



SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP8

BARBADOS
(2024-2027)



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OP8 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since 2013(year):	USD \$3, 012, 669
OP8 GEF Core Funds:	USD \$500,000
OP8 GEF STAR Funds:	USD \$500,000
OP7 GEF Core and STAR remaining balance (if applicable)	USD NA
Other funds (secured)	USD NA
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USDNA

1. BACKGROUND

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) builds on 30 years of successful experience in empowering local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in designing and leading community driven initiatives that have enhanced household wellbeing, increased awareness and resilience regarding environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in many parts of the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming more and more marginalized, unable to cope with threats associated with ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP Operational Phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

The OP8 objectives reflect the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Programme, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programmes. In addition, OP8 will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and leverage its dialogue platforms towards greater impact. OP8 will also align and contribute to the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase

¹ The level of SGP OP8 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF8core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.



strategies with those of the GEF and co-financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-8 Programming Directions, UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.²

The goal of 8th Operational Phase (OP8) of the SGP is to “catalyze and mobilize civil society actors and local actions needed to address major drivers of environmental degradation and help deliver multiple benefits across the GEF’s mandated thematic dimensions, while promoting sustainable development and improved livelihoods.”

2. SUMMARY: Key Results/Accomplishments

Barbados joined the SGP programme in 1994 as part of the Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) GEF SGP sub-regional programme. From 1994 to 2004, the Barbados and the OECS SGP passed through three phases, starting with a pilot phase and ending with the second operational phase. In 2013, the SGP Barbados programme transitioned from a sub-regional programme to a national programme modality. Managed by a locally recruited National Coordinator (NC), this new modality also led to the establishment of the National Steering Committee (NSC), a Technical Advisory Group (TAG), the development of a Country Programme Strategy (CPS), a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Strategy and increased public awareness of the role GEF SGP in Barbados.

Between the period 2013 to 2024, the SGP Barbados has disbursed US \$ 3, 012, 669.00³ in support of 112 projects. This investment attracted co-financing of US \$ 6, 895 022.00 (\$5, 804, 421.00 in-kind and \$1, 090 601.00 in cash).

Figure 1 indicates the focal areas of these projects:

² GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01 April 1, 2022

³ Includes GEF STAR funds.

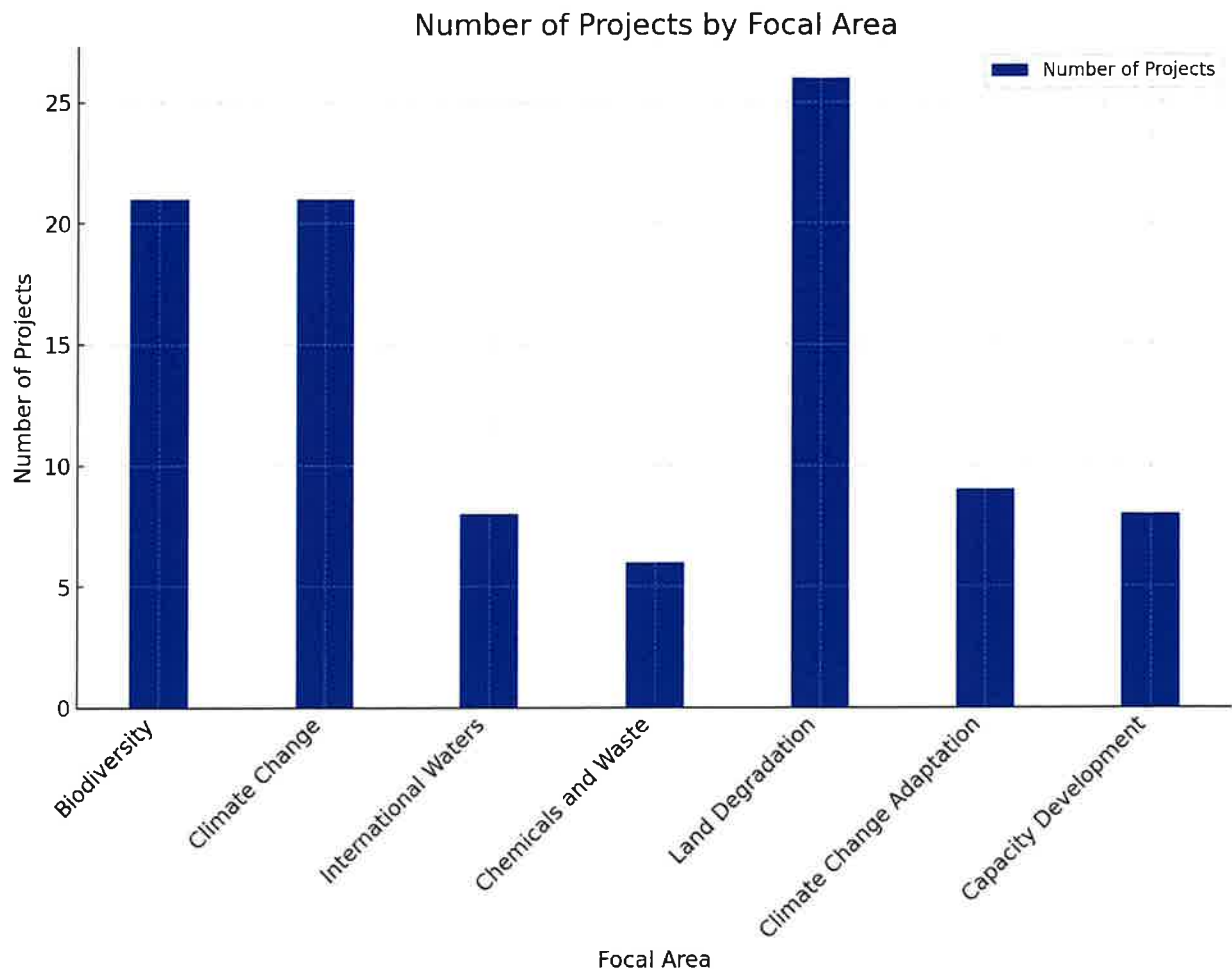


Figure 1: Distribution of projects by focal areas in OP5-OP7 (2013-2024)

