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GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

KEY RESULTS, REPORTING YEAR 2021 - 2022



INTRODUCTION

Launched in 1992, for the past thirty years, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) has been providing financial and technical support to civil society and community-based organizations on innovative community-driven initiatives that address global environmental issues – such as biodiversity loss, climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation, international waters, and chemicals and waste management – while improving livelihoods. SGP has constantly evolved and grown into a unique global delivery mechanism to scale-up local actions that can develop and deliver solutions to these multiple challenges. Driven by evidence, as noted in this report, the active participation of local communities in dealing with critical environmental problems holds the key for promoting effective stewardship of environment and sustainable development. SGP plays a unique role in meeting the objectives of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In each participating country, SGP is facilitating close linkages and synergies with MEA related policies and strategies such as National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Action Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and others, all of which emphasize the importance of engaging wider stakeholders including CSOs, local communities, and indigenous peoples to achieve the objectives.

Over the years, SGP has matured as a social inclusion platform, with a strong focus in empowering and improving the skills of women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities. Besides its central role as an incubator and accelerator of community innovations, SGP also plays a key role in bringing together civil society, government, private sector, and others to promote systemic change from the community level to achieve the relevant MEAs' objectives and Sustainable Development Goals. This was evidentially noted by a number of UNDP's evaluations during the reporting period. Specifically, the [Annual Report on Evaluation 2021](#) acknowledged that “the GEF Small Grants Programme yielded positive results in the establishment of sustainable agricultural practices in protected areas, the introduction of solar energy and strengthening of community organizations.” The [Joint Independent Common Country Programme Evaluation: Cabo Verde](#) indicated that “the SGP has decisively contributed to the conservation success of international and local NGOs.” According to the [Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Bolivia](#), “there is documentary and testimonial evidence of the good operational performance and high impact of SGP on communities living within national parks and their buffer zones.” The [Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Kenya](#) reported that “the use of a landscape/seascape approach as a targeting criterion, and the focus on community-based organizations as key drivers for project implementation, have been significant innovations which have contributed to the positive results. These approaches led to SGP being more thematically integrated.”

Methodology of this report: This report covers the reporting period from July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022, in alignment with the GEF reporting year. The results presented in this report are based on reporting by 121 SGP country programmes. A conservative methodological approach is used for results calculations with an emphasis on 1,052 projects that were completed 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, 2021 – June 30th, 2022 (FY22), a total of 857 new projects were approved for grant funding representing a total amount of USD 26.33 million in both GEF and non-GEF funding. Of these, 732 new projects with a total amount of USD 22.57 million were supported by GEF funding. The **total number of grant projects** under implementation during FY22 is 2,227 projects, with a total grant value of USD 76.20 million and total co-financing value of USD 82.96 million. Of these, active portfolio funded by GEF finance is 1,771 projects with a value of USD 62.16 million, leveraging USD 69.45 million in co-finance. The remaining projects are supported by co-financing sources including from Governments of Australia and Germany, Japan Biodiversity Fund of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, MAVA Foundation, and others. During the reporting year, 1,052 GEF funded projects were completed. To note, this is in addition to projects under implementation during the reporting period, as noted in paragraph above. Since inception, the cumulative total of SGP supported projects has now reached a total of 27,348 projects with total GEF and other donor funds of \$752.89 million. In addition, over \$919.09 million have been mobilized to co-finance these community-based SGP projects. Of these, cash co-financing constituted a total of \$405.55 million and was mobilized from multilateral and bilateral donors, foundations, NGOs, and other partners at the country level (refer to Annex II).

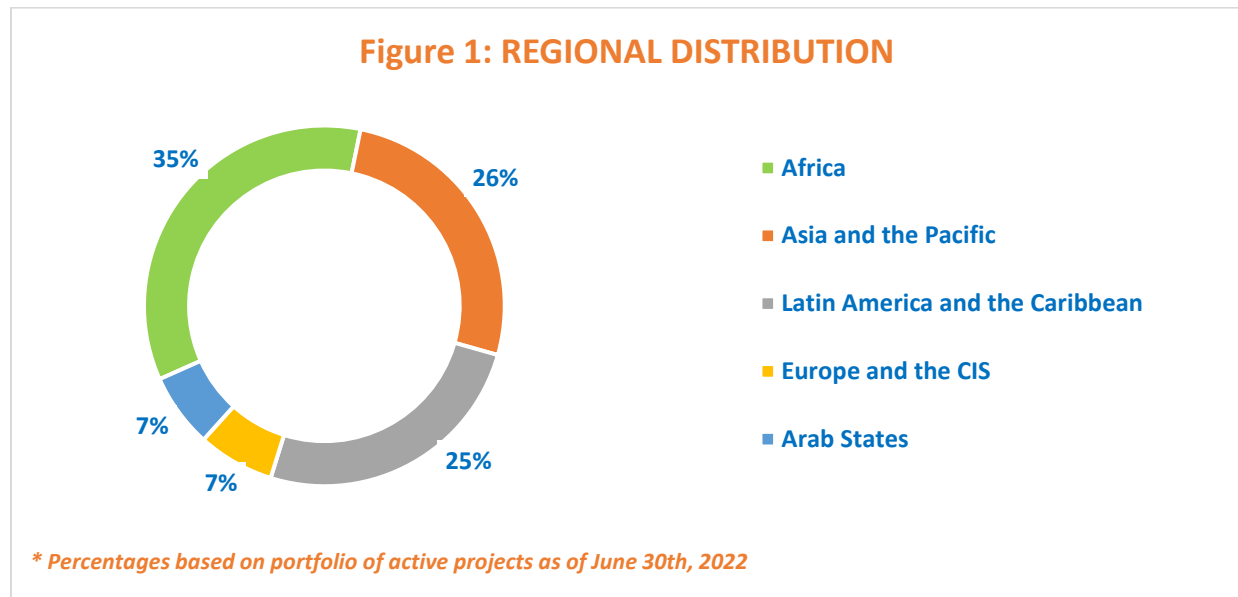
In terms of **country coverage**, SGP is now operational in 127 countries, with 112 countries supported by the SGP Global Programme and 15 supported under the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes (UCP). Under OP7, Malaysia transitioned to UCP status, and Eswatini, Bangladesh and Gabon have joined as new country programmes under the SGP Global Programme to date. Pakistan Country Programme was financially closed. Least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) currently account for 63% of SGP Global country programme, with support provided to CSOs in 40 LDCs and 37 SIDS.

Table 1: SGP COUNTRY COVERAGE, 1992 - 2022

Categories of SGP countries	Names	Number
Country coverage of SGP Global Programme	Included in Annex I	112
Countries Upgraded in OP5 and funded through separate FSPs	Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines	9
Countries Upgraded in OP6 and funded through separate FSPs	Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand	6
Countries Upgraded in OP7 and funded through separate FSPs	Malaysia	1
Country programmes closed	Poland, Lithuania, Chile, Bulgaria, Romania, Syria, Slovakia, Nicaragua, Pakistan	9
Country programmes started* in OP7	Eswatini, Bangladesh, Gabon	3
Status as of June 30, 2022	(Excluding country programmes closed)	127

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

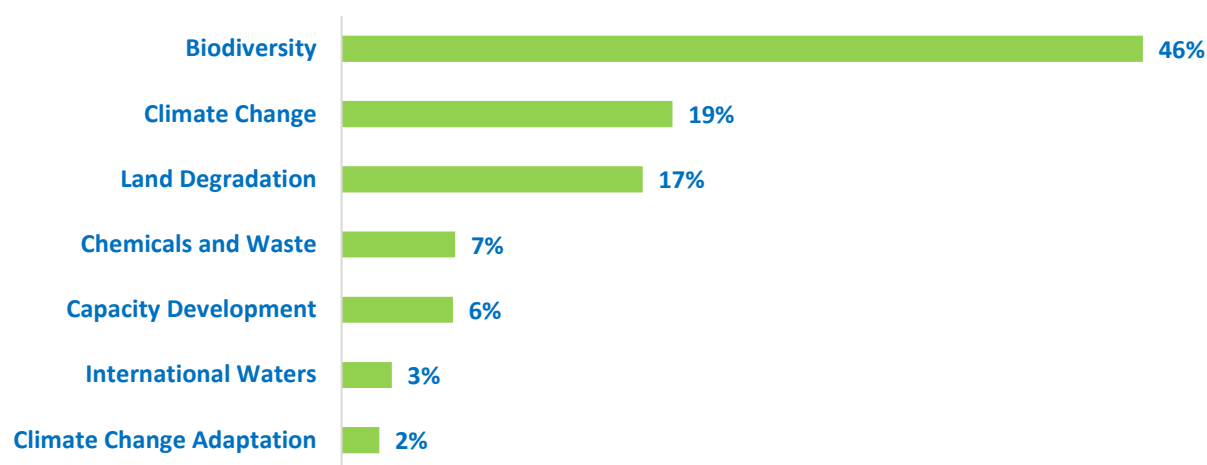
In terms of **regional distribution** of the SGP’s portfolio of active projects over the reporting period (as noted in figure 1 below), Africa had the largest share of grant funds at 35%, followed by Asia/Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean at 26% and 25%, respectively. Europe and the Arab States, each accounted for 7% of active projects portfolio. The different distribution by region is largely due to the 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 II for more details on the regional and country distribution.



With regards to **focal area distribution** of all SGP grant projects under implementation (as noted in figure 2 below), Biodiversity continues to have the largest share of the portfolio (46%) as primary focal area, followed by Climate Change Mitigation (19%) and Land Degradation (17%). International Waters accounted for 3%, Chemicals and Waste accounted for 7% (reflecting an increased focus on waste management and plastics issues during the reporting year), and projects with primary focus on Capacity Development accounted for 6% of SGP’s portfolio. Climate Change Adaptation activities which is co-financed by the Government of Australia (DFAT), accounted for 2% of all ongoing projects.

Here, it is important to note that most SGP projects continue to have multiple benefits 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 which is what the data is reflective of.

Figure 2: Focal Area Distribution



** Percentages (of amount invested) in each focal area based on active portfolio as of June 30th, 2022*

On **status of eligible countries under GEF-7**, in line with GEF council paper on GEF-7 SGP Implementation Arrangements and associated information paper (GEF/C.55/Inf.05), SGP aims to expand its country coverage to include remaining GEF eligible countries that are interested in participating in the programme and agreed to the SGP Operational Guideline and programming directions. While a phased approach is being taken in expanding the programme to new countries, priority is being accorded to LDCs and SIDS as well as countries that expressed interest for a long time. As of this reporting period, 11 countries have provided official letters of interest to join the SGP and new start up activities including appraisal missions have been conducted in 5 countries (Eswatini, Bangladesh, Gabon, Angola, and Equatorial Guinea). Notably, three new country programmes (i.e., Eswatini, Bangladesh and Gabon) are active as of this reporting period.

Additional appraisal activities planned for FY21 were delayed due to safety and security situations in several countries, and continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel including to local communities in several countries. The start-up of additional new country programmes will be further reviewed in consultation with the SGP Steering Committee in light of the GEF-8 SGP strategy. Table 2 below provides further details.

Table 2: Status on Eligible Countries under GEF-7

	Names of new eligible countries	Letter of interest received (yes/ no)	Status update
1	Angola	Yes	Appraisal mission was completed in November 2019 in conjunction with the GEF Extended Constituency Workshop (ECW). Follow up activities are ongoing with close coordination with the GEF OFP.

2	Azerbaijan	Yes	Discussion was held to conduct an appraisal mission, which was delayed due to COVID-19.
3	Bangladesh	Yes	National Coordinator recruited and country program officially launched in June 2021; Country Programme Strategy (CPS) has been developed and being finalized.
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	CPMT is following up with UNDP Country Office and GEF OFF on the next steps.
5	Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Appraisal mission was conducted in April 2022 and start up activities are ongoing.
6	Eswatini	Yes	Country Programme launched in April 2020. Fully functional SGP country programme with CPS approved; National Steering Committee is operational; and first portfolio of projects under implementation.
7	Gabon	Yes	National Coordinator recruited and country program officially launched in June 2021.
8	Iraq	No	Information being shared.
9	Korea DPR	No	Information being shared.
10	Kosovo	No	Information being shared .
11	Libya	No	Information shared during the GEF-7 ECW.
12	Montenegro	No	Information shared during the GEF-7 ECW.
13	Myanmar	Yes	Virtual stakeholders planning meeting was held in August 2020. Appraisal mission planned however deferred due to COVID-19 pandemic and country condition.
14	Nicaragua	No	Information being shared.
15	Russia	No	Information being shared.
16	Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	Appraisal mission planned in 2021, however deferred due to COVID-19 while communication are ongoing with GEF OFF with support from UNDP CO.
17	Serbia	No	Government expressed strong interest and UNDP Country Office is following up on the Letter of Interest.
18	Somalia	Yes	Appraisal mission possibly in later half of 2022 or next year, subject to safety and travel restrictions.
19	South Sudan	No	Information being shared .
20	Sudan	Yes	Appraisal mission planned subject to security issues and travel restrictions.
21	Syria	No	Information being shared.
22	Turkmenistan	No	Information being shared.

PROGRESS TOWARDS GEF-7 CORE INDICATORS

In GEF-7, the SGP places 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 aligned its results framework with the GEF-7 results framework, by applying the relevant core indicators and sub-indicators as agreed with the GEF Secretariat and in line with the agreed guidelines as outlined in ME/GN/01: Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators.

Performance Results: During the reporting period, 5,690,364 hectares of landscapes were under improved management to benefit biodiversity; 155,947 hectares of landscapes were under sustainable land management in production systems; and 267,010 hectares of marine habitat has been supported with improved practices to benefit biodiversity. In addition, SGP supported 62,574 hectares of marine protected areas with improved management effectiveness and restored 67,845 hectares of degraded agricultural lands. In total, 544,042 beneficiaries directly benefited from SGP intervention, among which majority of 282,616 were women.

