



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Antigua and Barbuda		
Year Started	2013		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	61	8	69
Grant amount committed	2,406,762	255,000	2,661,762
Project level co-financing in cash	622,721	25,000	647,721
Project level co-financing in kind	2,108,663	139,121	2,247,785
Total co-financing *	3,150,506		
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	1	2	7	2	-	1	1	14
Climate Change	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Land Degradation	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Capacity Development	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	6
Chemicals and Waste	1	1	2	1	1	4	-	10
Total Projects Completed	6	4	16	3	2	7	2	40

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	2	-	1	1	14
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	-	1	2	-	3	1	7
Hectares of PAs	108	-	2,500	8,025	-	935	7,770	19,338
Number of community conserved areas positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hectares of community conserved areas	-	-	-	-	-	680	-	680
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	1	6	10	-	6	-	23
Number of significant species conserved	33	26	78	19	-	22	24	202
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	3	6	-	3	2	15
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	108	-	15	43	-	935	10,475	11,576
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	2
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	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 households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	500	-	50	-	-	50	-	600
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	500	-	150	-	-	50	-	700
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	10	-	25	-	-	-	-	35
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	25	-	7	-	-	15	-	47
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	6	-	7	-	-	1	-	14
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	150
International Waters								
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

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Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	1	1	2	1	1	4	-	10
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	426	-	-	-	-	-	426
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	136
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	4	12	1	3	4	2	-	26
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	3
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	3
Awareness raising and capacity development	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	4
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	6
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	5	-	1	-	8	14
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	12
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	45	35	-	160	-	114	354

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GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	10	5	3	6	4	10	20	58
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	50	100	15	15	30	60	150	420
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	6	-	-	3	1	4	1	15
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	5	3	16	3	2	6	2	37
Number of completed projects led by women	2	-	7	2	1	4	2	18
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	14	4	2	3	2	26
Number of youth organizations	10	8	12	3	-	1	8	42

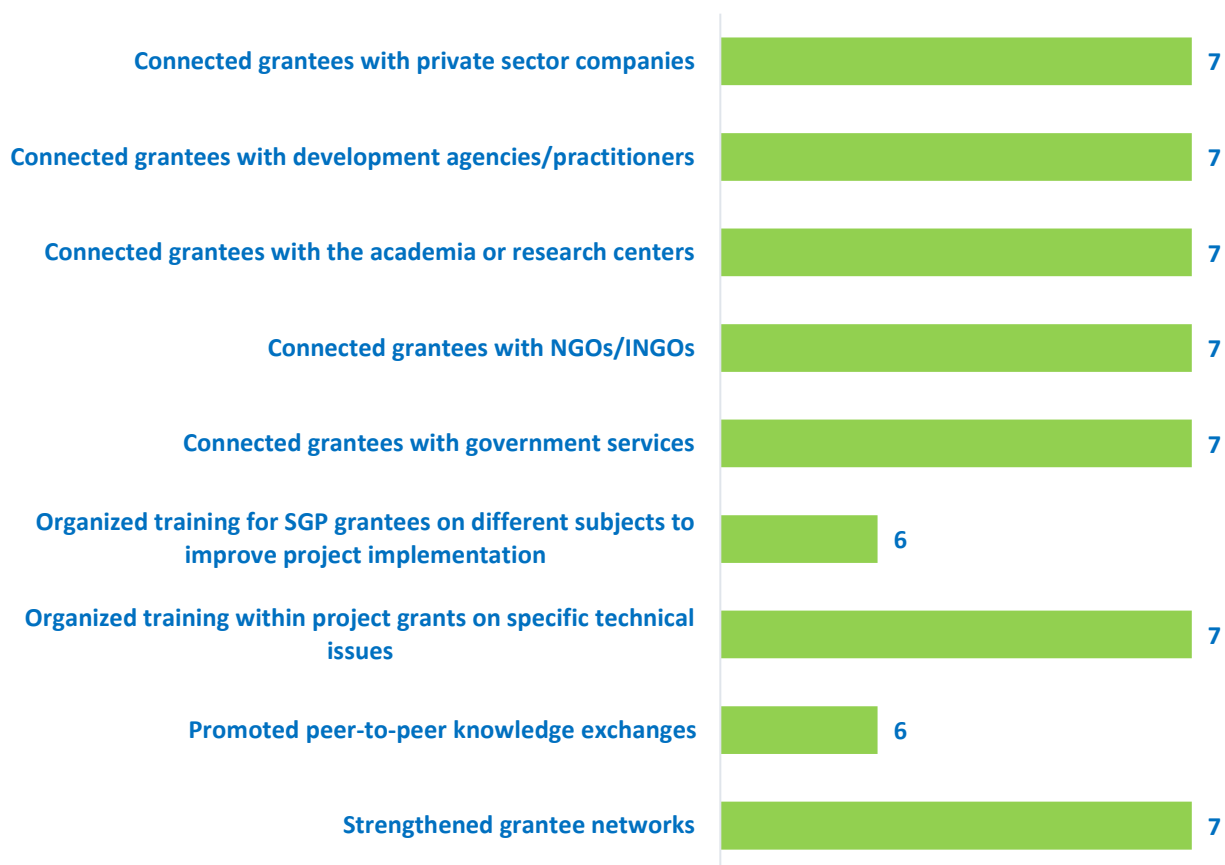
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	5	1	6	1	-	1	35	49
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	3	2	6	4	1	7	4	27
Projects with policy influence	2	3	6	3	2	4	-	20
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	3	1	6	3	2	2	2	19
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	15	12	-	-	25	25	30	107
Community-level trainings conducted	8	8	5	-	2	15	15	53
Number of projects monitored through field visits ***	20	21	15	10	6	11	12	95
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	3	4	4	2	3	2	22
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	7	7	7	8	8	6	7

