, which featured the winners Younes Lamsaoui from Morocco, who won in the ‘Climate friendly and resilient cities’ category, with the video *“Turning green”* and Adarsh Prathap from India who won in the ‘Oceans and climate change’ category with the video *“Let mangroves recover”*.

In November, SGP participated in the Global South-South Development Expo in Antalya, Turkey with a side event on *“South-South cooperation helps communities scale up solutions to achieve the SDGs”*, together with partners UNDP and the UNOSSC. The event introduced two platforms intended to foster solutions exchanges in the South, UNDP’s SSMart of SDGs platform and SGP’s South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform. SGP’s publication on *“South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform: The experience of the Small Grants Programme”* was also launched at this side event. A lively panel discussion followed, featuring examples of successful South-South cooperation from the local level.

At the 21<sup>st</sup> Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), SGP organized the side event *“Contributions of Indigenous Peoples and the UNDP GEF-Small Grants Programme to CBD Article 8(j) and [Aichi Biodiversity Target 18](#) on Traditional Knowledge”* to share contribution of Indigenous Peoples, and ICCAs in preserving and maintaining knowledge, practices and innovations relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and highlight the significance of meaningful engagement of Indigenous Peoples’ to achieve Article 8 and 2020 Aichi Target 18. SGP also co-hosted a side event together with partners the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) to share experiences from the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme and launch the publication *“Community Action to Achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: The COMDEKS Programme”*.

At the 62<sup>nd</sup> session of the Commission for the Status of Women in New York, SGP co-organized a side event on *“Rural Women Leading Climate Resilience”*, with UNDP and partners where SGP grantee Fragments of Hope and 2017 UNFCCC Momentum for Change Awardee from Belize presented the efforts of the organization’s actions in gender-responsive coral reef restoration and how these contribute to meeting the country’s Nationally Determined Contributions within the fisheries sector.

At the 17<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held in New York in April, SGP through its Global Support Initiative to Indigenous peoples and community-conserved territories and areas (ICCA-GSI), organized meetings with the World Resources Institute and the Resources and Rights Initiative in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund, with the aim to explore collaboration between the organizations. SGP, ICCA Consortium, and World Wildlife Fund jointly organized a side event at the Permanent Forum on titled ‘Land and Resource Rights: ICCA Recognition and Scaling Up,’ which gave the GSI an opportunity to present its work and encourage other partners to engage.

At the 6<sup>th</sup> GEF Assembly held in Da Nang, Viet Nam in June 2018, SGP organized and participated in a number of side events including its 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Reception, the CSO Forum in partnership with the GEF Secretariat and GEF CSO Network, a side event on indigenous people and another one to launch of the new Open Online Course on Gender and Environment. Altogether, SGP representatives had speaking roles in more than 10 side events and SGP’s impact around the world was shared widely. SGP’s main side event *“Small Grants, Big Impact”* was opened by the Executive Coordinator of the UNDP-GEF and had the participation of grantees from Mongolia and Palau, governments representatives from Australia and



Samoa, and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. SGP also organized two official site visits that were attended by GEF CEO, with key council members, government and CSO representatives.

Finally, at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, SGP in partnership with the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations, The Mountain Partnership, FAO, and the Governments of Argentina, Chile, Italy, and Switzerland for side event “*Leading Sustainable Mountain Development*” to advocate for pro-mountain policies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level, and to build a coalition of key mountain governments.

### 6.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

During the reporting year, numerous monitoring activities were organized both at the country and global levels to provide supervision and oversight to the Country Programmes and their projects, including 1,799 projects, representing 56% of the active portfolio, received monitoring visits from SGP country staff. A revamped SGP M&E strategy was also under development in this reporting period. With the objective to serve as a corporate level document, the strategy is an effort to develop a common understanding of the Programme’s results and its pathways. It defines cardinal principles, measurements, and taxonomies to guide results management across the three levels of performance- project, country and global. SGP shares it with a spirit of transparency, and with an intent to provide deeper insights into the Programme’s approaches and practices that lead to environmental and socio- economic gains.

Foremost, the strategy builds a model of change for SGP results that facilitates an understanding of how the programme creates change. The results model is comprised of two parts-drivers of change and results. Drivers of change are a mix of SGP grantee activities and outputs and are either processes and actions taken by SGP grantees, or direct and early results of their activities. Results, on the other hand, is the change due to SGP action. While the 22,000 projects completed since inception are micro, varied and operate with multiple objectives, it can be deduced that principally they have worked on a permutation and combination on a suite of three key community-based offerings to affect developmental change. These offerings are SGP’s drivers of change for triggering higher level results, and can be broadly classified as follows:

- (i.) Development and implementation of local environmental solutions (products and services)
- (ii.) Community behavioral change (shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices)
- (iii.) Building and harnessing community-group action

Most SGP projects also have integrated components of capacity development and innovation, which serve as both ‘drivers of change’ and ‘results’ in themselves- as by using an approach consistently over a period of time, the approach has become a result in itself. It has been SGP’s experience that delivering this suite of offerings with direct involvement of communities also enables longer term sustainability of environmental results. While several drivers of change can be viewed as results in themselves, they are classified as drivers to provide an expansive strategic overview of SGP’s model of change. Results of the Programme include: (i.) global environmental benefits; (ii.) socio- economic benefits; (iii.) innovation incubation; (iv.) capacity development; and (v.) broader adoption of SGP (scaling up, replication, mainstreaming and policy influence). Often a combination of offerings and a few types of results can be associated with a single project.

Another way to understand the SGP results model is that drivers of change are a combination of ‘what is being done’ and ‘how it is being done’ to deliver the resulting change that is both attributable and contributable to SGP action. In terms of what is being done, SGP projects are implementing a suite of three

community-based offerings (in some combination), with often two integrated components of innovation and capacity development. In terms of how SGP model is being executed, it ensures both high coverage and high equity. On coverage of beneficiaries, the execution model is high touch, i.e. it involves direct contact with primary beneficiaries with deep levels of engagement. On equity, it utilizes a socially inclusive approach, with a conscious focus on involvement of those on the social fringes, including women and girls, indigenous people, youth and persons with disabilities.

The strategy also addresses how these results will be measured. In defining SGP's measurement, three criteria were checked against: Is it a *reasonable* indication of progress on a result?; Will it serve as a suitable metric to *manage* adaptive programming?; Is it *practical* to have quality, representative and cost-effective data on the measure? SGP measurement system is composed of (i.) measurement of SGP global environmental benefits guided by GEF-7 results architecture; (ii.) introduction of new socio- economic indicators; (iii.) introduction of new prospective measures to assess Programme's unique characteristics (innovation and partner capacity development); (iv.) integration of methodologies to assess change and broader adoption; and (vi.) programme efficiency measures. Going forward, SGP projects will have a lean measurement system to support their reporting. The strategy provides a roster of common indicators, with specifications on mandatory and optional ones, for projects to have the flexibility to select from for reporting. With a view on SGP's rolling modality, this roster also ensures relevant consistency with results metrics from previous operational phases, to enable meaningful consolidation of SGP results over a period of time.

In addition, it elucidates a set of guiding principles to seamlessly integrate project, country and global levels. These provide: (i.) clear objectives for each of the three levels; (ii.) focus to what success looks like with application of RBM principles. Finally it presents an execution plan. With implementation, an agile system integrated across project, country and global levels, will address needs for accountability, adaptive management with informed decisions and actions, and learning from both success and failure. Principally, there will be a focus on (i.) developing normative frameworks; (ii.) development of an enhanced database; (iii.) building capacities of people, processes, and systems; (iv.) ensuring high data quality and assurance mechanisms; and (v.) introducing M&E innovations to capture nonlinear change and impact. A set of differentiated roles and responsibilities are also presented for each of the constituents: Project Grantee, SGP country team (National Coordinator/ Programme Assistant), National Steering Committee, and Global level team. Overall, the document is meant to serve as a corporate strategic level one. Its key objectives are to inform decisions and strengthen SGP's work to achieve environmental and other benefits. A how- to- guide for implementation is upcoming.

## 7. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

### 7.1. Partnerships

SGP served as a delivery mechanism for several partnerships during the reporting year (*Table 23*).

**Table 23: Key Partnership Programmes of Small Grants Programme**

<b>Global support initiative for indigenous peoples and community-conserved territories and areas (ICCA-GSI)</b>
<b>Goal and Objective:</b> To improve the recognition and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change effects of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities.
<b>Partners/Donor involved:</b> Funded by Government of Germany, through its Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). Key partners include the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP WCMC); the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Global Programme on Protected Areas (IUCN GPAP); the ICCA Consortium; and the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).
<b>Funding Amount:</b> USD 16.4 million budget; USD 3.6 million committed; USD 3.5 million disbursed
<b>Duration:</b> 2014 -2019
<b>Countries covered:</b> Argentina, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.
<b>Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation Programme (SIDS CBA)/ Mekong Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation Programme (MAP CBA)</b>
<b>Goal and Objective:</b> To improve the adaptive capacity of communities and reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and its variability. The goals of the CBA programme are three-fold: (i.) to reduce the vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of local communities to the adverse effects of climate change and its variability; (ii.) provide countries with concrete ground-level experience with local climate change adaptation; (iii.) provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes and upscale practices across scales.
<b>Partners/Donor involved:</b> Government of Australia
<b>Funding Amount:</b> USD 10.4 million budget; USD 9 million committed (87% committed); USD 7.1 million disbursed
<b>Duration:</b> 2009 – 2016; extended to June 2018, with another possible extension for Pacific region
<b>Countries covered:</b> (Caribbean) Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, St. Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago; (Pacific) Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; (Atlantic and Indian Oceans) Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles; (Mekong Asia Pacific) Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam
<b>The EU-NGOs Project 'Strengthening Environmental Governance by Building the Capacity of Non-Governmental Organizations'</b>
<b>Goal and Objective:</b> Promote sustainable development and improve environmental management in target countries from EU neighboring regions of the European Union, through more effective civil society participation in environmental governance. The specific objective of the project was to build the capacities of NGOs in selected countries to the East and to the South of the European Union to engage in environmental governance.

