

SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT REPORTING YEAR 2024-2025

INTRODUCTION

Launched in 1992, for the past thirty years, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) has been providing financial and technical support to civil society and community-based organizations on innovative community-driven initiatives that address global environmental issues – such as biodiversity loss, climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation, international waters, and chemicals and waste management – while improving livelihoods. SGP has constantly evolved and grown into a unique global delivery mechanism to scale up local actions that can develop and deliver solutions to these multiple challenges. Driven by evidence, as noted in this report, the active participation of local communities in dealing with critical environmental problems holds the key to promoting effective stewardship of the environment and sustainable development. SGP plays a unique role in meeting the objectives of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In each participating country, SGP is facilitating close linkages and synergies with MEA-related policies and strategies such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Action Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and others, all of which emphasize the importance of engaging wider stakeholders including CSOs, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples to achieve the objectives.

Over the years, SGP has matured as a social inclusion platform, with a strong focus on empowering and improving the skills of women, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities. Besides its central role as an incubator and accelerator of community innovations, SGP also plays a key role in bringing together civil society, government, private sector, and others to promote systemic change from the community level to achieve the relevant MEAs' objectives and Sustainable Development Goals. This impact has been consistently highlighted in various evaluations conducted by GEF and UNDP during the reporting period. As noted in the [Evaluation of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025](#), “the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme played a key role in promoting green and inclusive transitions and enhancing environmental resilience at subnational level.” Specifically, the [Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Eswatini](#) acknowledged that “through the GEF Small Grants Programme, UNDP is now engaging community-based organizations, including NGOs and CSOs, to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss.”

Methodology of this report: This report covers the reporting period from July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025, in alignment with the GEF reporting year. The results presented in this report are based on reporting by 116 SGP country programmes. A conservative methodological approach is used for results calculations with an emphasis on 783 GEF-funded projects that were completed during the reporting period. This approach is consistent with SGP results generation in the past years. Any ongoing progress from projects under implementation is not included unless explicitly stated.

Annual Portfolio Overview

During the reporting year, July 1st, 2024 – June 30th, 2025 (FY25), a total of 506 new projects were approved for grant funding, representing a total amount of USD 18.0 million in both GEF and non-GEF funding. Of these, 402 new projects with a total amount of USD 14.1 million were supported by GEF funding. The total number of grant projects under implementation during FY25 is 1,859 projects, with a total grant value of USD 78.7 million and a total co-financing value of USD 68.6 million. Of these, the active portfolio funded by GEF finance is 1,620 projects with a value of USD 69.9 million, leveraging USD 61.4 million in co-finance. The remaining projects are supported by co-financing sources, including AusAid CBA, COMDEKS, and others. During the reporting year, 783 GEF-funded projects were completed, in addition to projects under implementation during the reporting period, as noted in the paragraph above. Since its inception, the cumulative total of SGP-supported projects has reached 30,379 projects, with GEF and other donor funds amounting to USD 859.6 million. In addition, over USD 1,010.5 million has been mobilized to co-finance these community-based SGP projects. Of these, cash co-financing constituted a total of USD 437.4 million and was mobilized from multilateral and bilateral donors, foundations, NGOs, and other partners at the country level (Annex II).

In terms of **country coverage**, SGP under OP7 has been operational in 127 countries, with 112 countries supported by the SGP Global Programme and 15 supported under the SGP Upgraded Country Programmes (UCP). In OP7, Malaysia transitioned to UCP status; Eswatini, Bangladesh, and Gabon joined as new country programmes under the SGP Global Programme; and Pakistan Country Programme was financially closed. Least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) currently account for 62% of SGP Global country programmes, with support provided to CSOs in 39 LDCs and 37 SIDS.

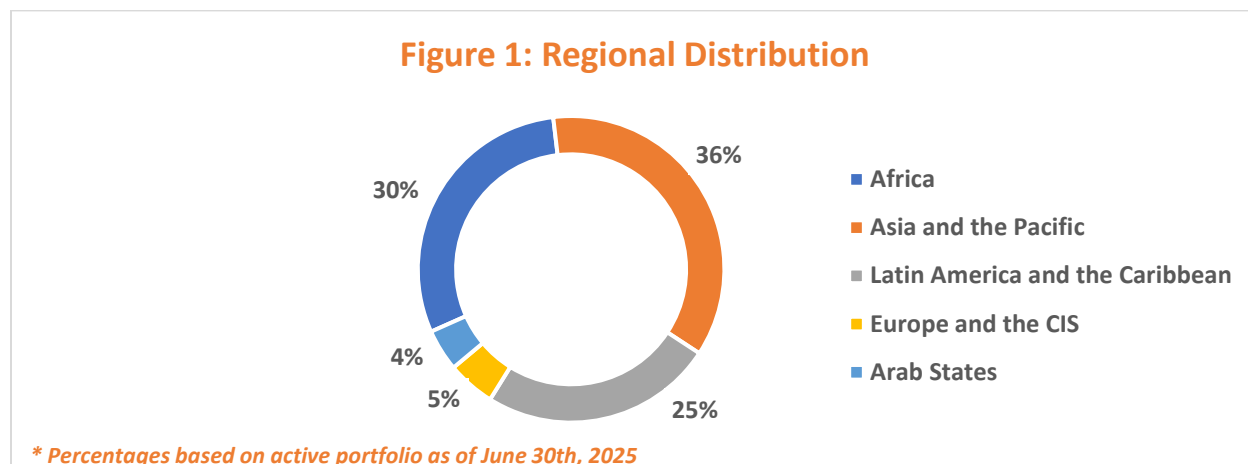
Table 1: SGP COUNTRY COVERAGE, 1992-2025

Category of SGP countries	Names	Number
Country coverage of SGP Global Programme*	Included in Annex I	112
Countries Upgraded in OP5 and funded through separate FSPs	Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan (closed), Philippines	9
Countries Upgraded in OP6 and funded through separate FSPs	Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand	6
Countries Upgraded in OP7 and funded through separate FSPs	Malaysia	1
Country programmes closed	Poland, Lithuania, Chile, Bulgaria, Romania, Syria, Slovakia, Nicaragua, Pakistan	9
Country programmes started in OP7 **	Eswatini, Bangladesh, Gabon	3
Status as of June 30, 2025	(Excluding country programmes closed)	127

* This report does not cover SGP OP8 which will be reported as part of the 2025-2026 PIR.

** Started is defined as recruitment of the National Coordinator, setting up Country Programme Office, establishment of National Steering Committee, and inception stage information sharing and capacity development activities with country stakeholders

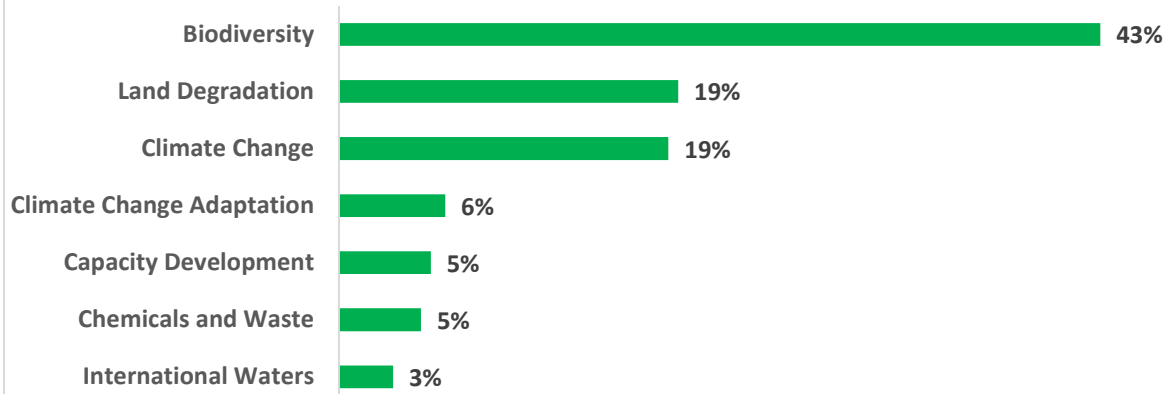
In terms of **regional distribution** of the SGP’s portfolio of active projects over the reporting period (Figure 1), Asia and the Pacific region had the largest share of grant funds at 36%, followed by Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean at 30% and 25%, respectively. Europe and the CIS accounted for 5% of the active projects’ portfolio, and the Arab States comprised 4%. The different distribution by region is largely due to the number of countries within a given region and the STAR allocation by country. Please refer to the tables in Annex II for more details on the regional and country distribution.



With regard to the **focal area distribution** of all SGP grant projects currently under implementation (Figure 2), Biodiversity remains the largest share of the portfolio, representing 43% as the primary focal area. Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation follow, each accounting for 19%. International Waters represents 3% of the portfolio, while Chemicals and Waste and Capacity Development projects each comprise 5%. In addition, Climate Change Adaptation activities, co-financed by the Government of Australia (DFAT), make up 6% of all ongoing projects.

As noted by many evaluations, all results reflect an overarching landscape approach -- towards more systematic and purposeful innovation, whereby CBOs, through a participatory approach, identify potential innovations (as projects) in relation to landscape outcomes and analyze the social, economic, and ecological vulnerabilities and potential resilience enhancing strategies at landscape level, as well as consciously identify the indicators of success regarding the innovation. The experience and knowledge generated are further disseminated through landscape networks and the SGP global network. Here, it is important to note that most SGP projects continue to have multiple benefits with relevance to more than one focal area. For better tracking of portfolio data, however, projects were categorized under one focal area identified as the primary focus which is what the data is reflective of. Note that the number of countries and coverage reflects SGP OP7 and prior reporting phases, while SGP OP8 coverage will be reported as part of the SGP OP8 PIR in 2026.

Figure 2: Focal Area Distribution



** Percentages based on active portfolio as of June 30th, 2025*

PROGRESS TOWARDS GEF-7 CORE INDICATORS

In GEF-7, the SGP places greater emphasis on promoting strategic and results-based investments at the local level, in alignment with GEF-7 Focal Area Strategies and Impact Programs. In this context, the SGP has aligned its results framework with the GEF-7 results framework by applying the relevant Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators as agreed with the GEF Secretariat and in line with the agreed guidelines as outlined in ME/GN/01: Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators.

Performance Results: During the reporting period, SGP supported 542,392 hectares of marine protected areas with improved management effectiveness and restored 50,746 hectares of degraded agricultural lands. 2,989,441 hectares of landscapes were under improved management to benefit biodiversity; 3,849,401 hectares of landscapes were under sustainable land management in production systems; and 105,902 hectares of marine habitat were supported with improved practices to benefit biodiversity. In addition, 51 tons of Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POP-containing materials/products were removed or disposed. In total, 813,836 beneficiaries directly benefited from SGP intervention, with the majority, 439,073, being female.

SGP RESULTS ON GEF-7 CORE INDICATORS* FOR 2024-2025

Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (hectares)	542,392
Degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares)	50,746
Landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas)	2,989,441
Landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (hectares; excluding protected areas)	3,849,401
Marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas)	105,902
Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POP-containing materials/products removed or disposed of (tons)	51
Number of direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of SGP intervention	813,836
Number of females	439,073
Number of males	374,763

**Kindly note above indicators represent direct impact due to SGP intervention in line with GEF-7 indicator methodology*

PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES

Biodiversity Results

SGP's Biodiversity focal area portfolio supported improvements in the management effectiveness of protected areas and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors.

