



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

URUGUAY



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Uruguay		
Year Started	2006		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	161	16	177
Grant amount committed	3,497,466	63,270	3,560,736
Project level co-financing in cash	23,320	121,968	145,288
Project level co-financing in kind	4,243,180	178,126	4,421,306
Total co-financing *	4,629,864		
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 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	1	2	-	7	-	10	20
Climate Change	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Land Degradation	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Capacity Development	-	1	8	6	1	-	16
International Waters	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chemicals and Waste	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total Projects Completed	1	6	10	16	1	10	44

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	1	2	-	7	-	-	10	20
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hectares of PAs	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Number of significant species conserved	-	27	-	21	-	-	53	101
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	29	-	800	-	-	700	1,529
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	25	46	-	-	-	-	71

	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 demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	25	328	-	-	-	-	353
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	100	340	-	-	-	-	440
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	21	45	-	-	-	-	66
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	12
Sustainable Forest Management								
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	700
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	3,148	-	-	-	3,148
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	1	8	6	-	1	-	16
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	57	4	-	-	-	-	61

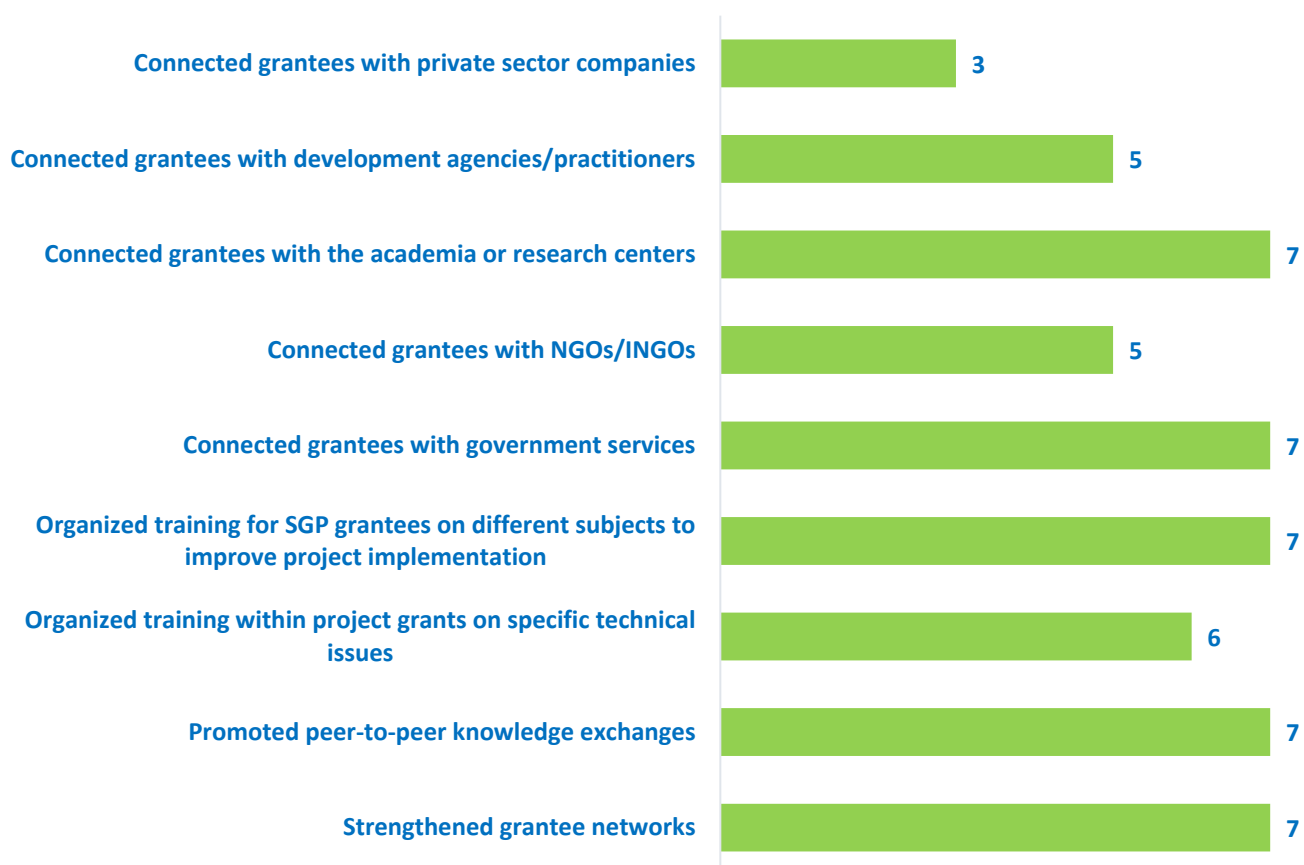
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	11	-	-	25	-	36
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	1,400	-	-	145	-	1,545
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	6
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	1	6	10	15	-	1	10	43
Number of completed projects led by women	1	-	7	8	-	-	10	26
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	5	8	-	-	5	18
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	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4
Projects with policy influence	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	8
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	4	8	15	-	-	6	34

