



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

MALDIVES



COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Maldives						
Year Started	2010						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	92	19	111				
Grant amount committed	2,639,656	580,816	3,220,471				
Project level co-financing in cash	809,227	115,871	925,097				
Project level co-financing in kind	1,348,044	60,777	1,408,820				
Total co-financing *			2,914,733				
<p>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</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
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	2	2	-	-	3	-	7
Climate Change	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
Land Degradation	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Total Projects Completed	2	4	-	-	6	2	14

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	2	2	-	-	3	-	7
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Hectares of PAs	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of significant species conserved	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	-	-	-	2	-	5
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2

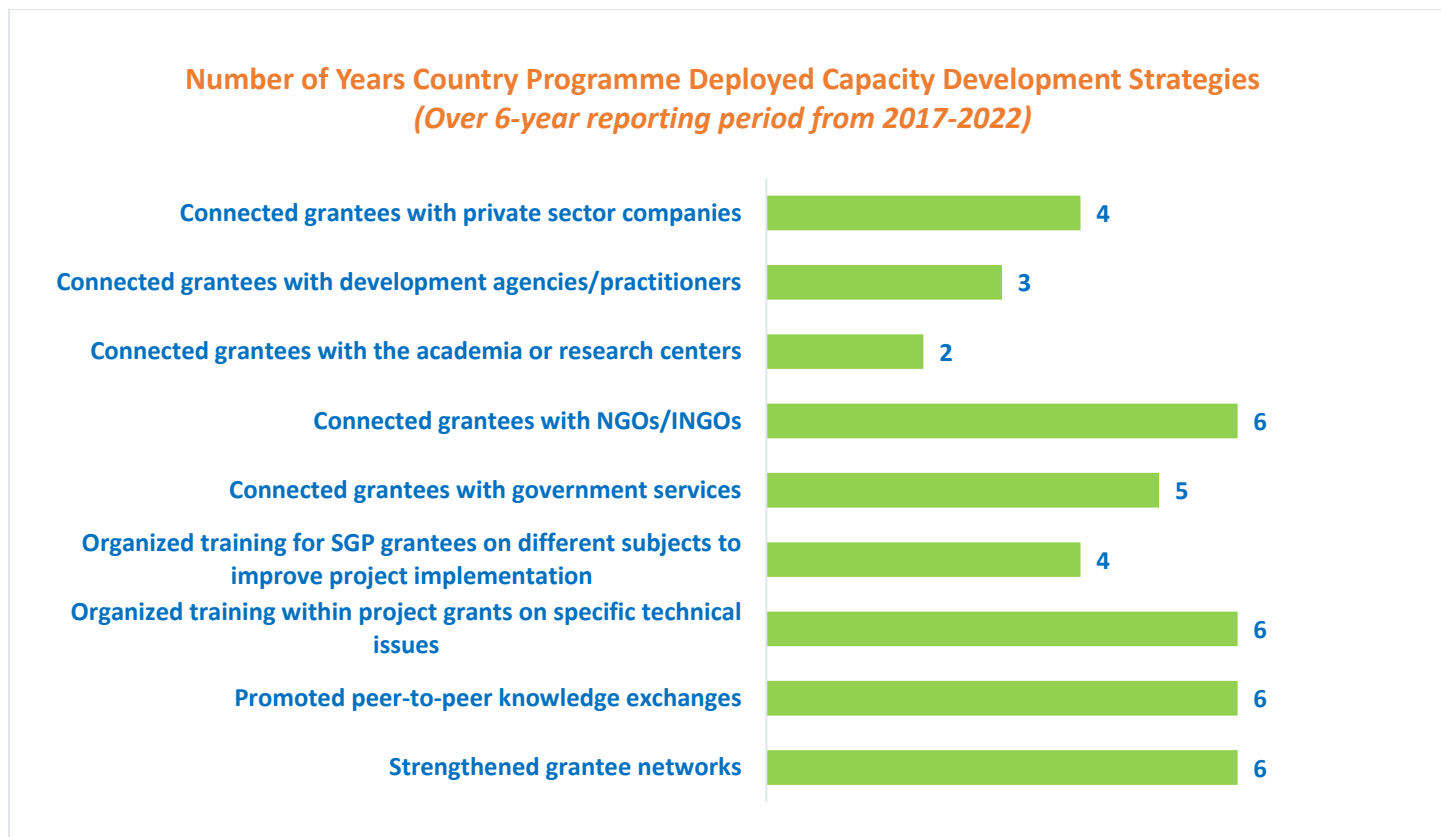
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	-	240	240
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Sustainable transport projects	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	176	38	214
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	176	38	214
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	62	28	90
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	-	62	28	90