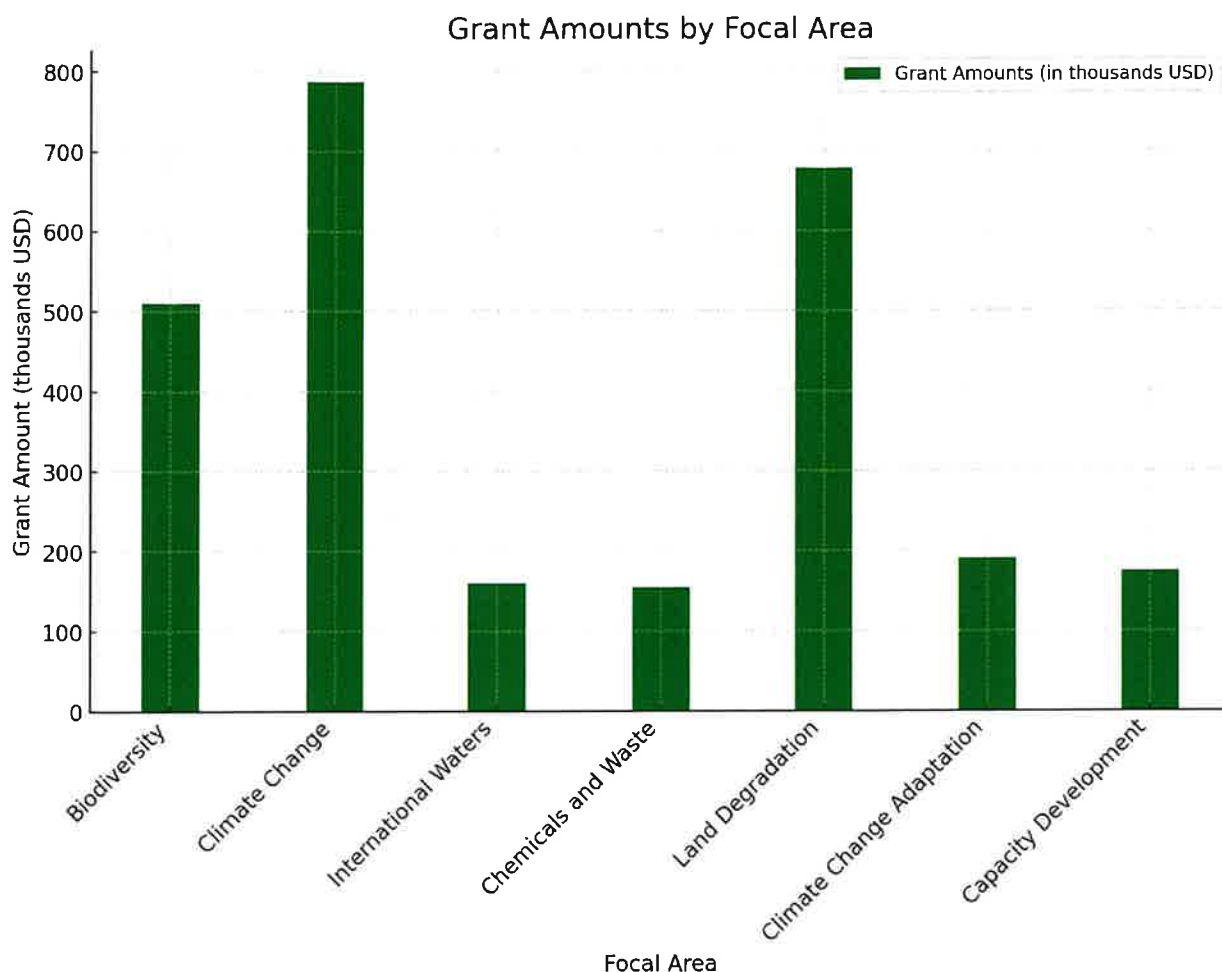


Figure 2: Distribution of grants by focal areas in OP5-OP7 (2013-2024)

Approximately 193 hectares were placed under sustainable land management and improved management to benefit biodiversity from SGP funding. Within the marine space, 294 hectares benefited from improved biodiversity management practices. The total number of individual direct beneficiaries from SGP interventions in Barbados was 4757, of which 2908 were women and 1849 were men. Over 125,000 individuals were reached through awareness campaigns.

In terms of achievements in broader adoption, the Regional Entrepreneurship & Agricultural Program (REAP), an initiative by Entrepreneurial You(th) Education Solutions/ Youth Equipped to Achieve!, started in one school, and has now been replicated in 49 primary and secondary schools across Barbados. It has even been reproduced in St. Kitts and Nevis. REAP was able to obtain co-financing from the Ministry of Youth and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC). In addition, the Caribbean Permaculture Research Institute (CPRI), through their CPRI @ Walkers Reserve project, has progressed from managing and teaching on a 5 acres facility to a permaculture space that exceeds 100 acres at the Walker Reserve in St. Andrew. The CPRI now has its own dedicated training facility and accommodations (for visitors),



and has trained over 1500 persons nationally, regionally, and internationally. The Organic Growers and Consumers Organisation (OGCA) now have access to local organic farm certification through 8 local Internationally Certified Organic Farm Inspectors and an Organic Farm Certification Programme which has been endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Barbados National Standard Institute. The Ministry of Agriculture is now working with the OGCA and SGP to facilitate legislation to support national organic certification. Five of the STAR funded and four of the CORE funded projects received national awards for their contribution to biodiversity conservation education and sustainable agriculture innovation.

In Barbados, SGP supported our grantee partner, the Substance Abuse Foundation, to reduce the negative impact on climate change by transitioning to solar energy by developing a solar farm at the Foundation's main campus. The innovation lies in the utilization of renewable energy not only for climate change mitigation but also as a sustainable financing mechanism for social interventions such as educational and rehabilitation programs and services that support vulnerable men, women, and children. This model has never been applied in the Caribbean region. The project resulted in avoiding 198 tons of CO₂ during the first 14 months and income generation of USD 117,000 per annum approximately. The innovation was promoted at the national level via press briefings, featured articles in national newspapers, national radio talk shows, national television features, and national expos. This strategy saw an increase in the number of applications for similar initiatives utilizing this innovative sustainable financing mechanism for civil society initiatives.

