



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

The GEF Small Grants Programme



Annual Monitoring Report

1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

October 2014



ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

JULY 2013- JUNE 2014

CONTENTS

Acronyms	5
Foreword	7
Introduction To SGP	9
Annual Global Overview Of SGP	12
Funding.....	12
Country coverage	14
Cumulative grant commitments.....	16
New grant commitments during the reporting period	19
Active Portfolio of Grant projects	20
Progress Towards Objectives	25
Biodiversity.....	26
Examples of SGP Projects Positively Influencing ICCAs and other PAs	28
Examples of SGP Projects improving or maintaining the conservation status of significant species.....	30
Climate Change Mitigation.....	32
Progress in promoting Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	33
Integrated Environmental Approach.....	36
Progress in Promoting Sustainable Transport	37
Progress in the Conservation and Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	38
Policy, legal, and research influence	38
Land Degradation	40
community involvement in Land Degradation projects	42
Progress towards OP5 Objectives under the LD and SFM portfolio.....	43
Sustainable Forest Management	44
International Waters	46
Chemicals	50
Capacity Development	55

Assessment Of Implementation Progress	58
Progress of OP5	58
Grant management	59
Programme partnerships	60
Knowledge Management And Communications.....	61
Key events	63
Livelihoods and Sustainability	67
Progress towards promoting improved livelihood and sustainable development	69
Replication, Scaling up, And Policy Influence	71
Key Constituencies	73
Gender.....	73
Youth	77
Indigenous Peoples	80
Other efforts to promote social inclusion	84
Main Challenges Faced By Country Programmes.....	86
Operational Challenges	86
Programmatic Challenges.....	90
Solutions And Other Mitigating Actions Undertaken By Country Programmes.....	92
Global Issues And Challenges And Mitigating Actions	93
5. Assessment Of Management Performance	94
Monitoring and Evaluation.....	95
Partnerships	97
Grant Approval Process.....	98
Risk Management.....	100
Programmatic risks.....	100
Operational risks	103
5. Financial Delivery	103

6. Annexes.....	104
Annex 1: Organizational Chart	105
Annex 2: SGP Country Programmes – Cumulative Grants and Project level Co-Financing	106
Annex 3: SGP Country Programmes – Cumulative Grants and Project level Co-Financing	111
Annex 4: Award Winning GEF SGP Projects	112
2013.....	112
2014.....	112
Annex 5: KM PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY SELECT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES (1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014)	114
Annex 6: Compendium Of Articles On SGP Projects And Programme (1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014)	115
Annex 7: Key Partnership Programmes of GEF SGP	116
Annex 8: SGP 5 th Operational Phase: Total Co-Financing (Programme and Project level)	122

ACRONYMS

ASGM	Small-Scale Gold Mining
BD	Biodiversity
BMUB	German Federal Ministry of the Environment
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CD	Capacity Development
CESRIKI	Center for Scientific Research Indigenous Knowledge and Innovation
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Light
CO	Country Office (UNDP)
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative
COMPACT	Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
DFZ	Diclofenac-Free Zone
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EO	Evaluation Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSP	Full-Size Project
GEBS	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit GmbH
Ha	Hectare
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IW	International Waters
IWRM	Integrated Water resource Management
KM	Knowledge Management
LD	Land Degradation
LDC	Least Developed Country
LED	Light Emitting Diodes
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
LIFE	Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Areas
MIST	Ministry of Infrastructure, Science and Technology
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements
MSP	Medium-Size Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHI	National Host Institution
NSC	National Steering Committee
OP	Operational Phase
OPV	Open Pollinated Varieties
PA	Programme Assistant
PEF	Pacific Environment Fund
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PTF	Programme for Tropical Forests
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
RBM	Results Based Management
RedLAC	Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SCS	South China Sea
SECCP	Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Project
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SGP-PTF	Small Grants Programme for Operations to Promote Tropical Forests in Southeast Asia
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TACC	Territorial Approach to Climate Change
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TRAC	Target for Resource Assignment from the Core
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNF	United Nations Foundation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WB	World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WH LEEP	World Heritage Local Ecological Entrepreneurship Programme
WHS	World Heritage Site
WMA	Wildlife Management Areas

FOREWORD

The GEF Small Grants Programme's third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) in Operational Phase 5 covers the period from 1 July 2013 through 30 June 2014. The GEF SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) elaborated this AMR based on annual reports submitted by country and sub-regional programmes – including extensive responses to an in-depth survey designed and conducted specifically for this purpose – and information drawn from the GEF SGP global project database.

During this period SGP accelerated progress on meeting OP5 focal area objectives by providing enhanced guidance to country programme teams to focus programming and grant making as well as to foster social inclusion in relation to SGP grantees. The total amount of GEF grant funds committed during the reporting period was over \$57 million from GEF funds, with 1,682 new grant projects approved. During the reporting period, SGP supervised and monitored 4,169 projects with grant funding of \$144.4 million from GEF and other sources and co-financing of \$156 million. Thus SGP once again surpassed its 1:1 co-financing target, indicating the robustness of its partnerships at local, national, and global levels. Cumulatively, since its inception, SGP has funded over 18,500 community-based projects in 131 countries, more than half of which are LDCs and SIDS.

After the experience of more than two decades of implementation, SGP has consolidated its country programme network – with the global programme active in 117 countries as well as 9 countries with Upgraded programmes based in separate full-size projects – its capacity to respond to community demand, and its ability to deliver results against the GEF focal area objectives and indicators. SGP's focus on sustainable livelihoods as a means to achieve environmental benefits in the GEF focal areas in an integrated manner has supported participating

country progress on the MDGs and would be well aligned with the proposed SDGs.

In the biodiversity focal area, the level of significant species protected stands at over 200% and the number of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas at 132% of their respective OP5 targets. The Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT), which was completed in 2013 after 12 years of operations, pioneered the landscape approach in and around natural World Heritage Sites for SGP. The strategic lessons, experience, and knowledge derived from community-based landscape approaches are now being scaled up and applied more widely through several SGP partnership programmes, for example, the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS), supported by the Japan Biodiversity Fund established within the CBD Secretariat; the Global Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Support Initiative (ICCA GSI), funded by the German Federal Ministry of the Environment; and Community-based REDD+, with support from UN-REDD.

With specific guidance and corresponding community demand, projects focusing on conservation of carbon stock – new in OP5 – now make up 48% of the climate change portfolio. Under the SGP community-based adaptation (CBA) programme in SIDS and Mekong and Asia Pacific countries with funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 38 projects and 12 planning grants were approved in 2013 to support climate-smart agriculture and food security and integrated coastal zone and water resources management. Community demand for land degradation projects meant that a quarter of a million hectares of land were brought under sustainable management during the reporting period, and 4 times as many community members (119,620 people) adopted

sustainable land and forest management as were targeted for OP5 as a whole.

SGP supported the implementation of regional Strategic Action Programmes in 29 international water bodies, aligning its international waters programming with regional priorities to protect over 80,000 hectares of marine, coastal, and fishing areas and avoid over half a million tons of land-based pollution from solid, water, and agricultural waste. The chemicals focal area initiated work on mercury, with priority countries identified for pilot projects to reduce or avoid the use of mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining. More than one third of SGP participating countries implemented capacity development projects, strengthening the capacities of 1,420 CSOs, 1,126 CBOs and 94,301 people to address global environmental issues at the community level. The AMR highlights selective but representative focal area results achieved by the pool of 1,097 projects completed during the reporting period.

SGP further defined its priority constituencies while intensifying its mandate to work with poor and often remote communities and strengthening social inclusion. Most of the projects completed in the reporting year included gender mainstreaming, and more than a third were led by women. Youth leadership or participation characterized over 30% of completed projects. Some 60% of country programmes took special measures to reach indigenous communities and ensure their participation, and about 17% of projects were completed with indigenous peoples' organizations during the reporting period. In addition, SGP promoted social inclusion of ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, the elderly, and the disabled and sick, which is highlighted in this AMR. The report offers numerous examples of projects that have achieved greater impact; during the reporting period, 30% of the 1,097 projects completed were scaled up, replicated, or have influenced policy.

The recent joint evaluation of SGP found that the quantity and quality of knowledge management materials have noticeably improved. Good examples of this finding are "Empowered Generation: Youth Action on Climate Change through the GEF Small Grants Programme," a publication launched at the UNFCCC COP 19, and SGP's new knowledge-sharing platform created in partnership with the GEF-CSO Network, communitiesconnect.net, which facilitates peer-to-peer learning for communities and civil society organizations. Country programme knowledge production continued to thrive, with over 1,300 fact sheets, case studies, publications, and videos produced in the reporting period.

SGP assiduously collected information and examples of new and ongoing operational and programmatic challenges at the global and country levels as well as the range of mitigating responses that have been attempted, all of which are thoroughly discussed in this AMR. Building the capacity of civil society grantees remains both a key challenge and response; this is SGP's core function and given that the programme is constantly working with new organizations, often quite inexperienced ones but with good ideas, capacity challenges will continue. The AMR survey has been expanded to capture fully these challenges, and the joint evaluation also recognized improvements in results-based management and the AMR process.

The AMR covers all of these and other themes – partnerships, resource mobilization, risk management, the many awards the programme has won in the past year – giving clear and convincing indications of the vitality and value of community-based approaches and working with civil society now and in the future.

Delfin Ganapin
Global Manager

INTRODUCTION TO SGP

Launched in 1992, the GEF Small Grants Programme supports civil society organizations (non-governmental (NGOs) and community-based (CBOs)) in developing countries to address climate change abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, chemicals management, prevention of land degradation, sustainable forest management and capacity development, while generating sustainable livelihoods.

Since its creation, GEF SGP has to date provided over 18,500 grants to communities in 131 developing countries.¹ Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a corporate programme, SGP is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Programme structure

SGP is supported by a small team at UNDP headquarters in New York, known as the Central Programme Management Team (CPMT). CPMT has a total of 9 staff and is led by the SGP Global Manager.

SGP staff in the field consists of one (1) National Coordinator (NC) per country, supported by a Programme Assistant (PA) in most country programmes. Two sub-regional programmes covering countries in Polynesia and Melanesia are based out of SGP in Fiji and Samoa respectively, and are supported by Sub-Regional Coordinators (SRCs) and Sub-Regional

Programme Assistants (SPAs).² GEF SGP country programme staff numbers amounted to a total of 189 staff as of July 2014, including: 102 NCs, 82 PAs, 2 SRCs, and 3 SPAs.³ SGP country teams are usually based at UNDP Country Offices. In 17 countries they are hosted by CSOs that act as National Host Institutions (NHIs).

SGP NCs and PAs are UN-contracted to assure their “neutrality” in the grant-making process and with the expectation that they perform according to the highest professional and ethical standards of the UN.

The country programme and sub-regional programme staff within the SGP Global programme, report to the Global Manager and Deputy Global Manager, with authority delegated to 4 Regional Focal Points at CPMT for day to day oversight and support to regions. CPMT Regional Focal Points also serve in a technical capacity as Programme Advisors guiding programming and knowledge management in each of the GEF’s focal areas: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management, Chemicals and International Waters. A Knowledge Management & Communications Specialist, and two Programme Associates make up the remainder of the CPMT team.

The UNDP COs provide considerable active support to the successful implementation of GEF SGP at the country level, with the UNDP Resident Representative serving as a secondary supervisor of the NC, and as a member of the National Steering Committee in each country,

¹ This figure includes country programmes that have been closed, as well as those that have been upgraded. The Upgraded Country Programmes (UCP) in OPS5 are: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines.

² The SGP Fiji Sub-regional programme also covers Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu, while the Samoa Sub-Regional Programme covers Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau (funded from co-financing).

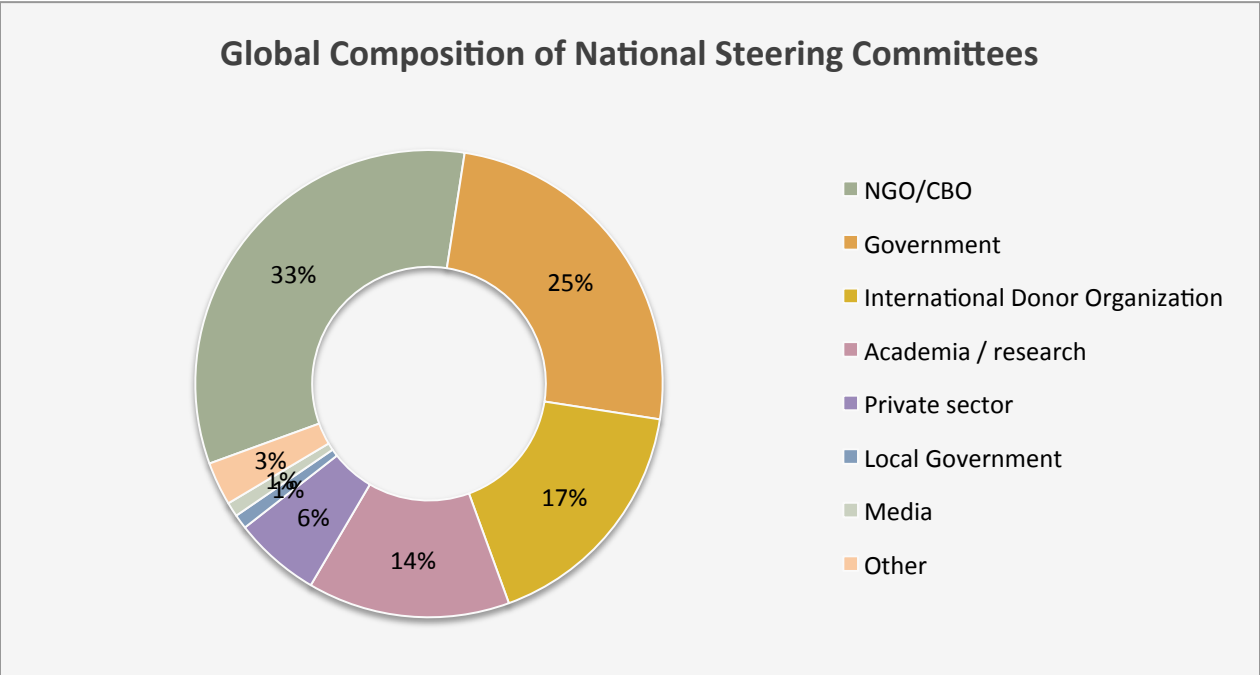
³ This number does not include SGP country programmes that have been upgraded in OP5.

while UNDP programme staff provide support for programme synergy, partnerships, and resource mobilization. UNOPS, as the executing agency, provides overall financial and administrative support to the programme, while at the country level, UNDP Country Offices act on behalf of UNOPS on financial transactions and administrative matters. A detailed GEF SGP organizational chart is shown in Annex 1, which shows the programme structures and relationships at global and country level.

In each country, SGP continues to rely on the effective and proven oversight and decision-making mechanism provided by the multi-stakeholder National Steering Committees (NSC). In accordance with SGP Operational Guidelines, the NSC comprises a majority of civil

society members (including NGOs, CBOs, academia, research, and media). The NSC also includes members from relevant government bodies, private sector, UNDP and other donors. Chart 1 below shows the global distribution of members from different stakeholder groups within NSCs during the current reporting period. Globally, about one-quarter of NSC members are drawn from government, while nearly half are drawn from civil society (inclusive of NGOs, CBOs, academia, research, and media), and a little less than a quarter made up by private sector and international organizations (including UNDP). Three percent were categorized as “other,” generally individual technical experts in specific fields.

Chart 1: SGP Global NSC composition



The total number of NSC members serving SGP at present is 1,132 globally. These individuals are contributing their time and knowledge on a voluntary basis for SGP – an important and critical contribution to the programme and its independent oversight. With nearly 110 NSCs

involved in the Global SGP programme (including those in the Sub-regional programmes that cover multiple countries, and which in turn are supported by smaller National Focal Groups (NFGs)), this results in an average of around 10 members per NSC. NSC members

are generally highly qualified, eminent and respected individuals in the country, who lend considerable skills, experience and expertise to SGP operations. The NSC serves as the body for promoting interaction and exchange between government and civil society stakeholders, as well as promoting cross-sectoral exchange between different sectors and disciplines.

The NSC provides important oversight for the programme on behalf of its partners and grantees. SGP Operational Guidelines stipulate a number of conditions to prevent any conflict of interest, such as preventing NSC members and CSOs directly related to them from submitting grant proposals during their tenure on the NSC, and recommending regular rotation of NSC membership to stimulate new actors and organizations to become involved.



ANNUAL GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF SGP

This Annual Monitoring Report reviews the implementation and results of the GEF Small Grants Programme during the period 1 July 2013 through 30 June 2014. This is the third Annual Monitoring Report prepared by SGP in the 5th Operational Phase (OP5). The last AMR covered the period from 1 July 2012 through 30 June 2013.

FUNDING

In the course of this reporting period, the SGP Global Programme received approval for GEF funds of USD 72.8m in September 2013. This brought the total GEF funding of SGP in OP5 to the expected level of USD 248m. Of this amount, USD 134m is provided from GEF Core funds, while an amount of almost USD 114m was additionally endorsed by countries from the GEF 5 System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) and approved in two tranches. Table 1a below shows the successive tranches of funding received by the SGP Global Programme in OP5.

Table 1a: GEF Funding received by SGP in OP5, not including the Upgraded Country Programmes⁴

Project	Date of Approval	Amount ⁵ (USD)
Global Core	PIF Approval by Council	18-Nov-10
	CEO Endorsement	25-Apr-11
STAR I	PIF Approval by Council	9-Nov-11
	CEO Endorsement	20-Apr-12
STAR II	PIF Approval by Council	12-Apr-13
	CEO Endorsement	19-Sep-13
STAR III	PIF Approval by Council	01-May-14
	CEO Endorsement (Submitted)	04-Aug-14

⁴ Nine SGP countries were upgraded in OP5 and are now funded separately through national Full Sized Projects (FSPs). The Upgraded SGP countries include: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, and Philippines.

⁵ Not inclusive of GEF Agency fees.

Moreover, as GEF 5 neared its end, 12 GEF recipient countries decided to endorse additional funds for SGP. This effort was championed by the President of Kyrgyzstan who sought permission for this additional tranche of STAR funding for the SGP. The total request for STAR resources in this third tranche (STAR III) amounts to nearly USD 7m for which a Project Identification Form (PIF) was approved by the GEF Council in May 2014. The CEO endorsement document for STAR III is being finalized and will be re-submitted in October 2014.

Nine of the most mature and experienced SGP country programmes were “upgraded” in OP5,

and are now funded through separate GEF Full Size Projects (FSPs). Table 1b below provides the list of these country programmes, the GEF funding they have received, and the dates on which the GEF CEO endorsement was received. While these countries report through separate annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) to the GEF, they also record grant project information in the SGP database and provide inputs to the annual survey of country programmes that generates information on the reporting year for the preparation of this AMR. The results from completed projects that are reflected in Chapter 3 notably include examples from Upgraded Country Programmes.

Table 1b: Total Funding for Upgraded Country Programmes in OP5

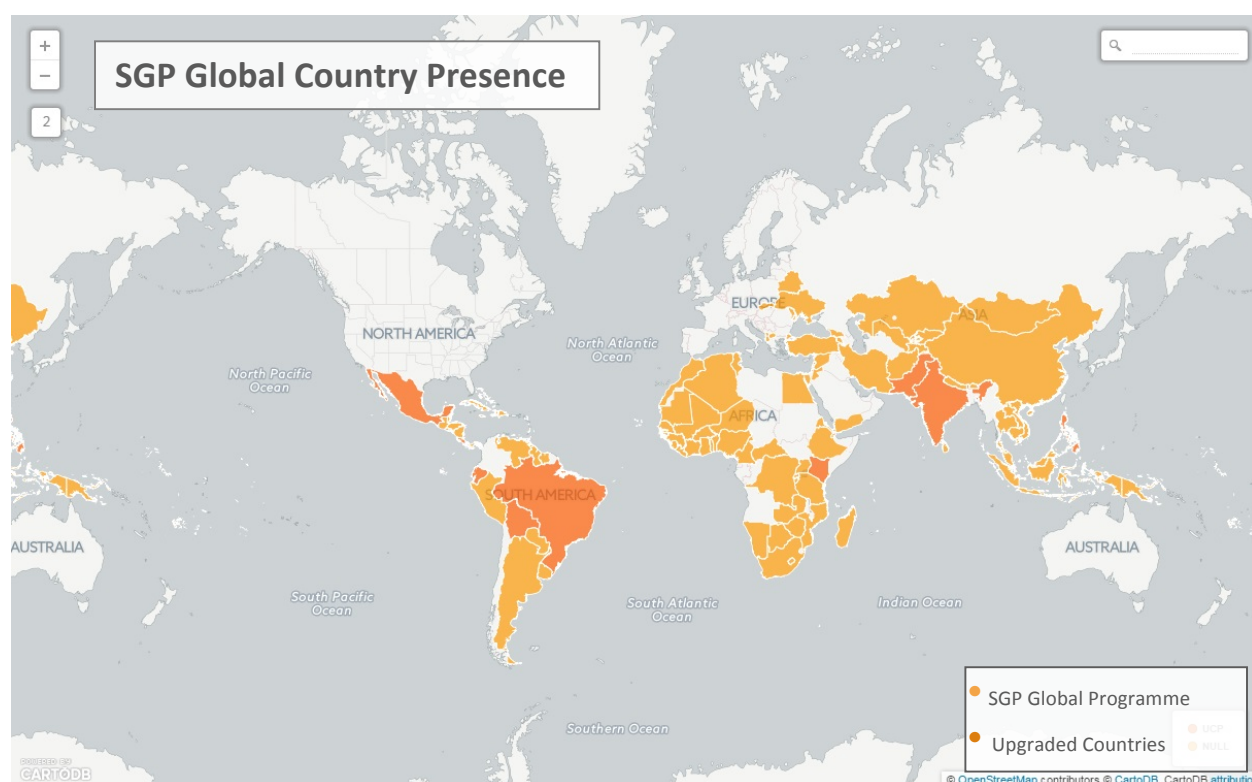
Upgraded Countries	CEO Endorsement/ Approval	Budget ⁶ (USD)
Bolivia	10-Jul-12	\$4,166,667
Brazil	5-Dec-12	\$5,000,000
Costa Rica	24-Nov-11	\$4,398,148
Ecuador	24-Nov-11	\$4,398,145
India	27-Jan-12	\$5,000,000
Kenya	28-Dec-11	\$5,000,000
Mexico	2-Feb-12	\$4,662,755
Pakistan	30-Nov-11	\$2,777,778
Philippines	11-Dec-12	\$4,583,333

⁶ These amounts represent the project budgets and are exclusive of GEF Agency fees.

COUNTRY COVERAGE

Over the course of successive phases, SGP has been active in supporting CSOs in a total of 131 countries (including five programmes that have been closed to date).⁷ Two country programmes, SGP Bulgaria and SGP Romania, were closed most recently, as of 30 June 2013, due to the fact that these countries are now part of the EU and no longer GEF recipient countries. In both countries, SGP results were documented, and national stakeholder have made efforts to sustain SGP achievements. In Bulgaria an annual Knowledge Fair showcasing local community and CSO achievements, originally sponsored by SGP in July 2012, has become an annual event with support from the Ministry of Environment and other partners and has been held for two successive years in the month of July.

During the current reporting year, the SGP OP5 Global Programme continued to support activities of CSOs in 117 countries while 9 countries continued to run SGP Upgraded programmes funded through separate Full Size Projects (FSPs).



Map: CartoDB

⁷ Closed SGP country programmes include: Poland, Lithuania, Chile, Bulgaria and Romania.

Table 2: SGP Country Coverage

Categories of SGP countries	Names	Number
Countries active in the SGP Global OP5 programme during the reporting period⁸	(See Annex 2 for a full listing of all current, upgraded and closed programmes)	117
Countries Upgraded and funded through separate FSPs in OP5⁹	Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines	9
Country programmes closed	Poland, Lithuania, Chile, Bulgaria, Romania	5
Total		131

A list of all SGP country programmes is provided in Annex 2, along with cumulative grant funding and co-funding delivered since the start of GEF SGP in each country.

The following key developments may be noted in terms of country coverage in the reporting year:

- Start-up missions undertaken for two new SGP country programmes: Colombia (April 2014), Republic of Congo (February 2014)
- Closure of 1 country programme as of 30 June 2014: Syria

SGP continued to expand its support to LDCs and SIDS during the reporting year. The SGP Global programme currently includes 40 LDCs and 37 SIDS, with LDCs or SIDs constituting 59% of all SGP country programmes.

⁸ The total number of countries in the SGP Global Programme has decreased by two in this reporting period as Bulgaria and Romania SGP programmes were closed effective 30 June 2013. In addition, in the next reporting period (2014-2015) SGP will close the country programme in Slovakia, also an EU member country. At the same time, SGP is poised to start two new country programmes in Colombia and Republic of Congo where start up missions were undertaken in 2014.

⁹ The upgraded country programmes also completed the AMR survey, and data on results and examples from these countries is included in this report. The upgraded country programmes as FSPs also report separately in PIRs. It is hoped that in future the double reporting burden on these countries can be avoided.

CUMULATIVE GRANT COMMITMENTS

As a programme that was initially started as a pilot over 20 years ago, SGP has funded a total of over 18,500 projects since its inception in 1992. While GEF funding forms the bulk of the grant resources channeled by SGP as a corporate programme of the GEF, the programme also acts as a delivery mechanism for other sources of funding that are complementary. The tables (3 a, b, and c) below show GEF and other sources of programme level co-funding delivered by SGP as of 16 July 2014 for the SGP overall (inclusive of the SGP Global Programmes and Upgraded country programmes), the SGP Global programmes, and the SGP Upgraded country programmes.

Table 3a: Total of GEF SGP Projects by all Funding Sources, including Upgraded Country Programmes
(Cumulative since Pilot Phase)
USD, millions

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount
GEF Core Funds	12,888	\$ 311.36 m
GEF STAR Funds (in OP5)	2,473	\$ 83.88 m
GEF RAF Funding (in OP4)	2,138	\$ 60.90 m
Community Water Initiative (CWI)	153	\$ 2.76 m
COMDEKS[2]	128	\$ 4.02 m
DFAT-Australia – Mekong, Asia & Pacific and SIDS CBA	122	\$ 3.38 m
EU – Programme for Tropical Forests (PTF)	117	\$ 2.79 m
GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) CBA project	108	\$ 2.88 m
United Nations Foundation (UNF) - COMPACT[1]	90	\$ 2.09 m
New Zealand Aid - Pacific Environment Fund	62	\$ 1.82 m
UNDP TRAC[3]	56	\$ 1.39 m
GEF Nile Basin Initiative	53	\$ 1.19 m
South-South Cooperation	40	\$ 0.92 m
EU -NGO Strengthening Project	20	\$ 0.80 m
Other[4]	207	\$ 7.92 m
Total	18,655	\$ 488.10 m

[1] COMPACT stands for “Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation”.

[2] COMDEKS stands for “Community Development and Knowledge Management in the Satoyama Initiative”.

[3] Target for Resource Assignment from the Core

[4] Co-financed projects marked as Other in the SGP database include for example, many country level co-financed programmes which delivered grants through SGP, such as a SIDA funded programme in Cambodia, and a government funded programme in Pakistan, CCF funds in India and a Swiss Government funded programme in Tunisia

Table 3b: Total of GEF SGP Projects by all Funding Sources, *excluding* Upgraded Country Programmes in OP5

(Cumulative since Pilot Phase)

USD, millions

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount
GEF Core Funds	12,888	\$ 311.36 m
GEF STAR Funds	1,966	\$ 64.73 m
GEF RAF Funding	2,138	\$ 60.90 m
DFAT-Australia - Mekong, Asia & Pacific and SIDS CBA	122	\$ 3.38 m
COMDEKS	106	\$ 3.24 m
EU – Programme for Tropical Forests (PTF)	117	\$ 2.79 m
GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA)-(CBA) project	108	\$ 2.88 m
Community Water Initiative (CWI)	153	\$ 2.76 m
New Zealand Aid Pacific Environment Fund	62	\$ 1.82 m
United Nations Foundation (UNF) - COMPACT	90	\$ 2.09 m
UNDP TRAC	55	\$ 1.34 m
GEF Nile Basin Initiative	53	\$ 1.19 m
South-South Cooperation	40	\$ 0.92 m
EU NGO Strengthening Project	20	\$ 0.80 m
Other	206	\$ 7.87 m
Total	18,124	\$ 468.07 m

Table 3c: Total of GEF SGP Projects by all Funding Sources in OP5, Upgraded Country Programmes only
USD, millions

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount
GEF STAR Funds	507	\$ 19.15 m
COMDEKS (Community Development & Knowledge Management in the Satoyama Initiative)	22	\$ 0.78 m
UNDP TRAC	1	\$ 0.05 m
Other	1	\$ 0.05 m
Total	531	\$ 20.03 m

SGP has cumulatively funded 18,655 projects from GEF as well as non-GEF resources, for a total grant amount of USD 488m with total co-financing of USD 628m leveraged at the project level (roughly divided between in-kind and in-cash). It should be noted that this reflects only co-financing leveraged at the level of grant projects, which is captured through the SGP project database. This does not include programme level co-financing leveraged at global or country levels, which is separately reflected in Chapter 4, under “Progress in OP5.”¹⁰ The table below summarizes the breakdown of projects, GEF grant funding and project level co-financing leveraged across the successive operational phases of the SGP as shown in Table 4a and 4b below.

Table 4a: GEF SGP Projects by Operational Phase, including Upgraded Countries in OP5

(Cumulative since Pilot Phase)

USD, millions

Operational Phase	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind	Co-financing Total
Pilot Phase	647	\$ 11.65 m	\$ 5.19 m	\$ 6.78 m	\$ 11.97 m
OP1	877	\$ 15.21 m	\$ 10.66 m	\$ 8.00 m	\$ 18.66 m
OP2	4,492	\$ 96.20 m	\$ 69.60 m	\$ 83.57 m	\$ 153.18 m
OP3	3,209	\$ 78.30 m	\$ 63.36 m	\$ 58.67 m	\$ 122.03 m
OP4	4,582	\$ 128.45 m	\$ 80.49 m	\$ 76.58 m	\$ 157.07 m
OP5 (to date)	4,848	\$ 158.30 m	\$ 68.04 m	\$ 97.49 m	\$ 165.53 m
Total	18,655	\$ 488.10 m	\$ 297.33 m	\$ 331.11 m	\$ 628.44 m

Table 4b: GEF SGP Projects by Operational Phase, excluding Upgraded Countries in OP5

(Cumulative since Pilot Phase)

USD, millions

Operational Phase	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind	Co-financing Total
Pilot Phase	647	\$ 11.65 m	\$ 5.19 m	\$ 6.78 m	\$ 11.97 m
OP1	877	\$ 15.21 m	\$ 10.66 m	\$ 8.00 m	\$ 18.66 m
OP2	4,492	\$ 96.20 m	\$ 69.60 m	\$ 83.57 m	\$ 153.18 m
OP3	3,209	\$ 78.30 m	\$ 63.36 m	\$ 58.67 m	\$ 122.03 m
OP4	4,582	\$ 128.45 m	\$ 80.49 m	\$ 76.58 m	\$ 157.07 m
OP5 (to date)	4,317	\$ 138.26 m	\$ 59.48 m	\$ 87.60 m	\$ 147.09 m
Total	18,124	\$ 468.07 m	\$ 288.77 m	\$ 321.22 m	\$ 609.99 m

¹⁰ There is no overlap of project-level co-financing with co-financing at the country programme or global levels.

NEW GRANT COMMITMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period, a total of 1,682 grant projects were approved. The total amount of grant funding committed through these projects amounted to over \$57m coming from GEF funds (STAR, Core, and OP4 residual RAF funds¹¹). The co-financing leveraged slightly exceeded the target of 1:1 at the stage of project approval, with nearly \$59m in total committed (including in-cash and in-kind co-financing).

