



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

VENEZUELA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Venezuela		
Year Started	2010		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	225	-	225
Grant amount committed	6,271,813	-	6,271,813
Project level co-financing in cash	1,510,634	-	1,510,634
Project level co-financing in kind	6,858,000	-	6,858,000
Total co-financing *	8,368,634		
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 2018 - June 2019	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	5	9	19	10	3	4	5	55
Climate Change	6	8	10	4	3	1	6	38
Land Degradation	2	2	8	-	5	7	2	26
Capacity Development	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	9
Total Projects Completed	13	19	37	21	13	12	13	128

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	5	9	19	10	3	4	5	55
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	7	3	4	3	1	2	2	22
Hectares of PAs	100,000	9	437,000	33,500	7	498	185	571,199
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	5	5	5	5	3	5	13	41
Number of significant species conserved	15	1	-	1	1	1	3	22
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	7	-	3	4	2	3	6	25
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	100,000	-	437,000	33,599	9	524	231	571,363
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	6	8	10	4	3	1	6	38
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	8,000	12	2	99	30	80	46	8,269
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	-	5	1	1	2	9

	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 households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	30	-	-	12	85	50	13	190
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	6	4	1	1	3	-	3	18
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	2	2	8	-	5	7	2	26
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	1,000	52	209	-	127	113	100	1,601
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	1,000	52	209	-	127	113	100	1,601
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	2,000	12	77	-	34	80	10	2,213
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	20	9	107	-	75	7	11	229
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	200	2	4	-	5	7	2	220
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	9
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	3	39	-	-	42
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6

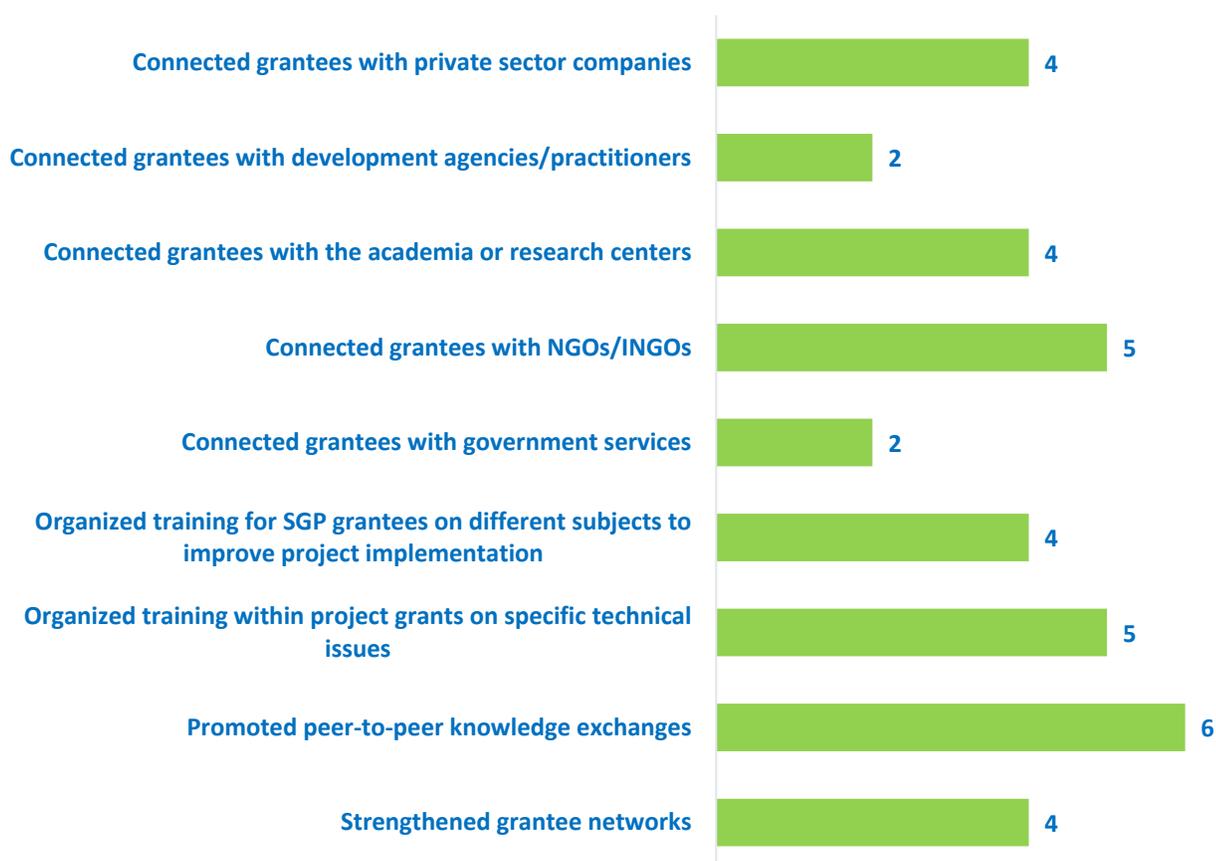
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	150	250	-	-	400
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	4	-	-	5	4	8	7	28
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	20	-	-	70	12	120	64	286
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	13	19	37	21	13	12	12	127
Number of completed projects led by women	4	5	4	6	7	6	6	38
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	7						
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	4	2	6	5	1	-	1	19
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	2	2	6	5	3	-	2	20
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	4	9	37	5	4	9	13	81
Number of youth organizations	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	6
Persons with Disability								