Performance Results: With 310 Biodiversity projects completed during the reporting year, SGP has positively influenced, both directly and indirectly, 145 protected areas and 135 Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), covering a total of 10.5 million hectares. 151 target landscapes/seascapes were under improved community-based conservation and sustainable use. SGP also helped to maintain or improve the conservation status of at least 829 species. With regards to the sustainable use of biodiversity, a total of 370 biodiversity-based products, with a positive impact on the sustainable use of biodiversity, have been supported by SGP projects.

BIODIVERSITY RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	310
Number of Protected Areas (PAs)	145
Hectares of PAs influenced	10,132,960
Number of ICCAs	135
Hectares of ICCAs influenced	378,300
Number of sustainably produced biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products	370
Number of species with maintained or improved conservation status	829
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	151

In Laamu Atoll, **Maldives**, the *Olive Ridley Project (ORP)* is leading community-based efforts to protect green sea turtles and their habitats. Operating in *L. Gaadhoo* and *L. Maavah*, the initiative combines traditional knowledge, modern technology, and strong local engagement.

On *L. Gaadhoo's velaa heylhi* beach, one of the country's most important green sea turtle nesting sites, the Sea Turtle Ranger Program has helped reduce illegal egg poaching from an average of 54% (2018–2022) to just 2% in 2023. Rangers have conducted regular beach surveys since 2023, recording over 260 nesting activities. In 2024, drones were introduced to monitor beach erosion, seagrass health, and enhance anti-poaching activities. The programme also builds local capacity through training in drone operation, Geographic Information Systems, and field data collection. In *L. Maavah*, the Sea Turtle Beach Guardian Programme employs a Community Officer who monitors nearby uninhabited islands to identify illegal turtle capture. Supported by local police, schools, and the Women's Development Committee, the initiative has encouraged a cultural shift toward turtle conservation, aided by the incorporation of traditional knowledge from former *L. Gaadhoo* residents into the conservation programme.

Climate Change Results

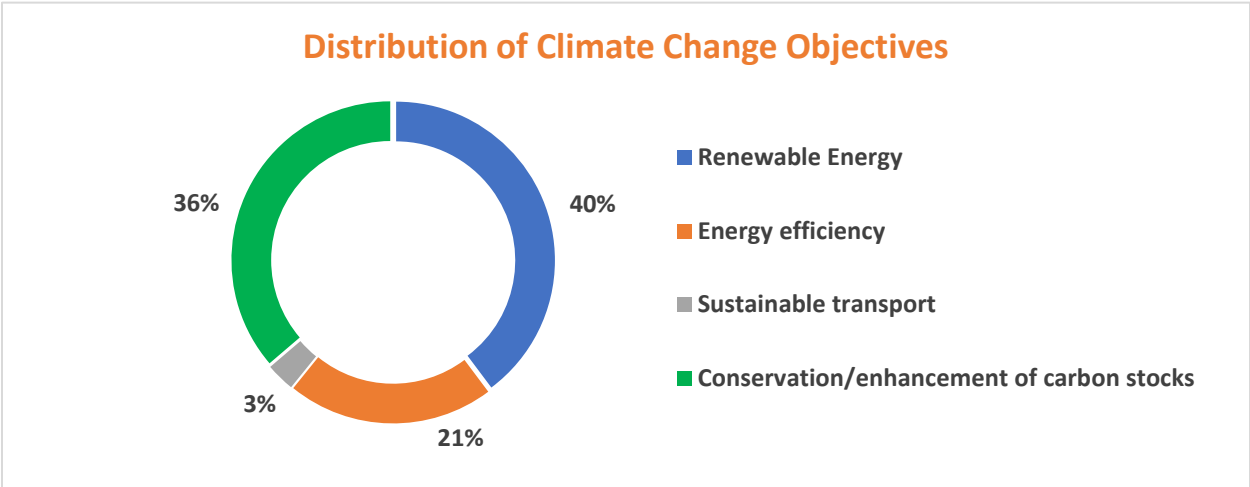
The Climate Change Mitigation focal area portfolio supported low-carbon energy transformation at the community level through the introduction of low-GHG technologies with proven environmental and economic co-benefits contributing to multiple SDGs and improved livelihoods.

Performance Results: With 176 Climate Change projects completed during the reporting year, renewable energy projects comprised 40%, while projects focusing on energy efficiency solutions made up 21%, and projects on the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks (e.g., forest management) accounted for 36%. Twenty-seven percent of reporting SGP country programmes addressed community-level barriers to

deploying low-GHG technologies. 69 typologies of community-oriented and locally adapted energy access solutions were successfully demonstrated, scaled up, and replicated. 18,823 households have benefited from energy access with associated benefits including increased income, health benefits, and improved services.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	176
Number of country programmes that addressed community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies	31
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	69
Number of households supported with energy access co-benefits	18,823



In **Morocco**, the *Riyat Ibn Assabyl Association* is transforming two orphanages in *Lahraouiyyine* into models of eco-responsibility. The project addresses climate change and resource efficiency through an integrated Water-Energy-Agriculture-Climate approach, aiming to reduce energy costs, water waste, and environmental impact while improving living conditions for the children in their care. A central achievement was the installation of a 40-kilowatt rooftop solar power plant, which has been operational since January 2025. Now supplying over 50% of the orphanages’ electricity, the system cuts CO₂ emissions by over 40 tons annually. Energy upgrades also included replacing old gas ovens with electric ovens and installing smart water heaters. To monitor and optimize consumption, the project introduced digital systems for tracking electricity and water use, helping identify abnormal patterns and prevent waste. At the girls’ orphanage, a water reuse system was installed to treat and recycle rainwater, well water, and wastewater for flushing, laundry, and irrigation. In addition, over 170 fruit trees were planted and irrigated using a drip system, following environmental assessments. Through its participation in Elec Expo 2024 and Solaire Expo 2025, the project has the potential to inspire replication in institutions across the country.

Sustainable Land Management Results

The Land Degradation focal area portfolio supported the restoration and prevention of land degradation and promoted sustainable land and forest management. Activities supported mainly targeted rural communities, which are highly dependent on agroecosystems and forest ecosystems for their livelihoods.

Performance Results: With 173 Sustainable Land Management projects completed this year, SGP positively influenced 77,632 community members with improved agricultural, land, and water management practices. 50,753 hectares of land were supported with improved management practices including forest, agricultural lands, and water management. 1,902 farmer leaders were involved in successful demonstrations of agroecological practices, such as incorporating measures to reduce farm-based emissions and enhancement of resilience to climate change, and 372 farmer organizations and networks have disseminated improved climate-smart agroecological practices.

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	173
Number of community members demonstrating agricultural, land and water management practices	77,632
Hectares brought under improved agricultural, land and water management practices	50,753
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agroecological practices	1,902
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate-smart agroecological practices	372

In **Armenia's Syunik region**, *Urban Foundation for Sustainable Development* set out to improve agricultural practices and livelihoods through a sustainable irrigation system. Recent conflicts in the area have led to a reduction in available farmland, thus increasing the need for high-value crop production. This project was able to restore approximately 300 hectares of degraded land and successfully reduce irrigation costs by 40%, allowing farmers—many of whom are women—to improve the quality of the agricultural production value chain. A key feature of the project's success was a solar-powered pumping station equipped with modern energy-efficient pumps capable of delivering 100 liters per second from the Vorotan canal. The project also included the reconstruction of an 80m³ reservoir with hydro-insulating materials, a 900-meter pressure pipeline, and a 5,000-meter gravity-fed distribution network. Innovative tools such as an electromagnetic flow meter and a floating valve for automatic pump shut-off were installed to enhance water management and efficiency. About 200 households and 20 refugee families from *Nagorno-Karabakh*, totaling 1,270 individuals, benefited from improved access to water and agricultural knowledge. The project also engaged youth in practical training on renewable energy and land rehabilitation. The initiative is a great example of sustainable land use, which improves incomes and strengthens community resilience in the *Syunik* region.

On Sustainable Forest Management, during the reporting year, SGP projects were focused on sustainable land use, land-use change, and forestry management to ensure connectivity between ecosystems and restorative activities. The projects have also supported activities to decrease pressure on forest resources.

Performance Results: With 13 Sustainable Forest Management projects that were completed in the reporting year, 48,276 hectares of forest and non-forest lands have been restored through improved forest management practices.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	13
Hectares of forest and non-forest lands restored and enhanced	48,276

In the Centre-Est region of **Burkina Faso**, the project “Promoting Best Practices for the Rational Exploitation of Natural Resources in the ‘SOOMA’ Forest”, implemented by *Association Main Dans la Main du Leeré*, significantly contributed to the preservation and sustainable management of more than 23 hectares of forest in the village of *Sihoun*, in the commune of *Zabré*. Through a community-based approach, a combination of ecological restoration and sustainable livelihood activities was implemented, which strengthened the forest’s vegetation cover and decreased soil erosion. 7,840 native trees were planted in degraded areas and assisted natural regeneration techniques were implemented to support the growth of shrubs and grasses. At the same time, four 10-meter-wide firebreaks were created to help prevent bushfires, and stone barriers were established across 10 hectares to protect the area from erosion and runoff. To enhance both conservation and income generation, 20 individuals were trained in modern beekeeping, resulting in the installation of 25 hives. In the 27 hectares of cultivated farmland surrounding the forest, the project trained and equipped 48 local farmers to make organic fertilizers and pesticides, leading to a 50% increase in yields. As a result, the project has improved forest vegetation, stabilized soils, enhanced wildlife habitat, and strengthened the local economy. By integrating ecological protection with sustainable agriculture and improvements to local livelihoods, the initiative offers a replicable model for community-led forest management in rural Burkina Faso.

International Waters Results

During the reporting year, the International Waters focal area supported the sustainable management of transboundary waterbodies through community-based activities. SGP continued to develop and demonstrate effective community-based actions and practices in support of the Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) that were developed among countries sharing the transboundary waterbodies, including river basins, large marine ecosystems, and others. It is important to note that, in addition to the international waters focal area portfolio, many of the marine, coastal, and freshwater management projects supported by the SGP are often categorized under the biodiversity focal area as the primary focal area with strong benefits towards transboundary waterbodies.

Performance Results: With 17 International Waters projects completed in the reporting year, SGP continued to support the implementation of SAPs for transboundary water bodies. Projects completed involved 20 seascapes and freshwater landscapes, including marine protected areas, marine sanctuaries, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and underground waters. Through the project activities, a total of 85 tons of land-based pollution, such as solid waste, sewage, wastewater, and agricultural waste have been prevented from entering the water bodies; 9,927 hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds have been brought under sustainable management through interventions such as mangroves replantation, seagrass protection, coral reefs rehabilitation etc.; and 105,958 hectares of seascapes were influenced with improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	17
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater Landscapes	20
Tons of land-based pollution (such as solid waste, sewage, wastewater, and agricultural waste etc.) avoided, reduced or prevented from entering water bodies	85
Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds sustainably managed (such as hectares of mangroves replanted, seagrass protected, coral reefs rehabilitated etc.)	9,927
Hectares of seascapes influenced with improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	105,958

In **Cameroon**, the *Cameroonian Mutual for Education and Employment (MCE2)* led a project focused on strengthening marine ecosystem monitoring and promoting sustainable development along the coastline in the *Kribi* locality. The project generated a rich scientific and community-driven foundation for coastal protection. Over 64 species of marine microalgae, from 38 genera and 35 families, were identified and classified, establishing a vital database for monitoring the health of the marine ecosystem. The study covered 210 hectares of marine area, spanning 30 km of coastline — from *Londji* to *Mboro*— and reaching up to 35 km into the ocean. Around 1,000 community members, including residents and university youth, benefited from school kits, training sessions, and awareness materials focused on seawater quality and marine biodiversity. Using a participatory, bottom-up approach, the project combined community perspectives with scientific techniques, including direct observation, sea-based sampling, and laboratory analysis of physicochemical and biological parameters. By linking scientific research with community engagement, *MCE2* has created a foundation for informed environmental decision-making, empowering coastal communities to become active stewards of their marine resources.