*** From 2020-2021 onwards, visits were counted as per funded CSO and not necessarily to every CSO.

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)



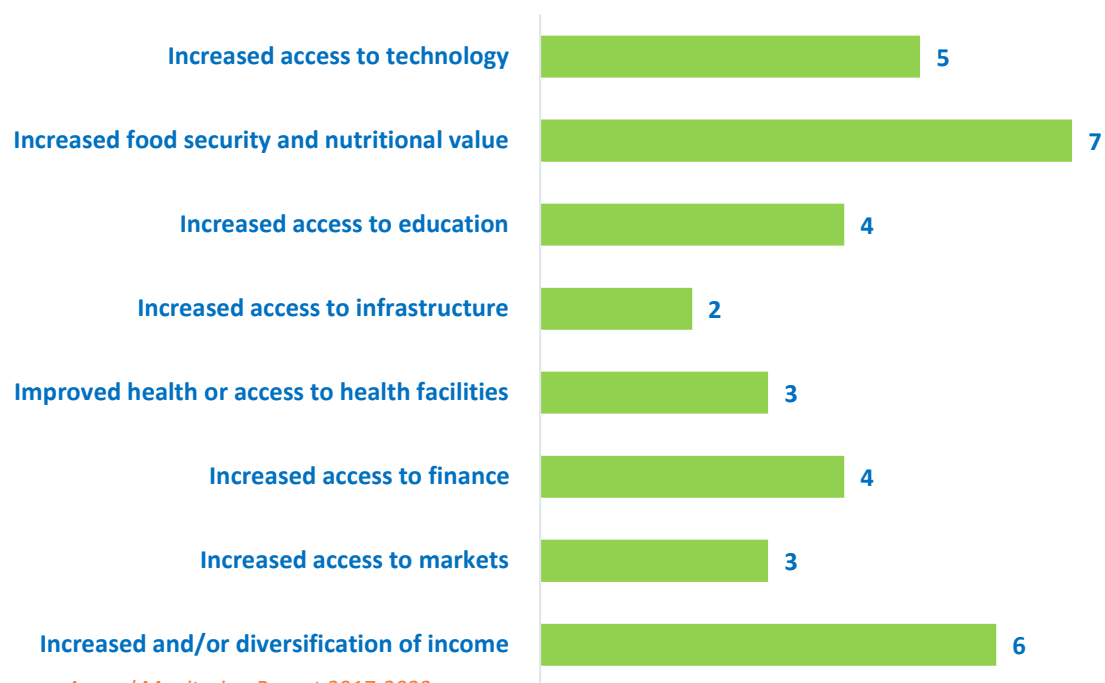
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