	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 disabled persons organizations	-	1	1	-	-	20	-	22
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	12
Projects with policy influence	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	12	8	10	12	12	12	13	79
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	7	11	15	7	18	10	69
Community-level trainings conducted	1	65	69	82	53	70	86	426
Number of projects monitored through field visits	20	12	14	6	26	33	13	124
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	25
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5

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)



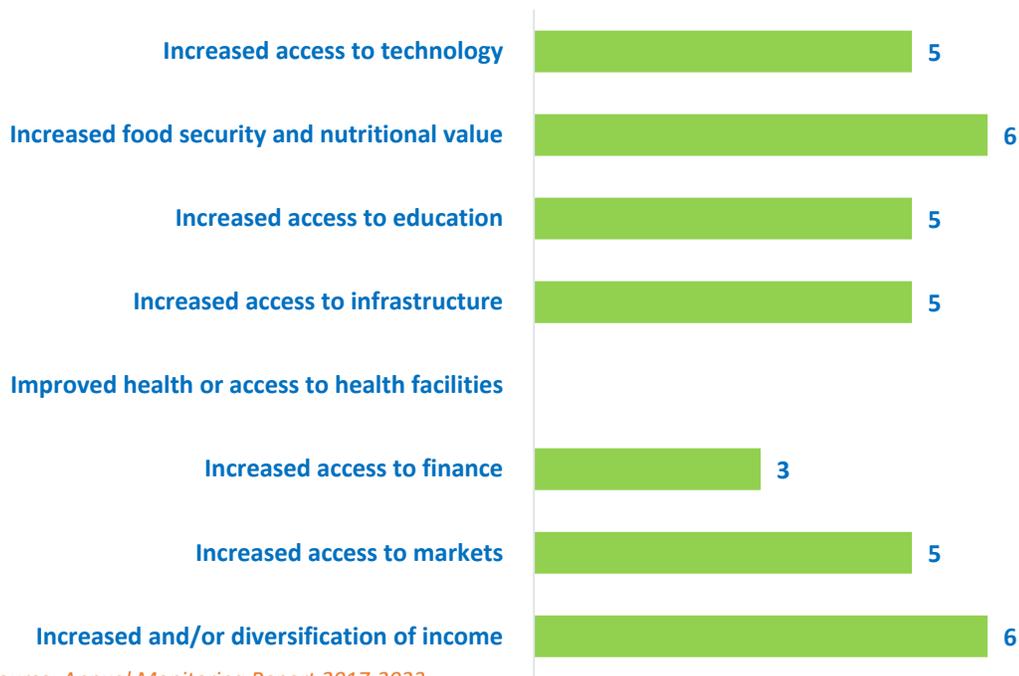
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