Chemicals and Waste Management Results

The Chemicals and Waste Management focal area portfolio supports the control and reduction of harmful chemical use. SGP’s efforts focused on the sound management of hazardous chemicals and waste, including persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and mercury, to minimize adverse effects on human health

and the global environment. There is a growing need among local communities to address issues related to waste management initiatives, including plastics and e-waste.

Performance Results: Results of the 45 Chemicals and Waste Management projects completed during the reporting period include the avoided use of 101,543 kilograms of pesticides and the release or utilization of 76,892 kilograms of harmful chemicals. In addition, the capacities of 29 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management have been strengthened.

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed (including Mercury)	45
Total number of mercury management projects completed	5
Kg of pesticides avoided, reduced or prevented	101,543
Kg of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release	76,892
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	29

In **China**, the *China National Resource Recycling Association* contributed significantly to advancing OP7’s chemicals and waste management objectives in *Hong’an County, Hubei Province*. With growing volumes of medical waste, especially from plastic and glass materials, the need for effective, accountable systems is urgent. This project addressed that need by standardizing disposal procedures in participating facilities and enhancing the skills of 272 healthcare workers through comprehensive training sessions, leading to an 18% improvement in sorting accuracy. These efforts not only improved daily waste handling practices but also helped reduce errors and inconsistencies in disposal. A key innovation was the introduction of an electronic tracking system, adopted by some of the county’s 469 medical facilities. This technology enabled 91% traceability of recyclable waste, reducing reliance on manual records and increasing accountability. In addition, upgraded storage with clear signage helped reduce sorting errors at the grassroots level, while optimized collection routes by Hubei Sujie Recycling lowered transport costs by 15% and improved logistics efficiency by 20%.

At Hong’an County People’s Hospital, the results were measurable: in 2024 alone, 28.37 tons of plastic infusion bottles and 45 tons of glass bottles were recycled — a year-on-year increase of 15.89% and 12.5%, respectively. These gains highlight the importance of structured recycling systems within medical institutions. By building local capacity and integrating digital tools, the project has laid a strong foundation for smarter, safer medical waste management.

PROGRESS ON CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES

SGP deploys the following cross-cutting initiatives and social inclusion activities to further enhance innovation and inclusion and capacity towards long-term impact. They assist in enhancing the overall effectiveness of its entire portfolio by expanding the role and value of SGP beyond individual grant-making. Principally, it covers capacity development, CSO-government dialogues, south-south exchanges, and social inclusion efforts (including women, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).

Introduced in OP6, the Innovation Programmes, which aims to enable targeted investment on emerging environmental issues under the focal area/strategic initiative also contributes to promoting these cross-cutting issues that could be potentially scaled up, replicated, and mainstreamed in SGP and other programmes.

Capacity Development

SGP provides support to enhance and strengthen the capacity of communities and civil society organizations to address global environmental challenges. Community-level capacity development activities have been supported since OP5, in alignment with the GEF focal area strategies.

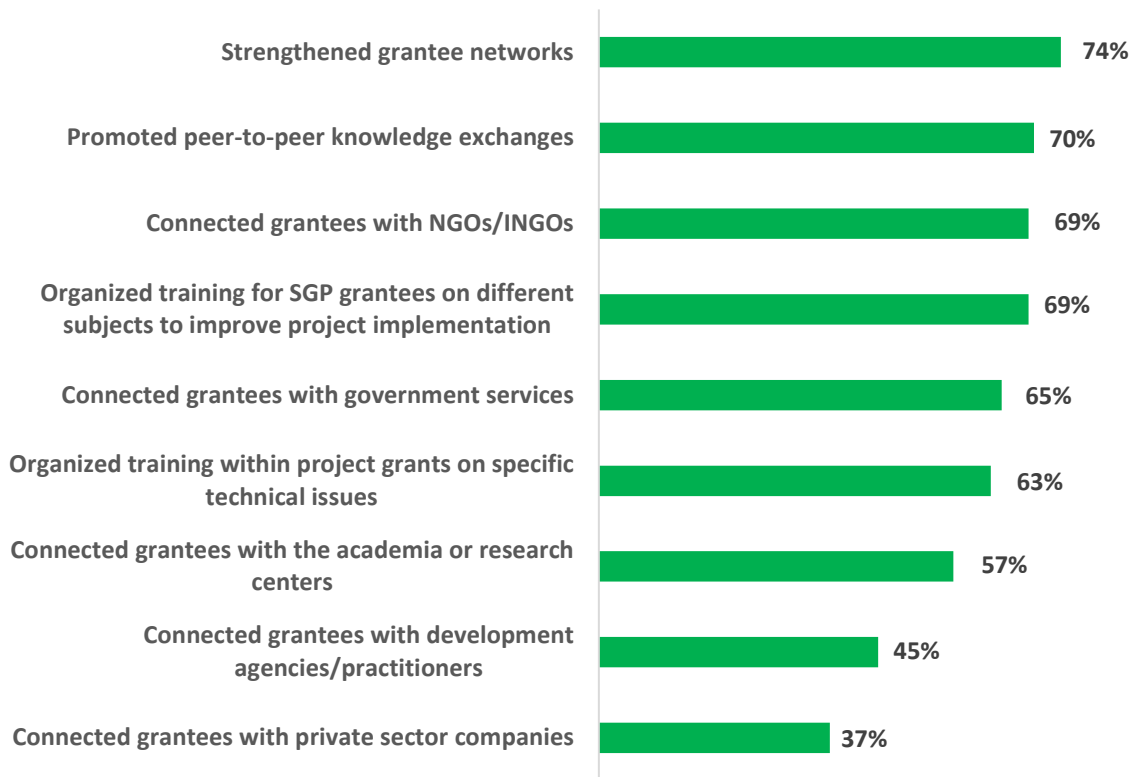
Performance Results: During the reporting period, 49 Capacity Development projects were completed, strengthening the capacities of 437 CSOs and 278 CBOs, and enhancing the skills of 33,043 people to address global environmental issues at the community level.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS - KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Total number of projects completed	49
Number of CSOs whose capacities were developed or improved	437
Number of CBOs whose capacities were developed or improved	278

As key results reported across the SGP portfolio, 86 SGP country programmes (CPs) reported having strengthened grantee networks; 81 CPs promoted peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges; 80 CPs organized training for SGP grantees on different subjects to improve project implementation; 80 CPs connected grantees with NGOs/INGOs; 75 CPs connected grantees with government services; 73 CPs organized training within project grants on specific technical issues; 66 CPs connected grantees with the academia or research centers; 52 CPs connected grantees with development agencies/practitioners; and 43 CPs connected grantees with private sector companies.

Capacity Development Strategies Deployed by SGP Country Programmes



* Percentages based on 116 SGP country programmes that reported this year

In **Bolivia**, the *Proyecto de Desarrollo Comunitario (PRODECO)* implemented a comprehensive environmental education program in Guaraní communities across the *Chiquitanía* and *Pantanal* regions, located within the buffer zones of the *Otuquis*, *San Matías*, and *Kaa Iya* protected areas. The project achieved several important milestones that significantly advanced environmental education in the region. More than 130 teachers received training through the *Specialized Unit for Continuing Education* (UNEFCO)-certified modules, equipping them with the tools to integrate environmental topics into their classrooms. To support hands-on learning, five “Pedagogical Forests” were created as living classrooms, offering students direct experiences with nature. Alongside this, an educational toolbox was developed, combining printed materials, digital content, and recreational resources tailored to the local cultural and ecological context. A virtual classroom was also launched to provide ongoing support and professional development for educators. More than 1800 students participated in project activities, which included membership in Pedagogical Forest Management Committees, where children and adolescents hold important roles in decision-making and other responsibilities. These achievements directly addressed several long-standing challenges faced by the communities. Indigenous children and adolescents had limited access to environmental education that reflected their cultural heritage or promoted sustainable practices. At the same time, key environmental values rooted in *Chiquitano* culture were gradually being

lost, in part due to the absence of spaces for intergenerational dialogue between elders and youth. By responding to these challenges through a holistic and participatory approach, the project laid a strong foundation for long-term cultural and environmental resilience across the region.

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue works to ensure community voices and participation are promoted and enhanced in the global and national policy processes related to global environment and sustainable development issues. SGP has strengthened its role as a CSO-led multi-stakeholder platform by working closely with governments and different civil society actors. These platforms also provide opportunities to discuss possible shifts in relevant policies and practices, as well as encourage strong partnerships with different stakeholders to scale up and commercialize successful community projects. During the reporting period, 41 SGP country programmes (35% of reporting country programmes) conducted CSO-Government Dialogues. A total of 242 dialogue platforms were organized, representing the involvement of 3,600 CSO/CBO representatives.

In **Mauritania**, *Association pour le développement Intégré du Guidimakha (ADIG)* launched an initiative to establish a platform for dialogue and joint action between government administrations, elected officials, technical services, and local populations around the sustainable management of natural resources in the Lake Aleg watershed. The initiative aims to strengthen collaboration and shared responsibility through an inclusive, participatory governance model inspired by the French “Contrat de rivière” approach. Consultations were held with local authorities and stakeholders to identify key challenges and lay the groundwork for the dialogue platform. These discussions emphasized the urgent need to address the progressive degradation of Lake Aleg’s ecosystems, caused by overexploitation, pollution, and unsustainable agricultural practices. The lake is a crucial source of livelihood for surrounding communities, and participants stressed that any management strategy must protect these socio-economic interests. A central theme of the consultations was the importance of inclusivity, particularly the involvement of marginalized local communities in decision-making. An in-depth diagnosis of the lake’s economic potential was conducted by an external consultant and will inform discussions and priorities moving forward. The initiative provides a structured, transparent space for dialogue between CSOs and government bodies, ensuring that resource management solutions are rooted in local realities and jointly developed.

South-South Exchange

South-South Cooperation is another key initiative to improve knowledge exchange and technology transfer among countries and regions in the south. During this reporting period, 21 SGP country programmes (18% of reporting programmes) facilitated 34 South-South exchanges that supported the transfer of knowledge on new innovations between communities, CSOs, and other partners across countries.

In **Tonga**, the *Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)* organized a parallel week-long exchange program during the 53rd Pacific Islands Forum Meeting. The exchange, known as the People’s Forum Meeting, brought

together NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, and minority groups, including local community representatives from across Tonga. The People’s Forum Meeting provided a valuable opportunity for information sharing, networking, capacity development, and relationship building among like-minded organizations and groups. The program aimed to strengthen collaboration and foster dialogue within the civil society space. Significantly, the event was joined by regional CSO participants from various Pacific islands, including Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands, who were in Tonga for the Pacific Islands Forum Meeting. These regional participants, counterparts to Tonga’s NGOs and CSOs, contributed to a broader regional exchange and mutual learning environment. This gathering demonstrated the importance of inclusive engagement and cross-border collaboration within the civil society landscape of the Pacific region.

