



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

SURINAME



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Suriname		
Year Started	1997		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	153	9	162
Grant amount committed	4,310,024	320,904	4,630,928
Project level co-financing in cash	2,510,623	114,201	2,624,824
Project level co-financing in kind	2,270,030	98,005	2,368,035
Total co-financing *	5,313,763		
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	-	1	2	1	5
Climate Change	-	-	1	2	1	2	6
Land Degradation	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Chemicals and Waste	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Total Projects Completed	1	2	1	4	5	3	16

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	-	1	-	2	1	5
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	6
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
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)	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
Breakdown of projects								
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

	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 **
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
International Waters								
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	11

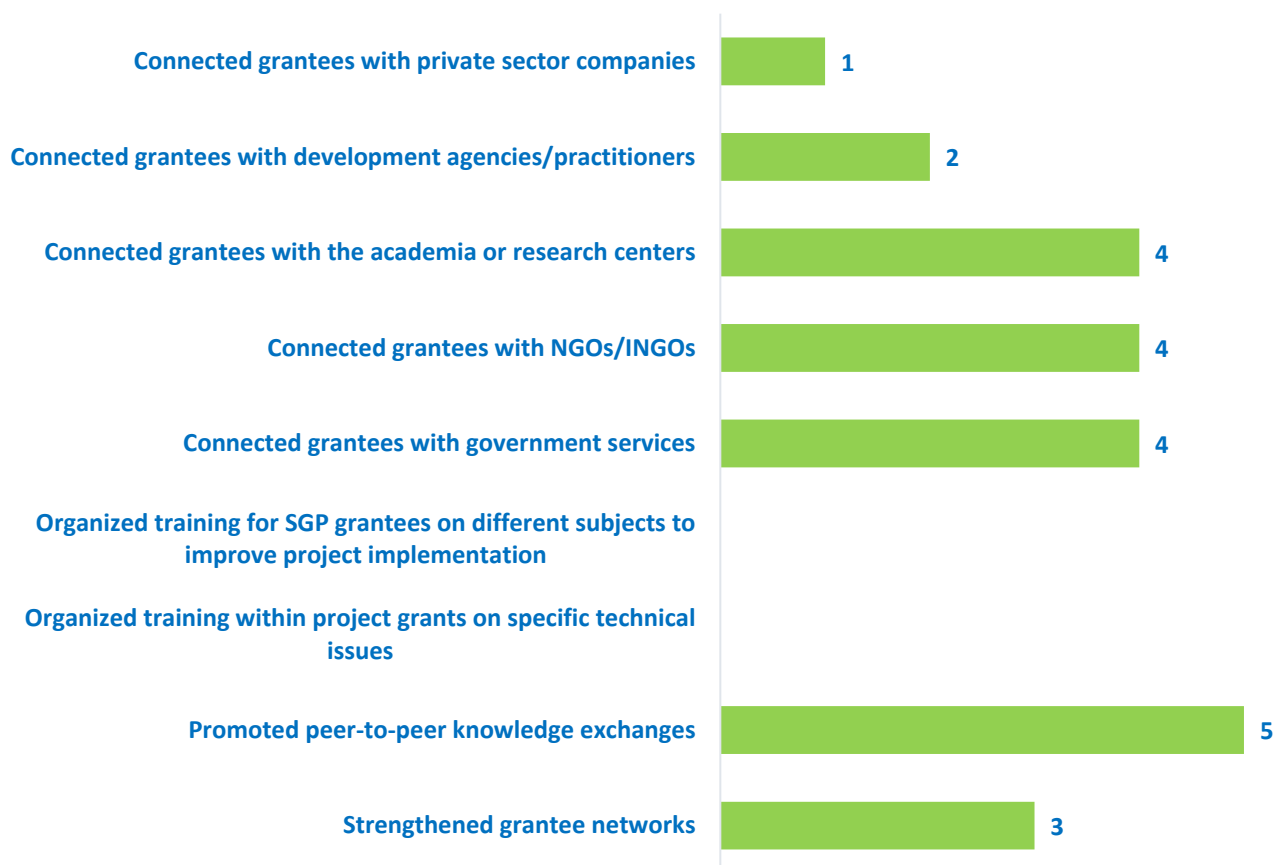
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of completed projects led by women	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	8
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	30
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	7
Community-level trainings conducted	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4

