



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

PALAU



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Palau						
Year Started	2014						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	54	4	58				
Grant amount committed	2,293,588	120,000	2,413,588				
Project level co-financing in cash	293,670	600	294,270				
Project level co-financing in kind	2,963,284	212,670	3,175,954				
Total co-financing *	3,590,224						
Source: SGP database as of July 2022 * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed							
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	1	2	2	2	3	-	10
Climate Change	2	1	1	-	2	-	6
Land Degradation	3	1	-	1	4	-	9
Capacity Development	2	-	-	2	1	-	5
International Waters	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Chemicals and Waste	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total Projects Completed	10	4	3	5	12	-	34

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	1	2	2	2	3	-	10
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	6	-	3	1	-	-	10
Hectares of PAs	1,942	-	1,700	590	-	-	4,232
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	6	21	-	-	9	-	36
Number of significant species conserved	5	7	3	1	1	-	17
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	6	1	1	1	1	-	10
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1,942	393,000	100,000	2	5	-	494,949
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	2	1	1	-	2	-	6
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	1	2	1	-	1	-	5
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	3	1	-	1	4	-	9
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	371	12	-	102	83	-	568
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	371	12	-	61	720	-	1,164
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	9	2	-	1	5	-	17
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	1	12	-	61	-	-	74
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	12	-	1	-	-	13
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	272	-	272

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Awareness raising and capacity development	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	-	2
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	-	-	2	1	-	5
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	1	-	-	8	7	-	16
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	9	-	-	8	7	-	24
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	12	-	-	58	29	-	99
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	5	1	-	-	1	-	7
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	9	42	-	-	67	-	118
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	-	1	-	2	-	4
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	10	-	2	3	5	-	20
Number of completed projects led by women	6	2	1	3	4	-	16
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	10	4	3	5	12	-	34

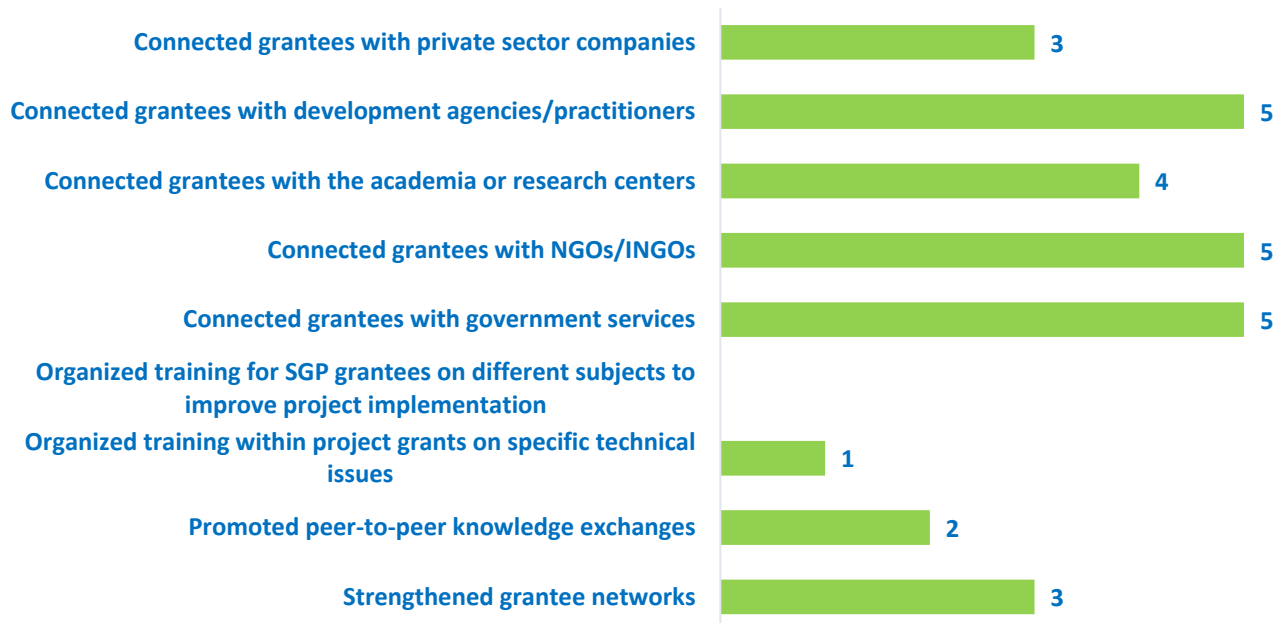
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	44	4	-	3	24	-	75
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	-	2
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	5
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	-	4
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	-	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	No	No	Yes	No	-	1
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	8	2	2	5	12	-	29
Number of youth organizations	1	54	-	-	1	-	56
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	-	No	No	No	Yes	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Projects with policy influence	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	3	1	1	2	3	-	10
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Number of projects monitored through field visits	9	7	9	13	9	-	47
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	7	4	5	6	5	-	27

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	6	8	6	8	-	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	160	14	-	-	60	-	39

