



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

COMOROS



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Comoros		
Year Started	2007		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	96	3	99
Grant amount committed	3,140,427	120,000	3,260,427
Project level co-financing in cash	1,195,975	6,500	1,202,475
Project level co-financing in kind	1,356,132	50,000	1,406,132
Total co-financing *	2,728,607		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* 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 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	2	1	1	5	4	5	18
Climate Change	1	-	2	3	3	4	13
Land Degradation	-	-	2	4	1	3	10
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Total Projects Completed	3	1	6	12	9	12	43

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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	1	-	1	5	4	5	18
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	2	1	-	1	3	3	1	11
Hectares of PAs	80	220	-	60	-	45	105	510
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hectares of ICCAs	60	400	-	-	-	-	00	460
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	2	-	3	4	3	4	16
Number of significant species conserved	3	1	-	-	4	3	2	13
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	2	-	2	3	3	2	14
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	80	700	-	170	370	115	105	1,540
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	-	2	3	3	4	13
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	45	-	45	10	100

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	6
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	130	-	-	200	30	80	160	600
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	2	4	1	3	10
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	350	540	2	520	1,412
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	350	540	350	350	1,590
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	95	300	60	140	595
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	50	170	60	30	310
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	3	7	4	4	18
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2

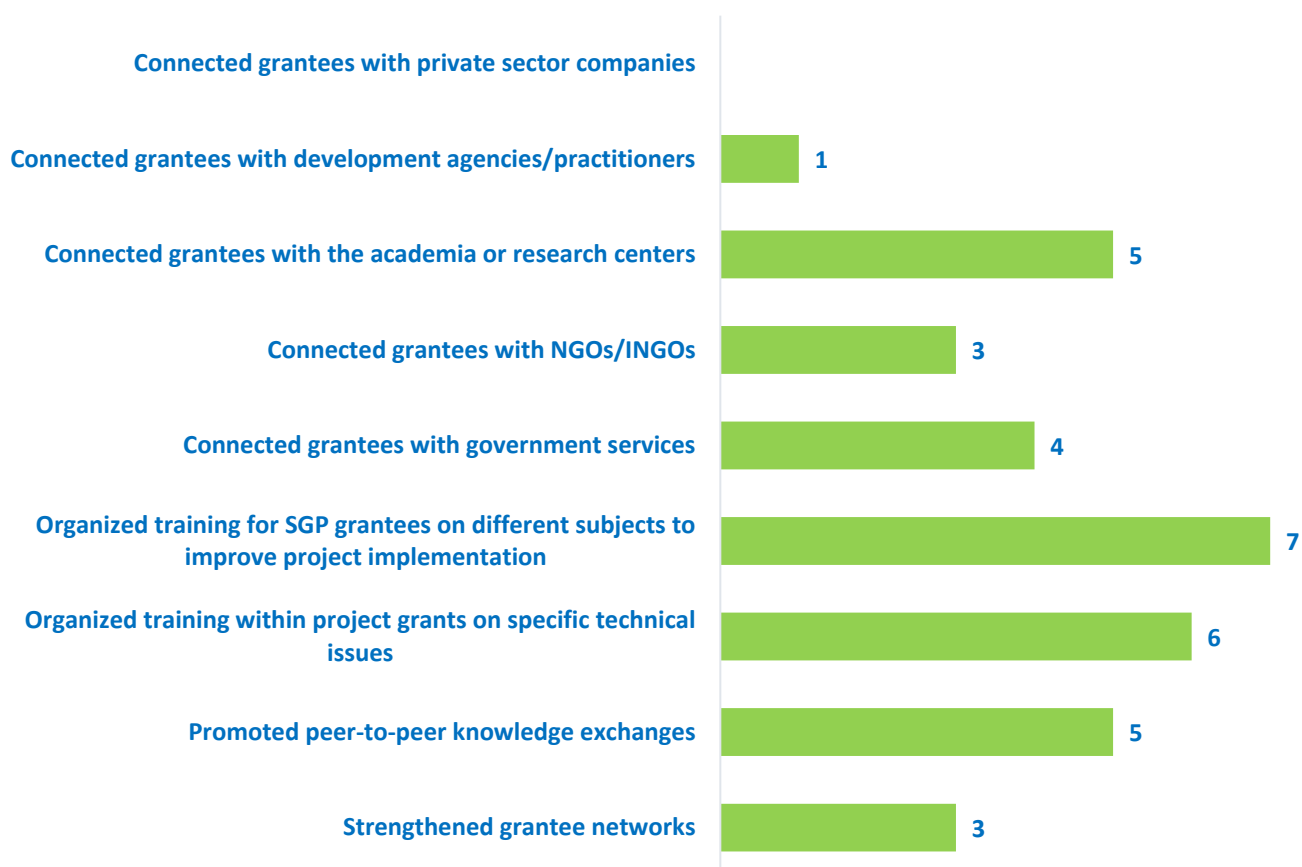
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	120	-	15	310	445
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	7
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	120	2	20	-	-	130	80	352
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	7
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	-	-	5	5	7	5	24
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	-	4	5	4	5	18
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	-	-	4	3	3	3	15
Number of youth organizations	2	-	-	2	3	3	2	12
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	4
Projects with policy influence	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	2	-	-	5	10	3	5	25
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	2	2	15	-	5	4	28
Community-level trainings conducted	-	5	10	7	-	10	10	42
Number of projects monitored through field visits	15	10	6	20	20	25	18	114
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	3	4	5	2	4	3	25
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	10	3	8	4	10	10	2	7

