

THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME
Results Report 2020-2021

The Small Grants Programme (SGP)

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INTRODUCTION

The Small Grants Programme (SGP), a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) that is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), supports community-led initiatives that address global environmental issues. SGP empowers local civil society and community-based organizations (CSOs and CBOs), including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth and persons with disabilities, to design and lead actions to address global environmental issues. The programme implements effective and efficient projects that aim to achieve global environmental benefits while improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. SGP operates in a decentralized and country-driven manner through a Country Programme Team and National Steering Committee in each country.

As a GEF Corporate Programme with dedicated GEF resources and co-financing from communities, governments and other donors, SGP plays an important role in meeting the objectives of the multilateral environment agreements that the GEF serves. SGP also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda by ensuring social inclusion and local stakeholder involvement in initiatives that promote multisectoral and integrated solutions to environmental and livelihood challenges.

Since its inception in 1992, SGP has implemented 26,429 projects in 136 countries, providing grants totaling US\$724.9 million. Currently, the SGP is active in 128 countries.

SGP's Seventh Operational Phase, with GEF-7 and other finance, officially started on July 2020 with the signing of the project document. In GEF-7, SGP undertakes a triple approach of impact, innovation and inclusion to promote strategic and innovative community investments that identify, nurture and replicate scalable local solutions to conserve the global environment. With focused investment in priority landscapes and seascapes, SGP supports community-led projects that serve as incubators of innovation, with the potential to influence policy and for broader adoption of successful approaches through larger programmes and projects.

METHODOLOGY

This summary report presents SGP's results for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, based on information received from 115 SGP Country Programmes. For this Results Report that mainly targets GEF stakeholders, a conservative methodological approach is used to calculate results by covering only GEF-funded projects that were completed during the reporting year.

A total of 930 GEF-funded projects were completed in this reporting period and their results are presented in this summary document. The full report can be found on the [SGP global website](#).



PORTFOLIO

1 JULY 2020 – 30 JUNE 2021

1001
NEW
PROJECTS

930
COMPLETED
PROJECTS

2,152
ONGOING
PROJECTS



FUNDING

ACTIVE PORTFOLIO OF
GEF-FUNDED GRANT PROJECTS

US\$76
GRANT PROJECT FUNDING
(IN \$ MILLIONS)

US\$72
GRANT PROJECT LEVEL
CO-FINANCING (IN \$ MILLIONS)

Geographic coverage



128

ACTIVE
COUNTRIES



111

SGP GLOBAL
COUNTRY
PROGRAMMES



15

UPGRADED
COUNTRY
PROGRAMMES



2

NEW COUNTRY
PROGRAMMES
STARTED

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) account for over 60% of SGP Global Country Programmes (40 LDCs and 37 SIDS) area of each project.

Focal area distribution*



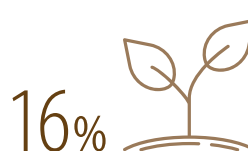
48%

BIODIVERSITY



19%

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION



16%

LAND DEGRADATION



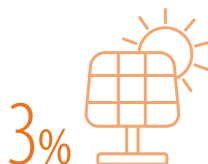
7%

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



5%

CHEMICALS AND WASTE



3%

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



3%

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

* While most SGP projects benefit multi-focal area results, for reporting purposes we have reported based on the primary focal area of each project.

