



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION

Country Programme Name	Papua New Guinea							
Year Started	1994							
	GEF Non-GEF Total							
Number of projects	254	18	272					
Grant amount committed	5,527,740	223,405	5,751,145					
Project level co-financing in cash	1,273,526	63,221	1,336,748					
Project level co-financing in kind	118,488	2,235	120,723					
Total co-financing *	1,680,875							
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	4	8	5	-	1	6	2	26		
Climate Change	-			1	-	-	1	2		
Land Degradation	-	3	1	-	-	5	4	13		
Sustainable Forest Management	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Capacity Development	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2		
Total Projects Completed	4	14	7	2	1	11	7	46		

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 undergon			e that supports a	ggregation of re	sults over time. T	his includes rem	oval of duplicativ	e data over
time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA O		teams.						
Biodiversity	DJLCTIVLS							
biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	4	8	5	-	1	6	2	26
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively								
influenced	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	4
Hectares of PAs	-	24,000	270,000	-	86,451	-	64,000	444,451
Number of Indigenous and Community								
Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs)	1	2	1		1	2		0
positively influenced	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	8
Hectares of ICCAs	150,000	24,000	100,000	-	20,172	202,278	-	496,450
Number of biodiversity-based products								
sustainably produced	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
· · · ·								
Number of significant species conserved	2	6	15	-	40	2	1	66
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under								
improved community conservation and								
sustainable use	1	2	4	-	1	3	1	12
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes								
under improved community conservation and								
sustainable use	-	24,000	455,000	-	127,723	202,278	64,000	873,001
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed				1		_	1	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with	-	-	-	I	-	-		2
restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks								
initiated through completed projects	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects								
completed	-	3	1	-	-	5	4	13

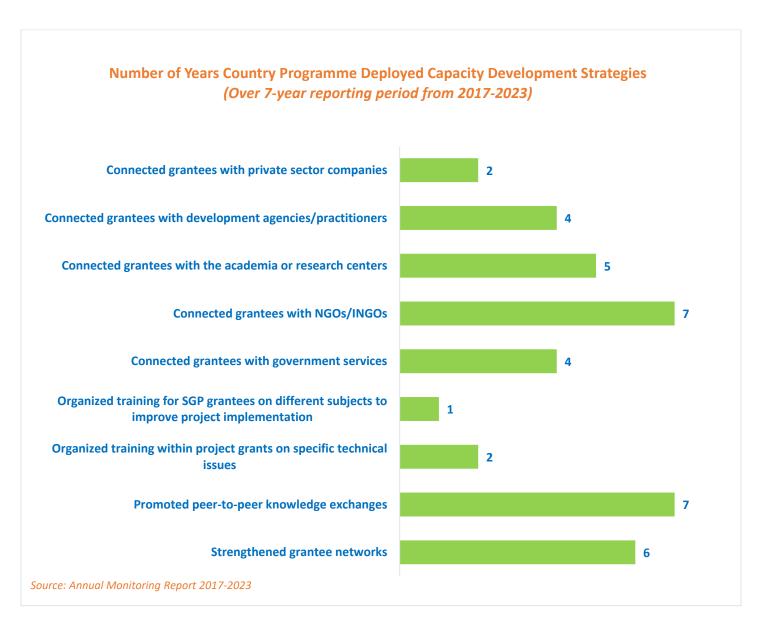
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce			54			600	1 029	1 (0)
negative impacts on land uses Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	2,000	54		-	600	1,038	1,692
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices Number of farmer leaders involved in	-	-	-	-	-	12	90	102
successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices Number of farmer organizations, groups or	-	950	541	-	-	36	-	1,527
networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	_	2	1	_	_	1	-	4
Sustainable Forest Management			Γ			Γ		
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Capacity Development	1	1			1			
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level			380					380
	-	-	560	-	-	-	-	580
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue Number of CSO-government dialogues								
supported	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	10

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Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	6	15	39	15	-	-	-	75
South-South Exchange	1					1	1	
Number of South-South exchanges supported			-		2	-	-	2
Gender Number of gender responsive completed								
projects	4	10	6	2	1	2	5	30
Number of completed projects led by women	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	5
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	7						
Indigenous Peoples	ſ	r		r		r	T	
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	4	10	6	2	1	7	5	35
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	7	9	5	24	7	7	15	74
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects	1					1	1	
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	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	7						
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	10	2	-	1	7	-	22
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	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 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Re	plication, P	olicy Influe	nce, Impro	ving Livelik	noods)			
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Projects with policy influence	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	4
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	4
Community-level trainings conducted	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	5
Number of projects monitored through field visits	8	7	6	4	10	-	-	35
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	14
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	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 Gender Mainsreaming Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

Have a gender mainstreaming strategy or gender action plan for your country programme

Connect women group projects at the national level with regional and/or global networks

Support the networking and creation of women organizations at the national level

Have targets on the proportion of projects to focus on gender issues

Use the NSC gender checklist for the approval of projects

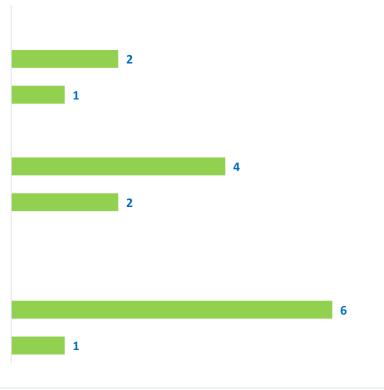
Partner with gender/women's organization in the country

Produce knowledge and guidance materials on how to mainstream gender in community-based projects

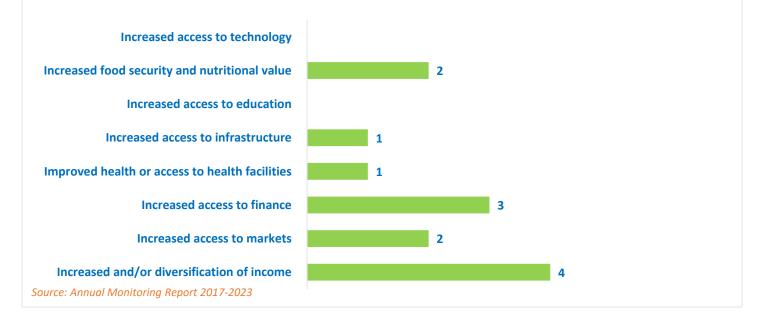
Conduct gender mainstreaming training for grantees

Incorporated gender specific activities, outputs, outcomes, and disaggregated indicators in project design Conduct gender analysis/assessment at the country or project level

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)



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

Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Papua New Guinea**, an SGP project led by the *HEAPS International Foundation Inc.* engaged 70 youths through trainings empowering them to build garden platforms. Youths were especially targeted in the beneficiary villages to influence a better lifestyle on themselves and their families. With houses submerged all year round and limited access to food, much of the population suffers from different health concerns, mostly to do with malnutrition and hygiene-related illnesses. Engaging the youths aims to influence a generation with increasing awareness of the importance of nutrition and health. Another project led by the *University of Goroka-Centre for Social and Creative Media* engaged 1,800 youths in preliminary research, community outreach and engagement and actual involvement in film production. Disseminating information in a visual way including film production has been noted to have much impact on rural population audiences. In this regard, the trained young individuals used films to demonstrate community initiatives on biodiversity conservation for sustainable habitat management and improvement of livelihoods, using participatory methodologies for a more influencing result. Prior to filming interviews and developing scripts, the film production team discussed with the community to gauge the locals' reactions and provoke thinking on the film themes. Both the film production process and the film itself engaged rural population in public awareness. *(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)*

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.