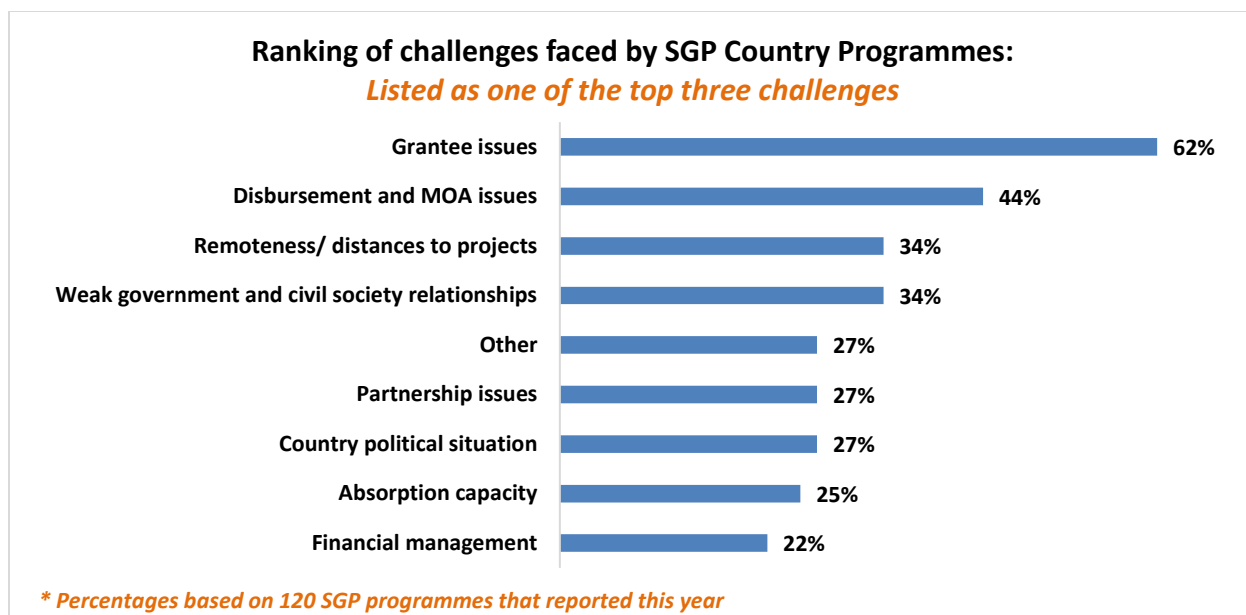


<b>Partners/Donor involved:</b> European Union (EU)
<b>Funding Amount:</b> EUR 3.5 million
<b>Duration:</b> 2012- 2017
<b>Countries covered:</b> Armenia, Belarus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia and Ukraine, and Algeria, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Morocco.
<b>The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)</b>
<b>Goal and Objective:</b> Develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities to maintain, rebuild and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.
<b>Partners/Donor involved:</b> Japan Biodiversity Fund, established within the CBD Secretariat; the Ministry of Environment of Japan; the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD); and the United Nations University – Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
<b>Funding Amount:</b> USD 10 million
<b>Duration:</b> 2011- 2018
<b>Countries covered:</b> (Phase I) Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia and Turkey. (Phase 2) Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Mongolia Namibia, and Niger.
<b>Community- based REDD+ (CBR+)</b>
<b>Goal and Objective:</b> To support the full and effective participation of indigenous people, communities and civil society in national level processes related to reducing emissions of deforestation and forest degradation; build the capacity and awareness of communities to engage in REDD+ activities, knowledge and ideas into national REDD+ processes; facilitate the integration of community-based activities, knowledge and ideas into national REDD+ processes; and share community-based experience to inform national and international REDD+ policies and practices.
<b>Partners/Donor involved:</b> UN- REDD
<b>Funding Amount:</b> USD 4 million (UN- REDD), USD 3.9 million (SGP co- financing)
<b>Duration:</b>
<b>Countries covered:</b> Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Paraguay, Panama
<i>See Annex for details on SGP's Key Partnership Programmes</i>

## 7.2. Programmatic Challenges

In providing technical support and funding directly to communities to achieve global environmental benefits at the local level, SGP country programmes often face challenges that are inherent in its participatory and grassroots engagement model. Grantee issues, which includes issue related to grantee capacity and others, continues to be the top reported SGP country challenge. Reported by 62% of SGP countries as one of the three major challenges encountered during the reporting period, grantee issue is to some extent higher compared with previous reporting period (with 59% of SGP countries). However, this challenge is reported by 20% of SGP countries as their main challenge for actual reporting period, that is slightly smaller compared to 28% of countries that reported it last year.

**Figure 10: Programme level challenges encountered by SGP Countries**



Disbursement and MOA issues continue to be the second most reported challenge at country level. Reported by 44% of SGP countries among top three major challenges, this challenge has a slight growth compared with 41% of SGP countries that reported it last year. With 16% of SGP countries reporting this issue as their major challenge of the reporting period, it continues to be reported as first challenge by almost the same percentage of SGP countries. Similar with the situation described under the grantee issue, NCs explanations for the selection of the main challenge may in fact reveal another issue as the main challenge.

The third most claimed challenge comprises remoteness/ distance to projects and weak government -- civil society relationships, with each one reported by 34% of SGP Countries. It is worth noting here that none of these issues have been reported as the main challenge by a significant number of SGP countries. Weak government - civil society relationship is reported as main challenge by 9% of SGP countries, while project distance/remoteness is reported as main challenge by only 6% of them. Elaborations provided by some NCs in the follow up question, would probably categorize as challenge related to country political situation the ones that they report as weak government-civil society relationships.

Figure 13 illustrates the challenges encountered at the project level. Grantee organizational capacity continues to be the top reported challenge at project level, with a 10% increase compared with last reporting period. A total of 76 projects in 30 SGP countries are reported as terminated during the reporting period. Togo, DR Congo, and Djibouti report the highest number of projects terminated with 14, 12, and 8 projects respectively. The main reasons for projects termination include: grantees human resources, reporting capacities, conflict resolutions capacities and organizational capacities, lack of deeper knowledge on the technology involved in project implementation, financial management challenges, NGOs misunderstanding on the importance of community involvement in project implementation, and lack of cooperation from local organizations or local government. In some cases, for example in Lao, while in the process of project implementation, grantee realized that their capacities could not meet the project's requirement, so offered to terminate the project.

**Figure 11: Project level challenges encountered by SGP Countries**

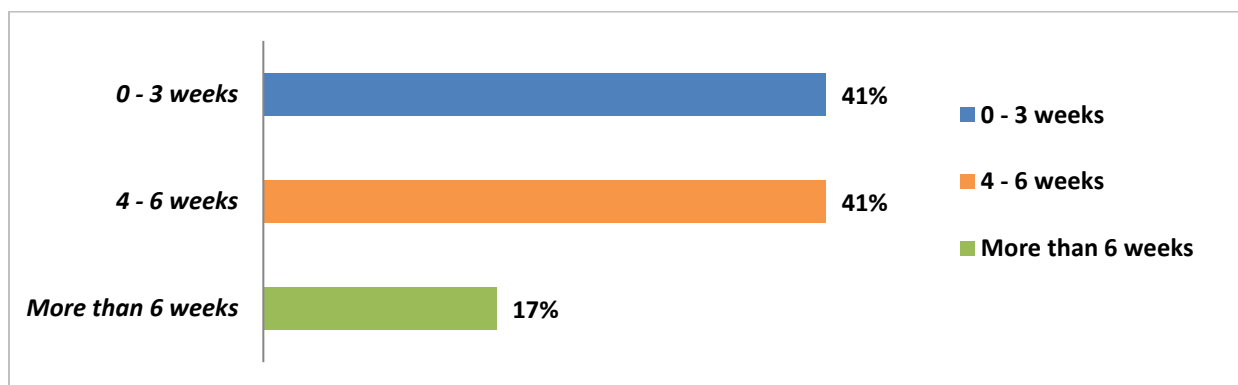


### 7.3. Solutions and Mitigating Actions administered

When it comes to analyzing the reported solutions at country level, SGP experience of the past is creatively applied into the situations presented to country programmes. The support provided to grantees on the preparation of reports and in the implementation of projects, is part of everyday work of NCs and PAs. Workshops with group of grantees focused on strengthening grantee capacities, creating and fostering grantee networking, and partnering with other local organization comprise other ways of addressing grantee issues at country level reported by **Brazil, Cape Verde, Comoros**. Production of books with best practices and experiences is another way of supporting local communities. **Benin** is one of the countries that reported the production of such a book to support local CSOs. Grouping of site visits, partnering with other organization or local government for better project monitoring, align SGP projects with the government priorities, are some of the solutions applied to mitigate project distance and improve SGP impact on the country policies.

### 7.4. Grant Approval Process

During the reporting year, as illustrated by Figure 14, the time-frame from the approval of a grant project proposal by the SGP NSC to the signature of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the grantee partner and the UNDP (on behalf of UNOPS) took 6 weeks or less for more than 82% of SGP countries- with 41% reporting a period of less than 3 weeks, and 41% a period between 4 and 6 weeks.

**Figure 12: Time Period from Grant Approval by NSC to Signature of Grant MOA**

In 17% of countries, this process took more than 6 weeks, and reasons for this longer time-frame varied. Some of the factors identified include: (i.) Procedures to make assessment, get approvals or signatures from stakeholders resulted in some delays; (ii.) weak capacity of grantees and proposals. NCs needed to invest time to support grantees to improve proposals; (iii.) further efforts were needed to obtain supporting documents; (iv.) projects were approved by NSC members with conditions that required revision of proposals; (v.) the availability of NSC members resulted in some delays; and (vi.) coordination with grantees, UNDP or UNOPS took some time.

In general, these reasons are similar to those identified in previous years where additional time was required to get grant MOAs signed and projects commenced. Several countries mentioned some procedures took more time than expected, such as capacity assessment of grantees, review and approval from stakeholders, and signature acquirement. Also, there were coordination problems resulted in some delay. In some cases, the grantee lacks capacity and needs additional support in preparing MOAs, including legal documents, establishing bank accounts, and aligning with specific government regulations. The practice of “provisional approval” by NSCs in some countries also means that NCs may need to provide further hand on support to help grantees meet the specific conditions or address comments prior to MOA signature and project start. These challenges are consistent with those reported in the past and SGP will continue to work at the level of each country to reduce delays.

## 7.5. Risk Management

As long running grantmaking programme with 25 years of experience, there are few unanticipated risks as GEF SGP has been constantly learning and adapting over time.

### Programmatic Risks

SGP’s project document for the 6th Operational phase identifies risks foreseen by the programme that may occur during this operational phase, with a list of potential risks identified in the project document and current mitigation measures in place (*Table 24*).