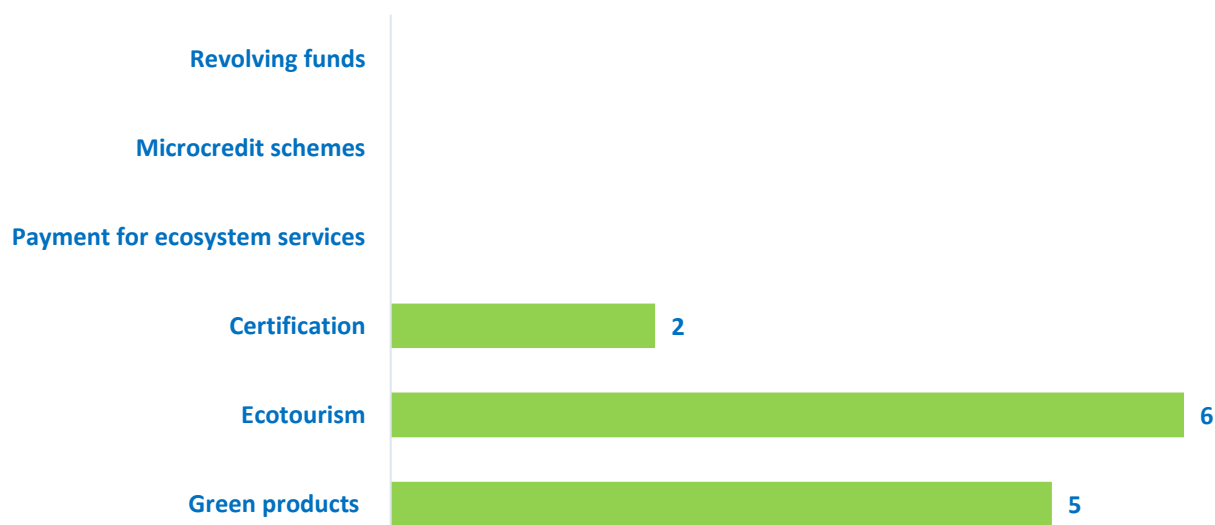
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



