



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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## DOMINICA



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Dominica		
Year Started	1995		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	107	40	<b>147</b>
Grant amount committed	3,205,625	832,258	<b>4,037,883</b>
Project level co-financing in cash	967,311	445,272	<b>1,412,583</b>
Project level co-financing in kind	2,249,258	462,198	<b>2,711,456</b>
Total co-financing *	<b>4,956,298</b>		
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 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>							
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	1	5
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>

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.								
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>								
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
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
<b>Climate Change</b>								
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 households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	60	1	-	-	61

	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 **
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
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
<b>International Waters</b>								
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	5
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	16	-	5	21
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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	15
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
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
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	2
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
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

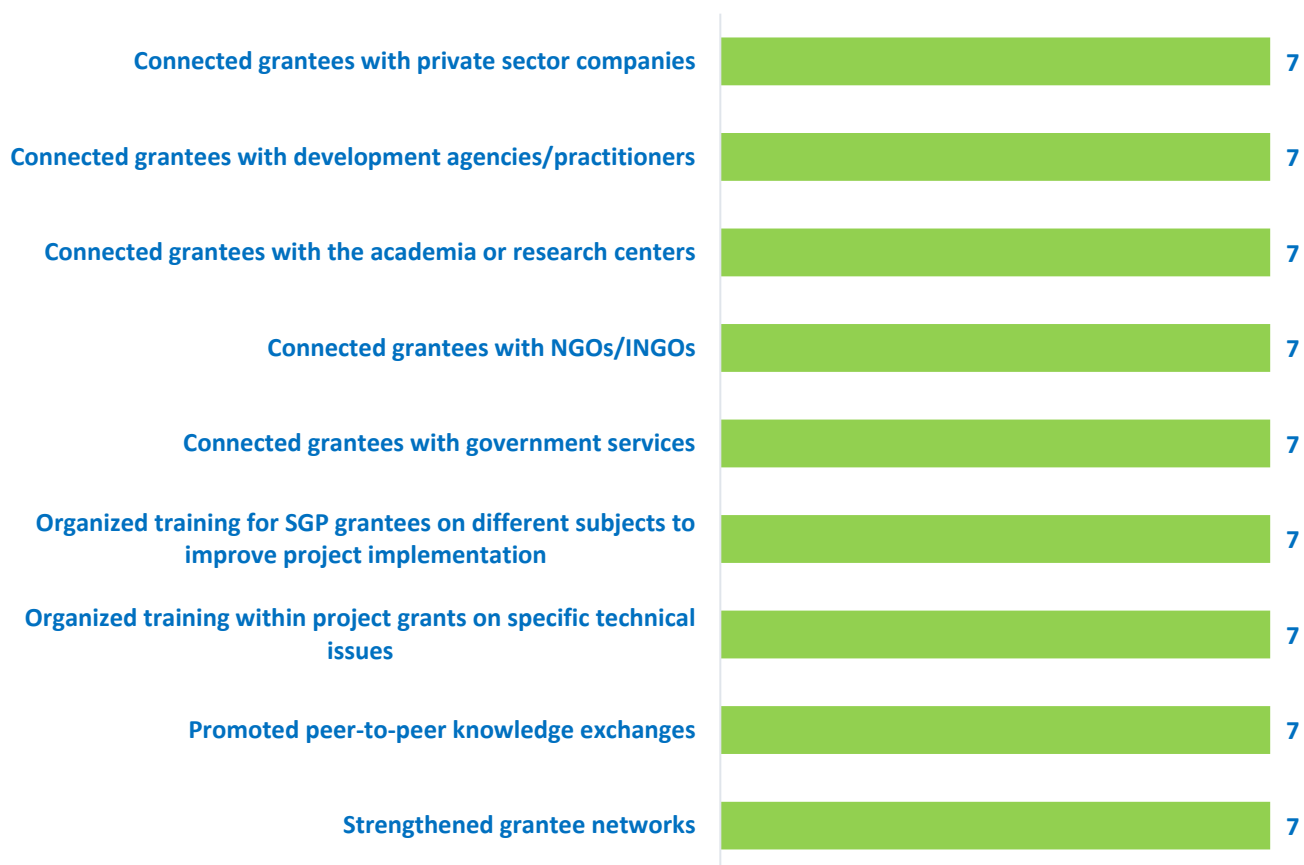


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<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	4	1	4	3	14	-	1	27
Number of youth organizations	-	3	2	6	26	-	1	38
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Persons with Disability</b>								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	1	3	2	4	-	-	10
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
Projects with policy influence	-	1	-	-	5	-	1	7
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	4	1	4	3	10	-	1	23
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	3	2	6	3	-	3	17
Community-level trainings conducted	4	2	3	6	15	-	3	33
Number of projects monitored through field visits	8	13	10	8	6	5	9	59
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	27
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	7	4	5	8	5	5	6

## 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

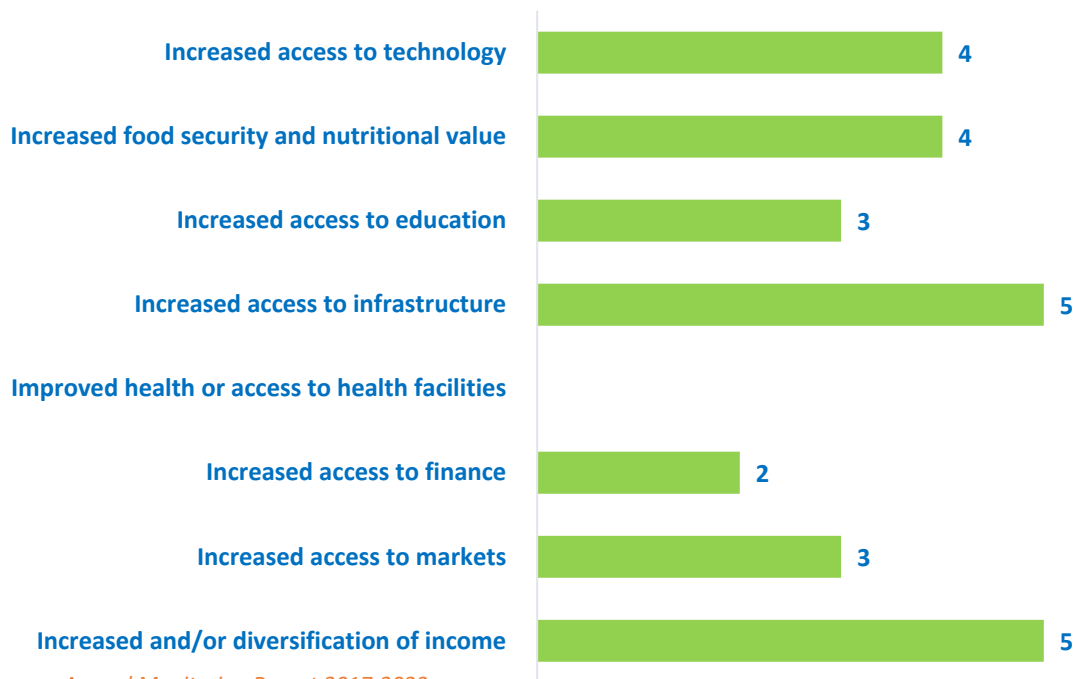


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



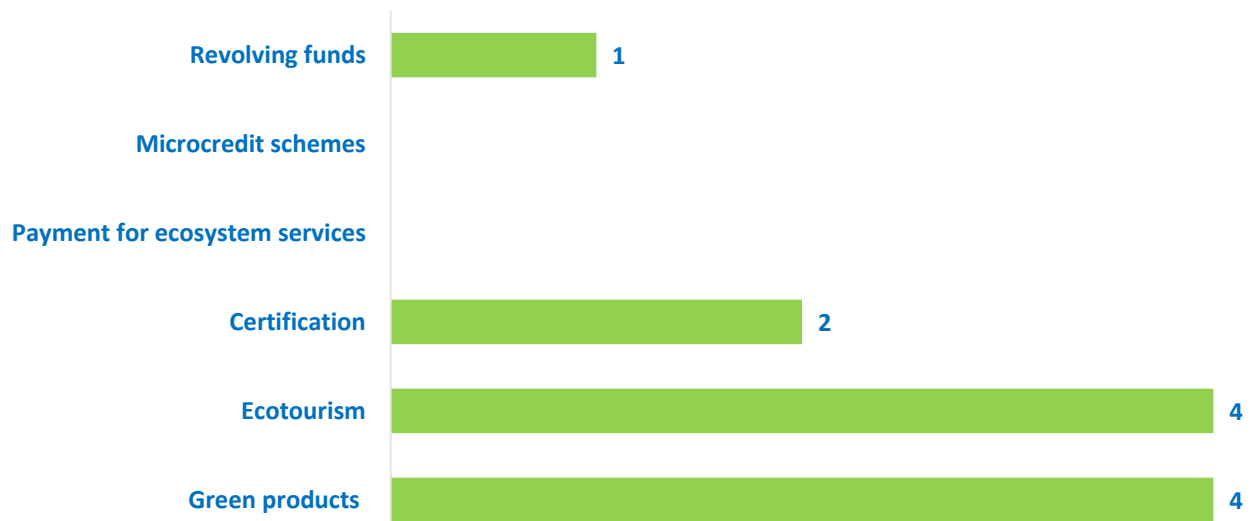
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



