



Foto: Mónica Suárez Galindo / PNUD Perú - PPD

GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

Results Highlights, Reporting Year 2019 - 2020



INTRODUCTION

The Small Grants Programme (SGP) is a corporate program of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). It was initiated in 1992 to finance community-led initiatives to address global environmental issues. SGP aims to support bottom-up actions for global environmental issues by empowering local civil society and community-based organizations (CSOs and CBOs), including women, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities. SGP is implemented through a decentralized governance and delivery mechanism at the country level with dedicated GEF resources, along with co-finance from communities, governments, and other donors. SGP effectively complements the GEF portfolio at all levels, by enabling innovative solutions of CSOs/CBOs to tackle global environmental challenges. In partnership with governments and private sector, SGP also serves as a catalyst to facilitate civil society voice and participation in national and global policy dialogues and decision making on environmental and sustainable development issues.

SGP plays an important role in meeting the objectives of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), for which the GEF serves as financial mechanism. In particular, SGP has been effectively implementing socially inclusive, integrated approaches that promote multi-sectoral solutions to environmental challenges across the MEAs. During the reporting period, a number of evaluations by GEF and UNDP Independent Evaluation Offices reported evidence of SGP's impact and value add. The evaluations found significant evidence of broader adoption of local level interventions, especially in the form of replication and scaling-up. The Evaluation of GEF Support to Scaling up Impact 2019 noted that "the UNDP-SGP's long-term and local presence as crucial to providing continuity not only in financial but also technical and political support". According to the Evaluation of UNDP Cooperation in Middle-Income Countries, "the Small Grants Programme have been instrumental in helping local communities to engage in initiatives associated with the larger themes and projects". The Least Developed Countries (LDC) Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation (SCCE) by the GEF IEO indicated that "Sustainability has been most successful when pursued through fostering of institutional and individual capacity development and promotion of livelihood activities through community-based approaches, such as those financed by the Small Grants Programme". SGP's contributions on social inclusions were also well noted while addressing key environmental priorities. The UNDP Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Uruguay concluded that the SGP "contributed to strengthening the economic inclusion of agricultural and non-agricultural producers, thus integrating three dimensions: sustainable production; environmental care; and social inclusion". The African Biomes Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation (SCCE) by the GEF IEO reported that "the SGP has always given significant attention to community level benefits and livelihoods. This attention has yielded positive results. In addition, SGP results on the ground in terms of promoting gender equality and contributing to gender empowerment are evident".

In GEF-7, SGP places greater focus on promoting strategic and results-based investments at the local level in alignment with the GEF's focal area investments and Impact Programs. With an emphasis on priority landscapes and seascapes, SGP will also continue to support projects that would serve as "incubators" of innovation, with the potential for broader replication of successful approaches through larger projects

supported by the GEF and/or other partners. The seventh operational phase (OP7) of the SGP with the GEF-7 and other finance has officially started on 10 July 2020 with the signing of the project document. SGP will leverage its gains made so far in integrated approaches and social inclusion.

Methodology of this report: This summary report covers the reporting period from July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020. The results presented in this report are based on the results reporting by 115 SGP country programmes, as well as inputs by the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT). A conservative methodological approach is used for results calculations with an emphasis on completed projects during the reporting period. This approach is consistent with SGP results generation in the past years. Any ongoing progress from projects under implementation is not included unless explicitly stated.

Annual Portfolio Overview

During the reporting year, July 1st, 2019 – June 30th, 2020 (FY20), a total of 986 new projects were approved for grant funding representing a total amount of USD 31.28 million in both GEF and non-GEF funding. Of these, 839 new projects with a total amount of USD 27.4 million were supported by GEF funding from GEF-5 and GEF-6.

The **total number of grant projects** under implementation during FY20 is 2,812 projects, with a total grant value of USD 97 million and total co-financing value of USD 90.6 million. Of these, active portfolio funded by GEF finance is 2,549 projects with a value of USD 89.1 million, leveraging USD 84.5 million in co-finance. The remaining projects are supported by other funding sources including from Governments of Australia, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and others. During the reporting year, 1,171 GEF funded projects were completed.

The cumulative total of SGP supported projects reached a total of 25,117 projects during the reporting year with total GEF and other donor funds of \$684.8 million. In addition, over \$837.2 million have been mobilized to co-finance these community based SGP projects at the country level. Of these, cash co-financing constituted a total of \$377.2 million and was mobilized from multilateral and bilateral donors, foundations, NGOs, and other partners at the country level (refer to Annex 2).

In terms of **country coverage**, SGP was operational in 126 countries during the reporting year, with 111 countries supported by the SGP Global Programme and 15 supported under the SGP upgraded country programmes (UCP). Malaysia is in the process of transitioning to UCP, while Eswatini has joined as a new country programme under the SGP Global Programme. Least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) currently account for 62% of SGP Global country programme, with support provided to CSOs in 40 LDCs and 37 SIDS.

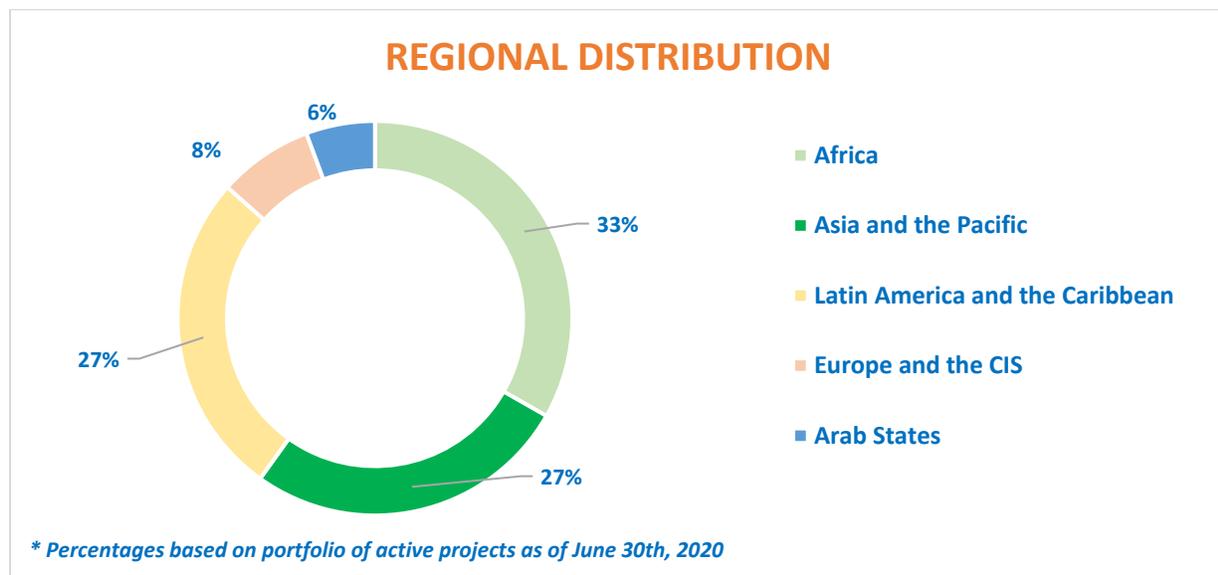
SGP Country Coverage, 1992-2020

Categories of SGP countries	Names	Number
Active* Global Country Programmes	<i>Included in Annex 2</i>	110
Countries Upgraded in OP5 and funded through separate FSPs	<i>Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines</i>	9
Countries Upgraded in OP6 and funded through separate FSPs	<i>Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand</i>	6
Country programmes closed	<i>Poland, Lithuania, Chile, Bulgaria, Romania, Syria, Slovakia, Nicaragua</i>	8
Country programmes started**	<i>Eswatini</i>	1
Operational as of June 30, 2020	<i>(excluding Country Programmes closed)</i>	126

*Active is defined in line with GEF IEO definition that 'grant making has started in a given SGP country'.

** Started is defined as recruitment of the National Coordinator, setting up Country Programme Office, establishment of National Steering Committee, information sharing and capacity development activities with stakeholders

With regards to **regional distribution** of the SGP's portfolio of active projects over the reporting period, Africa had the largest share of grant funds at 33%, followed by Asia/Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean both at 27% respectively. Europe and the CIS and the Arab States, accounted for 8% and 6% respectively of active projects portfolio. The different distribution by region is largely due to number of countries within a given region (i.e. Africa region has the largest number of countries) and the STAR allocation by countries. Please refer to tables in annex 3 for more details on this section.



In line with GEF council document on SGP Implementation Arrangement and associated information paper (GEF/C.55/Inf.05) in GEF-7, SGP aims to expand its country coverage to remaining GEF eligible countries

that express an interest in participating in the program and commit to the SGP approach and programming directions. The process will take a phased approach with priority given to LDCs and SIDS as well as those that have expressed interest and waiting for a long time. Considerable progress was made in expanding to new countries during the reporting period. Eleven countries provided official letter of interest to join, and SGP new start up activities including appraisal missions were completed in 4 countries (Eswatini, Bangladesh, Gabon and Angola). The new country programme team in Eswatini is now operational, and staff recruitment is ongoing in Bangladesh and Gabon. While additional appraisal activities were planned for several countries in FY20, these were delayed due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the delays in approval of GEF-7 funds for the SGP. With many countries shut down or closed as a result of the COVID-19 and associated restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, planned SGP appraisal missions were postponed. Moreover, as the SGP GEF-6 budget did not have the provision to support new SGP country programmes, planned SGP start-up/operational costs as well as grantmaking for new countries could only be supported once the GEF-7 funds became available in July 2020, after this reporting period. Table below provides further details.

Status on Eligible Country under GEF-7

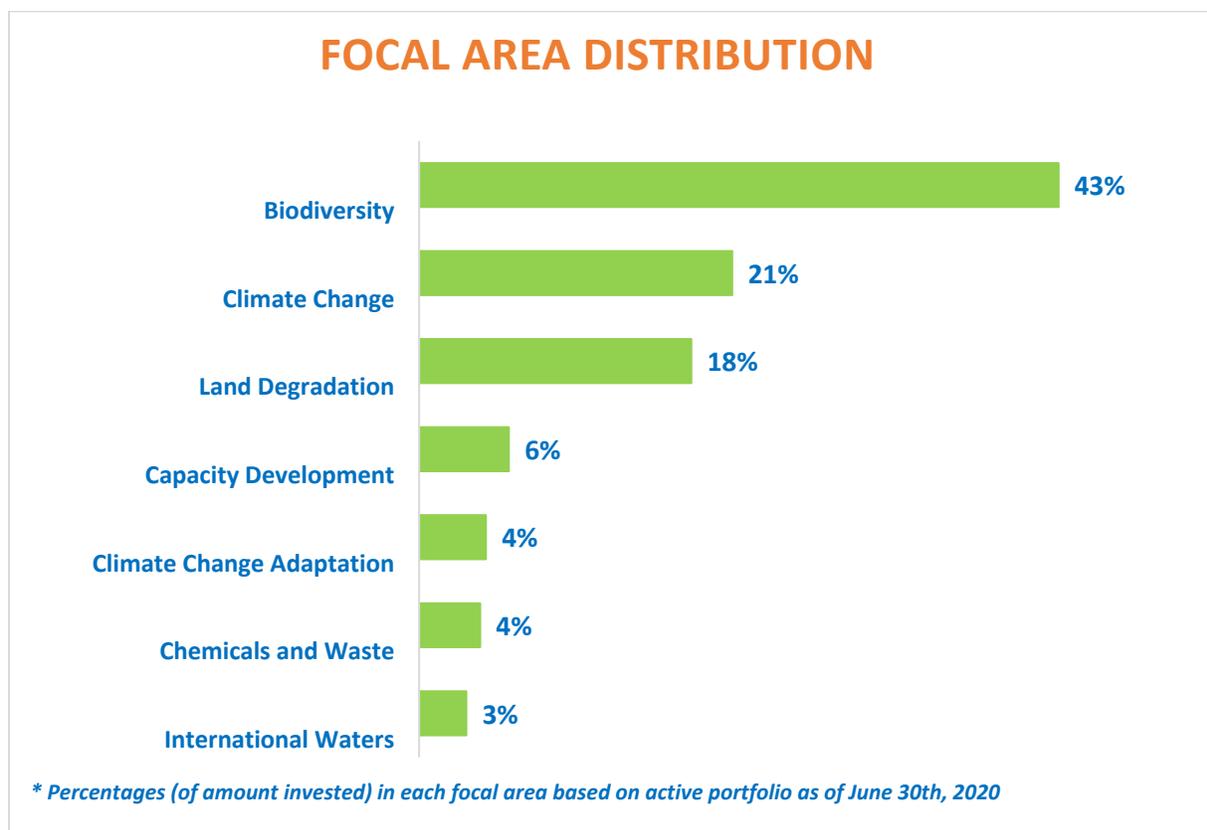
Names of new eligible countries	Letter of interest received (yes/ no)	Status update
Angola	Yes	Appraisal mission in November 2019. Start-up preparation ongoing.
Azerbaijan	Yes	Appraisal mission planned for first quarter 2020. CPMT following up on SGP application package.
Bangladesh	Yes	Appraisal mission completed in Aug 2019. SGP application package received in July 2020. Recruitment of SGP staff initiated in August 2020 and is currently ongoing.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Information shared during the GEF ECW in 2019.
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Appraisal mission planned as soon as travel restrictions are lifted due to ongoing pandemic.
Eswatini	Yes	Fully functional SGP country programme under OP7 with NC already on board.
Gabon	Yes	Appraisal mission completed in August 2019. Recruitment of SGP staff and start up preparation ongoing.
Iraq	No	Information shared during the GEF ECW in 2019.
Korea DPR	No	Information being shared.
Kosovo	No	Information shared during the GEF ECW in 2019.
Libya	No	Information shared during the GEF ECW in 2019.
Montenegro	No	Information shared during the GEF ECW in 2019.
Myanmar	Yes	Stakeholders planning meeting held in August 2020. Appraisal mission planned as soon as travel restrictions are lifted.
Nicaragua	No	Information being shared and dialogue ongoing with the GEF OFP.
Russia	No	Information being shared.
Sao Tome and Principe	No	Government expressed interest and UNDP Country Office is following up on the Letter of Interest. Appraisal mission planned in 2021.
Serbia	No	Government expressed strong interest and UNDP Country Office is following up on Letter of Interest.

