



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

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## MARSHALL ISLANDS



## COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	<b>Marshall Islands</b>						
Year Started	2014						
<b>Portfolio Profile</b>	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>				
Number of projects	55	4	59				
Grant amount committed	2,256,117	147,057	<b>2,403,174</b>				
Project level co-financing in cash	686,637	144,550	<b>831,187</b>				
Project level co-financing in kind	871,000	50,000	<b>921,000</b>				
Total co-financing *			<b>1,899,244</b>				
<p><b>Source: SGP database as of July 2022</b>  * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</p>							
	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
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>							
Biodiversity	-	1	-	1	2	18	22
Climate Change	3	-	3	3	1	23	33
Land Degradation	-	2	-	1	-	3	6
Capacity Development	1	-	1	1	-	1	4
International Waters	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>69</b>

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.							
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>							
<b>Biodiversity</b>							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	1	-	1	2	18	22
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Hectares of PAs	2	6	-	-	-	-	8
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	2	5	-	-	2	-	9
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Climate Change</b>							
Number of climate change projects completed	3	-	3	3	1	23	33
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	5	-	4	3	8	400	420

	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 households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	135	-	83	31	43	10	302
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	3	-	1	1	1	8	14
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	1	1	-	8	10
Sustainable transport projects	1	-	1	1	-	10	13
<b>Land Degradation</b>							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	2	-	1	-	3	6
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	100	-	1	-	20	121
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	100	-	63	-	10	173
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	50	-	-	-	40	90
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
<b>International Waters</b>							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	-	1	-	1



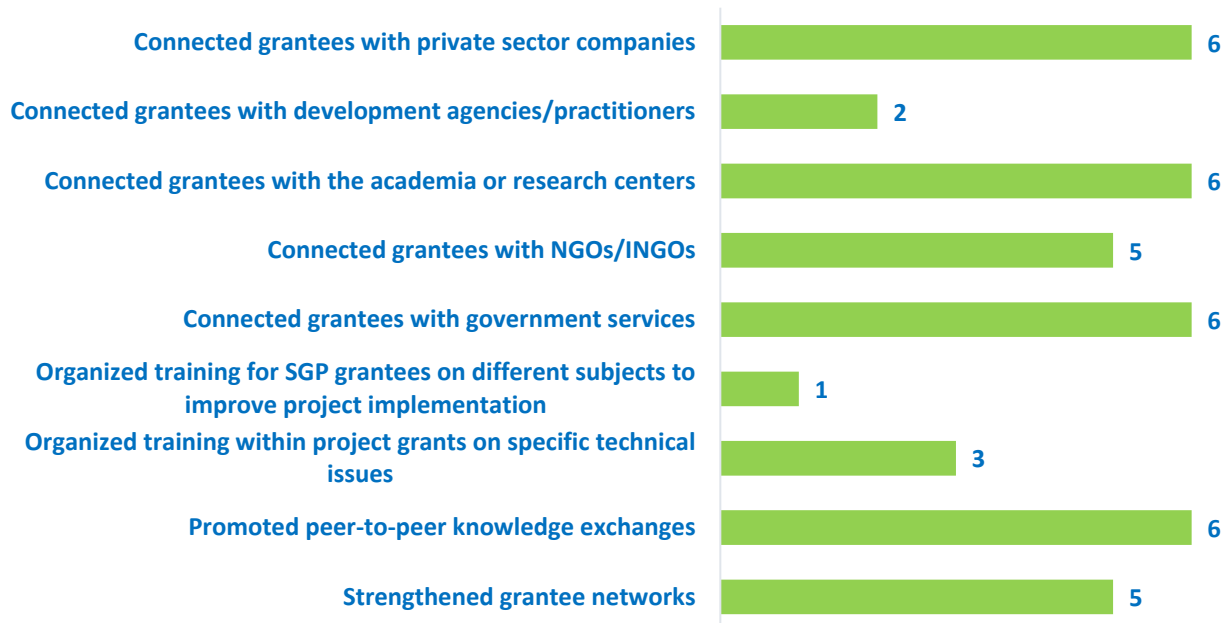
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	5	4	4	5	4	-	22
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	100	150	300	20	320	-	890
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	2
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	2
<b>Youth</b>							
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	1	1	2	1	1	8
Number of youth organizations	2	1	1	2	1	1	8
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>Persons with Disability</b>							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	1	-	15	17
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>							
Projects with policy influence	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	5	4	4	5	-	3	21
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	2	2	3	-	-	8