Table 5: New GEF SGP Projects Approved by GEF Sources of Funding, *incl.* Upgraded Countries in OP5
(July 2013 to June 2014)

USD, millions

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind	Co-financing Total
GEF STAR Funds	1,362	\$ 46.41 m	\$ 19.77 m	\$ 28.46 m	\$ 48.23 m
GEF Core Funds	305	\$ 10.73 m	\$ 3.24 m	\$ 7.12 m	\$ 10.36 m
GEF RAF Funding	15	\$ 0.70 m	\$ 0.39 m	\$ 0.41 m	\$ 0.80 m
Total	1,682	\$ 57.83 m	\$ 23.40 m	\$ 35.99 m	\$ 59.39 m

¹¹ Remaining RAF funds from OP4 continue to be prioritized for commitment in a few SGP country programmes that have been unable to fully utilize these funds, such as difficult security situations that resulted in delayed start up of SGP in Afghanistan

ACTIVE PORTFOLIO OF GRANT PROJECTS

The total number of grant projects that were under implementation (including GEF as well as other non-GEF donor funded grants) and were supervised and monitored during the reporting period by SGP amounted to 4,169 projects for a total grant value of over USD 144m and total co-financing value of over USD 156m (see Table 6).

Table 6: GEF SGP Total Active Projects by GEF and other Sources of Funding, including Upgraded Countries in OP5

(July 2013 to June 2014)

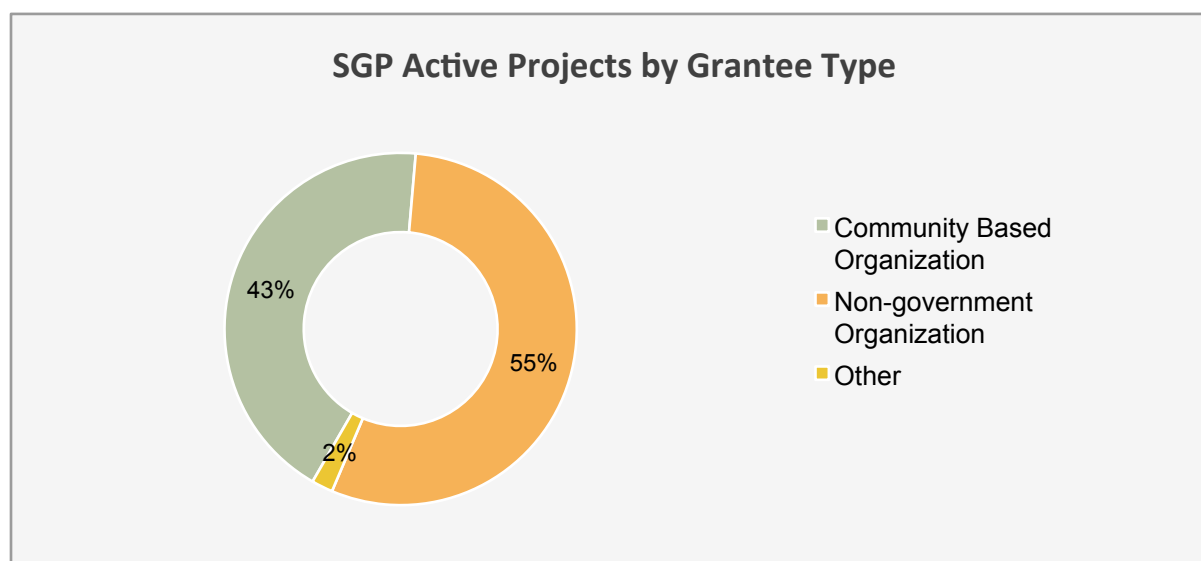
USD, millions

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind
GEF Funds	3,896	\$ 135.10 m	\$ 64.58 m	\$ 84.26 m
GEF STAR Funds	2,161	\$ 75.63 m	\$ 33.57 m	\$ 46.57 m
GEF Core Funds	1,473	\$ 50.86 m	\$ 25.35 m	\$ 32.94 m
GEF RAF Funding	262	\$ 8.62 m	\$ 5.66 m	\$ 4.75 m
Non GEF Funds	273	\$ 9.35 m	\$ 2.94 m	\$ 4.26 m
COMDEKS	95	\$ 3.20 m	\$ 0.94 m	\$ 1.54 m
AusAID – Mekong, Asia & Pacific and SIDS CBA	70	\$ 2.21 m	\$ 0.75 m	\$ 1.04 m
New Zealand Aid Pacific Environment Fund	27	\$ 0.98 m	\$ 0.05 m	\$ 0.38 m
EU NGO Project	20	\$ 0.80 m	\$ 0.12 m	\$ 0.22 m
UNDP TRAC	7	\$ 0.28 m	\$ 0.54 m	\$ 0.05 m
GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) CBA project	5	\$ 0.20 m	\$ 0.20 m	\$ 0.60 m
EU – Programme for Tropical Forests (PTF)	7	\$ 0.16 m	\$ 0.14 m	\$ 0.02 m
United Nations Foundation (UNF) – COMPACT	1	\$ 0.05 m	\$ 0.00 m	\$ 0.05 m
Other	41	\$ 1.48 m	\$ 0.21 m	\$ 0.36 m
Total	4,169	\$144.4 m	\$ 67.5 m	\$ 88.5 m

The information and figures presented hereafter in this report refer only to GEF funded grant projects. They do not include other non-GEF donor funded grant projects that have additionally been implemented by SGP.

Types of Grantees: Of the portfolio of grant projects under implementation, 55% of projects are implemented by NGOs, 43% are implemented by CBOs. Around 2% of the projects are implemented by organizations categorized as “other” in the SGP database, which includes academic and research institutions, foundations, and other types of CSO grantees.

Chart 2: GEF SGP Total Active Projects during by Grantee Type, including Upgraded countries in OP5
(July 2013 to June 2014)
USD, millions



Types of Grants: In accordance with SGP Operational Guidelines, SGP provides *planning grants* to grantees to further develop and elaborate proposals that have merit, but where the grantee needs assistance to fully prepare a sound project proposal for securing SGP grant funding. Planning grants have a ceiling of USD 5,000 and collectively amount to less than 1% of the funds of the active portfolio of projects under implementation. The funding ceiling for a planning grant together with the resulting SGP grant project should remain below USD 50,000 for the grantee in one operational phase (except in the case of strategic projects described below).

In OP5, SGP Operational Guidelines permit funding of “*Strategic grants*,” with a ceiling of up to USD 150,000, in exceptional cases where a project may be deemed particularly strategic and able to result in significant and wider scale

benefits, including at the portfolio level.¹² A special call for proposals is issued for Strategic projects and requires CPMT initial screening prior to final approval by the NSC. SGP’s currently active portfolio of projects shows that the vast majority of projects (98%) consist of regular SGP grants with a ceiling of USD 50,000, while 2% are Strategic grants that are higher than USD 50,000 with a maximum GEF grant amount of USD 150,000. The number of Strategic projects currently active is 89 (out of 3,896 total GEF projects) and the total value of these projects is USD 9.2m (out of a total of USD 135m in active GEF funded grant projects).

¹² A Strategic project window was first created in OP3 as a pilot initiative targeted more towards transboundary projects. Due to cumbersome approval procedures and difficulty in developing and implementing transboundary projects involving multiple SGP country programmes, this window was not utilized in OP4. It has been reintroduced in OP5 to meet demands for scaled up efforts especially in “mature” SGP country programmes accompanied by a detailed guidance note, and more streamlined procedures for review and approval.

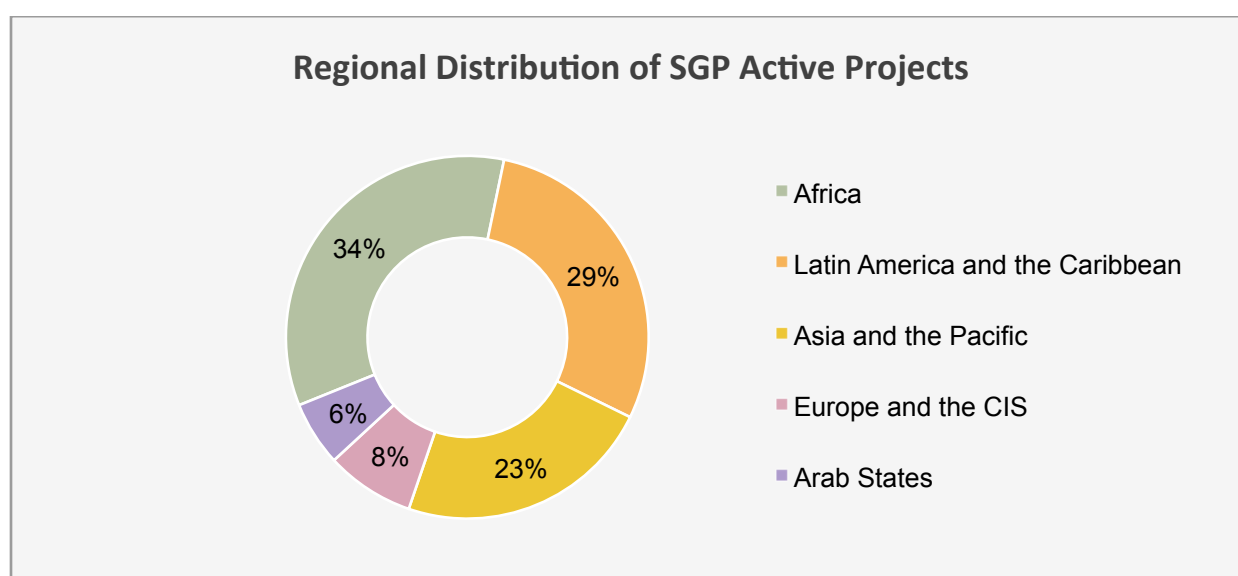
Regional Distribution: In terms of the regional distribution of SGP's active portfolio of projects, the Chart 3 provides a breakdown. Africa has the largest share of projects with 34% of the total, which remains consistent with the last reporting year when it had 35% of active grant projects. This is closely followed by Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region which

accounts for 29% of active projects, while Asia and the Pacific has 23% of active projects (showing an increase since the last reporting year when it had 21% of projects). The smallest SGP regions, Europe and CIS, and the Arab States, make up 8% and 6% respectively of the portfolio of active projects.

Chart 3: GEF SGP Active Projects by Region

(July 2013 to June 2014)

USD, millions



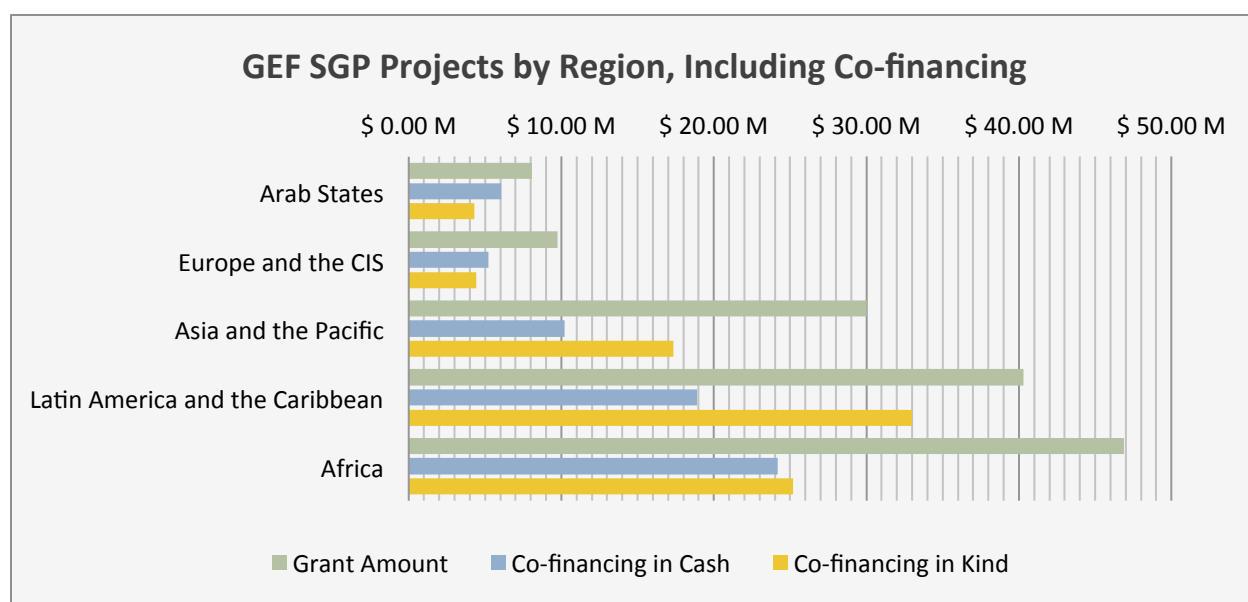
Further details on the breakdown of the portfolio by region, including GEF grants and in-kind and cash co-financing, is presented in Chart 4. Africa has the largest share of GEF grant funding followed by LAC, Asia and Pacific, Europe and CIS, and Arab States. The regional distribution of funds is reflective of the decision taken in SGP OP5 by the GEF Council to distribute higher levels of Core funding to LDCs and SIDS, and to countries new to SGP. For this reason Africa, with the largest number of LDCs and new SGP country programmes added in OP4 has the greatest level of GEF Core grant funding in the active portfolio of projects. This

is followed by the LAC region which has received generally high volumes of STAR funds endorsed, even though Core funding for many mature country programmes in this region was significantly reduced in OP5. The distribution does not therefore reflect the capacity of the country programmes or CSOs in the region, as many mature country programmes with high absorptive capacity and CSO demand received relatively low OP5 grant allocations. The total co-financing (including in-kind and cash co-financing) exceeded the GEF grant funding level in all regions. In Europe and CIS, and the Arab States regions, the amount of cash co-financing raised has been higher than the in-kind co-financing.

Chart 4: GEF SGP Active Projects by Region, including Co-financing

(July 2013 to June 2014)

USD, millions



Focal Area Distribution: Table 7 below shows the distribution of the active portfolio by GEF focal areas. As in past years, Biodiversity continued to be the largest focal area, reflecting the historical strengths of the programme and the interest of many NGO and CBO grantees to address natural resource management issues. This is closely followed by Climate Change Mitigation, which has 958 ongoing projects in the active portfolio of projects. Land Degradation is just behind Climate Change Mitigation in terms of ongoing grant projects, with 830 projects in the area. International waters and Chemicals had 124 and 116 ongoing projects respectively. The number of Multifocal area projects has declined significantly in view of the guidance provided by CPMT that each project should identify a primary focal area as well as one or more secondary focal areas where relevant. Thus while many SGP projects

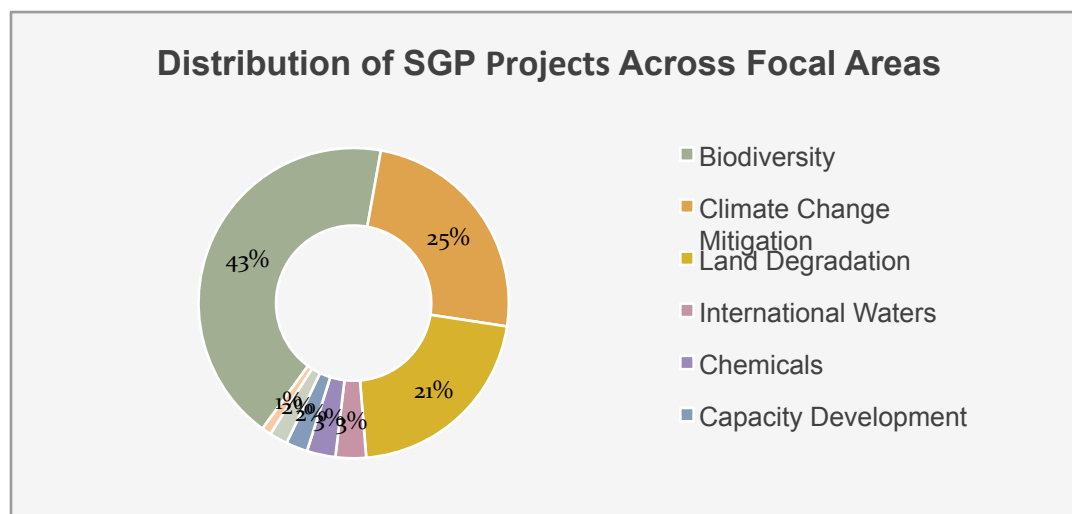
continued to have multiple benefits and integrated approaches with relevance to more than one focal area, for better tracking of portfolio data, these are included under the primary focal area identified as the focus of the project. Capacity development was introduced as a new focal area in OP5, in alignment with the GEF 5 focal area strategies, which include the strategy for cross-cutting capacity development. SGP was required to limit the funding for capacity development projects to no more than 10% of the total grant funding for each country programme in OP5. According to the data provided below, there are 88 active projects – however only 49 of these are newly funded under the new capacity development focal area, while others are grants that have crosscutting capacity development components but may be primarily under another focal area.

Table 7: GEF SGP Total Active Projects by Focal Areas
USD, millions

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind
Biodiversity	1,668	\$ 58.38 m	\$ 28.38 m	\$ 36.30 m
Capacity Development	88	\$ 3.39 m	\$ 1.17 m	\$ 1.42 m
Chemicals	116	\$ 3.89 m	\$ 2.30 m	\$ 3.32 m
Climate Change Adaptation	38	\$ 1.34 m	\$ 0.26 m	\$ 0.68 m
Climate Change Mitigation	958	\$ 32.84 m	\$ 18.97 m	\$ 19.95 m
International Waters	124	\$ 4.77 m	\$ 2.88 m	\$ 4.21 m
Land Degradation	830	\$ 28.04 m	\$ 10.03 m	\$ 16.83 m
Multifocal Area	74	\$ 2.46 m	\$ 0.57 m	\$ 1.56 m
Total	3,896	\$ 135.10 m	\$ 64.58 m	\$ 84.26 m

The 38 projects identified as Climate Change Adaptation are primarily funded by a co-financing partnership, the DFAT-Australia-supported Community-Based Adaptation project delivered through SGP. More details on this partnership are provided under the section on “Partnerships.”

Chart 5: SGP Portfolio by Focal Area



Completed Projects: The next section describes the progress achieved towards SGP’s objectives in each of the GEF focal areas. This information is based on country reports prepared by all SGP country programmes, reporting specifically on the cohort of grant projects that have been completed during the reporting year. Thus the examples and results reported in the focal area sections draw upon quantitative indicators and qualitative information from 1,097 completed projects only, and do not consider ongoing grant projects that are still under implementation and which will be expected to report results in the future once they are completed.

PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES



**Biodiversity • Climate Change • Land Degradation • Sustainable Forest
Management • International Waters • Chemicals • Capacity Development**



Photo Credit: Nicolas Villaume. People and Plants: A journey into Tajikistan's biocultural diversity

This biodiversity focal area of the GEF supports the implementation of the targets and priorities established by the **UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**. In line with the overall GEF-5 strategic priorities, the key focus for GEF SGP during OP5 has been to: *(i) improve the sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions; and (ii) promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions.*

During the third year of the OP5 reporting period, GEF SGP supported biodiversity conservation in and around **protected areas (PAs)** and **indigenous and community conservation areas and territories (ICCAs)**; the sustainable use of biodiversity in **production landscapes and seascapes**; as well as on the appropriate protection and transmission of **traditional knowledge and**

genetic resources by culturally appropriate means.¹³

Significant progress has been made during the reporting period in relation to key OP5 biodiversity targets. In particular, the number of significant species¹⁴ that benefitted as a result of SGP project interventions already stands at approximately 221% of the original OP5 target,

¹³ Methods include the development of community biocultural protocols, *in situ* seed banks, traditional knowledge journals, and local socio-ecological assessments which are relevant to the GEF mandate under the CBD Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), and the Inter-Governmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

¹⁴ Each SGP country programme was asked to report on the number of species under protection. When aggregated globally therefore, this figure may include some double counting of species that may have been protected in more than one country.

while the number of individual PAs and ICCAs positively influenced through SGP support (614) already amounts to approximately 132% of the target established for OP5. In terms of the

spatial targets in hectares, SGP has positively influenced some 10.04 million hectares of PAs and ICCAs thus far in OP5.

Table 8: Progress on Select Biodiversity Indicators in YR3 and in OP5

Indicator	Targets for OP5	Total Units OP5 YR3	Summary of Progress OP5
Number of ICCAs and other PAs positively influenced through SGP support	465 ICCAs and PAs	510 PAs 104 ICCAs	At this rate of implementation, the number (614) of PAs and ICCAs positively influenced exceeds the expected OP5 target by around 132%.
Hectares of ICCAs and other PAs positively influenced through SGP support	12,700,000 ha of ICCAs and PAs	2,953,263 ha - PAs 284,177 ha - ICCAs	Roughly 10.4m hectares have so far been positively influenced, representing over 79% of the OP5 benchmark. ¹⁵ The programme is on track to achieve the target set under the biodiversity focal area by the end of OP5.
Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status	465 significant species	2,106 significant species	The target has been exceeded and stands at roughly 221% levels of achievements.

¹⁵ Total is composed of 6.8M ha according to the last AMR, plus 3.24M for the current reporting period.

Contributing towards the Aichi 2020 Target 11 to expand the global coverage of terrestrial and inland waters protected areas from 12% to 17% by 2020, SGP has channeled support towards government listed protected areas, including through the COMPACT approach of shared governance of community-based conservation of World Heritage Sites and globally significant protected areas. In addition, SGP has also supported “other effective area-based conservation measures” such as the appropriate recognition of ICCAs and the protection of biodiversity in socio-ecological production landscapes under the COMDEKS programme. Progress towards the CBD Aichi

targets are being tracked through the SGP global on-line database, as well as increasingly through the UNEP-WCMC Global Registry on ICCAs.

The table below shows the regional distribution of SGP projects addressing the conservation of protected areas, including globally recognized sites such as Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, and World Heritage Sites, and national/sub-national designated areas such as private protected areas and Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs). The larger spatial extent of PAs targeted in Africa corresponds to the higher coverage of government-recognized PAs in this region.

Table 9: Hectares of Protected Areas positively influenced through SGP projects in each Region

Indicators	Africa	Arab States	Asia & the Pacific	Europe & the CIS	Latin America & Caribbean	Total
Hectares of PAs positively influenced through SGP support	1,389,256	410,134	138,178	658,900	356,796	2,953,263

A number of SGP biodiversity projects completed during the reporting year have produced significant results on PA, ICCA, and species conservation, as well as impacts on policy development processes at the national and local levels.

EXAMPLES OF SGP PROJECTS POSITIVELY INFLUENCING ICCAS AND OTHER PAS

In **Benin**, an SGP project¹⁶ on the promotion of ecotourism for the integrated management of the Mono River developed a network of ecotourism sites along a coastal 1,017-hectare Ramsar wetland to preserve threatened marine and freshwater species around 3 villages. The Mono River, which marks the border between Benin and Togo for 527km, provides migration

corridors for hippos, manatees, and sea turtles, as well as a habitat for the wintering of migratory Palaearctic birds, including ten species. Over the past two years, the slaughter of hippopotami has declined fivefold in comparison with previous years. An ecological inventory conducted in March 2014 revealed a current hippo population of over 50 individuals in the project area.

On the island of Gau, **Fiji**, an SGP project protected 200 hectares of native forest - a habitat of the endemic Fiji Petrel

¹⁶ BEN/SGP/OP5/ Y2/ CORE/ BD/ 12/ 03

(*Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi*)¹⁷ - through marine and coastal habitat rehabilitation across 16 villages, home to 500 families or 4,000 people. The project adopted a landscape approach whereby natural resource management activities extending from the mountains to the coral reefs were implemented. Important terrestrial activities included a baseline survey of the communities and their natural resources, reduction of deforestation and uncontrolled felling of trees, and reduction of farming on steep hill slopes and unnecessary slash and burn practices, supported by technical advice from professional land use experts. Each of these activities contributed to the protection of the water catchment. Critical activities along the coast included the planting and management of coastal forests, the protection of valuable coastal habitats such as mangroves, the declaration of a Marine Protected Area (MPA), and the establishment of sustainable livelihood activities such as aquaculture. An overall code of conduct for sustainable living in Gau was also developed.

In **Cambodia**, six SGP biodiversity projects¹⁸ were completed during the reporting period. A key result of the projects was the adoption of 12 community forestry management plans addressing boundary demarcation and the construction of fire control pathways by the local government forestry authorities. This led to the sustainable use and management of 13,067 hectares of community forestry areas and the planting of 25,000 trees by SGP communities in degraded community forest areas. Some 59,329 hectares of production

seascapes were put under sustainable use practices based on community fisheries management plans for 14 community fisheries. The fishing communities also conserved more than 11,200 hectares of flooded forest and established 424 community fisheries conservation areas, leading to increased fish stock for villagers to feed their families. Over 400 hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) were recognized by the Ministry of Environment at the national level. The 22,594 families (100,559 people, including 51,116 women) involved in the six completed SGP projects were spread across 80 villages, 27 communes, 13 districts, and 6 provinces of Cambodia.

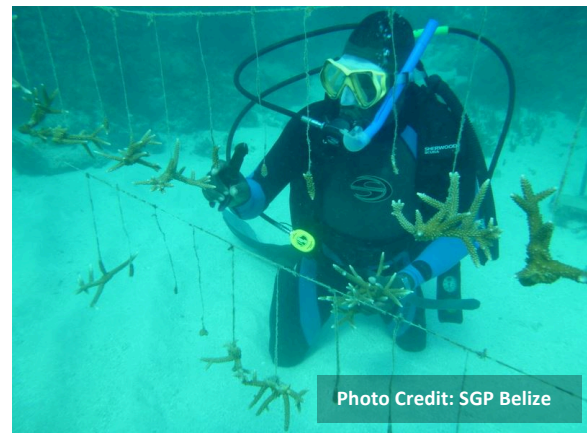


Photo Credit: SGP Belize

In **Jamaica**, SGP supported the conservation of 97 hectares of PAs, four reef systems, two sea grass areas, two mangrove areas, one turtle nesting beach, one estuarine area, and one breeding lagoon. Before the project interventions, approximately 91% of Oracabessa Bay's reef had been classified as "degraded," a condition that had also severely affected the health of local marine biodiversity.¹⁹ The project increased coral coverage by expanding three coral nurseries with 2,000 pieces of planted coral and trained two local spear-fishermen to be certified coral

¹⁷ FJI/SGP/OP4/Y1/RAF/07/02

¹⁸ KHM/SGP/OP5/CORE/BD/12/07,
KHM/SGP/OP5/CORE/BD/12/08,
KHM/SGP/OP5/CORE/BD/12/09,
KHM/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/BD/2012/02,
KHM/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/BD/2012/06,
KHM/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/BD/2012/08

¹⁹ JAM/SGP/OP5/1/CORE/BD/11/06

gardeners. Coral cover increased by 153%, fish density by 272%, fish size by 16%, fish biomass by 564%, while algae was reduced by 43%. The sanctuary is now clearly demarcated; and fishermen learned to understand and respect the significance of the fishing sanctuary for their livelihoods. As a result, several significant species have made a comeback: over 100 Elkhorn corals, one of the most important reef-

building corals in the Caribbean, can now be found in the area, and two West Indian manatees were spotted grazing together within the boundaries. The turtle population has also increased due to the rehabilitation of over 13,000 square meters of beach. Over 13,400 hawksbill sea turtles were hatched and returned to the sea.

EXAMPLES OF SGP PROJECTS IMPROVING OR MAINTAINING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF SIGNIFICANT SPECIES

In **Mauritius**, an SGP project on sustainable marine PAs²⁰ prepared a participatory MPA management plan for four marine reserves. The management strategies were identified based on actions agreed upon during a series of consultative workshops with local marine resource users. Participants included 234 fishers from 17 villages and 9 tour operators; a public consultation in the island of Rodrigues received responses from 450 people, including the Fisheries Protection Service, the Environment Unit, Forestry Services, Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, and school children. A technical sub-committee, including two women, was formed to assist in the drafting the MPA management plan. Following the public consultation, the MPA plan was amended, and a final version was handed over to the Rodrigues Regional Assembly.

In the **Gambia**, SGP and its grantee partner, the Wildlife and Conservation Trust,²¹ worked with the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management to establish Gambia's first Biological Records Centre, which was officially launched this summer. The center now hosts a publicly accessible website and computerized

database, which keeps records of numerous wildlife species found in West Africa, and cross-references them with habitat, time, and location data. More than 7,000 bird sighting records, collected in a participatory manner over several years by the Gambian public and tourist bird watchers, have already been uploaded and work has begun on capturing records on moths, amphibians, reptiles and trees in the country.

An SGP project in the northwest of **Iran** covers an area of 47,000 hectares comprising PAs and connecting corridors that are significant for leopard conservation.²² Together with the local authorities, SGP proposed conserving and connecting the various main leopard habitats. By preparing a "Map of the Persian Leopard habitat potential," areas of trans-boundary habitats for the Persian leopard were identified. With SGP support, community-based conservation programs were created and prioritized through a participatory process, involving community members with local knowledge on leopard conservation from all provinces in Iran. A country-wide distribution modeling for a leopard sub-species was also carried out for the first time. An innovative

²⁰ MAR/SGP/OP4/ Yr3/CORE/09/04

²¹ GMB/SGP/OP5/Y3/STAR/BD/13/21

²² IRA/SGP/OP5/Y2/STAR/BD/12/02(168)

classification of the 31 provinces of Iran into 5 regions was completed and the results of the project were incorporated into the “Conservation Road Map of Cats of Iran,” a system for the long term monitoring of the Persian leopard. All species data was submitted to the international CITES and IUCN Red Lists.

A project financed by SGP **Morocco** in the Marine Al Hoceima National Park has helped to improve the conservation status of several rare species on the IUCN Red List, such as the monk seal and osprey. The project successfully helped prohibit the use of driftnets and dynamite fishing and showed fishers how to adopt sustainable fishing practices. It also supported the creation of a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for sustainable fisheries, and mobilized fishermen to eradicate illegal fishing through community monitoring systems, including a monitoring and surveillance committee. In this context, the initiative strengthened the capacity of more than 1,200 artisanal fishermen, including 200 women. The use of geo-location devices has significantly reduced trawling in coastal breeding areas and led to the protection of over 1,900 hectares of coastal and marine biodiversity. A sustainable fishing cooperative has been established, increasing local fishermen incomes, while entrepreneurship by women was strengthened through the creation of 3 small businesses for sustainable fishing gear. This initiative won the 2014 Equator prize and was selected by the UNDP CO to be part of a new FSP project aiming to upscale the initiative.



In **Nicaragua**, the Jorge Salazar Cooperative²³ managed to rescue an almost extinct native species of cocoa - the creole white cocoa. Along with the revitalization of white cocoa, the NGO has been able to enhance the processing of the cocoa beans into chocolate. In addition, reforestation of white cocoa trees has been expanded to 250 hectares under diversified cocoa management, reaching more producers to cultivate this crop species while promoting organic agriculture and land conservation.

These project examples are an indication of the strength, diversity, and maturity of this portfolio. Clustering of projects allowed for addressing multiple priorities and increasing impact in terms of both conservation of PAs/ICCAs and species, as well as of production landscapes, while influencing policies and attracting other donors.

²³ NIC/SGP/OP5/CORE/BD/12/08

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION



The impacts of climate change undermine sustainable development efforts and most severely affect the poor, who are critically dependent on natural resources. This GEF focal area supports the implementation of targets and priorities to mitigate climate change and to contribute to the overall objectives of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**. In line with the overall GEF-5 strategic priorities, the key focus for GEF SGP during OP5 has been to: (i) *promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level;* (ii) *Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level, and* (iii) *to support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through*

sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry.