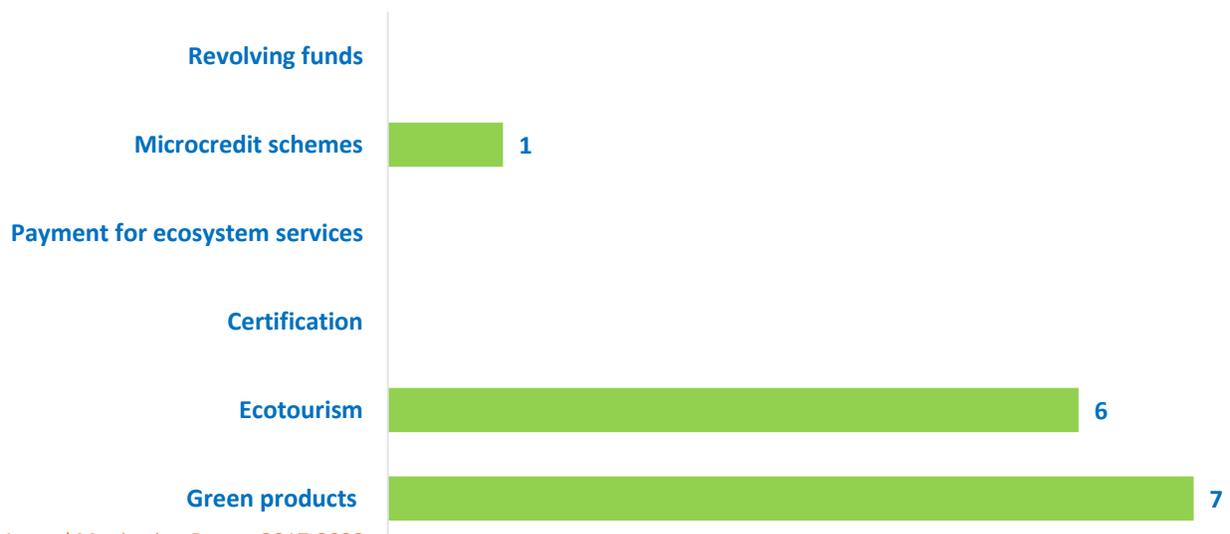
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

SGP project in **Venezuela** has supported two *Warao* indigenous communities in the Orinoco River delta to develop a sustainable entrepreneurship model based on their biocultural heritage. Through a series of capacity development workshops on the use of *Moriche* palm fibers and community-based rural tourism, the Fundacion Tierra Viva assisted in: (i) training 89 *Warao* artisans (79 women and 10 men) in the sustainable use of *Moriche* palms; (ii) elaborating an indigenous territorial map showing the location and distribution of '*Morichales*' (palm tree stands); as well as (iii) constructing a 'palm tree nursery' and reforestation activities in each community. In total, 79 female artisans have created and sold traditional *Moriche* palm fiber products and crafts, both within the province, as well as in the country's capital city, Caracas. Two of the indigenous communities now offer visitors a sightseeing trail which describes their customs and traditions, generating economic benefits. Under another SGP project in Venezuela supporting value chains and entrepreneurship, 4 communities in the *Barlovento* region, in the country's north coast, have consolidated their cocoa production system by means of: (i) agro-ecological crop management techniques; (ii) improvement in processing cocoa beans. Through technical assistance provided by *Asociacion Accion Campesina*, 74 producers have been trained, 74,000 cocoa plants managed, 5 drying yards and 5 fermentation boxes built – equivalent to 90 hectares under improved practices. In addition, 4 female "chocolatiers" were supplied with equipment to make cocoa products, leading to the launch of a new product range and merchandising strategies. The communities also participated in 3 national organic cocoa fairs to share their good practices and promote their artisanal products. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In Belarus, Belize, Brazil, Lesotho, Ecuador, Mozambique, Panama and **Venezuela** relied on landscape approach as an entry point to initiate the dialogues at the regional level. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Venezuela**, SGP supported *Asociación Civil Mano a Mano Intercambio Agroecológico (ACMMIA)* in the first initiative of the PPD Venezuela, led by women, which promoted the consolidation of a short value chain for the commercialization of agroecological products (Mano a Mano Prosumers Network Agroecological Exchange). To this end, the project aimed to strengthen peri-urban agroecological production units and boost the recovery of degraded soils in the community of Arenal, Merida state.