Somalia	Yes	Appraisal mission possibly in 2021 or later.
South Sudan	No	Information shared during the GEF ECW in 2019.
Sudan	Yes	Appraisal mission planned subject to security issues.
Syria	No	Information being shared.
Turkmenistan	No	Information shared during GEF ECW in 2019.

PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES

In alignment with the overall GEF programming, the SGP focuses its efforts on targeted strategic initiatives that promote integrated approaches in addressing key global environmental issues by covering all GEF focal areas. 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 however, projects were categorized under one focal area identified as the primary focus.

Focal area distribution of all SGP grant projects under implementation continued to strongly focused on Biodiversity as primary focal area, which accounted for the largest share of the portfolio (43%), with almost all such projects contributing multi-focal area benefits, including in climate change and land degradation. This is followed by Climate Change Mitigation (21%) and Land Degradation (18%). International Waters accounted for 3%, Chemicals and Wastes accounted for 4%, and projects with primary focus on Capacity Development accounted for 6%. Climate Change Adaptation activities which is cofinanced by the Government of Australia, accounted for 4% of all ongoing projects.



Biodiversity Results

SGP’s biodiversity focal area portfolio supported improvements in management effectiveness of protected areas and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors.

Performance Results: With 448 biodiversity projects completed during the reporting year, SGP has helped to maintain or improve conservation status of at least 716 species, and positively influenced, both directly and indirectly, 146 protected areas and 117 Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), covering total of 19.4 million hectares. Total of 185 target landscapes/seascapes were under improved community-based conservation and sustainable use. With regards to the sustainable use of biodiversity, a total of 354 biodiversity-based products, with positive impact to sustainable use of biodiversity, have been supported by SGP projects.

BIODIVERSITY RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	448
Number of Protected Areas (PAs)	146
Hectares of PAs influenced	17,110,531
Number of ICCAs	117
Hectares of ICCAs influenced	2,298,031
Number of sustainably produced biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products	354
Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status	716
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	185

In **South Africa**, SGP supported *Dzomo la Mupo (Voice of Mother Earth)* to implement a project aimed at integrating indigenous knowledge systems in biodiversity conservation. The CBO works to strengthen local communities in ecological governance by reviving indigenous seeds, facilitating and encouraging intergenerational learning, and rebuilding confidence in the value of indigenous knowledge systems in 12 villages. As recognized by best practice guidelines produced by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, the protection of sacred natural sites plays a vital role in indigenous living as places of vital ecological, cultural and spiritual importance. Through the SGP support, the CBO advocated for the protection status of 49 sacred natural sites, currently under tremendous threat from development, especially tourism development, mining and commercial plantations, to be recognized and protected by the provincial government through the Limpopo Heritage Resources Agency. The project aimed to scale-up successful results of the former SGP supported project in 2015-16, when the organization won a court ruling against private developers to protect sacred Phiphidi waterfall in the area as well as Lake Fundudzi

and Thathe Vondo sites. Women have been at the forefront as custodians of these sacred natural forests. They are working together with 11 clans and 12 communities as well as 12 schools in the area to map these sacred sites, integrating indigenous knowledge systems into school curriculum to educate young students on ecological calendar mapping and sharing information on progression of land-use over time, facilitating knowledge preservation across generations. The project has also supported rehabilitation of sacred natural sites by replanting of over 920 indigenous trees and selling over 1,000 tree seedlings. The project results and advocacy efforts have been featured widely in the media generating dialogue amongst key local stakeholders on protection status of natural sacred sites and addressing threats from commercial development.

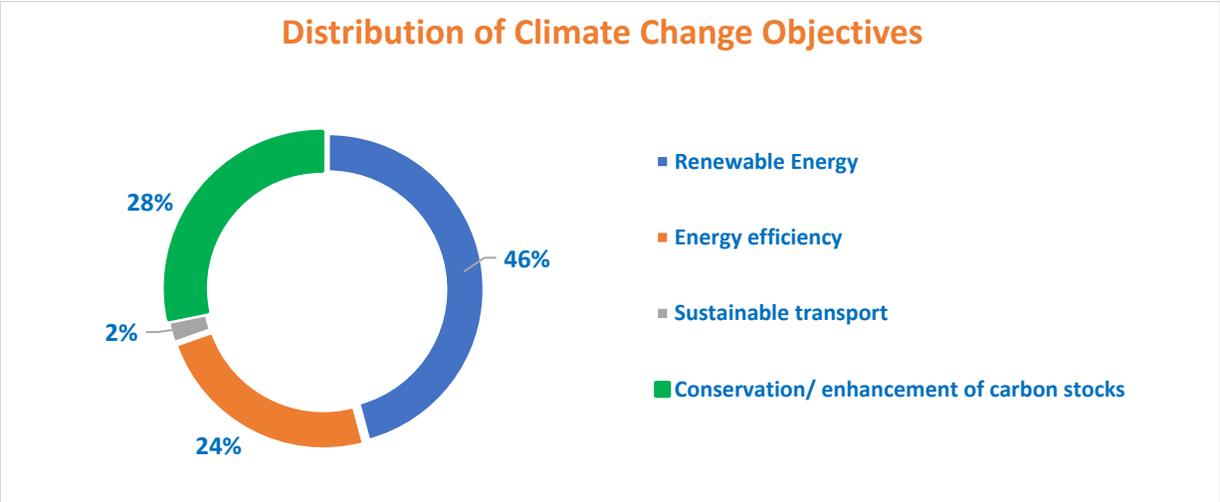
Climate Change Results

The climate change focal area portfolio supported low-carbon energy transformation at the community level through introduction of low-GHG technologies with proven environmental and economic co-benefits contributing to multiple SDGs and improved livelihoods.

Performance Results: With 286 climate change projects completed during the reporting year, most projects were focused on deploying low carbon technologies for energy access for local communities. Renewable energy projects comprised 46%, while projects focusing on energy efficiency solutions made up 24%; and projects on the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks (e.g. forest management) accounted for 28%. Thirty two percent of reporting SGP country programmes addressed community-level barriers to deploy low-GHG technologies. Fifty eight typologies of community-oriented and locally adapted energy access solutions were successfully demonstrated, scaled up and replicated; and 44,106 households have benefited from energy access with associated benefits including increased income, health benefits and improved services. At present, SGP does not measure Greenhouse Gas Emissions, primarily due to the micro nature of SGP projects that focuses on local communities with limited capacity, and lack of directly applicable methodology and tools to measure thousands of micro projects supported by the SGP. This will be addressed during OP7, and SGP will undertake work to adapt the GHG estimation methodology in line with the relevant GEF guidance.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	293
Number of Country Programmes that addressed community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies	37
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	58
Number of households supported with energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	44,106



In **Afghanistan**, *Ebtakar Inspiring Entrepreneurs of Afghanistan Organization (EIEAO)* implemented a SGP project to promote renewable energy in Afghanistan and as a social business cause for raising awareness on climate change issues. It aimed to raise public awareness on climate change in Afghanistan by introducing Zero-Carbon food carts, to inspire people to take action towards climate change mitigation by replacing fossil fuel combustion with renewable energy sources. The project supported 70 women from underprivileged communities in Kabul by offering them employment opportunities during the COVID 19 pandemic. The women were trained to run their business in 35 solar food carts developed by the project, and each woman earned an income of around \$11 per day through the initiative. The project was thereafter adapted to the changing realities of the pandemic environment, by converting the Solar Carts into Disinfectant Carts with support from the government. These solar carts eliminated daily emissions of 805 kgs of CO₂. In addition to inspiring and educating people on using renewable energy to meet their energy demands, the project demonstrated inclusion of women into the socio-economic activities and their efforts towards mitigating climate change in Afghanistan. The project has been featured widely as an example of resilience and COVID adaptation nationally and internationally, including by BBC, Al Jazeera, the Guardian and received the Waislitz Global Citizens' Choice Award.

Sustainable Land Management Results

The land degradation focal area portfolio supported restoration and prevention of land degradation and promoted sustainable land and forest management. Activities supported mainly targeted rural communities, which are highly dependent on agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems for their livelihoods.

Performance Results: With 191 sustainable land management projects completed this year, SGP positively influenced 99,933 community members with improved agricultural, land and water management practices; 163,081 hectares of land has been supported with improved management practices including forest, agricultural lands and water courses; 5,119 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 282 farmer organizations and networks are disseminating improved climate smart agro- ecological practices.

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	191
Number of community members demonstrating improved agricultural, land and water management practices	99,933
Hectares brought under improved agricultural, land and water management practices	163,081
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)	5,119
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate smart agro- ecological practices	282

In Togo, the *Tandjouaré* zone was considered an agro-pastoral zone par excellence, and constituted an area rich in botanical, fauna and fishery resources of the Togobad agricultural practices. Over the last few decades harvesting of wood for energy purposes have significantly degraded the mountainsides. *Actions Réelles sur l'Enfant et la Femme (AREF)*, initiated a SGP project to support the installation of a green belt around the *Cuesta de Bombouaka* and the popularize improved agricultural practices in the community of *Mandagou* of the *Tandjouaré* zone. The technical and financial support provided through the project has started the process of reversing the trend of degradation, restoring more than 70 hectares of mountain slopes and agricultural land. The project also built the capacities of 135 farmers and agricultural producers, including 75 women, on improved agricultural production practices, integrated management of soil and assisted natural regeneration through - mechanical solutions such as construction of stone bunds, plowing along contour lines and correction of gullies, and biological solutions such as installation of green belt, agroforestry and reforestation. The application of these practices included installing 7,000 m of stone bunds; planting 25,000 plants, including 8,000 cashew nuts, 3,000 néré, 9,000 eucalyptus, 3,000 neem, 1,500 acacia and 500 Anogesus; and improving agricultural yields. In addition, 10 hectares of lowlands have been developed for rice production which benefit 20 women. Also, 20 beehives were installed and a youth cooperative created and equipped to produce honey. The project also indirectly benefits 30,000 people of *Tandjouaré zone* bordering the mountain.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	31
Hectares of forest and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement initiated	41,238

On sustainable forest management, during the reporting year, SGP projects were focused on sustainable land use, land-use change, and forestry management to ensure connectivity between ecosystems and restorative activities. Projects have also supported activities to decrease pressure on forest resources.

Performance Results: With 31 sustainable forest management projects that were completed in the reporting year, 41,238 hectares of forest and non-forest lands have been restored through improved forest management practices.

In **Vanuatu**, The *Williams Memorial Missionary Training Institute* was supported by SGP to restock degraded forest areas within buffer zone of a protected area with native Kauri tree on Erromango island and to ensure the protection of this cash-income generating resource from wild beasts. The project established a community nursery whereby the community can raise seedlings to restock the depleting resource. As part of the project, the community were empowered with skills and knowledge to grow and manage seedlings in the nursery and planting out in the field. One of the primary goals of the project was to ensure increase in replanting programs in *East Erromango* increases the number of trees in the community area, thus preventing harvesting of wild sandalwood, which is threatening the deforestation of the wild stand of Kauri trees within National Forest Reserve in *Erromango*. The project involved all the community members including youth and the indigenous people, who speak the local *Smae* language. The project built local capacity in nursery management to rear valuable trees. Over 20,000-forest trees seedling were raised in the community nursery and local youths were trained in rearing trees seedling within nursery management. The seedlings rehabilitated 25,000 woodlots of degraded forested areas.

International Water Results

During the reporting year, the international waters focal area supported sustainable management of transboundary waterbodies through community-based activities. SGP continued to develop and demonstrate effective community-based actions and practices in support of the Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) that were developed among countries sharing the transboundary waterbodies, including river basin, large marine ecosystems, and others. Important to note that many of the marine, coastal, and freshwater management projects supported by the SGP are often categorized under the biodiversity focal area as primary focal area with strong benefits towards transboundary waterbodies.