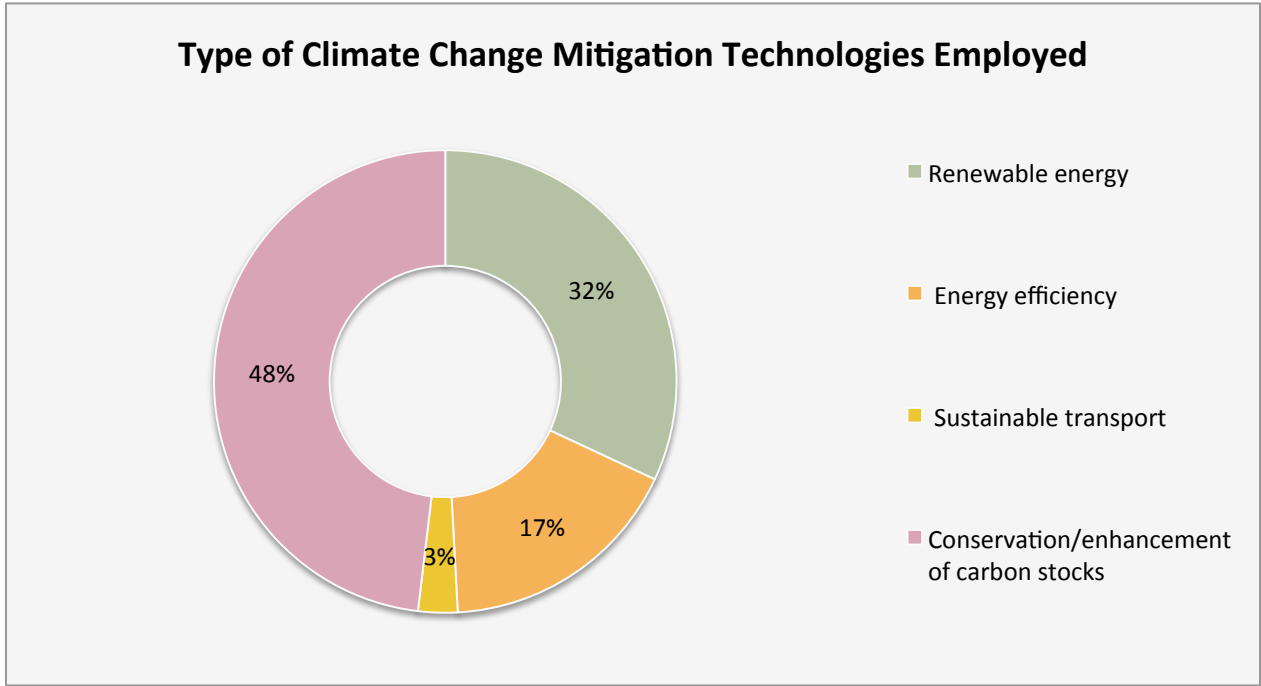
The CPMT provided NCs with programmatic guidance on appropriate technologies, indicators, and resources, such as reports on renewable energy and energy efficiency and materials recommended by UNDP GEF technical advisors. Eleven NCs also received guidance on developing and implementing strategic projects in different country contexts. NCs sought advice on developing strategic partnerships with development banks, bilateral funds, UN-REDD and others, including on scaling up to GEF FSPs, which CPMT provided in coordination with UNDP GEF technical advisors. CPMT also spearheaded the establishment of new partnerships such as Community-based REDD+

(CBR+). The CBR+ partnership agreement was finalized and the initiative is now being operationalized in selected countries and is expected to further support the focal area objectives.

During this reporting period, country programmes reported a lower number of renewable energy (32%) and energy efficiency (17%) projects. In the previous OP5 years, these projects constituted the bulk of the portfolio, exceeding the OP5 targets. But even with the decrease of these types of projects in the reporting year, achieving the objective is still possible. Overall, the 10-year average

distribution of projects, which has ranged around 33% renewable energy and 27% energy efficiency, remains consistent. Low carbon sustainable transport continued to comprise a much smaller part of SGP portfolio (3%), nevertheless producing significant innovations. Projects focusing on enhancement and conservation of carbon stocks, which make up 48% of the portfolio, are a new area for OP5. The big increase in the number of these projects since the last reporting year may stem from under-reporting in the previous year, and the effects of more specific guidance on reporting such projects for this reporting year.

Chart 5: Distribution of Climate Change Projects by OP5 Objectives



PROGRESS IN PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

During the reporting year, SGP country programmes continued to pioneer, test, adapt or disseminate a wide range of technologies for renewable energy and energy efficiency that can fit the needs and resources of different

communities. The renewable energy projects primarily benefit off-grid communities that had been relying on unsustainable energy sources such as firewood, kerosene or batteries. The choice of the appropriate renewable energy technology was based on a community’s socio-

economic and geographical conditions but typically included one or a mix of solar, wind, hydro, biomass and biogas power.

Solar power applications, such as solar panels or solar powered lighting, cook stoves, driers, refrigerators and water pumps continue to prevail. Communities in **Afghanistan, Benin, Cameroon, Cuba, Cape Verde, Haiti, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone** and **Ukraine** employed solar energy schemes. Some successful projects powered entire communities with a variety of locally available solar and hydro technologies. For example, In **Sierra Leone** over 3,000 people in 4 communities benefited from solar power that provided water pumping, charging stations, refrigeration, and electrification of houses and public spaces.

Solar electrification and heating for residential buildings, hospitals, orphanages, public spaces, health and community centers and schools were piloted in **Armenia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Jamaica, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Kenya, Surinam, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Honduras, Marshall Islands Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, and Yemen**. Most of the projects focused on poor, disadvantaged, and/or remote rural communities, children without parental care and women-led households. For example, in the **Maldives, Trinidad and Tobago, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan**, solar energy powered orphanages, kindergartens and schools.

Biogas is another renewable energy technology employed extensively in communities, for example, in **Cameroon, Costa Rica, India, Lesotho, Palestinian Authority, Argentina, Bhutan and Botswana**. Locally appropriate biodigester models (based on animal and agricultural waste) provide clean energy as a viable alternative to firewood, LPG and other fossil fuels, and also produce natural fertilizer. Other renewable energy technologies were

deployed less extensively but no less successfully.



Photo Credit: SGP Indonesia

Micro hydro was piloted in **Panama, Honduras, and Madagascar** and scaled up in the **Dominican Republic**, reaching over 3,000 participants, and in **Thailand**, reaching over 1,000 participants. **Wind energy** for water pumping was used in **Thailand, Zimbabwe, and Kenya**, mostly in off-grid communities allowing them to provision clinics, schools and other community institutions.

Innovative **waste-to-energy programs** have also been implemented. In a community in **Ghana**, small enterprises are now powered by briquettes prepared from crop residues and wood and shea butter waste. In **Mongolia**, the efficiency of traditional animal dung fuel used by herders was significantly improved with an innovative hand briquetting device reducing wood consumption, which was designed specifically for the needs of the herders. Various **biomass technologies** were piloted in **Albania, Belarus, Indonesia, Macedonia and China**. In **Macedonia**, wood waste was used to

create new market opportunities for the production of briquettes and in **Albania**, an SGP project inspired the municipality to decree that all newly built kindergartens, nursery homes and schools are to be equipped with biomass burners while the existing oil burners are to be converted/retrofitted to biomass.

Energy efficiency solutions ranged from energy efficient stoves and lighting (including LED) to building applications. Energy efficient stoves were particularly prevalent in Africa, and energy efficiency and supplementary renewable energy applications in Europe and CIS region where grid electricity is more widely available, but buildings serving the poor needed improvement. Comprehensive energy efficient solutions for these buildings, which often combined a mix of insulation, solar heating and energy efficient lighting, were implemented in **Kyrgyzstan, Slovak Republic, Syria, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Belarus**.

LED lighting was used for illuminating public spaces and households, as well as for creating jobs and business opportunities in poor and remote communities in **Belarus, China, Kazakhstan and the Maldives**. In **China**, for example, a remote herding community installed LED lamps, solar powered generators and refrigerators in their households, schools, temple, veterinary and medical clinics, eliminating 648.3 tons of CO₂ per year, improving their living conditions, and creating new livelihoods. In **India**, an innovative project focused on energy efficiency in the foundry sector, conducting energy audits and following up with design improvements and increasing energy efficiency in SMEs.

Energy efficient stoves using local materials and stove designs were among the most extensively deployed energy efficiency applications. Improved stoves have been developed in **Cambodia, Comoros, Cote D'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Nepal, Panama, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde,**

Tanzania, and Timor Leste. Improved stoves are used for home cooking as well as in small enterprises for palm sugar production, pottery firing, bread baking, fish smoking, etc. Many stove projects are replicated locally and involve extensive peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges, which indicates a significant degree of sustainability. In **Nepal**, 1,100 stoves were installed resulting in the elimination of 1,028 tons of CO₂ emissions on an annual basis. In **Panama**, an indigenous women's organization replicated a successful SGP efficient stoves project using peer-to-peer knowledge exchange. In **Rwanda**, young indigenous people promoted efficient stoves, reaching 6,000 community members. In **Comoros**, women entrepreneurs used efficient stoves in a local bakery they founded, resulting in improved livelihoods.



SGP's extensive experience in energy efficient stove technologies is being compiled by CPMT into a stove technologies catalogue, with examples documented by country programmes. In **Nicaragua**, an NGO-pioneering the promotion of improved stoves researched different technologies, conducted pollution control and efficiency testing, and developed a technical manual for national stakeholders. A simplified version of the manual was prepared for communities and the general public, targeting women in particular.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH

Communities typically used integrated approaches to address their energy needs in relation to environmental conservation, producing significant co-benefits beyond emissions avoidance. In **Cuba**, for instance, communities living in protected forest areas combined the replacement of fuel wood-based driers by solar driers with community forest conservation strategies and reforestation. In **Sierra Leone**, the example mentioned above of solar electrification for 3,000 people in 4 communities also helped to strengthen community commitment to conserving 40 hectares of community forest. In **Senegal**, the wide-spread replication of solar cookers in partnership with the government has so far helped avoid over 100,000 tons of CO₂ per year

Economic, health and social benefits

SGP renewable energy and energy efficient technologies produce significant economic, health and social benefits for vulnerable groups, particularly women and children. In many cases, especially for solar, biogas and efficient stoves, projects were led by women, benefited women, and inspired the creation or growth of artisanal microenterprises. In **Nepal**, for instance, new stoves cut women's fire wood collection trips from about 121 to 36 times per year and their cooking time from 5 hours to 1.5 hours per day, thereby freeing up their time for other pursuits. In **Guinea**, solar salt production by a women's cooperative contributed to saving more than 267 tons of wood and restoring 10 hectares of mangroves.

Other SGP priority groups, such as indigenous people, youth and the disabled, were often involved as well. In the **Gambia**, disabled women were trained in understanding climate change and its associated risks, and learned how to use their new energy efficient stoves. As they had more free time from firewood

while also reducing soil erosion associated with deforestation. And in **Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica and Surinam** solar energy supplied radio and internet access for communities living in remote areas, including national parks, forests and globally significant reserves.

Community resilience and climate change adaptation were integrated in most low carbon technology projects as well. Examples include coastal protection, adaptation planning and disaster risk reduction in **Venezuela, Uruguay, and Zambia** among other countries. An integrated approach with community resilience and disaster risk reduction is especially relevant in SIDS and was employed in **Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, and Trinidad and Tobago**, among others.

collection, they were able to set up a revolving micro-finance scheme to support alternative livelihoods, such as making soap and batik textiles. In **Kazakhstan**, school children and college students actively worked on the development and implementation of solar school projects, which directly benefitted 2,000 people, including children, youth, and teachers, and informed more than 6,000 people about renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. In **Peru**, solar energy supplied shrimp farming and furniture production enterprises employing youth.

The sustainability of these renewable energy and energy efficient technologies was ensured in a number of ways. In **Mauritius**, the Association Pour L'Education des Enfants Defavorisés (APEDED), an organization working with poor, unemployed mothers of disadvantaged children, installed solar panels for its medicinal plant nursery. The organization covers its costs through the revenue generated from tea exports and sells any remaining energy to the grid, which further bolsters the

sustainability of the project. In **Bhutan**, a biogas project – the first in the country – improved land productivity through organic fertilizers and allowed the community to start an organic ice cream and dairy manufacturing business. The community members were trained to maintain

and install the equipment and funding mechanisms were created. Funding schemes in **Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan** and **Egypt** to finance the installation of solar water heaters and energy efficient technologies were also successfully piloted.

PROGRESS IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

Sustainable transport projects have historically formed a smaller part of SGP's climate change portfolio, which was also reflected in the reporting period. However, a number of innovative technologies and initiatives are worth noting. For example, in **Ghana** biodiesel was used to replace conventional fuel for motorized transportation, and a successful youth initiative that made bicycles from locally available bamboo was replicated by a rural women's organization. Non-motorized bicycle transportation was also piloted for the first time in **DRC**. In **Iran**, biodiesel made from waste

cooking oil was blended with petroleum at a ratio as high as 20% to use in conventional engines. The pilot was implemented by a youth group working with school buses and was accompanied by national radio and TV broadcasts to increase awareness about reducing consumption of fossil fuels. An innovative solar-powered zero-emission boat for recreational and research purposes was piloted in **Turkey**, gaining the attention of national media. Private investors have already expressed interest in producing a larger version for recreational use in lakes, particularly in



national parks.

PROGRESS IN THE CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

During the reporting period, the highest number of **projects focusing on conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks** was reported in Africa. Most of these projects focused on forest conservation, reforestation and tree planting with native species, and were implemented in **Burundi, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic, Uruguay, Ethiopia and Togo**, among other countries. Projects also included an information and awareness component and emphasized alternative livelihoods to ensure sustainability of forest conservation and reforestation efforts, such as improved management of agricultural lands (also referred to as **climate-smart**

agriculture) and **silvo-pasture** and **agro-silvo-pasture systems** in **Tunisia, Bolivia, Mexico** and **Uzbekistan**, among other countries. In **Bolivia**, the silvo-pasture and agro-silvo-pasture initiatives supported by SGP contributed to improved management of 4,757 hectares of land. In **Mexico**, 1,053 hectares were conserved through agro-ecological coffee production, avoiding the emission of 552 tons of CO₂ equivalent per hectare. In **Burundi** and **Mali**, project participants received training in nursery techniques and agroforestry; in **Liberia**, farmers were trained in more efficient, climate-smart farming techniques, and in **Mozambique**, the use of non-forest timber products was promoted.

POLICY, LEGAL, AND RESEARCH INFLUENCE

A number of climate change projects had significant impact at the national and regional levels, influencing policies and laws, stimulating research and development, and creating new market opportunities. In **Jordan**, four climate change projects initiated a national campaign for using renewable energy in households, which was adopted by national NGOs with additional support from the Ministry of Planning and international cooperation. The results of this campaign informed in the national energy policy. In the **Dominican Republic**²⁴, 13 communities installed their own

community micro hydro power plants, and more than 3,000 project participants have access to electricity services through clean energy, resulting in a reduction of 2,600 tons of CO₂ emissions. This success attracted the attention of the country's president and the project lessons will be incorporated in the national electrification strategy.

In **Macedonia**²⁵ the replacement of fossil fuels with biomass (wood waste) for energy efficient heating resulted not only in a carbon emission reduction of 16.4 tons per year per heater, but also created new economic opportunities based on wood chips and other forest biomass products in the rural economy. The owners of

²⁴ DOM/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/2012/21,
DOM/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/2012/34,
DOM/SGP/OP4/CORE/09/13,
DOM/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/2012/07,
DOM/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/2012/04,

DOM/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/2012/24,
DOM/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/2012/24
²⁵ MKD/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/11/15

private forests joined in and started new businesses producing biomass fuel. As a result, their livelihoods improved, wood production capacity in the area was improved, and better

definition of the conditions for the use, production and transportation of wood chips became part of the Law on Forests.



LAND DEGRADATION



One of the most important areas of work in Land Degradation is **Sustainable Land Management (SLM)** and, in particular, reduction of desertification and deforestation. This portfolio helps developing countries implement the UNCCD's 10-year strategic plan at the community level. To date, the SGP portfolio has demonstrated good practices of adaptive, community-based land management that combine indigenous knowledge and modern techniques to address the degradation and destruction of agricultural lands, rangelands, and forests landscapes while also improving civil society capacity to implement integrated pastoral, agricultural, forest, and water approaches.

The Land Degradation portfolio addressed two strategic priorities of the GEF with the objectives of: *i) maintaining or improving the flows of agro-ecosystems services to sustain livelihoods of local communities; and ii) reducing pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscapes.* To realize these two strategic objectives, the following key guidance was provided to all SGP country programmes: *i) technical, administrative and strategic guidance on **Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD)** activities; and ii) provision of comparative local level experiences*

either from other SGP country programmes or other countries with good SLM practices. During this reporting period, SGP participated in the 2013 UNCCD scientific conference held in Bonn, Germany where practitioners shared experiences including SGP projects.²⁶ SGP lessons learned enriched the technical guidance for country programmes to build DLDD capacities at the community level.

Table 10: Summary of Progress under the Land Degradation Focal Area

Indicator	Targets for OP5	Total Units OP5 YR3	Summary of Progress OP5
Hectares of degraded land ²⁷ improved (under forest, agricultural and water management practices)	150,000 hectares under improved agricultural, land and water management practices	247,845 ha	With a total of 323,951 ²⁸ ha improved thus far, SGP has already achieved more than twice the target rate (216%) for OP5.
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	At least 60,000 community members with improved practices that have reduced pressure on land and forests	119,620 people	A total of 245,221 ²⁹ community members adopted sustainable land and forest management practices, converting four times as many people as in the original OP5 target (408%).

SGP has already met and exceeded its OP5 objectives for its Land Degradation (LD) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) portfolio. An analysis of the portfolio and its consolidated indicators yields some key insights about this tremendous progress:

Firstly, OP5 target levels for **Land Degradation** reflect a conservative estimate for programming, which was informed by historical data that suggested that about 150,000 hectares of improved land area would be a reasonable target for a period of 5 years. However, since OP5 year 2, communities have given priority to LD activities and demanded more projects in this area. This trend is reflected in the fact that in the last reporting year alone, nearly a quarter million hectares of land – that is more than the target for the entire OP5 - were brought under sustainable management. **Thus, so far, the increase in projects has more than doubled the original target, leading to over 300,000 hectares under improved**

²⁶ See <http://www.unccd.int/en/Stakeholders/civil-society/CSOs-at-the-conferences/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁷ This figure includes the restoration and enhancement of 50,000 hectares of forests and non-forest lands initiated which is covered by the indicators of the number of hectares of land rehabilitated/restored (under range management, forestry and agriculture).

²⁸ OP5 Y2: 76,106ha + OP5 Y3: 247, 845ha = 323,951ha

²⁹ OP5 Y2: 125,601 people + OP5 Y3: 119,620 people = 245,221 people

land practices just within year 3 of OP5. This trend confirms the findings of the global SGP evaluation, where the exceptional growth of the LD portfolio since 1992 was noted. Land is central to community livelihoods and the increasing need to manage degradation resulting from various factors, including impacts of climate change, very likely contributes to stronger interest by CBOs and CSOs.

Secondly, **Sustainable Land Management and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)** by communities continues to be promoted in all the GEF focal areas. The summary of progress in Table 10 above reflects the significant community interest in SFM despite the limited resources set aside for it in the absence of a dedicated forestry convention. **Nevertheless, 119,620 community members adopted sustainable land and forest management practices during the third year of OP5, amounting to 4 times as many people as targeted for the entire operational phase.** This is an indication that SGP projects are reaching more community members than expected, probably due to the participatory and demand-driven nature of SGP. With proposed scaling up and increased resource flow, the number of community members reached is expected to further increase over the coming years.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LAND DEGRADATION PROJECTS

As in previous years, Africa and Asia and the Pacific continue to be the predominant regions where LD projects are implemented. Africa leads with approximately 115,000 hectares brought under improved management regimes, followed by Asia and the Pacific with 105,000 hectares.

Table 11: Community Involvement in Completed Land Degradation/SLM Projects
(July 2013 – June 2014)

Region	Number of Projects	Number of Community Members Involved in LD projects	Number of Community members ³⁰ with Improved SLM practices	Number of hectares with improved SLM practices by communities
Africa	103	68,342	82,566	115,330
Arab States	16	7,310	7,507	19,189
Asia & the Pacific	56	29,282	23,762	105,521
Europe & the CIS	22	2,387	3,583	1,800
Latin America & the Caribbean	31	3,188	2,202	6,005
Totals	228	110,509	119,620	247,845

³⁰ Sum of LD project participants with improved agricultural, land and water management practices. These projects also represent SFM activities implemented with LD focal area resources.

PROGRESS TOWARDS OP5 OBJECTIVES UNDER THE LD AND SFM PORTFOLIO

In **Slovakia**, a project focusing on re-introducing traditional management of orchards in the White Carpathians revitalized 12 hectares of an abandoned 23-hectare orchard. Following the principles of permaculture, a mosaic structure was re-created which includes surface water bodies, line vegetation, shaded places, woods, pastures, hay meadows, and micro-habitats. Habitats for nesting of the corncrake (*Crex crex*) and for the pale orchid (*Orchis pallens*) were re-created. The water retention capacity of the area was increased and the water regime was optimized.

In **Mongolia**, a project³¹ demonstrated a one-stop solution to address soil erosion and land degradation in Bulgan province by developing a community-owned fruit grove with 800 sea buckthorn and 300 black currant fruit trees spreading over 2 hectares of previously empty and eroded land. To protect the grove and surrounding areas from wind erosion, a green belt of 550 elm and aspen trees was planted around the fruit grove. Once the sea buckthorn trees become mature, each tree will yield up to 10-15 kg of fruit.

In **Uruguay**³², the organization “Sociedad de Fomento Rural Los Arenales” tested an alternative sanitation system, which sought to improve local health conditions by reducing soil and water pollution. Previously, domestic sewage drained into nearby drinking water sources or vegetable farms. More than 150 people (including children from rural schools and local authorities) were sensitized about the benefits, resulting in replication by two rural families. The Water and Sanitation National Directorate was interested in this experience

and provided technical supervision for the project.

³¹ MON/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/LD/12/51

³² URY/SGP/OP5/CORE/DT/11/03

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT



Sustainable Forest Management is an important, cross-cutting element for the achievement of OP5 objectives in biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and climate change mitigation, underscoring the need for multi-objective project preparation processes and financing sources. The SFM portfolio thus comprises a highly diverse set of project types as funding is drawn from other related focal area resources. **In the 2013-2014 reporting year, community demand for SFM projects was strongest in Africa where 69% of the projects were implemented, followed by Asia and the Pacific where 19% of the projects took place.** SFM projects in the remaining regions amounted to a mere 12%. Most of the focal area resources were drawn from Climate

Change, Land Degradation and Biodiversity funding. Most projects aimed at: *i) increasing ecological connectivity and improving forest biodiversity values at landscape levels; ii) promoting good management practices in community and small holder forestry and rangelands, and iii) management of woodlots and protection of communal forest zones for medicinal and educational purposes.* Many of the projects thus concentrated on the protective functions of forests, reforestation to rehabilitate natural systems aiming at the aesthetic values of standing forests, and natural regeneration of forested lands for timber and non-timber products for sustainable use at the community level.

In line with insights from previous OP5 years, the key lesson in the management of forests is that communities prefer participatory, joint management processes that ensure that communities, in addition to state and local authorities, have access and management rights to communal resources. Communities thus continue to concentrate on projects that result

in the preparation of communal implementation, management and utilization plans, with an increasing focus on non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These shared management plans increasingly include access and benefit-sharing considerations. A summary of progress reported by countries under the SFM focal area is featured in Table 12.

Table 12: Number of Hectares Restored with Improved Management Practices
(July 2013 – June 2014)

Region	Number of Projects (#)	Number of hectares (ha)
Africa	51	150,090
Arab States	2	734
Asia and the Pacific	14	52,516
Europe and the CIS	4	50
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	352
Total	74	203,742

As an example, in the **Fiji** sub region, a project enabled communities to protect 300 hectares of native forest within the Suweni watershed and to promote sustainable agricultural practices on the surrounding land to ensure the perpetuation of forest biodiversity and the associated ecological and livelihood services to the Suweni community. The communities also implemented an applied management action plan for forest conservation and sustainable agriculture on sloping terrain. Several capacity building activities were completed through the strengthening of the village-based Yaubula

(natural resources) committee, and alternative sustainable livelihoods through collaboration and technical support from partner organizations. Government agencies, like the Animal Health and Production Section, provided technical assistance for the development of beehives, a chicken farm, and market linkages. The agencies also trained youth and women, and guided youth in planting 200 hectares of fruit trees combined with other tree crops.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS



The **International Waters** focal area addresses sustainable development challenges faced by countries sharing transboundary surface, groundwater, and marine systems. During the reporting period, SGP supported 68 international waters projects, including 12 projects with multi-focal area benefits. Together, the investment represents some US\$2.6 million in financing from the GEF, in addition to US\$2.2 million in cumulative cash and in-kind co-financing that partners and grantees, GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, national and local governments, and the private sector generated over the course of the project.

Asia Pacific implemented the highest number of projects (24), followed by Africa (21), the Latin America and the Caribbean (11), Europe and the CIS (8) and the Arab States (4). Except in Africa, where the reported co-financing ratio is only 0.6 US dollars of co-financing is raised for each dollar of GEF investment, the other regions have reported meeting the 1:1 co-financing target. Table 13 presents the international waters portfolio during the reporting period, including completed projects as well as advanced projects in the reporting year.

Table 13. International Waters Projects
(July 2013 – June 2014)

Region	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind	Co-financing Total
Africa	21	\$791,248	\$142,762	\$369,170	\$511,932
Arab States	4	\$141,185	\$35,680	\$14,223	\$49,903
Asia & the Pacific	24	\$957,143	\$91,636	\$854,004	\$945,640
Europe & the CIS	8	\$256,694	\$176,473	\$66,819	\$243,292
Latin America & the Caribbean	11	\$495,460	\$170,545	\$312,394	\$482,939
Total	68	\$2,641,730	\$787,641	\$1,616,610	\$2,404,251

SGP continued to support the implementation of regional **Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs)**, and aligned its international waters programming with regional priorities in 29 international water bodies. CPMT developed and disseminated ten regional guidelines on transboundary waters to guide country programs in aligning the SGP international waters portfolio with regional programming. During OP5, the international waters portfolio focuses on: i) *conservation and rehabilitation of coastal or freshwater ecosystems and habitats, particularly mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs*

and other coastal habitats as well as integrated river/lake community areas; ii) prevention and reduction of land-based pollution, such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste etc; iii) freshwater resources management; and iv) fisheries, land and forest and other natural resources management. As Table 14 outlines, more than 500,000 tons of land based pollution was avoided, and more than 80,000ha of marine and coastal areas and 14,000ha of river and lake basins were brought under sustainable management during the last reporting period.

Table 14: Achievements of projects in the International Waters Portfolio
(July 2013 – June 2014)

Category	Description	Indicator	Total
Land-based pollutions	Solid waste, sewage, waste water, agricultural waste reduced	Tons of land-based pollution avoided	511,446 tons
Marine + coastal areas or fishing grounds	Mangroves replanted, seagrass protected, coral reefs rehabilitated	Hectares of marine + coastal areas or fishing grounds sustainably managed	80,728 ha
River + lake basins	Basins applying sustainable management practices	Hectares of basins converted	14,508 ha

SGP experiences and good practices were presented at the sixth GEF International Waters Conference, and a side event was successfully organized to advocate for community-based approaches. In addition, efforts have been undertaken to identify opportunities for cooperation between SGP and full-sized projects (FSPs). During the reporting year, the project “Implementing Integrated Land, Water

and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS,” a project that is jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP, budgeted USD 1m for SGP activities. IW:LEARN, the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network, also includes a community component for which SGP will serve as a delivery mechanism.



In **China**, an SGP project addressed mangrove degradation and water pollution from local shrimp farming through eco-restoration and eco-aquaculture³³ while taking into consideration livelihoods and gender needs. The project was located in Fangchenggang, an integrated coastal management (ICM) site identified by the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia of the GEF full-sized project PEMSEA. The SGP project demonstrated a new type of eco-aquaculture system for the 0.3 hectare of destroyed

mangrove tidal flat, resulting in an increase in local incomes by USD 4,065 per year. The project, which had designed a special training course for local women, trained 141 people on mangrove eco-aquaculture technology. The eco-aquaculture model influenced the sustainable management of a 20-hectare mangrove area along the coastline of the project site. Around 21,405 mangrove trees have been planted with the help of 1,173 people from three coastal cities. The mangrove reforestation activities restored 20 hectares of mangroves. The project also educated 2,639 students on mangrove conservation and marine protection.

³³ CPR/SGP/OP5/CORE/IW/11/03

In **Iran**³⁴, a project focusing on the satellite wetlands of Lake Urmia, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar wetland of international importance, reduced degradation by addressing water consumption and pesticide and other chemical use by the local community. The project introduced sustainable agricultural practices, based on the ecosystem management approach, in partnership with the UNDP GEF Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project (CIWP), the local community, and a farmers group. The project empowered 70 local people to conserve the wetland ecosystem, reducing chemical inputs such as pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and dangerous fertilizers by about 40%. It has further reduced agricultural water consumption by 50% or around 3,500 cubic meters per hectare. These results were published in a book by CIWP; additionally, the SGP project has been upscaled to a UNDP TRAC project with a \$1 million grant by the Japanese Government to disseminate good practices related to integrated pest and crop management for sustainable agriculture.

In the Pacific, SGP has worked to enhance local capacity in coastal management and to demonstrate local models for reducing land-based pollution. For example, in **Fiji**³⁵, a demonstration project built 10 composting toilets at the Viwa Fijian School on Viwa Island (Yasawas). The composting toilets have significantly reduced pollution previously caused by the use of pit toilets or water seal toilets without treatment. The marine environment and international waters surrounding the Viwa community have thus been protected from wastewater pollution and the school community has been empowered to take responsibility for the problems caused by conventional flush toilets.

In **Micronesia**³⁶, the Tamil community in Yap State FSM is working collaboratively on establishing a marine conservation area in the Tamil reefs, designed to include core zones, buffer zones and transition zones as the preferred management approach. The activity was implemented in partnership with Yap State Government, NGOs partners, the Nature Conservancy, PICRC research center in Palau, the PIMPAC network, Rare Pride Micronesia and other key partners. This effort has been supported by the village high chiefs council and the community which traditionally owns the resource. To date, delineation and demarcation of the established zones has begun, involving villagers and community leaders. This effort will set aside over 8 hectares of community reefs to be managed sustainably by the village leaders and community members.

In **Uganda**³⁷, eutrophication is a serious threat to the Lake Victoria ecosystem, particularly fisheries resources and freshwater sources. An immediate cause of eutrophication is the increased effluent discharge from urban, domestic and agricultural sectors. A project which implemented Ecosan toilets in Kigungu, a fishing village on the shores of Lake Victoria, managed to avoid 16 tons of land-based pollution on an annual basis. So far, 160 individuals (96 men and 64 women) have been trained on using and maintaining the toilets, and the Ecosan technology is being adopted at a high rate by other fishing villages around Lake Victoria. Another 224 tons of land-based pollution have been avoided annually through the provision of 80 garbage bins and the implementation of a weekly solid waste collection system in 5 fishing villages. Furthermore, 20 hectares of land degraded through sand mining has been rehabilitated and planted with trees.

³⁴ IRA/SGP/OP5/STAR/IW/12/14

³⁵ FJI/SGP/OP5/CORE/IWP/12/05

³⁶ FSM/SGP/OP5/Y2/STAR/IW/2014/04

³⁷ UGA/SGP/OP5/CORE/IW/12/04

CHEMICALS



For OP5, the chemicals focal area consolidated and expanded its work on **persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and ozone layer depletion**, while initiating work on mercury. Remaining the smallest focal area, the chemicals portfolio focused its activities on: *i) avoidance of open burning of solid waste; ii) organic farming and pesticide management in agriculture; iii) reduction of chemicals usage and contamination through innovative alternatives; and iv) capacity development, awareness raising and knowledge sharing.* This portfolio has generated some promising experiences and lessons learnt in piloting and testing innovative

approaches to chemicals management at the community level.

During the reporting period, 60 chemicals projects were actively implemented³⁸, with total GEF funding of USD 2m, coupled with over USD 2.5m in co-financing. Africa implemented the highest number of projects (30), followed by the Latin America and the Caribbean (11), Europe and the CIS (10), Asia and Pacific (7) and

³⁸ Given the smaller number of projects, the data includes completed as well as advanced stage projects where results are visible.

the Arab States (2). The entire portfolio has generated very high co-financing, resulting in USD 1.2 co-financing for each GEF dollar invested. This is due to the high co-financing from Africa and Latin America and Caribbean

regions, while in Asia and Pacific and Arab States the co-financing raised was much lower than 1:1 ratio. Table 15 presents the SGP chemicals portfolio during the reporting period.