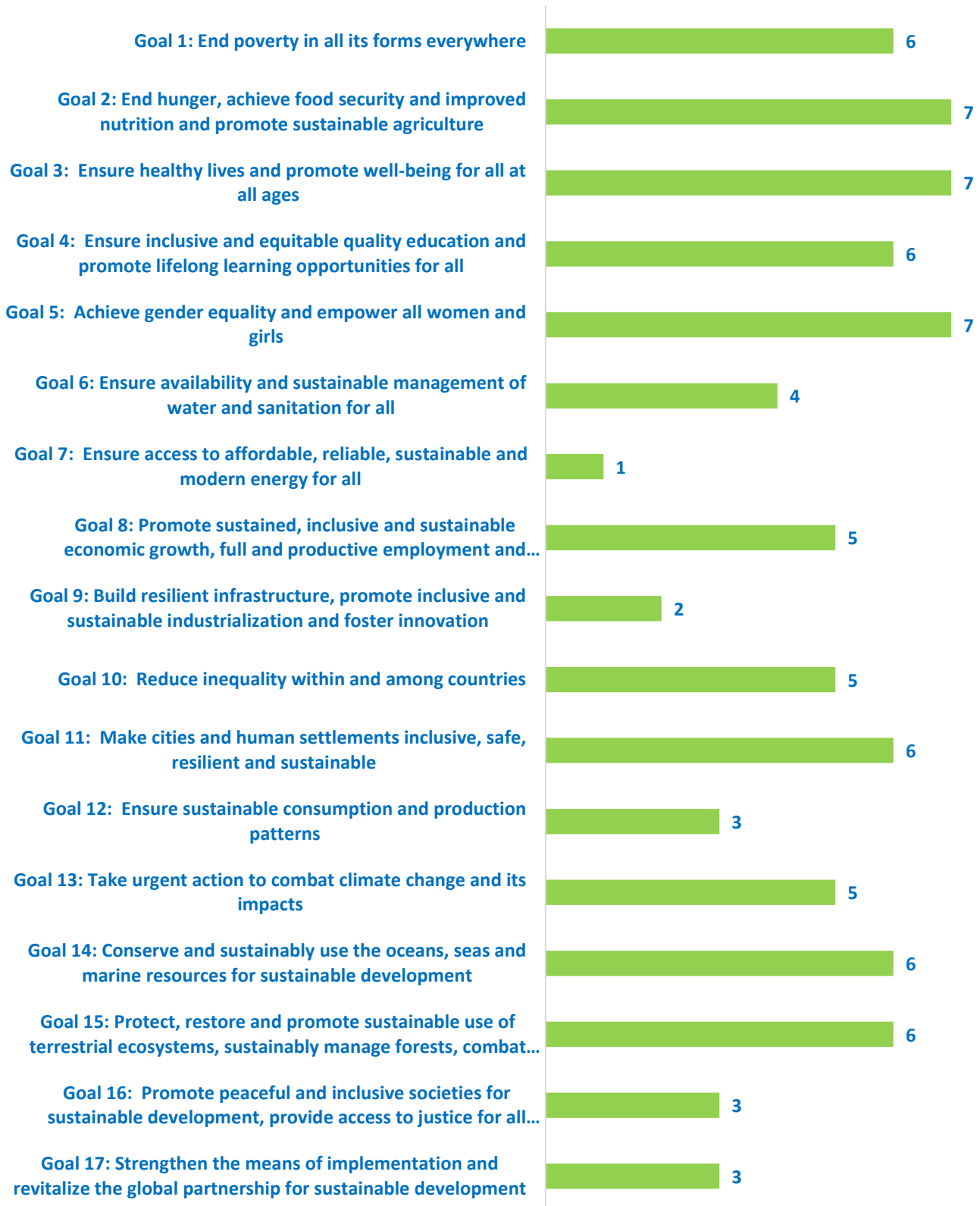
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Antigua and Barbuda**, a forest management project was completed by the Wallings Nature Reserve through the rehabilitation of waterways and water catchments. As the first and only community-managed park in the country, the Wallings Nature Reserve is a globally recognized Key Biodiversity Area that provides habitat for globally significant and, in some cases, critically endangered species of plants, animals, and lichens. It is also a globally designated Important Bird and Biodiversity Area that supports resident and migrant birds of global conservation concern. The project cleaned a historic water reservoir with a capacity of 13 million gallons of water, which is a valuable resource in the drought-stricken country. Designated historic paths were clearly marked and maintained to enable visitors to interact with nature at a safe distance. The project also introduced safety equipment to ensure the safety of all users, as well as interpretive and attractive signages on the identification, use, and historic value of trees located in the reserve. As a result, the management of 1,680 hectares of forest was enhanced to improve the safety of users and wildlife. Further, the project supported data collection through its continuing monitoring of the site, including human use, change in vegetation, biodiversity, and water availability. The data was shared with the Department of Environment's Data Management Unit and stored on the Unit's Environmental Information Management and Advisory System. The project team included a diverse group of dedicated volunteers who received training in amateur photography, interpretive guiding, and monitoring using drones and other devices. Several short videos were released during the implementation of the project. The Executive Director of the reserve has received several awards for her work, including the Queen's Commonwealth Award for Exceptional Service. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

Chemical and Waste Management

In **Antigua and Barbuda**, SGP supported grantee, *Another Chance Ministries*, in a project that aimed at raising awareness on the correct way to recycle e-waste, reducing mercury contamination to better human and environmental health. In particular, the aim was to train vulnerable members of the community to repair and carefully dismantle computers so that they would not go into the landfill.

Originally, the project was supposed to target the prisoners of Her Majesty's Prison, to help in their rehabilitation by providing them with valuable life skills they could use once freed. However, due to the insurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the particularly high number of cases within the prison, the project switched its focus to vulnerable youth within the communities. Thanks to a partnership with the National Solid Waste Authority, the organization received computers to be repaired and dismantled and six people were trained to undertake such repairs. Once the pandemic is over, the project will also be expanded to work with the prisoners, as it was originally planned, thus more people will be equipped with the skills necessary to work with the computers. Ultimately the project has also worked towards the achievement of national and global targets, especially the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals 3,6,8, 14 and 15. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In **Antigua and Barbuda**, a number of dialogues were held to develop a new Country Programme Strategy with the participation of 15 CSO, the Department of Environment, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Ministry of Tourism and Investment, Ministry of Social Transformation, and other agencies. These talks led to the creation of a comprehensive document that reflected GEF strategic focal areas and emphasized the needs and targets of local CSOs and government agency partners. CSOs-government dialogue has also been enhanced by the participation of the NS and two NSC members in the Department of Environment's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) monthly meetings, as it represented an opportunity to provide updates on project implementation to a wide range of shareholders. To this end, the NS has also negotiated for the GEF SGP grantees to actively contribute to TAC forging a powerful CSO-private sector government alliance to influence legislations on the handling of Persistent Organic Pollutants. Furthermore, thanks to funding from SGP, the Environmental