	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 **
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	5	9	3	13	6	3	4	43
Community-level trainings conducted	9	6	4	-	6	8	4	37
Number of projects monitored through field visits	17	20	24	22	6	12	13	114
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	6	6	5	8	7	3	39
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	4	5	5	6	6	5	4	5

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

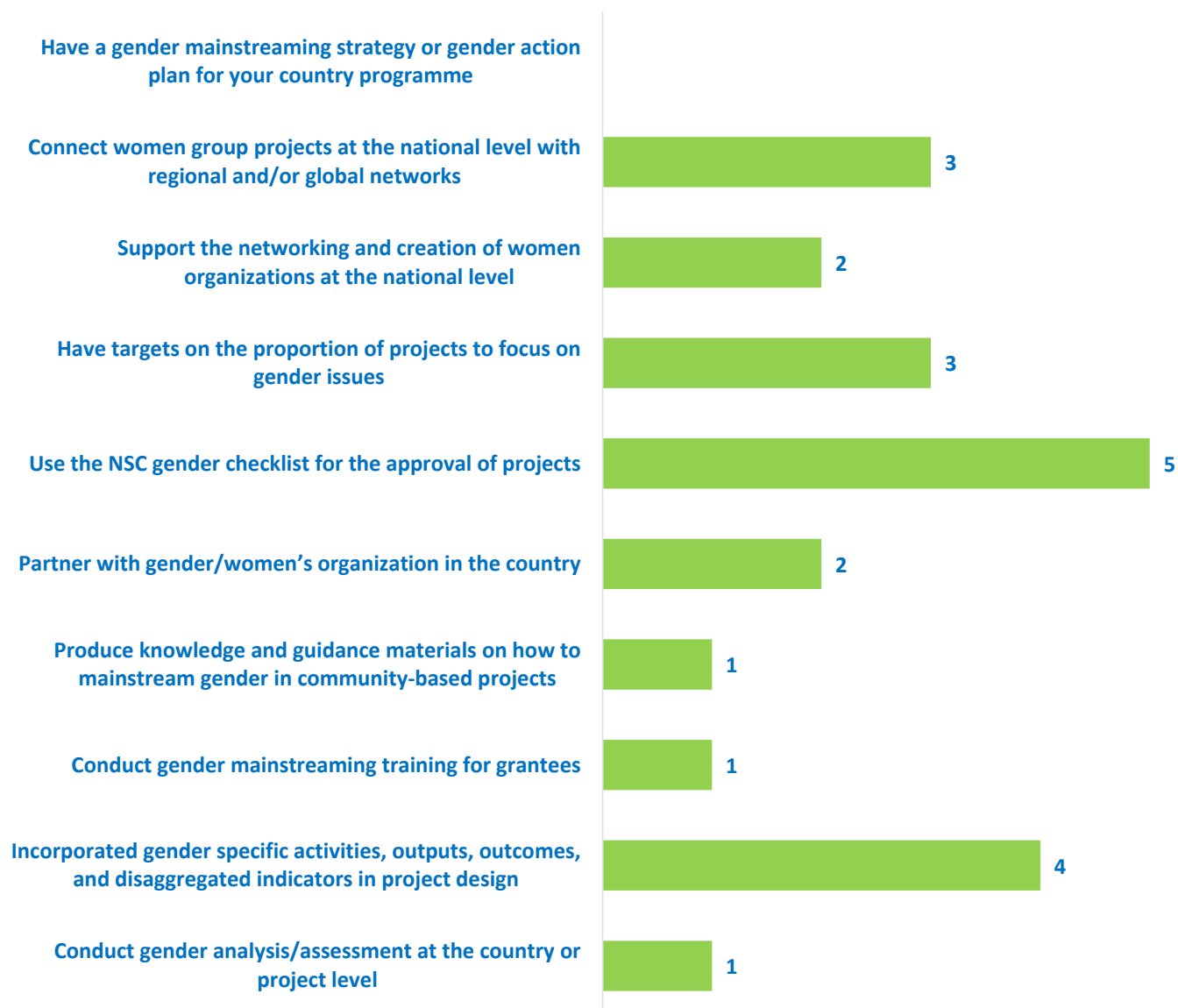
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