Progress Towards

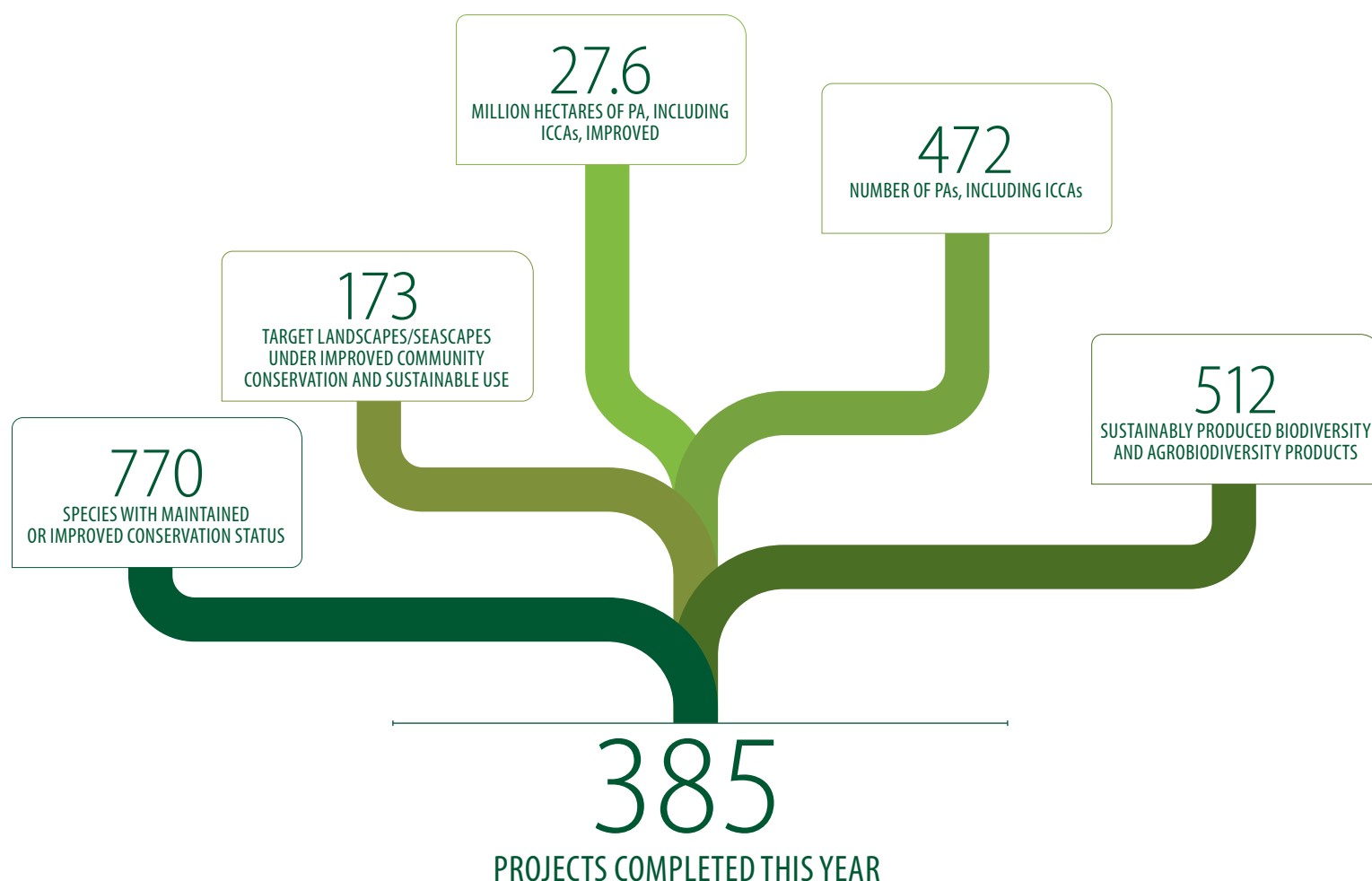
Focal area objectives

In alignment with the overall GEF programming, SGP focuses its efforts on targeted strategic initiatives that promote integrated approaches in addressing key global environmental issues by covering all GEF focal areas. Most SGP projects continue to have multiple benefits and integrated approaches that are relevant to more than one focal area. However, for reporting purposes projects were categorized under one primary focal area.



BIODIVERSITY

Under the Biodiversity focal area, SGP supports improvements in management effectiveness of protected area (PA) systems, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and seascapes, and other related sectors. Support towards creation and management of Indigenous Peoples and Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) are a key part of SGP's biodiversity portfolio.



Spotlight on Central African Republic

In the **Central African Republic**, SGP supported the Association Femme Enfant Vert to conserve biodiversity in the Dzanga-Sangha Dense Forest Special Reserve, close to Dzanga-Ndoki National Park. Women from the Bayanga Village in the forest reserve benefitted from this project, which restored more than six hectares of degraded land by cultivating moringa plants, fruit trees such as papaya and citrus, and woody trees that host protein-rich edible caterpillars. Besides enhancing the biodiversity in the special reserve, key results also included several sustainably produced agrobiodiversity products that supported communities' well-being and income generation. For example, moringa oil was extracted and used in soaps, while its leaves with known health benefits were processed for sale. Papaya seeds were used as insect repellants by local households, while the fruit itself was used to produce vitamin-rich jam. As caterpillars are a source of food, having them available closer to the village reduced the need for long-distance travel during the caterpillar collection season and provided an alternative food source, consequently reducing hunting of local fauna. These income generating activities also had a visible impact on reducing natural resource exploitation by local community members.



SGP Central African Republic



SGP Central African Republic



CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

SGP's climate change projects support low-carbon energy transformation at the community level through the introduction of low-greenhouse gas (GHG) technologies, with livelihood co-benefits. These technologies include energy production from micro hydro, wind, solar and biomass.