**Table 24: Programmatic Risks and Mitigation Measures in OP6**

Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation measures/Updates
The challenges of working directly with community-based and non-	Low	SGP continues to track project progress and implementation schedules through a number of M&E activities, such as site visits, communications with grantees and review of progress reports. Among the strategies that

governmental organizations that have a low level of technical and management capacity is a continuing risk. Although past performance of the SGP portfolio shows that the high majority of grants achieve outcomes in the satisfactory range, the grants may require additional allocation of time and support to reach completion.		SGP will continue employ to mitigate risks at the grant level: ensure capacity development of all grantees through use of stakeholder workshops, provide guidance materials, link grantee partners to learn from experienced grantees, and work with supporting NGOs and partners. Risks of underperformance will be mitigated by consistent and comprehensive oversight and monitoring of the SGP portfolio in each country by CPMT and the UNDP CO. On the financial and admin side, UNOPS as implementing partner will provide a risk advisory and management system. Missed milestones by projects may require specific assistance, which may be technical or administrative to enable grantees to get to the next stage.
The gradually changing geographic presence of SGP may lead to risks, where in each operational phase the most mature countries meeting the criteria for upgrading are upgraded as FSPs, while in the past two operational phases a significant number of LDCs and SIDs, as well as countries in post conflict situations, have been added.	Low	<p>The potential risks of working in newer countries, countries with post conflict situations, capacity challenges, etc. is being addressed in OP6 through the greater flexibility in Grantmaker+ assistance to complement and ensure the success of grant projects. By actively promoting CSO-government dialogue platforms, providing dedicated support, enable south-south exchanges, as well as by developing and utilizing effective global knowledge exchange platforms, SGP will be better able to build the capacity of CSOs and promote community action in many of the newer countries that have joined SGP.</p> <p>SGP will continue to promote knowledge exchange with upgraded countries in order to contribute to the SGP global network and to promote mentoring and capacity development through knowledge exchange among all countries.</p> <p>SGP will keep tracking potential risk scenarios in countries that are affected by security or other political and economic challenges. Trouble shooting missions are undertaken when needed by CPMT and UNOPS.</p>
The shift, for most SGP country programmes, to implementation of a community landscape/seascape conservation approach with a clustering of projects with 70% of grant funds going towards specific landscape conservation objectives identified in consultation with communities through a participatory baseline assessment process. The risk in some countries is ensuring the transparency and criteria of selection of such landscape/seascape areas of focus.	Low	SGP country programmes have completed this process in the past year and have documented the extensive consultation processes, review of national priorities and alignment with partner initiatives that were given consideration in landscape/seascape selection. CPMT also provided guidance, templates and facilitated discussions to guide country programmes on key steps and lessons. The experience of COMPACT, COMDEKS, and the CBR+ projects that are already clustering grants within specific landscapes or seascapes to achieve wider objectives has also been shared.
A reduced level of funding for grant making may reduce the impact and	Low	SGP programmes will achieve optimal efficiency and impact through: (a) flexible allocation of grant funding, (b) clustering and focusing of grant portfolios in selected landscape and seascape areas to increase impact and

effectiveness of SGP country programmes. While SGP Core resources are expected to be at the level of OP5, in OP6 SGP countries will have lowered ceilings for access to STAR funds.		reduce cost of M&E; (c) enhance SGP's role as a Grantmaker+ adding value from important non-grant services provided by SGP staff, NSCs, and other networks to build and sustain capacity; and (d) increase resource mobilization and partnerships, including the use of SGP as a delivery mechanism for other donor funded projects.
Climate related risks and extreme weather events may pose challenges to SGP's work in countries.	Moderate	Some SGP projects have been impacted due to unpredictable and severe weather events, such as the tropical storms in the Caribbean region over the past year. SGP will draw upon and build on existing knowledge in this area to mitigate risks, and support resilience and rehabilitation in collaboration with other partners. SGP will draw on lessons and tools developed through its Community-Based Adaptation projects to integrate climate change adaptation measures. Experiences in the design of projects will be shared, including vulnerability assessments and the inclusion of effective measures generated by communities in similar situations. The cohort of SGP projects focusing on Agro-ecology have been integrating CBA resilience measures within project design. In the coming year SGP will seek to extend these lessons to other projects in vulnerable regions. SGP will facilitate exchanges on disaster risk reduction and recovery among countries that have been affected to share experience on how to respond and support communities effectively in collaboration with other partners.
There is a risk of not mobilizing adequate additional resources to allow scaling up and greater impact.	Low	SGP has a record of accomplishment of raising levels of project level in-kind and in-cash co-financing that add up to 1:1 level match to GEF funding. SGP will work with country staff, NSC members, and UNDP offices to identify any areas where co-financing levels are low and identify additional possibilities for co-financing. At the programmatic level, SGP will work to deliver current co-financing partnership programmes and will actively identify opportunities for seeking and leveraging additional bilateral and multilateral funding through targeted programmes. Resource mobilization efforts will be closely coordinated with UNDP.
As a grantmaking programme, SGP has to be prepared to confront potential risks of misuse or misappropriation of funds, especially where there is low administrative/financial management capacity or there is risk of corruption.	Low	SGP addresses this risk in a variety of ways. First at the programming level, SGP's project proposal template, grant review and screening procedures are designed to ensure that CSOs or CBOs proposing grants have relevant experience, strong ownership and backing from communities who will be involved, and a good track record.  SGP ensures oversight by its country level staff and active involvement of NSC members who provide support and a due diligence mechanism. Site visits to projects are encouraged. The size of the average SGP grant is also small, at approximately \$25,000, and funding is provided in tranches to mitigate risks of misuse. Grantees are required to submit progress reports and financial reports for release of subsequent tranches. Any concerns regarding use of funds may result in early termination of a grant project. UNOPS as the Implementing Partner oversees the operational risks, and has a risk mitigation framework for SGP that entails control layers at different transactional levels. Further information is available in the Operational Risk management section below.

The above identified programmatic risks in OP6 will be closely monitored and mitigation measures will continue to be implemented in the next fiscal year. A detailed review will be provided in the next AMR

period. The SGP Steering Committee at the global level will continue to convene twice annually and will provide strategic guidance and oversight on risk management and will be kept updated on any emerging or unforeseen issues.

## 7.6. Funding Overview and Financial Delivery

### GEF Funding Overview

#### Global Programme

The SGP Global Programme received approval during the GEF6 Replenishment to receive USD 140 million inclusive of Agency fees (amounting to a programme budget of USD 134.6 million excluding Agency fees) in Core funding. The Council Paper on SGP Implementation Arrangements in GEF6 describes specific access criteria for supplemental funding from the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), enabling countries with or more than USD 15 million in their total STAR envelopes to endorse up to USD 2 million for SGP. The SGP Steering Committee determined that countries with less than USD 15 million their country STAR envelopes could endorse up to 10% of STAR funds towards the SGP programmes in their countries.

SGP has received the full funding for its OP6 staggered in four parts. The CEO endorsements for two parts of GEF Core funding were received in July 2015 and September 2017 respectively. In December 2017, SGP received CEO endorsement for Part III of STAR funding for USD 17,337,500. The CEO endorsement for Part IV of STAR funding (USD 19,167,177) was subsequently received in April 2018. Table 25 presents information on all submissions for OP6 funding for the Global SGP.

**Table 25 GEF Funding Received by SGP in OP6, Global Country Programmes**

Project	Date of Approval		Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)
Global Core (Part I)	PIF Approval by Council	30-Oct-14	
	CEO Endorsement	09-Jul-15	67,307,692
Global Core (Part II)	PIF Approval by Council	27-Oct-16	
	CEO Endorsement	05-Sep-17	67,307,692
STAR (Part III)	PIF Approval by Council	25-May-17	
	CEO Endorsement	12-Dec-17	17,337,500
STAR (Part IV)	PIF Approval by Council	30-Nov-17	
	CEO Endorsement	24-Apr-18	19,167,177



While the 6th operational phase is ongoing with new grant projects being committed, within the reporting period SGP continued to implement, monitor and supervise the grant project portfolios funded under OP5. The full scale of funding from GEF Core and STAR funds received by SGP in OP5 amounted to USD 255 million, not inclusive of Agency fee. Table 26 presents funding SGP received through five tranches between 2011 and 2014.

**Table 26 GEF Funding received by SGP in OP5, Global Country Programmes**

Project	Date of Approval		Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)
<b>Global Core</b>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>18-Nov-10</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>25-Apr-11</i>	<i>134,615,385</i>
<b>STAR I</b>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>9-Nov-11</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>20-Apr-12</i>	<i>40,828,365</i>
<b>STAR II</b>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>12-Apr-13</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>19-Sep-13</i>	<i>72,851,267</i>
<b>STAR III</b>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>01-May-14</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>20-Nov-14</i>	<i>6,965,151</i>

The information presented above for OP6 and OP5 is for the Global SGP programme covering 110 countries. In line with GEF policy and upgrading criteria presented in the GEF Council Paper ‘SGP: Implementation Arrangements in GEF6’, 15 Upgraded SGP country programmes are funded from respective countries’ STAR resources as FSPs.

### Upgraded Country Programmes

Table 27 presents currently available data and approval status of 12 Upgraded countries. SGP OP6 country projects are actively under implementation in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, and Sri Lanka as of July 2018. Three countries, Brazil, India and Philippines are not listed as these programmes are still actively involved in programming of their OP5 projects and are expected to have new phase project submissions in October 2018 (hence not listed in Table 27).

**Table 27: Total Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP6**

Upgraded Country Programmes	CEO Endorsement/Approval	PIF Approval	Project Budget (USD) Exclusive of Agency Fees
<b>Bolivia</b>	<i>31-Jan-17</i>	<i>11-Mar-16</i>	<i>3,634,703</i>
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<i>14-Mar-16</i>	<i>28-Apr-15</i>	<i>2,323,125</i>



<b>Ecuador</b>	14-Jun-16	MSP	1,826,484
<b>Egypt</b>	12-Dec-16	28-Apr-15	2,843,241
<b>Indonesia</b>	25-Jan-17	28-Apr-15	3,561,644
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	2-Jun-17	4-May-16	2,649,726
<b>Kenya</b>	19 Jul-17	4-May-16	3,561,644
<b>Mexico</b>	6 Nov 17	11-Mar-16	4,429,223
<b>Pakistan</b>	14-Feb-17	11-Mar-16	2,656,726
<b>Peru</b>	29-Nov-16	28-Apr-15	3,196,672
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	18- Nov-16	28-Apr-15	2,497,078
<b>Thailand</b>		30-Oct-17	2,381,620

Table 28 shows the GEF5 funds from their countries' respective STAR allocations endorsed to the 9 original Upgraded SGP Programmes in OP5.

**Table 28: Total Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP5**

<b>Upgraded Country Programmes</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement/Approval</b>	<b>Project Budget (USD) Exclusive of Agency Fees</b>
<b>Bolivia</b>	10-Jul-12	4,166,667
<b>Brazil</b>	5-Dec-12	5,000,000
<b>Costa Rica</b>	24-Nov-11	4,398,148
<b>Ecuador</b>	24-Nov-11	4,398,145
<b>India</b>	27-Jan-12	5,000,000
<b>Kenya</b>	28-Dec-11	5,000,000
<b>Mexico</b>	2-Feb-12	4,662,755
<b>Pakistan</b>	30-Nov-11	2,777,778
<b>Philippines</b>	11-Dec-12	4,583,333

## Financial Delivery

The total expenditure over the reporting year is USD 48.4 million. This primarily includes the ongoing Operational Sixth Phase which is the source of the majority of the funding (USD 36.6 million). The overall figure also includes some ongoing commitments from prior operational phases that have been delivered in the year under review. OP5 continues to be operational to enable countries with remaining grant funds and capacity challenges to ensure full commitment and for ongoing OP5 grant projects to be effectively supervised and completed in due course (*Table 29*).

