



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

TONGA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Tonga		
Year Started	2016		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	74	7	81
Grant amount committed	2,371,203	150,000	2,521,203
Project level co-financing in cash	3,140	-	3,140
Project level co-financing in kind	637,767	-	637,767
Total co-financing *	790,907		
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 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)				
Biodiversity	-	7	2	9
Capacity Development	3	3	-	6
Chemicals and Waste	-	5	-	5
Total Projects Completed	3	15	2	20

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

	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 figures in column "Total Value 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	-	-	-	7	2	-	9
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	3	4	-	7
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	14	4	-	18
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	400	200	-	600
Climate Change							
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	400	-	400
Land Degradation							
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	10	-	-	10

	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 farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
International Waters							
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	100	-	-	100
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	5,500
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	3,300	-	-	3,300
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	1,500
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Organic farming	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2

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Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	3	3	-	-	6
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	10	1	-	-	11
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	60	60	-	-	120
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	10	5	6	21
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	8	10	15	33
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	1	15	2	-	18
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	1	5	2	-	8
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	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	3

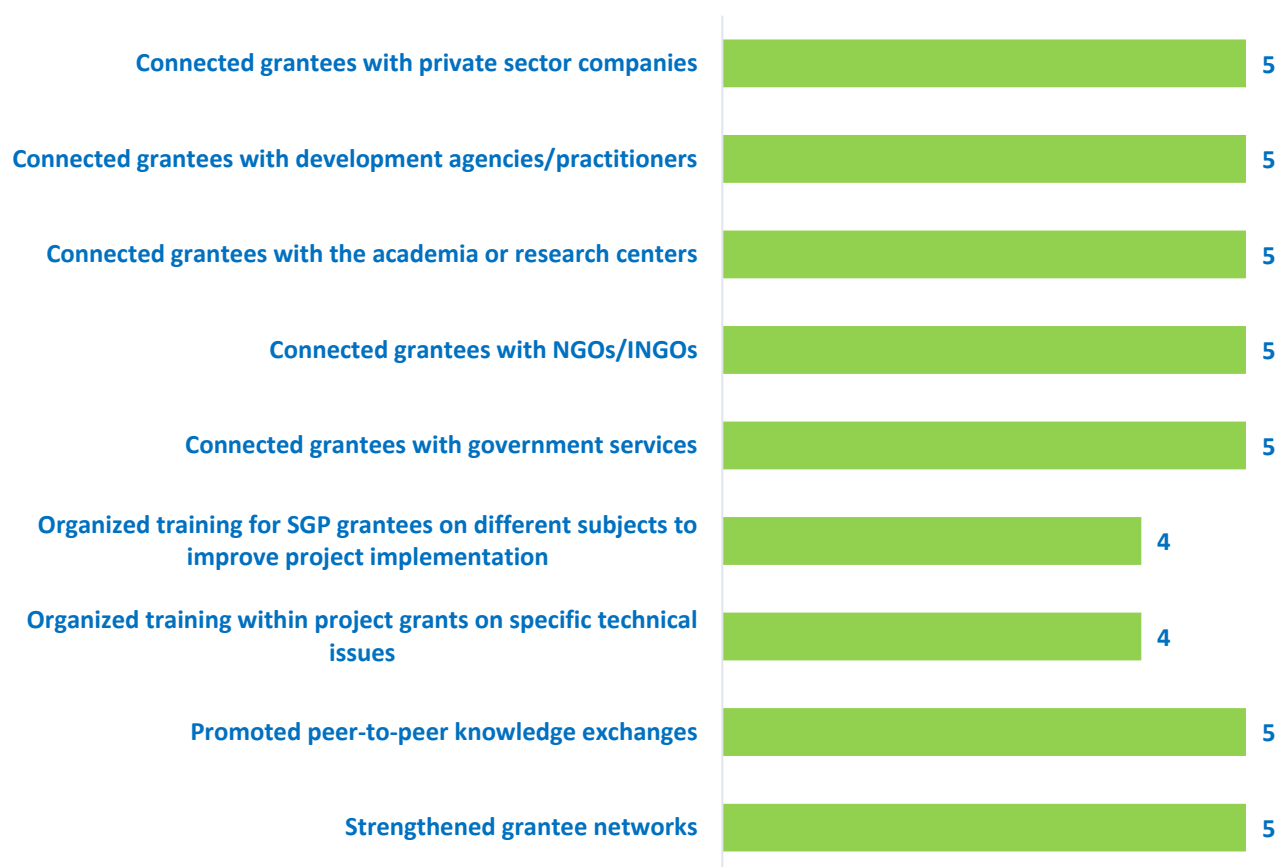
	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	3
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	3
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	3
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	5	6	-	11
Number of youth organizations	-	-	3	5	2	-	10
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	4	3	-	8
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	10	6	-	16
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	-	5	4	15	24
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	3	8	12	23
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	-	12	40	10	14	76