	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 **
Community-level trainings conducted	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Number of projects monitored through field visits	4	8	6	2	3	1	24
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>National Steering Committee</b>							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	5	4	4	4	4	3	24
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	9	9	8	7	7	6	8
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	30	-	45	30	30	-	23

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

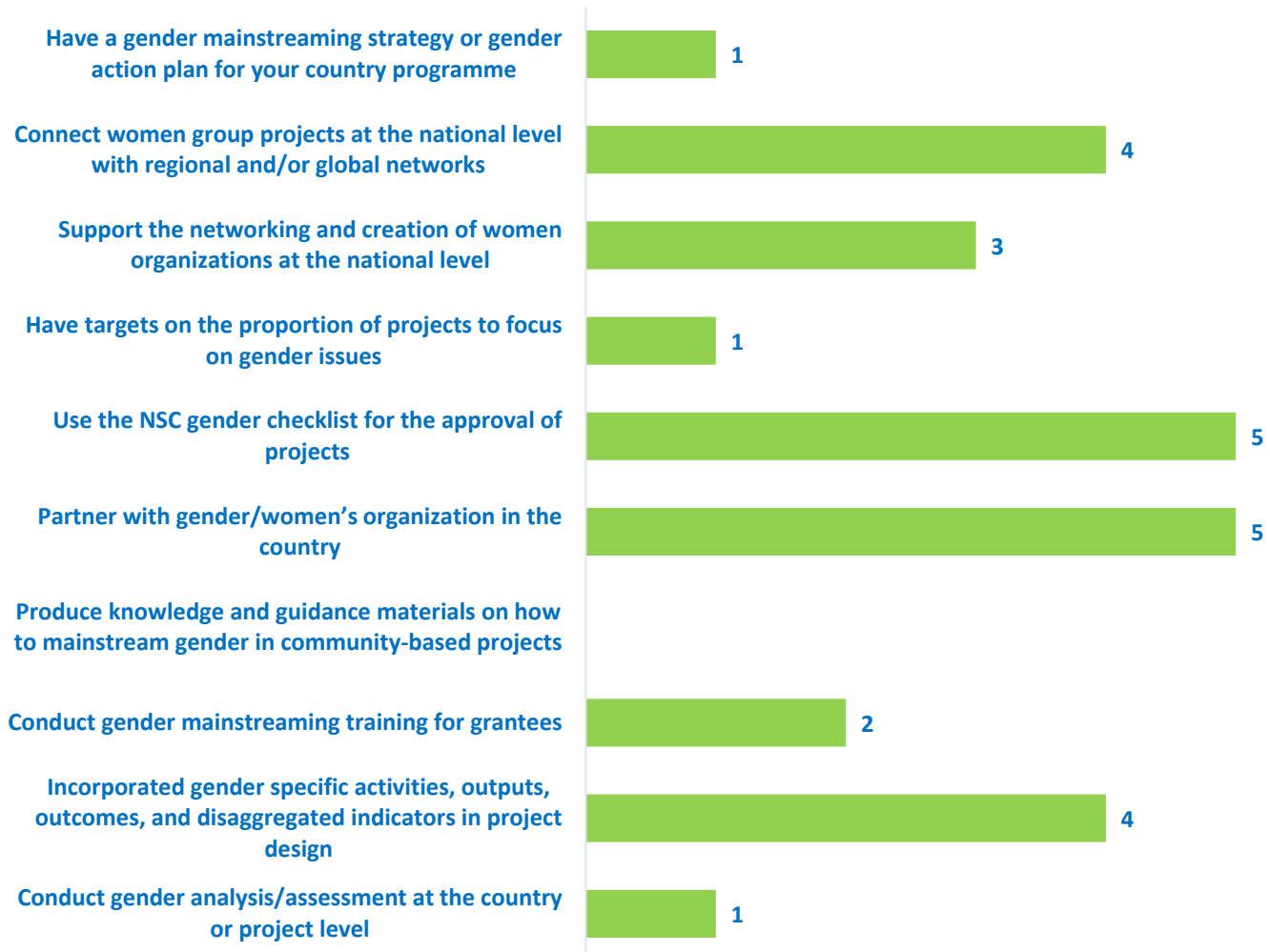
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