**Table 29 GEF SGP Delivery, July 2017 – June 2018, USD**

Operational Phase	Expenditure
<b>OP4</b>	395,097
<b>OP5</b>	11,448,168
<b>OP6</b>	36,590,077
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48,433,342</b>

## 8. ANNEXES

### 8.1. Annex: Country level Cumulative Grants and Co-financing

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
AFGHANISTAN	2013	58	\$2,660,000	\$1,451,204	\$1,715,974	\$0	\$3,167,178
ALBANIA	1999	243	\$3,256,087	\$1,069,593	\$688,234	\$0	\$1,757,827
ALGERIA	2012	25	\$945,804	\$1,193,786	\$43,347	\$120,843	\$1,357,976
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2013	35	\$1,419,999	\$527,189	\$1,609,163	\$180,000	\$2,316,352
ARGENTINA	2006	202	\$5,765,817	\$2,080,099	\$5,313,215	\$104,581	\$7,497,895
ARMENIA	2009	73	\$2,823,522	\$3,204,774	\$1,227,179	\$370,699	\$4,802,653
BAHAMAS	2011	49	\$1,289,504	\$643,043	\$814,100	\$0	\$1,457,142
BARBADOS (Sub-region) (until 2012)	1994	112	\$2,294,468	\$1,060,902	\$1,973,000		\$3,033,902
BARBADOS	2012	64	\$2,200,479	\$809,233	\$3,810,165	\$197,814	\$4,817,212
BELARUS, REPUBLIC OF	2006	136	\$5,396,439	\$5,466,164	\$1,246,147	\$196,686	\$6,908,997
BELIZE	1993	230	\$6,012,582	\$2,945,578	\$4,792,545	\$867,562	\$8,605,686
BENIN	2007	76	\$2,449,872	\$2,330,119	\$877,505	\$265,000	\$3,472,623
BHUTAN	1999	156	\$4,245,275	\$1,191,633	\$2,600,966	\$380,000	\$4,172,599
BOLIVIA (upgraded in 2011)	1997	386	\$10,819,290	\$3,368,430	\$8,867,084	\$213,387	\$12,448,901
BOTSWANA	1993	187	\$5,338,618	\$8,732,649	\$2,491,039	\$0	\$11,223,688
BRAZIL (upgraded in 2011)	1995	421	\$11,347,493	\$7,558,989	\$7,657,617	\$280,000	\$15,496,606
BULGARIA (until 2013)	2006	121	\$3,949,348	\$3,965,018	\$1,541,422	\$0	\$5,506,440
BURKINA FASO	1994	205	\$6,954,329	\$1,632,199	\$2,877,850	\$40,196	\$4,550,245
BURUNDI	2010	63	\$2,729,010	\$683,739	\$2,228,983	\$0	\$2,912,722
CAMBODIA	2005	99	\$3,759,888	\$2,076,651	\$4,768,273	\$4,521,630	\$11,366,554

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF	2007	108	\$3,262,807	\$1,244,760	\$2,434,119	\$450,000	\$4,128,879
CAPE VERDE	2010	103	\$2,589,075	\$2,177,600	\$1,639,338	\$165,000	\$3,981,938
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2010	51	\$1,589,244	\$208,380	\$976,277	\$0	\$1,184,657
CHAD	2007	50	\$1,245,251	\$973,437	\$251,540	\$150,000	\$1,374,978
CHILE (until 2012)	1994	257	\$7,024,145	\$472,138	\$5,312,939	\$52,904	\$5,837,981
Colombia	2015	95	\$2,288,726	\$64,819	\$1,529,431	\$399,300	\$1,993,550
COMOROS	2007	68	\$2,720,307	\$909,975	\$930,632	\$120,000	\$1,960,607
CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	2017	9	\$243,657	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
COSTA RICA (upgraded in 2011)	1993	653	\$13,252,938	\$10,743,016	\$20,193,739	\$300,649	\$31,237,405
COTE d'IVOIRE	1993	313	\$5,720,030	\$3,149,443	\$2,900,302	\$0	\$6,049,745
CUBA	2005	134	\$5,382,924	\$9,428,412	\$1,360,997	\$257,500	\$11,046,909
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2010	144	\$4,166,549	\$1,731,793	\$3,410,156	\$378,760	\$5,520,709
DJIBOUTI	2014	15	\$434,435	\$811,200	\$137,664	\$0	\$948,864
DOMINICA	1995	76	\$2,142,625	\$894,063	\$2,198,623	\$917,758	\$4,010,445
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1994	447	\$10,459,787	\$17,079,749	\$17,424,909	\$219,000	\$34,723,658
ECUADOR (upgraded in 2011)	1993	326	\$10,759,061	\$7,599,834	\$7,737,609	\$487,037	\$15,824,480
EGYPT ( (upgraded in 2016)	1994	318	\$7,080,346	\$4,442,243	\$2,140,080	\$200,000	\$6,782,323
EL SALVADOR	2003	190	\$4,671,361	\$4,786,293	\$2,536,186	\$280,000	\$7,602,478
ERITREA	2009	37	\$1,700,000	\$443,883	\$2,441,042	\$0	\$2,884,925
ETHIOPIA	2006	178	\$4,757,547	\$1,137,747	\$3,425,933	\$726,250	\$5,289,930
Federated States of MICRONESIA	2013	27	\$781,735	\$171,979	\$545,386	\$43,750	\$761,115

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
<i>Fiji sub-region (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu)</i>	2005	142	\$5,107,270	\$878,581	\$4,049,289	\$1,301,336	\$6,229,206
<b>GAMBIA</b>	2009	111	\$3,022,760	\$1,020,578	\$1,133,860	\$0	\$2,154,438
<b>GEORGIA, REPUBLIC OF</b>	2013	50	\$1,169,923	\$970,219	\$892,296	\$264,682	\$2,127,196
<b>GHANA</b>	1993	243	\$5,651,717	\$4,306,163	\$4,708,705	\$644,785	\$9,659,653
<b>GRENADA</b>	2013	28	\$1,162,014	\$375,985	\$396,795	\$171,667	\$944,447
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	1997	361	\$4,680,625	\$2,230,080	\$5,161,154	\$461,581	\$7,852,814
<b>GUINEA</b>	2010	122	\$3,430,750	\$747,615	\$1,279,248	\$0	\$2,026,863
<b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b>	2011	59	\$1,746,228	\$642,030	\$535,615	\$70,000	\$1,247,645
<b>GUYANA</b>	2013	12	\$452,470	\$49,240	\$443,663	\$115,982	\$608,884
<b>HAITI</b>	2008	59	\$2,173,518	\$232,922	\$740,510	\$163,012	\$1,136,445
<b>HONDURAS</b>	2002	197	\$5,991,379	\$921,968	\$12,574,523	\$877,989	\$14,374,480
<b>INDIA (upgraded in 2011)</b>	1996	382	\$10,502,204	\$25,083,726	\$12,005,369	\$1,477,398	\$38,566,492
<b>INDONESIA (upgraded in 2016)</b>	1993	475	\$9,365,518	\$2,345,791	\$8,903,100	\$1,156,000	\$12,404,891
<b>IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)</b>	2001	242	\$5,470,760	\$5,070,673	\$22,587,829	\$130,000	\$27,788,502
<b>JAMAICA</b>	2005	83	\$3,353,432	\$1,734,700	\$3,937,180	\$950,096	\$6,621,976
<b>JORDAN</b>	1993	207	\$6,640,000	\$4,597,766	\$8,195,107	\$249,950	\$13,042,824
<b>KAZAKHSTAN (upgraded in 2016)</b>	1997	305	\$6,167,475	\$5,073,131	\$4,632,300	\$522,890	\$10,228,321
<b>KENYA (upgraded in 2011)</b>	1993	312	\$10,485,472	\$4,564,591	\$3,705,836	\$955,333	\$9,225,761
<b>KYRGYZSTAN</b>	2002	280	\$4,286,042	\$2,119,791	\$2,724,669	\$530,001	\$5,374,461
<b>LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC</b>	2009	130	\$5,161,658	\$820,568	\$411,104	\$241,824	\$1,473,496
<b>LEBANON</b>	2006	85	\$3,127,288	\$2,013,590	\$905,438	\$200,000	\$3,119,028

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
LESOTHO	2008	78	\$2,259,805	\$690,144	\$9,012,705	\$0	\$9,702,849
LIBERIA	2009	97	\$3,015,000	\$159,000	\$902,160	\$15,000	\$1,076,160
LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF (until 2009)	2001	104	\$2,611,280	\$6,108,566	\$3,884,123	\$0	\$9,992,689
MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF	2006	134	\$2,483,891	\$1,866,673	\$987,907	\$0	\$2,854,579
MADAGASCAR	2008	240	\$5,432,448	\$2,479,441	\$1,667,798	\$244,670	\$4,391,909
MALAWI	2009	79	\$2,300,000	\$1,319,824	\$1,104,095	\$280,000	\$2,703,919
MALAYSIA	2001	176	\$6,534,973	\$11,656,154	\$5,035,861	\$65,000	\$16,757,015
MALDIVES	2010	67	\$1,709,112	\$299,189	\$468,608	\$169,875	\$937,672
MALI	1994	370	\$10,240,800	\$8,972,999	\$6,491,044	\$468,111	\$15,932,154
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2014	32	\$1,373,178	\$212,720	\$380,000	\$45,000	\$637,720
MAURITANIA	2002	180	\$4,826,661	\$1,309,653	\$2,781,270	\$2,094,030	\$6,184,953
MAURITIUS	1996	159	\$5,376,273	\$8,213,585	\$4,829,170	\$170,000	\$13,212,755
MEXICO (upgraded in 2011)	1994	559	\$13,720,423	\$8,185,260	\$10,752,299	\$458,470	\$19,396,029
MICRONESIA Sub-region (until 2011)	2005	47	\$1,164,675	\$125,394	\$1,594,882	\$550,208	\$2,270,484
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	2013	32	\$1,103,988	\$988,404	\$509,761	\$195,417	\$1,693,581
MONGOLIA	2003	430	\$3,610,756	\$1,352,267	\$2,881,915	\$479,992	\$4,714,175
MOROCCO	2000	165	\$4,814,223	\$6,968,798	\$5,633,975	\$760,953	\$13,363,726
MOZAMBIQUE	2005	273	\$5,426,872	\$1,928,570	\$1,902,712	\$0	\$3,831,282
NAMIBIA	2003	118	\$2,787,882	\$4,377,437	\$2,207,677	\$1,982,254	\$8,567,368
NEPAL	1998	219	\$7,374,620	\$5,998,868	\$2,923,365	\$254,482	\$9,176,714
NICARAGUA (until 2016)	2004	196	\$4,039,495	\$1,271,873	\$2,328,024	\$0	\$3,599,896