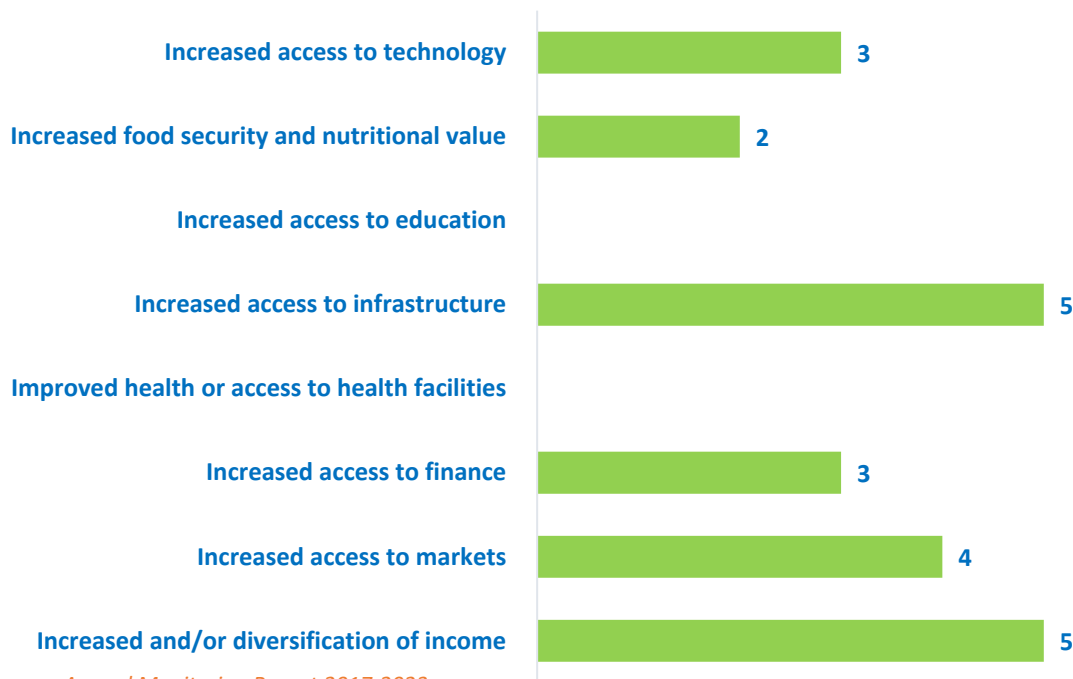
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



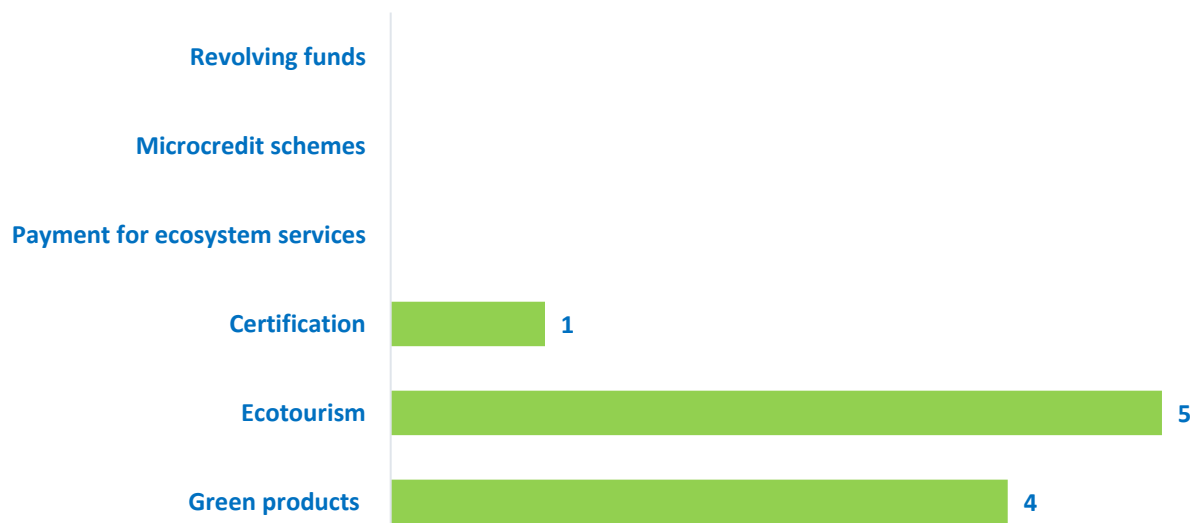
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