Awareness Group (EAG) has held a workshop where CSOs expressed the need to tackle the most pressing environmental issues and the action plan for it. EAG will also have a representation at the Conference of the Parties (CoP26). **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

South-South Exchange

In **Antigua and Barbuda**, SGP facilitated a south-south exchange between the Community Seed Bank Project, an initiative supported through the International Treaty for the protection of Genetic Plant Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) of the FAO, and the INO, a seed bank in Uruguay, during a regional meeting. The Antigua Horticultural Society is in the process of developing a seedbank, a first for the country. Antigua and Barbuda's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda Affairs has pledged its support to the development of this seedbank as this would be the only such facility on island. As a Small Island Developing State in the Caribbean, Antigua and Barbuda is on the frontline, experiencing the effects of climate change, including severe weather events such as prolonged droughts and more frequent, severe tropical cyclones. With the government recognizing the importance of food security, the seedbank is timely and necessary. Communications have been ongoing between Antigua and Barbuda's Ministry of Agriculture and the INO in Uruguay. The INO has promised to work with one of their local universities to provide technical support for the establishment of the seed bank in Antigua, however this process has slowed down due to COVID-19. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

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 in 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

In **Antigua & Barbuda**, SGP supported a youth group, *Project Sync*, to transform three local social welfare institutions into eco-friendly havens for abused and homeless youth. The project implemented energy efficient, clean energy technology and practical recycling procedures, with a component on educating the beneficiaries and staff on energy efficiency and recycling practices. Results were accomplished through use of edutainment for youth, in person capacity sessions, sharing information, involving youth in the setting up of energy efficient fixtures and solar panel application, and providing information aimed at public education and awareness on matters of energy efficiency and proper waste management. Project contributions include education and awareness increase of youth on greening issues, crucial when viewed in light of dismal trends in climate change over the past decades, and negative impacts being borne and experiences in Antigua. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

In **Antigua and Barbuda**, the “Ocean Love, No Plastic No Waste” project implemented by the *West Indies Sail Heritage Foundation* taught youth to sail while educating them about the importance of conserving the marine environment. Ocean Love Sailing Days were set up during which children visited nearby beaches and collected plastic waste. In partnership with the leading plastic collections and recycling plant on the island, the foundation collected plastic waste and bottle caps from the plant for reprocessing. With the help of the children, the project upcycled the bottle caps to make useful items such as flowerpots, bowls, key chains, and combs with small scaled and child-friendly tools that were specifically built for this project. The products were then sold to generate financial resources to

support the activities under the project. In addition, the project established a partnership with *Contours Kids*, a company conducting child-focused, environmentally based tours. The partnership allowed children doing camps with *Contours Kids* to benefit from Ocean Love Sailing Days, outdoor hikes, and coastal cleanup activities. At the end of the project, the foundation acquired some manta nets to monitor organisms, including microplastic in the sea surface together with the children, which expanded the scope of the project to conserve important marine habitats. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

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
Basel Convention on the Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous wastes and its Disposal and its protocols	April 5 th 1993
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2014
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	23 rd November 1972
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	March 9 th 1993
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and its protocols	October 6 th 1997
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	03 rd March 1973
Convention on Wetlands of international Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	02 nd February 1971
Environmental Protection and Management Act	Passed 2015 Updated and passed June 2019
Escazú Agreement	Signed September 2018 Ratified March 04 th 2020
GEF-7 National Dialogues	Ongoing
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	03 rd November 2001
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	Ratified on February 5, 2017
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Signed November 2011 Ratification in September 2015
National Land Use Plan/Sustainable Island Resource Management Zoning Plan	October 2012
National Strategic Plan and Framework for Weather, Water and Climate Service	Under Review
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	Communicated on 15 th October 2015
Principle 10	May, 2015
Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) Protocol to the Cartagena Convention	January 18 th 1990
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	02 nd October 2005

Rotterdam Convention	August 23 rd 2010
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Drafted September 2018
Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	January, 2019
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	February 2004
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW) ²	Not submitted
Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management	June 2012
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	June 6 th 1997
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	February 2 nd 1993
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2015 – 2020
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1 st 2001; 2 nd 2009; 3 rd 2016
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	
Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer and its protocols	December 3 rd 1992
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	

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.