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 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



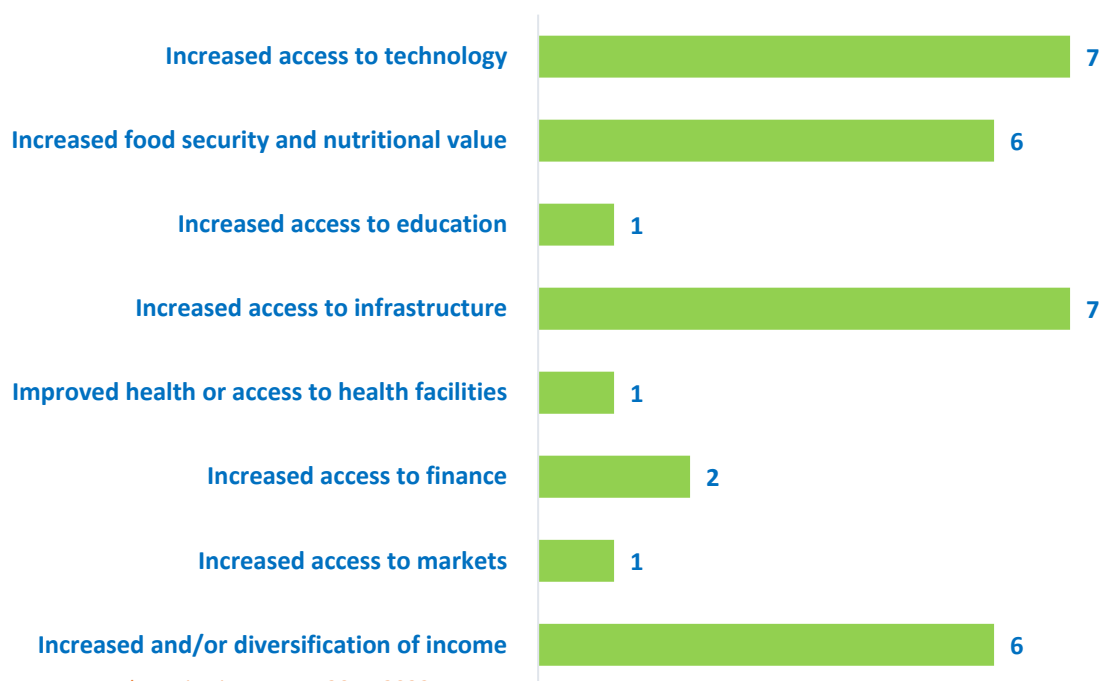
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainstreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