Table 15: Chemicals Projects
(July 2013 – June 2014)

Region	Number of Projects	Grant Amount (USD)	Co-financing in Cash (USD)	Co-financing in Kind (USD)	Co-financing Total (USD)
Africa	30	\$1,092,686	\$612,103	\$816,392	\$1,428,495
Arab States	2	\$70,000	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$12,000
Asia & the Pacific	7	\$218,940	\$93,029	\$71,012	\$164,041
Europe & the CIS	10	\$272,260	\$166,392	\$111,363	\$277,755
Latin America & the Caribbean	11	\$315,655	\$190,391	\$396,236	\$586,627
Total	60	\$1,969,541	\$1,071,915	\$1,397,003	\$2,468,918

During the reporting year, technical guidance was provided on the expansion of the SGP focal area from “persistent organic pollutants” to “chemicals,” including e-waste, mercury and other heavy metals, lead, plastics and solid waste. Priority countries for artisanal **small-scale gold mining (ASGM)** have been identified and guided to pilot possible projects to reduce or avoid the use of mercury in ASGM.

A chemicals newsletter was developed and disseminated globally for knowledge sharing. SGP continued its partnership with IPEN, and participated in IPEN’s International Toxic Metals Skillshare workshop in October 2013. Table 16 presents some quantitative results generated by the focal area portfolio during the reporting period.

Table 16. A Summary of Progress under the Chemicals Focal Area
(July 2013 – June 2014)

	Projects (#)	Pesticides avoided or reduced (tons)	Solid waste prevented or reduced (tons)	Harmful chemicals avoided ³⁹ (tons)	E-waste collected or recycled (tons)
Africa	30	51.2	387.4	52.1	3.5
Arab States	2	0.4	0.1	-	0
Asia and the Pacific	7	5.6	386.8	0.3	441.2
Europe and the CIS	10	332.3	141	94	0
Latin America & Caribbean	11	7.7	4,801	-	1.1
Grand Total	60	397.2	5,716.3	146.4	445.8



³⁹ Avoided from utilization or release

Solid waste management that avoids open burning of waste continued to be an important strategy for SGP projects during the reporting period. This often includes the establishment of a system for the separation, collection and recycling of solid waste. Additionally, awareness raising and capacity development are incorporated to change community behaviors and habits. Such projects have considerably reduced the amount of solid waste that is burned openly, avoiding the release of POPs. Notable projects in this area are found in **Albania, Cambodia, China, Lesotho, Macedonia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Surinam and Ukraine**. For example, in **Macedonia**, a project reduced the quantities of PET plastic bottle waste by creating an enabling environment for sustainably managing municipal plastic waste in educational facilities. A new waste management system was introduced in 29 schools with 20,000 students and 3 kindergartens in 4 municipalities. The system was supported by a broad public outreach campaign that included 7 educational and promotional public events, which were attended by 5,000 citizens. 7,600 students took part in educational lectures, while 10,000 children and 44 teachers participated in training sessions. Events were covered by 32 news stations, 8 internet portals, 8 newspapers, websites of all participating municipalities, Facebook pages, and two major TV and 4 radio morning shows. Such massive media coverage greatly increased public environmental awareness, having informed 30,000 citizens about the harmful effects of POPs.

SGP has also continued to demonstrate organic farming as a key strategy to avoid pesticides and chemical fertilizers in a number of countries, including **Armenia, Cape Verde, Cuba, El Salvador, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Niger, Rwanda, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe**. These projects not only prevented, reduced or avoided the use of harmful chemicals, but also generated direct livelihood benefits for communities through organic food production. For example, in

Ghana, two projects trained 100 rice farmers in Botanga in integrated rice-fish and poultry farming, using integrated pest and disease management strategies. Land use efficiency and productivity in irrigation areas has been improved by at least 30% due to the adoption of proven farming methods and land and water management. As a result, about 100 tons of chemicals and pesticides have been avoided annually. Incomes from rice-fish farming have increased by 200 percent in comparison to rice farming alone. The increased fish and poultry production has enriched about 500 family diets. Sustainable integrated rice-poultry-fish farming enterprises have been established for 100 farmers, including 20 women and five scientists from the Savannah Agriculture Research Institute. Two cottage industries in rice-fish processing, employing about 15 people, have also been created.

In addition to introducing sustainable waste management and farming practices, SGP has further piloted and tested innovative approaches to phase out or manage the use of harmful chemicals and obsolete pesticides, or test alternatives for pesticides in **Belarus, Cameroon, Gambia, Moldova, and Sri Lanka**. For example, in the **Gambia**, SGP supported a women farmers group to introduce artemisia (*Artemisia annua Anamed*), a high-value crop that is a sustainable alternative to the pesticide DDT, to prevent the spread of malaria. In addition, this project sought to reduce reliance on synthetic pesticides, particularly those used in vegetable production systems in the country. Working with the National Agricultural Research Institute, the women implemented inter-cropping techniques, planting artemisia plants alongside the vegetable crops. It was observed that there were no pest infestations on the vegetables. As result, the women did not use any chemical agents for pest control during the project period.

In **Cameroon**, on the other hand, an SGP initiative seeks to involve local communities and hospital staff in the prevention and sound

management of harmful chemicals such as hospital radioactive waste that is usually disposed of without proper measures in the areas surrounding hospitals. Training was provided to staff in three hospitals on waste management. A partnership was established with the National Radiation Protection Agency to conduct a study evaluating the quantity of chemicals used in hospitals, their disposal and impact on human health, soil and water quality.

Recommendations were also made to improve hospital security where disposal of such chemicals takes place. The project final report, along with these recommendations, was shared with the directorate in charge of harmful chemicals at the Ministry of Environment. The findings of this project may contribute to the national implementation plan (NIP) for POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants which is currently under development.



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



SGP has consistently supported CSOs and CBOs to build their capacities in the GEF focal areas, and has included **capacity development as a cross-cutting element** in virtually all projects. SGP is thus one of the main and foundational contributors to capacity development in the GEF. **For OP5, SGP created a designated focal area for capacity development (CD) in alignment with the GEF Capacity Development Strategy. This measure allows SGP to go beyond capacity building for specific projects and promote capacity development at the broader portfolio and programme level.** The increased emphasis on capacity development seeks to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders to (i) *effectively engage in processes to handle environmental sustainability issues;* (ii) *generate, access and use information and knowledge;* (iii) *develop policy and legislative frameworks;* (iv)

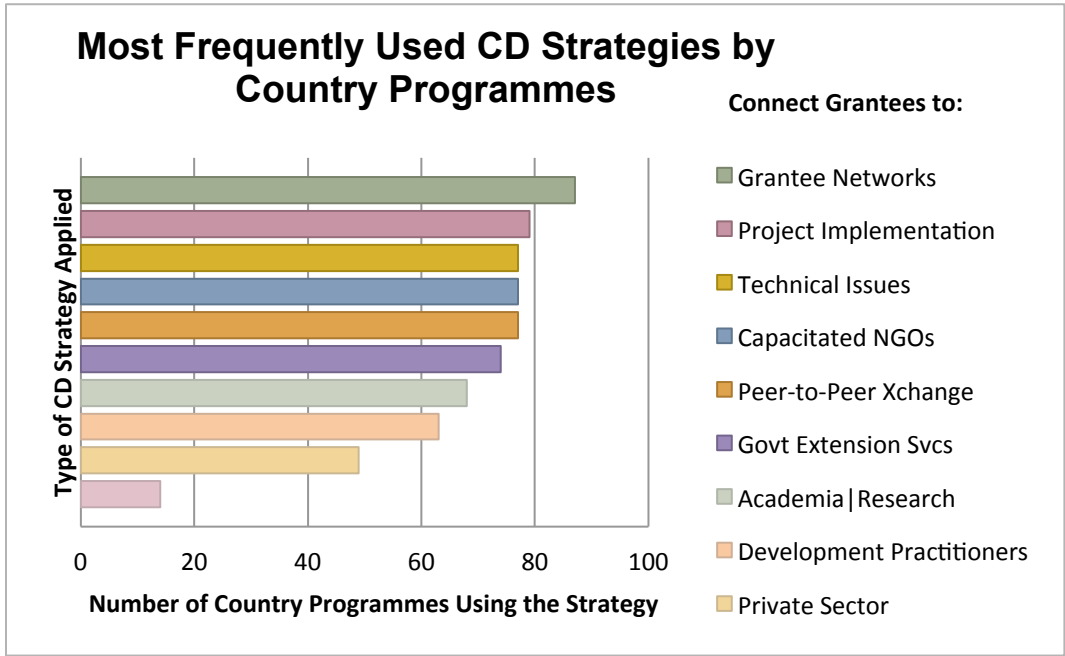
implement and manage global convention guidelines; (v) *improve grantee project management skills and* (vi) *monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends.*

As part of its global strategy to promote local knowledge management (KM) and capacity development activities, CPMT provided country programmes with detailed guidance notes on, for example, how to organize stakeholder workshops and knowledge fairs, and one-on-one guidance for National Coordinators. **Consequently, 36 country programmes completed 51 programme-level CD projects, yielding 60 knowledge fairs, 142 stakeholder workshops, 75 M&E workshops and 72 initiatives to enhance knowledge management at the community level.** In total, more than one third of the countries (49) implemented projects, strengthening the capacities of 1,420 CSOs and 1,126 CBOs and 94,301 people to

address global environmental issues at the community level. In addition, country programmes carried out 1,287 peer-to-peer

exchanges and 882 training sessions as part of other focal area projects.

Chart 6. Most Frequently Used Capacity Development Strategies



In those projects, SGP country programmes used a variety of capacity development strategies to strengthen civil society organizations, such as supporting grantee networks, organizing training on technical issues and project implementation, and promoting peer-to-peer exchanges. In view of promoting sustainability, scaling up impacts, and securing multi-sectoral collaboration, significant effort was also put into linkages with experienced NGOs, government extension services, academia and research facilities, development practitioners and the private sector. In **Mexico**, for example, a knowledge management project in Mayan villages linked teachers and students of the Autonomous University of Yucatan with grassroots groups and communities in 18 Mayan locations to document intercultural knowledge about the

conservation of natural resources and sustainable development.

Facing environmental devastation after decades of conflict, **SGP Afghanistan** implemented a comprehensive radio-based media strategy informing the public about GEF focal areas, building multi-stakeholder partnerships and promoting policy dialogue by raising attention of the government and the Afghan public on address environmental issues. By broadcasting interviews, roundtable discussions, news reports, PSAs and environmental songs through 57 stations of the Salam Watandar Radio Network, the campaign was targeting 11 million Afghans. Similarly, **Lesotho** uses phone-in radio programmes that are hosted by grantees and experts to discuss environmental issues.

In **Cameroon**, three regional and one national stakeholder workshop to build the capacities of

100 CSOs on GEF focal areas and SGP vision and mission resulted in the creation of a resource-mobilization platform for SGP partners and grantees.

SGP Gambia conducted two workshops to (1) enhance the awareness of communities and civil society organizations on international environmental conventions and associated frameworks and to (2) hone skills for the development of relevant project proposals, successful project implementation and participatory M&E. The project held separate workshops for NGOs and CBOs, with the latter conducted in two local languages. A key outcome was the establishment of a network of SGP grantees to provide a forum for sharing experiences and information.

In **India**, SGP conducted 12 guidance workshops for 281 NGOs and CBOs to promote understanding of global environmental problems, accessing co-financing, mainstreaming with government institutions and developing local solutions. Furthermore, 8 training programmes, one seminar, 14 exchange visits and 4 learning missions and peer-to-peer exchanges were arranged to allow community members to learn how to replicate projects and apply and train for new technologies, social enterprise models, and conservation and harvesting techniques for non-traditional forest products. In addition, 3 knowledge fairs were organized to link NGO biodiversity and agricultural products with markets.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

PROGRESS OF OP5

Overall SGP progress in OP5 continues to be satisfactory. The sections below reflect progress on grant management and co-financing, in developing programme partnerships, key events during the year, SGP's efforts on knowledge management, and promoting livelihoods and sustainability. Also described in this section is SGP's work in reaching key constituencies – such as women, youth, and indigenous peoples – as well as in promoting social inclusiveness.

Progress was made in further defining SGP's thinking in terms of the GEF's Programming Directions in GEF 6. A paper on "SGP: Implementation Arrangements in GEF 6" was approved by the GEF Council in May 2014, which laid out the broad parameters for operations and programming of SGP in OP6, as well as the continuation and improvement of the upgrading policy.

The Upgraded country programme (UCP) teams from **Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico**, and the **Philippines** met in Merida, Yucatan, at the end of October 2013 to discuss key strategic issues related to the upgrading process, the current status of the country programmes and lessons learned for future application. SGP country programme teams from the Global SGP from El Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela also joined the workshop to share experiences. Participants analyzed questions such as: How can programming and grant project development be improved technically to maximize the potential for scaling up of successful practices and systems? How should country programmes be structured, operationalized and supported to maximize their influence and impact? As part of

these discussions, the essential elements of the emerging UNDP-GEF community-based landscape approach was discussed and analyzed as a prospective strategy for future application.

A workshop on planning and design of the next operational phase of SGP was held in June 2014 with participation of 13 SGP National Coordinators from different regions (including 4 from Upgrading country programmes), CPMT staff, GEF Secretariat, UNDP and UNOPS. Additional experts from UN Women and the UNDP Gender Team also shared their expertise. The workshop allowed an opportunity for exchange of experience and ideas between country teams and HQ teams in order to reach a common vision of SGP's approaches in OP6. Several task forces were established to continue the design and elaboration of approaches in the key strategic outcomes as well on priority topics of OP6. An SGP Project Identification Form (PIF) for the 6th Operational Phase was subsequently submitted for GEF Council review in August 2014.

The Joint Evaluation of SGP by the Independent Evaluation Offices of the GEF and UNDP was ongoing during the reporting year. SGP staff at HQ and in country programmes, including Upgraded countries, continued to furnish information and data as required, provide contacts of SGP stakeholders and partners, and in countries visited by the Evaluation team, to support site visits to SGP projects. The findings and recommendations of the first phase report of the Evaluation issued in October 2013 have been discussed and reflected on both at HQ and at country level. The initial recommendations have also been followed up and included in the key directions for OP6.

GRANT MANAGEMENT

The allocation of grant funds to countries in successive years of OP5 has kept pace with the successive tranches of funding approved for SGP (see Table 16). In year 1 a total of USD 44m was allocated to countries, primarily from Core funds (this amount was limited as many countries received modest funds from Core and their allocations could not be increased), while 16 Pure STAR countries were able to access some STAR I funds towards the end of the grant-making year (July 2011 – June 2012). In Year 2 the total grants allocated was slightly less at USD 41m, which was due to the fact that many countries (apart from the Pure STAR countries) continued to await the approval of STAR II funds (as documented in the previous year's AMR, 11 countries remained without access to any grant-making funds during this period).⁴⁰

In Year 3 with the approval of STAR II funds, a significantly higher allocation of almost USD 65m was given to countries for grant making, of which the bulk of funds came from STAR resources. By the end of the reporting period, the challenges caused by the late approval of funds had been largely mitigated. Many countries have caught up to speed with fast grant making in Year 3 of OP5 (July 2013 to June 2014). This has been possible through advance planning and significant investment by SGP country programme staff in developing fairly well advanced pipelines so that grant projects could be approved as soon as funds became available. As of the end of the current reporting period, USD 36m remained in grant funds to be allocated in Year 4 of OP5.

Table 17: Grant Funding Allocated to Country Programmes Globally by Year in OP5, not including Upgraded countries

USD, millions

Global Grant Allocation	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Balance
CORE	\$ 35.33m	\$ 25.07 m	\$ 9.85 m	\$ 20.05 m
STAR	\$ 8.70m	\$ 15.40 m	\$ 54.36 m	\$ 16.13 m
RAF		\$ 0.63 m	\$ 0.63 m	\$ 0.00 m
Total	\$ 44.03m	\$ 41.10 m	\$64.84 m	\$36.18 m

By the end of the year in review, the total amount of grant funding allocated to countries in OP5 reached USD 150m,⁴¹ while approximately USD 130m⁴² of this amount has been committed in grant projects according to the SGP database. The project level co-financing raised cumulatively in OP5 amounts to USD 147m in total, which exceeds the SGP target of raising 1:1 co-financing against GEF

⁴⁰ STAR I funds for all Pure STAR countries were approved in April 2012, while STAR II funds for countries with some Core funding access were approved in September 2013.

⁴¹ This is based on OP5 Core and STAR funds and includes a residual RAF funding of USD 1.26m for Afghanistan that is being utilized during the OP5 period.

⁴² This is based on commitment of OP5 Core and STAR funds and includes the commitment of USD 1m in RAF funds in Afghanistan which are being utilized during the OP5 time-frame.

funding. Of this project level co-financing, USD 87m is in-kind and USD 60m is in-cash. **Additionally, at the programme level, SGP has secured approximately USD 52.5m in OP5 through programme partnerships with multi-lateral and bilateral donors, and from government agencies.** Annex 8 provides a table that presents the breakdown of programme level co-funding in OP5. The total amount of co-financing therefore raised by the SGP Global programme in OP5, inclusive of project level and programme level co-financing raised at global and national level, at the end of the reporting period is USD 198.5m.

PROGRAMME PARTNERSHIPS

SGP's programme level co-financing in OP5 is significantly higher than in previous SGP phases and includes substantial donor funded projects at the global, regional, as well as national levels, which are channeling resources through SGP. This reflects increased interest and reliance on SGP as a tried and tested mechanism for delivery of grants to CSO and CBOs, engagement of civil society and promotion of CSO-government dialogue.

SGP's global level programme partnerships are significant not only for the resources leveraged, but also because they expand SGP's strategic reach by enabling it to address linked and complementary issues of priority (e.g. climate change adaptation, and avoided emissions from deforestation), to tackle key constraints and capacity barriers (e.g. environmental governance and NGO capacity building), to scale up SGP interventions and experiences through a landscape scale focus, and to enable further attention and policy support for critical areas where SGP has a demonstrated niche (e.g. ICCAs). Annex 7 provides additional information on these programme partnerships and their objectives, scope, country coverage, and current implementation status.

In addition, donor funded initiatives are also expanding the scope of SGP's work at the national level in many countries. In these cases, partnerships are enabling an expansion of SGP's work and heightening potential synergies yielded by SGP serving as an implementation and delivery mechanism. This is the case in Cameroon (with funding from the Africa Adaptation Programme), in Mauritania (with EU funding for climate change activities), in Tunisia (with Swiss funding related to several GEF focal areas), and in Cambodia (with SIDA funding to support projects on community based adaptation), to name but a few examples.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS



During the reporting period, SGP continued to advance **learning and innovation** by sharing experiences and best practices through participation in grantee networks, national workshops, and international conferences, as well as on the global website. Knowledge Management (KM) is critical in ensuring that lessons learned are captured, analyzed and shared with key stakeholders at all levels. SGP leverages its extensive grantee networks, alliances with CSOs and partnerships with donors and governments to promote adoption of promising SGP initiatives on a broader scale.

SGP projects often become demonstration sites where local communities engage in peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, and development practitioners and local policymakers can observe tested community methods and technologies. These demonstration sites and knowledge exchanges are extremely useful and

effective in raising awareness and strengthening the capacities of local communities on key environmental and sustainable development issues. Some country programmes have developed sufficient expertise in a specific technology or approach to develop guidance materials and community training centers. In GEF-6, SGP will further extend these Grantmaker+ services⁴³ through a digital library

⁴³ To effectively implement OP6, SGP will continue to serve as a "Grantmaker+" by providing additional services and added value. The programme has been setting up support mechanisms based on SGP experience and assets built up over the years, which allow SGP to add value beyond grant making. These support mechanisms are based on the understanding that individual projects are not just ends in themselves but also the means to achieving more sustainable impact when greater cumulative and synergistic effects can be leveraged through the non-grant

of community innovations, which will draw on the thousands of SGP-supported projects, as well as a South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform to promote peer-to-peer learning across countries.

During this reporting period, SGP continued to produce and share valuable lessons with different audiences, including the GEF Council, GEF Secretariat, UNDP and the other GEF implementing agencies, donors, national governments, SGP country programmes (including NCs and NSCs), NGOs, and CBOs, among others. NCs used technical guidelines on capacity building, as well as specific orientation on how to organize knowledge fairs and stakeholder development workshops, and run high profile visits to projects. A recent joint evaluation report by the GEF and UNDP Independent Evaluation Offices recognized SGP's active push to further knowledge management and capacity building. Overall, the evaluation found that "there has been a notable improvement in the quantity and quality of knowledge management products since 2008."⁴⁴

Many SGP projects and grantees have received national and international awards for their innovative and groundbreaking solutions to environmental and sustainable development challenges. These awards provide recognition and serve as a platform for further replication and scaling up of SGP projects. Annex 4 provides a list of the 39 awards received during the reporting year. 11 SGP projects **from Cameroon, CAR, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Palestinian Authority, Papua New Guinea, Turkey, and Zimbabwe** were selected for the 2014 Global Equator Initiative Prize. **Benin, Ghana, South Africa, Togo** and **Zambia** won the 2014 Regional Equator Initiative Prize for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa.



KEY EVENTS

During the reporting period SGP was active in several global forums and events. SGP participated in the **19th Conference of Parties (COP 19) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** to share good practices and success stories. The GEF SGP Programme Advisor on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) and Land Degradation joined the panel on "Challenges and Innovations From The Field" at the 2013 Development and Climate Days – an event which ran on the periphery of the COP19. The panel explored bottom up approaches and challenges experienced by practitioners and development partners while formulating and implementing CBA projects.

At another event, the women-led SGP grantee partner "Ghana Bamboo Bike Initiative" was selected by the UNFCCC Secretariat's "Momentum for Change" as a "Lighthouse Activity" that provides an example of transformation at the grassroots. The public support of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres for the bike during the conference itself helped raise visibility, creating strong interest in the bamboo bike as an alternative, low-carbon transport option.

SGP also participated in the **11th Conference of Parties (COP 11) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** in Namibia. SGP's Programme Advisor on Land Degradation joined a panel on "The Role of Biodiversity in Disaster Risk Reduction," a side event organized jointly by the UNCCD and the CBD, to illustrate how SGP practices integrate biodiversity, sustainable land management, and ecosystem restoration into disaster risk reduction and risk management at the local level. SGP grantee partners, consisting of nearly 20 community groups, shared their experiences during several community

roundtables, including a side event to raise awareness about the benefits of the EzyStove, an award-winning fuel-efficient stove that is designed to meet the needs of Namibian women.

The National Coordinator of SGP **Turkey** was invited to share Turkey's experience on promoting sustainable, recreational fishing practices at a workshop convened by **MEDPAN**, the Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean, the 2013 Mediterranean Experience Exchange Workshop on Surveillance and Regulation in Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas. Two SGP Turkey projects had drawn the attention of MEDPAN evaluation specialists who found the projects to be innovative in their strategy of initiating dialogue and cooperation between the often competing stakeholders. The projects have been upscaled by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the MEDPAN South Project.



SGP community leaders shared their experiences at the **5th GEF Assembly** in Cancun, Mexico in a side event on "Partnerships to Scale up Innovative Community Approaches." The SGP projects – which have all been successfully upscaled – included micro-hydro projects electrifying communities in the Dominican Republic, Women Solar Engineers bringing solar power to villages in Burkina Faso,

establishing a first wildlife corridor in Turkey, a women-led business for traditional and medicinal plants in Mauritius, the above-mentioned bamboo bicycles for alternative transportation in Ghana, and greening the Sahel in Niger to help communities adapt to climate change.

Another 5th GEF Assembly side event featured indigenous women presenting dresses made with natural dyes. The fashion show was put together by the Mayan women involved in the

SGP project “Rescuing Natural Pigments for Artisanal Dye Products,” with the help of the Superior Institute of Technology in Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Mexico to present these project results and raise awareness about the inter-linkages between indigenous cultures and biodiversity conservation. The event was introduced by the CEO and Chairperson of the GEF Secretariat, and was also supported by representatives of the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group, Conservation International and SGP.

Global KM materials and publications

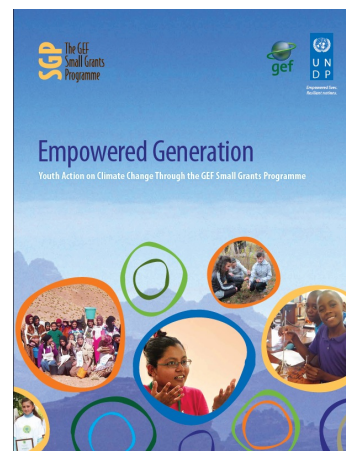


In preparation for the 5th GEF Assembly and discussions on the next operational phase, SGP launched a new knowledge-sharing platform in partnership with the GEF-CSO Network, communitiesconnect.net. An innovative app-like interface that is searchable off-line via a USB card it works with smart phones, tables, computers and other devices. The platform aims to facilitate peer-to-peer learning for communities and civil society organizations, and includes materials contributed by SGP and its grantee partners, GEF-CSO Network members, UNDP and other organizations. It currently features 209 products, covering 110 countries, but its development is still in progress.

On the occasion of the Climate Change COP 19, SGP took the opportunity to launch its new

publication "Empowered Generation: Youth Action on Climate Change through the GEF Small Grants Programme." The publication features more than ten projects from communities across the world where youth have played a significant role in addressing climate change.

Employing a range of tools, young people have led and promoted the use of renewable energies, carbon footprint mapping, tree planting,



disaster risk reduction measures, as well as communicated the urgency of taking action on climate change.

CPMT also created 10 guidance notes for national coordinators on transboundary water projects. The notes provide a brief overview of each region's environmental conditions, as well as major challenges and priority actions as identified by the Strategic Action Plans (SAPs), Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDAs) or other regional documents.

National and local level publications and KM materials

Each country programme works directly with communities *on (i) organizing training workshops; (ii) capturing their lessons learned, and (iii) conducting knowledge exchanges and other forms of knowledge transfer, sharing and learning.* During the reporting year, SGP country programmes conducted 2,319 training sessions and 1,619 peer-to-peer exchange missions to promote technology transfer and learning within and between projects.

Country programmes increased their efforts to promote knowledge, learning and awareness

raising at the local level by producing fact sheets, case studies, posters, banners, flyers, and reports in local languages. The use of videos, including participatory video-making, continues to be a popular tool to convey particular community situations or to communicate project achievements. Table 18 provides an overview of the KM and communication products produced by SGP country programmes and grantee partners during the reporting period. Annex 5 provides a selective list of knowledge products examples produced by country programme.

Table 18: KM and communication products produced

Fact sheets/ case studies (#)	Brochures and publications (#)	Videos/ photo-stories (#)	Media mentions of SGP (#)
417	564	340	2,730

Communications



SGP has continued to enhance its redesigned website (www.sgp.undp.org), which was launched on September 1, 2012. To date, the website has had 350,442 visitors, of whom more than a quarter million were new visitors (264,316), accounting for nearly one million (930,427) page views. The website features a designated country page for each SGP operating

country that provides information on the project portfolio, key results, stories, videos and testimonials, as well as the country programme strategy contact information, and links to local SGP websites, which are often in local languages.

Viewers can search and find concrete information on all SGP grants, which currently total over 18,655 projects. In addition, the website provides information on the GEF focal areas, partnerships, and other resources, including more than 200 global and country level publications, some 292 videos, and over 60 case studies and fact sheets.

SGP also continued to share news about its work, its projects and grantee partners by producing regular articles for the GEF and SGP websites. In addition to the website, SGP has steadily expanded its social media presence,

especially on Facebook, where it has been sharing news and pictures on its projects, grantees and other partners on a bi-weekly basis. SGP also collaborates with UNDP and GEF Facebook channels and websites. Posts and articles about high-profile visits such as UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon's visit to a SGP project in Peru "Tara cultivation for afforestation of degraded areas and areas of risk in El Agustino," provided an opportunity to reach out to wider audiences, as did the article "Revitalizing Ramsar Wetlands in the Naghadeh plain near Lake Urmia," which was further developed article and posted on UNDP Iran's website. A selection of the articles produced and published during the reporting period can be found in Annex 6 of this report.

On the national and local levels, SGP country programmes carried out a range of

communications and media campaigns to raise awareness about global environmental problems, the Rio conventions and other MEAs, and the work of SGP. In **Afghanistan**, for instance, a media campaign calling attention to widespread environmental degradation and the need for multi-stakeholder projects, such as those with SGP, was broadcast over 57 radio stations, targeting 11 million Afghans. In **Mauritius**, a comic play contributed to the promotion of eco-citizenship among the general public – and especially youth – at the national level. Around 10,000 persons attended a series of 8 performances in environmentally vulnerable areas, and at least 25,000 people listened to radio programmes in which the comedy group and the SGP grantee explained the rationale of the play. In addition, an estimated 1,000 DVDs were produced and distributed.

LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABILITY



Recognizing the intricate and complex link between human needs and environmental challenges, SGP employs a comprehensive approach which combines **sustainable livelihoods** with global environmental benefits. During the reporting period, SGP country programmes continued to focus on strengthening sustainable livelihoods that respond to both local and global environmental and sustainable development needs by increasing access to resources and productivity and generating new income opportunities as key considerations for project development. Other strategies for enhancing project sustainability included clearly linking projects to national priorities through the country

programme strategies (CPS), and facilitating partnerships and alliances with other groups or donors that can help sustain and/or expand SGP's work.

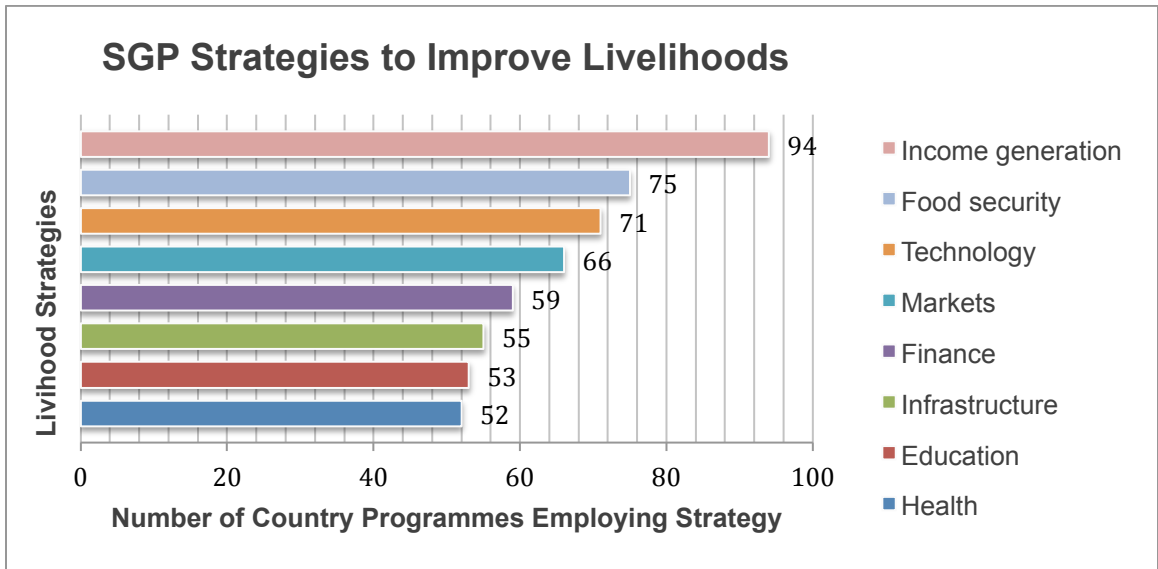
National Coordinators and National Steering Committees have worked with grantee partners on engaging key partners such as the government, academia, international development agencies and the private sector at the national level to mobilize resources for project co-financing, replication or scaling up. Building grantee networks has been an important tool for knowledge exchange to enhance sustainability. These networks and capacity building activities, however, need to be

further developed and exchanges need to be connected at the national level and represented at national level dialogues. During its last year of OP5, SGP will leverage these proactive service components that go beyond regular grantmaking and prepare for its enhanced Grantmaker+ role during OP6.

To further project sustainability learning, knowledge fairs, peer-to-peer exchanges and

stakeholder workshops were also successfully employed, enhancing the capacities of SGP grantees, providing opportunities to learn about the GEF focal areas, project management, finance and budgeting, enterprise development, and M&E. Media exposure and visibility was used not only to raise awareness and spread good practices but also to attract potential donors.