	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-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Organic farming	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	2	1	1	12	8	24
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	36	80	14	22	15	167
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	-	-	6	2	8
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5
Indigenous Peoples							
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	-	6	2	8

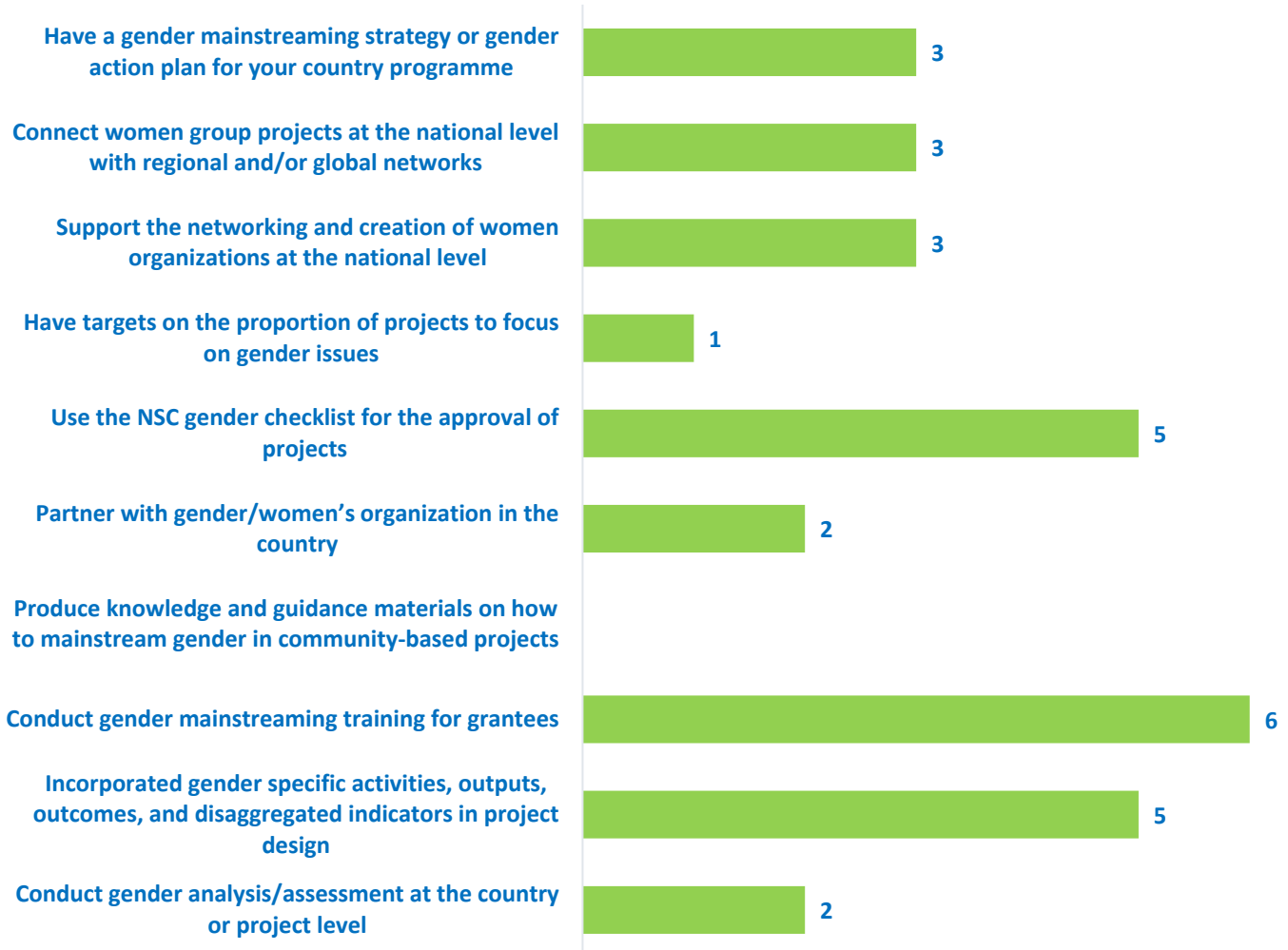
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	4	15	19
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	1	-	-	4	2	8
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	2	-	-	3	4	11
Community-level trainings conducted	2	2	-	-	1	2	7
Number of project monitoring visits	17	25	7	16	-	8	73
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	5	7	3	8	6	4	33
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	7	7	8	9	7
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	28	120	90	90	60	90	80