Work was carried out with 24 producers (14 women and 10 men) and it resulted in the instalment of 12 worm farms, a chicken coop and the recovery of 10 ha of land for the production of 72 agroecological products. Furthermore, capacity building emphasized the importance of the role of women in agroecology for the recovery of native seeds, composting and increased production. Training was provided for vegetable and cereals seed production; equipment for the production of organic fertilizers was provided and workshops on post-harvest processes were organized. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the grantee created a website and used social networks to promote the virtual marketing of their agroecological products, while also scheduling virtual meetings and house-to-house deliveries. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Venezuela**, a project implemented by *Asociación Civil Red Joven (Youth Network Civil Association)* aimed to revitalize the artisanal fishery of the fish species "*Malacho*" or "*Macabi*" (*Albula vulpes*) in the community of *Guardia de la Isla*. This fish species was undervalued and was disappearing from the *Margariteño* diet. The project was achieved through the collaboration of 15 young people (10 men and 5 women) who took the lead in sharing knowledge and receiving training from older fishermen on improving artisanal fishing techniques and adding value to the *Malacho* fish.

The project focused on practical activities, where the young beneficiaries engaged in artisanal fishing and then processed the fish's pulp at the collection center. They dressed and packed the fish in various presentations, including meatballs, hamburger meat, chorizos, sausages, and *Malacho* pasta. The community provided a space that functioned as a center and meeting place for the residents to carry out these activities. To assess the success and interest of the community, tastings were conducted to gauge the reaction of the local consumers to the new *Malacho* products. The project also provided the young beneficiaries with a conditioned cart for selling hot dogs and *Malacho* hamburgers, thus creating income-generating opportunities. Moreover, the community promoted the consumption of Malacho products through social media outreach. As a result, the project successfully empowered the community and improved the socio-economic prospects of the young beneficiaries by reviving the artisanal fishery of the Malacho fish and promoting sustainable and valuable local products. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Venezuela**, an SGP project consolidated units for the production and dissemination of agroecological practices for the environment conservation with the integration of people with disabilities, in Portuguesa state, under the technical support of the *Foundation for the Integral Development of People with Visual Disability (FUNDEVIC)*. 33 members of FUNDEVIC with visual disabilities were trained in agroecological practices. The condition of the production units and infrastructures of the agroecological center were improved to provide the desired results. Furthermore, the generation mechanism of economic resources and raw material of the agroecological production units were established during the project. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

In **Venezuela**, the Foundation for the Integral Development of People with Visual Disabilities executed a project in Guanare, Portuguese State, promoting productive courtyards and the production processing with the aim to increase food security, improve sustainable livelihoods, and facilitate the social integration of people with disabilities. The project benefitted 17 people with visual disabilities and their support network through activities including the conditioning (painting and electrical arrangements) and construction of safe roads at the organization's headquarter, the strengthening of capacities, and the construction of agroecological facilities at the headquarter and in the homes of the beneficiaries. At the organization's headquarter, an agroecological production center was installed with four stonecutters for vegetable planting, a nursery of medicinal plants, a patio with fruit trees, and space for laying hens. The center was equipped with audio and video equipment, agricultural tools and a tank for rainwater collection. The agroecological products (bio-inputs, dehydrated medicinal plants, creole eggs, and vegetables) produced in the center was for family consumption. Additionally, basic equipment was acquired for coffee processing (roasting, grinding, and packaging) with the expect to design a local coffee brand for commercialization. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The national strategies and their action plans, established by the government to address relevant situations in the country and comply with the global requirements and objectives of environmental conventions, are in line with the priorities established by the GEF for OP7 in the focal areas of Biological Diversity, Climate Change and Soil Degradation. The table below lists the relevant national and regional plans and programs signed and ratified by the national government.

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

Convenios + marcos de planificación nacionales	Fecha de ratificación/celebración
Diálogos nacionales sobre el FMAM-7	
Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB)	1994
Estrategia y plan de acción nacional en materia de diversidad biológica del CDB	2010
Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acceso y Participación	2013
Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC)	1994
Comunicaciones nacionales sobre la CMNUCC (1. ^a , 2. ^a y 3. ^a)	1 ^a 2005; 2 ^a 2017
Contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional para el Acuerdo de París	2015
Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (CNULD)	1998
Programas Nacionales de Acción de la CNULD	2004; 2019
Convenio de Estocolmo sobre Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes	2001
Plan nacional de aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo	2009
Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio	2013
Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de la Agenda 2030 de las Naciones Unidas	2015
Examen nacional voluntario para los ODS de las Naciones Unidas	2016

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.