



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

DOMINICA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Country Programme Name | Dominica | | | | | | |
| Year Started | 1995 | | | | | | |
| Portfolio Profile | GEF | Non-GEF | Total | | | | |
| Number of projects | 100 | 40 | 140 | | | | |
| Grant amount committed | 2,905,625 | 832,258 | 3,737,883 | | | | |
| Project level co-financing in cash | 895,171 | 445,272 | 1,340,443 | | | | |
| Project level co-financing in kind | 1,889,120 | 462,198 | 2,351,318 | | | | |
| Total co-financing * | 4,524,019 | | | | | | |
| 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 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Climate Change | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | 10 |
| Land Degradation | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 5 |
| Capacity Development | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| International Waters | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Chemicals and Waste | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 |
| Total Projects Completed | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 16 | - | 27 |

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 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | 7 |
| Hectares of PAs | - | - | 485 | - | 16,714 | - | 17,199 |
| Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Number of significant species conserved | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 5 |
| Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 |
| Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | - | 485 | - | 3,531 | - | 4,016 |
| Climate Change | | | | | | | |
| Number of climate change projects completed | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | 10 |
| Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | - | 9 |
| 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 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |

| | 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) | - | - | - | 60 | 1 | - | 61 |
| Breakdown of projects | | | | | | | |
| Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Energy efficiency solutions projects | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Land Degradation | | | | | | | |
| Number of land degradation projects completed | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 5 |
| Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses | 234 | 118 | - | - | 199 | - | 551 |
| Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices | 23 | 28 | - | - | 60 | - | 111 |
| Hectares of land brought under improved management practices | 4 | 1 | - | - | 24 | - | 29 |
| Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices | - | - | - | - | 45 | - | 45 |
| Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 |
| International Waters | | | | | | | |
| Number of international waters projects completed | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Land based pollution reduced (tons) | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | 16 |
| Hectares of river and lake basins converted | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |

| | 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 ** |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Chemicals and Waste | | | | | | | |
| Number of chemicals and waste projects completed | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 |
| Pesticides properly disposed (kg) | - | - | 200 | - | 30 | - | 230 |
| Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg) | - | - | 600 | - | 2,000 | - | 2,600 |
| Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg) | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | 50 |
| Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 5 |
| Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio | | | | | | | |
| Sustainable pesticide management | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | 2 |
| Organic farming | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle) | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| Development of alternatives to chemicals | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| Awareness raising and capacity development | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | 1 |
| Capacity Development | | | | | | | |
| Number of capacity development projects completed | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities | - | - | 10 | 15 | - | - | 25 |
| Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities | - | - | 180 | 62 | - | - | 242 |

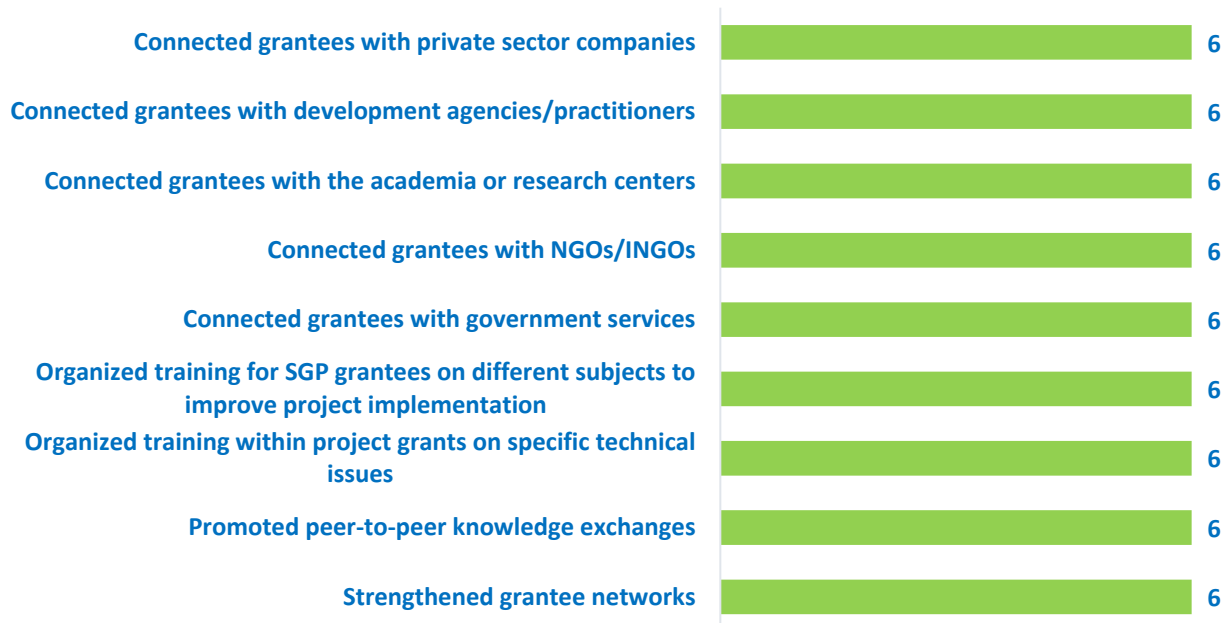
| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | Total Value 2016 - 2022 ** |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level | - | - | 400 | 349 | - | - | 749 |
| GRANTMAKER PLUS | | | | | | | |
| CSO-Government Dialogue | | | | | | | |
| Number of CSO-government dialogues supported | - | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 20 |
| Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues | - | 89 | 4 | 96 | 62 | 128 | 379 |
| South-South Exchange | | | | | | | |
| Number of South-South exchanges supported | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Number of gender responsive completed projects | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 14 | - | 27 |
| Number of completed projects led by women | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | - | 20 |
| Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 |
| Indigenous Peoples | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | 6 |
| Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities | 8 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 15 | - | 46 |
| Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 5 |
| Ways to encourage IP projects | | | | | | | |
| Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 |
| Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 |
| Youth | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included youth | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 14 | - | 26 |