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

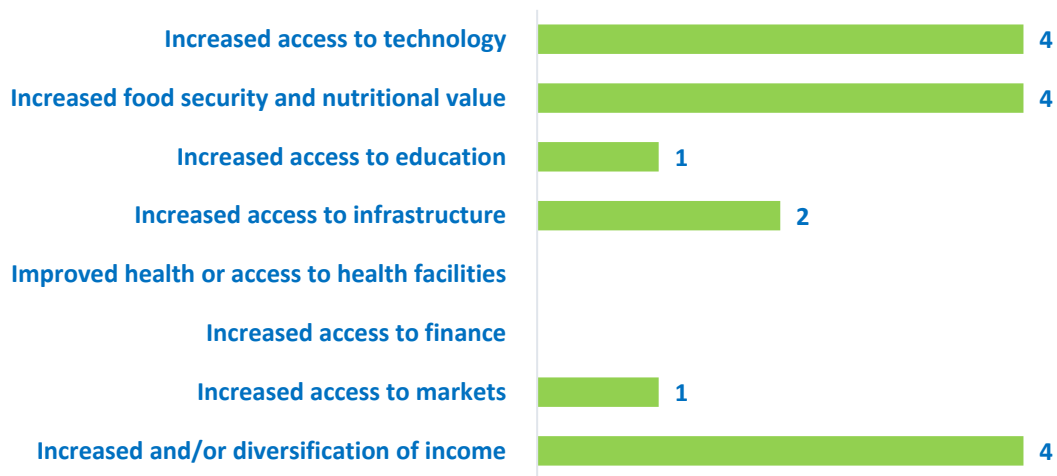
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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



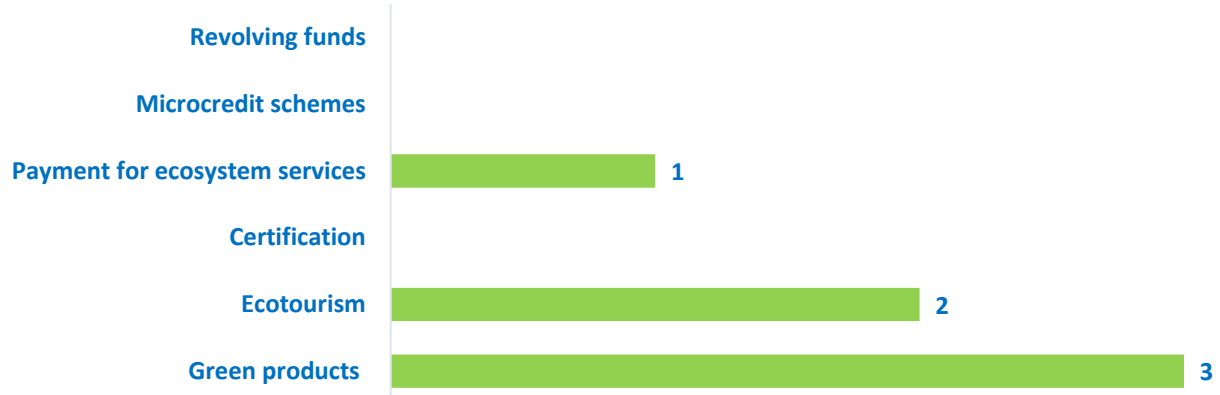
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



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



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



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



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Sustainable Land Management

In **Maldives**, the SGP supported the *FAAM Foundation* to promote alternative farming methods to commercial and fertilizer driven farming practices. The island of Kihaadhoo is one of the most agriculturally productive islands in Baa Atoll. However, like elsewhere in the Maldives, farmers are heavily reliant on chemical inputs which has led to a number of issues including the contamination of the freshwater lens, soil degradation etc. FAAM Foundation worked to minimize the use of harmful chemical fertilizers in agriculture through the introduction of alternative farming methods such as hydroponics and the application of organic input. This was primarily done through training and demonstration activities including training and exposure visits for awareness raising and capacity building; establishment of model farms using hydroponics and organic inputs as well as experimenting with the use of kitchen waste to make compost. Specifically, 15 hydroponic systems were designed, developed, and installed; beneficiaries completed a 7-day hydroponic training workshop; compost barrels were placed in the waste management center to reduce the amount of food waste its conversion to fertilizer for farmer needs, and agricultural inputs such as seeds were provided to 30 farmers on the island. While the project targeted the entire population of Kihaadhoo, a special priority was given to female farmers as a way of recognizing and overcoming some of the challenges that limit women from growing their subsistence agricultural activities into commercial farming. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

South-South Exchange

India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, **Maldives**, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor Leste. In 2016, a team of 60 participants from *India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor Leste*, convened in Kathmandu, Nepal for a workshop, funded by World Health Organization to learn from the SGP's experience on health waste management practices. Further uptake of HECAF's successfully used techniques and *modus operandi* is expected by professionals from visiting countries. **(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.