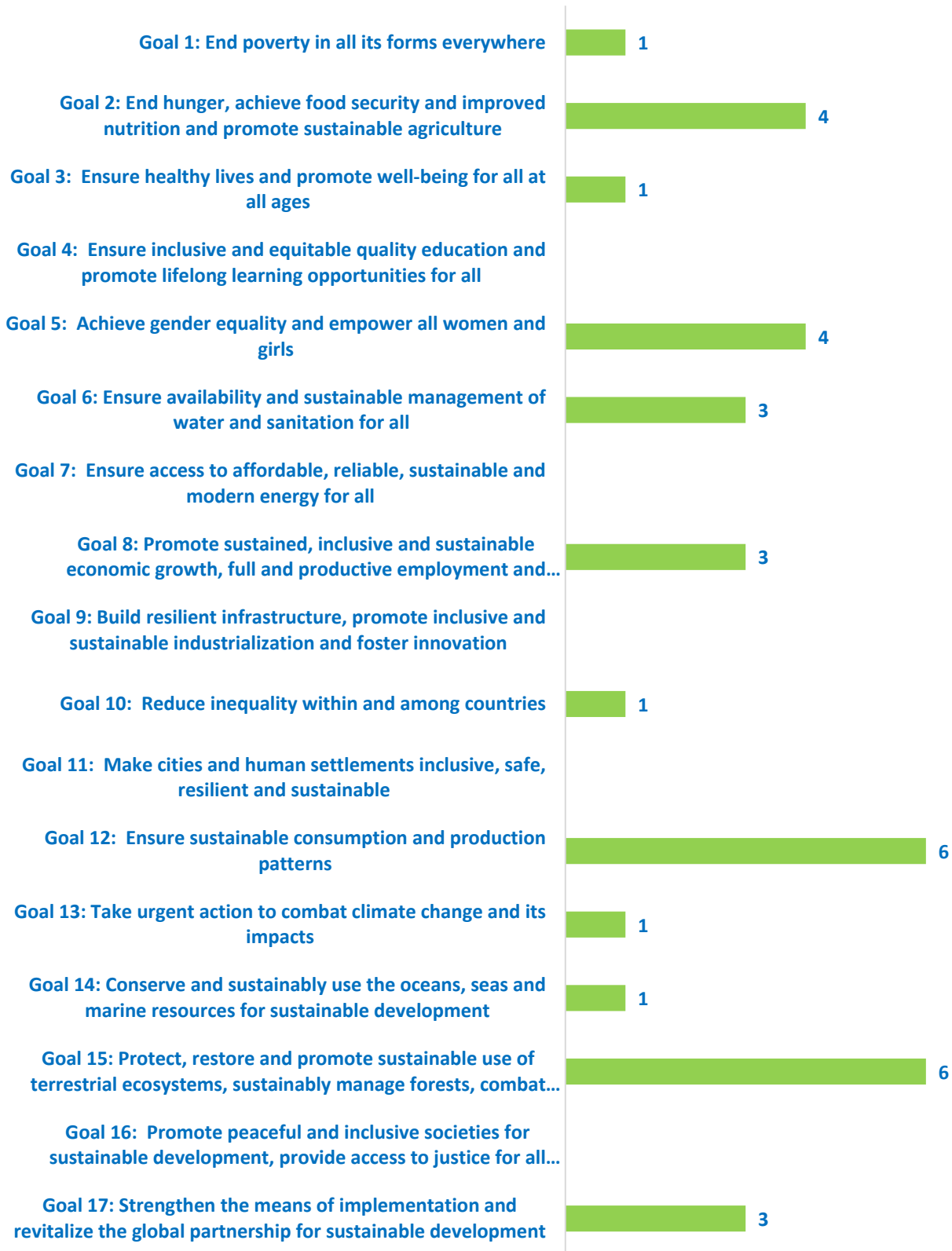
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

UNDP [Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Uruguay, 2019](#)