| | 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 | - | 3 | 2 | 6 | 26 | - | 37 |
| Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 |
| Persons with Disability | | | | | | | |
| Number of disabled persons organizations | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | 10 |
| BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods) | | | | | | | |
| Projects replicated or scaled up | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Projects with policy influence | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | 6 |
| Projects improving livelihoods of communities | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | - | 22 |
| PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS | | | | | | | |
| Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted | - | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | - | 14 |
| Community-level trainings conducted | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 15 | - | 30 |
| Number of projects monitored through field visits | 8 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 50 |
| PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | |
| National Steering Committee | | | | | | | |
| Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 24 |
| Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Average time in days needed to replace NSC member | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

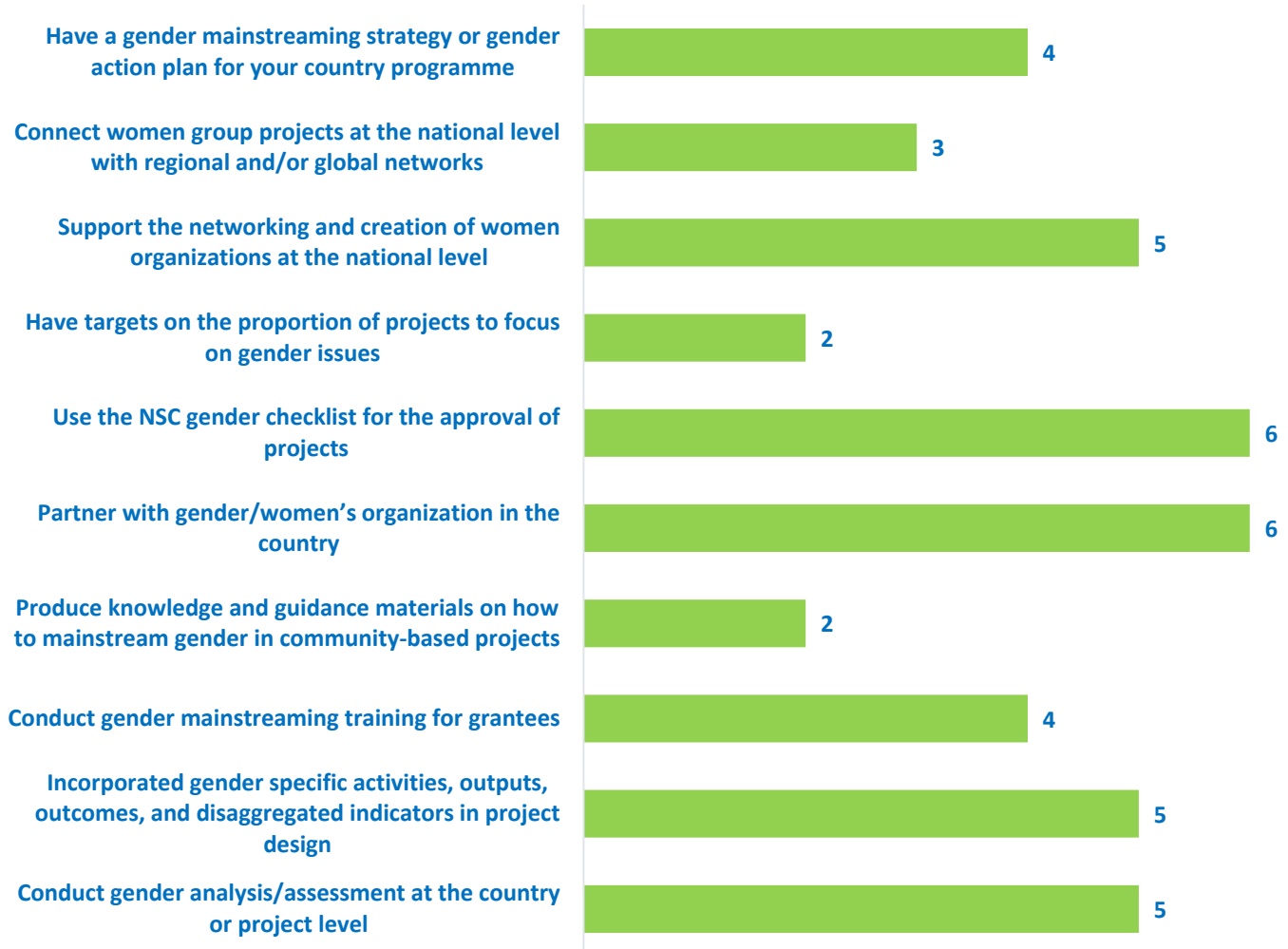
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