Chart 8 : Strategies to Improve Livelihoods and Sustainability



As many SGP country programmes have emphasized, the greatest guarantee of project sustainability is direct economic benefit to the community, perceived within the timeframe of the projects and continued afterwards. SGP employs a range of strategies to improve livelihoods and enhance sustainability for grant projects. **Of the 1,097 projects completed during the reporting year, 773 (or some 70%) directly improved livelihoods.** Income generation was the most prominent strategy, followed by enhancing food security, improving access to technologies, markets, finances, and

infrastructure, as well as improving levels of education and health. Other important strategies included seeking legislative protection, developing sustainable management and revenue generation mechanisms, promoting community capacity and ownership, developing institutional and technical capacities of NGOs and CBOs, building networks and linking with national priorities/plans, MSPs and FSPs. The examples below illustrate the extraordinary creativity and resolve in the strategies employed by SGP National Coordinators.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROMOTING IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SGP **Panama** organized fairs to market biodiversity products, and worked with a range of actors to secure uptake of the products, including designers on labeling, lawyers on legal requirements, and national distributors to bring products into key organic stores and a supermarket. SGP **Mexico** has a similar strategy which focuses on converting traditional livelihood activities into viable large-scale, certified organic ones, using both SGP grants and soft loans from the Peninsular Fund (initially established with SGP support).

In **South Africa**, certification of SGP-funded fair trade agri-tourism activities affords ongoing access to tourism value chains and other distribution channels. Renewal of certification also conveys opportunities to monitor the environmental, social and commercial performance of the tourism activities and the contribution to sustainable livelihoods over time. Ultimately the income and employment diversification opportunities established during the project will be sustained by ensuring that agri-tourism products are well suited to the market and deliver tangible benefits to community producers and environments.

In **Ecuador**, the main strategy has been participatory planning by all actors in regional biocorridor working groups, who agree on common priorities with the support of all stakeholders in the territory. In **Cape Verde**, the SGP team ensures that projects in protected areas receive assistance from park or Ministry of Rural Development staff. SGP has been creating excellent rapport with protected area staff on at least 5 islands. Park managers facilitated the community development offices to assist SGP projects during field missions and other community engagement activities. In turn, SGP provided training and guidance to community development officers in their interaction with grantee partners.

SGP projects in **Burundi** are included in districts development plans and districts administrators support SGP project M&E. In **Cameroon**, SGP supports grantee capacity-building for resource mobilization. For example, a grantee with a project on cultural climate change adaptation for farmers was recently selected to participate in a training workshop on REDD+ project design, implementation and M&E, organized by a regional GEF FSP.

SGP **Egypt, Morocco, Iran, Uruguay, and Suriname**, in line with most country programmes, enhance sustainability by linking SGP projects to national priorities and the National Environmental Action Plan, as well as to GEF FSPs and other partners that can provide technical assistance and co-financing. For instance, a project by the Stichting 94 Green Foundation in Suriname links up to a UNDP/GEF project for improved management of coastal protected areas, and in Uruguay, projects for coastal and dune restoration are supported by an FSP on climate change adaptation in coastal zones. The SGP component will promote community participation in the monitoring of a particular coastal protected area. SGP **Panama** also facilitates alliances between grantees and other partners such as large NGOs, media and private sector.

SGP projects have been “incubators” in the design of MSPs and FSPs and in replication by non-GEF initiatives. Over time, a critical mass of grants leads to sizeable impact such as in the effective management of protected areas and buffer zones. Support to CSO networks has strengthened the conservation of critical ecosystems and contributed to the implementation of national environmental strategies. At the global level, lessons learned have informed global environmental governance discussions and debate.

Legislation can play an important role in fostering sustainability. In **Dominica**, the

enactment of forest by-laws and the declaration of a section of the Kalinago forest as a protected area will facilitate the management of forest resources and reforestation for the Kalinago Council. The legislation, together with support for alternative livelihood activities and entrepreneurial finance subsidies, should significantly reduce forest destruction and deter the perpetrators. SGP **Niger** likewise encourages grantee partners and communities to draft bills or policies on environmental issues for passage into law. For example, the River Ethiopie Trust Foundation drafted a bill to help in the restoration and protection of the source of the river in Delta State, which is awaiting approval by the state government. Another grantee partner, the Nigerian Conservation Foundation, drafted a policy document to help rehabilitate the Urhonigbe Forest Reserve in Edo State. **Bhutan** also promoted development of forest by-laws and group formation.

SGP **Lebanon**, in common with many other country programmes, integrates sustainability concerns upfront, evaluating project proposals based on proposed sustainability (15%) and coordination and partnerships (10%). Many projects require a written commitment from

local authorities or other partners to follow up work once SGP support ends. SGP **Senegal** puts its livelihoods strategy into practice by requiring that every project include a micro-credit component; usually USD 4,000 of the project budget is set aside for this revolving fund to sustain project results after the SGP grant comes to an end. In many groups, the fund is made available to the women in the community.

For SGP **Nicaragua** too, co-financing is an important element for any project, especially in Indigenous communities. In Nicaragua, the fact that most of the indigenous community organizations pay a certain amount for any activity in which they participate including attending meetings, doing the community development work or productive initiatives, is a widespread phenomenon for projects in indigenous communities. SGP **Macedonia** operates based on the “solidarity principle” which requires each grantee partner to spread the benefits to another local group or CBO/NGO. If plant seedlings, for example, are included in project activities, the partner will provide the next generation of seedlings for free to others along with capacity building.

REPLICATION, SCALING UP, AND POLICY INFLUENCE

Replication, scaling-up and policy influence occur when SGP grants have positive and significant effects beyond the project funded. As outlined in the previous section, these are processes that require a proactive approach and additional resources, especially in the case of communities and CSOs with lower capacities. SGP's role is thus to demonstrate successful project innovations, pioneered and tested at the community level, to a wider set of stakeholders and to establish networks and partnerships to mobilize resources and assist project proponents to gain access at regional and national levels (Grantmaker+ services). During the reporting period, 30% of the 1,097 projects completed were replicated, scaled up, or influenced policy. Country programmes with notable policy influence include **Armenia, Burundi, China, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guinea, Guatemala, Macedonia, Iran, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Yemen.**

SGP country teams, the NSCs, grantee-partner networks and CSO have disseminated community innovations at the district, regional and national levels. A number of SGP country programmes have also implemented initiatives to pave the way for scaling up good practices for transformational change. For instance, **SGP Dominica** organized for grantees to participate in national consultations, including the review of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, the 3rd Communication to the UNFCCC, and in mainstreaming climate change in the National Land Use Plan and National Land Use Policy. SGP **Mongolia** strategies for scaling-up and influencing policy are based on expanding and strengthening its now 4 regional community development centers in its areas of geographical focus areas and by appointing regional coordinators. So far, 174 projects have been replicated or upscaled while 101 projects achieved broad policy influence during OP5.

Moving into OP6, SGP will further strengthen its networks and partnerships at national and global levels to boost the potential for scaling up and replication. SGP already has an excellent foundation of collaboration with international partners, including the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, ICCA Consortium, IUCN Global Programme on Protected Areas, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, UNEP WCMC, CBD Secretariat, LifeWeb, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, and others at the national and regional levels. To advance scaling-up, mobilizing co-financing, and policy advocacy in GEF-6, SGP intends to form partnerships with new initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund and Sustainable Energy for All.

In **Belarus**, the experience gained by SGP in conservation and sustainable use of peatlands is now being replicated by two large projects. The EU/UNDP "Clima-East" project (Euro 1.5m) is seeking to demonstrate innovative approaches to ecosystem-based climate mitigation and adaptation in peatlands and integrates technologies tested in SGP projects.⁴⁵ The GEF UNDP project (USD 2m) is developing a National Strategy for Wetlands Management for the restoration and sustainable use of peatlands.

In **Botswana**, BirdLife Botswana has gained approval to implement a strategic project in Makgadikgadi, applying the lessons learned from the various SGP initiatives in the area at a large scale. The strategic project will complement a GEF MSP for Sustainable Land Management to be implemented as well by

⁴⁵ The project will reduce emissions of 15.6 tCO₂-eq/ha/year by replacing fossil fuel use with peatland biomass. Retention (non-deterioration) of fen peatland carbon capacity will amount to 360 tC/ha.

BirdLife Botswana in partnership with UNDP and the Botswana Department of Environmental Affairs. The strategic project will promote sustainable livelihoods through CSOs such as the Nata Bird Sanctuary and Gaing-O Community Trust as well as communities in Moreomaoto, Dukwi, Mokubilo, Rakops and Kedia.

In **India**, a biogas project by the NGO Jagriti⁴⁶ has scaled-up from 40 villages to an additional 15 villages (8700 people) while adding new technologies. The women-led NGO has established more than 50 women self-help groups with 756 members. By linking the self-help groups to banks, women have accessed nearly USD 5,300. Furthermore, Jagriti has introduced 78 water-heating ovens, 110 pressure cookers for energy efficiency, and 150 solar applications, which have the potential to mitigate nearly 1,675 MTs of CO2 emissions per annum. As a result, Jagriti is now sought out as a “delivery institution” by local authorities, and acting as facilitator for activating the process of participatory development.

In **Albania**, a renewable energy project⁴⁷ has triggered the decision by the municipality of the capital of Tirana that all newly built kindergartens, nursing homes and schools will be equipped with biomass burners, while the existing oil burners will be converted and retrofitted to biomass.

In **China**, a community-based mercury waste investigation and recycling project⁴⁸ has mobilized the local environmental protection NGOs to discuss methods to promote domestic garbage classification and reduction in Shanghai. The grantee was subsequently invited by the Shanghai municipal government to a

public hearing of its proposed method. The hazardous waste recycling method has been included in Shanghai’s domestic garbage classification and reduction draft policy.

In **Saint Lucia**, over 50 children from poor communities in urban Castries and Vieux developed a Youth Declaration in English and Kwéyòl containing recommendations for adapting Saint Lucia’s environment to climate change and submitted it to the Prime Minister. The declaration serves as an instrument of advocacy and will soon be produced as a video for national broadcast.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, an SGP-funded study⁴⁹ on snow leopards caught the attention of the President of the Republic who personally supported a broad information campaign led by SGP. A global program on snow leopard conservation was initiated under his leadership at the Global Snow Leopard Conservation Forum in October 2013. The Forum led to the endorsement two key documents, The Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of Snow Leopards and the long-term Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP). The GSLEP uses the snow leopard as a flagship species to promote mountain ecosystem conservation and sustainable development of mountain communities in Asia.

⁴⁶ MoEF/SGP/GEF/ IND/ 03/08/15/HP 08

⁴⁷ ALB/SGP/OP4/Y3/CORE/2010/23

⁴⁸ CPR/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/CH/12/02

⁴⁹ KYR/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/BD/13/03

KEY CONSTITUENCIES

GENDER



Fostering transformational change through community and **women empowerment**, capacity building and **gender mainstreaming** is a key strategy for all country programmes. Given that women play a fundamental role in creating well-being in their communities and sustainably using the environment, SGP continued to work actively on improving gender equality and empowerment at the local level. Throughout SGP's global network, women are encouraged to participate and take leadership in community-based projects. Collective action by women has played a vital role in biodiversity

conservation, habitat and soil rehabilitation, reforestation, control of invasive species, food security and building climate resilience, women serve as active repositories of local and indigenous knowledge about medicinal plants, forest products, and small livestock. Women's organizations have been central in reducing pollution, adopting organic farming practices, advancing renewable energy, reducing use of chemicals, and harvesting and conserving water resources for domestic, agricultural or production purposes.

In July 2013, CPMT conducted a global survey⁵⁰ covering all country programmes as part of strengthening its global guidance on women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming. The survey indicated that the vast majority (89%) of NCs were aware of the existing SGP gender mainstreaming guidelines, and that almost half (47%) thought they had good or excellent command over gender issues. Another 50% thought that they were at least aware of gender issues but would welcome more training.⁵¹ More than one third (34%) had organized gender workshops or training sessions for grantee partners and other civil society organizations while one fifth had produced a specialized gender toolkit or other knowledge products to share with stakeholders. Almost half of the country programmes (47%) partner with women's organizations at the local level to enhance gender mainstreaming and knowledge among grantee partners.

During the reporting period, these global and national strategies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment continued to show promising results. **Approximately 672 projects (61%) out of the 1,097 projects completed last year included gender mainstreaming, addressing gender considerations for both men and women in their project design and implementation.**⁵² **371 or 34% of the projects completed during the reporting period were led by women,** meaning they had a woman as

project manager or were led by a women's organization.

It should be noted that the gender context among SGP country programmes is highly diverse, ranging from those where women occupy strong positions in society to those with fairly "equal" positions and those where women are usually not involved in public life. The gender approach should be adapted to the particular circumstances of each community, where the mere participation of women can itself be a major achievement. In that, SGP fulfills an important role in laying the groundwork for gender mainstreaming in communities.

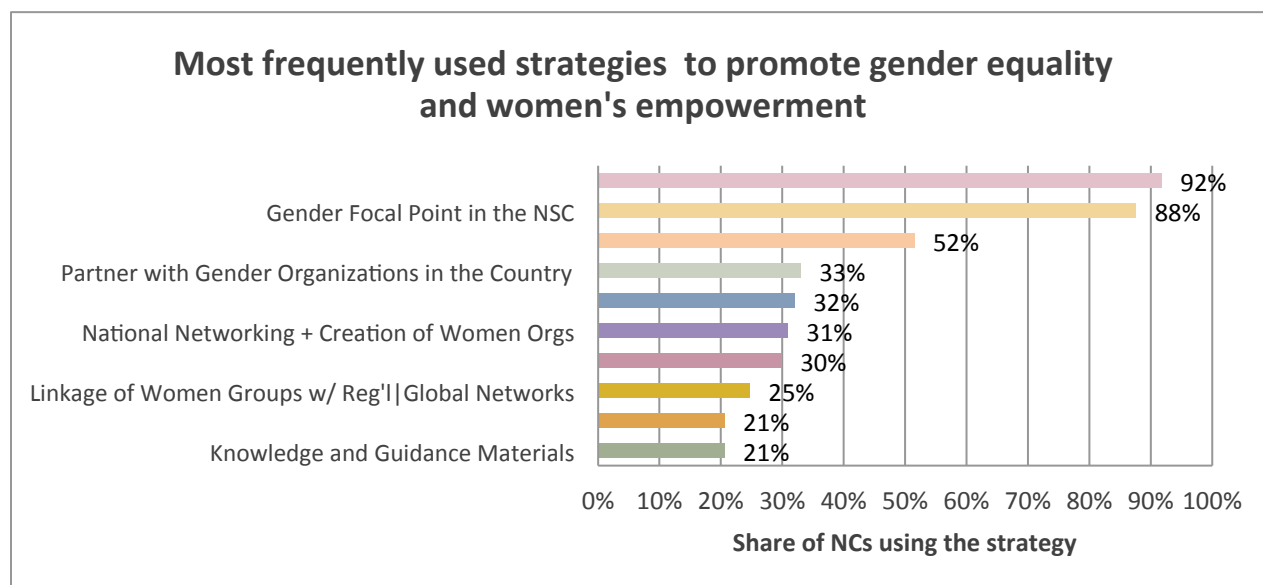
In remote rural areas of **Yemen**, for example, women-led projects are rare due to high illiteracy levels among women. However, SGP's project design criteria ensure that an equal number of men and women participate in training, awareness and outreach activities. Since a large number of men migrate in search of work and women are left to manage natural resources, it is primarily women who derive benefits from completed projects. In **Uruguay**, on the other hand, women take a strong lead on environmental issues and in SGP projects, forming the majority of CBO and NGO members, leaders, project coordinators, and technical assistants. During the last reporting year, half of Uruguay's completed projects were coordinated by women. The situation is similar in the **Seychelles** and **Namibia**, where special precautions are taken to consider the needs of both women and men in country programme and project delivery.

⁵⁰ The survey on Gender, Youth and Indigenous People was conducted in July 2014 with 101 respondents.

⁵¹ 58% had received gender training.

⁵² Ensuring gender equality usually refers to strengthening the capacities and participation of women. In a select number of countries, however, such as Barbados or the Seychelles, most projects are led or managed by women. Gender balance in those countries refers, therefore, to ensuring the projects address the needs of both women and men and actions are taken to encourage the participation of men and women in project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Chart 9. SGP Strategies to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment



Besides encouraging women's leadership and gender equality, a number of projects sought to strengthen women's capacities in their households, ensure adequate and nutritious food for their families, and build sustainable livelihoods. In many instances, this was achieved through women's engagement in sustainable food production, launching micro-enterprises, and accessing energy and finances. In **Sierra Leone**, for instance, an SGP project improved food security through agroforestry by establishing 50 Mother Support Groups (MSGs) as CBOs, involving 500 women in 10 communities. The groups were trained in composting and received 20 compost units along with farming equipment and seed inputs. The women rehabilitated 5 hectares of degraded land by planting native tree species and legumes. In addition, the groups initiated a revolving loan scheme and evening environmental literacy lessons for the MSGs, reaching 500 women and 200 men. This was followed by 10 radio talk shows involving MSG representatives, which were aired in 4 languages in 64 slots. SGP helped link the MSGs with local councils and national gender advocacy groups and helped organize 10 study tours to visit similar projects to observe first-

hand how MSGs function and how they can build self-reliance through small holder agricultural businesses, and thereby community learning and ownership.

An SGP project in **Nepal**⁵³ has successfully mobilized women to conserve 225 hectares of the Jagadishpur reservoir, an important bird nesting area, Ramsar site, and the largest manmade reservoir in Nepal. Developed as a response to the overexploitation of natural resources, wildlife poaching and water pollution, the Alliance for Integrated Development is a collective of women-led community wetland groups that manages the resources of Jagadishpur. As the women's groups developed a sense of ownership and a rise in "the lake is ours" sentiment, other groups that were previously involved in illegal activities even joined the conservation alliance. The project's agro-forestry, organic farming, ecotourism and anti-poaching activities not only improve incomes but also protect several endangered bird species and the wetlands as a

⁵³ NEP/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/12/08

whole. The project empowered woman members by providing diverse livelihood opportunities and access to savings and credit. In recognition of its outstanding work, the women's alliance grantee has been awarded with Equator Initiative 2014.

In the **Ugandan** fishing village of Kigungu⁵⁴, men typically engage in fishing in the lake, while women preserve excess fish through smoking. Two modern fish smoking kilns were built and are being used by women from 12 households. Efficient fish smoking kilns increase income in several ways: they smoke more fish with less firewood and as they are enclosed, prevent theft and damage caused by rain. Knowing that their fish are being safely smoked frees women's time to pursue other productive activities. Also, as more fish are smoked, women's sales have increased and some are even exporting fish to places such as the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In the **Maldives**⁵⁵, a women-led CBO sought to empower women growers and weavers of the mat sedge (*hau* in local language), to conserve hau, benefitting 150 women. A study tour consisting of meetings, live demonstrations and hands-on exercises brought the growers and weavers together, and the opportunity for social interaction proved to be an excellent approach to raise interest and involvement. During the project period, the new growers learned how to plant and care for the reeds as well as about the drying process after harvest. Since the project began, hau cultivation has increased from one to four plots, which are continuously tended by 16 women who have organized themselves in groups to work in the fields. In addition to mats, production has been diversified to create bags and other decorative items, thus contributing to improved

livelihoods. Due to the success of this project, an extension is currently underway to establish market linkages and small businesses.

In **Mauritania**, a women-led project in Khahra allowed for the solar electrification of households in the entire village. The electrification kits also equipped their cooperative with two solar-powered freezers, which allows them to market fish and meat without having to incur the usual losses due to spoilage. Solar power has also improved educational possibilities, especially for girls, by enabling access to television programming.

In **Jordan**, SGP supported the CBO Badia Center for Ecological Education to implement a project on plant biodiversity in the desert in the eastern part of the country. The organization worked with nomadic Bedouin communities, whose livelihoods are based on pastoralism and limited agriculture, to rescue their quickly vanishing traditional knowledge on local medicinal plants.⁵⁶ Working closely with Bedouin women, who hold this specialized knowledge, the project undertook field surveys and personal interviews on the use of medicinal plants, which was then analyzed, compiled and published in a Reference Manual for Eastern Badia Plant Biodiversity. The Bedouin women successfully parlayed their medicinal plant expertise into another source of income by collecting seeds and growing herbal plants in a protected and sustainably managed 100-hectare area.

⁵⁴ UGA/SGP/OP5/CORE/LD/12/07

⁵⁵ MDV/SGP/OP5/Y1/CORE/BD/12/02

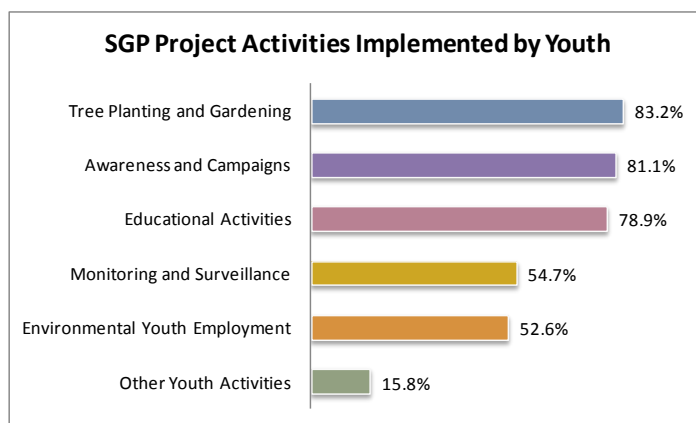
⁵⁶ JOR/SGP/OP5/CORE/BD/12/08

YOUTH



During the fifth operational period, youth were identified as a priority group for SGP programming, as current and future actors and stakeholders in environmental protection and sustainable development. As the chart below depicts, the most common youth activities revolve around reforestation and gardening, environmental awareness campaigns and educational activities.⁵⁷

Chart 10. Engaging Youth in SGP Projects



⁵⁷ Internal SGP survey on Gender, Youth and Indigenous Peoples, July 2013.

To mainstream youth perspectives in project selection and implementation, SGP adopted a policy to designate a youth focal point in each NSC. At the global level, youth-led projects have been showcased at UNFCCC COP meetings and the GEF Assembly. Additionally, SGP CPMT has served as the youth Focal Point for the Energy and Environment Group of UNDP, and directly contributed to the formulation of UNDP's Youth Strategy. The new publication, "Empowered Youth: Youth Action on Climate Change through the GEF Small Grants Programme," complemented these activities.

During the reporting period, 61 SGP country programmes (48%) had at least one completed project involving youth, for a total of 339 projects or **31% with youth leadership or participation**. The 20 country programmes with the highest number of projects engaging youth and children are: **Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Dominica, El Salvador, Ukraine, Malaysia, Slovak Republic, Nigeria, Mali, Sri Lanka, Jamaica, Mauritius, Venezuela, Benin, Maldives, Mongolia, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, Haiti, and Suriname**, each with five or more such projects. Key activities involving youth mainly focus on environmental education and awareness raising, piloting and testing new technologies, biodiversity conservation, reforestation and afforestation as well as sustainable waste management.

SGP projects involve youth and children in project implementation and in project results and benefits. In Fayoum, **Egypt**, the youth-led Community Development and Youth Training Association⁵⁸ implemented a project to raise young people's environmental awareness, especially on biodiversity and their conservation responsibilities. The organization formed environmental groups using social media

(Facebook, twitter, etc.) for youth to exchange information and ideas on protecting natural resources. They also organized field visits for school students to the Qaroon and Rayan protected areas for biodiversity education. The project established an environmental centre linked to the protected areas to conduct trainings and workshop addressing national and global environmental issues for youth and students, which reaches large numbers of youth throughout the governorate and adjacent governorates as well.

In **Kazakhstan**, SGP implemented of a series of networking projects⁵⁹ that demonstrated energy-efficient practices in the villages of Akmola. The project organized a competition in 2013 and 2014 to promote youth initiatives on energy-saving technologies through practical, hands-on approaches. Originally planned as local initiatives, they were upscaled to the Central Asian competition for EXPO-2017 thanks to co-financing raised from Coca-Cola, UNDP, private funds, as well as support from the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Environmental Protection. Young people have proposed 100 green solutions, presenting hand-made prototypes of energy technologies. Of these, 21 projects were selected as grant winners to implement their ideas in practice; 9 projects have already been successfully implemented and were presented at the SGP Fair in Astana.

In the **Maldives** – where 49% of population is under 24 years of age – a low emission, climate resilient development project⁶⁰ trained 18 high school students in climate change science, impacts, and mitigation and adaptation options. The students undertook energy audits in their

⁵⁸ EGY/SGP/OP5/STAR/BD/12/412

⁵⁹ KAZ/SGP/OP5/Y2/STAR/CC/24,
KAZ/SGP/OP5/Y2/STAR/CC/23,
KAZ/SGP/OP5/Y2/STAR/CC/25
⁶⁰ MDV/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC/12/05

homes and school. Solar panels providing 2.8 kWatt were installed on the roof of the school and connected to the grid, which is managed under the recently established feed-in tariff system. Solar energy supplies the school's resource building including the library, laboratory, and ICT centre and saves up to USD 600 per month in electricity costs.

In **Nigeria**, the Ojope Farmers and Rural Development Association⁶¹ implemented a project to empower women and youth to protect the environment and fight against violence induced by land degradation and limited natural resources. Around 100 youths were involved in youth advocacy for peaceful use of resources through tree planting, sports, and games such as "football for peace." The students planted seedlings of various tree species, such as palm oil trees, mango, citrus, gmelina (mahogany) in their fields. Overall, more than 1,500 students from one secondary

school and four primary schools were involved in the peace games, environmental education and tree planting activities and a total of 5,100 youths benefitted from the project.

In the **Ukraine**, a project⁶² was implemented to increase climate change awareness among school children, develop an ecological network for youth and foster partnerships among educational institutions in the country. The project conducted an All-Ukrainian Environmental Forum (Children for Environment: The Future We Want!) with the participation of more than 100 school children, 50 teachers from 25 educational facilities and 10 regions of Ukraine, as well as academics, representatives of 10 civil society organizations, local authorities and state institutions. Moreover, the project implemented energy-efficient measures in Sarny school that resulted in the reduction of 6 tons of CO2 per year.



⁶¹ NGA/SGP/OP5/Y1/CORE/LD/12/10

⁶² UKR/SGP/OP5/Y3/STAR/CC/13/02

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



Photo Credit: SGP Nepal

Recognizing the vital role and significant **traditional and local knowledge of indigenous peoples** regarding the conservation of biodiversity and the environment, SGP has worked closely with indigenous communities, supporting more than 1,700 projects that involve indigenous peoples since its launch in 1992. Many SGP country programmes promote inclusiveness by allowing project proposals in local and vernacular language or alternative formats such as videos. COMPACT, COMDEKS, CBR+ and other SGP initiatives have worked with indigenous peoples on conserving natural resources and strengthening community

capacities. According to a July 2013 survey⁶³, around two thirds (60%) of SGP country programmes – or nearly all countries having indigenous peoples – undertake specific measures to reach indigenous communities, foremost ensuring active project participation by indigenous peoples. Other strategies include partnering with indigenous organizations, nominating an NSC indigenous focal point, supporting IPs with ICCA mapping and conservation, and promoting networking and project linkages at all levels.

⁶³ SGP internal survey on Gender, Youth and Indigenous Peoples, July 2013.

Chart 11. Strategies of SGP Country Programmes to Engage Indigenous Peoples



During the reporting period, at least **185 SGP projects** were completed with indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs), representing an increase of 88% from the previous reporting period. Of these IPO projects, 96 reported working in local languages, reflecting an increase of 81% compared to the last cycle. The SGP countries with the highest reported number of projects with indigenous peoples included **Brazil, China, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea**, and the **Republic of the Marshall Islands** – each with over 5 SGP projects completed. Other SGP countries with portfolios with at least two 2 projects with indigenous peoples included **Belize, Bolivia, DR Congo, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Jordan, Mozambique, Namibia, Palau, Lesotho, Rwanda, Thailand**, and **Venezuela**. Some of the highlights of the portfolio are captured below.

In **China**, a project initiated by the Puxian Herder Ecological Relief Society focused on enhancing the capacity for community natural

resource management and alleviating grassland degradation in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.⁶⁴ With SGP's support, the Society worked with the Tibetan community to recognize Tibetan traditional ecological knowledge about sustainable grassland management and revive the rotational grazing system. The Tibetan community strengthened its management capacities and acquired skills that could serve as an alternative to herding. Alternative livelihoods identified by the community were based on local traditions such as sewing, Mani stone carving, making Tibetan Buddhist sutra streamers, and turnip farming. These activities have already contributed to reducing pressure from overgrazing on the fragile, high-altitude grasslands.

An SGP project in **Paraguay** attained national prominence through its efforts to protect and conserve the natural heritage and culture of the Ayoreo Totobiegosode indigenous people in the Alto Paraguay, Chaco Region.⁶⁵ With direct SGP

⁶⁴ CPR/SGP/OP5/CORE/LD/11/05

⁶⁵ PRY/SGP/OP5/Y3/CORE/BD/2013/16

support, the Ayoreo Totobiegosode developed a monitoring plan of to detect and prevent incursions into the southern zone of their territory and protect forest biodiversity, and carried out two campaigns of community patrolling in 2013 (12 more campaigns were carried out with other sources of funding). SGP assisted in the acquisition of equipment and organized five technical training workshops in geographical systems (GIS) with the participation of 44 indigenous members of the community (25 women and 19 men). Remote sensed monitoring is now conducted periodically in Canada and Paraguay through LANDSAT Satellite images provided to the project for free. The Ayoreo Totobiegosode can now present any complaints about infringement of their territory with evidence directly to the Secretary of the Environment (SEAM).

In **Iran**, the Abolhassani Indigenous Tribal Confederacy reinvented their natural resource management in their ancestral domain, a nomadic tribal ICCA⁶⁶ which covers about 61,000 hectares comprising a wildlife refuge, a national park, and other protected zones located in Touran, one of nine UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in Iran. In recent years, the Abolhassani, composed of 200 “tent holds” and 12 tribes, suffered from increasingly frequent and severe droughts, forcing many people to migrate.⁶⁷ With support from the SGP and the Iranian NGO CENESTA, the tribe revived their customary governance system and worked with other tribal leaders to found UNINOMAD, the National Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes. The Abolhassani have also successfully used participatory video⁶⁸ and other multimedia

products to help influence policy dialogues, including a tribal summit meeting in December 2013 to present tribal customary laws and views on a new comprehensive natural resource laws. In addition, an Abolhassani elder met the Deputy Minister of Agriculture about participatory plant breeding, gave presentations at the COPs of the CBD and UNCCD and other international fora, and participated in national TV programmes.

In **Mozambique**, an organization called *Associação Comunitária para Saúde e Desenvolvimento* (ACOSADE) worked with SGP on a project to reduce pressure on the natural resources in the Zongoene delta. In particular, the project focused on the conservation of the sacred forest of Xirami-mula, measuring 1,580 hectares. The location has historical importance for the local community because it is used as temple to ask for traditional blessings and protection from the ancestral spirits for the community. The project improved the protection of biodiversity in the Limpopo river delta and mitigated effects of land degradation and climate change.⁶⁹

In **Nepal**, SGP has engaged with indigenous *Chepangs* who worship the Chiuri tree (*Bassia butyracea*) and gifted the tree as dowry to their daughters.⁷⁰ With the active participation of local *Chepangs*, the project was able to conserve 150 hectares of forest and plant 33,500 seedlings including Chiuri and bamboo. Two irrigation/drinking water schemes were constructed benefitting 71 *Chepang* households. The construction of a previous irrigation/drinking water had been initiated a decade ago but was not completed until the SGP project restarted the construction work.

⁶⁶ IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/15

⁶⁷ Testimonies of nearly total outmigration of the population are contained in the oral poetry and lore of the Abolhassani.

⁶⁸ The Abolhassani participatory video became a pilot project, in partnership with SGP, Insight Share, an IIED

project, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock.

⁶⁹ MOZ/SGP/OP5/Y1/CORE/12/04

⁷⁰ NEP/SGP/OP5/Y1/CORE/LD/11/08

The completed irrigation scheme has helped irrigate 30 hectares of land for the first time, as well as to safeguard the conservation and sustainable use of the Chiuri tree.