- Under DINESIL, MIDES has initiated a process to integrate services for the economic inclusion of population groups that have managed to get out of poverty in recent years but are still vulnerable and at risk of falling back. Measures to integrate social and economic policies include: (1) promotion of the Processes of Social Value Branding (“PROVAS”); (2) strengthening the capacities of medium and small enterprises to participate in national market value chains; (3) identification of opportunities to integrate sectors of the social economy into the transformation processes of the country’s productive matrix; (4) valuation of the potential of gender equity as a factor of productivity in businesses promoted through the incorporation of gender clauses in collective labour contracts and the opening of CAIFs SIEMPRE; and (5) integration of social inclusion and sustainable productive development policies through the Small Grants Programme (to be discussed below).
- The Small Grants Programme has supported small entrepreneurs and local CSOs to generate income opportunities. Although the main objective has been to promote sustainable productive practices through actions of environmental conservation and restoration of biodiversity, this programme has also contributed to strengthening the economic inclusion of agricultural and non-agricultural producers, thus integrating three dimensions: sustainable production; environmental care; and social inclusion.
- Through the Small Grants Programme, implemented in the country since 2005, UNDP has supported small entrepreneurs and local CSOs to generate income opportunities. The main approach has been integration of environmental care, biodiversity conservation and sustainable production. To this end, the Small Grants Programme has been articulated in a complementary way with projects aimed at strengthening protected areas, sustainable tourism and civil society participation in adapting national policies to global commitments (several projects).
- In addition, Uruguay has developed a series of incentives for energy efficiency for residential and micro or small business users. Although to a lesser extent, with the support of UNDP, three other economic sectors show that the change of productive matrix is possible. These are: (1) agriculture, through local sustainable production initiatives, under the Small Grants Programme; (2) tourism, through ecotourism and responsible tourism projects implemented by CSOs in the departments of Maldonado, Lavalleja, Rocha and Cerro Largo; and (3) transportation, through a subsidy for the purchase of 100 electric buses for public service and utility vehicles in the City of Montevideo. These initiatives have been well designed with a focus on sustainability and with pilot demonstrations.
- Through UNDP fund management support, AUCI has secured the following key related outputs:
 - (1) over 30 South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives within the scope of the Mexico-Uruguay Fund; (2) support within the scope of the Indian Cooperation Fund for the update of the State Management System to follow up on the commitments of the local government strategy; (3) joint work with Chile in the framework of the Small Grants Programme for the use of solar energy for domestic use; (4) promotion of ecotourism in protected areas through joint work with the Network of Protected Areas of Latin America; and (5) work on social inclusion of the transgender population in the scope of cooperation with Costa Rica.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

International Waters

In **Uruguay**, SGP supported grantee, Granelera Ecológica Cooperativa (GRANECO), to implement a project on the beach of Santa Catalina located at the mouth of Silver River. The main objective was to mitigate pollution of waters of the beach and river from the dumping of domestic sewage. Santa Catalina is a neighborhood of Montevideo, where many people live in homes without sanitation. The project used native effective microorganisms (MEN) which eliminate coliforms and other pathogens found in domestic sewage, which pollute both water and soil. The project produced 480 liters of MEN per month, of which 300 liters were used in the septic tanks of 50 families (26 women, 24 men and 90 children) who participated in the project and local educational institutions, and 180 liters were applied in a ravine that reaches the beach, once every two weeks. The analysis of the application of MEN carried by the Institute of Biological Research 'Clemente Estable' which concluded that the presence of the fecal material (in this case, fecal coliforms) in the river and on the beach was significantly reduced. The indirect beneficiaries were the 200 residents (119 women and 81 men) who were trained through workshops (theoretical and practical) on the production of the MEN as well as in the construction of alternative ecological sanitation (constructed wetland and composting toilet). The other important result of the project was the advocacy movement generated both at the local and national level, to address the issue of pollution of beaches from domestic sewage. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

South-South Exchange

In **Uruguay**, a project led by *Sociedad Apícola Uruguaya (Uruguayan Beekeeping Society)* replicated good beekeeping practices in Uruguay, **Paraguay**, and **Argentina**. A series of impactful exchanges between beekeepers across these three countries was conducted. The goal was to share and disseminate valuable knowledge and practices for the betterment of beekeeping and meliponiculture. These exchanges fostered cross-border learning and collaboration that encompassed diverse themes pertinent to sustainable beekeeping practices and honey production. In Paraguay, the exchange revolved around crucial topics such as strengthening bee and hive product production and sales through public policy tools and initiatives, meliponiculture techniques, and agroecological/organic honey production. On the other hand, the exchange in Uruguay focused on "Beekeeping and native bees of the region," delving into themes like agroecological production guidelines, urban beekeeping, commercialization strategies for honey in school settings, cooperative experiences, and legislation for the protection of native bees and pollinators.