RESULTS

234

PROJECTS COMPLETED
THIS YEAR

25,627

HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED WITH
ENERGY ACCESS CO-BENEFITS

82

TYPES OF ENERGY SOLUTIONS
WITH SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATIONS
OR SCALING UP AND REPLICATION

39

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES THAT
DEPLOYED LOW-GHG
TECHNOLOGIES

Spotlight on Morocco

In **Morocco**, SGP supported Association Initiatives Climat to innovate and promote low-carbon solutions to address energy access issues impacting local communities. Green charcoal, also referred to as organic coal or vegetal coal,

can partly solve this problem. Made with plant waste or agricultural residues, it serves as an alternative to charcoal, which requires large quantities of wood to produce. Green charcoal provides multiple benefits: social benefits, such as reduction of women's unpaid work for collecting firewood and, consequently, more time available for other productive uses; health benefits with less exposure to pollution; economic benefits, as green charcoal is cheaper than regular charcoal; and environmental benefits with reduced GHG emissions. In addition, its highly decentralized production provided income-generating activities for grassroots community organizations and young green entrepreneurs. The association also initiated a South-South cooperation programme among Francophone African countries, which is operating across 15 countries to identify and replicate transferable solutions that can contribute to the realization of Nationally Determined Contributions to reduce GHG emissions. To advance related technical knowledge and entrepreneurship, the project supported the establishment of an African green charcoal cluster that brought together experienced charcoal producers to provide tailored advice to community stakeholders for green charcoal production. Two new technologies were also developed to produce green charcoal: a prototype of an improved furnace for ecological and secure carbonization of the raw material, and a prototype of a press for the compaction and production of green charcoal. A technical manual and an e-training module have also been developed, supporting 60 African producers to embark on the sustainable production of green charcoal.





LAND DEGRADATION

The projects under land degradation support prevention and restoration of degraded land by promoting sustainable land and forest management practices. Activities focus on rural communities that are highly dependent on agriculture and forest ecosystems for their livelihoods.

RESULTS

164

PROJECTS COMPLETED
THIS YEAR

86,515

HECTARES OF LAND UNDER
IMPROVED MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES

40,052

COMMUNITY MEMBERS
DEMONSTRATING SUSTAINABLE
LAND MANAGEMENT

5,042

FARMER LEADERS
DEMONSTRATING
AGROECOLOGICAL
PRACTICES

563

FARMER NETWORKS
DISSEMINATING IMPROVED
AGROECOLOGY PRACTICES

Spotlight on Maldives

In **Maldives**, SGP supported the FAAM Foundation to promote alternative farming methods to commercial and chemical-driven farming practices. The island of Kihaadhoo is one of the most agriculturally productive islands in Baa Atoll. However, like elsewhere in Maldives, farmers are heavily reliant on chemical inputs that have led to several issues, including freshwater contamination, and land and soil degradation. FAAM Foundation worked to minimize the use of harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture through the introduction of alternative methods such as hydroponics and organic farming. This was primarily done through training and awareness-raising activities, establishment of model farms with hydroponics and organic inputs, and experimenting with the use of kitchen waste to make compost. The project designed, developed and installed 15 hydroponic systems, placed compost barrels in the Foundation's waste management centre to collect food waste and provided agricultural inputs such as seeds to 30 farmers on the island.

Beneficiaries also completed a seven-day hydroponic training workshop. While the project targeted the entire population of Kihaadhoo, it prioritized female farmers as a way of recognizing and overcoming some of the challenges that prevent women from growing their subsistence agricultural activities into commercial farming.





SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

SGP's sustainable forest management portfolio supports sustainable land use, land use change and forestry management interventions for both forest and non-forest land use types to ensure that restoration activities are well suited to the transformed ecosystems.

RESULTS

18

PROJECTS COMPLETED
THIS YEAR

78,668

HECTARES OF FOREST AND NON-FOREST
LANDS RESTORED OR WITH ENHANCED
CARBON STOCKS

Spotlight on The Gambia



In **The Gambia**, SGP supported the Jurunku Village Development Committee (VDC) to implement a project aimed at managing the village's threatened community forest reserve to improve and sustain its ecosystem goods and services for boosting sustainable livelihood and biodiversity conservation. Although VDC was originally established to spearhead village development, it remained inactive for many years. SGP project activities included: revitalizing VDC through a training programme to make it more efficient and functional; establishing a tree nursery for forest regeneration and seedling stocking; hiring and training a nursery attendant; establishing a borehole powered by two solar-powered pumps to supply two elevated water tanks of 2,000 liters

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11426