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
<b>NIGER</b>	2004	142	\$4,386,622	\$2,404,813	\$2,548,616	\$1,178,387	\$6,131,816
<b>NIGERIA</b>	2009	130	\$4,555,182	\$69,500	\$3,829,200	\$502,249	\$4,400,949
<b>PALAU</b>	2014	37	\$1,639,988	\$300,407	\$1,255,303	\$100,000	\$1,655,710
<b>PAKISTAN (upgraded in 2011)</b>	1994	302	\$9,373,503	\$9,194,163	\$4,790,708	\$2,052,547	\$16,037,418
<b>PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY</b>	1999	134	\$4,447,125	\$1,127,502	\$1,330,128	\$288,016	\$2,745,646
<b>PANAMA</b>	2007	161	\$3,493,204	\$741,235	\$3,842,589	\$440,000	\$5,023,824
<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	1994	218	\$4,317,737	\$1,122,338	\$115,164	\$228,405	\$1,465,907
<b>PARAGUAY</b>	2011	58	\$1,604,016	\$384,765	\$2,351,213	\$412,990	\$3,148,968
<b>PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</b>	2010	89	\$4,092,712	\$2,155,503	\$2,051,307	\$0	\$4,206,809
<b>PERU (upgraded in 2016)</b>	1999	304	\$10,481,321	\$1,754,025	\$6,072,275	\$0	\$7,826,301
<b>PHILIPPINES (upgraded in 2011)</b>	1992	316	\$11,265,116	\$4,240,726	\$2,436,046	\$193,752	\$6,870,524
<b>POLAND (until 2009)</b>	1994	383	\$6,753,858	\$19,931,470	\$4,518,701	\$13,423	\$24,463,593
<b>ROMANIA (until 2013)</b>	2005	95	\$3,145,566	\$1,963,567	\$1,335,397	\$0	\$3,298,963
<b>RWANDA</b>	2006	74	\$3,038,751	\$581,799	\$2,251,655	\$49,876	\$2,883,330
<b>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	2014	37	\$1,355,031	\$463,998	\$2,326,351	\$130,000	\$2,920,349
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	2012	69	\$1,920,169	\$1,524,760	\$1,649,752	\$258,869	\$3,433,381
<b>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	2014	17	\$944,551	\$391,252	\$1,102,662	\$50,000	\$1,543,915
<b>SAMOA sub-region (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau)</b>	2005	198	\$3,694,211	\$947,555	\$2,105,456	\$1,124,562	\$4,177,573



Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
SENEGAL	1994	257	\$8,962,579	\$2,785,621	\$4,110,699	\$699,855	\$7,596,175
SEYCHELLES	2010	48	\$2,057,462	\$673,927	\$1,002,088	\$120,000	\$1,796,015
SIERRA LEONE	2013	85	\$2,118,823	\$209,534	\$1,236,286	\$0	\$1,445,820
SLOVAK REPUBLIC (until 2014)	2010	67	\$1,693,002	\$2,113,123	\$552,783	\$279,998	\$2,945,905
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2009	56	\$1,648,567	\$133,320	\$497,503	\$10,000	\$640,823
SOUTH AFRICA	2003	113	\$4,867,662	\$6,885,445	\$1,966,123	\$0	\$8,851,568
SRI LANKA (upgraded in 2016)	1994	402	\$9,103,674	\$2,229,409	\$2,740,419	\$1,095,932	\$6,065,760
SURINAME	1997	136	\$3,812,395	\$2,550,550	\$1,983,052	\$270,950	\$4,804,551
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (until 2014)	2005	45	\$1,712,288	\$578,916	\$982,536	\$0	\$1,561,452
TAJIKISTAN	2010	64	\$1,516,030	\$975,929	\$993,043	\$134,231	\$2,103,203
THAILAND (upgraded in 2016)	1994	416	\$6,904,559	\$2,243,385	\$7,896,553	\$107,615	\$10,247,553
TIMOR-LESTE	2013	71	\$1,496,030	\$82,151	\$1,001,062	\$120,000	\$1,203,213
TOGO	2010	87	\$2,410,006	\$368,383	\$1,015,002	\$0	\$1,383,385
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1995	118	\$3,444,448	\$1,010,248	\$3,423,600	\$189,990	\$4,623,839
TUNISIA	1993	157	\$4,930,750	\$7,644,695	\$2,921,022	\$616,250	\$11,181,967
TURKEY	1993	248	\$5,387,601	\$5,335,853	\$3,960,777	\$480,000	\$9,776,630
UGANDA	1998	209	\$6,795,367	\$2,506,622	\$3,733,037	\$459,444	\$6,699,103
UKRAINE	2010	123	\$5,727,063	\$3,557,964	\$2,953,353	\$1,286,383	\$7,797,699
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1997	310	\$9,496,914	\$3,344,793	\$2,331,012	\$1,355,121	\$7,030,926
URUGUAY	2006	125	\$2,815,515	\$145,288	\$3,660,507	\$0	\$3,805,795
UZBEKISTAN	2008	87	\$2,290,560	\$3,371,528	\$1,209,483	\$0	\$4,581,011

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
<b>VANUATU</b>	2008	70	\$2,897,935	\$1,069,404	\$1,474,823	\$304,799	\$2,849,026
<b>VENEZUELA</b>	2010	177	\$5,167,563	\$1,335,279	\$5,573,020	\$0	\$6,908,299
<b>VIET NAM</b>	1999	204	\$5,760,564	\$1,920,879	\$4,255,778	\$967,932	\$7,144,589
<b>YEMEN</b>	2006	88	\$2,686,793	\$1,847,147	\$2,529,765	\$0	\$4,376,912
<b>ZAMBIA</b>	2008	67	\$2,312,750	\$779,532	\$406,192	\$50,000	\$1,235,723
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	1994	182	\$6,597,796	\$2,823,502	\$13,918,192	\$0	\$16,741,694
		<b>20,956</b>	<b>\$564,408,588</b>	<b>368,568,088</b>	<b>\$429,113,878</b>	<b>\$47,175,871</b>	<b>\$844,857,837</b>

Data drawn from the database on August 14, 2018. Co- financing includes programme co-financing from non- GEF funds, and project co-financing from GEF and non GEF funds.

(\*) The criteria for the start year of the country has been changed in order to use the same criteria (grant making started) that is applied by the GEF Evaluation Team

(\*\*) A GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation - CBA project which was implemented in 10 countries through SGP as delivery mechanism is not included in the GEF grant funds (as this was a separate FSP), the grants funded under this project are however captured in non-GEF grant amount column and the total amount is \$2,884,660

8.2. **Annex 2: SGP Global Programme level Co-financing in OP5 and OP6****SGP OP5 and OP6: Co-Financing at Global level**

<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b>GLOBAL</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount Agreement/ component (**)</b>	<b>Expected Project duration (***)</b>
1.	Small Island Developing States - Community Based Adaptation (SIDS CBA)	AusAid	\$6,286,794	2011-2016
2.	Strengthening Environmental Governance by Building Capacity of NGOs (EU-NGOs) (*)	EU	\$3,300,000	2012-2017
3.	Community Development and Knowledge Management in the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS Phase 1)	Japan BD Fund/UNEP	\$2,000,000	2011-2015
4.	Community Development and Knowledge Management in the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS Phase 2)	Japan BD Fund/UNEP	\$8,000,000	2013-2016
5.	Community Based REDD+	UNREDD/UNEP	\$4,000,000	2014-2017
6.	Global ICCA Support Initiative	BMUB	\$16,300,000	2014-2019
	<b>Sub-Total Global (Programme Level) Co-Financing</b>		<b>\$39,886,794</b>	

**SGP OP5: Cofinancing at Country Programme and Project levels**

<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b>COUNTRY (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount Agreement/ component (**)</b>	<b>Expected Project duration (***)</b>
<b>Albania</b>	Climate Change	UNDP TRAC	\$150,000	2011-2012
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Projet COGEL	Burkina Faso's Government	\$150,000	TBD
<b>Cambodia</b>	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme	Sweden Government	\$4,205,928	2010-2015
<b>Cameroon</b>	Community Based Adaptation	UNDP/AAP	\$234,600	2012-2015

<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b>COUNTRY (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount Agreement/ component (**) of SGP</b>	<b>Expected Project duration (***)</b>
<b>Honduras</b>	Grant activities support	Congreso Nacional y Ministerio de Ambiente	\$30,780	2016-2017
<b>Mauritania</b>	Alliance Mondiale contre le Changement Climatique Mauritanie	EU	\$2,192,000	2014-2017
<b>Palestine</b>	Enhancing Capacities of the PA in Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change	Belgium	\$300,000	2013-2015
<b>Tajikistan</b>	UNDP /TAPRI	Japon Embassy	\$150,230	2011-2012
<b>Tanzania</b>	Climate Change Adaptation Support through Small Grants Programme	UNDP	\$2,500,000	2013-2014
<b>Thailand</b>	Water for People Partnership	Water for People Partnership	\$147,886	2015-2016
<b>Tunisia</b>	Cost-sharing to the GEF SGP for up-scaling of projects	Swiss Government	\$1,344,000	2011-2014
<b>Uganda</b>	Promoting chemical safety for children at work in rural agricultural communities	SAICM/UNEP	\$250,000	2012-2014
<b>Uruguay</b>	Educacion Ambiental para el desarrollo local sustentable	Ministry of Housing Spatial Planning and Environment	\$73,500	2013-2015
<b>Uruguay</b>	Desarrollo del Turismo y del Ecoturismo responsable mediante el involucramiento de la sociedad civil	Ministry of Tourism	\$100,000	2013-2015
<b>Uruguay</b>	Intercambio de experiencias participativas para el desarrollo de un habitat sostenible	Fondo Conjunto de Cooperación México - Uruguay	\$77,000	2013-2015
<b>Uruguay</b>	Ahorro familiar y mejoramiento de dieta de mujeres y hombres de familias pobres	Fondo Chile contra el Hambre y la Pobreza/PNUD Chile y ONG Canelo	\$163,000	2013-2015
<b>Zambia</b>	Small grants to NGOs/CBOs	Danish Embassy	\$900,000	2012-2013
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	UNDP Coca Cola Initiative	Coca Cola	\$75,000	TBD
	<b>Sub-Total Country (Programme Level) Co-Financing</b>		<b>\$13,043,924</b>	

<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b>COUNTRY (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount Agreement/ component (**) of SGP</b>	<b>Expected Project duration (***)</b>
	<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>		<b>\$52,930,718</b>	

<b>PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING (from Database)</b>	
<b>Project level Co-Financing for GEF funded grants</b>	<b>\$200,800,133</b>
<b>Project level Co-Financing for non-GEF funded grants</b>	<b>\$17,553,315</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>	<b>\$218,353,447</b>
<b>TOTAL OP5 CO-FINANCING (PROGRAMME &amp; PROJECT LEVEL) (****)</b>	<b>\$271,284,165</b>

<b>SGP Delivery of GEF Full size Projects (***)</b>			
<b>Country (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Global</b>	<b>Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWECO)</b>	GEF	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>MENARID GEF Project</b>	GEF	<b>\$130,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL PROJECT SGP Delivery of GEF Full Size Projects</b>		<b>\$1,130,000</b>

(\*) Not including upgraded countries, (\*\*) Includes both grants and non-grant funding