With support from the SGP, Coenostrium in Barbados contributed to the participatory management of the Barbados Marine Management Area (BMMA). To secure the gazettelement and recognition of the proposed BMMA, Coenostrium conducted a series of national stakeholder consultations and an advocacy campaign to monitor the local fishery sector based on Catch-Per-Unit- Effort (CPUE). Stakeholder meetings were convened to identify potential concerns with the proposed BMMA, to develop a zonation map based on usage, and to gauge the interest of the government in the co-management of the marine protected area. As a result, consensus was built on the designation and boundary demarcation of the BMMA amongst a diverse and inclusive group of stakeholders. This initiative with SGP support was instrumental in ensuring public participation in the designation of the BMMA and in securing buy-in from fishing communities, as they are crucial partners in the success of any MMA.

The Coral Reef Restoration Alliance (CORALL) completed a project titled "Engaging the community and building capacity for coral reef restoration". The project had three main components. The first component involved community engagement through an outreach program based on the "Ridge to Reef" approach. The emphasis of these outreach initiatives was on the effects of anthropogenic activity on land and sea. Awareness raising events were organized for and with CORALL members, as well as other individuals and entities. These events included a coral reef symposium and expo, and the launch of a video documentary "Corals in living color". In total, 1,500 people of the community were involved in the project's coral restoration efforts through a combination of physical restoration and the Adopt-a-Coral program that was launched in January 2020. In addition, approximately 75,000 individuals were reached through promotion in the media of the coral reef symposium held on World Oceans Day 2018. The second component of the project involved building and populating nursery structures with rescued coral fragments. CORALL established three coral restoration sites on the west coast of Barbados.



The Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity (BIMAP) supported by SGP, completed a project that contributed to climate change mitigation, in alignment with the country's goal of achieving 100-percent carbon neutrality by 2030. Building on prior sustainability measures, such as outfitting the compound with LED lights and installing water tanks with rain harvesting systems, the project demonstrated and operationalized BIMAP's commitment to environmental stewardship. A major achievement was the installation of a 36 kWp (kilowatt-peak) grid-tie solar PV power system on the roof of the institute in Wilkey, just east of the capital Bridgetown. This installation resulted in a 50-percent reduction in the institute's reliance on fossil fuels and to 56.2 metric tonnes of Carbon Dioxide. The process involved site visits, electrical upgrades, solar PV setup, and grid connection, all executed through a collaborative effort between BIMAP and the installer. The project conducted a public awareness campaign to highlight the benefits of PV power systems, water and energy conservation reaching over 5000 members of the public. In addition, BIMAP transitioned to a paperless campus with the application of innovative strategies to minimize paper usage. By integrating the MOODLE e-learning environment into course delivery, facilitating online registrations and payments, and offering digital course components, the institute reduced its paper consumption by 60 percent. The transition promoted an eco-friendly environment for both staff and students, approximately 2092 females and 1075 males benefitted from the project.

The programme is at a stage where the lessons learned from implemented projects are being distilled and condensed in video and written formats that could benefit both the grantees and the SGP Country Team, inclusive of the NSC. In this regard, a summary of the key lessons emerging from OP5-OP7 include:

1. Increased engagement with key sectors

Enhanced engagement with foreign embassies based in Barbados can mobilise resources that would facilitate replication and scaling-up. There is also a need for extending engagement with CSOs beyond their leadership to the wider membership in order to foster ownership amongst members, and by extension enhancing the sustainability/longevity of CSOs.

2. Knowledge management and outreach

Leveraging additional resources, especially through private-sector partnerships with a focus on social media would improve the visibility and impact of the SGP Barbados.

3. Grantee capacity

Proposals and reporting formats should align with the operational phase requirements to make reporting easier for grantees. Grantee inception workshops and a strong grantee network that build capacity and forge partnerships catalyze ongoing capacity building among grantees.

Programme efficiency and effectiveness

Calls for Proposals should be specialised and time-constrained to meet strategic area targets and operational periods. Partnership with the Government and the Private Sector on some of these calls could broaden the scope and impact of these CFPs as these partners can provide matching cash and in-kind co-financing for successful applicants and they can provide additional technical support that may be required by our grantee partners. Further development of the grantee network and investment in the



Major Groups through stakeholder workshops and the CSO-Private-Government dialogues can improve the effectiveness of the programme at the policy level.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1. Alignment with National Priorities

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion/Submission
GEF-7 National Dialogues	CPS stakeholder consultation meeting, November 19, 2019
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	December 10, 1993
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Fifth National Report, October 4, 2017
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Not a Party
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	March 23, 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	October 2001, April 2018
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Under development, NAMA in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency being developed with a GEF Grant, through the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to support the Government of Barbados ⁴ .
UNFCCC Paris Agreement	April 22, 2016
First Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	April 22, 2016
Update of the First NDC	July 21, 2021
UNFCCC Voluntary National Review (VRN)	2023
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	May 14, 1993
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Working Draft, 2002
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	June 7, 2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	December 10, 2007
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	Not a Party
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	September 25, 2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	VNR scheduled for 2020
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW)	Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ SAP), September 4, 2013
Others (list) as relevant	See Annex 2

3.2. Gaps and Opportunities

⁴ NAMA-Database: http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/NAMA_in_renewable_energy_and_energy_efficiency



Two key gaps identified are: (1) lack of a community of practice around environmental sustainability (2) longer-term sources of financing. However, there is an opportunity to convert the existing grantee network into a cohesive purpose-driven community of practice rooted in environmental sustainability. In addition, the opportunity to support capacity building from the creation of community clusters around agriculture, environment and business by the ministries with responsibility for agriculture, environment and commerce remains. These clusters will likely be in the form of co-operatives or CBOs, which means they would be eligible for SGP support. This presents a further opportunity to scale and replicate successful projects in partnership with the private sector, Government and development partners. Within the last four years, there has been a growth in the number of funding opportunities offered by organizations to CSO pursuing environmental initiatives, SGP Barbados will partner with these to secure longer term co-financing for our grantee partners. These partnerships will be used especially in cases of scaling up and replication.