SGP **Panama** supported the *Guna* people to further develop a bio-cultural protocol to proactively defend and protect their genetic resources. This protocol, among other aspects, puts in place a system for the sharing of benefits potentially derived from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. Through a number of workshops in several communities and technical assistance to the *Guna* General Congress, the protocol was finally presented to the government authorities in two general assemblies.⁷¹

⁷¹ PAN/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/BD/12/04

OTHER EFFORTS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION



Beyond the priority groups discussed in the previous sections, SGP also promotes social inclusion of ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities⁷², the elderly, and the disabled and sick. During the reporting year, Africa had the highest number of countries reporting on special needs considerations in their projects.

A few illustrative examples of the projects from each of the regions are provided below to indicate the range of socially inclusive projects:

In **Cameroon**, a project⁷³ was designed to target grassroots women as environmental actors who would effectively combat climate change and help enhance soil fertility while enhancing sustainable livelihoods. Particular emphasis was put on working with women infected or affected by HIV/Aids in the targeted communities. Women and youth constructed and use 15 simple biogas units for their communities, thus helping to avoid excessive deforestation and taking the lead in combating climate change. The women were equally able to provide micro credit to over 100 women to either start or expand their small businesses. This was a major element of empowerment since generally women are excluded from

⁷² The United Nations human rights system “minorities” usually refers to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, pursuant to the United Nations Minorities Declaration.

⁷³ CMR/SGP/OP5/CORE/CC /12/08

financial access as they usually lack collateral. Additionally, as a measure of women empowerment and gender equity, women took the lead role in other project activities such as routine participatory monitoring and evaluation or monthly review sessions. Peer exchanges were organized between women from different communities so that best practices from successful community initiatives could be shared and eventually selected either by local government or other donors for replication or up scaling.

In **Armenia**, a project⁷⁴ on the use of solar energy and energy conservation in a boarding school addressed the vital needs of the children with special needs and mental disabilities. Savings of up to US\$3,000 annually resulted from reduced consumption of natural gas were used to renovate the roof of the building, and improve nutrition and other needs of the children. Another project⁷⁵ promoted beekeeping as an alternative income-generating practice in four refugee-populated communities around the "Juniper Open Woodlands" State Sanctuary. As a result, 45 socially vulnerable families increased their incomes by adopting apiculture as a form of sustainable livelihood. By the end of the project, 17 of 45 beneficiary families had already multiplied the number of bee-hives.

In the **Dominica**, the Dominica Association of Persons with Disabilities received a planning grant⁷⁶ to conduct a survey, a vulnerable risk assessment as well as education and awareness activities for persons with disabilities. Through this project, for the first time, the DAPD enlightened its members and other persons with disabilities on climate change and its impacts. The grant also provided an opportunity

for the organization to identify areas of adaptation for the implementation of a full project in the future. Another project⁷⁷ was initiated by the Dominica Biodiesel Initiative which is implemented by the Operation Youth Quake, an organization that provides temporary shelter for many disadvantaged, homeless youth with behavioral issues. The project recycles used cooking oil to produce biodiesel to heat the homes. The biodiesel generates revenues from its operations while reducing negative impact on the environment. The resident youth is trained to operate the biodiesel plant and is involved in the business aspect of the initiative.

In **Slovakia**, a project⁷⁸ focused on the development of organic farming through inclusion of marginalized groups from Roma communities in district Vranov. 12,5 ha of degraded soil was revitalized and used for production of organic seeds and vegetables in total value of about 20,000 USD. 11 kinds of organic seeds of vegetables and medicinal plants were grown on the farm and sold to a distributor. 23 people were involved in gardening activities, in construction of water reservoirs and the drainage for collecting rain water for growing vegetables for their household needs thus contributing to food self-sufficiency of 157 people from Roma settlements.

⁷⁴ ARM/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/CC/12/14

⁷⁵ ARM/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/BD/12/12

⁷⁶ DMA/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/CC/13/07

⁷⁷ DMA/SGP/OP4/CORE/02/09/04

⁷⁸ SVK/SGP/OP5/Y1/CORE/2012/005,
SVK/SGP/OP5/Y2/CORE/2012/0140

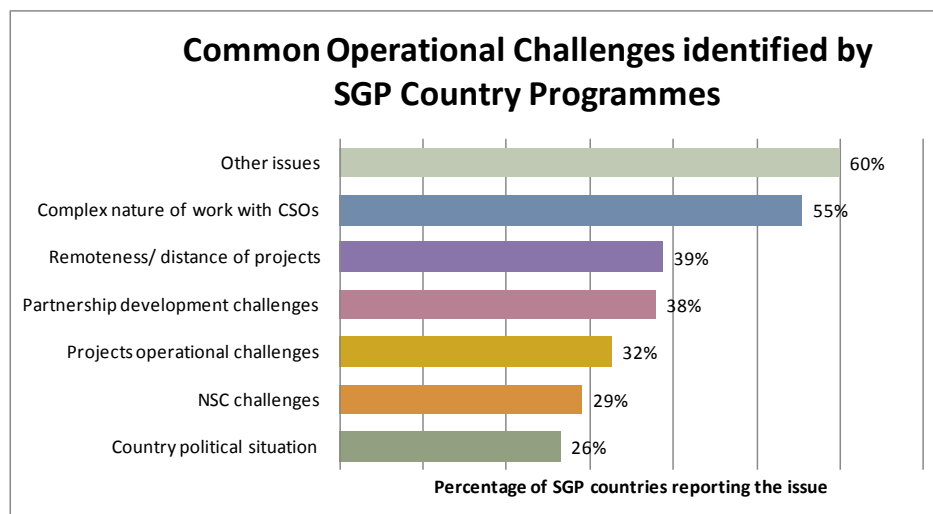
MAIN CHALLENGES FACED BY COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Given that SGP operates in more than 120 countries, each SGP country programme faces operational challenges due to specific geographical, climatic, cultural, political or social factors. Even though challenges vary widely in type and severity, it is crucial for SGP's successful programme implementation to track and map these challenges, and take stock of the resources and ideas needed to resolve them. This section provides an overview of the operational and programmatic challenges reported by the 115 SGP country programmes that responded to the AMR survey.

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

The most common operational challenges are the complex nature of working with CSOs (55%), remote SGP project locations (39%), and partnership development challenges (38%). In addition, almost one third of the countries report challenges with the NSC, and one quarter of the countries cite the country's political situation as another challenge that potentially affects SGP operations.

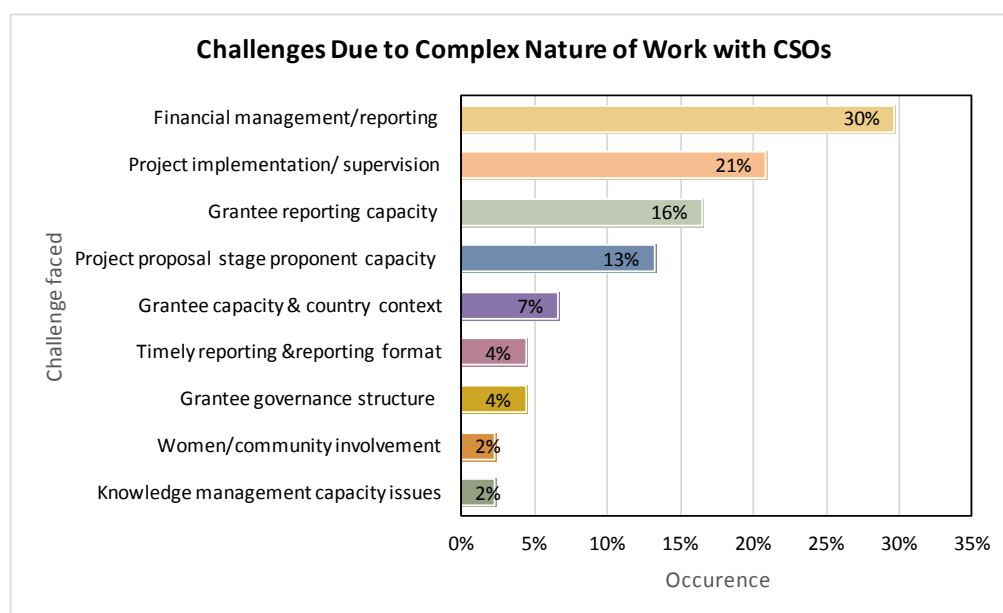
Chart 12: Common Operational Challenges



Complex nature of work with CSOs

Working with CSOs can be highly challenging. In fact, more than one half of the country programmes reported difficulties; and for one third of the countries, the key challenges pertained to financial management, project implementation and project proposal design.

Chart 12: Challenges due to the Complex Nature of Work with CSOs

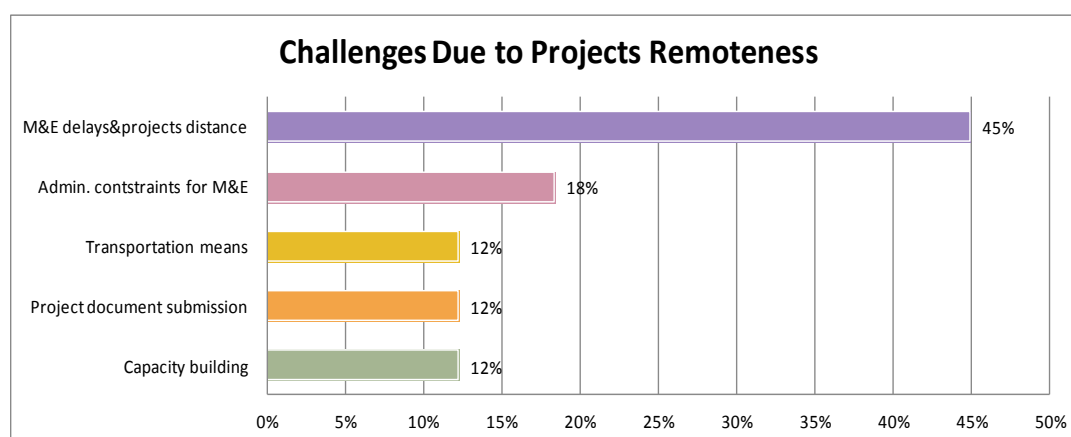


Specifically, nearly half of the country programmes identified CSO capacities for financial management and reporting as major challenges. SGP's engagement with marginalized communities and the fact that building grantee capacities is a process that requires time and resources may underlie this situation.

Challenges related to the remoteness of SGP projects

SGP's mandate is to work with poor and vulnerable communities that are often located in remote, least developed or underserved areas of countries. This may cause problems for communication, M&E, grantee capacity building and other issues.

Chart 14: Challenges Encountered due to Remote Project Locations

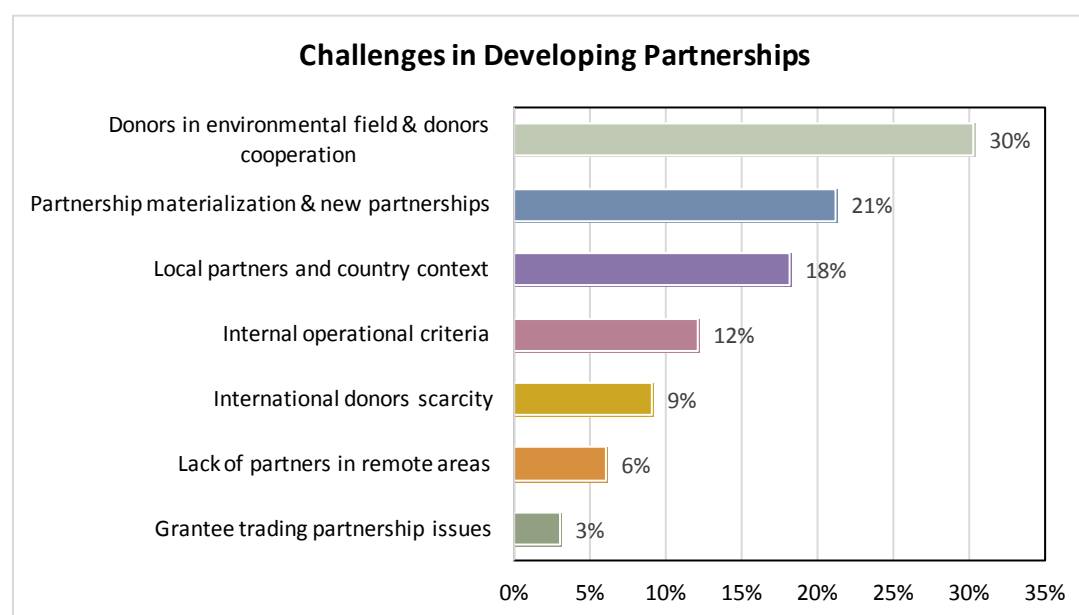


Of the SGP countries reporting distance as a challenge, nearly half (45%) indicate that timely project M&E is sometimes hindered due to project remoteness and distance between SGP projects. Since the majority of SGP projects are located in underserved areas, road conditions and unreliable transportation can impair timely project document submission (12%) and grantee capacity building (12%).

Partnership development challenges

SGP country programmes and SGP grantees are involved in partnerships with international, national or local organizations and stakeholders that support programme and project implementation, resource mobilization, policy influence, and replication and scaling up. However, 38% of the country programmes identified partnership development as a continuing challenge.

Chart 15: Grantee Challenges Encountered in Developing Partnerships

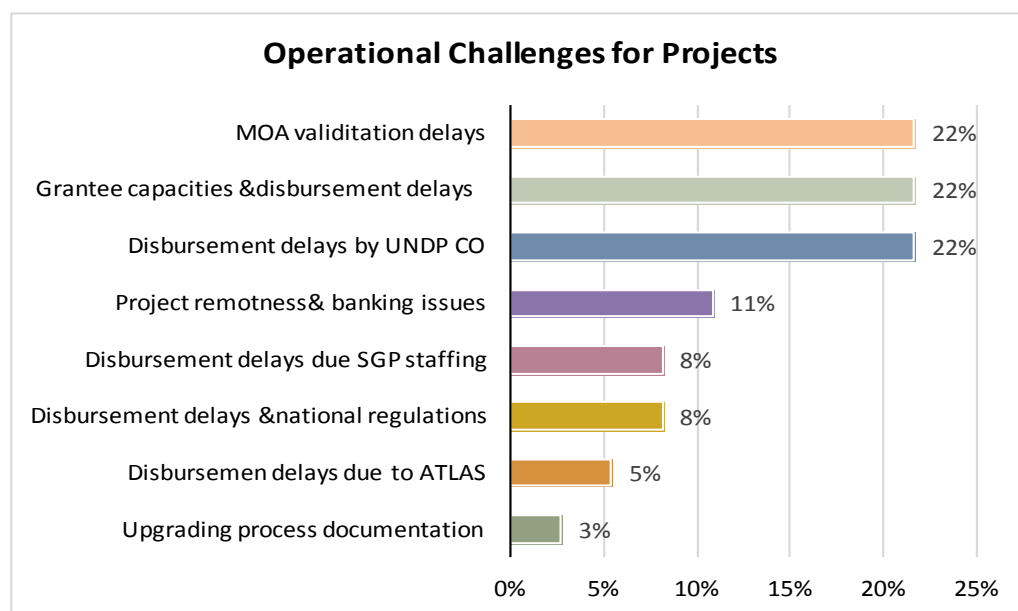


Lack of presence of international donors in the environmental protection field as well as lack of an in-country donor platform poses the predominant challenge (30%). For 21% of countries, it was the time, resources and effort needed to create or mobilize new partnerships that proved difficult.

Project operational challenges

Nearly a third of SGP countries reported project operational challenges. Delays in signature of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with grantees and in grant disbursements (for different reasons) accounted for the vast majority (87%) of operational challenges.

Chart 16: Types of Operational Challenges for Projects



NSC challenges

The NSC, which provides overall guidance and direction to the country programme, is composed of voluntary members from NGOs, academic and scientific institutions, other civil society organizations, the UNDP CO, and government, with a majority of members coming from the non-governmental sector. The voluntary contribution of NSC expertise adds significant value to SGP operations. The NSC thus plays a central role in ensuring local ownership and successful, country-driven implementation.

Nearly one third (29%) of SGP country programmes reported challenges related to the functioning of the NSC, most importantly constraints on the time of volunteer NSC members. Some NCs faced difficulties in scheduling NSC meetings or NSC M&E visits, but the majority of countries managed to overcome this constraint by organizing robust e-communications. In a few countries, other challenges included short tenure of NSC members and the difficulty in achieving a well-balanced NSC due to country-specific circumstances.

Country political situation

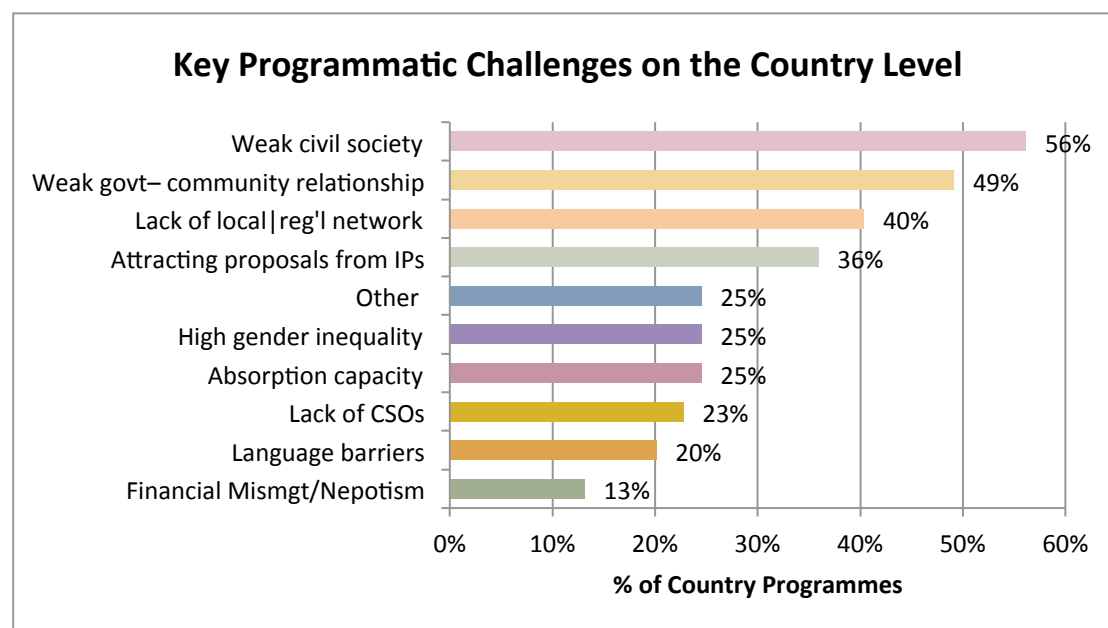
More than one quarter (26%) of SGP countries faced difficult national political situations, primarily political instability, disruptions in the security situation or general elections that create disruptions in fragile contexts. Countries reporting this challenge included **Afghanistan, Egypt, Venezuela, Ukraine, Central African Republic, Lebanon, Honduras, Yemen, Mali, El Salvador, the Maldives** and **Syria**. In fact, SGP was forced to suspend its operations in Syria as of June 30 2014.

According to a small number of countries, the national political climate and government stability may also affect (1) the rotation of GEF Political and Operational focal points, and (2) country legal

frameworks and regulations that may constrain the successful implementation of SGP projects. Natural disasters can shift donor attention to the immediate needs of the country, as reported **by Guatemala**.

PROGRAMMATIC CHALLENGES

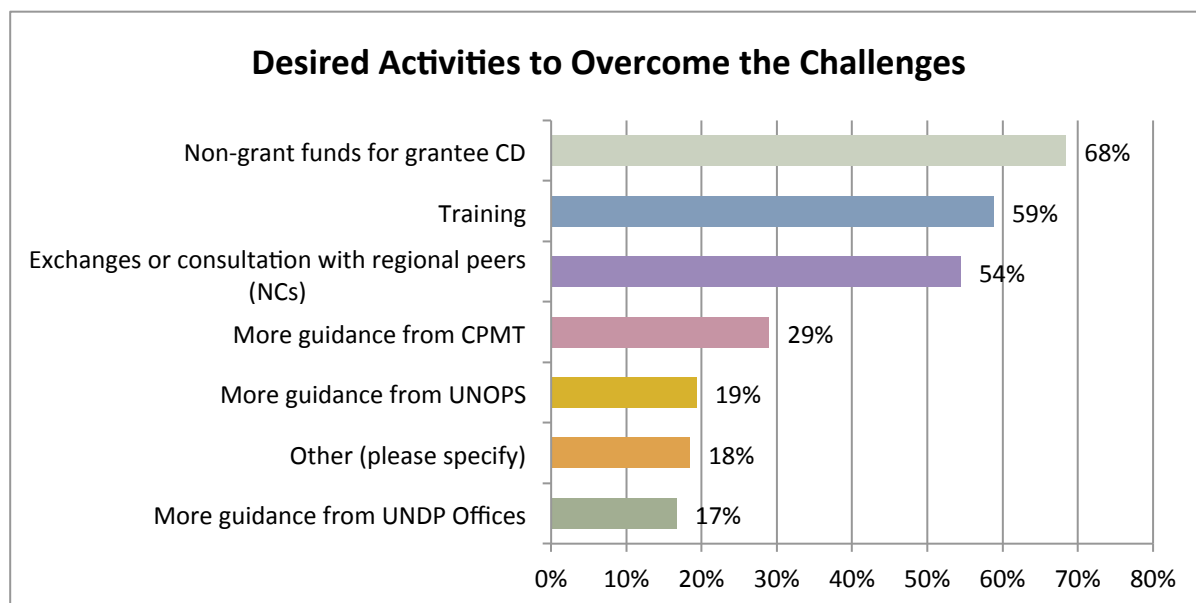
Chart 17: Type of Programmatic Challenges Encountered on the Country Level



The key programmatic challenges for country programmes are directly related to working with CSOs. For more than half of the programmes (56%), weak civil society is a challenge, followed by civil society's weak networks with governments and other actors at the local and regional level. This underscores SGP's important Grantmaker+ services in developing capacities of communities and civil society organizations, thus paving the way for stronger civil society engagement. Other common challenges relate to reaching priority groups, such as attracting proposals from indigenous peoples (36%), high gender inequality (25%) and language barriers (20%).

The limited capacities and networks of communities and civil society organizations affected project implementation for more than one third of the country programmes. These weak stakeholder linkages also influenced grantee partner ability to raise co-financing and deal with administrative or technological difficulties. Lack of sufficient engagement and cooperation by all stakeholders, especially community members and government authorities, was yet another challenge.

Chart 18: Types of Activities Desired by the NCs to Overcome Challenges



While country programmes often employ creative strategies for adaptive management, the vast majority of the respondents wanted more funding for grantee capacity building and training. More than half of the NCs thought peer-to-peer exchanges and consultations would be helpful in addressing their challenges, suggesting that grassroots experience from the trenches on how to work with civil society organizations and deal with other challenges is invaluable.

SOLUTIONS AND OTHER MITIGATING ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

In view of the feedback received on challenges, which is mentioned in the previous section, the design of SGP in OP6 will include key elements that will help address many of these concerns. In OP6 emphasis will be placed on SGP's role in grantmaking as well as a Grantmaker+ and the services it can provide in order to build up social capital and sustain capacity. A greater focus on social inclusiveness will help to reach disadvantaged and marginalized groups, while an emphasis on global south-south and community to community knowledge exchange will help address the need for continuous and accessible peer to peer knowledge and use to greater advantage SGP's global network of expert practitioners, partners and grantees, and to enable their exchange with an even wider segment of CSOs and CBOs.

During the reporting year SGP country programmes have employed various creative strategies to overcome the challenges and obstacles discussed in the previous section. Capacity building and knowledge management are two of the most critical processes to manage the complex nature of work with CSOs and communities. SGP staff and NSC members invest considerable time and effort to provide informal training, mentoring and guidance throughout the project cycle. A number of NCs have also successfully implemented standalone capacity development projects, which were introduced in OP5, to empower CSOs and communities, especially priority groups such as indigenous peoples, women, and youth.⁷⁹

Providing project proposal and reporting materials in simple formats and local languages,

organizing project inception seminars with new grantees, sharing good practices, and running gender mainstreaming workshops were reported as effective tools to strengthen community capacities. In addition, community in-kind contributions have been successfully promoting participation and project ownership. The production and dissemination of knowledge products as well as the engagement of local, national and social media were helpful tools in raising awareness about different environmental issues and SGP's work in addressing them.

Another critical aspect of empowering civil society organizations has been networking and partnerships. SGP country programmes have vigorously promoted regional and national networking, which also serve as platforms for knowledge exchange. Having larger and more experienced NGOs mentor less experienced CSOs and helping CSOs develop partnerships with national and local government, as well as academic and scientific institutions, has been important for strengthening their technical, financial, and institutional capacities.

To improve project management and reporting, SGP country teams have collaborated with local partners and UNDP regional projects to accompany and assist CSOs in project M&E activities, especially in remote locations. In some other countries, SGP arrangements with UN Volunteers have helped to support community capacity building. SGP field monitoring visits, often undertaken with NSC members or other technical experts, continue to be essential for working with grantee partners and communities in project implementation, management and participatory M&E.

⁷⁹ See section "Progress towards Objectives" for further information on the work done on this direction.

SGP country teams actively seek to identify these collaborative arrangements and technical partners, consulting the UNDP Energy and Environmental Cluster and liaising with local and national government and academic and research institutions. However, strengthening the technical capacities of SGP country staff is also instrumental for overcoming challenges. CPMT has therefore emphasized training for newly recruited NCs through visits to SGP country programmes in neighboring countries, conducting regional SGP workshops and training sessions online, preparing guidelines for new SGP initiatives, and encouraging SGP staff participation in relevant national and international meetings and conferences.

The active guidance and oversight of NSC members play a central role in overcoming challenges, be they technical, political or managerial, and in ensuring the smooth and productive functioning of country programmes and projects. For this reason, regular communication between NSC members and SGP country teams is essential. Even when

their tenure on the committee is over, SGP continues to engage them, for example in a formal or informal advisory capacity. SGP also enables NSC members to participate in specialized training on various topics, for example gender mainstreaming or knowledge management.

CPMT provides support and guidance and, if required can intervene to help address challenges and find solutions for challenges experienced at the country level. CPMT and UNOPS Regional Focal Points are in constant communication with NCs and PAs. During the reporting as well, CPMT has conducted monitoring and troubleshooting missions to specific countries to help clarify the particular circumstances and resolve challenges. In situations beyond SGP control, such as political, economic or social turmoil or natural disasters in countries, CPMT maintains close contact with SGP country teams and the UNDP CO in order to mitigate the risks to the programme and staff.

GLOBAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES AND MITIGATING ACTIONS

While delay in access to STAR funds was reported as a key challenge at the global level in the past year, this has been resolved with the approval of STAR II funding in September 2013. Thereafter, with few exceptions, the 34 countries which received STAR funding through this project have been able to make rapid progress in the utilization of funds and approval of new grant projects.

The global scale of SGP operations continues to be both an asset as well as a challenge. CPMT is required to provide strong supervision to sustain the global coherence of the programme, while still retaining the flexibility of the programme to allow for country driven approaches. Given its compact structure, with

only 9 staff members to guide and oversee operations in country programmes, it continues to be of critical importance that the CPMT team is located together in a central global location with close access to UNDP, the GEF Secretariat and UNOPS. Close coordination and interaction among these partners is invaluable for the successful implementation and sustainability of the programme. The ongoing Joint Evaluation of SGP has pointed to the need to strengthen M&E and the need to strengthen the SGP team. This recommendation will be followed up in SGP in the design of OP6.

The Upgrading process for 6 additional countries that meet the criteria for upgrading at the end of OP5 (Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan,

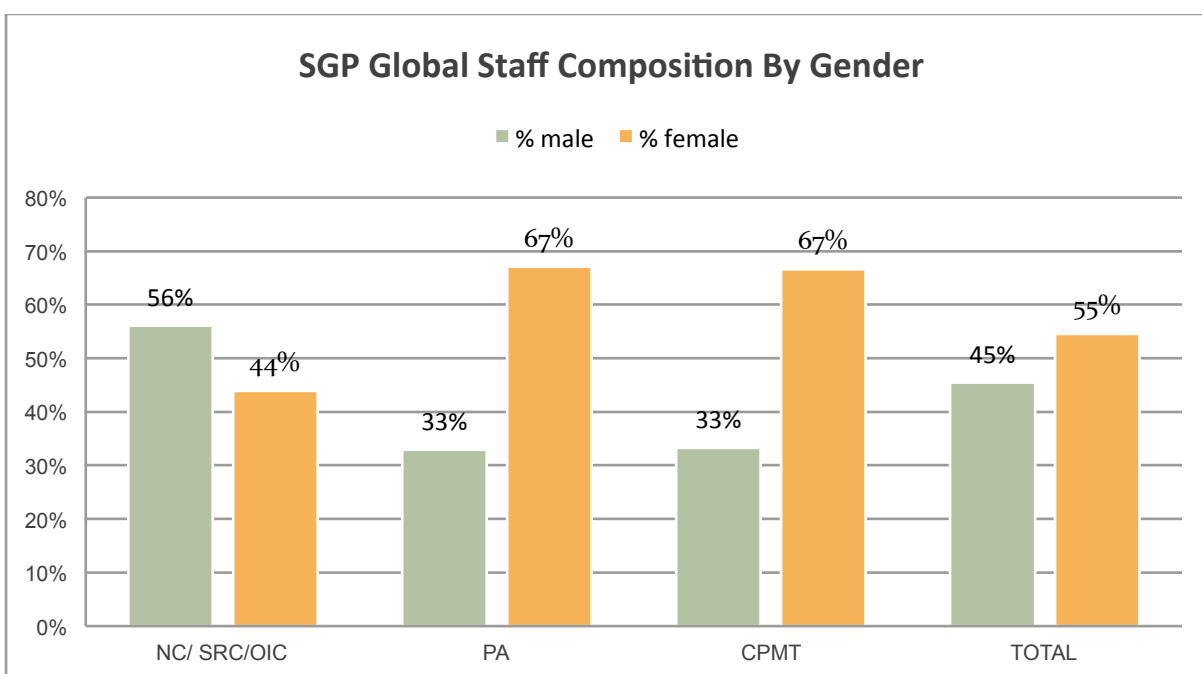
Peru, Sri Lanka, and Thailand) has already been initiated since early 2014 with the support of UNDP/GEF. Teleconferences have been held

with participation of all countries' NCs and UNDP Country Offices and preparatory missions are planned.

5. ASSESSMENT OF MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

GEF SGP continued to promote gender parity in its staffing. During the reporting year, overall SGP staff figures show that the majority of SGP staff were women. While a slightly higher percentage of men than women filled the positions of National Coordinators, the Programme Assistant positions employed more women than men, as did the positions at CPMT. The table below provides additional details:

Chart 19: Gender-based Composition of SGP Staff at the Headquarters and the Field



All SGP Country Programmes are required to have a designated gender focal point on the NSC to provide expertise on gender issues and facilitate review of any gender components of projects. At the end of this reporting year, SGP NSCs were in compliance with this policy, with very few exceptions where country programmes are either still in the early stages of establishment or the NSCs were in the process of being renewed.

During the reporting year SGP also recommended country programmes to designate a youth focal point on the NSC to be able to further promote youth participation and leadership in projects. Ninety one countries have already reported the designation of a focal point on the NSC to follow youth issues, while others are in the process.

In countries where there are significant populations of indigenous peoples, it is a best practice of SGP to also have a focal point and representatives of indigenous peoples on the NSC.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION



Photo Credit: SGP

Strengthening **monitoring and evaluation** continued to be a priority for SGP during the third year of the 5th operational phase. A joint evaluation report conducted by the GEF and UNDP Evaluation Offices in Fall 2013 recognized these efforts, stating that SGP had made considerable progress in implementing the recommendations under Council Decision GEF/ME/C.32/2 (and related decisions) since 2008, including a clear move towards a results-based management, great improvement in the database and the introduction of a global reporting system through an annual monitoring report. Improvements in the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) framework, staff and country programme performance tracking, preparation of M&E training and guidance material, creative use of networks, and NSC and

high profile visits to collect data were highlighted as well. During the last reporting year, all active country programmes conducted M&E missions and many integrated M&E training into capacity building activities. SGP Indonesia even developed an M&E toolkit in collaboration with 5 communities that is available in local languages and is currently being piloted in 100 communities.