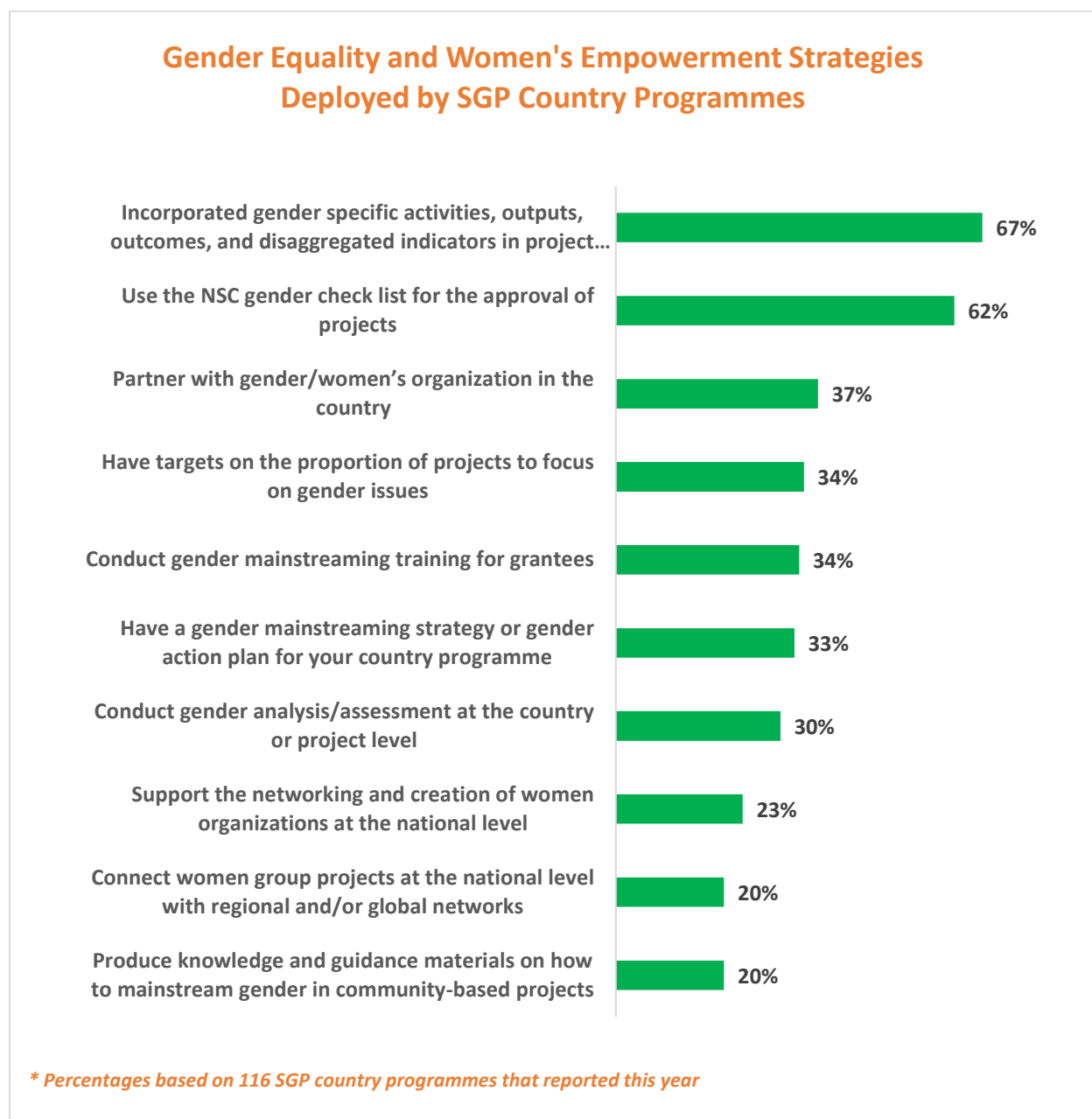
In February 2025, SGP **Lesotho** participated in a South-South exchange with South Africa through a study tour aimed at strengthening community-based ecotourism in *Sehlabathebe National Park (SNP)* in Lesotho, part of the shared transboundary *Maloti Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site*. Both Lesotho and South Africa developed its own Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation (COMPACT) Site Strategy, as well as a joint transboundary strategy to guide collaborative conservation and community development activities across the World Heritage landscape. For Lesotho, this exchange is particularly critical. Although local communities have strong traditions of horse ownership, some tourism agencies, like the *Thusanang Lichaba Pony Trekking Association*, have lacked the technical capacity, equipment, and infrastructure needed to meet the tourism standards of neighboring South Africa. As a result, tourists often enter SNP using South African horses and services, limiting economic opportunities for Lesotho-based operators. The study tour to *Golden Gate Highlands Park* in South Africa allowed 18 participants—including Association members, SNP staff, and SGP Lesotho representatives—to learn directly from experienced South African counterparts about horse care, stable management, and quality service delivery. This South-South exchange is helping Lesotho improve its tourism offering, enhance cross-border collaboration, and ensure that local communities can fully benefit from the shared World Heritage Site.

Social Inclusion

During the reporting period, SGP continued to undertake targeted efforts to support greater social inclusion of marginalized groups, including women, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities. Specific information is presented below:

Gender equality and women’s empowerment is a critical element of SGP efforts in empowering the vulnerable as well as supporting them as key solution providers. Among the completed projects during this period, 39% of the projects were led by women, i.e., had a female project coordinator/manager or led by a woman cooperative or women’s group. Further, 650 of the projects completed during the reporting period, representing 83% of all completed projects, were reported to be gender responsive. Key strategies deployed by SGP country programmes (CPs) to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment include the incorporation of gender-specific activities, outputs, outcomes, and disaggregated indicators in project design (78 CPs) and the use of gender checklist by the National Steering

Committee (NSC) for appraising projects (72 CPs). Of the reporting countries, 104 CPs (90%) had a gender focal point in their SGP NSC.



In **Vietnam**, the *Women's Union of Phu Yen Province* empowered women while advancing *Tuy Hoa City's* transformation into a greener, smarter, and more sustainable urban center. A major focus of the project was supporting informal female waste workers through access to clean transport, improved working conditions, and livelihood opportunities. A revolving loan fund was established to provide interest-free loans to more than 40 female informal waste collectors for green transport. In parallel, 20 women received electric motorbikes through co-financing with *Thien Tam Fund*, boosting their income potential and reducing environmental impact. More than 350 community members participated in awareness campaigns, and 70 women participated in trainings and awareness programs on green transport,

environmental protection, and occupational safety. These efforts fostered environmental leadership among women and youth, positioning them as change agents in their communities. The project also invested in long-term infrastructure, establishing Green Traffic Stations and donating bicycles to support community mobility and eco-tourism. Over 1,000 tourists used electric bicycles during the pilot phase, reinforcing green transport adoption citywide. Crucially, the project strengthened the organizational capacity of the *Women's Union*, expanding its ability to support women's economic empowerment and environmental advocacy. By placing women at the center of urban sustainability, the initiative contributed to multiple Sustainable Development Goals, including poverty reduction, gender equality, and climate action. The project's ripple effects—greater awareness, access to resources, and inclusion in city planning—mark a significant step toward inclusive, low-carbon infrastructure in *Phu Yen Province*.

Indigenous Peoples are a key partner and important target group for SGP. SGP has supported efforts that respect customary law and practice, including efforts to secure rights to land and resources as well as the participation of indigenous groups in local and national environmental governance. During the reporting period, 158 projects, accounting for 20% of the total completed projects, involved Indigenous Peoples. 829 indigenous leaders participated in various activities supported by the SGP which led to improved capacities of IP groups and organizations for organizing projects that provide for concrete action to meet their needs as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy. Efforts aimed at fostering agility and improving access in SGP grant-making/management were continued, with 13 CPs accepting proposals in local languages; 29 CPs involving Indigenous Peoples in respective NSCs and/or TAGs; and 39 CPs enhanced outreach and networking with Indigenous Peoples' groups. Of the reporting countries, 51 (44%) reported having an Indigenous Peoples focal point in their SGP NSC.

In **Peru's Tacna–Capaso** landscape, the *Asociación Especializada para el Desarrollo Sostenible (AEDES)* led Aymara Indigenous communities to implement integrated livelihood strategies through seven community projects. These initiatives helped 916 Indigenous households strengthen local capacities and adopt sustainable resource management practices that improved food security, income generation, and cultural resilience. In the high Andean zones, alpaca herders adopted improved practices in animal health, breeding, and pasture management to enhance fiber quality. The introduction of specialized breeders increased the population of colored alpacas in the area by 30% and restored the availability of three traditional fiber colors. Working with national and local partners, the communities improved shearing methods and established a fiber collection center, enabling the commercial sale of over 99,000 pounds of classified alpaca fiber. In addition, women artisans began incorporating colored fiber into their crafts, adding value to their products. Indigenous vicuña herders practiced sustainable wildlife management with authorization from the *Executive Directorate of Environmental Management (DEMA)*, conducting four *chakus* — a sustainable method for capturing wild vicuña — and harvesting 125 kilos of vicuña fiber. The herders also protected 320 animals from poaching. Five local organizations enhanced their leadership skills and participated in national vicuña forums. Additionally, 20 community members, including 12 women and 8 men, received training in fiber processing and mechanical shearing. In ancestral agricultural terraces, three Indigenous producer organizations restored 12 native potato varieties and other Andean crops using agroecological methods. These efforts increased yields by 20%, and value-added processing of colored prickly pear (tuna) provided new income opportunities. The project demonstrates the strong

leadership of Indigenous communities, effective collaboration with institutions, and innovations rooted in cultural traditions.

Youth is increasingly becoming an important target group of SGP as they are key stakeholders for sustainable development. Intergenerational efforts that equally benefit from the expertise of the elderly, as well as the force of the youth, are essential for the achievement of the SDGs and MEA objectives. During the reporting period, 276 projects were completed with youth participation or leadership, which is 35% of all projects completed during the period. 158 youth organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. Of the reporting countries, 85 (73%) operated with a Youth focal point in their SGP NSC.

In the *Talas Region* of **Kyrgyzstan**, the public association *Our Village is an Organic Area* implemented a project with a strong focus on youth engagement and sustainable development. The initiative aimed to enhance local economic opportunities while reinforcing the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for organic certification. A total of 250 young men and women received training in organic farming techniques, medicinal herb processing, and the use of digital tools for data collection. These trainings enabled youth to actively contribute to the creation of 12 unique herbal tea blends, which were marketed through online platforms such as Wildberries and eBay, thereby expanding local market access. Young participants made up 70% of all workshop attendees and held leadership roles within the PGS certification committee, ensuring their direct involvement in decision-making processes. As a result of the project, youth-generated income increased by 40% through herb sales, and 15 young individuals secured employment within local organic cooperatives. Additionally, 80% of the trained youth reported improved skills in sustainable agriculture and digital marketing, contributing to their long-term employability. The project not only strengthened the local economy but also provided practical tools for youth empowerment, linking environmental sustainability with rural entrepreneurship.

Persons with disabilities (PwD) are also a key target group for SGP support. SGP's inherent flexibility to test innovation has supported efforts to mainstream and engage PwD groups enabling them to actively participate in global environmental and livelihood efforts. During the reporting period, 73 organizations engaged in persons with disabilities have participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. The SGP Innovation Programme with a focus on PwD engagement in global environmental solutions is currently under implementation in 4 SGP country programmes.