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PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	5	3	3	6	3	21
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	4	8	7	10	8	8	8

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)



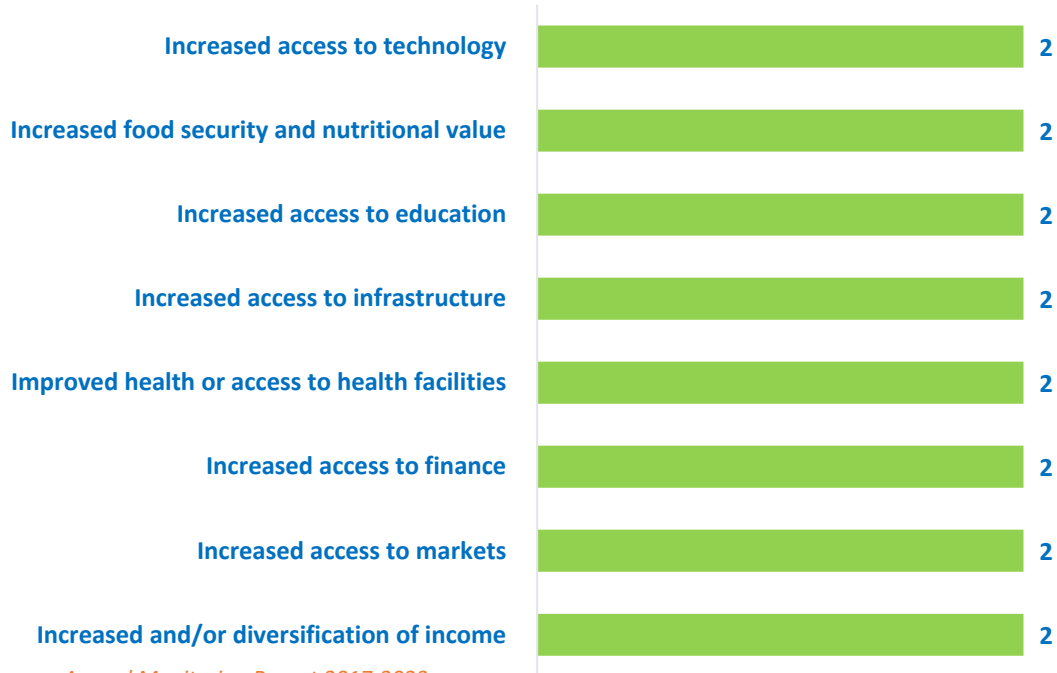
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

Partnership

In **Tonga**, the women of the *B2 Women Development Group* have been living in the swamplands of *Tongatapu* Island following their migration from the outer islands for many years. These indigenous women are one of the most vulnerable groups in Tonga and their new settlement on *Tongatapu* is susceptible to flooding, sea level rise, and saltwater intrusion. The women also have the additional challenge of land insecurity, as they do not have legal rights to the lands they live on. While the women have been beneficiaries of other donor funds indirectly, the CBA project with the *Foundation for Youth Development* (FYD) was their first opportunity to directly access funding and be involved in the design and implementation of project activities. FYD organized a series of town hall meetings to sensitize and empower members of the group, and eventually facilitated the registration of *B2 Women Development Group* as a recognized CSO with Civil Society Forum of Tonga. These measures significantly increased the capacity of the women's group and empowered them to lead on this adaptation project. The project backfilled and stabilized 1.9 acres of land using clay, stones and soil, which reduced the impact of flooding in the area, and benefitted 30 vulnerable households and 270 individuals. The women were recognized at the 2019 National Climate Change Awareness Week in Tonga and were invited to speak and present on the impacts of the project and share their lessons and experiences with other national agencies and villages. This was a significant achievement for them as their efforts were nationally recognized and honored. Their registrations as a legal CSO also now allows them to directly receive additional funding from other donors and directly lead on project implementation. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The country program will consider the provisions in the relevant international and national conventions and planning frameworks during implementation of the CPS. It also respects the UN Sustainable Development Goals which is the bedrock of Tonga current Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025. It understands that the driving principle of “Thinking Globally and Acting Locally” is the cross-cutting principles that ensure the GEF SGP local commitment is contributing to the Global Initiatives to achieving our international Development Agenda of 2030. Table 1 specifies the appropriate conventions and frameworks that have been ratified by Tonga.

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

International Agreement	Date Adopted
1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	31 July 1995
2. Convention on Biological Diversity	19 May 1998
3. Convention to Combat Desertification	25 September 1998
4. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	18 May 2003
5. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	29 July 1998
6. Vienna Convention on the Ozone Layer	29 July 1998
7. Montreal Protocol	29 July 1998
8. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	22 May 2002
9. Marine Pollution Convention (London)	1 May 1996
10. Convention for the Prevention Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)	1-May-96
11. Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and other Matters	18-Sep-03
12. Waigani Convention	16 September 1995
13. Agreement Establishing SPREP	15 September 1995
14. Agreement Establishing SOPAC	1972

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.