Despite these achievements, however, the evaluation report noted that areas for improvement remain. Overall, the highly challenging nature of conducting M&E in a global, highly diverse multi-country programme such as SGP, requires that the M&E system be further refined. Specifically, the current indicator and target framework was deemed to

be too complex and inappropriate for local monitoring capacities and global reporting requirements. In particular, the question of attribution and the aggregation of project-level findings into meaningful global results will need to be refined. Looking ahead to OP6, which calls for a landscape/seascape or sectoral approach, the unit of analysis for monitoring and evaluation will change in any case. Furthermore, the evaluation report noted that SGP's M&E framework had not been revised since OP3, that there was no designated staff member responsible for M&E and that monitoring products such as the AMR need to draw a clear line between monitoring and self promotion. Overall, for the M&E system to be useful and relevant for grantees, more opportunities are required for community learning through participatory monitoring and evaluation.

In preparation for OP6, SGP is in the process of developing meaningful indicators that reflect SGP's new multi-focal project components as units of measurement, and recognize SGP's unique contribution in process-oriented activities (Grantmaker+), such as strengthening CSOs or linking them with partners. To inform this process, CPMT invited a select number of NCs to consult and deliberate on various ideas for the reform of the M&E system during an

OP6 workshop in June 2014. Country programmes such as **Ecuador** and **Morocco** have already implemented M&E workshops and participatory M&E systems, and **Indonesia** has recently developed, together with five grantee partners, a local-language M&E toolkit for communities. More than 100 CSOs were subsequently trained on using the template based on their needs. An important outcome of the OP6 workshop was the establishment of an M&E taskforce composed of national coordinators and CPMT staff. Going forward, the refined M&E system will also incorporate lessons learned from COMDEKS which is piloting a participatory M&E system and indicators in a number of countries. Overall, strengthening the capacity of CSOs in M&E, a skill which they can take to other funders, is seen as an important step towards SGP's Grantmaker+ role in OP6.

To further consolidate M&E activities, SGP will seek additional specialist M&E expertise in OP6. In the meantime, the current AMR has incorporated a number of improvements to respond to concerns raised in the evaluation report. Most importantly, the AMR survey now captures additional information on programme and project challenges, partnerships and co-funding in each country, as well as on projects that were terminated or experienced challenges.

PARTNERSHIPS

During the reporting year, SGP continued to be involved in a range of partnership programmes and projects, with many of these being delivered through SGP. Annex 7 provides further details about several global level partnership programmes that were active in the last year, while Annex 8 provides a listing of programme level co-financing leveraged by SGP at the global and country level in OP5 through 30 June 2014.

Among the notable partnerships implemented by SGP in the past year is the ongoing **Community Based Adaptation (CBA)** programme funded by the Department of Finance and Trade of Australia, which supports activities in SIDS and in several countries in the Mekong and Asia/Pacific region. The project supports mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change at the community level, uptake of CBA lessons into relevant national and sub-national policies and development programmes, and scaling up practices and sharing knowledge for replication of CBA experiences. The past year saw steady progress across all four regions involved in the CBA programme (see Annex 7 for a full listing of countries and further details).

In January 2014, a new project, **Support to Community-based REDD+**, was launched as a partnership between UN-REDD and SGP. During the reporting year the project document was approved and implementation commenced. Guidance was developed and shared with the 6 pilot countries and key linkages were established between the SGP teams, UNDP Country Offices and the UN-REDD programme stakeholders. Currently participating countries are engaged in preparation of CBR+ Country Strategies that will complement SGP Country Programme Strategies. Grant-making is expected to begin in the latter part of 2014.

The **Community Development and Knowledge Management in the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)** project is now implemented in a wide variety of landscapes in 20 countries, including 16 countries within the Global SGP Programme and 4 Upgraded SGP country programmes. The project is designed to support innovations identified by communities for biodiversity conservation, promotion of ecosystem services, agro-ecosystem management and strengthening of governance systems at the landscape level.

While COMDEKS activities started in 2011 in ten countries, in June 2013 the project was extended to ten additional countries (See Annex 7 for a full listing of countries and further details). In each country a COMDEKS Landscape Strategy is developed to closely complement the SGP Country Programme Strategy, and guide grant making. Matching COMDEKS and SGP grants are also clustered in the target landscapes to meet overall landscape level objectives in a coherent manner.

SGP also serves as the delivery mechanism for the **EU-NGO Strengthening Project** which aims to support environmental governance through the strengthening and capacity development of NGOs in 14 countries. In 2013, the project commenced in eight countries, while in early 2014 two more countries initiated activities. Activities in remaining countries are expected to be initiated in the course of 2014. During the first year of project implementation the development of tools, methods and guidance was facilitated to effectively finance NGO projects aimed at strengthening civil society participation in environmental governance.

Towards the end of this reporting period, a major new partnership programme with USD 16m in funding from the German Federal Ministry of Environment (BMUB), the **Global Support Initiative for Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA GSI)**, was

established. The project document was prepared and finalized in early 2014 with approval by the UNDP Project Appraisal Committee in May 2014. This project will help SGP to further scale up its work in several ICCAs and to promote increased advocacy, legal and policy reforms and exchange of knowledge. (See Annex 7 for a full listing of countries and further details on the project).

SGP was involved in significant knowledge management efforts to promote the

sustainability and capture of lessons from two long running SGP partnership programmes that were completed in the reporting year – **COMPACT** and the **World Heritage Local Ecological Entrepreneurship Programme** (WH-LEEP). Activities also continued with other partnerships such as with the **Access and Benefit Sharing Capacity Development Initiative** (in collaboration with GIZ and Natural Justice), and the **ICCA Global Consortium** (further details in Annex7).

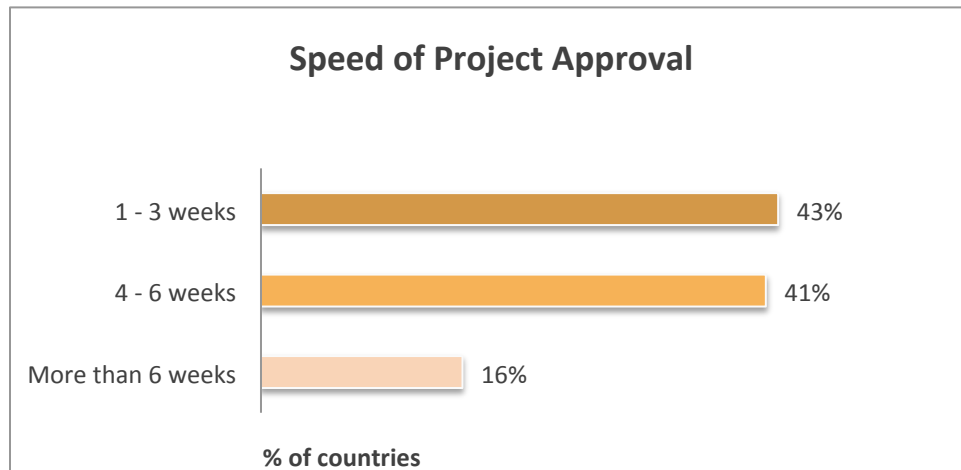
GRANT APPROVAL PROCESS

Based on data reported by SGP country programmes, the average time lapse varies between the approval of a grant project by the NSC until the signature of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between UNDP (on behalf of UNOPS) and the grantee. Approximately 43% of countries reported that the time lapse between project approval and signature of MOAs is three weeks or less, 41% of countries reported that the time lapse from project approval until signature of the MOAs is within the range of 4-6 weeks, while 16% of countries reported that the time lapse is more than 6 weeks. Given that 84% of country programmes are able to move from project approval to a signed MOA with a first tranche of funding released to the grantee within 6 weeks, this indicates that SGP procedures for the most part are fast and facilitate quick access to grant funds.

In the 16% of countries where more than 6 weeks typically elapse between project

approval by NSC and the signature of the MOA, countries reported a number of reasons for the delay. In some countries, there is a practice whereby NSCs, to maximize their time and efficiency, agree to provisionally approve certain projects with a set of conditions and comments provided that the grantee should address prior to MOA signature. In such cases the NCs work closely with the grantee partners to address the conditions of the NSC and a revised project proposal is later approved when the NSC conditions have been met. Thus, the time lapse may be greater in these cases. Some countries also mentioned capacity difficulties of grantee organizations, such as lack of a legal identity or a bank account, which may require additional support before the grantee is able to provide all the information needed for MOA signature. In other cases, delays occur due to remote location of grantees, or in countries where there is no local UNDP country office.

Chart 18: Average Time Lapse between NSC Project Approval and MOA signature



UNOPS and CPMT track the cases where there are more significant delays, and work with country programmes that have experienced challenges to see how best to expedite the process of MOA signature after NSC approval,

while recognizing that in some cases additional time is warranted because of the learning and capacity development required in finalizing project proposals and preparing documentation needed for MOAs.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Potential risks to GEF SGP can be divided into Programmatic risks, which have the potential to affect the ability of the programme to realize its goals, and Operational risks which may affect day to day operations and financial management of the programme. These sets of risks are addressed below.

PROGRAMMATIC RISKS



Photo Credit: CBA

It was noted in the GEF SGP OP5 CEO endorsement document for Core funding (January 2011), that given SGP's experience of the past 20 years there are few unforeseen risks to be expected, and risk mitigation measures are already in place for known risks. However, the following **programmatic risks** were identified and are being tracked by SGP. Some additional risks have also been identified during the implementation of OP5. Table 18 below presents the possible risks, as well as the mitigation measures implemented.

Updates on the occurrence of some risks are also included, with notably one risk being lowered from "significant" to "moderate", while two identified risks were lowered from "moderate" to "low". Much of this reduction in programmatic risks is the result of continuous consultations of the SGP team with UNDP and the GEF Secretariat in a series of meetings and exchanges designed to learn from the challenges experienced in OP5, and which are contributing to a more effective and sound design in OP6.

Table 18: Programmatic Risks and mitigation measures

Risk	Level of risk	Mitigation measures/ Updates
The variation in grant allocations for countries from Core and STAR – with some countries no longer eligible for SGP core resources, and thus becoming wholly dependent on receiving a sufficient STAR allocation that ensures cost-effectiveness of the program – was identified as a risk.	Moderate	This continues to be risk for some country programmes in OP5 that have received limited or no STAR funds, or limited Core funds, to sustain a viable SGP programme. However the risk level has gone from significant to moderate in the current reporting period, as a number of mitigating actions have been taken. Mostly notably the experience from OP5 has been factored in to the design of SGP in OP6, where it is determined that (a) there will be no more Pure STAR countries, and that all countries would have some access to Core funding, (b) that there would be no more pre-set allocations of the Core funds and that such decisions would be taken by SGP programme management from year to year based on performance, capacity and equity considerations. Moreover, the design of SGP in OP6 values the role that SGP plays not only in delivery of grants but also the added value that it brings as a Grantmaker+ to foster and sustain CSO capacity, and to promote networking, knowledge exchange and scaling up. Grant and non-grant activities will be more closely integrated in the design of OP6 to provide effective support to civil society to address global environmental challenges in line with SGP's programming directions in GEF6.
The challenge of working directly with CBOs and NGOs that have a low level of technical and management capacity. This challenge has been extensively discussed in Section 4.	Moderate	The risk level remains unchanged since the previous year. Mitigating measures continue to include building grantee capacity, linking and networking grantees, and working in a flexible manner, as well as continuous oversight and monitoring of the SGP portfolio in each country by the SGP country team, CPMT, the UNDP CO and the NSC. With the return to following the Council decision to cover SGP costs at the level of services rendered, greater flexibility was possible in providing funding for site visits and monitoring to manage risks in challenging country contexts.
The upgrading of 10 countries to be implemented as "stand-alone" FSPs in OP5 was identified as another possible risk.	Moderate	This risk has been largely mitigated through the support of UNDP and the GEF Secretariat towards the upgrading process. The lessons learnt from the initial Upgrading of 9 countries at the start of OP5 have been extensively discussed with UNDP and the GEF Secretariat and a number of improvements have been considered to facilitate the process. These are captured in the Council paper on SGP Implementation Arrangements in GEF 6 (May 2014). As SGP transitions to OP6, six additional countries will be upgrading to FSPs. As such the lessons of the past upgrading need to be applied to facilitate the process. In addition a number of observations of the SGP Evaluation's Phase 1 report need to be considered to facilitate global networking and knowledge exchange within the SGP as a global corporate programme.

The addition of new country programmes, in LDCs, SIDS, and/or countries in conflict/post-conflict situations was identified as another potential risk for SGP.	Low	This risk has been changed to low, from moderate in the past year. The SGP country programme in Syria has been suspended effective June 2014 with a careful process to capture knowledge and ensure completion of ongoing grant projects. The situation in the Central African Republic is also being closely monitored by CPMT in collaboration with the UNDP CO and UNOPS. A decision has been taken to relocate the SGP National Coordinator from Bangui to the region where most SGP projects are ongoing, which is also a safer region where UNDP operations continue to proceed. SGP programmes in post conflict countries such as Afghanistan and East Timor continue to run smoothly and progress has been made in engaging with civil society and communities. SGP remains active in several SIDS and other countries where UNDP does not have local Country Office presence. These programmes may come under Sub-regional or multi-country offices that are distant and may increase costs of operations and oversight. The costs necessary for adequate oversight of these country programmes continue to be monitored by CPMT and UNOPS and will be considered in the design of OP6.
Delays in programme implementation in certain countries, for example those that can result from a broad review by governments of their overall development priorities and in cases where the government requires a re-clarification of its working relationship with civil society.	Low	This risk has been changed to low, from moderate in the past year. In countries where there was initial delay experienced due to such political change processes, such as Eritrea and Cuba, considerable progress was achieved in the last year in pipelining and approving grant projects. Currently in both these countries SGP is close to 100% grant commitment of resources. However, such changes partly affect SGP in a few other countries, where these broad governmental processes can delay regular grant making processes until change/consultation processes are completed. While the occurrence of such risks is limited, effects in specific countries can lead to significant delay in programme implementation.
The overall expansion of the GEF SGP to a greater number of countries was identified as another potential risk.	Low	The overall level of effort for coordination and implementation at the central level has increased as a consequence. The adequate staffing of the CPMT is an important element in ensuring effective oversight of country programmes.
Potential climate change effects were identified as another risk, particularly with respect to biodiversity and land degradation.	Low	SGP has been piloting community based adaptation measures through the Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA) CBA project, and in 38 global SIDs as well as 4 Mekong basin countries through the co-financing provided by the Australian Aid CBA project. These ongoing projects are providing valuable methodologies and field tested results and approaches from working with communities in different contexts. CPMT guidance notes and KM products are accessible to all SGP countries. In addition, several opportunities for exchange between countries were utilized during the course of the year, such as CBA8, and the UNSIDS.
Other emerging risks	Low	During the reporting year some countries continued to face local challenges as described earlier in the section on Country level Challenges. For example, due to changes in government, changes in legal procedures, NSC membership, etc. CPMT and country programmes remain in close coordination on these matters.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

UNOPS – the executing agency for SGP – continuously seeks to strengthen SGP accountability, risk management and assurance processes. The SGP operational risk management envisages both compliance and management issues, and provides assurance that the funds are disbursed as per SGP scope; objectives and procedures pertaining to applicable UNDP and UNOPS rules and regulations are duly complied with.

The SGP risk management strategy has undertaken qualitative risk analysis in a type of quantitative manner – assigned three-level scale (low to high) for impact and likelihood of identified risks; and it has further entailed the residual risk from prior rounds of country programme audits, volume of grant funds, country specific scenarios i.e. political complexity etc. and personnel turnaround.

The risk parameters provide categorized provisions for operational risks identified during OP5. The country programmes also keep the checks and balances of the day-to-day operations through the self-audit checklist – a tool which is based on best practices and lessons learned from prior rounds of SGP audits and SGP country programme local and global operations.

During the year under review, appropriate risk mitigation measures continued to be deployed to address operational risks and to implement regular checks on financial and administrative matters. The SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which provide detailed guidance for SGP country programmes, were updated and revised.

5. FINANCIAL DELIVERY

The total expenditure over the reporting year (1 July 2013 till 30 June 2014) of GEF SGP, including the ongoing phase (OP5) as well as some ongoing commitments of prior operational phases, amounted to a total delivery exceeding USD 64m. Of this, the majority of the funding (nearly USD 62m) was drawn from the current OP5 phase funding.

Table 19: GEF SGP Delivery (1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014)

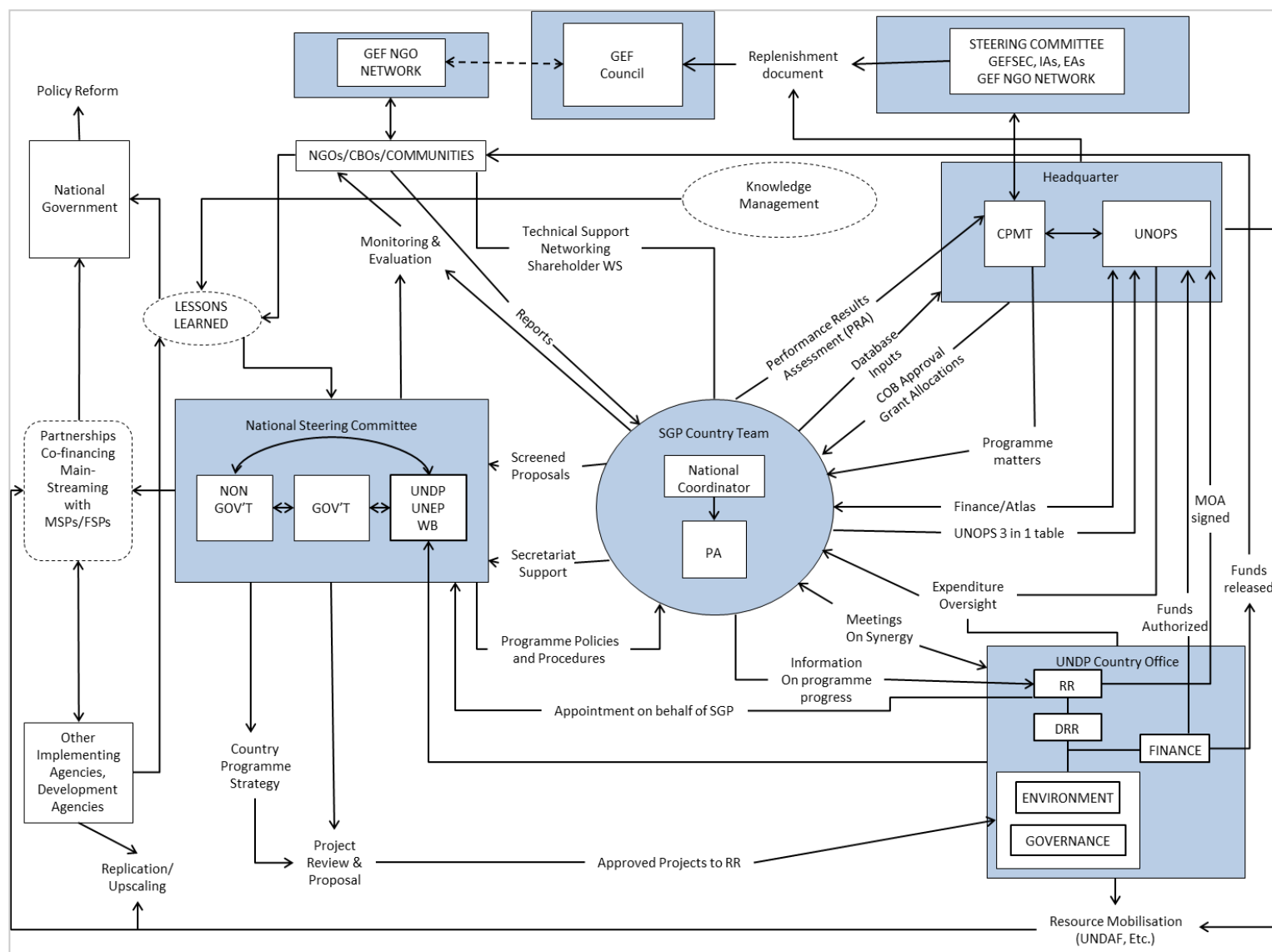
Operational Phase	Expenditure (USD)
OP 3	\$97,680
OP 4	\$2,207,153
OP 5	\$61,881,484
Total	\$64,186,317

6. ANNEXES



Photo Credit: Lesotho

ANNEX 1: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ANNEX 2: SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES – CUMULATIVE GRANTS AND PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING

Country	Year Started	GEF SGP Funding Sources		Co-Financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount	Total Co-financing
AFGHANISTAN	2013	22	\$ 1,034,811	\$ 657,433	\$ 502,803	\$ -	\$ 1,160,236
ALBANIA	1999	224	\$ 2,780,990	\$ 981,642	\$ 630,734	\$ -	\$ 1,612,376
ALGERIA	2012	7	\$ 245,442	\$ 40,655	\$ 21,818	\$ -	\$ 62,473
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2013	13	\$ 501,712	\$ 453,945	\$ 513,861	\$ -	\$ 967,806
ARGENTINA	2006	139	\$ 3,277,161	\$ 1,598,929	\$ 2,814,639	\$ 40,000	\$ 4,453,568
ARMENIA	2009	42	\$ 1,403,107	\$ 1,763,028	\$ 660,752	\$ 177,000	\$ 2,600,781
BAHAMAS	2011	32	\$ 821,787	\$ 382,643	\$ 583,040	\$ -	\$ 965,683
BARBADOS (Sub-region) (until 2012)	1994	112	\$ 2,294,468	\$ 1,060,902	\$ 1,973,001	\$ -	\$ 3,033,903
BARBADOS	2012	15	\$ 1,004,250	\$ 262,408	\$ 2,063,864	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,376,272
BELARUS, REPUBLIC OF	2006	114	\$ 4,427,612	\$ 3,936,451	\$ 804,297	\$ 196,686	\$ 4,937,434
BELIZE	1993	198	\$ 5,223,627	\$ 2,294,851	\$ 3,551,675	\$ 269,709	\$ 6,116,235
BENIN	2007	63	\$ 1,999,872	\$ 1,660,757	\$ 682,132	\$ -	\$ 2,342,889
BHUTAN	1999	133	\$ 3,427,430	\$ 1,038,465	\$ 1,894,631	\$ 174,500	\$ 3,107,596
BOLIVIA (upgraded in 2011)	1997	315	\$ 8,722,455	\$ 2,664,488	\$ 6,294,407	\$ 213,387	\$ 9,172,282
BOTSWANA	1993	173	\$ 4,900,686	\$ 7,543,870	\$ 2,312,219	\$ -	\$ 9,856,089
BRAZIL (upgraded in 2011)	1995	353	\$ 9,146,750	\$ 6,639,263	\$ 7,316,013	\$ 255,000	\$ 14,210,275
BULGARIA (until 2013)	2006	121	\$ 3,949,348	\$ 3,965,018	\$ 1,541,422	\$ -	\$ 5,506,440
BURKINA FASO	1994	169	\$ 5,787,346	\$ 1,357,580	\$ 1,989,204	\$ 40,196	\$ 3,386,980
BURUNDI	2010	44	\$ 2,076,856	\$ 293,793	\$ 1,857,777	\$ 99,570	\$ 2,251,140
CAMBODIA	2005	78	\$ 2,872,938	\$ 1,587,801	\$ 3,941,663	\$ 4,071,630	\$ 9,601,093
CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF	2007	81	\$ 2,549,934	\$ 1,088,283	\$ 2,083,467	\$ 425,000	\$ 3,596,750
CAPE VERDE	2010	81	\$ 1,731,175	\$ 191,162	\$ 1,103,457	\$ 120,000	\$ 1,414,619
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2010	35	\$ 991,458	\$ 148,762	\$ 591,477	\$ -	\$ 740,239
CHAD	2007	50	\$ 1,245,985	\$ 973,437	\$ 251,540	\$ 150,000	\$ 1,374,978
CHILE (until 2012)	1994	257	\$ 7,024,145	\$ 472,138	\$ 5,312,939	\$ 52,904	\$ 5,837,981
COMOROS	2007	58	\$ 1,894,997	\$ 807,095	\$ 854,632	\$ 120,000	\$ 1,781,727

Country	Year Started	GEF SGP Funding Sources		Co-Financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount	Total Co-financing
COTE d'IVOIRE	1993	289	\$ 5,340,516	\$ 2,946,430	\$ 2,791,455	\$ -	\$ 5,737,885
CUBA	2005	122	\$ 4,757,114	\$ 8,437,805	\$ 1,142,045	\$ 170,000	\$ 9,749,851
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2010	78	\$ 2,504,149	\$ 706,943	\$ 1,169,506	\$ -	\$ 1,876,449
DJIBOUTI	2014	6	\$ 199,331	\$ 128,861	\$ 72,579	\$ -	\$ 201,440
DOMINICA	1995	62	\$ 1,768,093	\$ 717,220	\$ 2,044,239	\$ 562,290	\$ 3,323,750
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1994	404	\$ 9,352,146	\$ 11,496,718	\$ 15,573,102	\$ 170,000	\$ 27,239,820
ECUADOR (upgraded in 2011)	1993	296	\$ 10,148,036	\$ 7,374,517	\$ 6,921,567	\$ 365,287	\$ 14,661,371
EGYPT	1994	305	\$ 6,917,368	\$ 4,134,225	\$ 1,867,492	\$ 86,000	\$ 6,087,717
EL SALVADOR	2003	176	\$ 4,283,861	\$ 3,875,512	\$ 2,208,646	\$ -	\$ 6,084,157
ERITREA	2009	30	\$ 1,434,528	\$ 433,883	\$ 2,196,758	\$ -	\$ 2,630,641
ETHIOPIA	2006	165	\$ 4,319,533	\$ 1,104,351	\$ 3,126,443	\$ 701,250	\$ 4,932,044
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (Tuvalu)	2013	15	\$ 500,322	\$ 116,812	\$ 269,086	\$ 43,750	\$ 429,649
GAMBIA	2005	85	\$ 3,069,965	\$ 664,061	\$ 2,534,757	\$ 1,088,836	\$ 4,287,654
GEORGIA, REPUBLIC OF	2009	62	\$ 1,807,760	\$ 563,833	\$ 696,960	\$ -	\$ 1,260,793
GHANA	2013	31	\$ 690,647	\$ 380,587	\$ 449,543	\$ -	\$ 830,129
GUATEMALA	1993	198	\$ 4,631,717	\$ 3,654,263	\$ 3,318,755	\$ 419,785	\$ 7,392,803
GUINEA	1997	337	\$ 3,930,652	\$ 1,991,326	\$ 5,001,586	\$ 346,581	\$ 7,339,492
GUINEA-BISSAU	2010	61	\$ 2,048,750	\$ 500,234	\$ 791,721	\$ -	\$ 1,291,955
GUYANA	2011	32	\$ 973,590	\$ 635,474	\$ 63,528	\$ -	\$ 699,002
HAITI	2013	10	\$ 380,101	\$ 49,240	\$ 310,548	\$ -	\$ 359,788
HONDURAS	2008	40	\$ 1,506,562	\$ 157,185	\$ 414,578	\$ -	\$ 571,764
INDIA (upgraded in 2011)	2002	171	\$ 4,971,385	\$ 793,501	\$ 9,610,292	\$ 877,989	\$ 11,281,782
INDONESIA	1996	329	\$ 8,784,024	\$ 12,201,864	\$ 4,895,091	\$ 1,341,309	\$ 18,438,263
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	1993	466	\$ 8,739,518	\$ 2,345,791	\$ 7,727,319	\$ 816,000	\$ 10,889,110
JAMAICA	2001	238	\$ 5,359,760	\$ 4,953,673	\$ 22,137,829	\$ 100,000	\$ 27,191,502
JORDAN	2005	71	\$ 2,414,297	\$ 1,510,725	\$ 2,592,586	\$ 754,596	\$ 4,857,907
KAZAKHSTAN	1993	191	\$ 6,200,000	\$ 4,350,275	\$ 8,097,623	\$ 87,000	\$ 12,534,898
KENYA (upgraded in 2011)	1997	303	\$ 6,122,475	\$ 4,753,413	\$ 4,340,855	\$ 522,890	\$ 9,617,158
KYRGYZSTAN	1993	301	\$ 10,130,601	\$ 3,854,192	\$ 3,007,540	\$ 868,863	\$ 7,730,595
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2002	258	\$ 3,586,842	\$ 1,310,555	\$ 2,437,962	\$ 24,950	\$ 3,773,466
	2009	62	\$ 2,330,332	\$ 301,250	\$ 204,951	\$ 241,824	\$ 748,025

Country	Year Started	GEF SGP Funding Sources		Co-Financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount	Total Co-financing
KAZAKHSTAN	1997	303	\$ 6,122,475	\$ 4,753,413	\$ 4,340,855	\$ 522,890	\$ 9,617,158
KENYA (upgraded in 2011)	1993	301	\$ 10,130,601	\$ 3,854,192	\$ 3,007,540	\$ 868,863	\$ 7,730,595
KYRGYZSTAN	2002	258	\$ 3,586,842	\$ 1,310,555	\$ 2,437,962	\$ 24,950	\$ 3,773,466
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2009	62	\$ 2,330,332	\$ 301,250	\$ 204,951	\$ 241,824	\$ 748,025
LEBANON	2006	58	\$ 1,949,302	\$ 1,303,858	\$ 570,850	\$ 49,458	\$ 1,924,166
LESOTHO	2008	49	\$ 1,624,203	\$ 376,791	\$ 1,603,038	\$ -	\$ 1,979,829
LIBERIA	2009	65	\$ 2,066,000	\$ 159,000	\$ 637,010	\$ 24,000	\$ 820,010
LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF (until 2009)	2001	104	\$ 2,611,280	\$ 6,108,566	\$ 3,884,123	\$ -	\$ 9,992,689
REPUBLIC OF	2006	97	\$ 1,858,556	\$ 1,538,765	\$ 751,722	\$ -	\$ 2,290,486
MADAGASCAR	2008	208	\$ 4,434,640	\$ 2,199,943	\$ 1,412,860	\$ -	\$ 3,612,803
MALAWI	2009	49	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,134,202	\$ 921,685	\$ 256,000	\$ 2,311,887
MALAYSIA	2001	146	\$ 5,620,588	\$ 11,193,816	\$ 4,329,239	\$ -	\$ 15,523,056
MALDIVES	2010	34	\$ 1,045,667	\$ 299,189	\$ 468,608	\$ 135,830	\$ 903,627
MALI	1994	332	\$ 9,120,801	\$ 8,826,036	\$ 5,551,054	\$ 468,111	\$ 14,845,202
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2014	6	\$ 246,227	\$ 18,170	\$ 62,000	\$ -	\$ 80,170
MAURITANIA	2002	153	\$ 4,057,178	\$ 995,934	\$ 2,718,092	\$ 865,407	\$ 4,579,432
MAURITIUS	1996	146	\$ 4,876,273	\$ 6,317,285	\$ 4,663,124	\$ 120,000	\$ 11,100,409
MEXICO (upgraded in 2011)	1994	559	\$ 13,720,423	\$ 8,185,260	\$ 10,752,299	\$ 458,470	\$ 19,396,029
MICRONESIA Sub-region (until 2011)	2005	47	\$ 1,164,675	\$ 125,394	\$ 1,594,882	\$ 552,208	\$ 2,272,484
MOLDOVA	2013	9	\$ 300,744	\$ 226,584	\$ 149,175	\$ -	\$ 375,759
MONGOLIA	2003	385	\$ 2,837,982	\$ 1,155,148	\$ 2,323,719	\$ 224,787	\$ 3,703,655
MOROCCO	2000	152	\$ 4,414,223	\$ 5,142,689	\$ 4,887,790	\$ 310,953	\$ 10,341,432
MOZAMBIQUE	2005	194	\$ 3,880,905	\$ 1,368,318	\$ 1,235,251	\$ -	\$ 2,603,569
NAMIBIA	2003	84	\$ 2,288,902	\$ 3,235,595	\$ 1,993,549	\$ 1,686,545	\$ 6,915,689
NEPAL	1998	190	\$ 6,399,988	\$ 5,388,914	\$ 2,530,016	\$ 254,482	\$ 8,173,411
NICARAGUA	2004	193	\$ 3,900,943	\$ 3,234,040	\$ 2,954,385	\$ -	\$ 6,188,425