3.3. OP8 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Table 2. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/Projects/Programmes

1	2	3	4
SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes	National Priorities
<i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i>	- Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of food production and the value chain, especially in vulnerable ecosystems (e.g., SIDS). - Promote diversification and improved livelihoods. - Address deforestation in supply chains and expand land restoration efforts.	- Complementary to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15. - UNDP CPD (2022–2026): Economic resilience & food security. - UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025: Sustainable development transformations.	- Transition to green and blue economies, supporting permaculture and organic agriculture. - Prioritize aquaponics, aquaculture, and marine resource use for food security and blue economy development.
<i>Community-based conservation of ecosystems and species</i>	- Improve management of protected areas through community based conservation areas and shared governance. - Enhance biodiversity-friendly practices. - Promote green and blue economies through	- Aligned with SDGs 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. - UNDP MCPD 3.1: Sustainable ecosystems management. - UNDP Strategic Plan: Resilience-building in key ecosystems.	- Emphasize community-based conservation in areas such as the Scotland District and proposed Barbados Marine Management Areas. - Advance wetland restoration and ridge-to-reef approaches. - Control of Disposable



1	2	3	4
SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes	National Priorities
	<i>agriculture, forestry, and tourism integration.</i>		<i>Plastics Act (2019): Ban on single-use plastics.</i>
<i>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</i>	- Promote renewable and energy-efficient technologies for socioeconomic development. - Provide off-grid energy solutions for underserved areas.	- Complementary to SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11, 13. - UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Resilience to climate shocks.	- Facilitate the transition to a 100% renewable energy state by 2030, focusing on solar, biogas, and potable water systems powered by renewables. - Barbados National Energy Policy 2019–2030: Achieving 100% renewable energy.
<i>Chemicals and waste management</i>	- Enhance solid waste management and promote circular economy. - Minimize agricultural chemical usage.	- Supports SDGs 6, 12. - UNDP MCPD 3.1: Waste reduction initiatives.	- Address issues of agro-chemical reduction and plastics management within a circular economy framework. - Control of Disposable Plastics Act (2019): Ban on single-use plastics.
<i>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</i>	- Strengthen CSO-government-private sector engagement for environmental governance. - Facilitate community participation in policy formulation. - Support capacity building for local advocacy and policymaking.	- SDGs 16, 17. - UNDP MCPD 1.3: Community engagement and inclusive governance. - GEF-8 Strategy: Multi-stakeholder cooperation for environmental policy.	- Increase representation of marginalized voices in environmental decision-making. - Develop partnerships with academia, private sector, and policymakers.
<i>Enhancing Social Inclusion</i>	- Mainstream social inclusion across all projects, ensuring engagement of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and persons with disabilities. - Foster gender-responsive approaches in natural resource governance.	- SDGs 5, 8, 10, 16. - see UNDP MCPD 2, 3: Inclusive social development. - see UNDP Social & Environmental Standards (SES) Principles: Principle 1: Leave No One Behind Principle 2: Human Rights	- Increase women's leadership in environmental governance. - Promote economic opportunities for youth and marginalized communities.



1	2	3	4
SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes	National Priorities
		<i>Principle 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Principle 4: Sustainability and Resilience Principle 5: Accountability</i>	
Knowledge Management	- Capture project lessons for broader application. - Enhance capacities of CSOs and foster South-South exchanges.	- UNDP SES Principles: Gender equality, human rights, sustainability. - UNDP Strategic Plan: Focus on innovation and development learning systems.	- Share grassroots knowledge and improve project scalability using digital tools and participatory learning initiatives.
Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	- Implement a new M&E strategy at the Country Programme level. - Ensure participatory mechanisms are embedded in project design, implementation, and decision-making. - Use real-time digital monitoring tools to track impact and efficiency. - Generate evidence-based reports to inform future programming and policy recommendations.	- UNDP Strategic Plan (2022–2025): Data-driven development and performance-based monitoring. - GEF-8 Strategy: Strengthening monitoring and evaluation frameworks for greater impact.	- Improve transparency and accountability in project implementation. - Enhance data collection, analysis, and reporting mechanisms.

4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1. Grant making Within the Priority Landscape/Seascapes

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

Consultations with a range of stakeholder groups were undertaken to guide the selection and prioritisation of the OP8 strategic initiatives. This included a stakeholder consultation meeting with participants from the Barbados SPG Grantee Network, as well as one-on-one meetings with the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy, Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Community Empowerment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Commerce and



Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Health and Wellness, and development partners like the British High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, High Commission will also of Canada, Japan Embassy, European Union, Inter-American Development Bank and other UN agencies. After revisiting the majority of our stakeholders led by a virtual consultation with our grantee network and physical one-on-one meetings the prioritisation of the OP8 strategic initiatives has remained the same.

b) Selected Landscapes/Seascapes for OP8

Barbados, located at 13.1939° N and 59.5432° W, will be selecting the same land/seascapes from OP6. With a total land area of 431 sq. km and given its status as a small island developing state (SIDS), stakeholders consulted were of the opinion that the entire island should be viewed as one land/seascape and a ridge-to-reef approach should be adopted. In particular, stakeholders felt that two key areas should have special consideration within the CPS:

1. The Scotland District, a recognised national park area, has experienced land degradation and has a high degree of ecological diversity and importance, as recognised in Barbados' UNCCD National Action Plan.
2. Coastal areas, especially those recognised as marine protected areas, where the inter-relationship between anthropogenic activities in the terrestrial landscape and the nearshore marine environment may pose sustainable development challenges.