SGP RESULTS ON GEF-7 CORE INDICATORS*FOR 2021-2022

Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (hectares)	62,574
Area of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares)	67,845
Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares)	5,690,364
Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares)	155,947
Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares, excluding protected areas)	267,010
Number of direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of SGP intervention	544,042
Number of women	282,616
Number of men	261,426
<i>*Kindly note above indicators represent direct impact due to SGP intervention in line with GEF-7 indicator methodology</i>	

PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES

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 450 biodiversity projects completed during the reporting year, SGP has positively influenced, both directly and indirectly, 174 protected areas and 108 Indigenous and

Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), covering a total of 26.9 million hectares. 173 target landscapes/seascapes were under improved community-based conservation and sustainable use. SGP also helped to maintain or improve conservation status of at least 1,042 species. With regards to the sustainable use of biodiversity, a total of 467 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	450
Number of Protected Areas (PAs)	174
Hectares of PAs influenced	24,339,850
Number of ICCAs	108
Hectares of ICCAs influenced	2,602,525
Number of sustainably produced biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products	467
Number of species with maintained or improved conservation status	1,042
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	173

In **South Africa**, as part of the SGP Innovation Programme on Big Cats Conservation, SGP supported the *Landmark Foundation* to mitigate human-leopard conflict in the *Western* and *Eastern Cape* through genetic and habitat linkage between current populations, proactive range expansion, and rewilding efforts to secure leopard populations and persistence. The project established the commencement of methods that reduced persecution through Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) compensation schemes, evaluated the efficacy and functionality of currently available connectivity habitat corridors, and provided an assessment of active management methods to prevent leopard killings. Camera surveys were conducted to estimate the leopards' habitats. In order to evaluate population linkage and gene flow, genetic polymorphism analysis was conducted on the current leopard population. To monitor their activities and assess their habitats, 48 leopards were fitted with GPS collars. An HWC manual was produced, including 100 printed copies and an online open-source web version. As a result of the assessment, the project proposed leopard management plans to the government that no translocation, hunting, or removal of females from populations. A compensation plan for livestock owners was developed with 24 claims relating to collared leopards, which prevented the killing of 12 leopards in 2021. The project also helped develop a voluntary wildlife-friendly produce brand (*Fair Game*) among farmers as the payment for ecosystem services scheme and conservation tool.

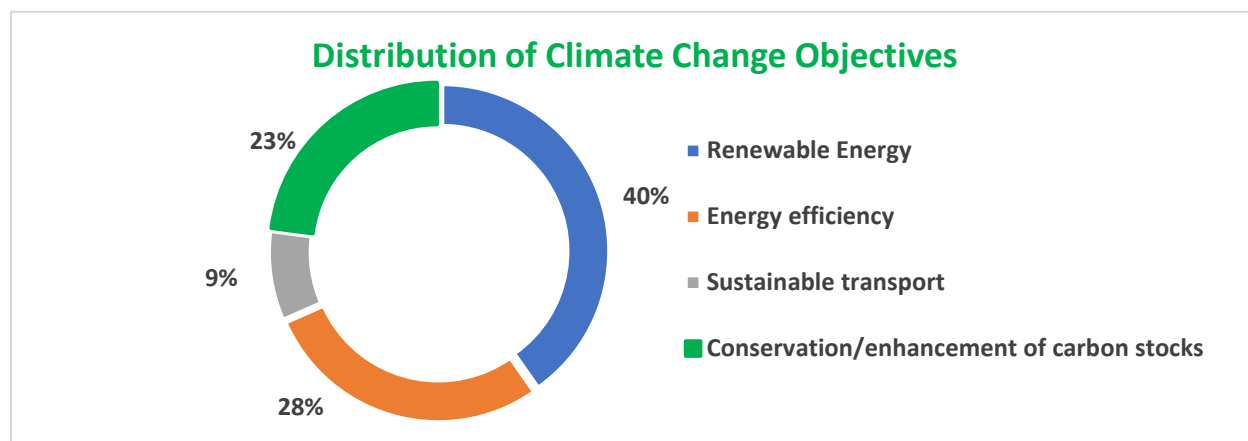
Climate Change Results

The climate change mitigation 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 258 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 40%, while projects focusing on energy efficiency solutions made up 28%; and projects on the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks (e.g., forest management) accounted for 23%. Thirty-two percent of reporting SGP country programmes addressed community-level barriers to deploy low-GHG technologies. 94 typologies of community-oriented and locally adapted energy access solutions were successfully demonstrated, scaled up and replicated. 83,786 households have benefited from energy access with associated benefits including increased income, health benefits and improved services.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	258
Number of country programmes that addressed community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies	39
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	94
Number of households supported with energy access co-benefits	83,786



In **Argentina**, the *Foundation Proposed for the Solidarity Initiative (Fundación Propuestas para la Iniciativa Solidaria)* completed a project to improve the quality of life and environmental conditions of families in a vulnerable neighborhood in the city of *Corrientes* by incorporating adequate sanitary units in their homes, using sustainable and recycled materials in their construction, and incorporating a solar water heater. An eco-laboratory was installed and commissioned to convert recyclable waste into construction materials. Four sanitary modules were built, equipped with solar water heaters. Each module has a surface area of

approximately 10 m², consisting of a bathroom and a kitchen. One module was located on the eco-laboratory site, and the other three were in the homes of the La Chola neighborhood to replace existing latrines. 10 training sessions were provided on the use and recycling of plastics for subsequent use in home improvements in the vulnerable neighborhood. Around 50 people were trained to acquire skills and aptitudes that would enable them to improve their homes with economic and ecological technologies. The project also made it possible for the beneficiaries to use new resources such as waste recycling to produce employment and environment-related enterprises to increase their income and that of their families.

In 2021, **Kyrgyzstan** submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) report with updated commitments to climate change mitigation. In order to mobilize civil society and make their voices heard throughout the development of the NDC report, the *Aarhus Center* implemented a project that helped consolidate inputs from the civil society. Over 4,000 people, the majority of whom were women and youth, attended meetings and round table discussions on the NDC and its specific sections across three provinces and the nation's capital. As a result, experts collected over 100 recommendations that were presented to the NDC Work Force under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. 33 civil society representatives received training on monitoring, reporting, and verifying climate change mitigation. This would allow civil society to continue participating in further dialogues with the government on matters relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. In addition, a video was produced and made available to the public in Kyrgyz and Russian, as well as posters and flyers. As a result, the public increased their knowledge in updating the NDCs, the goals and key provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as the basic climate indicators of the country. The general public was made aware of the country's commitments reflected in the updated NDCs that were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, as well as about the actions that the civil society could take to support the implementation of the NDCs.

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 agroecosystems and forest ecosystems for their livelihoods.

Performance Results: With 164 sustainable land management projects completed this year, SGP positively influenced 111,126 community members with improved agricultural, land and water management practices. 83,376 hectares of land has been supported with improved management practices including forest, agricultural lands and water management. 4,938 farmer leaders were involved in successful demonstrations of agroecological practices, such as incorporating measures to reduce farm-based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change, and 443 farmer organizations and networks have disseminated improved climate smart agroecological practices.

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	164
Number of community members demonstrating agricultural, land and water management practices	111,126
Hectares brought under improved agricultural, land and water management practices	83,376
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agroecological practices	4,938
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate smart agroecological practices	443

In **Egypt**, the *Environmental and Community Development Association in Dandara* completed a project that enhanced the sustainable management of agricultural land and addressed agricultural soil degradation brought on by the excessive use of irrigation water. Through the implementation of the project, 3,000 meters of field irrigation canals were developed and lined. The area of farmland increased by 68.7 carats on both sides of the lined canals. 540 acres of land were settled. In addition, 25 awareness seminars were organized to raise the agricultural community's awareness of the importance to conserve irrigation water and energy as well as agricultural soils from deterioration. Six multi-stakeholder consultation sessions were held on irrigation water issues and proposed water management techniques. 80% of the farmers in the target community have increased their understanding of the value of rational water usage for soil preservation. As a result, the monthly consumption of irrigation water was reduced by 250 m³ per acre. The use of chemical fertilizers on the target land was decreased by 15%. Moreover, 15% reduction in fuel usage for irrigation equipment was noted. Productivity of the target land were improved along with the improved soil properties.

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. The projects have also supported activities to decrease pressure on forest resources.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	12
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In **Vanuatu**, SGP support the *ILiL UAS Community Association* to address forest degradation issues due to rising population pressure, low food crop yields caused by shortened fallow periods, and deterioration of community water sources. The local population's access to fuel and building supplies was impacted by the loss of the forest, making the neighborhood vulnerable to disasters. Thus, the grantee, an indigenous peoples organization, was created to improve local livelihoods. With the support of SGP, a community forest nursery was established with enhanced water access. Members of the community planted trees in nurseries to restore the forest in the village and garden slopes to prevent soil erosion after land was cleared for gardening. Medicinal herbs were also introduced to the nursery. Training sessions engaging

indigenous peoples were conducted on land and forest management. As part of the rehabilitation of the local watershed, a five-hectare tract of indigenous land with a natural forest, known as the *Lounarie Forest Conservancy*, was also proclaimed as no take and no enter zone. The project also supported World Environment Day by demonstrating its efforts and promoting the need for reforestation on Tanna Island, Vanuatu. It distributed 4,000 plant seedlings from the nursery to 10 other tribes in local communities to replant in their areas for land and forest restoration.

International Waters 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. It is important to note that, in addition to the international waters focal area portfolio, 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 33 international waters projects completed in the reporting year, SGP continued to support the implementation of SAPs for the transboundary waterbodies. Projects completed involved 26 seascapes and freshwater landscapes, including marine protected areas, marine sanctuaries, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and underground waters. Through the project activities, total of 3,689 tons of land-based pollution, such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste have been prevented from entering the waterbodies; 3,238 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 108,125 hectares of seascapes were influenced with improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	33
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater Landscapes	26
Tons of land-based pollution (such as solid waste, sewage, wastewater, and agricultural waste etc.) avoided, reduced or prevented from entering waterbodies	3,689
Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds sustainably managed (such as hectares of mangroves replanted, seagrass protected, coral reefs rehabilitated etc.)	3,238
Hectares of seascapes influenced with improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	108,125

In **Turkey**, the *Mediterranean Conservation Society* (*Akdeniz Koruma Dernegi* or AKD in Turkish) implemented a project focused on marine protected area conservation through transforming invasive

species into commercial marine products. In cooperation with the Fisherwomen Society, AKD used five invasive species in Mediterranean to be consumed as food by locals and tourists. 19 restaurants have started serving food made from invasive species. The ways to cook invasive species were promoted on a national TV channel along with utilizing other media channels. Through the marketing of invasive species, eight local cooperatives in the Aegean region saw a 10% rise in their revenue. The decline of invasive species in turn led to a 2% increase in the population of two endemic species of grouper. Additionally, a 5% increase in the presence of local microalgae was noted. Through a 6-month seawater temperature monitoring, records were maintained and made available to support the no-take zones and marine protected areas. This also led to an expansion of one of the no-take zones. As a result, fisheries increased by 5% in quantity. The entire project implementation process promoted the participation of neighboring fishery cooperatives. Fisherwomen benefited from their participation in the initiative through increased recognition of their roles, income, and reputation. A direct market was established in Izmir province by active women members of *Döngü Cooperative*. Farmers were able to promote local items through the introduction of high-value agricultural production. The partnership between rural and urban women provided multiple benefits that attracted the attention of the entire village and brought back traditional production patterns as well as public spaces, traditional festivals, and educational opportunities.

Chemicals 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 hazardous chemicals and waste, including POPs and mercury, to minimize adverse effects on human health and the global environment. There is a growing need among local communities to address issues related to waste management initiatives, including on plastics and e-waste.

Performance Results: Results of the 62 chemicals and waste management projects completed during the reporting period include the avoided use of 12,925 kilograms of pesticides and release or utilization of 18,862 kilograms of harmful chemicals. In addition, capacity of 28 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management have been strengthened.

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed (including Mercury)	62
Total number of mercury management projects completed	25
Kg of pesticides avoided, reduced or prevented	12,925
Kg of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release	18,862
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	28

In **Morocco**, a demonstration project completed by the *Dar Si Hmad Association for Development, Education and Culture (Association Dar Si Hmad pour le Développement, l'Éducation et la Culture)* fought against chemical pollution through integrated biological control of cactus mealybugs in the *Sidi Ifni* massif. The cochineal (*Dactylopius opuntiae*), a cactus pest, had destroyed large areas of cactus, affecting the livelihoods of thousands of farmers. The pesticide used to treat cochineal was, however, proven to be ineffective against the insects and extremely harmful to the environment. The use of pesticide seriously affected the bee colonies and other pollinating insect populations. While the country banned the use of the pesticide in August 2021, the project proposed alternative solutions that were more effective and less harmful. The initial phase of the project consisted of supporting the development of two alternative solutions: producing biopesticides based on natural extracts of invasive plants (*Ricinus Communis* and *Nicotiana Glauca*) and breeding natural predators (*Cryptolaemus Montrouzieri*) against the mealybugs. These solutions were first developed in the laboratories of the National Agricultural Research Institute and thereafter put to the test on pilot farms. The outcomes were very positive, confirming the effectiveness of these treatments against the cactus mealybugs. The second phase of the project was implemented by extending the experimentation of the treatments to other farms in the region, raising awareness, and instructing farmers on these novel solutions. In the long term, the project is expected to enable preservation of at least 500 hectares of cactus in the region to fight against erosion, maintain local incomes, and prevent the use of 250 kg of harmful pesticides each year.

PROGRESS ON CROSSING CUTTING INITIATIVES

SGP deploys the following cross-cutting initiatives and social inclusion activities to further enhance innovation and inclusion and capacity towards long-term impact. They assist in enhancing the overall effectiveness of its entire portfolio by expanding the role and value of SGP beyond individual grant-making. Principally, it covers, capacity development, CSO-government dialogues, south-south exchanges and social inclusion efforts (including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities). Introduced in OP6, the Innovation Programmes, which aims to enable targeted investment on emerging environmental issues under the focal area/strategic initiative also contributes in promoting these cross-cutting issues that could be potentially scaled up, replicated and mainstreamed in SGP and other programmes.