Country	Year Started	GEF SGP Funding Sources		Co-Financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount	Total Co-financing
NIGER	2004	122	\$ 3,887,036	\$ 1,644,480	\$ 1,949,110	\$ 1,153,830	\$ 4,747,420
NIGERIA	2009	111	\$ 3,442,869	\$ 24,500	\$ 2,574,101	\$ -	\$ 2,598,601
PALAU	2014	11	\$ 492,930	\$ 83,600	\$ 352,964	\$ -	\$ 436,564
PAKISTAN (upgraded in 2011)	1994	264	\$ 7,893,503	\$ 8,921,111	\$ 3,651,486	\$ 2,052,547	\$ 14,625,144
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	1999	122	\$ 4,043,925	\$ 1,089,760	\$ 1,212,031	\$ 157,816	\$ 2,459,607
PANAMA	2007	121	\$ 2,719,704	\$ 505,120	\$ 2,558,271	\$ -	\$ 3,063,391
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1994	172	\$ 2,728,832	\$ 382,592	\$ 110,745	\$ 92,828	\$ 586,164
PARAGUAY	2011	22	\$ 583,840	\$ 107,334	\$ 846,313	\$ -	\$ 953,647
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	2010	58	\$ 2,641,468	\$ 1,261,520	\$ 1,229,335	\$ -	\$ 2,490,855
PERU	1999	272	\$ 9,284,854	\$ 1,401,129	\$ 5,445,439	\$ -	\$ 6,846,569
PHILIPPINES (upgraded in 2011)	1992	284	\$ 9,006,989	\$ 4,240,726	\$ 2,436,046	\$ 193,752	\$ 6,870,524
POLAND (until 2009)	1994	383	\$ 6,753,858	\$ 19,931,470	\$ 4,518,701	\$ 13,423	\$ 24,463,593
ROMANIA (until 2013)	2005	95	\$ 3,145,566	\$ 1,963,567	\$ 1,335,397	\$ -	\$ 3,298,963
RWANDA	2006	59	\$ 2,574,251	\$ 402,729	\$ 1,753,643	\$ 49,876	\$ 2,206,248
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	2014	5	\$ 237,384	\$ 32,222	\$ 91,499	\$ -	\$ 123,721
SAINT LUCIA	2012	22	\$ 567,789	\$ 460,567	\$ 572,793	\$ 97,636	\$ 1,130,996
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2014	1	\$ 48,804	\$ -	\$ 36,401	\$ -	\$ 36,401
SAMOA sub-region (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau)	2005	108	\$ 1,658,738	\$ 503,913	\$ 1,375,852	\$ 940,430	\$ 2,820,194
SENEGAL	1994	240	\$ 8,405,250	\$ 2,785,621	\$ 3,374,490	\$ 449,855	\$ 6,609,966
SEYCHELLES	2010	29	\$ 1,425,062	\$ 542,845	\$ 901,145	\$ 58,000	\$ 1,501,991
SIERRA LEONE	2013	52	\$ 1,463,022	\$ 65,551	\$ 1,043,377	\$ -	\$ 1,108,928
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2010	67	\$ 1,693,002	\$ 2,113,123	\$ 552,783	\$ 279,998	\$ 2,945,905
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2009	47	\$ 1,366,257	\$ 164,390	\$ 295,679	\$ 10,000	\$ 470,069
SOUTH AFRICA	2003	94	\$ 4,185,662	\$ 6,232,068	\$ 1,696,180	\$ -	\$ 7,928,248
SRI LANKA	1994	356	\$ 7,429,918	\$ 1,739,441	\$ 2,509,145	\$ 670,932	\$ 4,919,518
SURINAME	1997	110	\$ 3,056,645	\$ 1,933,622	\$ 1,665,227	\$ 220,950	\$ 3,819,799

Country	Year Started	GEF SGP Funding Sources		Co-Financing			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount	Total Co-financing
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (until 2014)	2005	45	\$ 1,712,288	\$ 578,916	\$ 982,536	\$ -	\$ 1,561,452
TAJIKISTAN	2010	37	\$ 987,842	\$ 702,212	\$ 742,795	\$ 134,231	\$ 1,579,238
THAILAND	1994	381	\$ 6,182,136	\$ 2,069,440	\$ 7,158,180	\$ 107,615	\$ 9,335,235
TIMOR-LESTE	2013	27	\$ 567,970	\$ 18,099	\$ 149,266	\$ -	\$ 167,365
TOGO	2010	60	\$ 1,675,627	\$ 259,360	\$ 588,508	\$ -	\$ 847,868
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1995	96	\$ 2,552,165	\$ 852,677	\$ 2,541,959	\$ 22,500	\$ 3,417,135
TUNISIA	1993	156	\$ 4,890,750	\$ 7,644,695	\$ 2,921,022	\$ 503,250	\$ 11,068,967
TURKEY	1993	234	\$ 4,988,577	\$ 5,050,322	\$ 3,363,280	\$ 280,000	\$ 8,693,603
UGANDA	1998	173	\$ 5,658,127	\$ 2,334,433	\$ 3,252,158	\$ 459,444	\$ 6,046,035
UKRAINE	2010	80	\$ 3,715,432	\$ 2,027,783	\$ 1,752,211	\$ 45,000	\$ 3,824,993
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1997	245	\$ 7,205,364	\$ 2,934,367	\$ 2,105,935	\$ 1,275,121	\$ 6,315,423
URUGUAY	2006	99	\$ 2,379,749	\$ 146,018	\$ 3,013,569	\$ -	\$ 3,159,587
UZBEKISTAN	2008	80	\$ 2,472,932	\$ 1,093,058	\$ 1,317,909	\$ -	\$ 2,410,967
VANUATU	2008	30	\$ 1,125,258	\$ 505,619	\$ 450,127	\$ 221,409	\$ 1,177,155
VENEZUELA	2010	81	\$ 3,173,163	\$ 1,325,279	\$ 3,125,520	\$ -	\$ 4,450,799
VIET NAM	1999	175	\$ 4,395,704	\$ 1,355,170	\$ 3,068,861	\$ 720,000	\$ 5,144,031
YEMEN	2006	67	\$ 2,031,860	\$ 1,392,511	\$ 2,219,787	\$ -	\$ 3,612,298
ZAMBIA	2008	43	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 600,565	\$ 246,364	\$ -	\$ 846,929
ZIMBABWE	1994	167	\$ 5,709,517	\$ 2,173,200	\$ 13,355,651	\$ -	\$ 15,528,851
		17506	\$ 456,133,165	\$ 298,079,028	\$332,245,813	\$ 31,907,125	\$ 662,231,966

Data drawn from the database on 22 July 2014

(*) The criteria for the start year of the country has been changed in order to use the same criteria (grant making started) that is applied by the GEF

(**) A GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation - CBA project which was implemented in 10 countries through SGP as delivery mechanism is not included in the GEF grant funds (as this was a separate FSP), the grants funded under this project are however captured in non-GEF grant amount column and the total amount is \$2,884,660

ANNEX 3: SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES – CUMULATIVE GRANTS AND PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING

This table presents the list of projects, and data on project status from OP2 through OP5.

SGP Operational Phase	GEF ID	Agency ID	Focal Area	Region	Project Title	Trust Fund	Implementation Start	Proposed Implementation End	Revised Implementation End	Actual Implementation End	Grant Amount	GEF Disbursement as of June 30, 2014	Estimated Co-finance at CEO Endorsement	Materialized Co-finance as of June 30, 2014	SGP Evaluation Date	Status
		(Optional)	BD, CC, IW, LD, ODS, POPs, MFA	AFR, ECA, EAP, LAC, MNA, SA		GEF / MTF/LD CF/SCCF	MM/DD/YYYY	MM/DD/YYYY	MM/DD/YYYY	MM/DD/YYYY	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$) (*)	MM/DD/YYYY	CEO Endorsed, Under Implementation, Cancelled, Withdrawn, Completed
Phase 2	1484	2341	MFA	Global	Small Grants Program (Second Operat. Phase)	GET	2/19/2002	2/18/2003		05/26/2004	20,711,552	20,711,552	22,000,000	101,422,998	3rd Independent Evaluation April 28, 2003	Completed
Phase 2	1818	2341	MFA	Global	Small Grants Program (Second Operat. Phase)	GET	2/19/2003	2/18/2004		02/28/2005	26,997,000	26,997,000	27,000,000			Completed
Phase 2	2367	2341	MFA	Global	Small Grants Program (Second Operat. Phase)	GET	2/19/2004	2/18/2005	12/31/2012	12/31/2012	31,225,480	31,054,480	28,000,000			Completed
Total Phase 2											78,934,032	78,763,032	77,000,000	101,422,998		
Phase 3	2580	3343	MFA	Global	GEF Small Grants Programme: Third Operat.	GET	2/1/2005	1/31/2008		12/18/2006	47,000,000	47,000,000	34,000,000	139,090,337	4th Independent Evaluation 2008	Completed
Phase 3	2592	3343	MFA	Global	GEF Small Grants Programme: Third Operat. Phas. (Tranche 2)	GET	3/1/2006	2/28/2009		09/03/2007	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000			Completed
Phase 3	2593	3343	MFA	Global	GEF Small Grants Programme: Third Operat. Phas. (Tranche 2)	GET	3/1/2006	2/28/2009		04/01/2008	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000			Completed
Phase 3	3145	3343	MFA	Global	3rd Installment GEF Small Grants Programme: Third Operat. Phas.	GET	3/1/2007	2/28/2010	06/30/2015		20,000,000	17,811,321	20,000,000			Under Implementation
Total Phase 3											107,000,000	104,811,321	94,000,000	139,090,337		
Phase 4	3228	3952	MFA	Global	4th Operational Phase of the GEF SGP	GET	7/1/2007	6/30/2010	12/31/2015		106,000,000	98,989,139		177,828,230	5th Joint Evaluation (On-going)	Under Implementation
Phase 4	3514	3952	MFA	Global	GEF SGP Operational Phase 4 (RAF)	GET	7/1/2008	6/30/2010		09/03/2009	13,647,498	13,647,498	147,000,000			Completed
Phase 4	3515	3952	MFA	Global	GEF SGP Operational Phase 4 (RAF)	GET	7/1/2007	6/30/2010		12/07/2009	3,999,093	3,999,093				Completed
Phase 4	3871	3952	MFA	Global	4th Operational Phase of the GEF SGP (RAF 2)	GET	11/24/2009	6/30/2010	12/31/2015		45,211,963	39,304,035	44,500,000			Under Implementation
Total Phase 4											168,858,554	155,939,764	191,500,000	177,828,230		
Phase 5 (**)	4329	4561	MFA	Global	5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (Core)	GET	1/1/2011	12/31/2014	6/30/2016		134,615,385	93,326,615	134,615,385	198,524,708	5th Joint Evaluation (On-going)	Under Implementation
Phase 5 (**)	4541	4561	MFA	Global	5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme -Implementing the program using STAR resources I	GET	1/1/2011	12/31/2014	6/30/2016		40,828,365	22,539,483	40,890,000			Under Implementation
Phase 5 (**)	4678	4561	MFA	Global	5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme -Implementing the program using STAR resources II	GET	1/1/2011	12/31/2014	6/30/2016		72,851,267	22,167,057	75,766,000			Under Implementation
Total Phase 5											248,295,017	138,033,155	251,271,385	198,524,708		

(*)Information drawn from SGP project database, with OP2 information starting from 2003

(**)The upgraded countries are excluded from OP5 given that they are under separate budgets

Note: This project expenditures report should not be considered as UNOPS certified financial report. Certified financial reports can be obtained from UNOPS HQ Finance office.

ANNEX 4: AWARD WINNING GEF SGP PROJECTS

The list below includes SGP projects and grantees which received national and international awards during the period July 2012 – June 2013.

2013

- **The Wolfgang Newman Energy Globe National Award**, 2013, **Gambia**
- **2012 UN Habitat/Dubai International Best Practice Award**, September 2013, **Ghana**
- **Female Food Heroes Indonesia 2013 from Oxfam International**, 2013, **Indonesia**
- **National Award, "Emerging Exporters Gold Award"** (for the export of herbal and medicinal teas), August 2013, **Mauritius**
- **Excellence Award** by the Energy Committee of the Senate, Ministry of Energy, the Office of National Research Committee, August 2013, **Thailand**
- **Very Good Award** by the Energy Committee of the Senate, Ministry of Energy, Office of National Research Committee, August 2013, **Thailand**
- **Excellence Award by 2FeetAfrica**, October 2013, **Nigeria**
- **Africa Reginal Commonwealth Youth Worker Award**, October 2013, **Cameroon**
- **UNFCCC Momentum For Change Lighthouse Activities**, November 2013, **Ghana**
- **SEED AWARD**, October 2013, **Morocco**
- **Tanyu 2013" Republican Prize Award**, November 2013, **Ukraine**
- **National Award, Best Gardener-2013**, November 2013, **Tajikistan**
- **2nd Place in UNDP (RBA) - Knowledge and Innovation Fair**, December 2013, **Cameroon**
- **The 2013 national public welfare figure prize of water protection**, December 2013, **China**
- **Forest Conservationist of the Year Award**, September 2013, **Fiji**
- **AU-TWAS-Young Scientists National Award**, September 2013, **Guinea**
- **FETE DE L'ARBRE National Award**, August 2013, **Niger**

2014

- **Equator Prize 2014 Regional Award for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa**, June 2014, **Benin**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Cameroon**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Central African Republic**
- **Special Equator Prize 2014 for Smallholder Farming**, **September 2014**, **Central African Republic**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Ecuador**
- **Special Equator Prize 2014 for Women's Leadership**, **September 2014**, **Ecuador**
- **Equator Prize 2014 Regional Award for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa**, June 2014, **Ghana**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Jamaica**

- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Mexico**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Morocco**
- **Special Equator Prize 2014 for Coastal Management**, **September 2014**, **Morocco**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Nepal**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Palestinian Authority**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Papua New Guinea**
- **Special Equator Prize 2014 for Sustainable Forest Management**, **September 2014**, **Papua New Guinea**
- **Equator Prize 2014 Regional Award for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa**, June 2014, **South Africa**
- **Equator Prize 2014 Regional Award for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa**, June 2014, **Togo**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Turkey**
- **Equator Prize 2014 Regional Award for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa**, June 2014, **Zambia**
- **Equator Prize 2014 International Award**, June 2014, **Zimbabwe**
- **Public Service Excellence Award (PSEA) 2013**, August 2014, **Mauritius**
- **'I Have a Word' Award**, **International Day of Forest**, March 2014, **Turkey**

ANNEX 5: KM PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY SELECT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES (1 JULY 2013 – 30 JUNE 2014)

SGP Albania has produced 2 handbooks for small farmers on rearing endangered small livestock species and how their products could be adequately valorized

SGP Barbados produced two fact sheets on coral reef restoration and monitoring

SGP Bhutan produced a CPLS on Restoring and managing landscapes in Gamri Watershed

SGP Burkina Faso produced tools for the financial and administrative management of projects as well as a film about the Grandmother Solar Engineers.

SGP Cape Verde produced two bi-lingual videos (native and Portuguese) on its work on Fogo and Santo Antão Island, as well as one case study on the latter

SGP China developed several brochures including one on Community Participatory Sustainable Development Demonstration at Seagrass Special Protected Area in Lingshui Xincun and Li'an Harbor

SGP Cuba produced two documentaries covering the development of four (4) biodigester projects, and another one providing audiovisual instructions for the transfer of tubular PVC biodegestor technologies

SGP Dominica produced a video to train communities on M&E

SGP Ecuador produced several brochures on its Biocorridors for Living Well initiative, including one on participatory methodology for building and planning the Biocorridors, another one on the practice, reflection, and learning from the construction of Biocorridors, as well as "Monitoring, Evaluation and Capacity Building System Application document".

SGP Indonesia produced a handbook on best practices for Indonesia based on its project experiences over the last 20 years, as well as a photo book featuring communities in interaction with nature.

SGP Jordan developed a Complete Field Guide on Plant Biodiversity in the Eastern Badia – Complete field guide (in press) as well as fact sheets on Safe locally produced organic pesticides and Solar water heaters and a brochure on Water harvesting at the house and farm, local women income generation in Wadi Araba

SGP Kenya developed a policy brief on the Forest Bill, a draft community forest monitoring tool-kit and translated numerous pieces into local language, including charcoal producing rules and the Forest Act (Kiswahili)

SGP Liberia produced a Farmers' Field School Module for Adaption of Smart Agriculture

SGP Madagascar produced a report on success stories in community-based natural resources management governance featuring five case studies.

SGP Mali produced a catalogue for biodiversity products

SGP Palestinian Authority produced four investigative documentaries exposing four of the most pressing environmental problems in the territory including solid and hazardous waste, stone quarries, climate change, and biodiversity loss.

SGP Uzbekistan produced factsheets and reports on no-till, drip-irrigation, micro-hydro stations, irrigation management schemes, serhosil bio preparation, and irrigation channels insulation.

ANNEX 6: COMPENDIUM OF ARTICLES ON SGP PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME (1 JULY 2013 – 30 JUNE 2014)

[GEF SGP Projects receive Awards and Recognition](#)

[Revitalizing Ramsar Wetlands in the Naghadeh plain near Lake Urmia](#)

[Australian High Commissioner Visits Water Harvesting Project in Jamaica](#)

[Launch of the 2014 International Year of the Small Island Developing States](#)

[Let's Go Wild for Wildlife! SGP welcomes the first World Wildlife Day](#)

[International Women's Day 2014: "Equality for Women Means Better Progress for All"](#)

[Celebrating Indigenous Communities' Contribution to Forests Conservation](#)

[Celebrating the Launch of Community-Based REDD+](#)

[Inspiring Change from the Ground Up](#)

[Indigenous Women Present Natural Dye Fashion](#)

[Supporting Innovation for Environmental Conservation and Research: Turkey's Sunboat](#)

[Moroccan NGO High Atlas Foundation awarded 2013 SEED Prize](#)

[Ban Ki-moon Visits Women-led Biodiversity Project in Peru](#)

[SGP Turkey shares Responsible Fishery Experience at MEDPAN](#)

[Ghanaian bamboo bikes celebrated at COP19 in Warsaw](#)

[The GEF Small Grants Programme \(SGP\) shares experiences and results of its climate change work at the COP 19 at the UNFCCC in Warsaw, Poland](#)

[Government scales up GEF SGP project to rehabilitate severely degraded land in Ethiopia](#)

[From Saint Lucia to England's University Lecture Room – Championing the GEF SGP Approach](#)

[Innovations from GEF SGP showcased at UNCCD in Namibia](#)

[UNDP Ukraine Resident Coordinator visits SGP projects](#)

[Agroforestry and Sustainable Pistachio Production](#)

[SGP Sri Lanka to lead a workshop on best practices in Community Based Adaptation](#)

[SGP Project wins Emerging Exporters Gold Award in Mauritius](#)

[SGP's work in SIDS featured at the SIDS Inter-Regional Preparatory Meeting in Barbados](#)

ANNEX 7: KEY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMMES OF GEF SGP

Name of Partnership	Goal	Funding Amount/ Duration	Focal Area	Countries covered	Partner/ Donor	Key activities
Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT)	Demonstrate how community-based initiatives can significantly increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in globally significant protected areas	USD 3m (2005 to 2013)	Biodiversity Multi-focal area/ICDP programme	Belize, Dominica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, México, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania	United Nations Foundation (UNF) as donor, with UNESCO and IUCN as partners	- COMPACT closure and replication workshop organized with UNESCO World Heritage Centre and WHS site managers from Anglophone Africa in Mt. Kenya (September 2013) – workshop report and evaluation completed - Translation of the COMPACT 12-year report, (launched at UNESCO World Heritage Committee in June 2013) into French and Spanish - COMPACT Terminal evaluation site visits conducted by lead consultant in Belize and Mexico (September 2013) - UNESCO WHC and SGP collaboration on WH Paper Series COMPACT toolkit and methodology initiated - Joint IUCN-ICOMOS workshop on nature-culture interface in the WH Convention (Jan 2014), funded by The Christensen Fund, with a focus on COMPACT for wider application - COMPACT replication workshop for francophone Africa WHS site managers organized with UNESCO WHC and IUCN in Limbé, Cameroon (February 2014) - Operational closure of UNF COMPACT Phase II on 30 Sept 2013 followed by financial closure with UNOPS on 30 June 2014

World Heritage Local Ecological Entrepreneurs hip Programme (WH LEEP)	Provide eligible community-based enterprises with technical training needed to enable them to receive affordable loan financing	USD 1m (2006-2013) USD 1m (CI co-financing)	Biodiversity	Belize, Dominica, Kenya, Madagascar, México, Tanzania	United Nations Foundation (UNF) as donor + Conservation International Verde Ventures programme	- Final evaluation of WH LEEP carried out jointly between SGP CPMT and CI Verde Ventures in August-September 2013 – final evaluation report available - Operational closure of WH LEEP on 30 Sept 2013 and submission of the evaluation to UNF - Ongoing work by CI Verde Ventures and UNF with regard to loan repayment schedule and bilateral loan guarantee agreement over the course of 2013 and 2014 (foreseen to continue up until the end of 2015)
ICCA Global Consortium	Support recognition of indigenous and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs)	USD 150,000 (UNDP)	Biodiversity Multi-focal area	Global (all SGP)	UNDP Ecosystems and Biodiversity (EBD) programme, Equator Initiative, The Christensen Fund, CBD Secretariat	- ICCA Toolkit with UNEP WCMC launched at World Indigenous Network (May 2013) and translation of the Toolkit into French and Spanish by the UNDP Equator Initiative (early 2014) - UNDP contract with ICCA Consortium for CBD COP11 and related deliverables (completed)
ABS Multi-Partner Capacity Development Initiative	To engage with local communities and national policy enabling frameworks under the Nagoya Protocol on and Benefit Sharing (ABS) adopted at CBD COP10 in Japan in October 2010	2011 onwards (secondment of ABS expert to SGP CPMT in NY including non-grant support as cash co-financing)	Biodiversity	Benin, Cameroon, Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Honduras, Namibia, Palau, PNG, Vanuatu and others	ABS Capacity Development Initiative' (a multi-donor initiative implemented by GIZ) and the NGO Natural Justice	- Support provided to over 12 SGP country programmes on the topic of ABS, traditional knowledge (TK) by GIZ/Natural Justice - Country support missions conducted in Pacific, African and LAC regions - UNDP/GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP) on ABS and local communities developed for Echinops Giganteus supply chain with private company (Mane Cosmetics) in Cameroon

Global Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Support Initiative (ICCA GSI)	Support to indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) as a contribution to the achievement of Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD Aichi 2020 framework	USD 16m	Biodiversity	20 participating SGP countries for small grants: Argentina, Belize, Benin, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia 6 SGP countries participating in legal and policy reform activities and networking: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Kenya, Philippines	Funded by the German Federal Ministry of the Environment (BMUB)	- Total funding envelope of 12M Euros (US\$16M) received by UNDP from the donor (Dec 2013) - UNDP Prodoc and budget for ICCA GSI finalized (May to July 2014) - Initial review of ICCA GSI project framework with participating SGP country programmes (June 2014) - Commencement of project activities (August 2014)
Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)	Develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities to maintain, rebuild and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes	USD 10m (2011-2016)	Biodiversity Conservation Multi-focal area	Phase 1 (since 2011): Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia and Turkey Phase 2 (since June 2013): Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Mongolia	Funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund established within the CBD Secretariat Implemented by UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Japan, the Secretariat of the Convention on	During this reporting period, the COMDEKS project has supported local community activities in the twenty countries to promote sustainable community-based landscape-level management approaches. To date, the community consultation process and the practical application of SEPLS indicators in the phase 1 and phase 2 participating countries have led to the formulation and approval of COMDEKS Country Programme Landscape Strategies in Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Slovakia and

				Namibia, and Niger	Biological Diversity (SCBD), and the United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS).	Turkey. The development of the COMDEKS landscape strategy is in process in Namibia and El Salvador. - The Resilience Indicators developed by UNU-IAS and Bioversity International have been piloted in COMDEKS project sites (both first phase and second phase countries) to help measure and understand the socio-ecological resilience of the target landscapes and seascapes. Currently, there are one hundred and four individual COMDEKS project proposals under implementation, eight completed projects and additional projects are in the pipeline (updated as of May 2014). - Key knowledge products (including quarterly newsletters produced).
EU-NGO Strengthening Project	Promote sustainable development and improved environmental management in target countries from two neighbouring regions of the European Region through more effective civil society participation in environmental governance	USD 3.3m	Capacity Development	Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Ukraine, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, Moldova, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia;	Funded by the European Commission	- A comprehensive guidance note prepared and shared with SGP National Coordinators who will be overseeing the implementation of project activities in each participating country, detailing criteria for grant-making, typology of potential projects, branding guidelines, project proposals template and ex-ante NGO self-assessment questionnaire. - EU representatives designated to participate in the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) in deliberations relevant to this project. - Calls for proposals were conducted in the first phase countries, as well as in Georgia and Morocco. By August 2014, 20 individual projects funded by EU resources and delivered through SGP were under implementation with a number of additional projects in the pipeline.

Community based Adaptation (CBA) Programme	The goals of the programme which is active in the SIDS and Mekong and Asia Pacific countries are: i) To improve the adaptive capacity of communities, thereby to reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change risks, ii) To provide countries with concrete ground-level experience with local climate change adaptation, and iii) To provide clear policy lessons and mainstream with national processes and up scale practices across scale.	Total funding: USD 11.8m (for MAP countries: USD 5.5m and for SIDS countries: USD 6.3m)	Climate Change-Adaptation	MAP Countries: Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Laos, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Timor Leste SIDS Countries: Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles, Antigua & Bermuda, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, St. Kitts & Nevis, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago.	Funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of the Government of Australia	- The on-going MAP and SIDS CBA programmes continued to engage stakeholders, develop new project concepts, support implementation and capture best practices. Overall, 32 full-size SIDS CBA projects, 6 full-size MAP CBA projects and 12 SIDS CBA planning grants were approved in 2013. The total funding committed in projects across both programmes (SIDS and MAP) is USD 3.7m in OP5 with 75 full-size projects (ongoing or completed). - The new SIDS and MAP projects addressed a range of thematic areas with agriculture and food security, integrated coastal zone management and water resource management continuing to be the most prevalent programming area. Reporting on cross-cutting themes such as gender (90% of projects addressed gender issues) and children and youth (65% engagement reported) also increased. - Highlights of the year included the Island Bright Spot Award to the Grand-Sable Women Planters Farmers Entrepreneurs Association for their SIDS CBA project, as well as SGP's participation in a CBA Symposium in Sri Lanka and the 9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation.
---	---	--	----------------------------------	--	--	--

Community-based REDD+	CBR+ aims to catalyze REDD+ readiness from the ground up, bringing resources and capacity to communities, empowering them to engage in national REDD+ activities and pilot important REDD+ methodologies and approaches. Specifically, CBR+ will: • Activate community-based action and build capacities to improve equitability and effectiveness in the implementation of REDD+ readiness; • Support countries in implementing the Cancun safeguards and UN-REDD Guidelines and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, civil society and marginalized groups such as women and the poor in REDD+; • Ensure critical links and improved coordination between community grants within the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation focal areas of the SGP and national REDD+ activities under the UN-REDD Programme, thereby multiplying potential impacts and results; • Support learning and sharing of lessons drawn from community-based experiences in support of REDD+.	USD 4m (UN-REDD) USD 3.9m (SGP Co-financing)	Climate Change and Sustainable Forest Management	Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Nigeria, DRC, Paraguay and Panama	UN-REDD	• The CBR+ project was launched in January 2014. The project which is a collaboration between UNREDD and SGP is active in 6 pilot countries. Activities will focus on grant-making in selected CBR+ landscapes and will also include: • Capacity building activities for key national and sub-national stakeholders including indigenous peoples/CSO groups, local communities, NGOs and marginalized populations to understand REDD+ and associated issues. • Community-led pilot activities to refine REDD+ approaches at the community level such as: participatory forest monitoring and management activities; FPIC and benefit distribution pilots; development of sustainable livelihood alternatives; ancestral domain and rights mapping, land and land use claims and recognition of rights. • Building networks of communities and improving organizational capacity to engage in REDD processes. • Development of materials that can be used at local level to communicate REDD+ concepts and issues. • Development of local conflict resolution mechanisms.
------------------------------	---	--	---	---	----------------	---

ANNEX 8: SGP 5TH OPERATIONAL PHASE: TOTAL CO-FINANCING (PROGRAMME AND PROJECT LEVEL)⁸⁰

PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING

GLOBAL	Name of project/component	Donor	Amount of Agreement/ SGP component (**)	Expected Project duration (***)
	Small Island Developing States - Community Based Adaptation (SIDS CBA)	AusAid	\$6,286,794	2011-2016
	Strengthening Environmental Governance by Building Capacity of NGOs (EU-NGOs) (*)	EU	\$3,300,000	2012-2017
	Community Development and Knowledge Management in the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS Phase 1)	Japan BD Fund/UNEP	\$2,000,000	2011-2015
	Community Development and Knowledge Management in the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS Phase 2)	Japan BD Fund/UNEP	\$8,000,000	2013-2016
	Community Based REDD+	UNREDD/UNEP	\$4,000,000	2014-2017
	Global ICCA Support Initiative	BMUB	\$16,300,000	2014-2019
	Sub-Total Global (Programme Level) Co-Financing		\$39,886,794	

COUNTRY (*)	Name of project/component	Donor	Amount of Agreement/ SGP component (**)	Expected Project duration (***)
Albania	Climate Change	UNDP TRAC	\$150,000	2011-2012
Cambodia	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme	Sweden Government	\$4,205,928	2010-2015
Cameroon	Community Based Adaptation	UNDP/AAP	\$234,600	2012-2015
Mauritania	Alliance Mondiale contre le Changement Climatique Mauritanie	EU	\$2,192,000	2014-2017
Palestine	Enhancing Capacities of the PA in Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change	Belgium	\$300,000	2013-2015
Tajikistan	UNDP /TAPRI	Japon Embassy	\$150,230	2011-2012
Tanzania	Climate Change Adaptation Support through Small Grants Programme	UNDP	\$2,500,000	2013-2014
Tunisia	Cost-sharing to the GEF SGP for up-scaling of projects	Swiss Government	\$1,344,000	2011-2014
Uganda	Promoting chemical safety for children at work in rural agricultural communities	SAICM/UNEP	\$250,000	2012-2014
Uruguay	Educacion Ambiental para el desarrollo local sustentable	Ministry of Housing Sp	\$73,500	2013-2015
Uruguay	Desarrollo del Turismo y del Ecoturismo responsable mediante el involucramiento de la sociedad civil	Ministry of Turism	\$100,000	2013-2015
Uruguay	Intercambio de experiencias participativas para el desarrollo de un habitat sostenible	Fondo Conjunto de Coc	\$77,000	2013-2015
Uruguay	Ahorro familiar y mejoramiento de dieta de mujeres y hombres de familias pobres	Fondo Chile contra el H	\$163,000	2013-2015
Zambia	Small grants to NGOs/CBOs	Danish Embassy	\$900,000	2012-2013
	Sub-Total Country (Programme Level) Co-Financing		\$12,640,258	
	TOTAL PROGRAMME LEVEL CO-FINANCING		\$52,527,052	

⁸⁰ Co-financing data reflected as of 30th June 2014.

PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING - (from database)		
Project level Co-Financing for GEF funded grants		\$138,798,750
Project level Co-Financing for non-GEF funded grants		\$7,198,906
TOTAL PROJECT LEVEL CO-FINANCING		\$145,997,656
TOTAL OP5 CO-FINANCING (PROGRAMME & PROJECT LEVEL) (****)		\$198,524,708

(*) Not including upgraded countries

(**) Includes both grants and non-grant funding

(***) Some project durations will continue in OP6

(****) Note: OP5 is still under implementation therefore the total co-financing commitment thus far is still an intermediate figure and does not reflect the final level of co-financing committed by the end of the phase.

7. Credits

Authors: This report was written by the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) including: Tehmina Akhtar, Sulan Chen, Katharina Davis, Delfin Ganapin, Terence Hay-Edie, Maria Jose Ekomba Modelo, Charles Nyandiga, Angelica Shamerina, Gentiana Xhavara

Contributors: National Coordinators of SGP Country Programmes, Ana Maria Currea, Sumiya Tarannum, Diana Salvemini, Nick Remple

Editors: Seemin Qayum, Katharina Davis and Tehmina Akhtar