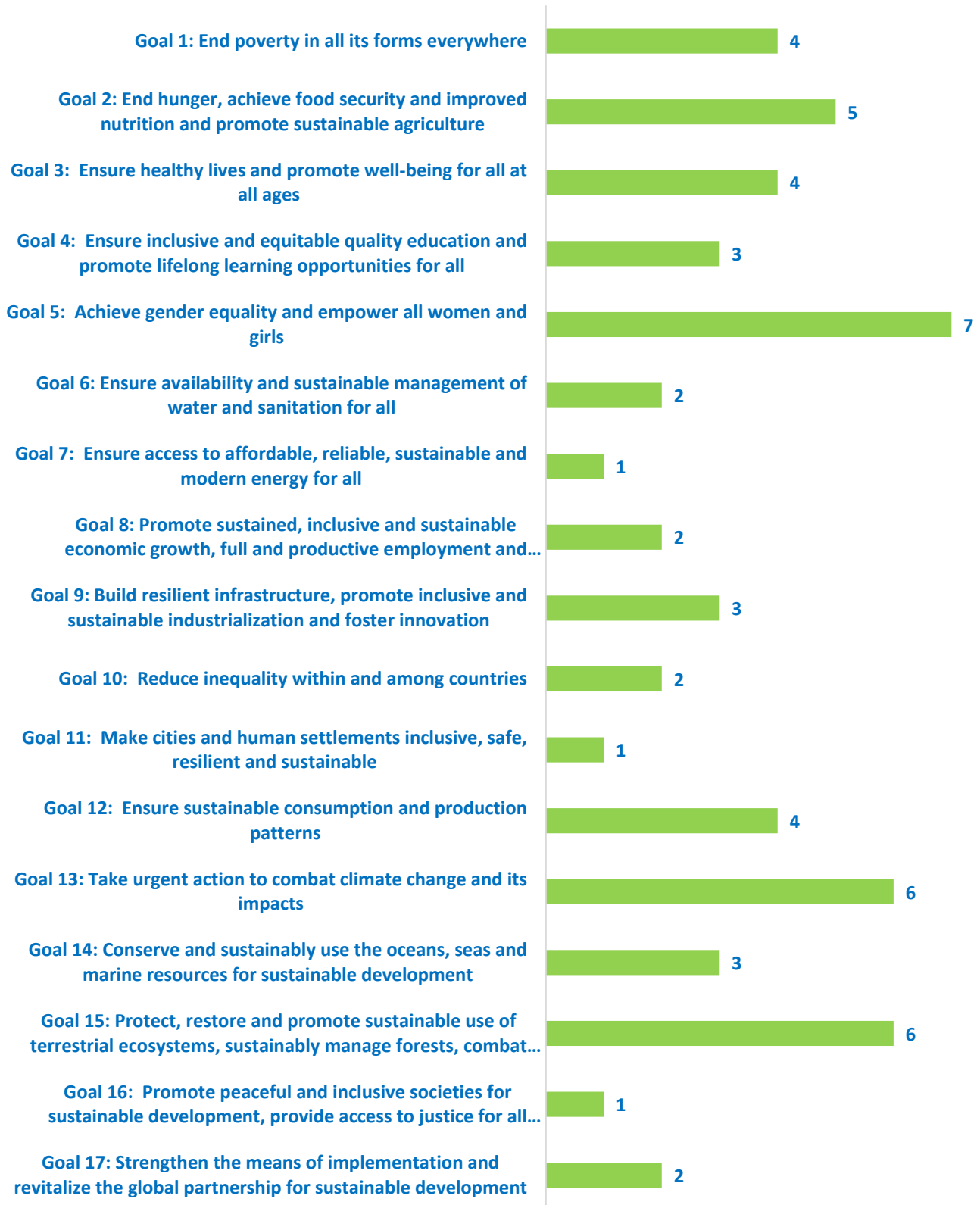
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