Capacity Development

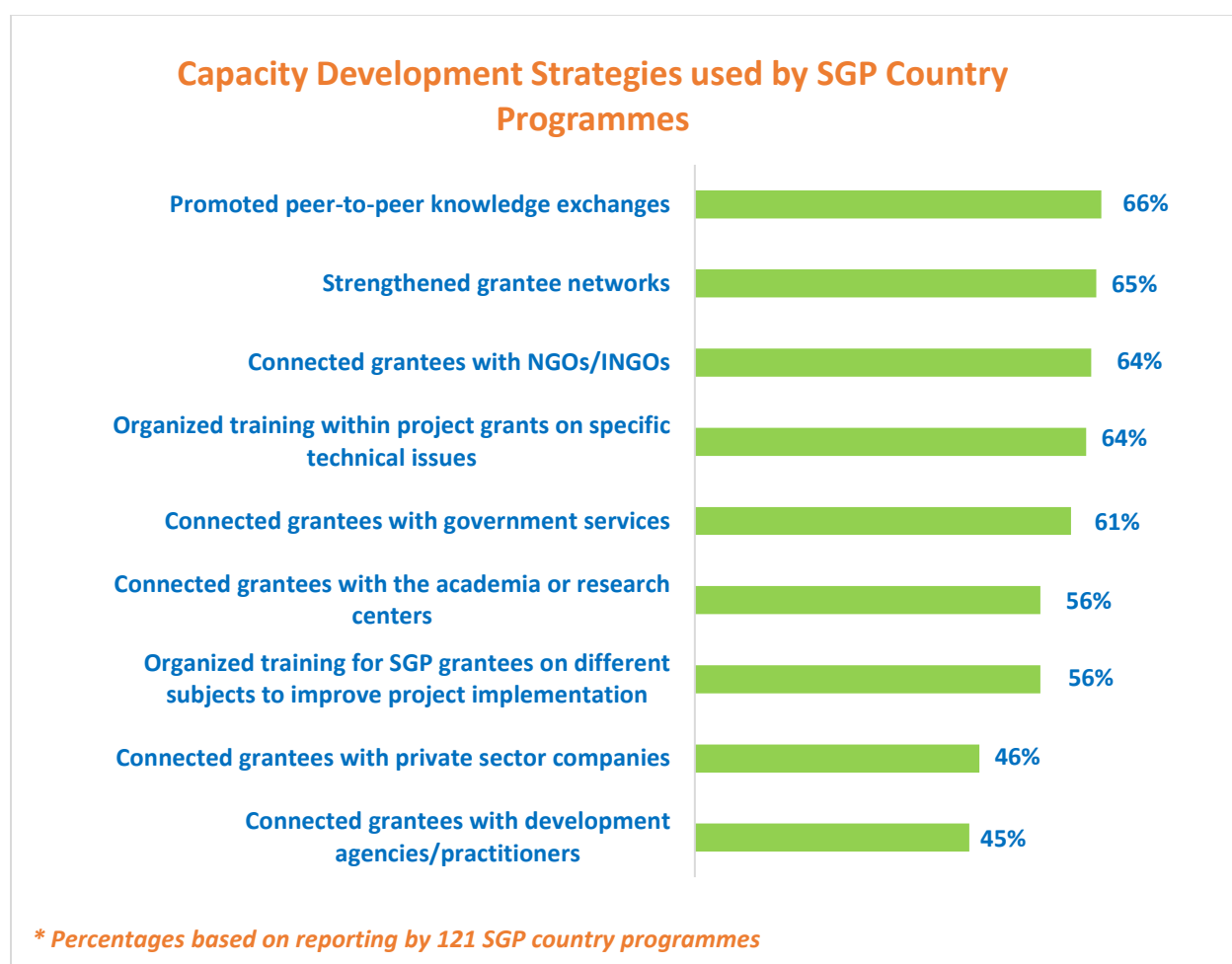
SGP provides support to enhance and strengthen the capacity of communities and civil society organizations to address global environmental challenges. Community level capacity development activities has been supported under OP5, OP6 and OP7, in alignment with the GEF focal area strategies.

Performance Results: With 73 capacity development projects completed during the reporting period, capacities of 1,053 CSOs and 1,349 CBOs were strengthened, comprising 16,882 people, to address global environmental issues at the community level.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	73
Number of CSOs whose capacities were developed or improved	1,053
Number of CBOs whose capacities were developed or improved	1,349

As key results reported across SGP portfolio, 79 SGP country programmes reported having strengthened grantee networks; 80 promoted peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges; 77 organized training within project grants on specific technical issues; 68 organized training for SGP grantees on different subjects to improve project implementation; 74 connected grantees with government services; 78 connected grantees with NGOs/INGOs; 68 connected grantees with the academia or research centers; 54 connected grantees with development agencies/practitioners; and 56 connected grantees with private sector companies.



In **Kenya**, a national CSO called *Nature Kenya* has implemented a project supported by SGP that enhanced the capacity of SGP grantees to effectively deliver projects toward the conservation of the *Mijikenda Kaya*

Forests landscapes in *Kilifi* and *Kwale* Counties through training and on-site group-focused workshops. To understand the capacity gaps, *Nature Kenya* conducted baseline assessments of all the SGP grantees in *Mijikenda Kaya Forests*, *Kilifi*, and *Kwale* Counties, identified training needs, and produced a training manual and notes. 16 beneficiary organizations (a total of 52 trainees) received organizational capacity development training over the course of a five-day residential training session. Under the supervision of *Nature Kenya*, the 52 trainees then instructed 95 persons from 10 additional grantee organizations over 10 on-site training sessions. Nine organizations were trained on the development of strategic plans. Consequently, eight strategic plans were developed. Chairpersons and treasurers of the beneficiary organizations were trained on financial management. It was noted that most organizations found it difficult to develop and apply performance indicators, especially for conservation projects. As a result, 10 scorecards were developed as monitoring tools and customized for each beneficiary organization. The scorecards were used to monitor project activities and assess the sustainability efforts of the organizations. In addition, the project proposed to provide specific platforms for communities to share their experiences, engage in critical reflection, and analyze various internal and external factors influencing their performance. The results of the analysis would be helpful to policymakers, including the types of institutional frameworks that could promote effective environmental conservation at the local, national, and international levels.

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue 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, 49 SGP country programs (40% of reporting country programmes) conducted CSO-Government Dialogues. A total of 177 dialogue platforms were organized representing involvement of 4,421 CSO/CBO representatives.

In **Lesotho**, recommended and supported by the NSC, outreach activities were conducted towards small CBOs, mainly grazing and herders' association in the only district in the country without grantee partners since the launch of SGP Lesotho. A briefing session was held at the District Administrator's Office about the SGP approach, its processes, and procedures. In the end, a call for proposals was announced. A follow-up session for selected heads of department, local authorities, and local CSOs was held with the same objective. During the session, CSO representatives and local authorities presented various challenges they faced in their respective villages, with the Range Resources Technical Officer and the District Environment Officers facilitating the discussions, providing responses, and advising on possible ideas for project concept development. Among the 15 CSOs that attended the session, 10 of them submitted project concepts, out of which eight were selected for SGP support. All of the CSOs received strong support from the Department of Environment, Department of Range Resources Management, Department of Agriculture, Urban Council, and the Office of the District Administrator. A grant award and MOA signature ceremony facilitated and officiated by an NSC Member and the District Administrator with key

government institutions in attendance was held, where the local chief and community councilors, the District Coordination Office for Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation, and the Department of Police pledged their support for the grantee projects.

South-South Exchange

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, 43 SGP country programmes (36% of reporting programmes) facilitated 96 South-South exchanges that supported transfer of knowledge on new innovations between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.

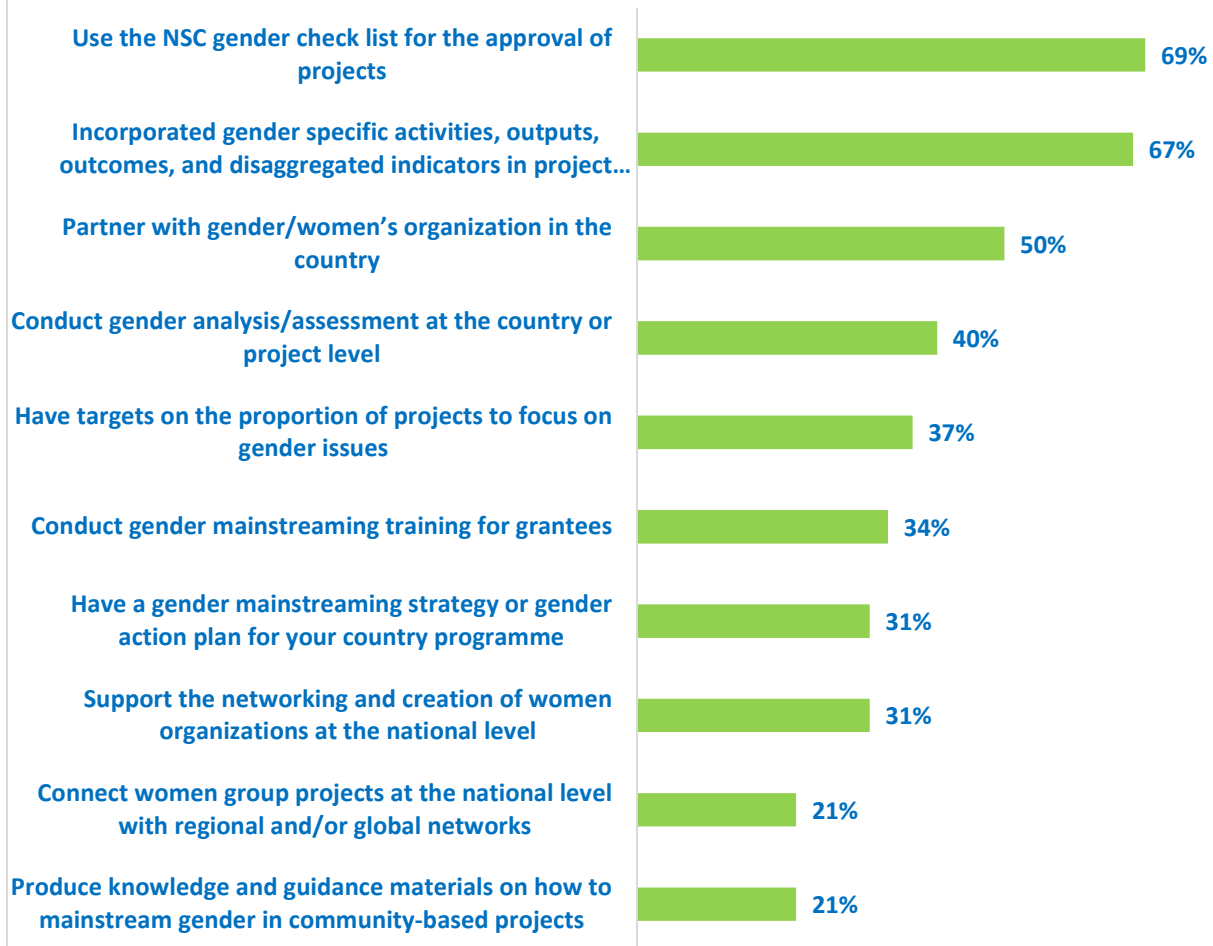
An ongoing project in **Saint Lucia** allowed the country programme and its partner *Iyanola Apiculture Collective* (IAC) to integrate a scientific approach into apiculture development. Based on the lessons learned, SGP Saint Lucia and IAC designed a strategic project involving **Saint Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, and Samoa**. A 17-module Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) apiculture training programme was designed which trained over 140 persons within and outside the Caribbean region. All participating countries as well as Antigua and Barbuda attended the online beekeeping course. Beekeeping associations in the participating countries were strengthened by training new beekeepers, increasing the number of hives for more honey production, establishing new queen rear facilities, and using mobile units for honey collection in remote areas. Materials and equipment have been ordered for six of the countries. Another cohort of 100 persons has started another course on apiculture. The conceptual architectural designs for the Mankote Apiculture Research and Learning Institute (first of its kind) have been completed and presented to the development control authority for review.

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. Among the completed projects during this period, 35% 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, 836 of the projects completed during the reporting period, which is 79% 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 checklist by the National Steering Committee for appraising projects (83 CPs); incorporation of gender specific activities, outputs, outcomes, and disaggregated indicators in project design (81 CPs); and partnership with gender/women's organization in the country (60 CPs). Of the reporting countries, 104 CPs (86%) had gender focal point in their SGP NSC.

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



* Percentages based on 121 SGP programmes that reported this year

In **Bhutan**, a CSO named *Respect Educate Nurture Empower Women* (RENEW) completed a project that employed floriculture to improve biodiversity and livelihoods of disadvantaged women and girls in the *Gawaling Happy Home*. Female leaders, including the heads of RENEW, the National Biodiversity Center, and the *Gawaling Happy Home*, designed the project that is led by women. Since this was the first project of its kind, it introduced harvesting flowers that are known for their popularity, durability, and low maintenance. During the project, two poly tunnel houses were built to grow and nurture the flowers. Necessary floriculture accessories were procured from the market. More than 100 women and girls, as well as Bhutanese returnees from abroad who were affected by COVID-19, received basic floriculture training on plant propagation and nursery management. The National Biodiversity Center provided training to an additional 60 persons. Awareness sessions on plant cleanliness, nursery management, aesthetically pleasing landscapes and floriculture, and impact to biodiversity conservation were

conducted. Besides, a manual on basic floriculture was developed by the *Gawaling Happy Home* in partnership with the National Biodiversity Center. The project assessed, identified, and secured markets for the plants grown at the nurseries. This included marketing and advertising the plants for sale, establishing sale outlets along the *Thimphu-Phuntsholing* highway, exploring bulk marketing for landscaping in high-end hotels and private residence, attending national events and annual flower exhibitions, etc. As a result, from 2020 to 2021, the *Gawaling Happy Home* sold flowers for a total of 250,000 Bhutanese ngultrum (around USD 3,159). The revenue generated go toward supporting particularly the victims of domestic violence. In addition, three female trainees launched their own flower businesses in *Thimphu*, employing 16 people. Through physical activity, skill acquisition, and social interaction, the floriculture activities assisted the women and girls in overcoming depression.

Indigenous Peoples are key partner and important target group for SGP. SGP has supported efforts that respect customary law and practice, including 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, 210 projects, which is 20% of total completed projects involved Indigenous Peoples. 694 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 14 CPs accepting proposals in local languages; 4 CPs accepted proposals using participatory videos; 31 CPs involved Indigenous Peoples in respective NSCs and/or TAGs; and 40 CPs enhanced outreach and networking with Indigenous Peoples groups. Of the reporting countries, 55 (45%) of them reported having an Indigenous Peoples focal point in their SGP NSC.