Performance Results: With 45 international waters projects completed in the reporting year, SGP continued to support the implementation of SAPs for the transboundary waterbodies. Projects completed involved 60 seascapes and freshwater landscapes, including marine protected areas, marine sanctuaries, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and underground waters. Through the project activities, total of 73,870 tons of land-based pollution, such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste have been prevented from entering the waterbodies; 5,713 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 107,297 hectares of seascapes influenced with improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	45
Number of Seascapes/inland freshwater Landscapes	60
Tons of land-based pollution (such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste etc.) avoided, reduced or prevented from entering waterbodies	73,870
Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds sustainably managed (such as hectares of mangroves replanted, seagrass protected, coral reefs rehabilitated etc.)	5,713
Hectares of seascapes influenced with improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	107,297

In **Turkey**, with an aim to produce comprehensive inventory of coastal zones that are still relatively protected with high biological diversity, but their habitat under threat from over urbanization through housing or road constructions and heavy tourism development, the *Underwater Research Society* conducted a research that are aimed for policy dialogue/change with support from SGP. The objective was to prepare, produce, print and promote detailed data and information on Turkish coastal areas with special reference to selected target groups, including the relevant Turkish State Departments and decision-making bodies. The information and data provide necessary justification for the protection of the coastal areas as well as the exact coastal segments, with coordinates, which guides and helps decision makers in their future planning and decision making on coastal development in Turkey. The NGO has accomplished in publishing the results into a book titled, “Defense and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas along Turkish Coasts”. The book consists of 28 cases of recent habitat protection and 9 cases of previous habitat protection practices along the coastline of Turkey. Each of the coastal habitats under protection has an individual defense story. The book has a rich set of annexes (400 pages), containing letters of correspondence about the habitats under protection, from the responsible official departments. These serve as resource book in understanding the case and timeline on how to address similar cases of coastal habitat destruction in the country and beyond in the future.

Chemical and Waste Management Results

The chemicals and waste management focal area portfolio supports control and reduction of the use of harmful chemicals. SGP’s efforts focused on the sound management of chemicals and waste, including POPs and mercury, to minimize adverse effects on human health and the global environment.

Performance Results: With 65 chemicals and waste management projects, that were completed during the reporting period: the use of 13,247 kilograms of pesticides has been avoided; and the release or utilization of 43,530 kilograms of harmful chemicals has been avoided; and 46 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management have also been strengthened.

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed (including Mercury)	65
Total number of mercury management projects completed	13
Kg of pesticides avoided, reduced or prevented by SGP chemicals projects	13,247
Kg of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release	43,530
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	46

In **North Macedonia**, *Novinari za Covekovi prava (JHR)* undertook a SGP project to implement policies and legislation in the field of chemicals, by building the capacity of stakeholders, such as ministries and inspectorates, civil society organizations, consumer organizations, the media, scientists and healthcare workers, who are considered key to successful implementation of EU directives on the use of chemicals in toys. With the involvement from CSOs and other sector partners, the initiative aimed to compliment and strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Economy, responsible for the regulations for safety of toys; the Ministry of Health to protect public health; and the Ministry of Environment to encourage testing and environmental labeling of products as a significant instrument that can reduce harmful impact on the environment and nature, caused by products and services throughout its entire life cycle, thus realizing substantial savings on water, chemicals and energy, and reducing waste.

The project established and organized at least 10 meetings of a coordination committee consisting of 11 representatives of the competent ministries, citizens' associations and media, and civil society for strengthening cooperation between relevant stakeholders. As a result of the advocacy by the project, an informal group of concerned citizens and toy distributors has set up an alliance called *Cooperative for Promotion of Safe Toys*, for the promotion of safe toys in the Macedonian Market, spreading information through seven workshops with over 100 participants. Other follow ups include widely disseminated articles and leaflets for toy safety in Macedonian and Albanian languages, to raise public awareness and influence the people of Macedonia about the dangers of using untested toys, their impact on soil degradation and human health.

PROGRESS ON GRANTMAKER PLUS & CROSSING CUTTING INITIATIVES

During the reporting period, Grantmaker plus and cross cutting initiatives 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 through two categories of initiatives. First category of initiatives was related to promoting 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 policy and planning dialogues, knowledge sharing, mobilization of resources and partnerships, and ensuring social inclusion of vulnerable groups. The second category of initiatives included design and implementation of

Innovation Programmes as dedicated support to address emerging issues related to the SGP’s Strategic Initiatives in a portfolio of selected countries. These approaches build on SGP’s inherent characteristic as a broker and facilitator of local action, with a focus on innovation, inclusive and impact/sustainable results that are positioned to yield long-term impact. The activities associated with the Grantmaker Plus are supported through regular SGP grant modality towards the CSOs/CBOs and/or technical assistance by the SGP Country Programme staff on the ground.

Capacity Development

SGP provides support to enhance and strengthen the capacity of communities and civil society organizations to address global environmental challenges. Capacity development was introduced and supported under OP5 and OP6, in alignment with the GEF focal area strategies, with a limit on funding of up to 10% of total grant funding for a given country programme.

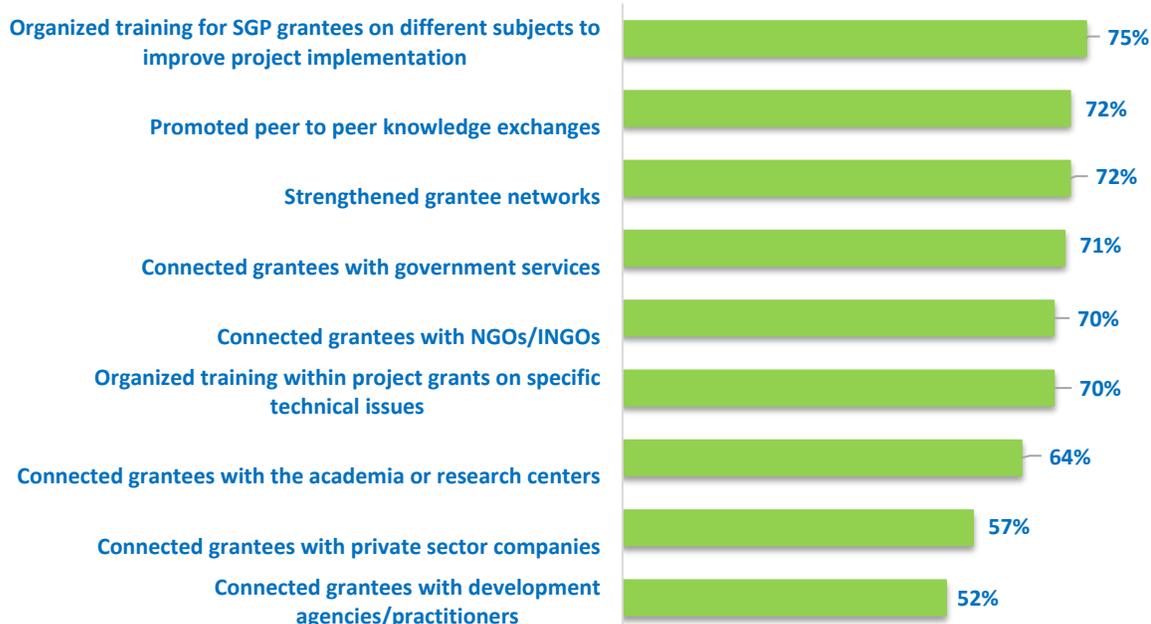
Performance Results: With 105 capacity development projects completed during the reporting period, capacities of 1,217 CSOs and 1,027 CBOs were strengthened, comprising 42,559 people, to address global environmental issues at the community level.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	105
Number of CSOs whose capacities were developed or improved	1,217
Number of CBOs whose capacities were developed or improved	1,027
Number of people whose capacities were improved	42,559

In **Argentina**, SGP supported *Fundación Red Comunidades Rurales* with a strategic project focused on providing training, technical support and monitoring projects and promoting intersectoral networks for knowledge and the exchange of good practices among SGP grantees. As a result, 24 trainings were carried out in 6 provinces reaching 500 organizations. Survey trips were conducted to monitor the initiatives benefiting from SGP. During the trips, 12 regional workshops and over 40 micro-workshops were held on organizational strengthening, monitoring and evaluation and connecting with networks, promoting the sustainability of the initiatives. As key results, 53 organizations benefitted from these organizational strengthening strategies. In addition, new partnerships were formalized with local and provincial public agencies, technical institutions and cooperation agencies, including the Council for Economic Growth and Social Development of the province of Corrientes, the Secretary of the Environment of Entre Rios, the Plan of the North of Santa Fe, the Master Plan El Impenetrable - Chaco and the Ministry of Planning and Chevrolet among others.

Capacity Development Strategies used by SGP Country Programmes



** Percentages based on reporting by 115 SGP country programmes*

As key results reported across SGP portfolio, 83 SGP Country Programmes reported having strengthened grantee networks; 83 promoted peer to peer knowledge exchanges; 80 organized training within project grants on specific technical issues; 86 organized training for SGP grantees on different subjects to improve project implementation; 82 connected grantees with government services; 80 connected grantees with NGOs/INGOs; 74 connected grantees with the academia or research centers; 60 connected grantees with development agencies/practitioners; and 65 CPs connected grantees with private sector companies.

Knowledge Management

SGP continued to support wider adoption of lessons and best practices generated by its portfolio of projects through knowledge management efforts at national and global levels. During the reporting year, at the country level to promote technology transfer and learning between communities and CSOs, SGP country programs carried out 872 training sessions. Country programs produced 1,095 project case studies, brochures, publications, and videos as well as 109 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 1,534 times in the reporting period. Furthermore, SGP community-driven projects were recognized nationally and internationally, winning 34 national and international awards.

South-South Cooperation is another key initiative to improve knowledge exchange and technology transfer among countries and regions in the south. During this reporting period, 29 SGP country programmes (25% of reporting programmes) facilitated 58 South-South exchanges that supported transfer of knowledge on new innovations between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms

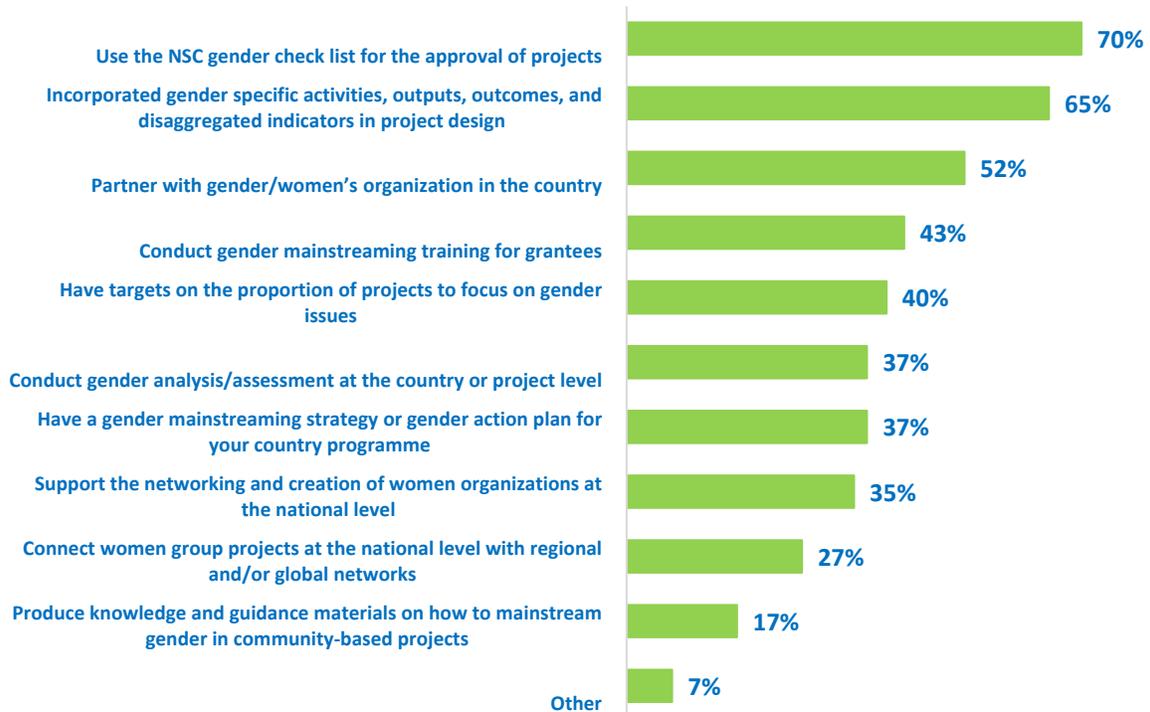
CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue is a key Grantmaker plus strategy, that works to ensure community voices and participation are promoted and enhanced in the global and national policy processes related to global environment and sustainable development issues. SGP has strengthened its role as a CSO-led multi-stakeholder platform by working closely with governments and different civil society actors. These platforms also provide opportunities to discuss possible shifts in relevant policies and practices as well as encourage strong partnerships with different stakeholders to scale up and commercialize successful community projects. During the reporting period, 50 SGP country programs (43% of reporting country programmes) conducted CSO-Government Dialogues. A total of 180 dialogue platforms were organized representing involvement of 4,326 CSO/CBO representatives.