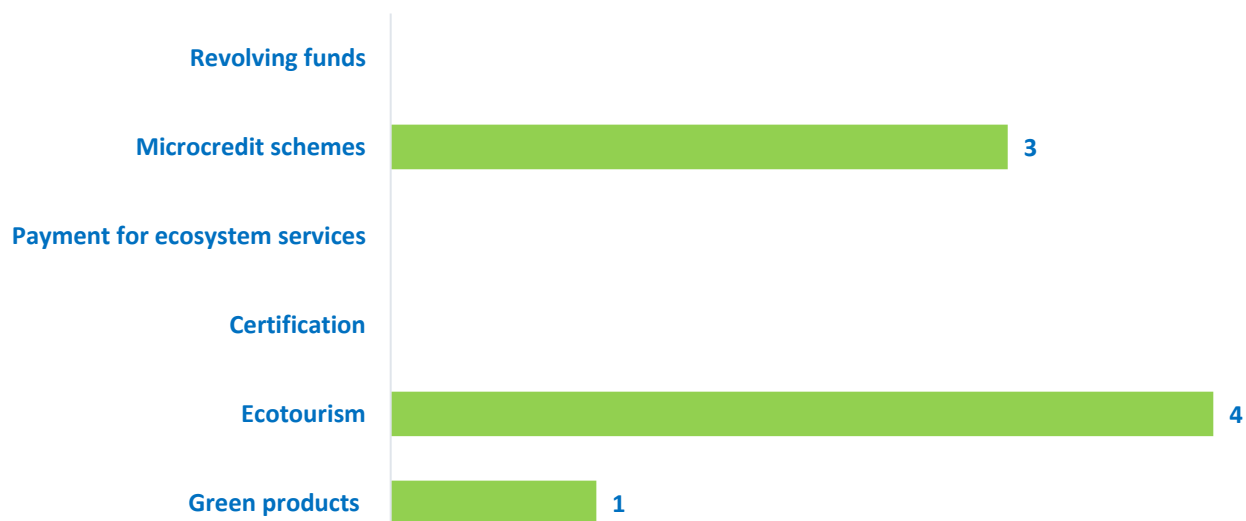
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