In **Malaysia**, a project conducted by the *Friends of Nature Activist Association (Persatuan Aktivis Sahabat Alam)* sought to strengthen forest stewardship and environmental governance by empowering new environmental champions and selected communities in Northern Peninsular Malaysia. One of the major causes of the dramatic decrease in forest cover and biodiversity in Peninsular Malaysia is the unsustainable development projects and poor decision-making that are caused by poor governance in forest management, a lack of public consultation/participation, and poor environmental democracy. All the community empowerment initiatives under the project involved Indigenous Peoples. The project collaborated with indigenous communities facing environmental issues and environmental rights violations, and supported leadership development to effectively speak up about their issues related to the territories and come up with solutions. Workshops were conducted to inform participants on the definition of 'territory' among the forest-dependent communities and to support skills and knowledge development to create a community map for legal use. As a result, for example, the *Kerawat* indigenous communities were able to develop a map to have their territory recognized by the authority. Additionally, they gained basic knowledge on GPS and how to create digital maps using GIS software. The Community Mapping and Documentation training was a great benefit to the communities, particularly among youth, as they lacked the knowledge or skills to produce a credible map that they could present to the authorities to have their territories recognized and secured.

Youth is increasingly becoming an important target group of SGP as they are key stakeholders for sustainable development. Intergenerational efforts that equally benefits from the expertise of the elders as well as the force of the youth are essential for the achievement of the SDGs and MEA objectives. . During the reporting period, 442 projects were completed with youth participation or leadership, which is 42% of total completed during the period. 265 youth organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. Of the reporting countries, 86 (71%) operated with a Youth focal point in their SGP NSC.

In **Antigua and Barbuda**, the “Ocean Love, No Plastic No Waste” project implemented by the *West Indies Sail Heritage Foundation* taught youth to sail while educating them about the importance of conserving the marine environment. Ocean Love Sailing Days were set up during which children visited nearby beaches and collected plastic waste. In partnership with the leading plastic collections and recycling plant on the island, the foundation collected plastic waste and bottle caps from the plant for reprocessing. With help of the children, the project upcycled the bottle caps to make useful items such as flowerpots, bowls, key chains, and combs with small scaled and child-friendly tools that were specifically built for this project. The products were then sold to generate financial resources to support the activities under the project. In addition, the project established a partnership with *Contours Kids*, a company conducting child-focused, environmentally based tours. The partnership allowed children doing camps with *Contours Kids* to benefit from Ocean Love Sailing Days, outdoor hikes, and coastal cleanup activities. At the end of the project, the foundation acquired some manta nets to monitor organism, including microplastic in the sea surface together with the children, which expanded the scope of the project to conserve important marine habitats.

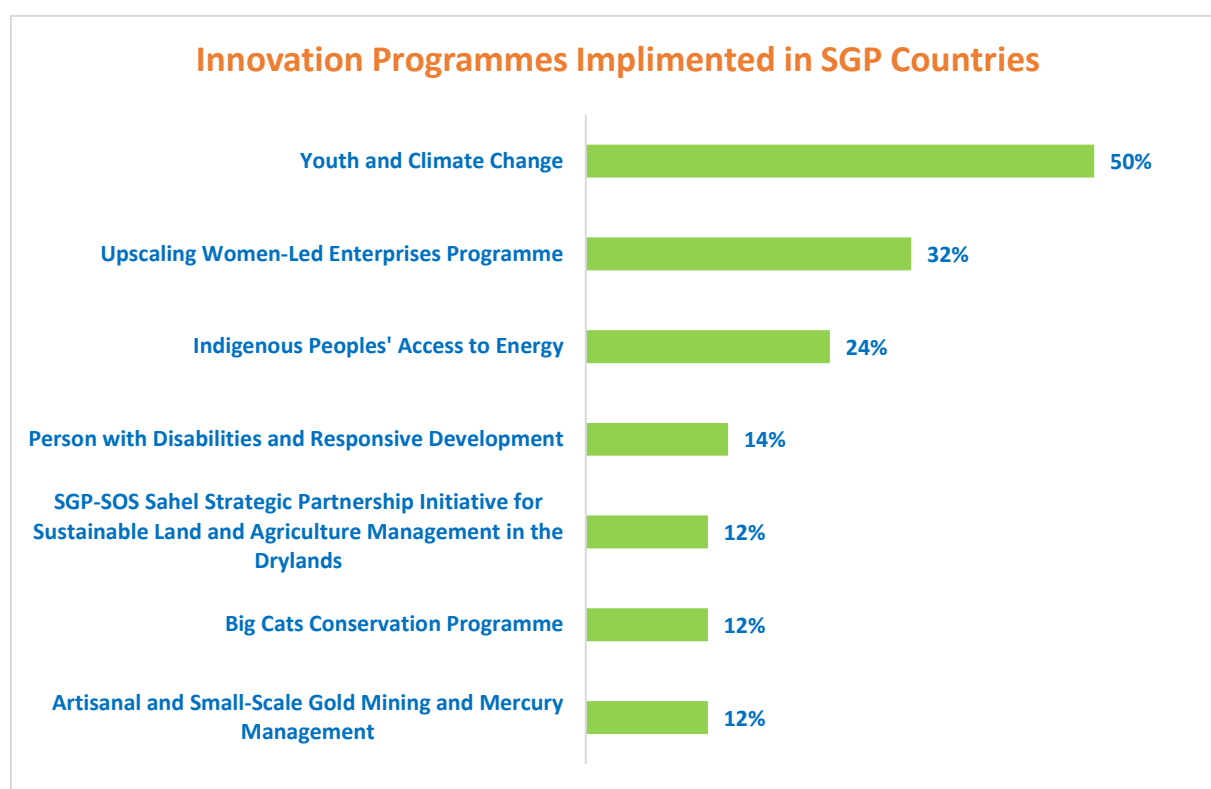
Persons with disabilities (PwD) are also a key target group for SGP support. SGP’s inherent flexibility to test innovation has supported efforts to mainstream and engage PwD groups enabling them to actively participate in global environmental and livelihood efforts. During the reporting period, 113 organizations engaged in persons with disabilities have participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. SGP Innovation Programme with a focus on PwD engagement in global environmental solutions is currently under implementation in seven of the SGP countries, with results expected to be reported by the next reporting cycle.

In **Ukraine**, *Youth and Community* implemented a project whose major beneficiaries were disabled women. Focused on community green recovery, the project developed and implemented the technology of medicinal and niche plants on the agricultural landscape of the *Polissya* region to address climate change and support small farmers and landowners. A five-hectare long-term experimental plot was established at Polissya National University to study organic technologies to grow medicinal plants and develop the methodological basis of the technological process through training and adaptation on private farms. The technological aspects related to the growing of medicinal plants and their post-harvest processing in particular landscapes were tested. As results, an adoptive environment-friendly technology for green recovery was developed and tested, and two methodological recommendations were published. A nursery for mentally disabled women was developed and 230 households benefited from the project. 78 women with disabilities were provided with seeds to grow the medicinal plants. A team of local experts was trained and established self-help groups. Overall, more than 500 project participants raised their

awareness on green recovery, including internally displaced people. The project results and methodology were widely disseminated by the Federation of Organic Movement of Ukraine. The involvement of disabled women in the activities was informed at an international scientific conference, along with a scientific article.

Innovation Programmes

Introduced in OP6, Innovation Programmes at the SGP help achieve targeted results and larger impact; foster learning and knowledge sharing among participating countries; and promote partnership and leverage resources on emerging thematic issues related to the SGP Strategic Initiatives. During the reporting period, SGP innovation programmes were implemented in a total of 50 countries (41% of reporting countries), including Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining and Mercury Management (6 countries), Upscaling Women-led Enterprise (16 countries), Persons with Disabilities and Responsive Development (7 countries), Indigenous Peoples’ Access to Energy (12 countries), Youth and Climate Change (25 countries), Big Cats Conservation (6 countries), and SGP-SOS Sahel Strategic Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land and Agriculture Management in the Drylands (6 countries).

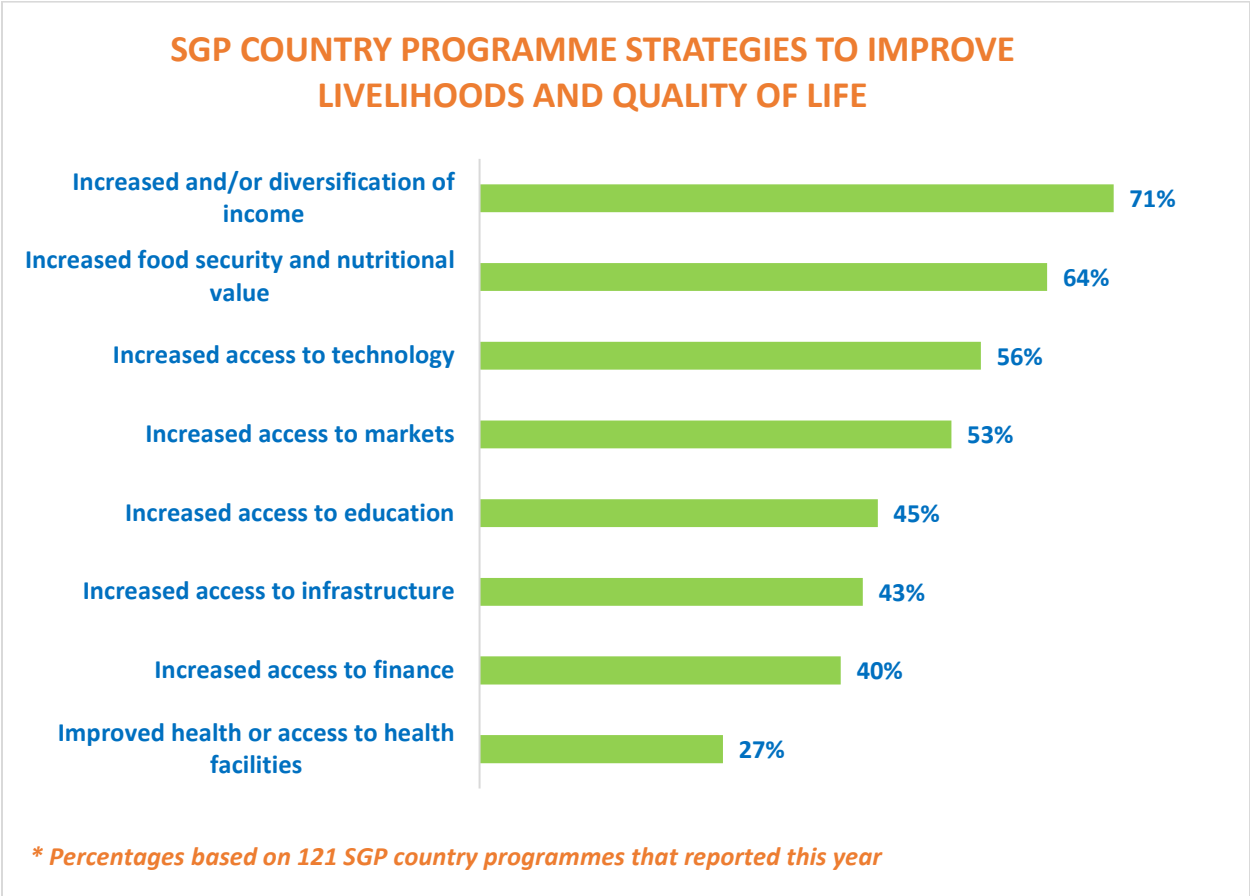


In **Mauritius**, *FoodWise* completed a project under the Innovation Programme on women-led enterprise to reduce and address the impact of food waste in Mauritius through an innovative circular business model. It collected surplus food from over 200 food companies and redistributed it to 120 NGOs, benefitting 14,000 women, 12,000 men, 25,000 children, and 20,000 youths. Several traceability methods were developed for food wastes and transport, namely, a web-based platform to track food donations, a method to measure the cost of meals, GHG emissions mitigation calculations, and a transport routing

platform *Fleeti* with the help of their food receivers. A truck and equipment were acquired to transport and store food more efficiently. The truck and traceability system enabled 268 companies to save 703,098 kilograms of food and performed 5,809 donations. As a result, the process built the capacity of 1,240 women, 1,510 men, 170 children, and 320 youths on food wastage, food handling safety, and nutrition. A juice bar was also set up to upcycle waste fruits and vegetables, and a micro-donation program with a hotel group, achieving a profit of 20,000 USD and 18,130 USD, respectively.

LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Improving livelihoods is a core strategy of SGP, as it is recognized as direct incentive for and benefits of improved, sustainable management of natural resources, including land, forest, and water that generates global environmental benefits. It also often reduces pressure towards the environment and natural resources. As results, 754 projects (72% 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 (86 CPs); increased food security and nutritional value (77 CPs); increased access to technology (68 CPs); and increased access to markets (64 CPs). Percentage based breakdown is presented below.



SCALING UP, REPLICATION AND POLICY INFLUENCE

During the reporting year, 159 projects (i.e., 15% of total completed projects) were replicated or scaled up. In terms of policy influence, 129 projects (i.e., 12% of total completed) reported influencing policy through project activities by liaising with local authorities and other government institutions. While we see increasing number of projects being replicated or scaled up over the years, 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. The following examples illustrate the great potential of the SGP in contributing as an incubator of innovations and a platform for broader adoption from completed projects for this reporting period.

Illustrative Examples

In **Armenia**, a strategic project conducted by *FERTI* aimed to enhance the employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for students and young practitioners through the development of a learning platform on low-carbon technologies. Through the project, six Low Carbon Energy Education Centers were established in four regions, equipped with materials and devices for theoretical and practical knowledge. Trainers from a local technical college were selected and instructed to deliver career development and capacity building in the Centers. By applying the “learning-by-doing” principle, the project supported 13 community micro-projects proposed by the students on the use of low carbon technology. This approach equipped them with the knowledge of formulating project proposals with necessary calculations, holding active meetings with private sectors and beneficiary institutions, and participating in actual assembling of the systems. Every year, each Center provided training to 15-25 young practitioners and consultation to 150-200 students and unemployed youths on the use of renewable energy sources (RES) and energy-efficient technologies. As a result of the project, the specialization “Installation, Repair, and Maintenance of Renewable Energy Power Stations/Energy Sites” has been officially approved by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture, and Sports of Armenia. Moreover, at the request of the Ministry, a textbook on RES use for colleges was developed and published by the project, which is now officially part of the curricula for relevant specializations.