	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 projects monitored through field visits	7	2	-	1	-	3	3	16
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	8	4	4	6	3	8	6	39
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	4	10	10	7	5	7	7

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)



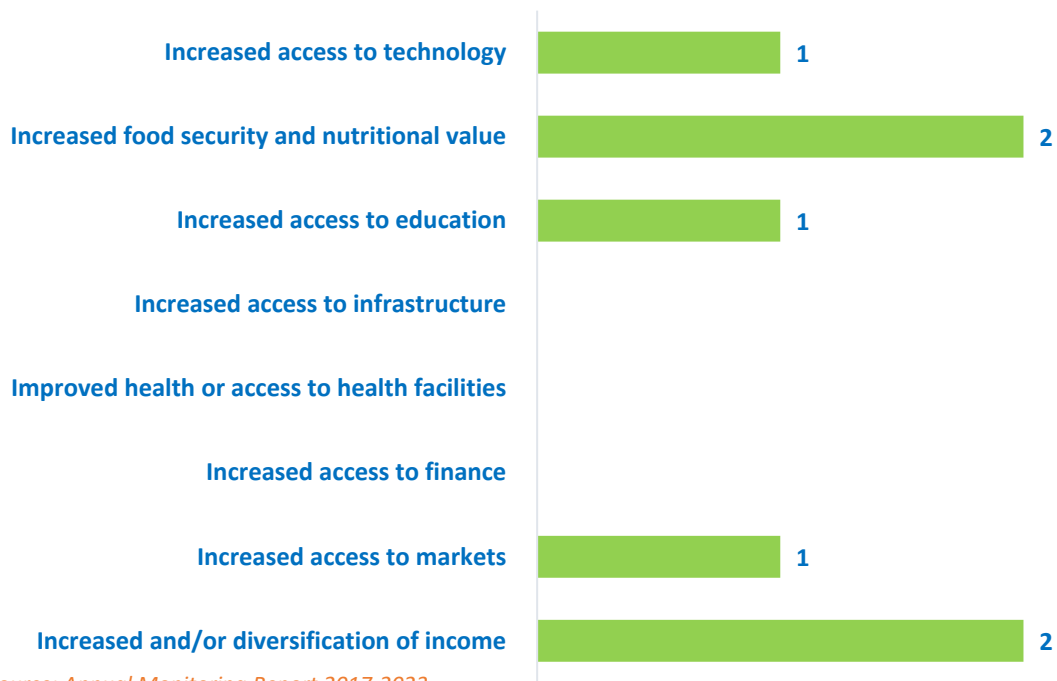
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