Figure 2: Special focal areas – Scotland District and Marine Protected Areas



Table 3: Special focal areas – Area and Typology

Focal Areas	Total Area	Typology
Scotland District	40 sq. km ⁵	Gullies and ridges
Carlisle Bay Marine Reserve	2.39 sq. km ⁶	Coral ecosystems
Folkstone Marine Park and Reserve	2.1 sq. km ⁷	Coral ecosystem
Graeme Hall Swamp	0.33 sq. km ⁸	Wetland/mangrove

The SGP Barbados has been investing in the Scotland District and Marine Management Areas since 2016; and has therefore chosen to continue programming in these areas.

c) OP8 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Coming out of the stakeholder consultation meeting, the top three (3) OP8 strategic initiatives for Barbados, in order of priority, are:

- ① Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries, and Food Security
- ② Community-based Threatened Ecosystems and Species

Conservation: Land and Water

- ③ Low-Carbon Energy Access Benefits

While *Catalysing Sustainable Urban Development* and *Local to Global Coalitions in Chemicals and Waste Management* were also acknowledged as areas of concern for Barbados; it was felt that these areas could be addressed under Community-based Threatened Ecosystems and Species. Annex 2 is a summary report of the stakeholder consultation meeting, which outlines recommendations for actions within the OP8 priority areas for Barbados, as well as grant-making outside of the priority areas.

To facilitate greater impact within the selected landscapes/seascapes there will be a cluster approach applied whereby projects that share synergies and mutuality will be clustered. These clustered projects will be coordinated in a manner that compliments the cluster approach adopted by the Government of Barbados, provides greater opportunities for partnerships between projects and project grantees and facilitates economies of scale of shared activities (e.g. capacity building, public outreach and education, resource mobilization, procurement etc.).

4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes

⁵ Donovan, S. K. and D. A. T. Harper. 2005. The Geology of Barbados: A Field Guide. *Caribbean Journal of Earth Science*, 38: 21-33. Available at: <http://caribjes.com/CJESpdf/CJES%2038-3%20-%20Donovan.pdf>

⁶ UNEP-WCMC. 2019. Protected Area Profile for Barbados from the World Database of Protected Areas, November 2019. Available at: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/BRB>

⁷ Cumberbatch, J. 2001. Case study of the Folkestone Marine Park and Reserve, Barbados. CANARI Technical Report No. 281. Available at: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.461.2363&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

⁸ UNEP-WCMC. 2019.



a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

SGP Barbados will continue to develop, in collaboration with strategic partners, capacity building interventions that will equip stakeholders and grantees to more effectively engage with government and the private sector; as well as strengthen those linkages. Already, SGP has organised four (4) successful CSO Dialogues: 1) a 2014 National CSO consultation on SIDS and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda; 2) a 2015 Civil Society Climate Change Consultation held prior to COP21 in Paris; 3) a Multi-sectoral Dialogue on renewable Energy held in 2016; and 4) in 2018, a dialogue in partnership with the Ministry of Labour's division with responsibility for tourism on CSO legislation in Barbados which eventually led to the development of a White Paper. These events, led by CSO partners engaged with government representatives, and have been proven to promote dialogue amongst a range of stakeholders leading to concrete tangible results.

Where appropriate, the NC will also seek the support and inclusion of grantees in policy-making processes to ensure that the authentic voice of communities is heard and recognised. In addition, the careful insertion of the private sector within such dialogues where appropriate to catalyse investment partnership in areas of sustainable development where it is most needed. In fact, coming out of the stakeholder consultation was the recommendation for hosting a dialogue on the blue and green economies – from which a collective policy statement could be derived. The development of the Knowledge Management platform will be an important resource for transmitting and conveying experiences and lessons learnt from the SGP Barbados to inform and influence policy.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

SGP Barbados is fully committed to ensuring that gender parity and the empowerment of women are embedded in all projects it supports. Attention is paid to the composition of CSOs to ensure that there is gender parity in their governance structures as well as operations. Efforts are also made to ensure that vulnerable groups are properly represented within the portfolio of supported projects. Given the aging population of Barbados and widening social gap between the old and the young, at the stakeholder consultation meeting, participants stressed the importance of including and forming greater linkages between the old and the young. An appeal was also made to engage with persons with disabilities in addition to persons living with HIV/AIDS and ex-offenders to help reduce stigma, promote social inclusion and to generate livelihood opportunities. SGP will therefore place greater emphasis on working with these at-risk and/or marginalised groups in its OP8 programming.

Barbados has a high human development index (0.809) and a relatively low gender inequality index (0.284). In addition, to reproductive health this demonstrates the significant progress the country has made in women's empowerment and labour market participation. The impact of climate change, land degradation, and other environmental threats are being felt by the Barbadian society as a whole; it has been established that the poor, in particular, women will be more adversely affected by these impacts due to their inherent vulnerabilities. It is therefore imperative that a gender analysis be applied so that women's and men's specific needs and priorities are identified and addressed. Within the selected landscape and seascape women and men generally have equal access, use, and control of resources, including land, water, forest, and fisheries. The rights of men and women are equally recognized, and they are equally engaged in community, rural and urban planning processes. Women within Barbados are still responsible for most of the unpaid care work and are in most cases the leaders of single parent homes. However, women's engagement at the level of leadership in producer organizations and



cooperatives in underrepresented. In addition, there needs to be a greater focus on ensuring that the voices of women are heard and that they are represented appropriately on national delegations with reference to global environment concerns such as climate change. The capacity of women must be built to ensure that when the opportunities are provided for them to participate on national delegations and influence policy that they have the capacity fully capitalize on the opportunities provided.

SGP Barbados sought to address some of these issues in OP5, OP6, and OP7 through strategically targeted grants and partnerships at the national, regional, and international level. For example, in 2017 we partnered with the Women's Environment Development Organization (WEDO) and High Commission of Canada in Barbados host a four-day workshop to strengthen the capacity of Caribbean women to effectively participate in global, regional and national climate change processes. This was followed by a partnership with UN Women to build awareness on Gender and Climate Change at the national and regional level. In 2018 and 2019 we partnered with the Commonwealth Foundation to examine the intersectionality between gender and climate change. This led to the development of gender sensitive projects and a gender toolkit that would enable civil society organizations to properly incorporate gender contextually into their projects. In 2022, a sub-group of the SGP's National Steering Committee guided the revision of SGP's Barbados application form to ensure Diversity Inclusion and Equity were further mainstreamed in the project development phase.