Social Inclusion

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment is a critical element of SGP efforts in empowering the vulnerable as well as supporting them as key solution providers. 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. Among the completed projects during this period, 31% of the projects were led by women, i.e. had a female project coordinator/manager or led by a woman cooperative or women group. Further, 901 of the projects completed during the reporting period, which is 83% of total projects completed, were reported to be gender responsive. Key strategies used by SGP country programmes (CPs) to promote gender equality and women's empowerment included use of gender check list by the National Steering Committee for appraising projects (81 CPs); incorporation of gender specific activities, outputs, outcomes, and disaggregated indicators in project design (75 CPs); partnership with gender/women's organization in the country (60 CPs) and conduct gender mainstreaming training for grantees (49 CPs). Of the reporting countries, 103 CPs (90%) had gender focal point in their SGP NSC.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategies used by SGP Country Programmes



** Percentages based on 115 SGP programmes that reported this year*

It is also important to note that SGP has been an active member of the GEF Gender Partnership, contributing to the review of gender indicators and the gender policy. The GEF Gender Partnership launched the first online course on gender and environment during the 5th GEF assembly in June 2018. During the reporting period, over 15,526 persons enrolled for the online Gender and Environment Course that was supported by SGP and developed together with the GEF Gender Partnership. 1,324 persons completed the entire course taking the 6 modules. In addition, 3,825 people took the introductory course, 2,637 the biodiversity module, 2,465 people took the climate change module, 1,280 people took the land degradation module, 843 people took the international waters module, 1,586 people took the chemicals module.

Indigenous peoples are important partner and target group for SGP. SGP has aligned efforts that respect customary law and practice and supported specific measures, such as efforts to securing rights to land and resources as well as participation of indigenous groups in local and national environmental governance. During the reporting period, 245 projects, which is 21% of total completed projects involved indigenous peoples. 1,189 indigenous leaders participated in various activities supported by the SGP which led to improved capacities of IP groups and organizations for organizing projects that provide for concrete action to meet their needs as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy. Efforts aimed

at fostering agility and improving access in SGP grant making/ management were continued, with 19 CPs accepting proposals in local languages; 8 CPs accepted proposals using participatory video; 28 CPs involved indigenous peoples in respective NSCs and/or TAGs; and 42 CPs enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous peoples' groups. Of the reporting countries, 47 (41%) of them reported having an indigenous peoples' focal point in their SGP NSC. SGP also continued to support the first batch of indigenous peoples leaders through the SGP Indigenous Peoples Fellowship Programme at the global and country levels to contribute for their capacity development and strengthen SGP's strategy and projects with involvement of indigenous peoples.

Youth is increasingly becoming an important target group of SGP as they are key stakeholders for current and future environment and sustainable development. Environment and sustainable development require an intergenerational effort that equally benefits from the expertise of the elders, as well as the force of the youth as both future leaders and importantly changing their behaviors and attitudes. During the reporting period, 514 projects were completed with youth participation or leadership, which is 44% of total completed during the period. 191 youth organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. During the reporting period, SGP also successfully convened a Youth Climate Action Video Competition in partnership with UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD and launched the winners at their Conferences of the Parties to further promote youth engagement in the cause. Of the reporting countries, 85 (74%) operated with a Youth focal point in their SGP NSC.

Persons with disabilities (PwD) are also a key target group for SGP support. SGP's inherent flexibility to test innovation has supported efforts to mainstream and engage PwD groups enabling them to actively participate in global environmental and livelihood efforts. During the reporting period, 47 disabled persons organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. An ongoing innovation programme with a focus on PwD engagement in global environmental solutions is currently under implementation in 8 of the SGP countries with results available by next cycle.

Innovation Programmes

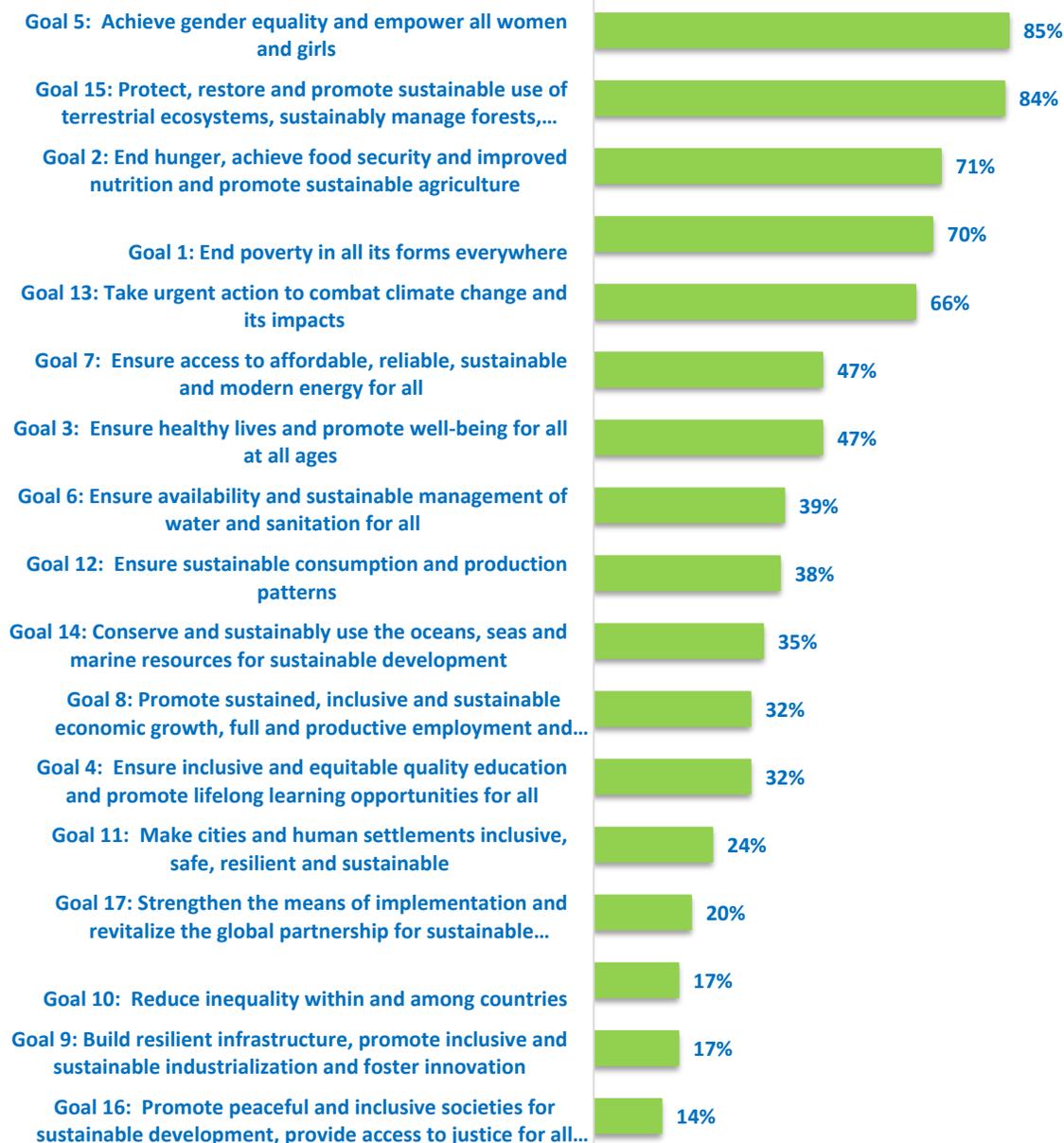
As noted in section introduction, during the reporting period, SGP launched additional *Innovation Programmes*. Specifically, this is a new modality to enable targeted investment in a portfolio of countries on emerging environmental issues that could be potentially scaled up, replicated and mainstreamed in SGP and other programs. The Innovation Programmes aims to pilot innovative approaches and tools on specific thematic issue among a group of participating countries (10-12 countries). It also helps achieve targeted results related to the SGP's Strategic Initiatives; promote knowledge and experience sharing among participating countries on specific thematic issues; and promote partnership and leverage resources on mutually interested Strategic Initiative at the global and regional levels. Grantmaking under the Innovation Programme is initiated at the country level by utilizing the regular operational modality for SGP grantmaking.

During this reporting period, innovation programmes were implemented in 42 countries (36.5% of reporting countries). Following SGP Innovation Programmes were launched and implemented globally in close relation to relevant GEF and other partner programmes and projects: Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining; Women-led enterprise; Persons with Disabilities and Responsive Development; Indigenous Peoples and Energy Access; Youth and Climate Change, Big Cats Conservation; Sustainable Land Management in the Sahel Region; Mountain products and value-chain development; and South-South Cooperation. The projects are currently under implementation in alignment with overall country programme priorities.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AGENDA 2030 AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SGP is closely aligned with and contributes actively to the achievement of the 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. As a result, SGP projects contributed to meeting several SDGs. Noteworthy mentions are: Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (98 CPs); 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 (97 CPs); Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (82 CPs); Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (80 CPs); Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (76 CPs). Percentage based breakdown is presented in graph below.

SGP Contributions to Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals

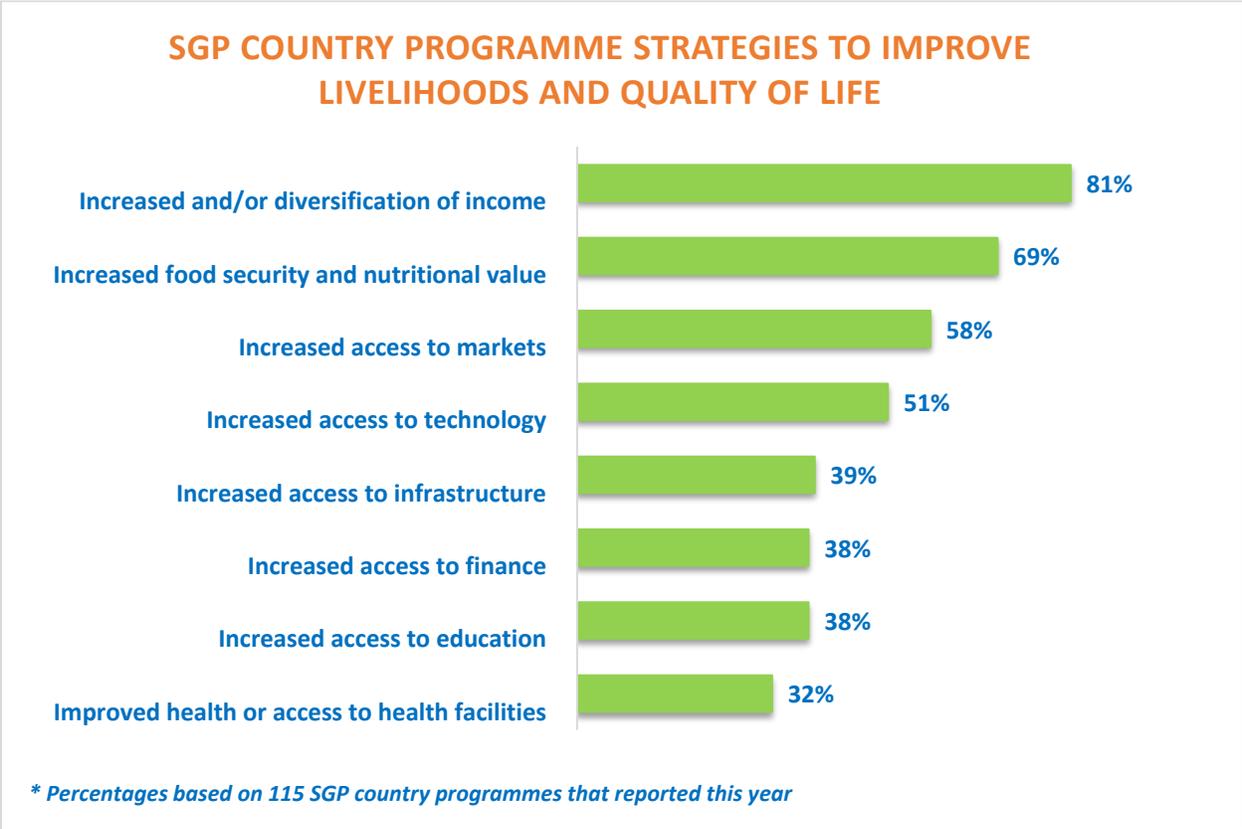


** Percentages based on 115 SGP country programmes that reported this year*

LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Improving livelihoods is a core strategy of SGP, as the sustainable management of land, biodiversity, and other ecosystem resources for income and/or subsistence directly affects the generation of global environmental benefits while also contributing to the wellbeing of local communities.

As results, 773 projects (66% of completed) reported concrete results in improvement of livelihoods of the communities. Specifically, efforts were noted across SGP’s portfolio with respect to increasing and diversification of income (93 CPs); increased food security and nutritional value (79 CPs); increased access to markets (67 CPs); increased access to technology (59 CPs), and increased access to infrastructure (45 CPs). Percentage based breakdown is presented below.