In **China**, an SGP project implemented by *Shan Shui Conservation Center* was combined with a national park programme to extend the pilot experience of *Angsai* to *Diqing* Village and evaluate the effectiveness. It helped summarize the case experience and methods of scientific research and monitoring, resolving human-animal conflict, and operating concession in Sanjiangyuan National Park. During the project implementation, the grantee was commissioned by the Sanjiangyuan National Park Administration to complete the "Measures for Farmers and Herders to Participate in the Co-Construction and Management of Sanjiangyuan National Park" and the "Research Report on the Mechanism and System of Concession Management in Sanjiangyuan National Park". The intention was to fully guarantee the rights of farmers and herders in the construction of the national park and streamline the process and system of concession management for conservation of the national park’s ecosystem. As results, the project built a model of community participation in the co-construction and co-management of the national park. At least 15 households were trained to develop eco-tours. The annual household income increased at least 6,000

yuan (about 885 USD) by 2019. Both the snow leopard population and their habitat were preserved in the region.

In **Morocco**, a demonstration project completed by *Living Planet Morocco* contributed to the management and conservation of natural resources of the *Atlas Cedar Biosphere Reserve* (RBCA) by promoting a participatory dynamic to fight against identified threats and introducing good practices of sustainable management of water resources, lands, and plant covers. The directors and representatives of the national parks of *Ifrane*, *Khénifra*, and *Haut-Atlas Oriental* as well as the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests of the Middle Atlas participated in the initial activities of the project, committing to manage the reserve in an integrated and sustainable manner. Since its launch in July 2021, the project has laid the foundation of fluid coordination among various stakeholders involved with the management and utilization of local natural resources. The adaption to a holistic conservation approach proposed by the project on a landscape scale, the initiation of the restoration of the forest landscape, reconciling ecological features, and improving human well-being had a favorable impact on the RBCA management strategy. As results, 1,100 hectares of land and over 2,000 households benefitted. Recently, the project built a partnership with WWF Belgium that would contribute to the conservation of the RBCA landscape.

In **Mexico**, the Peninsular Alliance for Community Tourism was established in *Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Campeche*, as part of a project completed by *Community Alternative Tourism* (Turismo Alternativo Comunitario), which brought together 24 community companies to collaborate on the impact on public policies, obtain certifications, and improve marketing strategies. The idea and service of community tourism in the peninsula have been defined and positioned as a result of the collective endeavor. This was framed in the context of the development of the Mayan Train, one of the largest projects currently underway in the country. The project benefitted more than 2,000 people and their families, including partners and collaborators of social enterprises. With the "Travel safe and supportive, travel community tourism" certification, 21 members of the Alliance were recognized as nature guides who complied with biosafety and hygiene measures adapted to the operation of various tourist activities in the rural context. A brochure was developed with information about the Alliance and its network. A work plan, marketing plan, and collective identification (web page) were developed; promotion strategies were implemented; trend analysis of tourism markets and web platforms was conducted; a survey tool for visitors was designed; and two workshops were held to analyze trends and opinions on web platforms. The Alliance also developed a recovery plan from the COVID-19 pandemic and the tropical hurricanes Amanda and Cristóbal. This included a development of health protocols combined with a collective certification process among peers. As a result of the meetings with authorities, the Alliance was widely recognized through local press bulletins. The concept of community tourism has been mainstreamed among wide range of stakeholders, including NGOs and government agencies.

SUPPORTING GREEN AND BLUE RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

The COVID-19 epidemic is a multidimensional crisis affecting health, economic and social aspects, and the response requires holistic approach by addressing these various dimensions, particularly environmental

issues. Local communities and Indigenous Peoples around the world have responded to the effects of the pandemic in resilient and innovative ways to protect their communities and support one another.

SGP focused on the recovery by addressing the root causes of vulnerability and enhancing community resilience, in line with the SGP Country Programme Strategy (OP7) and government priorities contributing to building forward better. In particular, SGP has reached out to local communities to assess the situation and provided necessary support, including sharing reliable information on COVID-19, bringing community voices for policy development and planning, and undertaking concrete activities to address both environmental and livelihood needs. (More details are available in Annex III.)

Illustrative Examples

In **Ghana**, a project completed by *Ayorga Women Groundnut Producers Association* was reoriented to support income generation activities and small entrepreneurship development associated with the sustainable use of natural resources to deal with the impact of the pandemic. The increasing depletion of natural resources affected the cultivation of groundnuts and other food crops in the traditional area. The intensive technology involved in the harvesting and processing of groundnut cultivation was gradually dying out. Two groups, each with 20 members, were formed and introduced to integrated climate-smart groundnut cultivation. They were trained in basic management on conflict resolutions, soil and water conservation, composting, and pesticide preparation. A three-day workshop was organized for 50 women groups in the *Mo* Traditional Area on climate-smart groundnut cultivation. New equipment for the processing of groundnut oil was acquired. In collaboration with the Traditional Council, a businesswomen forum was organized, with the involvement of 50 women's groups engaged in integrated groundnut business. They were connected to the national Chambers of Commerce to explore the possibility of expanding their business. The project also invited professionals to organize weekly education programmes over the radio and helped 10 communities become aware of the effects of climate change on agriculture. In addition, seven women groups were introduced to the village savings and credit schemes, which enabled them to raise capital for the expansion of their farms.

In **China**, a project implemented by *Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association* originally planned to train 10 youth wetland guides and conduct two community sustainable fisheries collection awareness and ecological appreciation activities. Due to the impact of the epidemic, the activities have been modified to producing a map of Ha Tsuen on sustainable picking seafood by the seaside and supporting effective management of natural resources to support the community's green recovery efforts from COVID-19. Through interviews and participatory discussions with local seafood picking operators, the project developed an environmental-friendly seafood picking toolkit, including a technical manual and a collection label. Trainings and technical support were provided to the operators, promoting them to join the eco-friendly seafood picking norms spontaneously. Through the process, the project explored pathways for community participation in forms of conservation organizations and began to learn more about the current situation of the community at the conservation level and the traditional knowledge of the community about the sustainable use of natural resources. The experience gained during the community survey and the initial self-organization of the seafood picking families will contribute to the sustainability of the project.

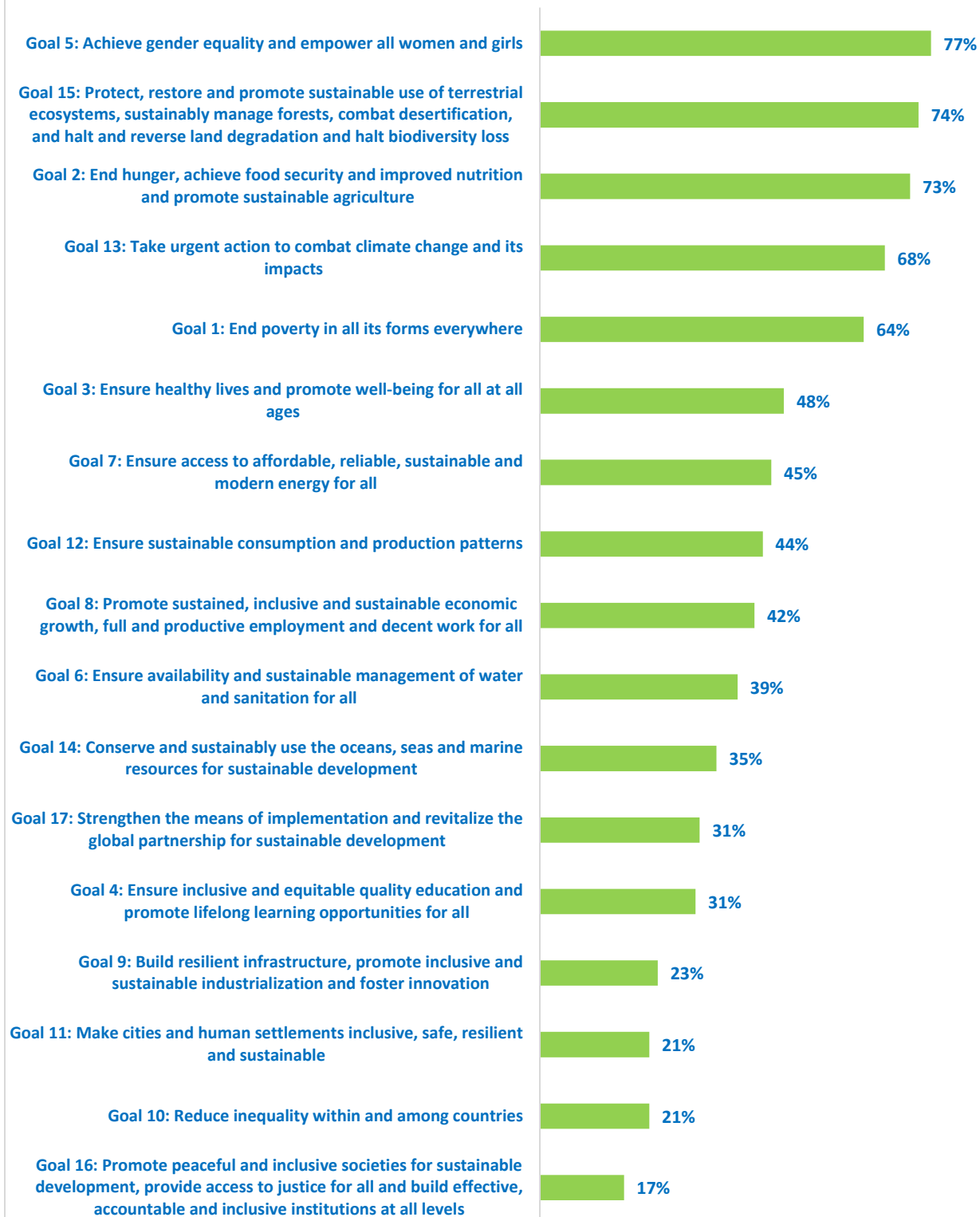
In **Colombia**, the objective of a project conducted by *Fundación Travolution Colombia* was to provide technical services to strengthen the capacities of six organizations that provide community tourism services with a focus on capacity building such as processes of co-creation and consolidation of tourist products, organizational structure, associative capacities, bases of tourist operation and commercialization. All the methodologies developed were applied in a respectful and joint manner with each of the organizations, attending to the territorial needs and positioning of the communities. Food safety training was provided to the community organizations, which not only addressed aspects of biosecurity but also established permaculture guidelines to ensure that the products offered to tourists were from the region and guarantee their availability in times of crisis. The project also projected infrastructure and tourist products based on the new demands, requirements, and opportunities of post-pandemic tourism. Self-management and planning capacities were developed so that each community has the long-term capacity to decide and propose innovative and creative activities.

In **Ukraine**, *Ecological future* completed a project demonstrating the practices of green recovery in the context of COVID-19 for rural communities, including people with disabilities. The project developed and implemented the methodology of garden therapy by combining gardening and rehabilitation to improve local wellbeing. It connected professionals to people with disabilities, local authorities, and residents to better understand the needs of those with special needs in modern society. A demonstration inclusive facility on a 0.25 ha plot was launched to expand the capacities, knowledge, and skills of people with disabilities using garden therapy techniques. An information campaign was conducted to disseminate experience and raise environmental awareness of the communities on social inclusion through environmental education activities: training, seminars, and study visits.

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 (93 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 (90 CPs); Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (88 CPs); Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (82 CPs); and Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (77 CPs). Percentage based breakdown is presented in the graph below.

SGP Contributions to Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals



** Percentages based on 121 SGP country programmes that reported this year*

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the reporting year, despite continued challenge with travel restriction associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, 1,560 projects, representing 70% of the active portfolio, received in person monitoring visits from SGP Country Programme staff and NSC members. The SGP continued to deepen and rollout its results managed approach. In addition, use of digital monitoring tools and approaches was ramped up during this period, results management capacities were strengthened across the project, country and global levels. In particular, 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 capacitate country teams to report on the SGP results framework which is now aligned with the GEF results framework; formulating results-based country programme strategies with robust measurement frameworks that reflect country level priorities and can also be linked to global results and aggregated as such providing an enabling framework for broader adoption, knowledge sharing and lessons learning.

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 1,579 training sessions. Country programs produced 2,333 project case studies, brochures, publications, and videos as well as 185 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 2,513 times in the reporting period. Furthermore, SGP community-driven projects were recognized nationally and internationally, winning 39 national and international awards.

FINANCIAL DELIVERY

During the reporting year, as noted in the table below, USD 40,460,50342 was delivered by the SGP global programme. The figure does not include the delivery of the SGP upgraded country programmes. In terms of the breakdown in delivery of GEF project grant, direct grantmaking to CSOs/CBOs accounted for 66%, programme costs and services (including capacity development activities to CSOs/CBOs, knowledge sharing and communication, and monitoring and evaluation) was 24%, and programme management cost was 10%. To note, OP5 has operationally closed at end of 2021, and OP6 and OP7 are currently under operation following the rolling modality of the SGP.

GEF SGP Delivery for Global Programme, July 2021–June 2022, USD <i>Source: UNOPS and UNDP</i>	
Operational Phase	Expenditure
OP5	10,886,639
OP6	1,444,060
OP7	28,129,804

Total Expenditure	40,460,503
Expenditure as grant and other costs during reporting period (2021-2022)	
Grants	26,729,426 (66%)
Programme Costs/Services (capacity development, knowledge management, M&E, etc)	9,685,027 (24%)
Project Management Cost	4,046,050 (10%)
Total	40,460,503

PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM

The SGP fosters partnerships across a wide spectrum of stakeholders to broaden the scope of the programme and to scale up and replicate successful SGP initiatives. The finance mobilized through these partnerships serve as co-finance to the GEF resources. The synergies created by the collaborations are critical to the wider impact of grant activities. During the reporting period, a number of new partnerships have been established and matured with significant additional resources for which the SGP serves as the delivery platform.

The Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (**ICCA-GSI Phase 2**), which was launched in October 2020 with additional funding of USD 17.2 million from the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) as part of the BMUV’s IKI Corona Response Package. The programme has now expanded to 45 countries with total of 353 projects being supported. Aligned to the ICCA-GSI Phase 1 objectives of increasing recognition and support to ICCAs and contributing to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, ICCA-GSI Phase 2 aims to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities to cope with and recover from the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (**COMDEKS Phase 4**) was agreed with the Japan Ministry of Environment during the reporting period in late 2021, with an additional funding of 700 million Japanese yen (approx. USD 6.5 million) to contribute to the implementation of the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and further promote socio-ecological production landscape and seascape approach for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This new phase of the COMDEKS will build on the successful implementation of the previous phases that have been implemented since 2010 through SGP with a total funding of about USD 10.5 million from the Japan Biodiversity Fund of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity that has supported over 400 projects leveraged with the GEF finance.