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



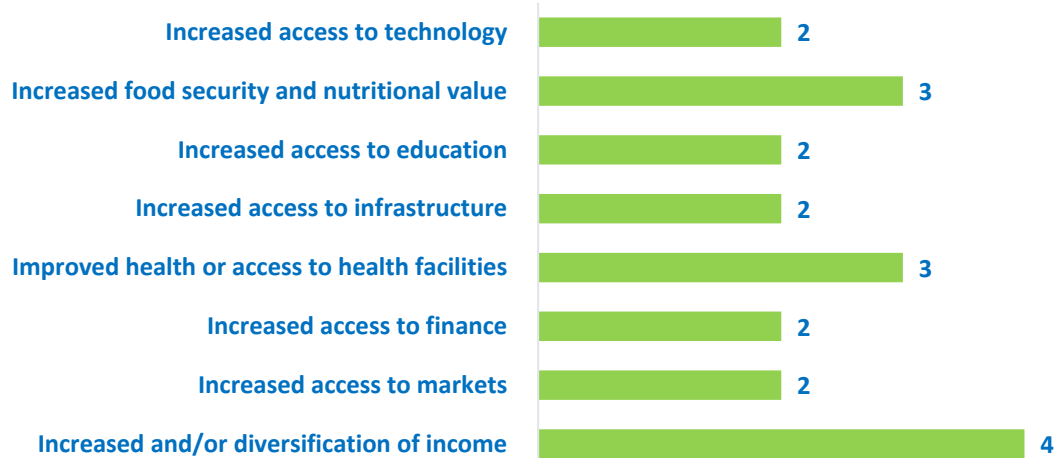
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



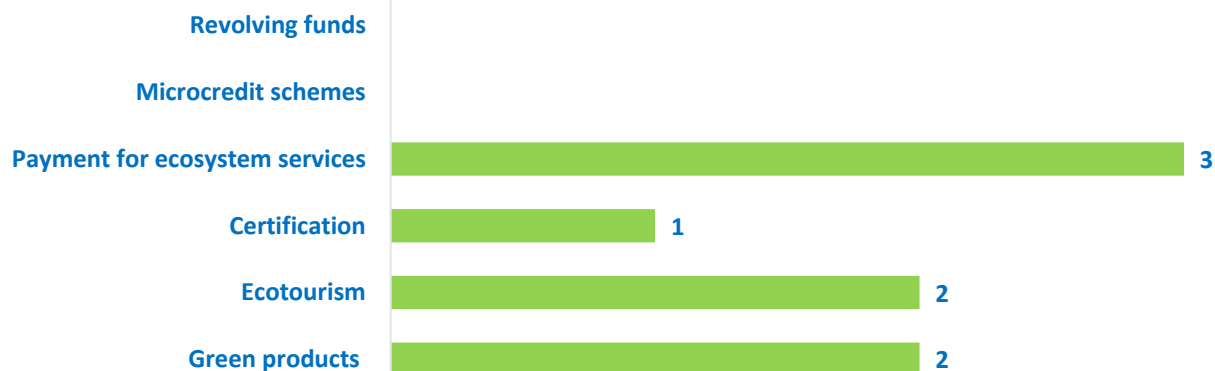
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Palau**, with support from SGP, *Belau National Museum* reduced carbon footprint and mitigated the impact of climate change by developing an Energy Efficiency Awareness Campaign and implementing the BNM 2018 Energy Assessment.

As key results, a solar system of 24 panels with 23.85 Kwp was installed on the museum's rooftop. This system reported a daily production of 106.462 Kwh with a daily maximum of 18.256 Kw that generates a revenue of USD 49.77 USD and a daily CO2 reduction of 74 Kg, saving an average of \$729 USD per month. In addition to this purchase, the museum took further steps to enhance its efficiency, by applying energy saving tips for lighting, air conditioning, computers and other electrical devices. These measures directly benefited the staff of the museum (10 men and 10 women, including two youths) who is responsible for the day-to-day affairs of the institution. The use of solar panels also positively impacted the collections in the museum which were previously affected by power outages, which often occurs in the country. This has ultimately provided longevity and proper storing measures to the various collections of the museum. An energy workshop was also conducted by the Island Energy and Design, a local company who installed the museum's system, to help the staff gain a better understanding of how their rooftop solar system works, and how to monitor and maintain it. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Social Inclusion – Indigenous People

An SGP project in **Palau** has recently been completed by the *Belau National Museum* on Megapode bird species conservation. In partnership with the Megapode relocation program of the Koror State Government, a series of collaborative actions were carried out. 91 persons, including PAN coordinators, conservation officers, and Koror State Rangers (41 males, 39 females, and 11 youths), were trained in bird monitoring techniques, data collection, and data entry to the global 'e-bird' database. 220 native and endemic plant species were propagated with labelling provided by the Palau Botanical Garden. 1,700 hectares of protected areas (i.e. Lake Ngardok, Medal Ngediull, and Ngermeskang Bird Sanctuary) were positively influenced. Over 200 individuals including youths and children, as well as at least 25 persons with disabilities, now participate in the monthly birdwatching at the Long Island Park. Bird monitoring protocols have been integrated into the Koror State Government Tour Guide Certification Manual and the Palau Megapode Conservation Action Plan. The project also contributed to the *State of Palau's Birds Report (2014–2019)*; helped establish a consultative mechanism, the Palau Bird Records Committee; and provided baseline monitoring data for the *Rock Island Southern Lagoon Bird Diversity Informatics Policy Implementation Report*. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

South – South Exchange

In **Palau**, with support from the East-West Center, the Community Leadership Incubator Program, the Koror State Government, and the SGP, 27 women aged between 19 and 74 participated in a training organized by Hawaii and Palau to develop women's effective leadership skills. In particular, the objective of the workshop was to engage women to use tools provided by the University of Hawaii, Manoa and to facilitate their self-reflection for better positioning them in communities and organizations. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **the Republic of Palau**, SGP project on review of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for development of feasible local analytical techniques and awareness building contributed to policy influence with Palau's national lead agency in POPs, Environmental Quality Protection Board, resulting in updates to the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs. In the absence of adequate analysis, POPs have not been properly monitored in the Republic of Palau, with increasing concern in the context of high pesticide use and improper waste management in the region. The results were accomplished through the project

evaluating scientific research capacities on POPs, as well executing an awareness raising component on the dangers associated with them. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.