SCALING UP, REPLICATION AND POLICY INFLUENCE

Based on SGP’s annual monitoring reports (2014-2019), on average 14% of the projects have been scaled up or replicated, and 9% have influenced policy level changes. During the reporting year, 142 projects (i.e. 12% of total completed projects) were replicated or scaled up. In terms of policy influence, 123 projects (i.e. 11% of total completed) reported influencing policy through project activities by liaising with local authorities and other government institutions. SGP produces these results at project, landscape/seascape, country and global levels. It is important to note that since these results have long term horizons, often much after the intervention is completed, there is considerable under reporting of results in this area.

As noted earlier, the GEF IEO evaluation on GEF Support to Scaling up Impact (2019) that was launched during the reporting period also found significant evidence of broader adoption of local level interventions supported by SGP, especially in the form of replication and scaling-up, at landscape, national, regional,

and global levels. SGP employs concerted efforts and approaches to ensure the replication and scaling up of results, and influencing national and local policies towards greater sustainability. Key efforts by SGP include:

- (i.) Establishing linkages to the development of GEF medium and full-sized projects. This has been done through sharing successful pilots at small scale, as well as supporting enabling drivers¹.
- (ii.) SGP projects are practical demonstration sites of innovative methodologies/ technologies for other communities, government officials and private sector companies to experience and learn from. Through systematized knowledge sharing at the country level, community led pilots producing both environmental benefits and livelihoods have gained further momentum for mainstreaming and broader adoption.
- (iii.) In countries with mature SGP portfolios, country teams provide follow-up grants to SGP grantees that have demonstrated excellent results in their first project and have organized themselves to upscale initial impact into other communities.
- (iv.) On policy influence, SGP works consistently with partners and stakeholders to influence policy outcomes for global environmental issues. Besides activation of CSO- Government dialogues, SGP leverages influence of its National Steering Committees as voice of civil society, it's in-country presence, a vast network of grantees and networks, to provide the necessary infrastructure for policy advocacy and other mechanisms of influence.

The following examples illustrate the great potential of the GEF SGP in contributing as an incubator of new innovations and a platform for broader adoption from completed projects for this reporting period.

In Ghana, the Black Volta Basin known for artisanal small-scale gold mining activities revealed significant exposure of mercury to the environment with high levels of bioaccumulations of mercury found in underground and surface water, soil and leaves of plants. Most of the drinking water sources exceeded the WHO guidelines for mercury in drinking water. In particular, it affected the small-scale miners who did not have adequate knowledge on the health implications of extreme exposure to mercury nor were protected by policies on safe management and use of mercury. SGP supported its grantee Greenwater Hut to implement a project to build capacities of artisanal miners in improved gold refining technologies to reduce and finally eliminate the use of mercury in gold processing. The project educated the community through awareness creation on the harmful effects of mercury on human life and the environment, health and safety principles to guide their operations and village saving techniques. 35 organized miners were trained in mercury free technologies (gravity only, direct smelting and chemical leaching) and good practices for reduced use of mercury in the extraction of gold (using sluices, shaking tables, avoiding open air burning of amalgam, use of fume hoods and retorts). It also conducted health screening for the

¹ As referenced from, *'Scaling up impact through GEF Support, Concept Note, GEF IEO, 2018'*, drivers include clear vision of what and where to scale up; leader or champion who recognizes the need, desirability and feasibility of scaling up; stakeholder demand for scaling up; other conditions or events that catalyze scaling up (example, changes in political, economic, or environmental status quo); incentives and accountability (e.g. rewards, competition, benchmarking, M&E of implementation and results).

presence of mercury for 120 miners and other members of the community on in their bodies. Additionally, the artisanal miners were trained on group dynamics, conflict resolutions. The project is now being up scaled in other mining communities by the World Bank project implemented by the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology.

In **Colombia**, with the aim of avoiding encroachment and preserving the forest reserves in the San Carlos Cuatro Esquinas Vereda of the municipality of Túquerres, SGP supported its grantee Junta de Accion Comunalde la Vereda San Carlos del Corregimiento de Cuatro Esquinas, to implement a capacity building project. The project was successful in achieving delimitation of the micro-basin in the San Carlos protected area and seedlings were collected for reforestation within the micro-basin. In collaboration with the community, a forest nursery was created that will aid in the future restoration of water levels. Training on nature conservation were conducted for the entire beneficiary community. Though the project had initially proposed the restoration of 2.5 hectares by planting 15,000 seedlings of native species for water recharge, its successful implementation resulted in expansion of the restoration area to an additional 3 hectares of land, with USD 13,323 raised from contributions from users of the aqueduct and the Indigenous Council of Túquerres, thus indirectly benefiting 300 families with water supply. On a regional scale, the project has expanded the participatory governance in reforestation and restoration processes of water to other entities as Empopasto. Nationally, the Ministry of Environment has integrated these results achieved to the goals of the National Strategy for Restoration.

In **Morocco**, Al National Park Hoceima, a marine protected area, was faced with issues of unsustainable and illegal fishing techniques (dynamite and copper sulphate fishing), which lead to the disturbance of osprey nests, poaching of chicks and eggs, as well as the disappearance of the monk seal. In previous years (2015), SGP supported its grantee Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources (AGIR) to implement a project with the aim of improving the standard of living of artisanal fishermen in the Al Hoceima coastal zone through good management of resources, and support income-generating activities through planning and marketing strategy for the fishery products. The plan of action involved finding practical and effective solutions against illegal fishing, while mobilizing and adapting their own participatory management program, through training and support for sustainable management of marine resources. The project continues to expand the scale of its intervention and disseminate good sustainable fishing practices to a greater number of stakeholders. Specifically building on gains made so far, AGIR integrated these good practices into the university curriculum for students of the Faculty of Sciences and Techniques of Al-Hoceima (Coastal Engineering). The NGO imparts lessons on how to integrate the principles of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems and blue economy, essential and practical skill sets, to train future coastal managers.

In **Cambodia**, the SGP project “Community Forestry Conservation for Community Economic Development (CFCCD)” was conceptualized to support two Community Forestry areas spread over 3,104 hectares, in Samaki community forestry in Anlog Veng district and O Thmarda Tekkhiev community forestry in Trapaing Prasat district of Oddar Meanchey province. With an overall objective of ensuring that the two-community forestry’s are sustainably conserved and the biodiversity resources are sustainably used for improving the livelihood and food security of the members of the community forestry; through promotion

of Climate Smart Agriculture, establishing NTFP groups for processing and marketing of NTFPs products and Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET). The project has contributed to sustainable management and use of the 3,104 ha of forest by enhancing patrolling activities in the community forestry. A 4,350m canal has been constructed at the boundary of the forestry to prevent the land encroachment for farming by surrounding community members, and a pond has been dug in Samaki community forestry for wild animals and community's use. It has built the capacities of the CBET sub-committee in O'Thmarda Teuk Khiev community forestry, to establish, manage and run CBET to gain income for conserving their forest. The project has also supported 50 families to implement Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). Overall, the project facilitated participation of the community forestry's committee members at National REDD strategy consultation workshop and has contributed in achieving the country's CBR+ plan and UN-REDD+ program, by aligning the community's needs and priorities with expected CBR+/REDD+ project outputs.

In **Madagascar**, with the aim of strengthen role and influence of local communities in the Atsinanana, Analanjirofo and Alaotra Mangoro regions for sustainable management of natural, Association MIAHAVO, implemented a SGP project. The objectives included training representatives from the three regions on the rights and responsibilities of communities, progressive inventories, estimation and promotion of the cultural, social and economic values of natural resources, development of simplified maps at the level of the land, the relations between managers and local communities , the capitalization of community funds and exchange of good practices. The project paved way for a national level technical meeting on legislation, rights and responsibilities of local communities in the management and governance of natural resources. As results, the project has built the capacities of at least 10 local representatives from each region. At least 60% of local communities have developed and managed schemes for plans for their land; at least half of local communities have community funds; emphasis on regional exchange on community successes and good practices. This initiative has been replicated in several regions of Madagascar to strengthen and empower the local communities. At present, 12 out of the 14 emblematic Les Aires du Patrimoine Communautaire (APAC) communities in Madagascar have benefited from the experiences of this project, allowing them to develop a database of the natural resources in their communities, which will further enable them in their preparation for inclusion in the International Register of Indigenous Peoples.

In **Nepal**, millions of metric tons of fertile soil is lost annually to the Bay of Bengal due to soil erosion and flooding. Deforestation also results in increased landslides, frequent change in river courses, rise in riverbed due to siltation, further degrading the land. As a result, the riverbed of the River Kamala has risen by 0.20 m per year in recent years. To address these, Human and National Development Society implemented a project under SGP with the aim to minimize river cutting, reclaim land from flood, and promote organic farming and other livelihood opportunity. Involving local communities, the Danuwar and Mushahar ethic groups, the project was successful in constructing a 600 m long bioengineering structure at the bank of the River Kamala, saving 1,800 hectares of land from river cutting, and reclaiming 150 hectares of land, denuded by earlier floods. The success of the project resulted in a similar 800 m long bioengineering structure, with support from local municipality. Moreover, In coordination with District

Forest office and 6 forest users groups, nearly 26 hectares of land has been converted to public agroforestry benefiting 590 households, and 30 hectares of land bought under private agroforestry benefitting 370 households; with fodder, fruit trees and grass planted along with agricultural crops. The abundance forage crops has increased the milk production to 400 litres per day from 300 liters. There has been a close impact on women's empowerment, as the project trained 40 women in making high quality quilt, which are exported to Japan, earning them an additional income of USD 600 to 1,200 annually.

SGP RESPONSE TO COVID-19

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, SGP has developed an internal guidance note in line with the GEF and aligned with the COVID-19 approach and strategy of UNDP and its overall mandate and strategy at the early stage of the pandemic to provide needed guidance and support to the country programmes in a prompt manner.

. The SGP conducted surveys and rapid impact assessments among all participating countries. As a result, operations and projects of SGP have quickly adapted to COVID-19 pandemic to respond to its impact and also to prepare for better building back of the economy and society with involvement of the local communities.

Among the key impact of the pandemic, 43% of country programmes reported a total of 265 projects could not be completed on time as planned this year due to COVID-19. The quarantine policy including travel restrictions was the primary reason of projects being suspended or delayed, reported by 75% of country programmes. As a result, project activities (field work, meetings, workshops, etc.) could not be conducted. Another main reason of project suspension/delay, accounting for 64%, is that grantees had to focus on addressing the pandemic.

At the same time, SGP country programmes have adopted innovative approach and tools, including digital means to actively support projects, grantees and overall country responses to the pandemic. The adjustment of project activities included innovative implementation and recovery/mitigation measures. In terms of assisting grantees, measures taken by country teams with international and national partners included providing health and operational guidelines, distributing PPEs, conducting consultations on project implementation, conducting impact assessment, connecting grantees for knowledge exchange, connecting grantees with other partnerships/opportunities, etc. SGP country teams also contributed to overall country responses by starting or joining risk reduction initiatives, preparing national reports and strategies, sharing information and experience with other countries, etc. It is important to note here that SGP portfolio at the country level often served as the communities window for rapid impact assessments conducted by UNDP Country offices to advise and support national response agendas. (More details are available in annex 1).

Examples of COVID support by SGP Projects:

In **Belarus**, a project titled “Inclusive Green Economy” targeted 38 residents with physical and mental disabilities of the central and southern parts of the Bragin district of Gomel region. The project provides an opportunity for the residents to work in a social enterprise, as well as to develop production in their own plots. Allowing for the peculiarities of the immune system of these residents making them more vulnerable to infection, the project team postponed all significant joint activities to fall 2020 and used a distant e-learning platform instead. The project team, together with volunteers, initiated individual trainings on green farming through mobile phone and internet, while also assisted residents with accessing necessary products and medicines. The residents have also been provided with personal protective equipment and instructed about safety measures to prevent the spread of viruses.

In **Malaysia**, a project was supported to maintain the supply chain of farm products which otherwise would be thrown away as food waste as the middlemen could not reach the village to collect the farm produce in the midst of COVID-19. The team then facilitated to sell the produce to retail shops. The remaining produce was transported to community affected by COVID-19 and with no access to food. In this way, the project has helped many communities to generate income during this difficult time and also provided food to communities with limited access.

During the lockdown in **Mauritius**, the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change solicited SGP to support very vulnerable community of 350 inhabitants in *Ti Rodrigues, Cite La Cure* as COVID-19 hard hit the communities. After a site visit, SGP Mauritius enlisted support from the grantee, *Mauritius Red Cross Society (MRCS)*, to carry out a Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in the community. The Mauritius Red Cross used a community consultation technique practiced in another SGP funded project. The one-month assessment exercise in July 2020 comprised of a community meeting explaining the process of the VCA and its objectives to the community members, followed by 2 to 4 VCA sessions depending on availability of community members. At the end of the assessment, a VCA report prepared by MRCS highlighted the vulnerabilities and community-based solutions to address them, including improved natural resource management, and shared them with community members, the Ministry, Members of Parliament of the region, the National Empowerment Foundation and local authorities. The communities are now able to develop viable proposals based on the assessment and report to seek necessary support from governments and donors.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the reporting year, 1,753 projects, representing 62% of the active portfolio, received monitoring visits from SGP Country Programme staff and NSC members. In preparation for GEF-7, progress has been made to place greater emphasis on promoting strategic and results-based investments at the local level, in alignment with GEF-7 Focal Area Strategies and Impact Programs. In this context, the SGP has worked to build the foundation of aligning its results framework with the GEF-7 results framework. The results framework under the GEF-7 SGP country programme strategies are harmonized and are in alignment with the relevant GEF 7 core indicators (SGP is aligned to 6 of the 11 core indicators) while adopting to the country context and maintaining the demand driven nature of the programme.