In OP8 SGP Barbados will continue to focus on enhancing women's participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels by: (i) promoting women's equal engagement in community, rural, and urban planning processes; (ii) promoting women's voice in decision-making and policy in global and national planning and decision-making bodies; (iii) supporting women's engagement in producer organizations, cooperatives, labour unions, outgrow schemes etc.; (vi) promoting women's voices in partnerships and alliances with regional and national networks; and (v) providing policy level training opportunities to help women participate in decision-making forums.

SGP Barbados will seek to ensure that at least 40 % of projects are women-led, a target that has been exceeded in OP8. On an annual basis, we will seek to foster partnerships with regional and international partners such as the Institute for Gender and Development Studies, the University of the West Indies, the Commonwealth Foundation, UN Women, and other development partners to support capacity building that would enable enhance women's participation in the areas outlined.

c) Knowledge Management

Under the OP8 CPS, consideration will be expanded to include enhanced knowledge management activities that leverage innovative approaches and digital platforms to foster learning and collaboration among stakeholders. This includes:

1. **Scaling the Knowledge Fair Concept:** The successful knowledge fair model will be elevated through the **Small Island Future Fest**, an immersive and interactive event showcasing sustainable development innovations and best practices, fostering regional and global engagement.



2. **Increased Social Media Presence:** Leveraging social media platforms to amplify SGP initiatives, share real-time updates, and provide accessible resources to wider audiences, ensuring greater visibility and participation in knowledge-sharing activities.
3. **Sustainable Development Docu-Series:** Developing a docu-series that highlights transformative projects and success stories from SGP initiatives, providing an engaging medium to showcase best practices and inspire future actions.
4. **Packaged Case Studies from OP6-OP7:** Curating and publishing case studies from OP6 and OP7 into accessible formats, offering practical insights and replicable strategies for sustainable development practitioners and stakeholders.
5. **Biannual Newsletter:** Launching a biannual newsletter to keep grantees, stakeholders, and the community informed of key developments, success stories, upcoming events, and knowledge resources within the SGP network.
6. **Peer-to-Peer Exchange Days:** Continuing the successful Exchange Days, fostering capacity development, dynamic peer-to-peer learning among grantees, potential grantees, and other stakeholders to exchange ideas, lessons learned, and innovative approaches.

These initiatives collectively aim to strengthen knowledge dissemination, foster collaboration, and build a robust platform for sustainable development practices, contributing to the overarching goals of the SGP.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

The objectives of SGP's communication plan are to: promote a better understanding global environmental and sustainable development issues in a manner that facilitates positive action to address these issues; promote partnership and advocacy; and mobilize resources to address these issues at the national and local levels.

To achieve these objectives will implement the following communication strategies guided by the baseline assessment.

Communication Strategies:

Direct Communication with Stakeholder Groups: SGP Barbados recognises that although it has done a good job in communicating with stakeholders there is more that can be done. There is a need for more targeted, direct engagement and communication to establish and sustain partnerships particularly with the private sector, professional organisations and financial providers. The NC will seek to deepen the engagement with these organisations whilst at the same time continuing to engage with government agencies on a one-to-one basis throughout OP8 and through the CSO Dialogues, the National Major Groups Forum and the Grantee Network.



Print media communication: SGP Barbados recognizes that print media continues to be a powerful communication tool and plans to capitalize on this through our biennial newsletter, quarterly case study/project sharing briefs, maximization of print media mentions and a strategic partnerships with leading newspapers in Barbados to provide Op-Eds and featured articles on matters related to the work of SGP.

Radio and Television communications: Radio in Barbados currently has a wider reach than the traditional TV media. Therefore SGP will seek to harness the current wide public reach of radio and engage in a biweekly radio series that would mirror the television series produced in partnership with the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation CBC entitled Civil Society matters. SGP will continue Civil Society Matter in the television format and capitalize on the partnership offer by CBC to produce a new series that highlight global environment issues of particular interest to Barbados. Both initiatives will feed into the SGP's social media campaign.

Electronic Communication including Social Media: SGP Barbados will continue to use social media such as Facebook and will be exploring the usefulness and benefits of including platforms such as X, Instagram and LinkedIn to engage with a wide cross-section of stakeholders on a continuous basis. Continued emphasis will be placed on the provision of information related to the SGP, as well as awareness building and knowledge sharing on specific thematic issues.

Public Events and Consultations: SGP Barbados will identify opportunities to participate in key public events and consultations hosted by stakeholders in the SGP network and by others including the public and private sectors. This will allow for engagement with wider audiences and constituencies and will raise the profile of the SGP.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Resource Mobilisation (RM) is indispensable for the continued survival of the SGP Barbados. The main objectives of the CPS RM strategy shall be to:

- cover the cost of project activities not fully funded by the SGP, as in the case of baseline studies and alternative livelihoods activities;
- cover part of the administrative and operational costs associated with managing the programme in Barbados;
- develop projects at scales which will ensure their viability and sustainability; and
- meet the project and programme co-financing ratios as required by the GEF regulations.

6.1. Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

The SGP Barbados will focus on mobilising cash and in-kind co-financing at two levels: project and country. The GOB, and its various Ministries, the private sector, bi-lateral and multilateral donors and where possible wealthy persons living in the country will be targeted.

- **Project Level:** it is expected that every project proponent shall raise at least 50% of the project budget in-kind and in-cash and provide evidence to the NC and NSC to that effect. A wavering of the financial co-funding component for selected CSOs will be dependent on the success of the national and sub-regional RM efforts and SGP policies in existence at the time.
- **Country Programme Level:** Once completed, the CPS shall serve as a basis for raising funds over its three-year life span. This task shall be the direct responsibility of the NC and NSC.



6.2. Co-financing Opportunities

SGP Barbados will explore opportunities for cost recovery to co-finance a share of SGP country programme non-grant costs through discussions with existing partners to determine what options might be available. A partnering approach to projects will be developed as a way of engaging with potential funders and providers of co-financing. These would include not just organisations that have traditionally supported the SGP Barbados but others such as financial institutions and insurance providers. As such, the private sector has been identified as a potential key source of funding. SGP Barbados will also explore crowd-funding modalities to support CSO co-financing objectives/requirements.