In the first quarter of 2022, the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has agreed on the 3rd phase of funding for the Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation Programme (**SIDS CBA**) with the SGP. Building on the global momentum towards locally led adaptation, the main goal of this new phase of CBA funding is to further enhance the capacities of local communities across priority landscapes/seascapes by building their social and ecological resilience to

climate change and contextualize these initiatives within COVID-19 recovery and resilience efforts. CBA Phase 3 will be implemented in developing countries in the Southeast Asia and Pacific regions with SGP presence in approximately 20 countries. The total funding for CBA Phase 3 will be 10 million Australian Dollars over the implementation period June 2022-July 2026.

The SGP has been responsible for implementing the community component of the partnership with the Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (**GEF Full Size Project - IWECO**) which ended in April 2022. A project closure workshop was held in May 2022 which was attended by all partners. By working closely with local communities, building their capacity, and pooling resources together, SGP successfully implemented 59 community-based projects under the programme. Moreover, the partnership with SGP helps to enhance the potential for community projects to become financially self-sustaining through well-established post-implementation arrangements. Experiences from the IWECO project is expected to be replicated to other partnership between SGP and GEF International Waters full size projects in the Latin America and the Caribbean.

With the financing from the **MAVA Foundation** – total USD 2.5 million, the SGP work in partnership in the Mediterranean and West Africa regions to build the capacities of local communities and civil society and community-based organizations, with the aim of enhancing natural resource management and governance, including marine and species conservation. In December 2021, a progress report was submitted to the MAVA Foundation to cover implementation progress in countries including Cabo Verde, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Turkey. After three years of project implementation through the SGP, the SGP-MAVA partnership is expected to close by end of October 2022.

During the reporting period, SGP continued its partnership with **Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)** and **the Micronesia Conservation Trust with finance mobilized from the Government of Italy**. Building on the strong global island network, the aim of this initiative is to recognize, scale up, and replicate good practices among local communities in the SIDS. This work will focus on island bright spots and connecting them to global policy processes so that they can best illustrate island needs, solutions and opportunities. The joint initiative was launched with a joint press release by GLISPA and SGP announcing their partnership on the Bright Spots Initiative. Three bright spots events in the margins of international event have been hosted to date and the GLISPA bright Spots Fellowship was launched in April 2022. \

Under SGP's partnership with **SOS-SAHEL**, 30 community-based projects were supported in seven participating countries. The partnership leverages strength of each organization: grantmaking by SGP and technical assistance provided by SOS-Sahel. The objectives of the partnership with SOS SAHEL are to harness, promote and scale up community-based solutions for sustainable and resilient agriculture and the management of natural resources, and to enhance people's well-being and livelihoods while increasing climate resilience on agriculture and natural resource management in the drylands through agro-ecological approaches. Supported projects have enabled community organizations and CSOs in the Sahel to develop and implement adaptive landscape and seascape management strategies that build social, economic, and ecological resilience, based on local sustainable development benefits. In almost all the projects, women and youth have benefited from income-generating activities.

The Lion's Share Resilience in Wildlife Community Small Grants was financed by **Lion's Share** and SGP to support civil society organizations in developing countries to carry out innovative local-level action to increase resilience and well-being of communities against external shocks such as pandemic crises in wildlife rich areas. The grants were managed and implemented through SGP Country Programmes during the height of COVID-19 in response to the impact of the pandemic to the wildlife dependent local communities. Total of 10 projects were supported by Lion's Share and SGP, Discussions are ongoing on the next phase of partnership between SGP and the Lion's Share.

During the reporting period, SGP has expanded its joint initiative with **Microsoft's Project 15**, an effort that includes an open-source software platform designed to accelerate conservation and ecosystem sustainability projects with the latest Internet of Things (IoT) technologies and bringing in cutting edge digital solutions that enable effective scaling up of initiatives. Initially started with 3 pilot projects globally with a focus on species conservation, sustainable and agriculture and fisheries initiatives, discussion is ongoing to upscale the work with extended partners. The partnership has been expanded to include Intel and other partners, who have initiated a global devathon called Innovate FPGA contest. SGP projects were used as real use case to come up with innovative digital solutions by young developers.

SGP has been partnering with the **Mountain Partnership (hosted by the FAO)** to promote and increase the resilience of mountain communities through the improvement of local economies and livelihoods by strengthening agriculture food value chains. With focus in 4 mountain countries, Guatemala, Lesotho, Nepal, and Rwanda, the partnership with FAO and Slow Food International supported total 12 producer communities (grantees), representing 1,041 farmers (of which 657 women) were involved, representing a variety of mountain product value chains and ecosystems. The producer communities and their flagship products were mapped, the communities received capacity building, and enhanced marketing with the Mountain Partnership Products (MPP) label and Participatory Guarantee System.

Illustrative Examples

In **Madagascar**, diverse communities have been bound together for centuries in a traditional social system known as the *fokonolona*, which served to protect villages and their surrounding ecosystems throughout Madagascar's rich history of human migration and settlement. Unfortunately, the *fokonolona* has been superseded by decentralized government bodies, and natural resources transfer mechanisms don't secure community land ownership, nor meet the communities' socio-economic and cultural needs. Since 2007, the SGP has supported the empowerment of more than 300 local community organizations, including through the ICCA-GSI, strengthening organizations like the *Tafo Mihaavo* (the national ICCA network) and *fokonolonas*. Across central Madagascar, the ICCA-GSI supports a total of 154,585 people living in ICCAs, also known as "Territories of Life". Over 500,000 people have been trained on the SSPs and on land transfer mechanisms which allowed them to enter discussions with government authorities based on their self-determined priorities, including the valorization of biocultural diversity in their ICCAs. As a result, 63 'transfer of management' contracts have been drawn up for IPLCs living in ICCAs, covering 135,824 hectares of land. Capacity building on territorial mapping according to land-use, agroforestry, and agroecology practices have resulted in strict governance of sacred sites and pastoral lands. In turn, a total of 52,000 hectares, thus far, have been protected in the ICCAs. Improved natural resource productivity

has increased food production by approximately 30% and strengthened solidarity among various *fokolonas* and inter-generational transfer now exists. Another successful outcome of the strengthened capacities of the IPLCs is the use of indigenous conservation methods in government-managed Protected Areas. Over 19,800 *Malagasy* indigenous peoples are restoring 10,450 hectares of the forests after developing joint-work plans with the government and receiving 'transfer of management' contracts.

In **Tonga**, the women of the *B2 Women Development Group* have been living in the swamplands of *Tongatapu* Island following their migration from the outer islands for many years. These indigenous women are one of the most vulnerable groups in Tonga and their new settlement on *Tongatapu* is susceptible to flooding, sea level rise, and saltwater intrusion. The women also have the additional challenge of land insecurity, as they do not have legal rights to the lands they live on. While the women have been beneficiaries of other donor funds indirectly, the CBA project with the *Foundation for Youth Development* (FYD) was their first opportunity to directly access funding and be involved in the design and implementation of project activities. FYD organized a series of town hall meetings to sensitize and empower members of the group, and eventually facilitated the registration of *B2 Women Development Group* as a recognized CSO with Civil Society Forum of Tonga. These measures significantly increased the capacity of the women's group and empowered them to lead on this adaptation project. The project backfilled and stabilized 1.9 acres of land using clay, stones and soil, which reduced the impact of flooding in the area, and benefitted 30 vulnerable households and 270 individuals. The women were recognized at the 2019 National Climate Change Awareness Week in Tonga and were invited to speak and present on the impacts of the project and share their lessons and experiences with other national agencies and villages. This was a significant achievement for them as their efforts were nationally recognized and honoured. Their registrations as a legal CSO also now allows them to directly receive additional funding from other donors and directly lead on project implementation.

With the support of IWEco, six community projects were implemented in **Trinidad and Tobago** (alongside a national project). 165 persons were trained in land restoration as well as business and entrepreneurship. Three major facilities were provided or established, including a greenhouse constructed for the propagation of agroforestry species, an eco-sustainability shop, and a composter. The projects contributed to 15 guesthouses adopting more eco-friendly practices. Additional environmental benefits include the planting of 26,280 trees, the prevention of 20,535 plastics (including styrofoam) from entering waterbodies, the substitution of 278 liters of detergent (laundry, dishwashing, and hand soap); and 36 hectares of coastal areas, fishing grounds or land sustainably managed, with further potential to sustainably manage 70,400 hectares of coastline; over 482,496 hectares of watershed within Trinidad and Tobago. The projects have also yielded multiple socio-economic benefits in Trinidad and Tobago. For instance, 1,486 young persons were involved in the project, highlighting the IWEco's emphasis on the contribution to social inclusion. Five small-scale businesses were established, with 35 persons reporting increased or diversified income. 64 persons reported improved access to water and sanitation, which is an important social variable.

In **Ethiopia**, a project was implemented by the *Sustainable Environment and Development Action* with the help of SOS-SAHEL to promote sustainable national resource management for climate resilient livelihoods and biodiversity conservation in *Aricha-Suro-Chabbi* Watersheds. The project directly reached more than

2,660 individuals who gained awareness about environmental degradation, climate change, and eco-friendly business management. This awareness was raised through training, school club outreaches, etc. Around 200 hectares of land were rehabilitated and effectively protected from further degradation. 30 households were recognized and awarded for their championship in the protection of trees planted on household land. Moreover, about 30,000 seedlings were planted and five community ponds rehabilitated. Each of the ponds holds 7,500 m³ of flood water, which provided for 15,000 heads of livestock and 12,300 people for five dry months after the rainy season. In total, 239 individuals organized in eight community-led enterprises engaged in income-generating activities that accumulated more than 500,000 Birr (\$9,800) as capital and provided loans to members for petty trade and farming. Most of these members covered their family food and social costs. Above all, the entrepreneurial skills, assertiveness, and empowerment shown by the women in the groups were effective and encouraging. The project also distributed fuelwood-saving *Mirt* Stoves, cutting about 70.2 tons of potential carbon dioxide emissions. The reduced firewood consumption also eased the work burden on girls and women.

In **Sri Lanka**, Lion's Share supported a project working on sea turtle conservation through rangers, community livelihoods, and education. With ongoing beach patrols, monitoring, and clean-up activities, the conservation of all sea turtle nests in-situ in *Rekawa* beach has been completed. The project purchased rain gear, head torches, batteries, and turtle nest screens to cover turtle nests to prevent predators. Two beach monitoring huts were constructed. To address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and increase local livelihoods, a community batik programme (linked to tourism), five herbal gardens, and 10 organic home gardens in *Rekawa* were established to provide alternative sources of income. A small sewing programme was also initiated to produce masks, gloves, and other protective items for locals and visitors. Moreover, the *Rekawa* visitor center was equipped with educational panels and audio-video equipment for awareness raising. Several knowledge management products were produced, including brochures, a website for *Rekawa* turtle watch programme, and a booklet of good practices during the pandemic. Five training workshops were conducted for tour guides, school children, and community members to manage visitors avoiding transmission. 10 community youth were trained to be trainers for mobilizing and training others in pandemic situation management. 12 educational programmes were conducted on sea turtles, mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass, etc. for school children and the public.

Going forward, SGP will continue to support local actions that are inclusive, innovative, and impactful, and with the potential for broader adoption of successful approaches and tools through enhanced policy, programme, and project linkages through strengthened partnerships.

Annex I: Country Level Cumulative Grants and Co-financing (as of 30 June 2022)

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
AFGHANISTAN	2013	110	4,506,625	1,694,251	4,132,522	250,000	6,076,773
ALBANIA	1999	287	4,455,513	1,482,415	786,167	-	2,268,582
ALGERIA	2012	39	1,461,716	682,893	136,247	120,843	939,983
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2013	52	2,093,825	590,099	2,022,317	255,000	2,867,416
ARGENTINA	2006	256	7,319,629	2,423,125	7,916,839	914,182	11,254,146
ARMENIA	2009	102	4,304,000	4,427,481	1,738,703	400,000	6,566,185
BAHAMAS	2011	67	1,900,085	1,386,327	1,041,270	-	2,427,597
BANGLADESH	2021	1	24,118	-	-	-	-
BARBADOS	2012	96	3,020,858	1,211,507	5,980,203	138,463	7,330,173
BARBADOS Sub-region (until 2012)	1994	112	2,294,468	1,060,902	1,973,001	-	3,033,903
BELARUS, REPUBLIC OF	2006	173	6,796,439	7,668,119	1,530,987	196,686	9,395,792
BELIZE	1993	248	6,912,171	3,754,160	6,341,776	1,450,474	11,546,410
BENIN	2007	91	2,999,872	3,214,385	1,105,950	700,000	5,020,334
BHUTAN	1999	189	5,415,390	1,488,702	2,999,841	413,000	4,901,543
BOLIVIA (upgraded in 2011)	1997	446	12,603,801	3,850,886	9,003,580	479,140	13,333,606
BOTSWANA	1993	202	6,058,876	8,885,972	2,848,632	50,000	11,784,605
BRAZIL (upgraded in 2011)	1995	425	11,947,493	7,577,938	7,757,639	732,846	16,068,424
BULGARIA (until 2013)	2006	121	3,949,348	3,965,018	1,541,422	-	5,506,440
BURKINA FASO	1994	267	9,010,169	1,939,672	3,674,401	290,196	5,904,269
BURUNDI	2010	74	3,129,010	761,881	2,524,554	-	3,286,436
CABO VERDE	2010	136	3,769,075	1,921,872	2,572,108	573,050	5,067,030
CAMBODIA	2005	126	4,476,032	2,693,091	5,283,297	4,756,702	12,733,090
CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF	2007	148	4,338,815	1,501,149	3,404,531	720,000	5,625,680
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2010	86	2,464,244	286,830	1,202,477	250,000	1,739,307