FINANCIAL DELIVERY

During the reporting year, as noted in the table below, USD 43,660,018 was delivered by the SGP global programme. The overall ratio between direct grantmaking to CSOs/CBOs and other expenditures was 61% and 39%. Grants include funds directly disbursed to civil society and community-based organizations in the form of grants. Other expenditures, i.e. non-grants expenditures, cover programme activities including: a) technical assistance and capacity development activities (including workshops and trainings for CSOs and CBOs), b) monitoring and evaluation, c) knowledge management and communication, and d) project management costs at both country and global levels that provides essential technical and operational support that generates the global environmental and socio-economic benefits, including scaling up efforts. The fees and costs for UNDP as implementing agency and UNOPS' execution services are also included as non-grants expenditure as per the guidance of GEF Secretariat.

GEF SGP Delivery for Global Programme, July 2019 – June 2020, USD

Source: UNOPS and UNDP

<i>Operational Phase</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
OP4	3,326,515
OP5	2,247,067
OP6	36,407,205
Total UNDP Fee (4%)	1,679,231
Total Expenditure	43,660,018
Expenditures during reporting period (2019-2020)²	
Grantmaking to CSOs and CBOs	26,424,772 (61%)
Other expenditures (incl. TA, KM, M&E, PMC, and fees)	17,235,246 (39%)

PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM

SGP empowers civil society and community-based organizations to design and lead actions to address global environmental issues. Towards that end, SGP is growing and recognized as a global platform and

² Grants represents grantmaking expenditure that are directly contracted with the CSOS and CBOs. Non-grants expenditures cover program activities, including capacity development and workshops, knowledge management and communication, monitoring and evaluation, technical assistance as well as operational costs and agency fees.

facilitator of local actions for the global environment, with a focus on innovation and inclusive results that are positioned to yield long-term impact.

During this reporting period, SGP made concrete efforts to galvanize new strategic partners and generate new and additional co-financing. These efforts led to forging new co-financing agreements in 2020 with MAVA Foundation for USD 2.5 million for conservation work in the Mediterranean and West Africa; and Japan Biodiversity Fund of the Convention on Biological Diversity for USD 485,000 for Community Development and Knowledge Management for Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Phase 3, and Government of Italy for USD \$100,000. The new Innovation Grant Facility of the Adaptation Fund (\$5 million) was also approved in Oct 2019, which SGP is collaborating together with the UNDP Adaptation team and others for its implementation. Partnerships have continued to also progress in a form of parallel cofinancing with SOS Sahel, FAO Mountain Partnership, Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, and others by mobilizing and leveraging resources for larger collective impact and upscaling.

Community Based Adaptation Programme supported by the Government of Australia (total USD \$12 million, closed as of June 2020) and implemented by UNDP through SGP was ongoing during the reporting year. Similarly, the Indigenous and Community Conserved Territories and Areas: Global Support Initiative (ICCA GSI) supported by the Government of Germany (total \$15 million) continued its implementation through SGP with discussions underway for its expansion and extension in the next phase.

SGP is also collaborating with many GEF full sized projects and other partner projects in delivering relevant community-based components. GEF international waters portfolio in particular often integrates local actions to regional frameworks, and SGP has been serving as a delivery mechanism for various full-sized international waters projects. For example, SGP implemented the one million dollars community component of GEF's IWEco project in the Caribbean covering eight countries. 30 projects have been developed and implemented to support the IWEco implementation.

During the reporting period, SGP has developed a new Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy to systematize and support efforts at global and country levels. It is in early stages of implementation and will be comprehensively rolled out over the next four years, in line with the SGP's 7th Operational Phase.

ANNEX 1: SGP response to COVID-19

KEY FINDINGS

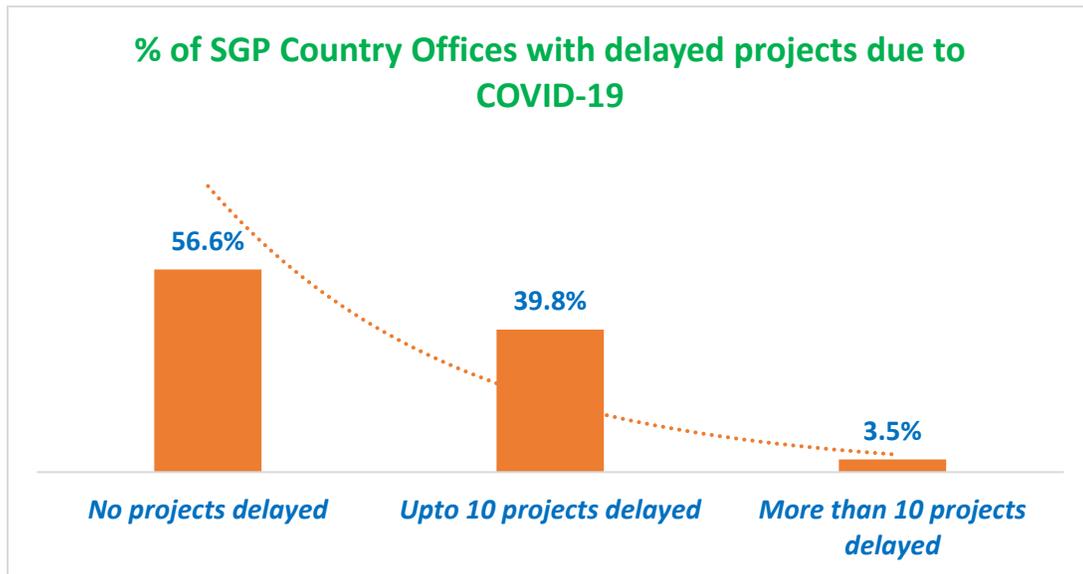
- 1. Projects are being suspended or delayed due to the following reasons:**
 - Travel restrictions in place
 - Grantee unable to focus on the project
 - Progress reports could not be procured

- 2. SGP country teams conducted multiple measures to address the pandemic, including:**
 - Adaptation of project activities
 - Online monitoring/consultations/trainings with grantees and communities
 - Conducted survey or impact assessment
 - Provided operational and health guidelines, as well as PPEs to grantees and communities

- 3. Countries are conducting or plan to conduct projects to assist COVID efforts in the following:**
 - Agricultural practices (food production, agroecology, agroforestry, seed distribution)
 - Hygiene (safe water, PPE distribution, disinfection, production of PPEs or safety products)
 - Target vulnerable people
 - Awareness raising
 - Distribute food
 - Food security

Specific Findings

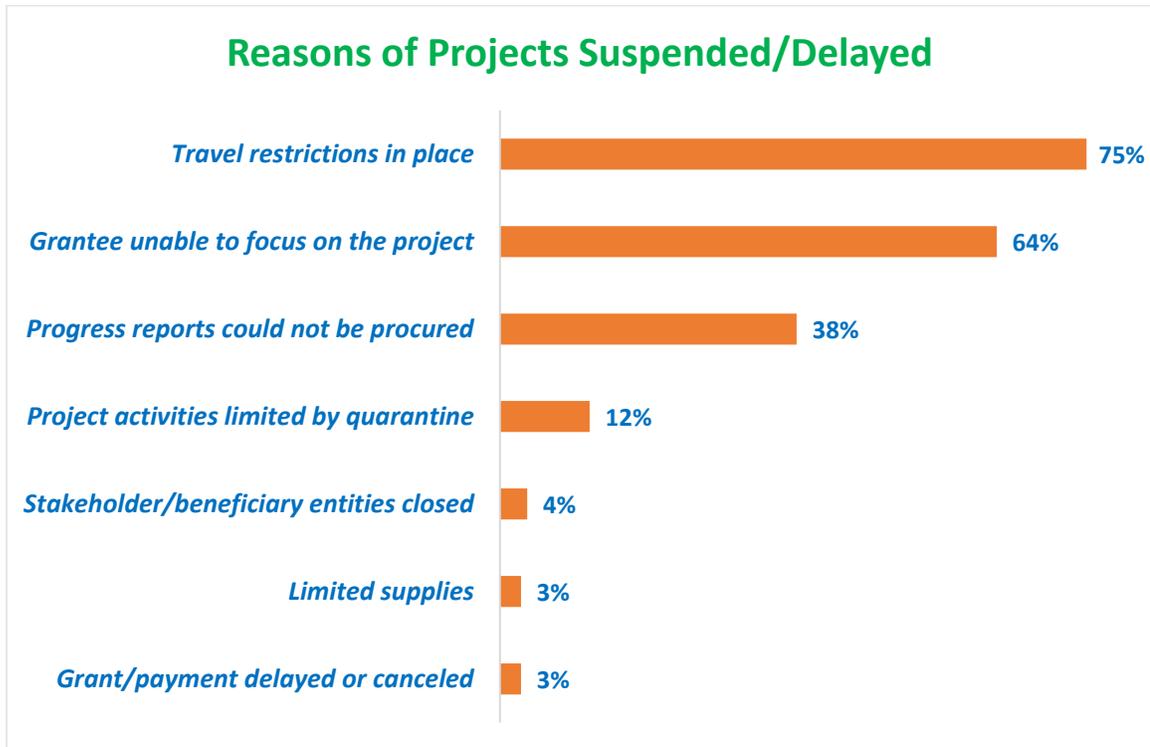
- 1. Number of projects that could not be completed due to COVID-19.
(indicating only those projects that were scheduled for completion during the reporting year)**



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- 49 respondents (43%) reported a total of 265 projects that could not be completed due to COVID-19.
- 4 countries reported more than 10 projects delayed due to COVID-19. These are: Peru, Samoa (Sub-Region:Niue, Samoa, Tokelau), Tajikistan

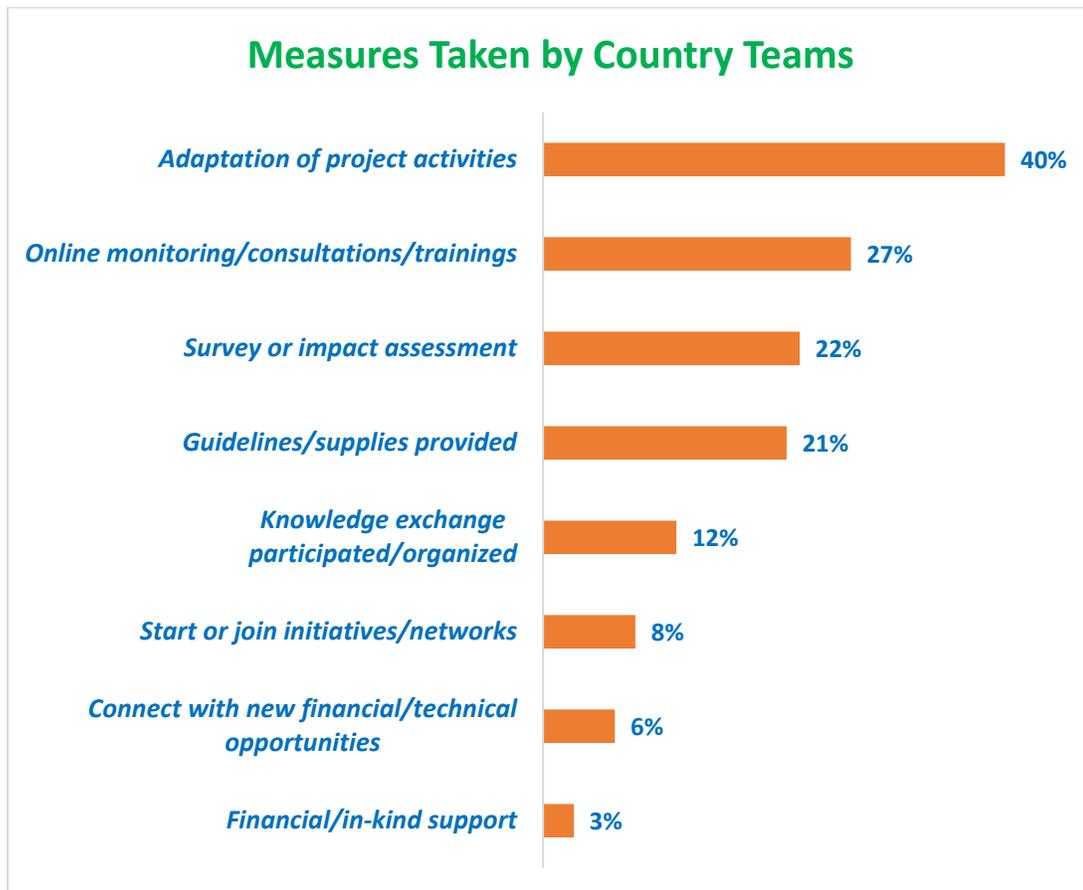
2. Reasons to put projects on hold or have experienced delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- The quarantine policy including travel restrictions is the primary reason of projects being suspended or delayed.
- As a result, project activities (field work, meetings, workshops, etc.) cannot be conducted.
- Another main reason of project suspension/delay is that grantees had to focus on addressing the pandemic.