6.3. Grantmaker Plus & Partnership Opportunities

The SGP Team, sometimes with the aid of members of the NSC, supports communities and CSOs in developing proposals. However, with a small SGP team and a voluntary NSC, time and resource constraints often hinder this. To address these challenges and to facilitate impact at scale SGP Barbados will engage in strategic partnerships to maximize financial and human resources. There are several relatively new grant funding opportunities that have been established in Barbados, many of these new grant programmes have received technical support from SGP and benefit significantly from SGP's established grantee network. SGP will play coordination role among these grant funding programmes to reduce duplication, improve efficiency and impact. SGP will convene biannual coordination with these grant funding partners to facilitate coordination and joint planning.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 4: Description of risks identified in OP8

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Political risk: Impacting the operations of the SGP	Low	Low	
Operation & functioning of the NSC: NSC members do not take an active part in the functioning of the SGP and the CPS.	Medium	Medium	Strengthen selection procedure system and introduce rotation of members.
Financial risk: Limited availability of funds to implement projects	Medium	High	Consistent monitoring of programme finances; communication with stakeholders and partners; use of instruments to secure buy-in such as MOUs; exploration of co-financing support opportunities; on-going engagement to identify potential additional funding sources.
Grantee risks: Not able to fulfil the proposed revised requirements for composition	Medium	High	Capacity building and implementation of better information capturing systems; outreach to vulnerable groups.
Project risk: Not able to successfully implement a proposed project	Medium	Medium	Effective monitoring of projects through the M&E framework



Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Climate and Disaster Risks	Low	Medium	Projects will be screened to ensure that they appropriately account for climate and disaster risk that can directly impact their projects. This will be included in the external risk mitigation section of the project proposal. At the programme level the UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SESs) will be integrated into programming.

The risks identified above will be tracked regularly at NSC Meetings to determine whether there have been any changes and whether additional mitigation measures need to be implemented. The CPS Annual review will also be used to track risk with appropriate adjustments made. The NSC appreciates that quality assurance is an important component of managing risk and the UNDP's SESs help support this. Embedded within all SGP Barbados Projects will be: human rights; gender equality and women's empowerment; and environmental sustainability. Financial sustainability shall also be taken into account. Not only will these standards be communicated to all grantees and potential grantees, but they will also be built into the approval process for projects and monitored and evaluated accordingly.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

8.1. Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is essential to the success of SGP Barbados. Evaluation takes place at two levels, the project level and programme level. Monitoring ongoing projects provide opportunities to assess and improve the design and function of the project while it is being implemented. Monitoring reports are submitted at least half yearly, or as deemed necessary, depending on the duration of the project. These will be supported by site visits from the SGP team and in some cases by the NSC or experts (at least two monitoring site visits per year). Evaluation reports will be comprised of the cumulative outcome of the monitoring reports, end of project and programme reports and at least one summative evaluation session. Every project dedicates a minimum of 10% of its total budget to an end of project evaluation and produces a Lessons Learned Report which is independent of the end of project report. Adequate reporting is also required of a grantee before disbursements of funds.

In terms of quality assurance, once a project has been approved, the key indicators are entered into the global database to facilitate tracking of project indicators, disbursements and results by persons worldwide. Once reports are submitted and approved by the NC, these documents are also uploaded to the database and the associated disbursement to the report deliverable is made and updated within the database. In addition, co-financing contributions are recorded and updated accordingly in the database.

At the programme level, a country level aggregated report will be prepared annually by the SGP team and submitted to the Central Programme Management Team (CPMT). This will provide information on the achievement of targets in relation to the CPS indicators in the Expected Results Framework. The preparation of the annual CPS M&E report will provide an opportunity for the SGP team to interact with external partners who would be invited to participate in a peer review capacity.



Box 1: Reporting at the Programme Level

At the programmatic level there shall be a:

- **Financial Report:** prepared on a quarterly basis (NC).
- **Semi-annual country report:** status of implementation of the CPS and projects. This report will focus on successes and shortcomings and make recommendations to address the shortcomings. It will also include a description of the work of the NSC and the NC for the period. This report will be prepared by the NC and Programme Assistant and will be due on 30th June and 10th December.
- **SGP Report:** This is an annual programme report on successes and shortcomings of the CPS and funded projects and will make recommendations to address the shortcomings. This report will be produced by the NC (Due by 30th July).

The information produced from various M&E sessions are compiled into an M&E electronic document (e.g. spreadsheet) for analysis and synthesis. Information at the project level is aggregated based on the focal area to facilitate the identification of the macro-level of SGP initiatives in Barbados. Such analysis helps to contribute to policy development and provide input into publications on the transformation impact of the programme. This information also feeds into the Capacity Development Strategy for CSOs in Barbados. It can be noted that there is normally a grantee inception workshop with specific training seminars, where the existing expertise within the grantee network is utilised to build capacity of new grantees who may be deficient in certain areas. At the end of an operational phase, once the majority of projects approved have been completed, an evaluation of the portfolio will be undertaken by the NC and/or an independent consultant.

The process of including local stakeholders and CSOs in setting project objectives will continue to be stressed to potential grantees during the application process. This is to ensure that the potential project is designed with contributions from the community and other stakeholders. Grantees will be asked in the application process to demonstrate how these contributions were included and similarly the role that these stakeholders will play in monitoring and evaluation. The NC will continue to interact with potential grantees and applicants to ensure that this takes place and will convey this to the NSC during the project approval process. During the site visit, the M&E team (SGP and NSC) will seek to obtain feedback from stakeholder groups to validate their inputs into the project. This information will be captured in the site visit report as well as reported by the grantee in the project reporting.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects.	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP8 CPS.	At start of OP8
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing	Assess effectiveness of projects, country	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least annual review ⁹ to ensure OP8 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make

⁹ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).



M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review.	portfolio; learning; adaptive management.	deliberations shared/ analysed with CPMT colleagues.		timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ¹⁰ .
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ¹¹	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance and support and receives final country submission for further action.	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS.	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP8 CPS development and its implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected.	Once per operational phase
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database.	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year).
Audit	Ensure compliance with project	UNOPS / External Contractor. NC/	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

¹⁰ Please note OP8 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

¹¹ Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.