### 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)**

In **Dominica**, a project implemented by *Seaforce Inc.*, a women's group, improved community economic stability through *Calibishie* women's sea moss enterprises. The project focused on sea moss farming and agro-processing on the northeast coast of the island in the *Atlantic Ocean*. The Fisheries Division of the *Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Blue and Green Economy* played a crucial role by establishing planting zones, introducing new varieties of sea moss, and providing technical assistance.

34 individuals received comprehensive training in various areas, including business, finance, marketing, product testing, barcoding, and the operations of amateur radio for climate resilience. The project directly benefited 40 individuals through training and increased income. The increase in income generated by the sea moss farming and agro-processing activities not only improved the livelihoods of the direct beneficiaries but also had a trickle-down effect, benefiting the entire community. The positive impacts extended to the broader community of 1,053 people. With the expansion into agro-processing, such as the manufacturing of cosmetic products, the project would create additional jobs and revenue within the community, further contributing to its socio-economic development. Moreover, being part of networks of sea moss producers and agro-processors, including other SGP grantees, provided *Seaforce Inc.* with valuable connections and opportunities for collaboration and knowledge exchange. This networking aspect facilitated access to markets, information, and resources, empowering the women's group to strengthen their position in the local economy and achieve a greater impact. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

### 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

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## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Ratified 6 <sup>th</sup> April 1994
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-2020	Completed 2001 6 <sup>th</sup> National Report (draft) 2019 <sup>2</sup>
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Ratified 21st June 1993
Paris Agreement	Signed 22-Apr-2016 ratified 21-Sep-2016
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	2001,
National Climate change Adaptation Policy	2002
National Capacity Self-Assessment	2004
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	29 September 2015 (signed)
UN Convention to Combat Désertification (UNCCD)	Ratified 8th December 1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Ratification 8 August 2003 Acceded 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2003
Basel Convention on the control of trans boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal	5 <sup>th</sup> May 1998 Ratified Accession in effect 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 1998
Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean	Ratified 7 <sup>th</sup> September 1990
Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity	Ratified 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2004
Cotonou Agreement (replaced the Lomé Convention)	Ratified 26 <sup>th</sup> July 2002
International Convention for Regulation of Whaling	Acceded 18 <sup>th</sup> June 1992
International Convention on Oil Prevention, Preparedness, Responses and cooperation	Acceded August 2001
International Plant Protection Convention	Ratified April 1979
MARPOL Protocol Annex 2 and 5	Acceded 2000
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Montreal Protocol	Ratified 31 March 1993
Kyoto Protocol on climate Change Kyoto Protocol	Ratified 25 <sup>th</sup> January 2005
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Ratification 30 Dec 2005 Acceded January 2006
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Signed 28 March 1983 Ratified 24 October 1991

UN convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Signed 4 Aug 1995 Nov 1995	Ratification 2
UNCCD national Action Programmes (NAP)	Draft 2015	
National Policy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and Equity	Cabinet approved June 2006	
^Sixth National Report to the convention on Biological Diversity	2019	
National Resilience Development Strategy 2019-2030		
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Ratified 31 March 1993	
National Policy & Action Plan for Gender Equality and Equity Gender Policy (draft)	Cabinet Approved June 2006 2015	
Environmental and Planning regulations for Renewable Energy (draft)	2010	
Geothermal Development Bill (draft)	2010	
Climate Risk Profile for Dominica	2012	
The Commonwealth of Dominica Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Draft 2019	
Dominica National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2014-2020	

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.