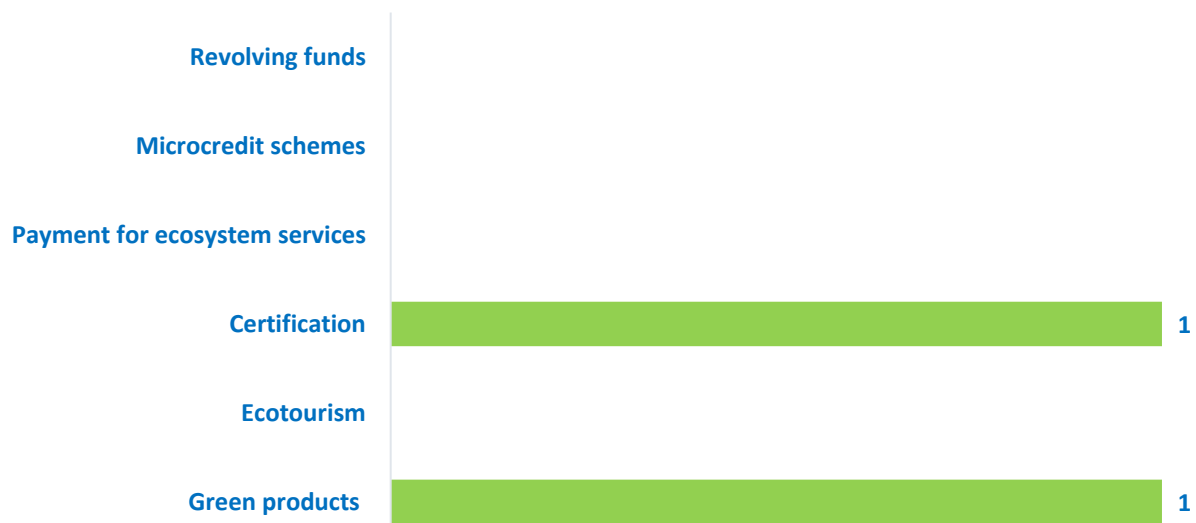
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

Climate Change

In **Suriname**, SGP supported grantee *Stichting Green Survival*, in the introduction of King Grass as a carbon storage and feeder for livestock. The Cultivation of King Grass has various benefits for the farmers as well as the environment. It indeed has the ability to store carbon and minimize the use of pesticides as well as being a high-quality feed material for cattle. To this end, the grantee focused on doing field research with farmers and organize awareness meetings and workshops. As part of the project, an experiment was also conducted on the livestock: animals were fed with the required quantity of King grass and growth and health were monitored. As a result of this initiative, farmers learnt about the required amount of grass and other feeding alternatives for their animals and started growing the Kind Grass. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The SGP country programme is highly relevant to the international commitment of the Government of Suriname on environmental management and sustainable development. Although Suriname has not yet ratified some of the below listed international conventions, the Government of Suriname makes efforts to develop and implement policy, regulations, protocols, guidelines, technology and practices that support the achievement of the global environmental benefits/goals.

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	<i>NA</i>
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	<i>Ratified 1996</i>
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	<i>NBS 2006, NBAP 2013</i>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<i>Ratified 2008</i>
National Biosafety Framework	<i>2004</i>
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	<i>NA</i>
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<i>Ratified in 1997</i>
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	<i>NC1: 2006; NC2: 2016; NC3 in proress</i>
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	<i>NAMA 2019</i>
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	<i>NAPA in progress</i>
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Agreement	<i>Submitted NDC1 2015; NDC2 2019</i>
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	<i>Ratified 2000</i>
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	<i>NA</i>
UNCCD National reporting	<i>2018</i>
Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme National Report	<i>2018</i>
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	<i>Ratified 2011</i>
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	<i>NIP 2011; NIP update 2018</i>
sC National reporting	<i>2019</i>
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	<i>Ratified 2018</i>

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	<i>Acceptance 2007</i>
Environment Framework Law	<i>2020</i>
Draft law about the collective rights of indigenous – and tribal peoples in Suriname	<i>Draft law 2019</i>
Developments plan 2017-2021 - Suriname's development priorities	<i>2017</i>
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME)+ Strategic Action Programme 2015-2025	<i>2015</i>
DRAFT CARICOM Biodiversity Strategy (2018-2022)	<i>NA</i>
CARICOM Biosafety Policy Brief	<i>2017</i>
National Forest Policy of Suriname	<i>2006</i>
National Master Plan for Agricultural Development in Suriname	<i>2015</i>
National Strategic Tourism Plan 2018-2030	<i>2018</i>
National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname	<i>2019</i>
Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname 2014 – 2018	<i>2014</i>
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO)	<i>1997</i>
Suriname Policy Development Plan 2017-2021	<i>2017</i>
Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization	<i>2019</i>

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.