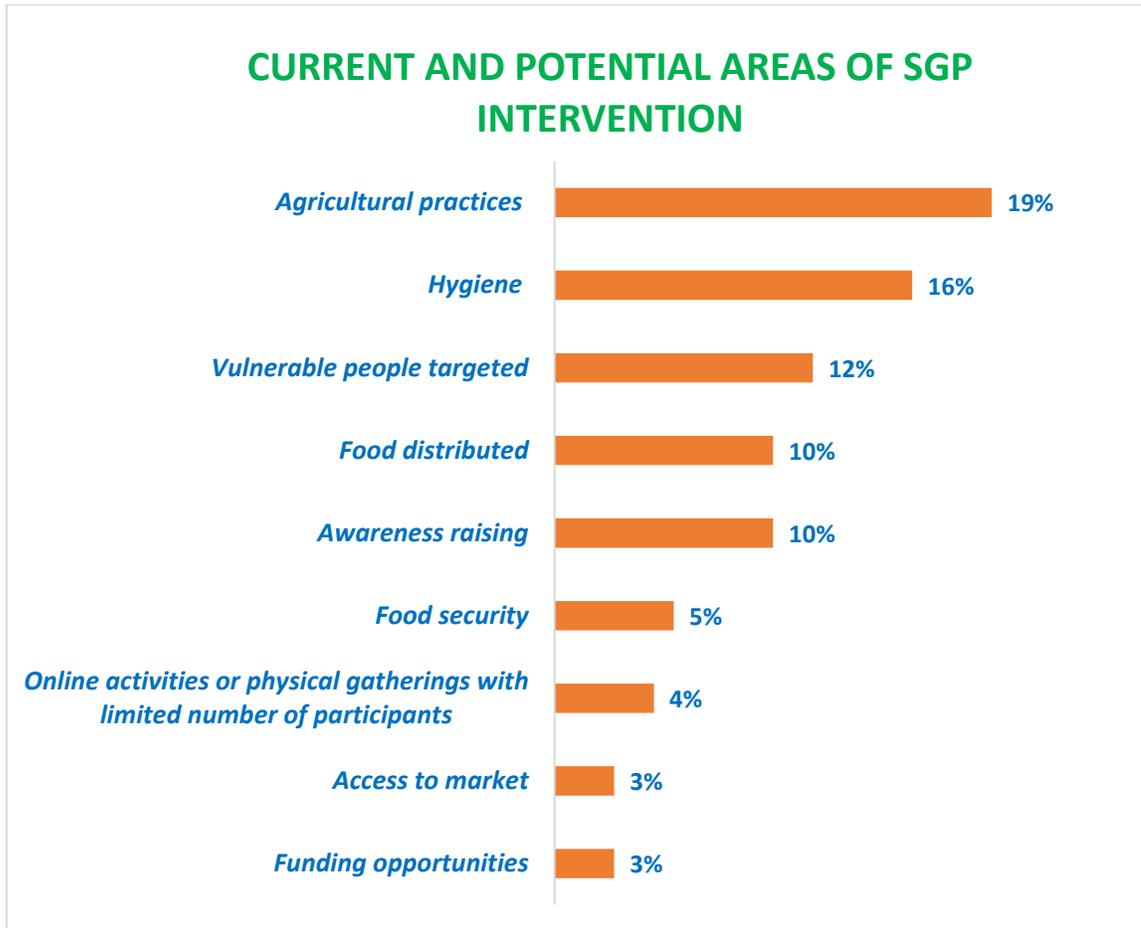
3. Measures the country team has taken to support projects, grantees and overall country response to COVID.



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- The adjustment of project activities includes innovative implementation, recovery/mitigation measures, extension of project completion, etc.
- Country teams are actively assisting grantees, including providing both health and operational guidelines, distributing PPEs, conducting consultations on project implementation, conducting impact assessment, connecting grantees for knowledge exchange, connecting grantees with other partnerships/opportunities, etc.
- Country teams also work with communities by providing health guidance and distributing supplies.
- In addition, SGP country teams have contributed to overall country responses by starting or joining risk deduction initiatives, preparing national reports, sharing information and experience with other countries, etc.

4. Project areas that assist and/or have potential to assist with COVID efforts.



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- Projects paid the most attention to agricultural practices including food production, agroecology, agroforestry, seed distribution, etc.
- Hygiene is another well noted topic which covers safe water, distributing PPEs, disinfection, producing PPEs or safety products, etc.
- The disadvantaged (youth, women, indigenous people) have been taken into account.
- In addition to projects working on agriculture, country teams have also distributed direct food supplies to communities.

Annex 2: Country level Cumulative Grants and Co-financing (as of 30 June 2020)

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Cash (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Kind (USD)	Program level Co-financing/ Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Total Co-financing (USD)
AFGHANISTAN	2013	98	3,932,125	1,626,421	3,444,629		5,071,050
ALBANIA	1999	268	3,991,542	1,267,656	745,084		2,012,740
ALGERIA	2012	32	1,198,334	1,193,786	43,347	120,843	1,357,976
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2013	44	1,755,999	527,189	1,699,113	255,000	2,481,302
ARGENTINA	2006	228	6,820,976	2,282,233	6,931,696	608,019	9,821,947
ARMENIA	2009	93	3,805,522	3,815,931	1,592,479	400,000	5,808,411
BAHAMAS	2011	59	1,681,921	1,289,827	921,980		2,211,807
BARBADOS (Sub-region) (until 2012)	1994	112	2,294,468	1,060,902	1,973,001		3,033,903
BARBADOS	2012	78	2,537,157	912,077	4,507,576	138,463	5,558,116
BELARUS, REPUBLIC OF	2006	158	6,296,439	6,861,887	1,411,111	196,686	8,469,684
BELIZE	1993	238	6,237,094	3,239,580	5,340,265	1,157,562	9,737,407
BENIN	2007	84	2,749,872	2,793,867	1,017,041	400,000	4,210,907
BHUTAN	1999	172	4,870,390	1,330,083	2,775,771	380,000	4,485,854
BOLIVIA (upgraded in 2011)	1997	429	12,117,673	3,691,169	9,588,564	213,387	13,493,120
BOTSWANA	1993	189	5,372,686	8,732,649	3,106,039		11,838,688
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		5,506,440
BURKINA FASO	1994	248	8,118,199	1,811,164	3,191,470	40,196	5,042,830
BURUNDI	2010	74	3,129,010	761,881	2,524,554		3,286,436
CAMBODIA	2005	105	3,801,992	2,249,395	4,425,431	4,485,193	11,160,020
CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF	2007	130	3,812,806	1,390,073	2,796,069	470,000	4,656,142
CAPE VERDE	2010	123	3,269,075	1,765,297	1,959,652	165,000	3,889,949
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2010	64	1,964,244	233,380	957,277		1,190,657
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	150	3,971,823	139,887	2,117,006	399,300	2,656,193
COMOROS	2007	78	2,650,877	1,099,475	1,240,632	120,000	2,460,107

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Cash (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Kind (USD)	Program level Co-financing/ Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Total Co-financing (USD)
CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	2017	9	243,657	0	0		0
COSTA RICA (upgraded in 2011)	1993	653	13,286,918	8,777,766	17,461,223	300,649	26,539,638
COTE D'IVOIRE	1993	325	5,860,516	3,207,098	2,933,360		6,140,458
CUBA	2005	143	6,028,294	11,019,757	1,505,705	287,500	12,812,962
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2010	212	5,660,799	899,471	4,826,656	378,760	6,104,887
DJIBOUTI	2014	41	1,281,162	1,047,342	1,901,167		2,948,509
DOMINICA	1995	93	2,655,625	1,399,986	2,295,077	832,258	4,527,322
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1994	478	11,353,153	17,580,831	18,165,918	257,500	36,004,250
ECUADOR (upgraded in 2011)	1993	360	11,640,699	7,786,322	8,323,153	637,037	16,746,512
EGYPT ((upgraded in 2016)	1994	348	8,328,723	5,154,446	2,441,996	200,000	7,796,442
EL SALVADOR	2003	196	4,871,361	4,686,293	2,908,386	280,000	7,874,678
ERITREA	2009	50	2,323,038	443,883	3,599,454		4,043,337
ETHIOPIA	2006	203	5,546,913	1,321,719	4,232,036	726,250	6,280,005
Federated States of MICRONESIA	2013	48	1,645,333	456,260	1,002,046	118,500	1,576,806
FIJI sub-region (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu) until 2016	2005	192	6,837,158	970,106	4,974,774	1,317,436	7,262,316
GAMBIA	2009	129	3,500,160	1,289,234	1,498,860		2,788,094
GEORGIA, REPUBLIC OF	2013	71	1,741,312	1,292,176	1,220,211	264,682	2,777,069
GHANA	1993	254	6,001,717	4,887,163	5,299,405	644,785	10,831,353
GRENADA	2013	43	1,963,650	421,515	702,070	171,667	1,295,252
GUATEMALA	1997	363	4,802,625	2,573,248	5,303,958	1,051,581	8,928,787
GUINEA	2010	140	3,805,587	770,000	1,423,332		2,193,332
GUINEA-BISSAU	2011	64	1,949,228	642,030	886,635	100,000	1,628,665
GUYANA	2013	16	536,754	186,379	489,806	115,982	792,166
HAITI	2008	63	2,358,518	238,059	740,510	443,899	1,422,469
HONDURAS	2002	201	6,298,379	1,625,918	7,697,976	877,989	10,201,883
INDIA (upgraded in 2011)	1996	382	10,502,204	13,543,287	8,449,420	1,477,398	23,470,105
INDONESIA (upgraded in 2016)	1993	540	10,836,018	2,374,908	12,314,148	1,346,000	16,035,056

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Cash (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Kind (USD)	Program level Co-financing/ Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Total Co-financing (USD)
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	2001	270	5,959,525	5,077,173	22,970,321	796,000	28,843,494
JAMAICA	2005	99	4,395,678	2,262,007	5,511,349	942,096	8,715,452
JORDAN	1993	239	7,323,200	4,993,362	8,585,310	465,000	14,043,671
KAZAKHSTAN (upgraded in 2016)	1997	353	7,654,772	5,116,161	4,698,943	522,890	10,337,994
KENYA (upgraded in 2011)	1993	380	12,874,132	5,382,798	5,136,678	955,333	11,474,809
KYRGYZSTAN	2002	282	4,301,942	2,376,318	2,806,942	629,318	5,812,578
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2009	140	5,201,150	759,113	556,039	241,824	1,556,976
LEBANON	2006	91	3,420,188	1,998,590	920,438	200,000	3,119,028
LESOTHO	2008	82	2,370,084	690,144	2,598,636		3,288,780
LIBERIA	2009	105	3,305,000	159,000	1,052,160	15,000	1,226,160
LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF (until 2009)	2001	104	2,611,280	6,108,566	3,884,123		9,992,689
MADAGASCAR	2008	307	6,742,448	2,484,437	2,487,736	399,670	5,371,843
MALAWI	2009	79	2,300,000	1,355,243	1,141,212	280,000	2,776,456
MALAYSIA	2001	202	7,445,527	12,031,451	5,646,128	400,000	18,077,579
MALDIVES	2010	79	2,196,869	643,093	752,965	384,939	1,780,996
MALI	1994	400	10,690,796	8,972,999	6,491,044	468,111	15,932,154
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2014	49	1,926,225	681,720	926,000	90,000	1,697,720
MAURITANIA	2002	188	4,982,403	2,454,825	2,846,962	2,121,666	7,423,453
MAURITIUS	1996	167	5,731,273	7,201,167	5,200,343	170,000	12,571,510
MEXICO (upgraded in 2011)	1994	665	16,857,742	7,102,332	10,752,299	473,470	18,328,101
MICRONESIA Sub-region (until 2011)	2005	46	1,164,675	125,269	1,795,672	550,208	2,471,149
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	2013	52	1,877,852	1,748,702	828,997	195,417	2,773,116
MONGOLIA	2003	437	3,809,325	1,365,330	3,090,182	479,992	4,935,505
MOROCCO	2000	171	5,229,611	6,678,708	5,777,033	910,953	13,366,694
MOZAMBIQUE	2005	273	5,408,792	1,932,640	1,898,342		3,830,982
NAMIBIA	2003	137	3,213,943	4,425,960	2,308,347	2,187,253	8,921,561
NEPAL	1998	232	7,928,788	6,310,481	2,977,372	254,482	9,542,334
NICARAGUA	2004	196	4,039,495	1,271,873	2,328,024		3,599,896
NIGER	2004	157	4,931,387	2,489,258	3,082,359	1,178,767	6,750,384