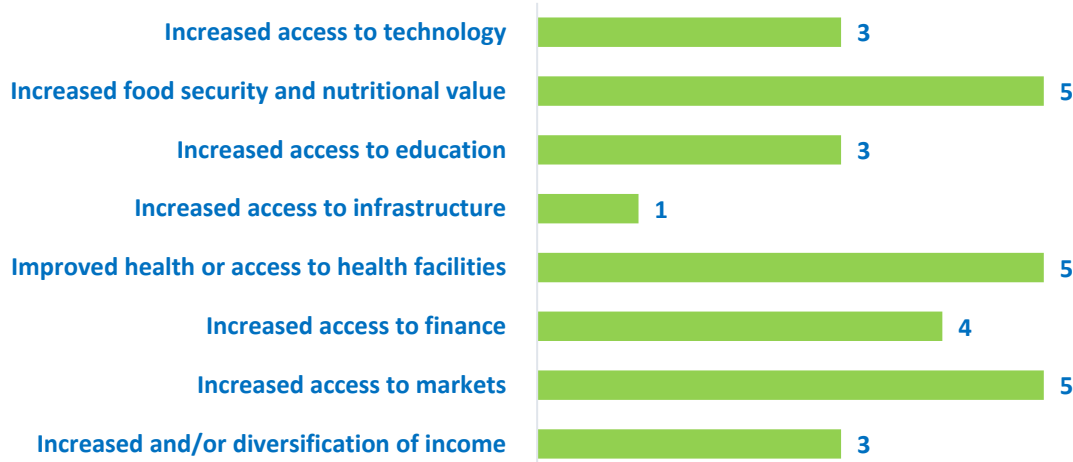
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



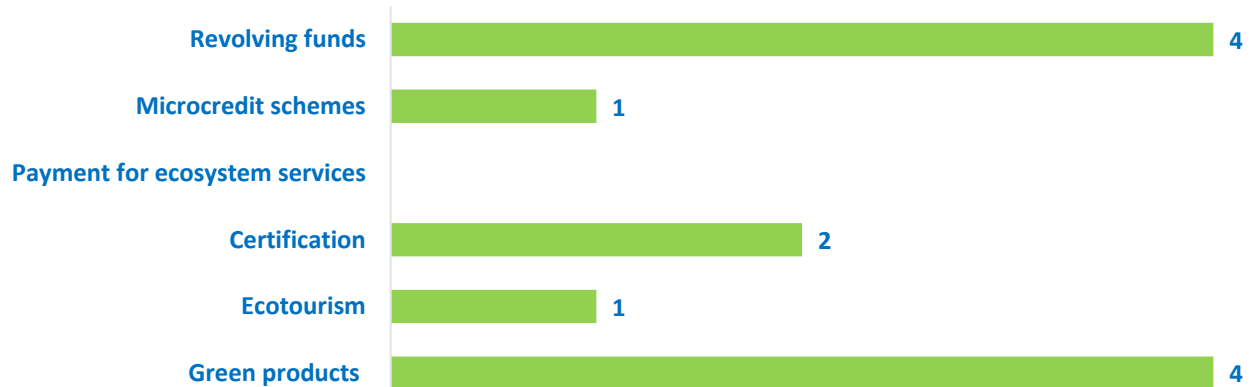
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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

### Biodiversity

In the **Marshall Islands**, SGP supported grantee *Canvasback Wellness, RMI* in a 'gardening for life school health' project which aimed to establish school gardens at elementary schools in Long Island, Ajeltake, Woja, and Laura. To this end, a collaboration with PSS and LDS charities helped determine the types of plants to be used in the school gardens based on their resilience to salt and drought as well as choosing the sites for the sites and the compost bins. A total of 5 gardens were built in each school and two gardeners from Canvasback met with 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> grades classes at least once a week to show students how to plant the seeds and make compost. Finally, a curriculum for the school gardens was developed to explain how the creation of gardens and compost relate to climate change and food security. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

### CSO-Government Dialogue

In Afghanistan, China, Grenada, **Marshall Islands**, Turkey, the dialogues were initiated by SGP programming activities such as discussion of country programme strategy, project evaluation workshops, knowledge management and capacity building activities. These meetings in a specific context and discussion of common goals and issues helped build trust and partnership between the respective Governments and CSOs laying a foundation for joint work and sustained exchange. **(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.