(\*\*\*) Some project durations will continue in OP6, (\*\*\*\*) Not counting as co-financing as funding source is GEF

**SGP OP6: Co-Financing at Country Programme and Project levels**

<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b><i>COUNTRY</i></b> <b><i>(*)</i></b>	<b><i>Name of</i></b> <b><i>project/component</i></b>	<b><i>Donor</i></b>	<b><i>Amount of</i></b> <b><i>Agreement/</i></b> <b><i>SGP</i></b> <b><i>component</i></b> <b><i>(**)</i></b>	<b><i>Expected Project</i></b> <b><i>duration</i></b>
<b><i>Armenia</i></b>	Increase the capacity of NGO/Bos through SGP	UNDP TRAC	\$55,000	2015-2016
<b><i>Armenia</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP TRAC	\$8,000	2016-2017
<b><i>Armenia</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP TRAC	\$8,000	2017-2018
<b><i>Belize</i></b>	UNDP Re-granting Partnership Phase II: Towards Sustainable Management of Belize's Seascape	Oak Foundation	\$500,000	2016-2018
<b><i>Benin</i></b>	PANA Energie » et « Biomasse Electricité	Direction Nationale de l'Energie	\$85,000	TBD
<b><i>Benin</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	PROENVIRONNEMENT and Arts MAHUGBE	\$60,000	2017-2018
<b><i>Cambodia</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$12,402	2015-2016
<b><i>Colombia</i></b>	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje SENA	Government of Colombia	\$58,224	2015-2017
<b><i>Colombia</i></b>	Convocatoria Sur Sostenible	Gobernación Narino	\$165,165	2017-2019
<b><i>Colombia</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	SENA	\$29,200	2016-2017
<b><i>Colombia</i></b>	Convocatoria Sur Sostenible	Gobernación Narino	\$338,500	2017-2019
<b><i>Comoros</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$60,000	2015-2016
<b><i>Comoros</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$200,000	2016-2017
<b><i>Comoros</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP TRAC	\$100,000	2017-2018
<b><i>Dominica</i></b>	Grantees Workshop support	AID Bank and University Maryland	\$7,800	2015-2016
<b><i>Dominica</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	Multiple donors	\$33,483	2016-2017
<b><i>Dominica</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	Multiple donors	\$4,000	2017-2018
<b><i>Ethiopia</i></b>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$19,555	2015-2016

<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b>COUNTRY (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount of Agreement/SGP component (**)</b>	<b>Expected Project duration</b>
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$12,000	2016-2017
<i>Fiji</i>	Empowering Rural Women in Fiji – Upscaling the Rocket Stove Project	India Brazil South Africa Fund	\$224,213	2017-2020
<i>Guatemala</i>	Non-grant activities support	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia and Universidad de Valencia	\$18,000	2015-2016
<i>Guinea</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$40,000	2015-2016
<i>Guinea</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$36,000	2016-2017
<i>Guinea</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$36,000	2017-2018
<i>Guinea Bissau</i>	Non-grant activities support	Multiple donors	\$35,548	2016-2017
<i>Guinea Bissau</i>	Non-grant activities support	Multiple donors	\$45,000	2017-2018
<i>Iran</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$3,342	2016-2017
<i>Iran</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$2,400	2017-2018
<i>Jamaica</i>	Support participation CoP 21 in Paris	European Union and Government of Jamaica	\$16,875	2015-2016
<i>Jamaica</i>	Non-grant activities support	European Union	\$9,770	2016-2017
<i>Lesotho</i>	Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation Programme (COMPACT)	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	\$35,000	2016-2017
<i>Lesotho</i>	COMPACT site strategy	UNDP Country Office	\$16,294	2016-2017
<i>Mali</i>	Appui à l'amélioration de l'environnement à travers les actions Communautaires	UNDP TRAC	\$140,000	2016-2017
<i>Marshall Islands (Republic Of The)</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNFPA and National Government	\$18,000	2015-2016



<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b>COUNTRY (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount of Agreement/SGP component (**)</b>	<b>Expected Project duration</b>
<i>Mauritius</i>	Promoting chemical safety for children at work in rural agricultural communities	Multiple donors	\$113,957	2015-2016
<i>Mauritius</i>	Non-grant activities support	Multiple donors	\$134,858	2016-2017
<i>Mauritius</i>	Non-grant activities support	Multiple donors	\$46,411	2017-2018
<i>Mongolia</i>	Non-grant activities support	WWF	\$20,000	2016-2017
<i>Morocco</i>	Support to Civil Society Initiatives for COP 22	Ministry of the Environment Government	\$500,000	2015-2017
<i>Mozambique</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNIDO Mozambique Office	\$22,122	2017-2018
<i>Nepal</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$6,000	2015-2016
<i>Niger</i>	PTA 2016 Proet Niger Fauna Corridors	UNDP Country Office	\$20,000	2015-2016
<i>Niger</i>	Afrique Nature Phase II	UNESCO	\$120,000	2015-2016
<i>Niger</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$20,000	2016-2017
<i>Niger</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$30,000	2017-2018
<i>Nigeria</i>	Knowledge Fair support	UNDP Country Office	\$50,000	2015-2016
<i>Nigeria</i>	Non-grant activities support	Multiple donors	\$100,000	2015-2016
<i>Panama</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$1,200	2015-2016
<i>Panama</i>	UNDP/REDD+	UNDP/REDD+	\$24,975	2017-2018
<i>Panama</i>	CBA activities and Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development	UNDP Country Office	\$240,000	2017-2018
<i>Uruguay</i>	Desarrollo del Turismo y del Ecoturismo responsable mediante el involucramiento de la sociedad civil. Fase II	Ministry of Tourism	\$50,000	2016-2017

<b>PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>				
<b>COUNTRY (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount of Agreement/SGP component (**)</b>	<b>Expected Project duration</b>
<i>Venezuela</i>	Non-grant activities support	UNDP Country Office	\$50,000	2015-2016
	<b>TOTAL COUNTRY PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>		<b>\$4,339,294</b>	

<b>PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING (from Database)</b>	
<i>Project level Co-Financing for GEF funded grants</i>	<b>\$50,136,938</b>
<i>Project level Co-Financing for non-GEF funded grants</i>	<b>\$4,323,068</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING</b>	<b>\$54,460,006</b>
<b>TOTAL OP6 CO-FINANCING (PROGRAMME &amp; PROJECT LEVEL) (****)</b>	<b>\$58,799,300</b>

<b>SGP Delivery of GEF Full size Projects (***)</b>			
<b>Country (*)</b>	<b>Name of project/component</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Uso Sostenible y Conservación de la Biodiversidad en Ecosistemas Secos</i>	GEF	<b>\$55,929</b>
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Support of biodiversity entrepreneurship projects in Chocó</i>	WWF/GEF	<b>\$345,114</b>
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>Multiple full-size projects</i>	UNDP/GEF	<b>\$573,205</b>
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>UNDP –GEF FSP</i>	UNDP/GEF	<b>\$500,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL PROJECT SGP Delivery of GEF Full Size Projects</b>		<b>\$1,474,248</b>

(\*) Not including upgraded countries which report on co-financing through their PIRs

(\*\*) Includes both grants and non-grant funding

(\*\*\*) Not counting as co-financing as funding source is GEF

### 8.3. Annex: Key Partnership Programmes of the Small Grants Programme

#### ICCA GSI partnership

Global Support Initiative to Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) Goal and Objective is to improve the recognition and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change effects of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities. Funding of \$16.4m budget; \$3.6m committed; \$3.5m disbursed during 2014-2019. Countries covered: Argentina, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. Partners/Donor involved include: Government of Germany through its Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety ([BMUB](#)). Key partners include the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre ([UNEP WCMC](#)), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Global Programme on Protected Areas ([IUCN GPAP](#)), the [ICCA Consortium](#) and the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity ([CBD](#)).

Since 2014, ICCA-GSI has been working in 26 countries to improve the support and the national recognition of ICCAs in order to generate sustained investment to reach the scale of impact by 2020, as well as achieve CBD Aichi 2020 Targets specifically relating to protected areas (Target 11), ecosystem services (Target 14), and the protection of traditional knowledge (Target 18). Through the enhanced capacities of all partners, the activities and outcomes in this reporting period can be seen below.

Direct support to community-based action and demonstration on sound ICCA stewardship for the purposes of ecosystem protection, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction is provided through two forms of grants: catalytic and emblematic grants. Catalytic grants are provided to 24 countries to spearhead and/or accompany strategic work in their respective countries. In this reporting period, a total of \$200k has been committed by 4 countries. Cumulatively, a total of \$930k has been committed in 19 countries towards the budget of \$1.2m. Emblematic grants have been allocated to 22 countries for a cumulative total of \$4.8m, with \$1.7m allocated this reporting period. Of these allocations, a cumulative total of \$1.6m has been committed to fund 45 projects in 8 countries, with 1.3m committed in this reporting period to fund 37 projects in 7 countries.

Legal, Policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and landscapes) is carried out in partnership with UNEP-WCMC, IUCN-GPAP, ICCA Consortium and CBD Secretariat. In this reporting period, ICCA-GSI also engaged Natural Justice as the global technical partner to provide legal, policy and other technical support for the recognition and conservation of protected and conserved areas. Natural Justice is currently working with 20 of the ICCA-GSI participating countries on four core areas: (i) National legal analysis, (ii) International review; (iii) Policy briefs, and (iv) Capacity building and legal reform. To support this work, legal grants of \$15k each was allocated in this reporting period to 20 countries for a total of \$300k. A first draft of Georgia's legal analysis report has been submitted in this reporting period, while majority of the countries remain in the initial stages.

UNEP WCMC and IUCN-GPAP provided continued support to ICCA-GSI countries in governance assessments, spatial mapping and world database data entries. UNEP-WCMC launched an online

information platform for ICCAs (July 2017) to compliment the [UNEP WCMC data manual](#)<sup>2</sup>. The first webinar focuses on "why participate" while the second webinar focuses on "how to participate". It is available in English, French and Spanish on the [UNEP WCMC You Tube channel](#). IUCN-GPAP continued to lead the national level governance assessments in six countries (Ecuador, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran, Peru and Tanzania), which are carried out in conjunction with a broad spectrum of national stakeholders and the other GSI global partners. The assessments have (i) kicked off a series of national workshops, with dialogue and exchange on ICCA issues in the national context, (ii) an assessment of the legal and policy framework and how it supports or hinders ICCAs and (iii) connecting to self-identifying ICCAs through the national catalytic organisations, to build up a picture of their presence in the country. Additionally, the current work also involves the roll out of the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas, which encourages countries to (a) enhance equitable governance and effective management in their conservation system, and (b) strengthen the governance capacities and role of a variety of actors in society. A national report on governance diversity and quality in the national context, which will accompany reporting to CBD on the Aichi 11 target, will be submitted in 2019.