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Cash (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Kind (USD)	Program level Co-financing/ Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Total Co-financing (USD)
NIGERIA	2009	155	5,797,920	69,500	4,779,475	466,249	5,315,224
PAKISTAN (upgraded in 2011)	1994	302	9,373,503	9,194,163	4,790,708	2,052,547	16,037,418
PALAU	2014	49	2,010,355	288,407	3,009,784	120,000	3,418,191
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	1999	142	4,693,125	1,192,492	1,395,666	402,846	2,991,004
PANAMA	2007	219	4,812,704	867,560	5,189,210	440,000	6,496,770
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1994	281	4,884,281	1,172,793	117,743	228,405	1,518,942
PARAGUAY	2011	71	1,965,774	949,552	2,518,526	730,535	4,198,613
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	2010	123	5,649,133	2,809,486	4,183,145		6,992,630
PERU (upgraded in 2016)	1999	322	11,389,641	2,233,005	6,487,253	140,000	8,860,259
PHILIPPINES (upgraded in 2011)	1992	316	11,265,116	4,240,726	2,436,046	193,752	6,870,524
POLAND (until 2009)	1994	383	6,753,858	19,931,470	4,518,701	13,423	24,463,593
ROMANIA (until 2013)	2005	95	3,145,566	1,963,567	1,335,397		3,298,963
RWANDA	2006	81	3,224,251	543,494	2,481,265	49,876	3,074,635
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	2014	51	1,686,273	509,670	1,898,332	217,500	2,625,502
SAINT LUCIA	2012	88	2,474,472	1,522,237	2,374,002	323,749	4,219,987
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2014	30	1,649,173	654,412	1,409,327	50,000	2,113,740
SAMOA sub-region (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau)	2005	254	5,190,560	1,523,411	4,246,658	1,304,562	7,074,631
SENEGAL	1994	271	9,267,579	2,837,362	4,481,323	849,855	8,168,540
SEYCHELLES	2010	60	2,487,872	1,029,422	1,562,444	120,000	2,711,866
SIERRA LEONE	2013	122	2,942,593	459,117	1,529,528		1,988,645
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2010	67	1,693,002	2,113,123	552,783	279,998	2,945,905
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2009	68	1,550,452	238,356	547,503	14,000	799,859
SOUTH AFRICA	2003	120	5,127,022	7,228,455	2,132,306		9,360,761
SRI LANKA (upgraded in 2016)	1994	416	9,653,674	2,407,656	3,162,751	1,125,932	6,696,339
SURINAME	1997	145	4,061,539	2,624,824	2,090,847	270,950	4,986,621
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	2005	45	1,712,288	578,916	982,536		1,561,452
TAJIKISTAN	2010	89	1,857,994	1,101,505	1,143,029	134,231	2,378,765
THAILAND (upgraded in 2016)	1994	437	7,285,622	2,401,355	8,194,623	107,615	10,703,594
TIMOR-LESTE	2013	80	1,678,530	96,376	1,125,905	149,000	1,371,281

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Cash (USD)	Project level Co-financing in Kind (USD)	Program level Co-financing/ Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed (USD)	Total Co-financing (USD)
TOGO	2010	104	2,787,900	406,673	1,223,655		1,630,328
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1995	127	3,793,998	1,357,113	3,565,123	276,990	5,199,226
TUNISIA	1993	171	5,349,843	7,767,984	3,064,913	616,250	11,449,147
TURKEY	1993	307	6,383,501	5,990,480	4,713,012	480,000	11,183,491
UGANDA	1998	234	7,480,177	2,549,970	4,063,156	459,444	7,072,570
UKRAINE	2010	164	7,625,773	4,312,064	3,718,104	1,286,383	9,316,550
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1997	311	9,501,914	3,377,958	2,382,822	1,634,871	7,395,650
URUGUAY	2006	144	3,015,961	145,288	3,990,014	63,270	4,198,572
UZBEKISTAN	2008	104	3,144,745	3,901,639	1,860,506		5,762,144
VANUATU	2008	79	2,696,603	1,136,854	1,846,567	299,799	3,283,220
VENEZUELA	2010	202	5,536,313	1,510,634	6,094,020		7,604,654
VIET NAM	1999	222	6,184,136	2,440,088	4,724,015	1,181,055	8,345,158
YEMEN	2006	96	2,986,793	2,106,784	2,706,139		4,812,923
ZAMBIA	2008	67	2,312,750	935,544	453,309	540,000	1,928,852
ZIMBABWE	1994	186	6,770,796	2,775,502	13,234,797		16,010,299
NORTH MACEDONIA	2006	135	2,480,534	1,866,673	988,733		2,855,405
TOTAL		23,237	631,035,672	377,202,970	460,028,236	53,797,901	891,029,107

SOURCE: SGP Database, 2020 (*) The criteria for the start year of the country is in synchrony with that used by GEF Independent Evaluation Office (i.e. year grant making started).

Annex 3: Portfolio Overview

Table 1: Active SGP Projects as of June 30 2020

Including Global and Upgraded Countries, in millions USD

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing (in Cash)	Co-financing (in Kind)
GEF Funds	2549	89.16	31.20	53.32
<i>GEF Core Funds</i>	<i>1258</i>	<i>43.64</i>	<i>17.98</i>	<i>28.40</i>
<i>GEF STAR Funds</i>	<i>1291</i>	<i>45.52</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>24.93</i>
Non GEF Funds	263	7.84	2.77	3.30
<i>DFAT-Australia – Mekong, Asia & Pacific and SIDS CBA</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.34</i>
<i>ICCA-GSI</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>5.59</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>2.31</i>
<i>IWECO Funding</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.34</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.32</i>
Total	2812	97.00	33.97	56.62

Table 2: Focal Area Distribution, By Active Projects, Amount, Value and Co-Financing of Active Projects

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

Focal Area	Number	Grant	Co-financing	Co-financing
	of Projects	Amount	in Cash	in Kind
<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>1,205</i>	<i>41.57</i>	<i>13.71</i>	<i>19.83</i>
<i>Capacity Development</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>3.79</i>
<i>Chemicals and Waste</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>3.52</i>
<i>Climate Change Adaptation</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>2.04</i>
<i>Climate Change Mitigation</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>20.79</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>14.21</i>
<i>International Waters</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>2.46</i>
<i>Land Degradation</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>16.26</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>10.68</i>
<i>Multifocal Areas</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total	2,812	97.00	33.97	56.62

Table 3: Regional Distribution of Active SGP Projects

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

Regions	Number of Project	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind
<i>Arab States</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.99</i>
<i>Europe and the CIS</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>2.90</i>
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>26.74</i>	<i>5.58</i>	<i>17.79</i>
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>28.79</i>	<i>12.26</i>	<i>16.46</i>
<i>Africa</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>28.49</i>	<i>8.62</i>	<i>16.50</i>
Total	2,812	97.00	33.97	56.62

Table 4: Cumulative SGP Projects by Operational Phase (both Global and UCPs)

Including Global and Upgraded countries (funded by GEF and other funds), 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>
<i>Pilot Phase</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>10.63</i>	<i>5.16</i>	<i>6.66</i>	<i>11.82</i>
<i>OP1</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>15.19</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>7.99</i>	<i>18.65</i>
<i>OP2</i>	<i>4,489</i>	<i>96.10</i>	<i>69.62</i>	<i>83.77</i>	<i>153.39</i>
<i>OP3</i>	<i>3,205</i>	<i>78.18</i>	<i>62.24</i>	<i>54.58</i>	<i>116.82</i>
<i>OP4</i>	<i>4,627</i>	<i>129.23</i>	<i>79.76</i>	<i>76.58</i>	<i>156.34</i>
<i>OP5</i>	<i>7,202</i>	<i>230.07</i>	<i>104.44</i>	<i>155.43</i>	<i>259.87</i>
<i>OP6</i>	<i>4,116</i>	<i>125.43</i>	<i>45.33</i>	<i>75.02</i>	<i>120.35</i>
Total	25,117	684.83	377.20	460.03	837.23

Table 5: Cumulative SGP Global Countries Projects by Operational Phase (Global only)

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>
<i>Pilot Phase</i>	602	10.63	5.16	6.66	11.82
<i>OP1</i>	876	15.19	10.66	7.99	18.65
<i>OP2</i>	4,489	96.10	69.62	83.77	153.39
<i>OP3</i>	3,205	78.18	62.24	54.58	116.82
<i>OP4</i>	4,627	129.23	79.76	76.58	156.34
<i>OP5</i>	6,442	201.80	90.80	133.32	224.13
<i>OP6</i>	3,479	104.06	39.81	61.17	100.98
<i>Total</i>	23,720	635.19	358.04	424.08	782.12

Table 6: New SGP Projects Approved, July 2019 to June 2020

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>
<i>GEF Core Funds</i>	471	15.41	5.51	9.36	14.87
<i>GEF STAR Funds</i>	368	12.03	2.59	6.17	8.76
<i>Total (GEF Funds)</i>	839	27.43	8.10	15.53	23.63
<i>Total (Non GEF funds)</i>	147	3.84	0.88	1.44	2.32
<i>Total (All Funds)</i>	986	31.28	8.98	16.96	25.94

Table 7: SGP Funding Status to date, Global Programme (OP5, OP6 and OP7)

7a. GEF Funding for SGP in OP7, Global Country Programmes

Project	Date of Approval		Amount (USD) <i>(excluding Agency Fees)</i>
Global Core (Part I)	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>18-Dec-18</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>20-May-20</i>	<i>61,538,462</i>
Global Core (Part II)	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>2-Jun-20</i>	<i>61,538,462</i>
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>		
Global Core (Part III)	<i>PIF submitted on 28 August 2020</i>		<i>40,848,042</i>

7b. GEF Funding for SGP in OP6, Global Country Programmes

Project	Date of Approval		Amount (USD) <i>(excluding Agency Fees)</i>
Global Core (Part I)	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>30-Oct-14</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>09-Jul-15</i>	<i>67,307,692</i>
Global Core (Part II)	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>27-Oct-16</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>05-Sep-17</i>	<i>67,307,692</i>
STAR (Part III)	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>25-May-17</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>12-Dec-17</i>	<i>17,337,500</i>
STAR (Part IV)	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>30-Nov-17</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>24-Apr-18</i>	<i>19,167,177</i>
Total Amount			<i>171,120,061</i>

7c. GEF Funding for SGP in OP5, Global Country Programmes

Project	Date of Approval		Amount (USD)
			(excluding Agency Fees)
Global Core	<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>
STAR I	<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>
STAR II	<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>
STAR III	<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>
Total Amount			<i>255,260,168</i>

Table 8: SGP Funding Status to date, Upgraded Country Programmes

8a. GEF Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP7

Upgraded Country Programmes	CEO Endorsement/Approval	PIF Approval	Project Budget (USD)
			Exclusive of Agency Fees
Brazil		<i>14-May-19</i>	<i>4,566,210</i>
Costa Rica	<i>6-May-2020</i>	<i>14-May-19</i>	<i>2,147,945</i>
Ecuador	<i>19-June-2019</i>	<i>12-Jul-19</i>	<i>1,826,484</i>
Egypt		<i>19-Dec-19</i>	<i>2,146.119</i>
India		<i>14-May-19</i>	<i>4,566,210</i>
Indonesia		<i>3-Jun-20</i>	<i>3,652,968</i>
Kenya		<i>19-Dec-19</i>	<i>2739,726</i>
Malaysia		<i>19-Dec-19</i>	<i>2,600,000</i>
Mexico		<i>3-Jun-20</i>	<i>4,566,210</i>
Peru		<i>18-Jun-20</i>	<i>2,009,132</i>
Philippines		<i>14-May-19</i>	<i>4,566,210</i>
Total Amount			<i>33,243,241</i>

8b. GEF Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP6

Upgraded Country Programmes	CEO Endorsement/Approval	PIF Approval	Project Budget (USD) Exclusive of Agency Fees
Bolivia	31-Jan-17	11-Mar-16	3,634,703
Costa Rica	14-Mar-16	28-Apr-15	2,323,125
Ecuador	14-Jun-16	MSP	1,826,484
Egypt	12-Dec-16	28-Apr-15	2,843,241
Indonesia	25-Jan-17	28-Apr-15	3,561,644
Kazakhstan	2-Jun-17	4-May-16	2,649,726
Kenya	19 Jul-17	4-May-16	3,561,644
Mexico	6 Nov 17	11-Mar-16	4,429,223
Pakistan	14-Feb-17	11-Mar-16	2,656,726
Peru	29-Nov-16	28-Apr-15	3,196,672
Sri Lanka	18- Nov-16	28-Apr-15	2,497,078
Thailand		30-Oct-17	2,381,620
Total Amount			35,561,886

8c. GEF Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP5

Upgraded Country Programmes	CEO Endorsement/Approval	Project Budget (USD) - Exclusive of Agency Fees
Bolivia	10-Jul-12	4,166,667
Brazil	5-Dec-12	5,000,000
Costa Rica	24-Nov-11	4,398,148
Ecuador	24-Nov-11	4,398,145
India	27-Jan-12	5,000,000
Kenya	28-Dec-11	5,000,000
Mexico	2-Feb-12	4,662,755
Pakistan	30-Nov-11	2,777,778
Philippines	11-Dec-12	4,583,333
Total Amount		39,986,826