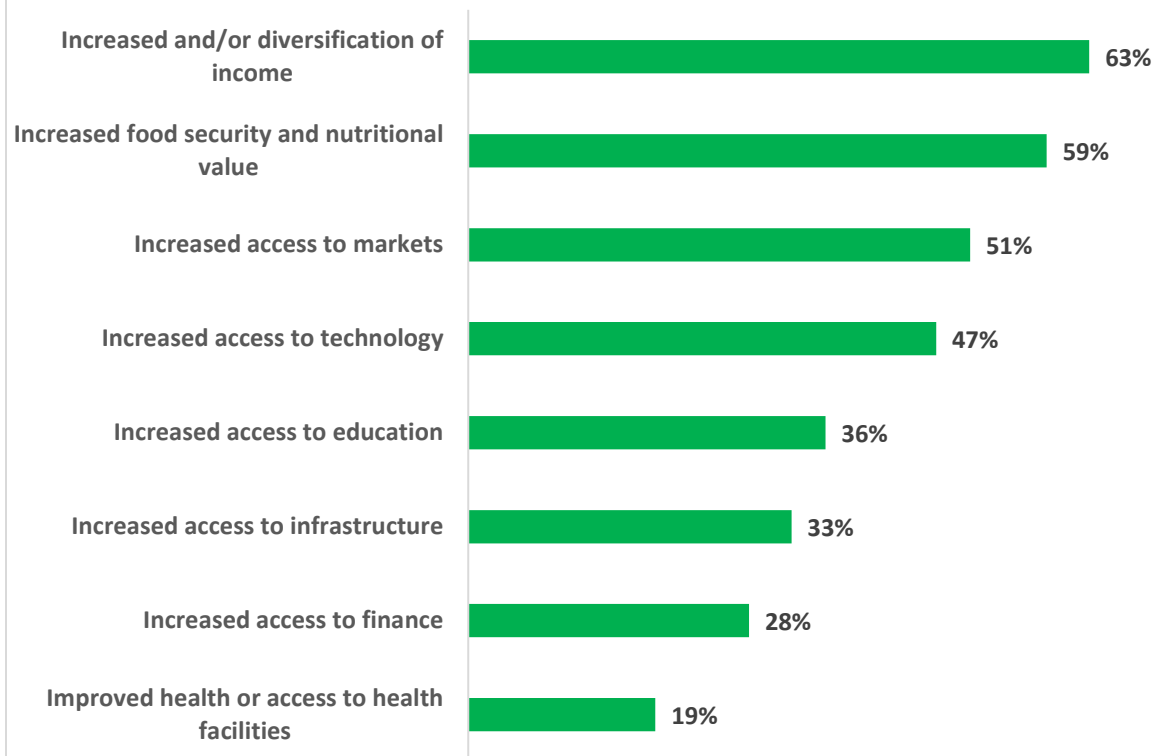
In **Nepal's** a project led by the *Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF)* successfully demonstrated how persons with disabilities (PwD) can play a vital role in conservation efforts. With active engagement from PwD, the project supported the development of a disability-friendly disaster and climate resilience framework in *Indrawati Rural Municipality*. This framework ensured PwD participation in ward-level disaster management committees and during annual budget planning. It also led to targeted municipal funding for goat keeping by PwD. The project facilitated skill-building for 107 disabled community members through training in organic farming, mushroom cultivation, handicrafts, and small livestock enterprises. Notably, 22 PwD began earning income from organic vegetable farming on 2.8 hectares of land. Through the project, some of the participants managed multipurpose nurseries,

and others contributed to the planting of over 12,000 fruit and bamboo seedlings across 20 hectares and 6,250 clumps of broomgrass on sloped lands, supporting soil conservation. The project also produced a simple guideline to support PwD participation in environmental projects, particularly those funded under the GEF Small Grants Programme. Monitoring and social audit activities engaged local officials and community stakeholders, increasing transparency and accountability. This initiative offers a strong model for inclusive, disability-sensitive conservation programming in disaster-prone and ecologically sensitive regions.

LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Improving livelihoods is a core strategy of SGP, as it is recognized as a direct incentive for and benefits of improved, sustainable management of natural resources— including land, forest, and water— that generates global environmental benefits. It also often reduces pressure on the environment and natural resources. During the reporting period, 603 projects (77% of completed) reported concrete results in the improvement of the livelihoods of the communities. Specifically, efforts were noted across SGP’s portfolio with respect to increasing and diversification of income (73 CPs); increased food security and nutritional value (68 CPs); increased access to markets (59 CPs); and increased access to technology (55 CPs). A percentage-based breakdown is presented below.

Strategies to Improve Livelihoods and Quality of Life Deployed by SGP Country Programmes



* Percentages based on 116 SGP country programmes that reported this year

Scaling up, Replication, and Policy Influence

During the reporting year, 89 projects were replicated or scaled up, while 72 projects reported influencing policy through project activities by liaising with local authorities and other government institutions. While we see an increasing number of projects being replicated or scaled up over the years, it is important to note that since these results have long-term horizons, often much after the intervention is completed, there is considerable under reporting of results in this area. The following examples illustrate the great potential of the SGP in contributing as an incubator of innovations and a platform for broader adoption from completed projects for this reporting period.

Illustrative Examples

In **Zambia**, a project implemented by the *Save Environment People Agency (SEPA)* serves as a strong example of scalable, community-driven development. Through training in climate-smart agriculture,

agroecology, and financial literacy, over 50 households improved food production and resilience. The project's integration of modern techniques like drip irrigation with Indigenous practices such as composting with livestock manure and traditional vegetable drying resulted in improved soil fertility, nutrition, and sustainable livelihoods. Importantly, women and youth were central to implementation, highlighting the project's inclusive design.

The initiative's success has garnered support from the local District Commissioner's Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other stakeholders, positioning it as a viable model for replication. SEPA is now seeking additional funding to scale the project to neighboring villages. Its community-led approach, emphasis on climate resilience, and recognition of Indigenous knowledge offer a practical framework that can be adapted in similar rural settings. As such, the project has strong potential to be replicated more widely, contributing to inclusive climate action and long-term food security.

In **North Macedonia**, *Planktonium* led a national initiative to support the implementation of extended producer responsibility by preparing draft by-laws for managing additional waste streams. Rooted in the North Macedonia Law on Waste Management, the project focused on aligning national regulations with EU directives and establishing a unified legal framework for the management of special waste streams, including tires, oils, textiles, and end-of-life vehicles.

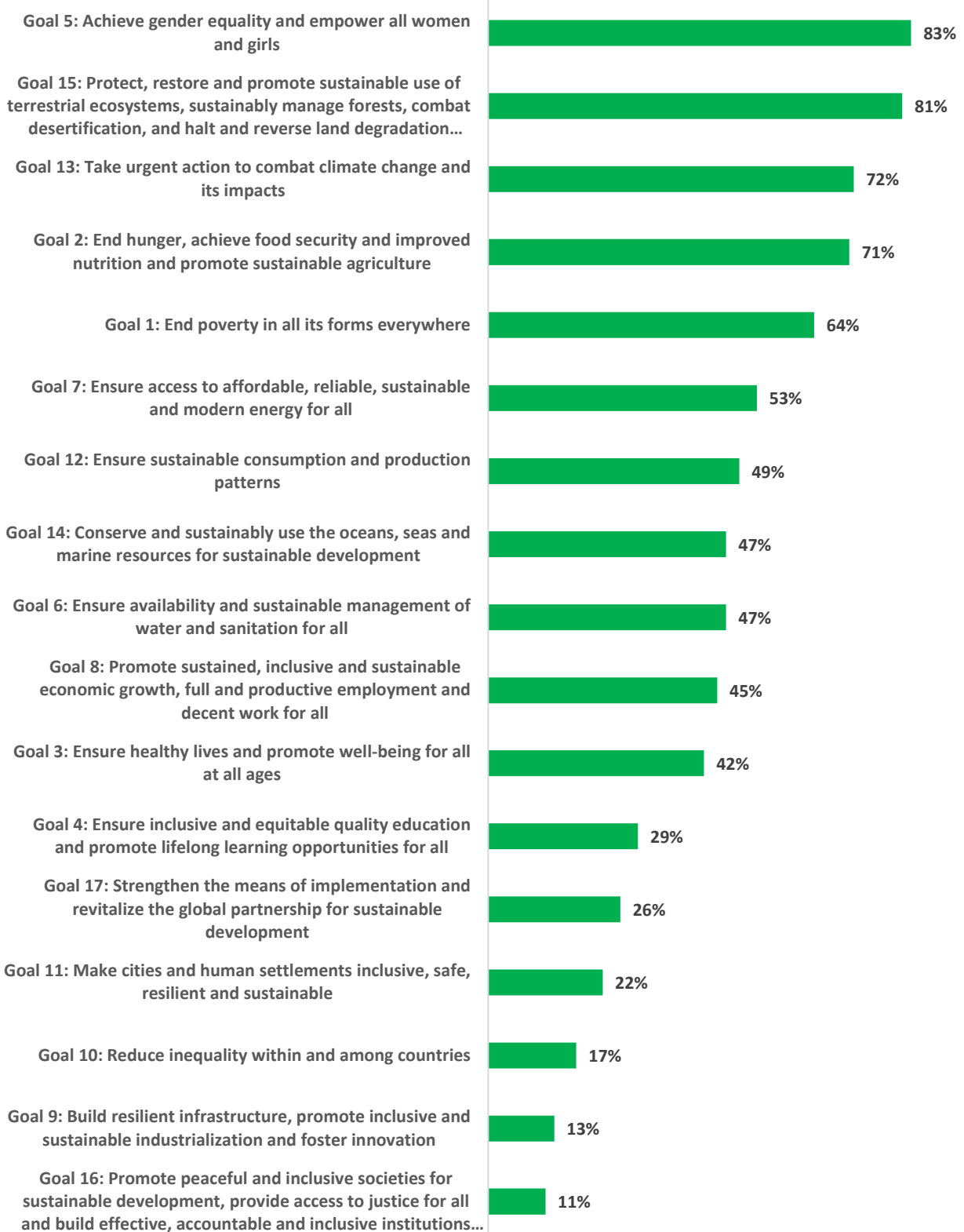
The initiative resulted in the preparation of 16 draft by-laws that define clear obligations and procedures for both collective and independent operators. These legal drafts address key aspects of extended producer responsibility, such as requirements for obtaining consent, keeping records, reporting, public awareness efforts, and treatment standards for specific waste categories. Notably, the by-laws introduced standardized rules across the waste sector, contributing to a more transparent and accountable system. Activities included a comprehensive analysis of national and EU regulations, and two public consultations held in May and July 2024 with over 120 stakeholders from civil society, the business sector, and government representatives from the Ministry of Environment. These consultations ensured inclusive participation in shaping waste policy and helped refine the legal texts through stakeholder feedback. The project was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy – Skopje. The adoption of these draft by-laws marks a significant step toward meeting EU accession requirements under Chapter 27 on Environment and Climate Change.

Contributions to Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals

SGP is closely aligned with and contributes actively to the achievement of the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). During the reporting period, grantees were encouraged to design projects that maximized positive synergies between conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable land management, mitigation of climate change, and other global environmental benefits, as well as contribute to improved livelihood outcomes and other social development targets. As a result, SGP projects contributed to meeting several SDGs. Noteworthy mentions are -- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (96 CPs); Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse

land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (94 CPs); Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (83 CPs); Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (82 CPs); and Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (74 CPs). A percentage-based breakdown is presented in the graph below.