At the global level, SGP and the ICCA Consortium attended two CBD intersessional meetings in Montreal, Canada (December 2017), namely the 21st meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-21) and the 10th meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j). SGP organized a side event titled *Contributions of Indigenous Peoples and the UNDP GEF-Small Grants Programme to CBD Article 8(j) and Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on Traditional Knowledge* to (i.) share contributions of Indigenous Peoples, and ICCAs in preserving and maintaining knowledge, practices and innovations relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (ii.) highlight the significance of meaningful engagement of IPs to achieve Article 8(j) and related CBD provisions, and 2020 Aichi Target 18; (iii.) and brainstorm on partnerships, indicators and tracking tools to measure contribution of ICCA-GSI to article 8 (j) and 2020 Aichi Target 18. A [video](#) showcasing TK promotion and protection initiatives in an ICCA-GSI project in Morocco was also presented.

At the 17th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNFP II) in New York, USA (April 2018), SGP, the ICCA Consortium and [World Wildlife Fund](#) (WWF) jointly organized a side event titled *Land and Resource Rights: ICCA Recognition and Scaling Up* to share their mission, current work, examples (Myanmar) of how ICCAs are managed on the ground and the types of efforts needed globally to support ICCAs. Prior to the Forum, SGP and ICCA Consortium also held meetings with WWF, [World Resources Institute](#) (WRI) and the [Resources and Rights Initiative](#) (RRI) in Washington DC to share their experiences and explore potential areas of collaboration.

Networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives at regional and global levels remains to be a priority of the project. For the past 3 years, the ICCA-GSI regional and national workshops focused on knowledge exchange on challenges and opportunities, as well as networking. In this reporting period, ICCA-GSI countries organized national workshops to address specific national priorities. For example, a workshop in Benin focused on revitalizing and strengthening the capacities of the Belize National Indigenous Council (BENIC) so that it could efficiently address the issues that IPs face today.

Other knowledge production and dissemination at global, regional and national level to reach a multi-level audience include the ICCA-GSI brochure, Newsletter [Issue #2](#) and [Issue #3](#) (by SGP); a [series of webinars by ICCA Consortium](#); and monthly publications of [IUCN's Protecting the Planet newsletter](#).

To support effective self-strengthening processes of ICCAs, an ICCA Self-strengthening process (SSPs) guidance prepared by the ICCA Consortium was made available to all GSI participating countries in English, French and Spanish. Through the recommended SSP process, it is hoped that the IPLC custodians of ICCAs will be able to better define and control a course of action to become: (i) more self-aware and knowledgeable about the ICCA, including its significance for conservation at the global level; (ii) more appreciative of its history, culture, and governance institutions; (iii) better able to govern and manage its ICCA with integrity and vision; (iv) better connected with other communities, and dependable allies in civil society and government; (v) better recognized, respected and appropriately supported locally, nationally and beyond; and (vi) wiser, more responsible and more capable of providing positive responses to ICCA opportunities and threats, learning from experience, innovating and preventing and solving problems.

### **Community-Based Adaptation Programme**

Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation Programme (SIDS CBA)/ Mekong Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation Programme (MAP CBA). Goal and Objective is to improve the adaptive capacity of communities and reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and its variability. The goals of the CBA programme are three-fold:

- To reduce the vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of local communities to the adverse effects of climate change and its variability;
- Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience with local climate change adaptation;
- Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes and upscale practices across scales.

Funding Amount: \$10.4m budget; \$9m committed (87% committed); \$7.1m disbursed. Duration: 2009 – 2016; originally extended to June 2018, and another extension granted until June 2019 to address issues in the Pacific region. Countries covered (Caribbean) Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, St. Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago; (Pacific) Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; (Atlantic and Indian Oceans) Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles; (Mekong Asia Pacific) Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. Partners/Donor involved Government of Australia.

In Small Island developing states (SIDS), local communities that are already subjected to climate change impacts often experience acceleration and/or intensification of its impacts due to their small land area, susceptibility to natural disasters, geographical isolation, limited natural resources and sensitive ecosystems. As such, the SIDS CBA programme provides direct grants, capacity-building and awareness-raising activities to strengthen local community resilience and increase the effectiveness of ecosystem services to existential threats posed by climate change. In this reporting period, a total of \$.362m was committed to fund eleven (11) full-size projects. Cumulatively, a total of \$6.0m in grants has been committed from 2009-2017 to fund a total of 49 planning grants and 152<sup>3</sup> projects. An additional \$300k, in the form of global grants, was given to the Pacific in 2017 where international/regional NGOs were recruited to handle the programming of projects in 6 islands (Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau Tonga and Tuvalu). This approach was put in place as a response to the lack of capacities of national NGOs, which has severely stalled progress in the last 4 years. In this reporting period, the sectors addressed by the active projects are as follows: Water Resource Management (36%), Agriculture and Food Security (24.1%), Integrated Coastal Zone Management (23.5%) and Land Degradation (16.5%).

To date, the CBA projects have strengthened the capacities of more than 159 NGOs and CBOs. Additionally, linkages to necessary partnerships for technical, advisory and/or financial support are provided. In this reporting period, the participating countries have reported that the capacity strengthening was targeted on: (i.) ecosystem restoration (land, reef, fisheries) to increase its effectiveness and productive services which in turn, increase ability of natural-resource dependent communities to cope with emergent climate change impacts; (ii.) follow-up training sessions on increasing awareness on how climate change and anthropogenic activities degrade the environment and review any maladaptive practices lingering and address accordingly; and (iii.) in project formulation through planning grants.

As a response to the site-specific climate change-induced threats, the core activities of the completed projects in 2017 promoted sustainable land restoration and agricultural measures as well as water resource management. As a result, the ecosystems' productive services have increased, and thus, achieving food security, improved nutrition and well-being and income-generation. For example, in **Belize**, the "Promoting Climate Change Adaptation through Resilient and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in the Medina Bank Community" project strengthened the resilience of approximately 85 community members of the Medina Bank Village to irregular rainfall through agro-forestry of cacao, corn, coffee and vegetables in a newly plotted 17-acre area. Such interventions increased the community income from 1000 USD to 40,000 USD. The climate smart agroforestry techniques are also being replicated in the newly programmed CBA project in the Vaca Forest Reserve and efforts in mainstreaming into a national agro-forestry strategy are in process. In **Palau**, the two projects completed in this reporting period supported a total of 45 people in 2 communities. The land restoration with various taro species and other vegetables improved the state of .35 hectares and doubled the incomes of 84% of the targeted population from \$560 USD/month to \$1,120 USD/month.

With regard to social inclusion of marginal groups, 100% of the projects were gender-mainstreamed, while 42.5% were led by women. Indigenous populations exist in eight SIDS CBA participating countries (Belize,

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<sup>3</sup>Whilst a total of 155 project were approved, 3 projects were terminated in 2015/2016. Detailed information was provided in the 2015 and 2016 donor reports. To avoid double-counting, this report only counts number of projects implemented because the unused funds from terminated projects were used to fund new projects.

Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor Leste, Tokelau and Vanuatu). Additionally, the one project in Barbuda includes ethnic minorities or local native communities who have communal land rights and communal practices and customs. Due to the predominant indigenous population in these countries, all projects engage indigenous peoples (IPs), but 83% of the projects were specifically targeted to their indigenous communities. Only 5% of the active and/or completed projects in this reporting period directly targeted persons with disabilities (PWDs), while 11.3% reported PWD inclusion and involvement.

49% of CBA projects are still on-going, with many delays stemming from the Pacific and Caribbean regions. Staff turnover in SGP at the country level as well as in the NGOs and NSC have caused delays. In this view, institutional capacity building that was started in 2017 need to be continued and strengthened, specifically in the Pacific region. This applies to the new international/regional NGOs hired in 2017 as well as 2 countries in the Caribbean region. Moreover, Dominica and Barbuda will continue to be supported towards their recovery from the hurricanes.



#### 8.4. Annex: Award Winning GEF SGP projects

Award Winning GEF SGP Projects (1 JULY 2017 – 30 JUNE 2018)

*The table below includes SGP projects and grantees that received national, regional, and international awards during the period July 1 2017 to June 30 2018.*

Country	Name of Award	Grantee
<b>2018</b>		
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	ATABEY Renewable Enegy Award	Asociación Innovadores Vuelta Larga
<b>Jamaica</b>	Forest Hero Award	Sawyers Local Forest Management Committee
<b>Nepal</b>	Environment Conservation Award	Environment Sustainable Development Resource Centre (ESDRC)
<b>Tajikistan</b>	Level Up Prize Winner	NGO Sadoi Kuhsor

<b>Togo</b>	<b>National Energy Globe Award</b>	<b>Sciences et technologies africaines pour un développement durable (STADD)</b>
<b>India</b>	Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Award	Sujagriti Samaj Sevi Sanstha
<b>India</b>	Maharashtra State Biodiversity Award 2018	DREAM Bahudesshiya Sanstha
<b>Palau</b>	Palau National Earth Day Award	Ngara Ekil Traditional Women's Group
<b>Samoa</b>	Ramsar Wetlands Conservation Awards	Youth Climate Action Network of Samoa
<b>India</b>	Earth Care Award	Sarthak Samudayik Vikas Evam Jan Kalyan Sanstha
<b>Indonesia</b>	3rd Winner of Inacraft 20th 2018	Tanam Untuk Kehidupan
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	Commonwealth Youth Awards in Climate Change	Mr. Jonathan Barcant
<b>Fiji Sub-Region</b>	Forbes 30 Under 30 Social Entrepreneurs Listing	Ms. Litia Kirwin, Loving Islands
<b>Seychelles</b>	Common Wealth Award	Mr. Terence Vel, Environment Education Association & Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	Commonwealth Points of Light Award	Mr. Len Peters, Grande Riviere Nature Tour Guide Association
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	MIT Climate CoLab	Guakía Ambiente/REDSER
<b>2017</b>		
<b>Nepal</b>	Birdlife Nature's Hero Award	Mr. DB Chaudhary
<b>Belize</b>	Caribbean Regional Tourism Award	Toledo Institute for Development and Environment
<b>China</b>	Ford Conservation Award	Shanghai Rendu Ocean NPO Development Center
<b>China</b>	Ford Conservation Award	Shanshui Conservation Center