M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
	implementation/ management standards and norms.	PA to provide requisite support.		

8.2. CPS Results Framework

Table 6: Results Framework of SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17		
Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2022 - 2025: 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1, 4.2 1. Economic resilience and shared prosperity: Strengthening local economies through sustainable practices and enhancing livelihoods while building resilience to climate shocks. 2. Climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management: Supporting communities in managing biodiversity, transitioning to renewable energy, and building adaptive capacities to environmental risks. 3. Safety, justice, and the rule of law: Promoting inclusive governance and social equity, focusing on marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities.		
UNDP SP Outputs: Output 1.4.1: Enabling inclusive and sustainable development, particularly in rural and urban areas. Output 2.1.1: Expanding access to clean, renewable energy solutions and fostering low-carbon development models. Output 1.5.1: Strengthening community capacities to manage biodiversity, forests, and other natural resources sustainably. Output 2.5.1: Integrating disaster risk reduction into community-level planning and practices. Output 3.4.1: Supporting knowledge exchange and evidence-based practices for scaling successful innovations.		
OP8 SGP Programme Goal: <i>Catalyze and mobilize civil society actors and local actions needed to address major drivers of environmental degradation and help deliver multiple benefits across the GEF's mandated thematic dimensions, while promoting sustainable development and improved livelihoods</i>		
1 OP8 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 OP8 CPS Indicators and Targets	3 Means of verification



<u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u> <i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i>	To preserve and enhance the natural capital of Barbados whilst at the same time promoting sustainable management, supportive of social and green economic development of local communities, vulnerable groups and youth. The typology of projects to be considered under this component include: • Organic agriculture • Protected agriculture • Agroforestry • Hydroponics and aquaponics • Apiculture • Water conservation & harvesting • Permaculture • Agro-processing • Agro-entrepreneurship • Small stock and poultry production • Seed banks • Sustainable farming practices • Research and education Target: 5-9 projects <i>40 of direct beneficiaries with improved livelihoods and well-being</i> <i>10 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (GEF core indicator 3.1)</i> 10 hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares) including fisheries (GEF core indicator 4.3) <i>At least 10 linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs) and supply chain management including in sustainable fisheries management</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (<i>as part of midterm and final Progress reports</i>) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)
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	<i>300 community members with improved actions and practices on agriculture, land and water management</i> <i>At least 100 of Youth and other vulnerable persons involved</i> 50 small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets	
<u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u> <i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i>	The Barbados CPS has adopted a Ridge-to-Reef approach where the country can be considered a single landscape/seascape. Within this, though, special attention will be paid to the two selected landscapes /seascapes: • Scotland District including the National Park Area • Marine Management Areas The typology of projects to be considered under this component include: • Community mapping • Community trails • Coral reef restoration • Green spaces (in urban areas) • Deconstruction labs Target: 3-7 projects <i>3-7 Projects supported in this strategic area</i> <i>2-4 Projects in the Scotland District</i> <i>1-3 Projects in the Marine Management Areas</i> <i>1 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 5)</i> <i>30 of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review



	2 community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened 1 hectare of marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2) 10 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1)	
<u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u> Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	<i>To promote the development and uptake of low carbon technologies</i> <i>The typology of projects to be considered under this component include:</i> • <i>Energy storage</i> • <i>Low-cost renewable energy</i> • <i>Biofuels</i> • <i>Energy efficiency appliances</i> • <i>Energy efficient interventions</i> Target: 2-5 projects <i>2-5 projects working on: renewable energy (biomass, hydro, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, other); energy efficiency, sustainable transport; and conservation/ enhancement of carbon stocks.</i> 20 % increase in installed renewable energy capacity from local technologies (e.g. on types of renewable energy technology biomass, small hydro, solar). (KW) <i>3 of low carbon typologies that are community-oriented and locally adapted</i> <i>8 number of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</i> <i>10 households achieving energy access, with co-benefits estimated and valued</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)



	<i>Estimated reduction in CO₂ emissions</i> <i>20 of Youth and Vulnerable persons involved</i> 5 hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated.	
<u>Strategic Initiative 4:</u> CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms	<i>3 CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and representation in national/ sub-national policy development.</i> <i>30 of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms.</i> <i>1 Public-Private Partnership on key global environmental issues promoted</i> At least 1 high-level policy change attributed to increased community representation through the CSO-government-private sector dialogues.	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 5:</u> Enhancing social inclusion	<i>400 of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</i> 1200 of indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) <i>At least 8 of SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women.</i> At least 1 project that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance At least 8 projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review



	<i>At least 2 projects that demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth, elderly and at-risk groups</i> <i>At least 1 project that demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability.</i>	
<i>Strategic Initiative 6:</i> <i>Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management</i>	<i>All projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.</i> <i>Monthly updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning. database is updated when project progress reports are received and/or when projects are approved.</i> At least one country/cross-country impact reviews undertaken that generate evidence of SGP impact and lessons learnt At least 8 projects using citizen-based knowledge platform (digital library of community innovations) to document and curate community-based solutions to environment issues At least two knowledge fairs. <i>A least 2 south- south exchanges at global and regional levels to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools and approaches on global environmental issues.</i> At least 1 project reporting adoption of improved practices or approaches as a result of South- South exchanges between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Review Programme Review



9. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

Note: The signature of NSC members are required as endorsement of the complete final CPS duly reviewed and agreed at the National Steering Committee meeting.

NSC members involved in OP8 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Kerryann Ifill	DocuSigned by: Kerryann Ifill
Marsha Hinds Myrie	Signed by: [Signature]
Travis Sinckler	DocuSigned by: [Signature]
Tonya Millar	Signed by: Tonya Millar
Ron Goodridge	Signed by: Ron Goodridge
Emmanuel Joseph	DocuSigned by: Emmanuel Joseph
Limya Eltayeb	DocuSigned by: Limya Eltayeb
(Add more rows as necessary)	

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Landscape/Seascape Baseline Assessment

Annex 2: Stakeholder Virtual Consultation (September-October) Summary Report