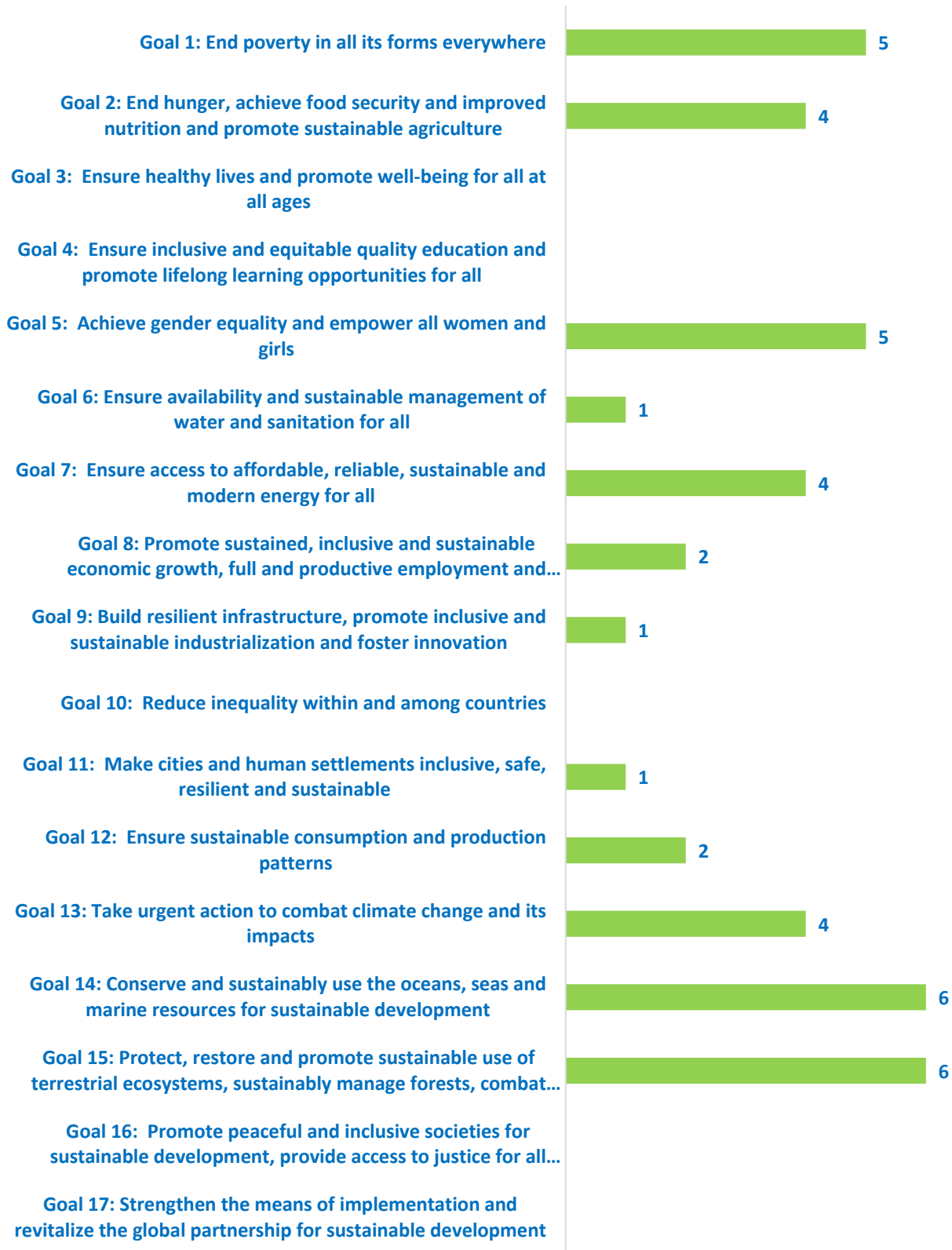
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

UNDP [Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Comoros, 2018](#)

- The use of budget resources has been optimized through the search for synergies between country office projects, particularly between RNAP and CRCCA projects that operate in the same sites and often with the same mutually reinforcing structures. This is also the case with the GEF's Small Grants Program, which is involved in building the capacity of associations and other grass-roots organizations in the field of the environment, in addition to the interventions of other UNDP projects and in the same sites.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

South-South Exchange

In **Comoros**, SGP supported the NGO *Banda Bitsi* to start a partnership with the Tropical Biology Association, which invited NGOs from Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Maldives to visit the training and integration center of Banda Bitsi for young people and women on green jobs. During the three-day visit, the delegation exchanged knowledge on valorization and recycling of household wastes. Currently, most municipal wastes are simply thrown on the street, in front of houses and shops, especially in the coastal areas of the capital. The wastes are sometimes collected or burned, and often left to rot. There is no municipal landfill, and the waste management is so poor that the entrance to the landfill located about ten km from the capital is often blocked by rubbish or neighboring communities. Aiming at exchanging experience and learning about the sustainable value of waste at the national and regional level, the workshop is expected to identify potential prospects for South-South cooperation in integrated and sustainable waste management in a circular and inclusive economy. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

As in the case of the OP6 phase, the implementation of OP7 of the PMF/GEF occurs through grassroots action on the political and social levels of the Comoros. It coincides with the adoption of a new constitution which reorients the national and island governance of the Union of the Comoros. A new government and new island institutional frameworks are put in place.

In addition, one of the highlights of government action is the adoption of an Emerging Comoros Plan (PCE) advocating a new vision of development by 2030 which is part of the perspective of the 2030 Agenda of the Nations. United. In this vein, the government has adopted a national policy and a strategy on climate change as well as a national strategy for the supply of drinking water to 100% of the population by 2030. As part of the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, the Comoros reaffirmed their desire to provide the country with strategies and programs for risk mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change as well as the strengthening of ecosystem resilience.