SGP Contributions to Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals



** Percentages based on 116 SGP country programmes that reported this year*

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Monitoring and Evaluation

The SGP continued to deepen and roll its results-managed approach. In addition, the use of digital monitoring tools and approaches was ramped up during this period, results management capacities were strengthened across the project, country, and global levels. In particular, progress has been made to place greater emphasis on promoting strategic and results-based investments at the local level, in alignment with GEF-7 Focal Area Strategies and Impact Programs. In this context, the SGP has worked to capacitate country teams to report on the SGP results framework which is now aligned with the GEF results framework; formulating results-based country programme strategies with robust measurement frameworks that reflect country-level priorities and can also be linked to global results and aggregated as such providing an enabling framework for broader adoption, knowledge sharing and lessons learning. During the reporting year, 1,629 projects, representing 88% of the active portfolio, received 1,351 in-person monitoring visits from SGP country programme staff and NSC members.

Knowledge Management

SGP continued to support the wider adoption of lessons and best practices generated by its portfolio of projects through knowledge management efforts at national and global levels. During the reporting year, at the country level to promote technology transfer and learning between communities and CSOs, SGP country programmes carried out 1,356 training sessions, produced 1,428 fact sheets, case studies, brochures, publications, and videos, along with 145 how-to toolkits and guidelines that describe specific practices. The results of GEF support to poor and vulnerable communities and local CSOs through the SGP were mentioned in the local media (TV, radio, print, digital, and social media) over 2,382 times.

Financial Delivery

During the reporting year, as noted in the table below, USD 29,146,884 was delivered by the SGP global programme. In terms of the breakdown in delivery, direct grantmaking to CSOs/CBOs accounted for 59%, programme costs and services (including capacity development activities to CSOs/CBOs, knowledge sharing and communication, and monitoring and evaluation) were 31%, and programme management cost was 10%. The fees and costs for UNDP as an implementing agency and UNOPS’ execution services were also included as per the guidance of the GEF Secretariat.

GEF SGP Delivery for Global Programme, July 2024–June 2025*, USD <i>Source: UNOPS and UNDP</i>	
Operational Phase	Expenditure
OP5	421,478
OP6	6,491,247
OP7	22,234,159
Total Expenditure (including UNDP and UNOPS fees)	29,146,884

Expenditure as grant and other costs during reporting period (2024-2025)	
Grantmaking to CSOs and CBOs	17,245,070 (59%)
Programme Costs/Services (capacity development, knowledge management, M&E, etc.)	8,987,126 (31%)
Project Management Cost	2,914,688 (10%)
Total	29,146,884

**These figures do not reflect grant-making partnerships initiatives also delivered via SGP and does not cover SGP OP8 which will be reported as part of the 2025-2026 PIR.*

PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM

The SGP fosters partnerships across a wide spectrum of stakeholders to broaden the scope of the programme and to scale up and replicate successful SGP initiatives. The finance mobilized through these partnerships serves as co-finance to the GEF resources. The synergies created by the collaborations are critical to the wider impact of grant activities. During the reporting period, a number of new partnerships have been established and matured with significant additional resources for which the SGP serves as the delivery platform.

Launched in 2014, the **ICCA-GSI** is a multi-partnership initiative implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Global Environment Facility’s Small Grants Programme (SGP) delivery mechanism, aimed at improving the overall effectiveness of territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs) for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change effects by recognizing and building upon the vital role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Under its phase 1, additional 17.2m was provided for the COVID-19 Response Initiative (2020-2025) to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities to recover from the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in 45 countries. Phase 2 is under implementation in 2025 in 50 countries to contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Since its inception, ICCA-GSI has led to increased ICCA registration in the Global ICCA Registry, expanded support for IPs and LCs in landscapes not covered by SGP, the successful implementation of the Self-Strengthening Process (SSP) methodology, in addition to the positive impact on millions of hectares of land. Three publications were launched at CBD COP 16 to share lessons learned: (i) [COVID-19 Response Initiative of the Global Support Initiative to territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities](#), (ii) [New IUCN guidelines on situations of overlap between ICCAs and protected areas](#), and (iii) [Territories of life: Exploring vitality of governance for conserved and protected areas](#).

Launched in 2011 as a flagship programme of the Satoyama Initiative, **COMDEKS** is a global effort to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in landscapes and seascapes with local communities whose livelihoods and cultural heritage depend on them. It provides small-scale finance through SGP directly to local communities, Indigenous Peoples and civil society to implement locally led projects that improve livelihoods and well-being, conserve biodiversity, address climate change, build resilience and support local cultures and traditional practices. Launched in 2022, COMDEKS Phase 4 is funded by the Ministry of the Environment Japan and the Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund and is implemented by the SGP. The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama Initiative*

(COMDEKS) Phase 4 is focused on expanding sustainable biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). The total grant allocation to the 15 participating countries is USD 4 million, funding 77 projects during the AMR reporting period. The programme also implemented various global activities, including registering COMDEKS Phase 4 as an IPSI Collaborative Activity, hosting side events at the CBD COP 16 in Cali, and virtual HLPF events in 2024 and 2025, an exchange visit to Tokyo in April 2025, and publishing the [COMDEKS newsletter Issue 1](#). Several donor and board meetings were also conducted.

The Community-Based Adaptation Programme (**CBA**) Phase 3 is currently implementing 80 projects across 26 countries in the Asia and Pacific region. The main goal of phase 3 funding is to further enhance the capacities of local communities to build their social and ecological resilience to climate change and contextualize these initiatives within recovery and resilience efforts. This phase focuses on various thematic areas, including water security and resource management; agriculture, fisheries, and food security; oceans and coastal zone management; land degradation; and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

The **Great Green Wall (GGW) SLM and SFM Innovation Programme** is a partnership between the SGP and the African Union Commission, aimed at addressing land degradation, desertification, and climate change in eight countries from the Southern African region. During the reporting period, more than US\$800,000 has been committed as grants to twenty-three community-led projects across participating countries. SGP-funded projects are implementing priority activities, including food security, climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry, SLM and SFM advocacy, and knowledge management.

The **Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF)** partnership framework aims to bolster biodiversity conservation efforts, promote sustainable finance mechanisms, and support local conservation endeavors across the 12 Caribbean SIDS shared between the CBF and SGP. This collaboration between SGP and CBF is intended to leverage respective strengths and resources, which has already resulted in improved synergies and opportunities for knowledge exchange.

As Phase 2 of the collaboration between SGP and the Mountain Partnership, the **Business Incubator and Accelerator (BIA) for Mountains and Islands programme** aims to increase mountain and island communities' resilience by supporting innovative entrepreneurship in agricultural and textile value chains through the provision of a combination of grants, technical assistance and capacity development. The programme is being implemented in the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, and Uganda in a partnership between GEF SGP and the FAO Mountain Partnership. The collaboration is based on synergizing programming and efforts and effectively utilizing resources between SGP and the FAO-Mountain Partnership. SGP is providing financial support and utilizing the SGP modality to implement the programme, while the Mountain Partnership is providing technical and capacity-building support. Key results to date: 107 producer organizations incubated (over 350 customized coaching sessions delivered), 53 grants awarded to producer organizations (up to USD 50,000 per grant), 53 acceleration programmes awarded (duration of 9 to 12 months), over 37,000 farmers and producers engaged in the Incubation phase, over 20 000 farmers engaged in the Acceleration phase: of whom 50 percent women and 29 percent youth.

Launched in May 2023, [PROCARIBE+](#) aims to support regional and national-level integrated ocean management, develop sustainable and resilient ocean economies, catalyze regional processes, and

establish a regional ocean coordination mechanism to enhance international collaboration for the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources in the Caribbean and Northern Brazilian Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs). This five-year programme supports participating countries in regional coordination and collaboration, national capacity building, environmental stress reduction, blue economy, marine planning and conservation, sustainable fisheries, regional marine data infrastructure, and knowledge sharing. PROCARIBE+ is funded by the GEF and implemented by the UNDP and executed by UNOPS in 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries, together with several co-executing partners, including the SGP. SGP is implementing the community component of PROCARIBE+ in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, and Haiti, which focuses on civil society contributions to ocean conservation and blue economies. Priority themes include nature-based solutions, ecosystem conservation and restoration, sustainable harvesting of ecosystem goods, enhanced and alternative livelihoods, among others. 11 CSO and community-led projects have been funded to date in 4 out of the 5 participating countries, with Haiti in progress.

The **Plastic Waste Management & Behavior Change Programme** is a partnership between the SGP and Rare. 18 countries joined the training programme. The primary objective was to support the design and implementation of behavior change programmes at both the national and local levels, leveraging best practices and the latest insights from behavioral science and design thinking to sustainably prevent and manage plastic waste. Through this partnership, the SGP provided national coordinators, grantees, and other stakeholders in all its 127 country programmes with a plastics and behavior change guidance tool, which includes resources and best practices on plastics management. The partnership was successfully closed during the reporting period.

SGP partnered with **SOS SAHEL** in 2017, aiming to achieve better synergy and efficiency in scaling up community-driven and innovative initiatives that focus on improving agroecology, and enhancing capacity and knowledge on best practices in the drylands of the Sahel region. The programme has been successfully closed.

Going forward, SGP will continue to support local actions that are inclusive, innovative, and impactful, with the potential for broader adoption of successful approaches and tools through enhanced policy, programme, and project linkages strengthened by partnerships.

Illustrative Examples

In the **Solomon Islands**, the *Ado Rural Farmers Association (ARFA)* is carrying out a project under the Community-Based Adaptation Programme to support their community in achieving food security, resilience, and sustainable development. With support from CBA, the association provided local farmers with the necessary skills and resources to boost agricultural productivity, restore forests, and maintain their communities for future generations. CBA's financial backing made it possible to construct a facility for administration and technical operations, where farmers can access knowledge, tools, and materials focused on sustainable agroecological methods. Central to this effort is the expansion of ARFA's agroforestry nursery, which serves as a site for growing seedlings, improving soil health, and encouraging

collaboration among community members around effective practices. Farmers receive training there in nursery management and sustainable forestry techniques and are given high-quality seeds for both crops and forest trees. This approach enables ARFA to support its members in advancing food security and income stability while restoring land previously damaged by logging and invasive species. The success of this project is rooted in the community's shared understanding of ARFA's long-term goals, along with backing from other important partners and stakeholders. Having witnessed the impact of deforestation, climate change, and invasive species such as the African giant snail and the rhinoceros beetle, ARFA is focusing on cultivating climate-resilient plants and crops. ARFA also distributes seeds throughout the community, helping to ensure ongoing access to quality seedlings and giving neighboring communities the tools to continue fighting land degradation.

In **Costa Rica**, six projects have been approved under COMDEKS Phase 4 to be implemented in the Nicoya Gulf—an ecologically and economically important estuary spanning the provinces of Guanacaste and Puntarenas. These projects, funded with a total commitment of \$239,998, aim to enhance socio-ecological resilience in this highly productive coastal-marine seascape, which includes mangroves, estuaries, and coral reefs essential for fisheries and biodiversity. The initiatives focus on strengthening the organizational and advocacy capacities of civil society organizations, restoring key ecosystems such as mangroves, and conducting participatory monitoring of responsible fishing areas and key species. This includes training and equipping local actors for surveillance and sustainable marine resource management. In addition, the projects support sustainable businesses like ecotourism and aquaculture, promote sustainable natural resource management and value chains, and address forest fire and solid waste management. A key component of the effort involves fostering inclusive platforms for dialogue, participation, and decision-making in collaboration with civil society, the public sector, international cooperation, and the private sector. These actions also complement Costa Rica's Country Programme Strategy for OP8.