The exchanges facilitated a sharing of innovative techniques and legislative approaches, opening doors for beekeepers from each country to adopt successful practices employed elsewhere, potentially enhancing honey production. It also bolstered the resilience of beekeeping practices and contributed to the protection and preservation of essential pollinators for ecosystem health and food security. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

Social Inclusion -- Youth

In **Uruguay**, *Vida Silvestre Uruguay (Wildlife Uruguay)* restored 2 hectares of native riverside forest in collaboration with young students and teachers from the *Technological University of Uruguay*, as well as local residents from *Durazno* city. This endeavor encompassed a multifaceted approach, beginning with the characterization of the riparian forest through plot design, species identification, and plant material collection. A pivotal accomplishment was the establishment of a participatory greenhouse and operational nursery, resulting in the cultivation of over 500 native trees. A milestone of the project was the creation of a comprehensive catalog of woody species specific to the *San Borja del Yí* area. Moreover, a seed library containing more than 20 characteristic species of the riverside forest of *Yí* River and a herbarium showcasing tree species indigenous to the region were developed. Through collaborative efforts with the Departmental Administration, the project gained organizational and participatory support, fostering engagement in various stages of its execution. The initiative fostered connections with six schools, leading to the sensitization of over 350 children between the ages of 6 and 11.

The collaborative network of youth and community members, comprising a total of 55 individuals, has facilitated the formalization of an NGO named "*Brota Monte*". This emerging organization is dedicated to perpetuating restoration initiatives and promoting environmental education, ensuring the continuity of forest restoration efforts and sustainable practices in the area. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The National Strategy of the PPD Uruguay for this Phase, as well as in the previous ones since the beginning of the program, is defined taking into account the national environmental priorities, which in turn are in line with the objectives of the global Conventions that Uruguay has subscribed and ratified resulting from all the International Environmental Agreements signed by the country, which can be seen in the table.

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	Realizado en taller de Circunscripción Ampliado, Montevideo 26-29 de marzo de 2019.
Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB)	Año 1993, Ley 16.408 Decreto 487/93
Estrategia y plan de acción nacional en materia de diversidad biológica del CDB	Ratificada en 1999, actualizada en 2013, en 2015: "Metas Nacionales sobre Biodiversidad"
Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acceso y Participación	Año 2014, Ley 19.227
Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC)	7/1994, Ley 16.517 (UNFCCC) 11/2000, Ley 17279 (Prot. de Kioto) Acuerdo de Paris. Fecha de Firma: 22 Abril 2016. Ratificación: 19 Octubre 2016
Comunicaciones nacionales sobre la CMNUCC (1.ª, 2.ª y 3.ª)	1ra. octubre 1997; 2da. mayo 2004; 3ra noviembre 2010; 4ta Octubre 2016 y 5ta en elaboración a presentar diciembre 2019
Medidas de mitigación apropiadas para cada país de la CMNUCC	5 NAMAs en desarrollo (www.namas-database.org/index.php/uruguay)
Planes de acción nacionales de adaptación de la CMNUCC	Publicado Set 2019: Plan Nacional para la Adaptación a la Variabilidad y el Cambio Climático para el Sector Agropecuario En elaboración:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático para las Ciudades y la Infraestructura - Plan Nacional de adaptación al cambio climático para la zona costera. - Plan Nacional de adaptación al Cambio climático para el sector Energía
Contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional para el Acuerdo de París	Primer NDC (2017). Aprobada mediante el Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo 310/017.
Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (CNULD)	02/1999 Ley 17.026 aprobación nacional.
Programas Nacionales de Acción de la CNULD	Último Reporte a la Convención año 2017
Convenio de Estocolmo sobre Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes	05/2004, Ley 17.732
Plan Nacional de aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo	10/2006 Decreto 375/006
Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio	9/2014 Ley 19.267
Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de la Agenda 2030 de las Naciones Unidas	Resolución Nº 988/016 del 5 de diciembre de 2016
Examen nacional voluntario para los ODS de las Naciones Unidas	VNR en 2017, 2018 y 2019 en elaboración.
Programas de acción estratégicos para masas de agua internacionales compartidas	Uruguay y Argentina Análisis Diagnóstico Transfronterizo del Río de la Plata y su Frente Marítimo (Junio 2005). Programa de Acción Estratégico (Junio 2007)

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.