The OP7 Strategy is thus aligned with national and international priorities on the environment and sustainable development. It is part of the 2030 SDGs, and the strategic planning documents of the Union of the Comoros, in particular: the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCA2D), and the National Biodiversity Strategy and the Biodiversity Plan. action on climate change. The OP7 Strategy will also contribute to strengthening the network of beneficiaries of PMF projects initiated during previous years with the strategic collaboration of the PMF. The various UNDP projects and programs in the field and the successful experiences in terms of partnerships will promote scaling and facilitate the Grant Maker+ role of the Program at the country level around community solutions for managing the global environment. The strategy is also intended to be in line with the strategic priorities of action of the United Nations System in the Comoros as defined in the UNSDCF (formerly UNDAF).

The country has ratified several international conventions, notably the three Rio Conventions which are: the convention on climate change, the convention on combating desertification and the convention on biological diversity. In 2015, the country signed the Paris Climate Agreement and committed to implementing the SDGs.

The multilateral environmental agreements that the country has ratified are presented in the table below.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions de Rio + cadres de planification nationale	Date de ratification /achèvement
Convention des Nations Unies sur la diversité biologique (CDB)	Date de ratification : 1994 Stratégie nationale et plan d'action sur la diversité biologique 2006, Réactualisée en 2015
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (ABS)	Protocole signé en 2012, adopté par les 2 conseils et publié dans le bulletin officiel le 4 juillet 2013.
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (UNFCCC)	Date de ratification 1994
Communications nationales (1er, 2ème, 3ème) - UNFCCC	Elaboration de la première communication nationale sur les CC en 2001 ; Elaboration Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA) en 2006 ; Elaboration de la 2ème communication nationale CC en 2015
Mesures d'Atténuation Appropriées au niveau National UNFCCC (NAMA)	En cours
Plans d'action nationaux d'adaptation UNFCCC (NAPA)	Politique, stratégie et plan d'action sur le changement climatique en 2015 PANA élaboré en 2006
Programmes nationaux d'action de l'UNCCD (NAP)	
Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants (POPs)	Date de ratification : 2006
Plan national de mise en œuvre de la convention de Stockholm (PNMO)	Les Comores ont élaboré le Plan national de mise en œuvre des POPs avec le financement du FEM 2008.
Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP)	2015-2019

Capacité Nationale d'auto-évaluation (CNAE) du FEM	ANCAR : PIF adopté
Exercice de formulation du portefeuille national FEM-6 (NPFE)	N/A il n'y a pas eu de NPFE FEM6 ; le gouvernement a affecté les fonds GEF6 à la géothermie
Convention de Minamata sur le Mercure	Signature de la convention de Minamata Juin 2014. La ratification est en cours de préparation. Un inventaire des utilisations et des rejets de mercure au niveau national est en cours
Protocole de Kyoto à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques	Adhésion 25 février 2002
Convention sur la protection de la couche d'ozone.	Date de ratification par les Comores 1994
Convention sur le Commerce International des Espèces de Faune et de Flore Sauvages Menacées d'Extinction (CITES)	Date de ratification :1994 ; réactualisation des listes des espèces Comoriennes protégée par la CITES
Convention sur les Zones Humides d'Importance Internationale, particulièrement comme Habitats des Oiseaux Aquatiques (Convention Ramsar)	Date de ratification :1994 ; plans d'aménagement et de gestion de sites Ramsar ; lac <i>Boudouni</i> , lac <i>Dzialandze</i> .
Protocole de Cartagena	Date de ratification: 2000
Convention régionale pour la protection, la gestion et la mise en valeur du milieu marin et côtier de l'Afrique orientale (Nairobi)	Date de ratification :1985 ; publication d'un atlas sur les ressources côtières ; mise en place d'une base de données SIG ; plan d'action stratégique sur les écosystèmes marins.
Convention sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières de déchets dangereux et de leur élimination (Bale)	Date de ratification :1994 Inventaire sur les Déchets Dangereux (DD) en juin 2004
Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification	Date de ratification :1998 ; étude et diagnostic des phénomènes pouvant induire la sécheresse.

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.