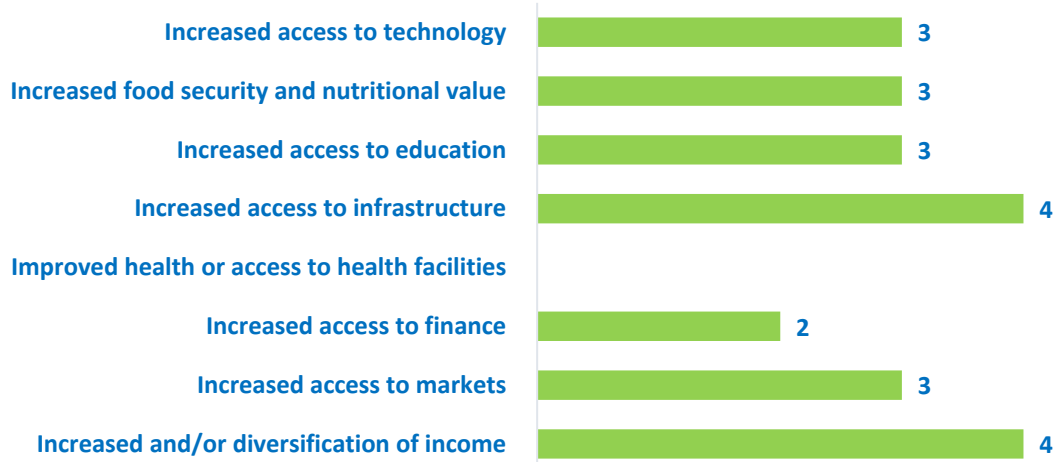
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



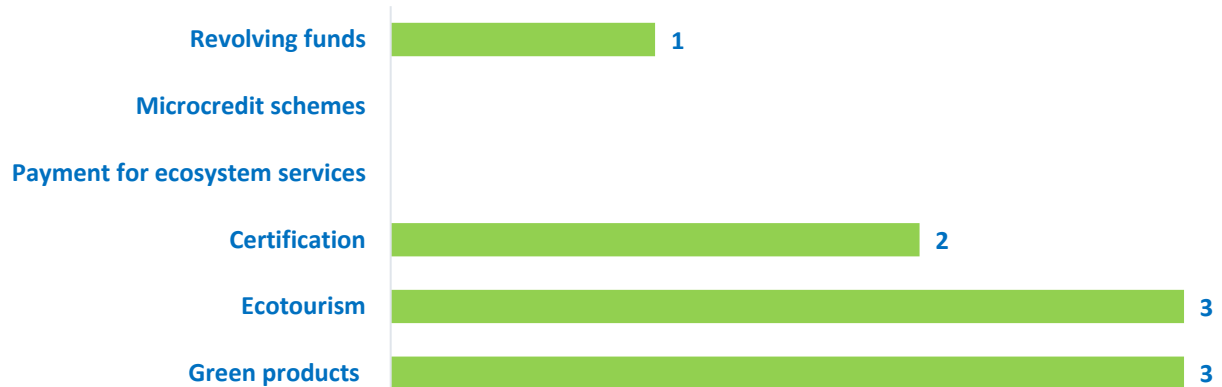
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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