<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Palme de Bronze pour le film documentaire Algérien "Les Maisons de la mer" au Festival Aquatic</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION HIPHONE SUB ANNABA</b>
<b>Barbados</b>	PINEHILL's Best Quarterly Milk Quality Awards	Ms. Annette Beckett
<b>Nepal</b>	Judges' Choice Award for Solution Search: Farming for Biodiversity	National Disaster Risk Reduction Centre Nepal
<b>Panama</b>	Héroes por Panamá	Mr. Ricardo Moreno
<b>Belize</b>	UNFCCC Momentum for Change Award 2017	Fragments of Hope
<b>Panama</b>	Premio a la excelencia ambiental	Ms. Karla Aparicio
<b>Panama</b>	Premio a la excelencia ambiental	Mr. Ricardo Moreno
<b>Belize</b>	Equator Prize Winner	Community Baboon Sanctuary Women's Conservation Group
<b>Ecuador</b>	Equator Prize Winner	Organización para la Defensa y Conservación Ecológica de Intag
<b>Brazil</b>	Sustainable Rural Initiatives - Jorg Zimmermann Award - from the Environment Department of the Federal District, Brazil (SEMA / GDF)	Aprospera
<b>El Salvador</b>	Premio Nacional del Medio Ambiente	ADESCOCASAL
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	Certificate of merit of International Day of Trees	NGO ADCTAL
<b>India</b>	Earthday Network STAR Award	Muskan Jyoti
<b>Indonesia</b>	Ramon Magsaysay Award	Mr. Abdon Nababan
<b>Maldives</b>	National Award for Social Service	Naifaru
<b>Benin</b>	Energy Global National Award	NGO Autre Vie
<b>Brazil</b>	Celso Furtado Award, from the Brazilian Ministry of National Integration, Federal Government.	Aprospera
<b>Samoa</b>	Community Conservation Leadership Award	Satuiatua Komiti o Atinae
<b>Samoa</b>	Community Conservation Leadership Award	Komiti Siosiomaga Lefagaoalii
<b>Samoa</b>	Community Conservation Leadership Award	Alii ma Faipule Sapapalii

<b>Cambodia</b>	National Best Eco-tourism Service	Kampong Phluk Community Based Eco-tourism
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Equator Prize Winner	Zhassyl Azyk NGO
<b>South Africa</b>	Youth in Agriculture	Maleroba Farmers' Cooperative / Thusanang Cooperative
<b>Cambodia</b>	The National Geographic, World Legacy Award-WLA 2017	The Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism
<b>Thailand</b>	Winner of Provincial Community Enterprise	Hug Nam Jang Conservation Group
<b>Thailand</b>	National Innovation Award Runner-up	Koh Mak Tourism Club
<b>Iran</b>	Best Home Museum	Iranian Culture Museum


## 8.5. Annex: Selected Knowledge and Communication Products

### GLOBAL PUBLICATIONS

- [Making Waves: Community Solutions, Sustainable Oceans](#)
- [Sea, My Life: Protecting Oceans, Sustaining our Future](#)
- [Community Based REDD+: Supporting Grassroots Engagement for REDD+ Action](#)
- [Community Approaches to Sustainable Land Management and Agroecology Practices](#)
- [Herramientas de apoyo para la conservación por pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales: Construyendo capacidades y compartiendo conocimientos para los Territorios y Áreas Conservadas por Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Locales \(TICCA\)](#)
- [Une trousse à outils d'appui à la conservation par les populations autochtones et les communautés locales: Construire des capacités et partager la connaissance pour les Aires et territoires du Patrimoine Autochtone et Communautaire \(APAC\)](#)
- [The GEF Small Grants Programme: Community Action Global Impact](#)
- [South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform: The Experience of the GEF Small Grants Programme](#)
- [Community-Based Adaptation in Small Island Developing States, and Mekong-Asia-Pacific Regions](#)
- [Community-Based Mercury Management](#)
- [Landscape Governance in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Experiences from the COMDEKS Programme in Ecuador, Ghana, and Indonesia](#)
- [Community Action to Achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: The COMDEKS Programme](#)
- [Governance of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes: A Guidance Note and Self-Assessment Tool](#)
- [SGP 25th Anniversary: Local Action, Global Impact](#)
- [The GEF Small Grants Programme - Results Report 2016 -2017](#)

### SELECTED COUNTRY LEVEL KM PRODUCTS

- China - [Research report on Chinese Marine Conservation NGOs](#)
- Mauritius - [Empty Pesticide Container Management – Pilot Project](#)
- Panama - [GUÍA DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE RECURSOS PARA PROYECTOS FINANCIADOS POR EL PPD/FMAM \(Guide to the Administration of Resources for Projects Financed by GEF SGP\)](#)
- Tajikistan - [РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯ ПО АГРОЛЕСАВОДСТВУ И УСТОЙЧИВОМУ ПРОИЗВОДСТВУ ФИСТАШКИ \(писта\)В ДАНГАРИНСКОМ РАЙОНЕ \(Recommendations on the Agriculture and Sustainable Production of Pistachio \(Pista\) in Dangarinsk District\)](#)
- Uruguay - [APORTES PARA UNA GESTIÓN RESPONSABLE DE LA MAQUINARIA \(Report on Responsible Use of Machinery\)](#)
- Uzbekistan - [РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ по выращиванию плантаций фисташки настоящей на сортовой основе в предгорьях Узбекистана \(Recommendations for growing pistachio varieties in the foothills of Uzbekistan\)](#)
- Viet Nam - [Policy Recommendations on Co-Management in Fisheries](#)

-  **et Nam - Livelihood Improvement Linked to Forest Protection and Development: Practices and Policy Recommendations**

## **NEWSLETTERS**

- [The Small Grants Programme Newsletter – Issue #3 – February - 2018](#)
- [The Small Grants Programme Newsletter – Issue #2 – September 2017](#)
- [COMDEKS Newsletter Issue 24](#)
- [COMDEKS Newsletter Issue 23](#)
- [COMDEKS Newsletter Issue 22](#)
- [COMDEKS Newsletter Issue 21](#)
- [COMDEKS Newsletter Issue 20](#)
- [ICCA GSI Newsletter Issue 3](#)
- [ICCA GSI Newsletter Issue 2](#)
- [SGP Trinidad and Tobago Newsletter Issue 1, February 2018](#)
- [SGP Barbados Newsletter Issue 6, December 2017](#)
- [SGP Jordan Newsletter Issue 1, September 2017](#)
- [SGP Panama Informative Bulletin August 2017](#)
- [SGP Panama Informative Bulletin July 2017](#)

## 8.6. Annex: Compendium of Articles on GEF SGP Projects and Programme

### SGP FEATURE STORIES ON GEF WEBSITE

- [Small grants, big impacts: a community-led initiative is saving Viet Nam's land crabs](#)
- [Waste Not, Want Not: Women leaders in Viet Nam address urban waste through innovation & advocacy](#)
- [Heart of the Spirit: Traditional Fijian voyaging bridges ancestral wisdom and renewable energy, inspires youth and proves carbon-neutral travel is possible](#)
- [Plastic management system improves livelihoods of Bhopal women, helps the environment](#)
- [A Mighty Wind](#)
- [Diamonds of the Andes: conserving genetic resources of Suri alpaca in Peru](#)
- [Communities innovate to address Sargassum seaweed on coasts of Saint Lucia](#)
- [Changing Lives](#)
- [Conserving Big Cats: Communities protecting the majestic jaguars in Bolivia](#)
- [Transforming the lighting market for sustainable development in Viet Nam](#)
- [Protecting crabs is protecting livelihoods and ecosystems in Viet Nam](#)
- [Grandma's secret - How growing and selling medicinal plants has transformed women's lives in Mauritius](#)
- [Oyster openings](#)
- [Women leaders in Hoi An address urban waste through innovation and advocacy](#)
- [Ranri Village in China brings back traditional grazing systems to address land degradation](#)
- [The GEF Small Grants Programme: 3 examples of engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#)

### GEF NEWS FEATURING SGP

- [Open Online Course on Gender and Environment](#)
- [Stretching for growth](#)
- [Partnering with peoples](#)
- [Listening to our Land: Stories of Resilience](#)
- [UN desertification conference kicks off in China with focus on new efforts to tackle land degradation](#)

### STORIES ON SGP'S WEBSITE

- [Icca-Gsi Engages Natural Justice](#)
- [Sgp At The 21st Meeting On Subsidiary Body On Scientific, Technical And Technological Advice \(Sbstta\)](#)
- [Safeguarding The Icca Of Guiers Lake](#)
- [Preserving The Local Wisdom Of Arhuaco, Kankuamo, Kogi, Wiwa Indigenous Groups](#)
- [Increasing Recognition For Indonesia's Talang Mamak Indigenous Peoples For Policy Influence](#)
- [Protecting Traditional Knowledge Amidst Modernization Lures In Morocco](#)
- [Reducing Pollution In The Karataska Lagoon, Honduras](#)
- [Sgp Colombia In Support Of Indigenous Community](#)
- [National Coordinator Of The Gef Small Grants Programme In Nigeria Wins Conservation Award](#)
- [Rural Women Leading On Climate Resilience](#)



- [Icea-Gsi Contributes To Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights To Lands, Territories And Resources At The 2018 Unfpil Event](#)
- [Dump Site Turned Into A Land Of Milk And Honey](#)
- [Revitalizing The Belize National Indigenous Council \(Benic\) To Address Today's Ip Challenges](#)
- [Knowledge Fair In Camagüey Botanical Gardens, Cuba](#)
- [Pilawary Farm: Organic Agriculture As A Pathway To A Secure Income For Afghan Women](#)
- [Sgp Saint Lucia - Sea Weed For Sale](#)
- [Conserving Big Cats: Communities Protecting The Majestic Jaguars In Bolivia](#)
- [Sustainable Management Of Bon Bo Trees For Livelihoods Security In Nghe An, Viet Nam](#)
- [Agroforestry As A Means For Sustainable Forest Management And Food Security](#)
- [Gef Sgp China Support On Icea Recognized On "China Weekly"](#)
- [Sgp Launches Publication At The Global South-South Development Expo](#)
- [Sgp Launches Partnership With Sos Sahel](#)
- [Sgp Brings The Voices Of Local Communities To The Unfccc Cop23 In Bonn](#)
- [More Corals, More Fish](#)
- [Agricultores Y Agricultoras Costarricenses Buscan Promover Sus Derechos Y Contribuir A La Conservación](#)
- [Protecting Snow Leopards And The Ecosystems They Depend On](#)
- [Eritrea Kicks Off Low Carbon Solar Systems For Rural Homes In Qnafna](#)
- [Local To Global Coalitions On Chemicals, Waste And Mercury Management](#)
- [Sgp Experience On South-South And Triangular Cooperation Featured At Event The Un General Assembly](#)
- [Community Approaches To Sustainable Land Management And Agroecology Practices](#)
- [Six Sgp Grantees Receive The Equator Prize 2017](#)
- [Sgp Participates At The Snow Leopard Forum](#)
- [Recognizing Indigenous Peoples' Key Role As Environmental Stewards](#)
- [Strengthening Resilience Of The Thongrong Community In Bhutan's Gamri Watershed Through The Comdeks Programme](#)
- [Icea-Gsi Supports The Indigenous Peoples Policy Planning Of The Green Climate Fund](#)
- [Protecting Endangered Sea Turtles In Malaysia](#)
- [The Gef Small Grants Programme And Cepf Explore Collaboration](#)

#### **SELECTED STORIES IN THE MEDIA**

- [Vetivier to the rescue](#)
- [Reintroducing the pink pigeon and echo parakeet in Mauritius](#)
- [GEF and FOTE empowers over 100 women in Ibeju-Lekki Local Government](#)

- [15 Equator Prize Winners Receive Prestigious Award at New York Gala Event](#)
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