In the **Bahamas**, CBF national partner *Bahamas Protected Areas Fund (BPAF)* and SGP launched a capacity-building initiative for local non-profit organizations engaged in environmental conservation. 95 leaders representing 54 civil society organizations from six Bahamian islands received essential training in leadership, financial management, strategic planning, fundraising, and advocacy. The project equipped participants with essential tools such as templates for financial management, resources for strategic planning, and guidance on writing grants, which enhanced their organizational effectiveness and environmental impact. It also promoted cooperation between organizations, leading to a more unified approach to conservation and sustainable development. By providing community leaders with the right skills and resources, the collaboration has strengthened their ability to secure funding, implement sustainable practices, and foster long-term positive change in both biodiversity conservation and community well-being.

Annex I: Country Level Cumulative Grants and Co-financing

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
AFGHANISTAN	2013	110	\$4,375,438	\$1,689,251	\$4,172,522	\$250,000	\$6,111,773
ALBANIA	1999	301	\$4,831,993	\$1,538,850	\$889,846	\$-	\$2,428,696
ALGERIA	2012	55	\$2,064,705	\$835,201	\$173,754	\$120,843	\$1,129,798
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2013	73	\$2,780,000	\$771,679	\$2,603,905	\$405,000	\$3,780,584
ARGENTINA	2006	304	\$8,107,478	\$2,626,943	\$8,717,136	\$907,538	\$12,251,616
ARMENIA	2009	110	\$4,714,000	\$5,007,459	\$1,860,638	\$400,000	\$7,268,098
BAHAMAS	2011	89	\$2,852,013	\$2,068,924	\$1,446,170	\$-	\$3,515,093
BANGLADESH	2021	6	\$224,108	\$-	\$477,303	\$200,000	\$677,303
BARBADOS	2012	119	\$3,303,594	\$1,572,118	\$6,136,400	\$138,463	\$7,846,981
BARBADOS Sub-region	1994	112	\$2,294,468	\$1,060,902	\$1,973,001	\$-	\$3,033,903
BELARUS	2006	184	\$7,046,439	\$8,659,559	\$1,652,121	\$196,686	\$10,508,366
BELIZE	1993	261	\$7,680,171	\$4,399,685	\$7,265,796	\$1,450,474	\$13,115,956
BENIN	2007	103	\$3,499,872	\$3,501,000	\$1,423,692	\$700,000	\$5,624,692
BHUTAN	1999	208	\$5,923,880	\$1,864,701	\$3,373,494	\$913,000	\$6,151,195
BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)	1997	469	\$13,319,485	\$3,958,259	\$9,357,774	\$482,640	\$13,798,673
BOTSWANA	1993	236	\$7,122,367	\$8,885,972	\$3,190,271	\$50,000	\$12,126,243
BRAZIL	1995	468	\$21,856,937	\$7,577,123	\$7,817,608	\$732,846	\$16,127,578
BULGARIA	2006	121	\$3,949,348	\$3,965,018	\$1,541,422	\$-	\$5,506,440
BURKINA FASO	1994	287	\$9,883,325	\$2,046,663	\$4,096,940	\$290,196	\$6,433,799
BURUNDI	2010	86	\$3,634,010	\$911,988	\$2,961,682	\$-	\$3,873,670
CABO VERDE	2010	159	\$4,453,275	\$1,983,959	\$3,681,173	\$562,050	\$6,227,181
CAMBODIA	2005	138	\$4,756,813	\$2,995,419	\$6,308,316	\$5,394,069	\$14,697,804
CAMEROON	2007	184	\$5,248,817	\$1,671,289	\$4,254,607	\$1,020,000	\$6,945,897
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2010	113	\$2,950,905	\$315,880	\$1,452,477	\$250,000	\$2,018,357
CHAD	2007	50	\$1,245,251	\$973,437	\$251,540	\$150,000	\$1,374,978
CHILE	1994	257	\$7,024,145	\$472,138	\$5,312,939	\$52,904	\$5,837,981
CHINA	2010	170	\$8,094,147	\$4,871,162	\$13,130,923	\$2,209,641	\$20,211,725
COLOMBIA	2015	258	\$6,375,074	\$164,449	\$3,048,384	\$699,092	\$3,911,925
COMOROS	2007	108	\$3,531,356	\$1,242,475	\$1,547,641	\$120,000	\$2,910,116
CONGO	2017	33	\$1,500,000	\$-	\$1,567,019	\$407,500	\$1,974,519
CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE)	2010	287	\$7,976,999	\$1,223,731	\$6,832,908	\$614,760	\$8,671,399
COOK ISLANDS	2016	19	\$864,100	\$383,420	\$467,290	\$150,000	\$1,000,711
COSTA RICA	1993	688	\$14,479,897	\$8,777,766	\$19,958,644	\$540,647	\$29,277,057

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	1993	415	\$7,149,677	\$3,690,761	\$3,517,754	\$-	\$7,208,515
CUBA	2005	166	\$7,105,921	\$12,940,859	\$1,705,530	\$284,105	\$14,930,494
DJIBOUTI	2014	78	\$2,175,357	\$1,222,304	\$1,431,572	\$-	\$2,653,876
DOMINICA	1995	112	\$3,405,625	\$1,412,583	\$2,713,212	\$832,258	\$4,958,054
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1994	523	\$12,700,153	\$19,103,292	\$20,022,513	\$257,500	\$39,383,305
ECUADOR	1993	361	\$11,646,299	\$8,014,572	\$8,523,299	\$1,005,037	\$17,542,908
EGYPT	1994	385	\$9,967,925	\$5,679,787	\$2,818,473	\$200,000	\$8,698,260
EL SALVADOR	2003	227	\$5,771,361	\$4,729,500	\$3,621,192	\$313,000	\$8,663,692
ERITREA	2009	81	\$3,752,195	\$443,883	\$5,534,836	\$-	\$5,978,719
ESWATINI (KINGDOM OF)	2021	20	\$646,842	\$32,643	\$179,324	\$-	\$211,967
ETHIOPIA	2006	256	\$7,192,042	\$1,789,429	\$4,928,622	\$726,250	\$7,444,301
FIJI	2016	57	\$1,542,700	\$214,669	\$770,524	\$416,600	\$1,401,792
FIJI Sub-region (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu)	2005	177	\$6,402,754	\$889,006	\$4,524,539	\$1,156,336	\$6,569,881
GABON	2021	33	\$936,000	\$187,904	\$436,166	\$-	\$624,070
GAMBIA	2009	169	\$4,459,493	\$1,395,674	\$1,866,284	\$-	\$3,261,958
GEORGIA	2013	99	\$2,512,241	\$1,907,574	\$1,565,660	\$215,373	\$3,688,608
GHANA	1993	301	\$7,311,695	\$6,734,893	\$6,020,705	\$752,785	\$13,508,383
GRENADA	2013	67	\$3,311,273	\$663,335	\$1,318,480	\$140,989	\$2,122,805
GUATEMALA	1997	388	\$5,925,626	\$2,774,555	\$5,777,284	\$1,351,581	\$9,903,420
GUINEA	2010	172	\$4,555,587	\$988,644	\$1,874,144	\$300,000	\$3,162,789
GUINEA-BISSAU	2011	102	\$3,499,622	\$666,731	\$3,032,271	\$1,067,500	\$4,766,502
GUYANA	2013	37	\$1,356,400	\$425,952	\$1,187,455	\$115,982	\$1,729,389
HAITI	2008	74	\$2,628,518	\$530,107	\$889,206	\$443,899	\$1,863,213
HONDURAS	2002	218	\$7,053,262	\$1,133,818	\$8,556,685	\$877,989	\$10,568,492
INDIA	1996	442	\$13,316,399	\$14,770,977	\$11,809,648	\$1,477,398	\$28,058,023
INDONESIA	1993	649	\$13,831,959	\$2,516,534	\$15,617,463	\$1,694,000	\$19,827,997
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	2001	270	\$5,959,525	\$5,132,712	\$23,473,859	\$1,774,000	\$30,380,571
JAMAICA	2005	121	\$5,813,686	\$2,875,706	\$7,190,746	\$1,422,096	\$11,488,548
JORDAN	1993	262	\$8,084,150	\$5,060,692	\$8,800,089	\$715,000	\$14,575,781
KAZAKHSTAN	1997	380	\$8,840,059	\$5,787,537	\$5,321,807	\$522,890	\$11,632,234
KENYA	1993	428	\$14,461,219	\$6,762,152	\$5,646,778	\$1,191,714	\$13,600,643
KIRIBATI	2016	34	\$1,022,555	\$103,342	\$1,536,360	\$166,949	\$1,806,651
KYRGYZSTAN	2002	297	\$4,688,871	\$2,752,693	\$3,491,137	\$1,172,846	\$7,416,676
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2009	185	\$5,972,600	\$1,010,847	\$1,095,577	\$707,884	\$2,814,307
LEBANON	2006	105	\$4,067,621	\$2,270,947	\$1,093,588	\$449,428	\$3,813,963

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
LESOTHO	2008	125	\$3,726,158	\$716,433	\$4,279,835	\$-	\$4,996,268
LIBERIA	2009	141	\$4,300,900	\$159,000	\$2,596,180	\$15,000	\$2,770,180
LITHUANIA	2001	104	\$2,611,280	\$6,108,566	\$3,884,123	\$-	\$9,992,689
MADAGASCAR	2008	418	\$8,447,595	\$2,508,509	\$3,773,913	\$649,670	\$6,932,092
MALAWI	2009	93	\$2,817,379	\$1,598,997	\$1,346,150	\$280,000	\$3,225,148
MALAYSIA	2001	258	\$9,588,202	\$12,753,179	\$7,227,374	\$853,701	\$20,834,253
MALDIVES	2010	104	\$2,973,824	\$1,598,912	\$1,082,322	\$769,763	\$3,450,996
MALI	1994	437	\$11,755,797	\$9,230,140	\$7,117,853	\$468,111	\$16,816,104
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2014	55	\$2,256,117	\$831,187	\$921,000	\$147,057	\$1,899,244
MAURITANIA	2002	218	\$5,776,607	\$3,168,206	\$2,950,121	\$2,121,666	\$8,239,994
MAURITIUS	1996	189	\$6,756,273	\$8,570,329	\$5,961,469	\$170,000	\$14,701,798
MEXICO	1994	769	\$20,041,795	\$13,471,106	\$14,074,812	\$2,197,021	\$29,742,938
MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)	2013	56	\$1,976,585	\$456,260	\$1,149,436	\$118,500	\$1,724,196
MICRONESIA Sub-region	2005	46	\$1,164,675	\$125,269	\$1,795,672	\$550,208	\$2,471,149
MOLDOVA (REPUBLIC OF)	2013	80	\$2,837,040	\$3,091,999	\$1,106,177	\$195,417	\$4,393,593
MONGOLIA	2003	477	\$4,879,056	\$1,968,412	\$3,767,156	\$962,969	\$6,698,536
MOROCCO	2000	189	\$6,003,611	\$7,816,056	\$6,419,488	\$1,800,953	\$16,036,496
MOZAMBIQUE	2005	287	\$5,055,500	\$1,951,132	\$2,164,281	\$-	\$4,115,413
NAMIBIA	2003	174	\$4,111,602	\$3,785,749	\$2,615,780	\$2,533,253	\$8,934,782
NAURU	2016	15	\$468,962	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
NEPAL	1998	278	\$9,792,821	\$8,646,999	\$3,371,774	\$484,098	\$12,502,871
NICARAGUA	2004	196	\$4,039,495	\$1,271,873	\$2,328,024	\$-	\$3,599,896
NIGER	2004	190	\$6,052,355	\$2,730,922	\$4,317,121	\$1,461,621	\$8,509,664
NIGERIA	2009	217	\$8,504,997	\$69,500	\$7,602,179	\$466,250	\$8,137,929
NIUE	2016	23	\$650,000	\$7,027	\$305,666	\$50,000	\$362,693
NORTH MACEDONIA	2006	167	\$3,213,794	\$2,139,819	\$1,240,177	\$-	\$3,379,995
PAKISTAN	1994	302	\$9,373,503	\$9,194,163	\$4,790,708	\$2,052,547	\$16,037,418
PALAU	2014	64	\$3,018,588	\$322,770	\$3,198,954	\$120,000	\$3,641,724
PALESTINE, STATE OF	1999	163	\$5,448,125	\$1,316,318	\$2,017,519	\$402,846	\$3,736,683
PANAMA	2007	278	\$6,444,504	\$1,344,416	\$6,822,480	\$690,000	\$8,856,895
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1994	254	\$5,527,740	\$1,336,748	\$120,723	\$223,405	\$1,680,875
PARAGUAY	2011	96	\$2,872,471	\$1,270,647	\$3,598,128	\$1,097,990	\$5,966,765
PERU	1999	362	\$12,559,197	\$2,282,044	\$8,181,541	\$835,226	\$11,298,812
PHILIPPINES	1992	349	\$13,495,930	\$5,075,972	\$4,088,674	\$193,752	\$9,358,398
POLAND	1994	383	\$6,753,858	\$19,931,470	\$4,518,701	\$13,423	\$24,463,593