International Waters

In **Dominica**, with support from SGP, *Tan Tan Village Development Corporation (TVDC)* implemented a project to support the Cabrits National Park Marine Section Management Authority (CAPMA) in its efforts to protect tropical forests, coral reefs and wetlands located on a peninsula on the north end of the island.

The project deployed five moorings in the Douglas Bay, the marine section of the National Park, with the aim to perform as key aspect of a structured management for water sport activity in the park, ultimately reducing the potential damage to anchors. The deployment of the Moorings was undertaken successfully with a strong collaboration between stakeholders' partners of CAPMA and local residents of the communities who were mobilized to participate in the construction of the anchors. The successful deployment of moorings also provided a revenue source through which the TVDC could support the ongoing conservation and preservation activities. Additionally, the project also entailed successful marketing campaigns and preservation activities for the Cabrits Marine Park via local radio. The financial support delivered for marketing provided another opportunity to help local community radio, which plays a critical role in local climate resilient and development of the most vulnerable. As long-term results, the achievements of this project will influence other stakeholders to tackle other aspects of the Marine Section management, ultimately gaining legal recognition and authority. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Chemical and Waste Management

In **Dominica**, a project was implemented by the West Dominica Children Federation to raise environmental awareness and solid waste management. About 120 adults and more than 350 students from six schools got involved. Four workshop sessions were held at each school (totaling 24 sessions) using child friendly methodologies with which children could easily understand the terminologies and be able to explain to others, building self-esteem during the group dynamics sessions especially in the Bagatelle area where the children were very shy. A "No Styrofoam" initiative was adopted at workshops where Styrofoam containers were replaced with compostable containers. Vendors also participated in this initiative. School gardens were established with over 8,480 seedlings distributed and planted. Each school received composting bins to be used in school gardens so that all compostable kitchen and garden waste would be incorporated back into the soil, reducing agrochemical waste and increasing income from sales of such products. The school children were involved in planting fruit trees and forest timber trees within their communities in areas identified by Forestry and Wildlife Division. In collaboration with the Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation, a major outreach activity was the participation in 2019 Carnival Opening Parade, with "Recycled Band" reinforcing the call for banning single-use plastics in Dominica. The theme of the carnival band was "Ban on Single Use Plastics and Styrofoam." Thousands were reached including those along the parade route and those receiving information from radios, TVs and social media. National Youth Center "Ecological initiatives". **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

South-South Exchange

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 people 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 people 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. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Dominica**, a project was implemented to raise environmental awareness and solid waste management. About 120 adults and more than 350 students from six schools participated in the project activities. Four workshop sessions were held at each school (totaling 24 sessions) using child friendly methodologies that children could easily understand the terminology used and be able to explain to others. Building self- esteem during the group dynamics sessions especially in the Bagatelle area where the children were very shy. A “No Styrofoam” initiative was adopted at workshops where Styrofoam containers were replaced with compostable containers. Vendors also participated in this initiative. Each school received composting bins for use in their school gardens so that all compostable kitchen waste and garden waste would be incorporated back into the soil thus reducing agrochemical waste and increasing income from sales of such products. School gardens were established with over 8,480 seedlings distributed and planted. The school children were involved in planting fruit trees and forest timber trees within their communities in areas identified by the Forestry and Wildlife Division.

A major outreach activity the participation in 2019 Carnival Opening Parade and “Recycled Band” reinforced the call for banning of single use plastics policy in Dominica. The theme of the carnival band was “Ban on Single Use Plastics and Styrofoam. This was done in collaboration with the Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation. Many thousands of people were reached including those along the parade route and those receiving information from radios, TVs and social media. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

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.