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
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	198	4,837,450	154,950	2,586,507	699,092	3,440,549
COMOROS	2007	96	3,140,427	1,202,475	1,406,132	120,000	2,728,607
CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	2017	24	1,092,100	-	1,133,759	407,500	1,541,259
COOK ISLANDS	2016	16	714,100	30,420	362,944	-	393,365
COSTA RICA (upgraded in 2011)	1993	675	14,088,177	8,777,766	27,272,159	300,649	36,350,574
COTE d'IVOIRE	1993	363	6,440,516	3,547,494	3,075,127	-	6,622,621
CUBA	2005	155	6,678,294	11,623,713	1,566,726	284,105	13,474,544
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2010	237	6,350,799	1,030,756	5,869,423	627,760	7,527,939
DJIBOUTI	2014	63	1,836,124	1,182,462	1,246,408	-	2,428,870
DOMINICA	1995	100	2,905,625	1,340,443	2,351,318	832,258	4,524,019
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1994	502	12,056,153	18,052,807	18,914,606	257,500	37,224,913
ECUADOR (upgraded in 2011)	1993	361	11,646,299	8,014,572	8,523,299	1,003,037	17,540,908
EGYPT (upgraded in 2016)	1994	356	8,787,318	5,222,760	2,582,406	200,000	8,005,166
EL SALVADOR	2003	217	5,521,361	4,729,500	3,363,776	313,000	8,406,276
ERITREA	2009	56	2,588,000	443,883	4,355,590	-	4,799,474
ESWATINI	2021	2	171,758	21,357	12,943	-	34,300
ETHIOPIA	2006	234	6,497,442	1,477,558	4,507,954	726,250	6,711,762
Federated States of MICRONESIA	2013	56	1,976,585	456,260	1,149,436	118,500	1,724,196
FIJI	2016	30	776,000	109,600	366,892	266,600	743,092
FIJI Sub-region (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu) (until 2016)	2005	179	6,764,197	889,006	4,524,539	1,156,336	6,569,881
GABON	2021	0	-	-	-	-	-
GAMBIA	2009	149	4,000,160	1,394,674	1,764,464	-	3,159,138
GEORGIA, REPUBLIC OF	2013	90	2,267,646	1,604,124	1,468,680	215,373	3,288,177
GHANA	1993	280	6,831,317	7,191,293	5,746,555	677,785	13,615,633

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
GRENADA	2013	46	2,079,021	464,488	763,143	140,989	1,368,621
GUATEMALA	1997	370	5,040,625	2,679,354	5,448,442	1,351,581	9,479,376
GUINEA	2010	160	4,305,587	940,486	1,770,606	300,000	3,011,092
GUINEA-BISSAU	2011	80	2,588,222	642,030	899,135	435,000	1,976,165
GUYANA	2013	23	841,858	215,236	780,104	115,982	1,111,322
HAITI	2008	74	2,628,518	530,107	889,206	443,899	1,863,213
HONDURAS	2002	212	6,798,379	1,195,318	8,362,580	877,989	10,435,887
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	562	11,266,223	2,516,534	13,188,072	1,696,000	17,400,606
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	2001	270	5,959,525	5,111,069	23,427,066	1,156,000	29,694,135
JAMAICA	2005	110	5,065,678	2,559,159	6,064,138	972,096	9,595,393
JORDAN	1993	256	7,823,200	5,055,692	8,748,778	715,000	14,519,470
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	386	12,921,531	5,471,041	5,244,449	1,201,894	11,917,384
KIRIBATI	2016	24	854,295	35,369	1,015,051	-	1,050,421
KYRGYZSTAN	2002	283	4,321,049	2,588,367	2,815,958	879,289	6,283,614
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2009	156	5,484,161	796,731	977,153	241,824	2,015,708
LEBANON	2006	96	3,635,811	2,169,132	954,888	449,428	3,573,448
LESOTHO	2008	107	3,097,408	708,237	3,541,432	-	4,249,669
LIBERIA	2009	125	3,785,000	159,000	1,233,540	15,000	1,407,540
LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF (until 2009)	2001	104	2,611,280	6,108,566	3,884,123	-	9,992,689
MADAGASCAR	2008	328	7,097,895	2,492,247	3,358,558	649,670	6,500,475
MALAWI	2009	80	2,325,000	1,355,243	1,141,212	280,000	2,776,456
MALAYSIA	2001	225	8,282,951	12,326,607	6,261,476	686,500	19,274,583
MALDIVES	2010	92	2,639,656	925,097	1,408,820	580,816	2,914,733
MALI	1994	420	11,340,797	9,102,215	6,852,218	468,111	16,422,544

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2014	55	2,256,117	831,187	921,000	147,057	1,899,244
MAURITANIA	2002	208	5,644,308	3,045,073	2,935,621	2,121,666	8,102,361
MAURITIUS	1996	178	6,156,971	7,794,312	5,771,681	170,000	13,735,994
MEXICO (upgraded in 2011)	1994	671	16,986,491	10,248,629	12,314,433	791,798	23,354,860
MICRONESIA Sub-region (until 2011)	2005	46	1,164,675	125,269	1,795,672	550,208	2,471,149
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	2013	68	2,455,032	2,958,050	1,040,553	195,417	4,194,020
MONGOLIA	2003	460	4,346,701	1,832,934	3,470,863	762,972	6,066,770
MOROCCO	2000	183	5,763,611	7,549,324	6,176,174	1,361,953	15,087,451
MOZAMBIQUE	2005	221	4,385,519	1,932,640	1,898,342	-	3,830,982
NAMIBIA	2003	152	3,759,143	5,039,853	2,512,271	2,437,253	9,989,377
NAURU	2016	0	-	-	-	-	-
NEPAL	1998	245	8,393,788	7,007,916	3,077,763	254,482	10,340,160
NICARAGUA	2004	196	4,039,495	1,271,873	2,328,024	-	3,599,896
NIGER	2004	171	5,431,385	2,659,657	3,461,936	1,461,621	7,583,214
NIGERIA	2009	166	6,094,997	69,500	5,271,299	466,250	5,807,049
NIUE	2016	17	400,000	7,027	275,666	-	282,693
NORTH MACEDONIA	2006	153	2,888,147	2,062,154	1,149,198	-	3,211,351
PAKISTAN (upgraded in 2011)	1994	302	9,373,503	9,194,163	4,790,708	2,052,547	16,037,418
PALAU	2014	54	2,293,588	294,270	3,175,954	120,000	3,590,224
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	1999	154	5,186,725	1,316,318	1,919,729	402,846	3,638,893
PANAMA	2007	245	5,358,204	1,535,910	5,558,960	690,000	7,784,870
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1994	235	5,095,556	1,237,848	119,163	223,405	1,580,416
PARAGUAY	2011	82	2,461,812	1,113,245	3,249,988	1,097,990	5,461,223
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	2010	136	6,499,133	4,112,552	6,571,755	350,000	11,034,307
PERU (upgraded in 2016)	1999	361	12,529,139	2,282,044	7,991,379	535,226	10,808,650
PHILIPPINES (upgraded in 2011)	1992	316	11,265,116	4,240,726	2,436,046	193,752	6,870,524

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
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	87	3,351,166	579,757	2,592,600	49,876	3,222,234
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	2014	56	1,944,571	569,130	1,998,793	206,150	2,774,073
SAINT LUCIA	2012	108	3,113,494	2,613,172	2,784,591	316,811	5,714,573
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2014	38	2,185,013	802,546	1,566,763	135,244	2,504,553
SAMOA	2016	38	860,860	457,960	990,840	180,000	1,628,800
SAMOA Sub-region (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau) (until 2016)	2005	217	4,180,768	1,184,754	3,843,632	1,124,562	6,152,948
SENEGAL	1994	293	9,917,581	2,959,647	5,042,805	1,195,855	9,198,307
SEYCHELLES	2010	62	2,537,872	1,067,422	1,605,444	120,000	2,792,866
SIERRA LEONE	2013	148	3,443,593	598,305	1,863,555	-	2,461,860
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2010	67	1,693,002	2,113,123	552,783	279,998	2,945,905
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2009	125	2,565,780	292,627	768,878	14,000	1,075,505
SOUTH AFRICA	2003	138	5,677,022	7,393,910	2,213,982	50,000	9,657,891
SRI LANKA (upgraded in 2016)	1994	422	9,873,674	2,614,702	3,800,671	1,175,932	7,591,306
SURINAME	1997	147	4,141,314	2,624,824	2,235,057	320,904	5,180,784
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	2005	45	1,712,288	578,916	982,536	-	1,561,452
TAJIKISTAN	2010	118	2,357,994	1,389,821	2,017,962	384,231	3,792,014
THAILAND (upgraded in 2016)	1994	492	8,573,762	2,690,489	8,604,915	107,615	11,403,019
TIMOR-LESTE	2013	98	2,042,730	122,276	1,336,155	149,000	1,607,431
TOGO	2010	128	3,444,002	418,203	1,731,774	-	2,149,977
TOKELAU	2016	0	-	-	-	-	-
TONGA	2016	49	1,287,503	2,000	291,284	-	293,284
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1995	136	4,163,998	1,433,180	3,842,828	276,990	5,552,999
TUNISIA	1993	178	5,523,922	7,785,612	3,130,041	721,058	11,636,712
TURKEY	1993	338	6,879,501	6,307,778	5,218,900	693,000	12,219,678

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
TUVALU	2016	17	343,583	14,869	126,891	-	141,760
UGANDA	1998	247	8,080,164	2,566,294	4,273,671	409,444	7,249,409
UKRAINE	2010	182	8,368,153	4,554,675	4,121,204	1,286,383	9,962,262
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1997	321	9,951,575	3,570,534	2,464,371	2,024,877	8,059,781
URUGUAY	2006	159	3,431,757	145,288	4,393,306	63,270	4,601,864
UZBEKISTAN	2008	112	2,627,971	4,113,324	2,177,147	-	6,290,471
VANUATU	2008	91	3,120,235	1,279,478	2,210,483	549,799	4,039,760
VENEZUELA	2010	229	5,963,313	1,510,634	6,758,591	-	8,269,225
VIET NAM	1999	230	6,479,709	3,559,907	5,508,769	1,660,945	10,729,622
YEMEN	2006	110	3,530,464	2,948,587	2,848,140	-	5,796,727
ZAMBIA	2008	67	2,312,750	935,544	468,709	566,600	1,970,852
ZIMBABWE	1994	199	7,420,796	2,874,258	13,685,643	-	16,559,901
TOTAL		24,969	685,669,919	405,549,959	513,535,087	67,218,997	986,304,043

SOURCE: SGP Database, 2022

These projects above represent all the projects as per SGP database, including projects terminated before completion, under implementation, not active yet, satisfactorily completed, and activities completed with final reports pending.

(*) The criteria for the start year of the country (i.e., grant making started) are the same as applied by the GEF Evaluation Team

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

Annex II: Portfolio Overview

Table 1: Active SGP Projects as of June 30, 2022

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>
GEF Funds	1,771	62.16	21.45	47.99
<i>GEF Core Funds</i>	1,367	46.68	18.03	29.46
<i>GEF STAR Funds</i>	379	14.79	3.40	18.02
<i>GEF RAF Funding</i>	25	0.69	0.02	0.51
Non-GEF Funds	456	14.04	5.24	8.27
<i>ICCA-GSI</i>	390	11.91	3.10	6.57
<i>MAVA Foundation</i>	31	1.23	0.28	0.38
<i>UN-REDD CBR+</i>	5	0.19	0.00	0.23
<i>Other</i>	30	0.71	1.86	1.09
Total	2,227	76.20	26.69	56.27

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

<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
Biodiversity	1,022	33.53	10.30	23.75
Capacity Development	142	5.21	2.40	2.60
Chemicals and Waste	145	5.61	2.92	3.55
Climate Change Adaptation	48	2.41	0.36	3.74
Climate Change Mitigation	422	14.68	5.81	10.11
International Waters	64	2.26	0.98	1.17
Land Degradation	384	12.50	3.93	11.36
Total	2,227	76.20	26.69	56.27

Table 3: Regional Distribution of Active SGP Projects

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
<i>Arab States</i>	148	5.22	1.96	1.75
<i>Europe and the CIS</i>	153	4.40	3.05	2.94
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	566	20.81	8.93	24.76
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	583	20.21	6.28	11.95
<i>Africa</i>	777	25.55	6.47	14.87
Total	2,227	76.20	26.69	56.27

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>	602	10.63	5.16	6.66	11.82
<i>OP1</i>	876	15.19	10.66	7.99	18.65
<i>OP2</i>	4,488	96.07	69.62	83.77	153.39
<i>OP3</i>	3,205	78.18	62.25	54.58	116.83
<i>OP4</i>	4,627	129.26	79.78	76.79	156.57
<i>OP5</i>	7,374	234.69	105.53	157.46	262.98
<i>OP6</i>	4,485	138.89	53.62	86.48	140.09
<i>OP7</i>	1,691	49.98	18.94	39.81	58.76
Total	27,348	752.89	405.55	513.54	919.09

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>	4,488	96.07	69.62	83.77	153.39
<i>OP3</i>	3,205	78.18	62.25	54.58	116.83
<i>OP4</i>	4,627	129.26	79.78	76.79	156.57
<i>OP5</i>	6,614	206.55	91.84	136.32	228.17
<i>OP6</i>	3,740	114.95	44.97	69.59	114.57
<i>OP7</i>	1,516	44.20	17.69	27.07	44.76
Total	25,668	695.04	381.97	462.78	844.75

Table 6: New SGP Projects Approved, July 2021 to June 2022

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>	618	19.11	6.39	10.84	17.23
<i>GEF STAR Funds</i>	114	3.46	0.53	2.21	2.74
Total (GEF Funds)	732	22.57	6.92	13.05	19.97
Total (Non-GEF funds)	125	3.76	2.06	2.64	4.70
Total (All Funds)	857	26.33	8.97	15.69	24.67

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

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>		<i>Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)</i>
<i>Global Core (Part I)</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>
<i>Global Core (Part II)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>2-Jun-20</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>17-Feb-22</i>	<i>61,538,462</i>
<i>STAR (Part III)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>11-Dec-20</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>9-Jun-22</i>	<i>43,937,623</i>
Total Amount			167,014,547

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>		<i>Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)</i>
<i>Global Core (Part I)</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>
<i>Global Core (Part II)</i>	<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>
<i>STAR (Part III)</i>	<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>
<i>STAR (Part IV)</i>	<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			171,120,061

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

Project	Date of Approval		Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)
	PIF Approval by Council	CEO Endorsement	
Global Core	PIF Approval by Council	18-Nov-10	
	CEO Endorsement	25-Apr-11	134,615,385
STAR I	PIF Approval by Council	9-Nov-11	
	CEO Endorsement	20-Apr-12	40,828,365
STAR II	PIF Approval by Council	12-Apr-13	
	CEO Endorsement	19-Sep-13	72,851,267
STAR III	PIF Approval by Council	01-May-14	
	CEO Endorsement	20-Nov-14	6,965,151
Total Amount			255,260,168

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

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

Upgraded Country Programme	CEO Endorsement/Approval	PIF	Project Budget (USD) Exclusive of Agency Fees
		Approval	
Bolivia	22-Jul-2021	26-May-2021	1,959,132
Brazil	26-Apr-2021	11-Jun-2019	4,481,210
Costa Rica	6-May-2020	11-Jun-2019	2,081,945
Ecuador	12-Jul-2019	9-Apr-2019	1,826,484
Egypt	1-Dec-2021	19-Dec-2019	2,096,119
India	28-May-2021	11-Jun-2019	4,474,886
Indonesia	2-Jun-2022	3-Jun-2020	3,561,644
Kazakhstan	7-Jan-2022	13-May-2021	1,826,484
Kenya	2-Dec-2021	19-Dec-2019	2,655,726
Malaysia	2-Dec-2021	19-Dec-2019	2,500,000
Mexico	11-Nov-2021	3-Jun-2020	4,481,210
Peru	3-Jun-2021	18-Jun-2020	1,959,132
Philippines	7-Jun-2021	11-Jun-2019	4,436,210
Sri Lanka	14-Sep-2021	28-Aug-2020	1,822,146
Total Amount			40,162,328

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

<i>Upgraded Country Programme</i>	<i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i>	<i>PIF Approval</i>	<i>Project Budget (USD) Exclusive of Agency Fees</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>31-Jan-2017</i>	<i>11-Mar-2016</i>	<i>3,634,703</i>
<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>14-Mar-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>2,323,125</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>14-June-2016</i>	<i>MSP</i>	<i>1,826,484</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>12-Dec-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>2,843,241</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>25-Jan-2017</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>3,561,644</i>
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>2-Jun-2017</i>	<i>4-May-2016</i>	<i>2,649,726</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>19-Jul-2017</i>	<i>4-May-2016</i>	<i>3,561,644</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>6-Nov-2017</i>	<i>11-Mar-2016</i>	<i>4,429,223</i>
<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>14-Feb-2017</i>	<i>11-Mar-2016</i>	<i>2,656,726</i>
<i>Peru</i>	<i>29-Nov-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>3,196,672</i>
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>18-Nov-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>2,497,078</i>
<i>Thailand</i>	<i>3-Apr-2019</i>	<i>30-Oct-2017</i>	<i>2,381,620</i>
Total Amount			35,561,886

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

<i>Upgraded Country Programme</i>	<i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i>	<i>Project Budget (USD) - Exclusive of Agency Fees</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>10-Jul-2012</i>	<i>4,166,667</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>5-Dec-2012</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>24-Nov-2011</i>	<i>4,398,148</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>24-Nov-2011</i>	<i>4,398,145</i>
<i>India</i>	<i>27-Jan-2012</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>28-Dec-2011</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>2-Feb-2012</i>	<i>4,662,755</i>
<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>30-Nov-2011</i>	<i>2,777,778</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>11-Dec-2012</i>	<i>4,583,333</i>
Total Amount		39,986,826

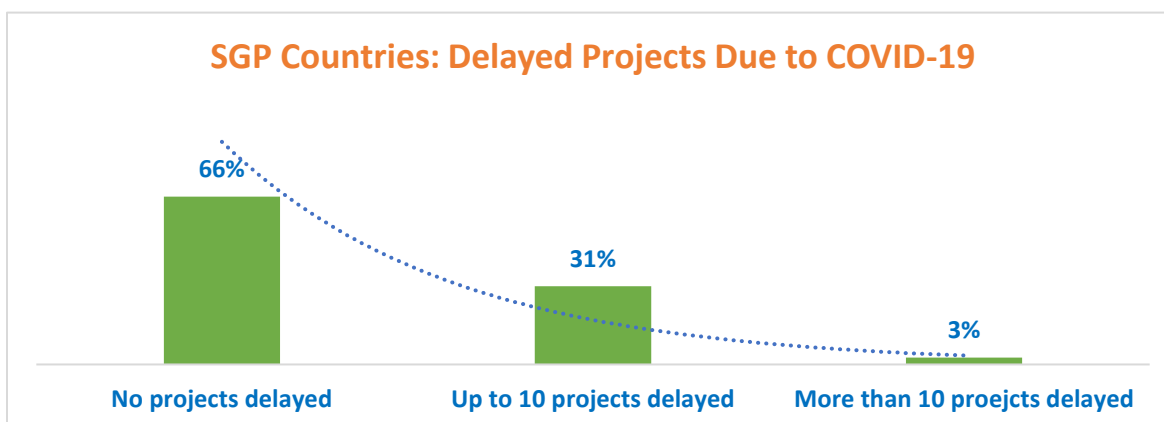
Annex III: SGP Response to COVID-19

KEY FINDINGS

- 1. Projects continue to be suspended or delayed in some countries. The distribution of the responses is:**
 - No projects delayed (66%)
 - Up to 10 projects delayed (31%)
 - More than 10 projects delayed (3%)
- 2. Reasons of project suspension or delay:**
 - Travel restrictions in place (55%)
 - Grantee reoriented towards imminent needs (50%)
 - Progress reports could not be procured (28%)
- 3. SGP country teams conducted multiple measures to address the pandemic, including:**
 - Modified project activities, plans, or budgets (34%)
 - Telecommunicated or conducted online activities such as monitoring sessions, consultations, trainings (31%)
 - Provide financial, technical, or operational support/guidance to grantees or communities (16%)
 - Provided COVID related guidance or supplies to grantees or communities (14%)
 - Collaborated with national/local organizations/governments on COVID responses or project evaluations (12%)
- 4. Countries are conducting or plan to conduct projects to assist COVID efforts in the following:**
 - Awareness raising and capacity development (13%)
 - Social inclusion (9%)
 - Food security and agricultural practices (9%)
 - Hygiene (safe water, vaccination, sanitation products or PPEs produced/distributed) (7%)

SPECIFIC FINDINGS

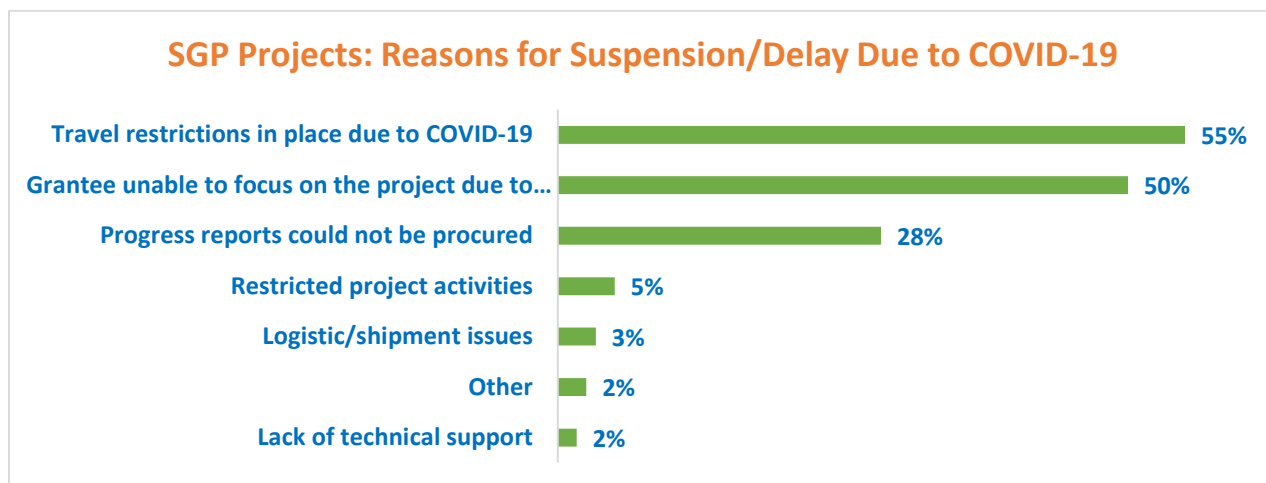
- 1. Number of projects that could not be completed due to COVID-19 (indicating only those projects that were scheduled for completion during the reporting year).**



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- 38 respondents (34% of the country programmes) reported a total of 183 projects could not be completed on time as planned due to COVID-19.
- 3 countries reported more than 10 projects delayed due to COVID-19. These are: Fiji, Malaysia, Solomon Islands.

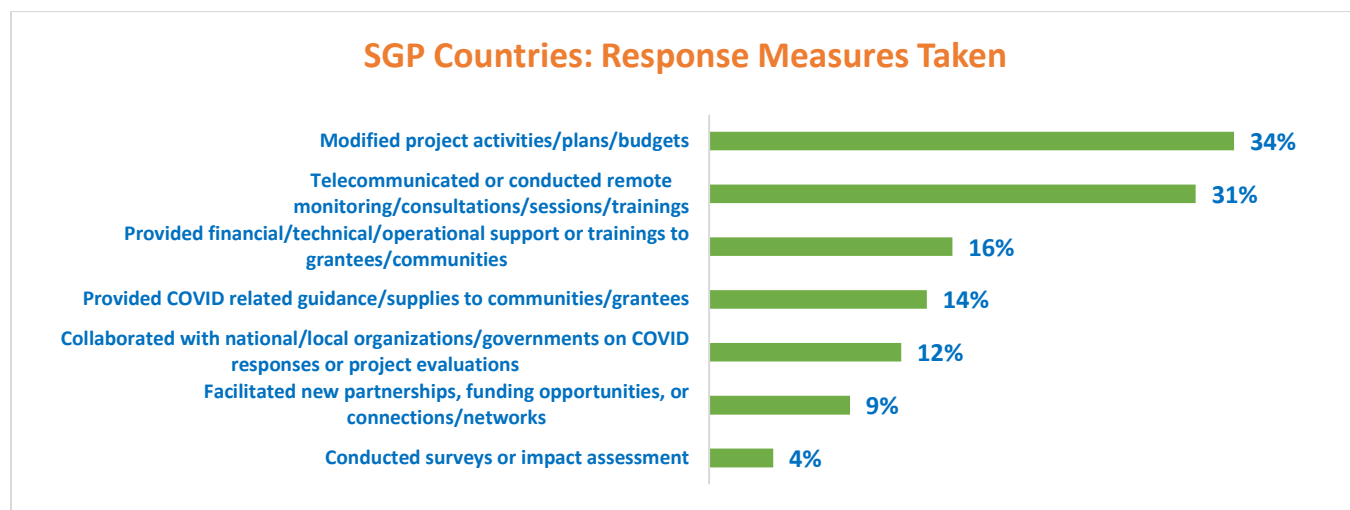
2. Reasons that projects on hold or delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- The travel restrictions is the primary reason of projects being suspended or delayed. As a result, onsite activities (training sessions, workshops, M&E visits, etc.) had to be suspended or canceled.
- Another main reason of project suspension/delay is that grantees had to focus on addressing the pandemic or other imminent needs.

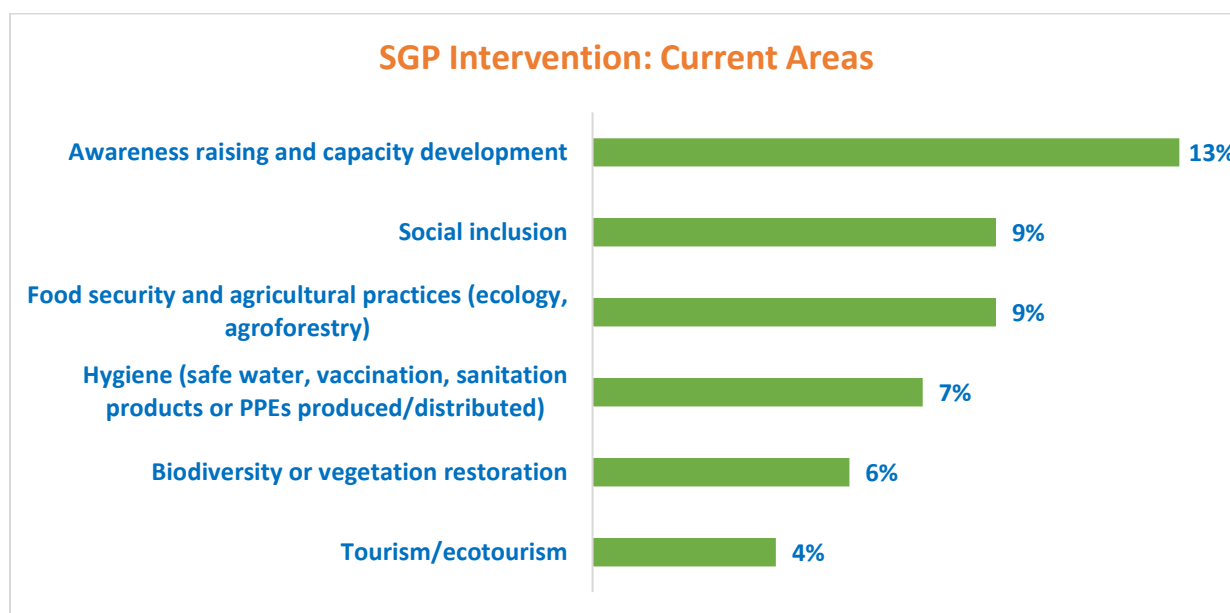
3. Measures the country team has taken to support projects, grantees, overall country response, and recovery from COVID.



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- The measure taken by most country programmes was the adaptation project plans in response to COVID, including modifying project activities, extending MoAs, reallocating project budgets, etc.
- Shifting to telecommunication was also applied by a number of countries.
- In terms of project implementation, country programmes provided financial/technical/operational support to grantees and local communities.
- Country programmes also provided COVID-related support to grantees and communities, such as awareness raising, distributing PPEs, etc.

4. Project areas that assisted with COVID efforts and broader green recovery efforts.



OTHER COMMENTS OF INTEREST:

- Helping communities to recover and “build forward better”, SGP projects focused on capacity building and awareness raising, while targeting marginalized groups including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities.
- Other notable efforts focused on food security and agricultural practices (such as agroforestry) and hygiene, including encouraging production of biodiversity friendly and nature-based products, assuring clean and reliable water access, distributing PPEs, etc.