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
ROMANIA	2005	95	\$3,145,566	\$1,963,567	\$1,335,397	\$-	\$3,298,963
RWANDA	2006	90	\$3,583,393	\$579,757	\$3,026,770	\$49,876	\$3,656,404
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	2014	71	\$2,527,924	\$726,076	\$2,611,204	\$355,450	\$3,692,730
SAINT LUCIA	2012	123	\$3,422,613	\$3,154,458	\$3,458,140	\$466,811	\$7,079,409
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2014	50	\$2,695,013	\$858,917	\$1,883,018	\$135,244	\$2,877,180
SAMOA	2016	84	\$1,824,227	\$611,960	\$3,018,965	\$427,197	\$4,058,122
SAMOA Sub-region (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau)	2005	217	\$4,180,768	\$1,184,754	\$3,843,632	\$1,124,562	\$6,152,948
SENEGAL	1994	336	\$10,972,581	\$2,978,857	\$5,826,515	\$1,195,855	\$10,001,227
SEYCHELLES	2010	80	\$3,368,732	\$1,526,327	\$2,039,356	\$120,000	\$3,685,683
SIERRA LEONE	2013	182	\$4,098,593	\$831,930	\$2,354,438	\$-	\$3,186,367
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2010	67	\$1,693,002	\$2,113,123	\$552,783	\$279,998	\$2,945,905
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2009	141	\$2,975,780	\$321,343	\$901,540	\$164,000	\$1,386,884
SOUTH AFRICA	2003	159	\$6,652,022	\$11,079,373	\$2,554,232	\$50,000	\$13,683,605
SRI LANKA	1994	454	\$11,041,674	\$2,643,226	\$4,183,529	\$1,535,932	\$8,362,687
SURINAME	1997	160	\$4,522,197	\$2,701,602	\$2,560,034	\$320,904	\$5,582,540
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	2005	45	\$1,712,288	\$578,916	\$982,536	\$-	\$1,561,452
TAJKISTAN	2010	118	\$2,357,994	\$1,389,821	\$2,017,962	\$384,231	\$3,792,014
TANZANIA (UNITED REPUBLIC OF)	1997	368	\$11,701,575	\$3,606,989	\$2,742,194	\$2,053,287	\$8,402,469
THAILAND	1994	492	\$8,573,762	\$2,690,489	\$8,604,915	\$107,615	\$11,403,019
TIMOR-LESTE	2013	148	\$2,903,730	\$172,127	\$1,922,233	\$349,000	\$2,443,360
TOGO	2010	146	\$3,928,037	\$418,203	\$1,970,614	\$-	\$2,388,817
TOKELAU	2016	-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
TONGA	2016	53	\$1,537,003	\$3,140	\$340,240	\$150,000	\$493,380
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1995	159	\$4,795,630	\$1,808,588	\$4,773,740	\$276,990	\$6,859,319
TUNISIA	1993	206	\$6,738,642	\$7,836,565	\$3,813,195	\$921,058	\$12,570,819
TÜRKIYE	1993	371	\$7,654,883	\$6,625,162	\$5,666,003	\$809,360	\$13,100,525
TUVALU	2016	20	\$432,617	\$14,869	\$264,469	\$160,000	\$439,338
UGANDA	1998	267	\$8,865,935	\$2,708,630	\$4,835,518	\$669,444	\$8,213,592
UKRAINE	2010	187	\$8,525,473	\$4,585,875	\$4,211,564	\$1,286,383	\$10,083,822
URUGUAY	2006	165	\$3,656,996	\$203,012	\$4,502,627	\$63,270	\$4,768,909
UZBEKISTAN	2008	135	\$3,497,903	\$4,796,027	\$3,175,436	\$-	\$7,971,463
VANUATU	2008	118	\$4,019,459	\$1,528,828	\$2,774,691	\$719,727	\$5,023,246

Country	Year started (*)	GEF SGP Funding		Co-financing (**)			
		Number of Projects	GEF Grant Amount Committed	Project level Co-financing in Cash	Project level Co-financing in Kind	Non-GEF Grant Amount Committed	Total Co-financing
VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)	2010	275	\$7,694,888	\$1,510,634	\$8,243,000	\$-	\$9,753,634
VIET NAM	1999	260	\$6,953,082	\$4,260,953	\$6,465,784	\$2,101,760	\$12,828,497
YEMEN	2006	125	\$3,971,643	\$3,786,817	\$3,103,813	\$-	\$6,890,630
ZAMBIA	2008	86	\$2,929,450	\$1,088,874	\$928,428	\$566,600	\$2,583,902
ZIMBABWE	1994	215	\$8,145,796	\$3,001,088	\$14,108,077	\$-	\$17,109,165
TOTAL		27,682	\$779,628,828	\$437,374,042	\$573,170,216	\$79,928,738	\$1,090,472,997

SOURCE: Quality Assured Dataset after initial inputs in SGP Database, 2025

These projects above represent all the projects as per SGP database, including projects terminated before completion, under implementation, not active yet, satisfactorily completed, and activities completed with final reports pending.

(*) The criteria for the start year of the country (i.e., grant making started) are the same as applied by the GEF Evaluation Team

(**) 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

Annex II: Portfolio Overview

Table 1: Active SGP Projects as of June 30, 2025

Including global and upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Funding Sources</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
GEF Funds	1,620	69.85	20.44	40.95
<i>GEF Core Funds</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>27.43</i>	<i>10.51</i>	<i>17.92</i>
<i>GEF STAR Funds</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>41.73</i>	<i>9.91</i>	<i>22.51</i>
<i>GEF RAF Funding</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Non-GEF Funds	239	8.84	1.27	5.91
<i>AusAid CBA</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>3.13</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>1.33</i>
<i>COMDEKS</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>PROCARIBE+</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.36</i>
<i>SPA, including UNDP CBA</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>2.21</i>
Total	1,859	78.69	21.71	46.86

Table 2: Focal Area Distribution of Active Projects

For both GEF funds and non-GEF funds, including global and upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
Biodiversity	802	39.78	9.78	17.95
Capacity Development	97	3.80	1.08	1.74
Chemicals and Waste	87	3.71	1.88	5.33
Climate Change Adaptation	112	4.02	0.66	1.89
Climate Change Mitigation	347	12.80	2.98	9.68
International Waters	57	2.14	0.45	1.32
Land Degradation	357	12.45	4.89	8.96
Total	1,859	78.69	21.71	46.86

Table 3: Regional Distribution of Active SGP Projects

For both GEF funds and non-GEF funds, including global and upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>
<i>Arab States</i>	82	3.32	0.98	1.09
<i>Europe and the CIS</i>	94	3.45	1.80	2.39
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	458	26.05	6.13	10.06
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	671	25.61	6.19	21.25
<i>Africa</i>	554	20.26	6.61	12.06
Total	1,859	78.69	21.71	46.86

Table 4: Cumulative SGP Projects by Operational Phase (both Global and UCPS)

For both GEF funds and non-GEF funds, including global and upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Operational Phase</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>	<i>Co-financing Total</i>
<i>Pilot Phase</i>	599	10.54	5.15	6.66	11.81
<i>OP1</i>	876	15.19	10.66	7.99	18.65
<i>OP2</i>	4,488	96.07	69.62	83.77	153.39
<i>OP3</i>	3,198	78.01	62.25	54.55	116.79
<i>OP4</i>	4,635	129.48	79.64	76.71	156.35
<i>OP5</i>	7,372	234.40	106.01	157.97	263.98
<i>OP6</i>	4,603	140.50	54.80	88.82	143.62
<i>OP7</i>	4,608	155.37	49.25	96.70	145.95
Total	30,379	859.56	437.37	573.17	1,010.54

Table 5: Cumulative SGP Global Countries Projects by Operational Phase (Global only)

For both GEF funds and non-GEF funds, global countries only, in millions USD

<i>Operational Phase</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>	<i>Co-financing Total</i>
<i>Pilot Phase</i>	599	10.54	5.15	6.66	11.81
<i>OP1</i>	876	15.19	10.66	7.99	18.65
<i>OP2</i>	4,488	96.07	69.62	83.77	153.39
<i>OP3</i>	3,198	78.01	62.25	54.55	116.79
<i>OP4</i>	4,635	129.48	79.64	76.71	156.35
<i>OP5</i>	6,705	209.34	93.24	138.97	232.21
<i>OP6</i>	3,941	119.11	46.71	73.41	120.12
<i>OP7</i>	3,882	120.00	39.68	79.12	118.80
Total	28,324	777.73	406.94	521.18	928.12

Table 6: New SGP Projects Approved, July 2024 to June 2025

For both GEF funds and non-GEF funds, including global and upgraded countries, in millions USD

<i>Funding Sources</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Co-financing in Cash</i>	<i>Co-financing in Kind</i>	<i>Co-financing Total</i>
<i>GEF Core Funds</i>	210	6.70	1.33	5.10	6.43
<i>GEF STAR Funds</i>	192	7.41	2.44	4.54	6.98
Total (GEF Funds)	402	14.11	3.78	9.64	13.41
Total (Non-GEF funds)	104	3.88	0.67	2.17	2.84
Total (All Funds)	506	17.99	4.45	11.80	16.25

Table 7: SGP Funding Status to date, Global Programme (OP5 – OP8)

7a. GEF Funding for SGP in OP8, Global Country Programmes

<i>Project</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>		<i>Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)</i>
<i>Global (Part I)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>29-Jun-23</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>12-Aug-24</i>	<i>126,186,603</i>
Total Amount			126,186,603

7b. GEF Funding for SGP in OP7, Global Country Programmes

<i>Project</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>		<i>Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)</i>
<i>Global Core (Part I)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>18-Dec-18</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>20-May-20</i>	<i>61,538,462</i>
<i>Global Core (Part II)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>2-Jun-20</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>17-Feb-22</i>	<i>61,538,462</i>
<i>STAR (Part III)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>11-Dec-20</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>9-Jun-22</i>	<i>43,937,623</i>
Total Amount			167,014,547

7c. GEF Funding for SGP in OP6, Global Country Programmes

<i>Project</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>		<i>Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)</i>
<i>Global Core (Part I)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>30-Oct-14</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>09-Jul-15</i>	<i>67,307,692</i>
<i>Global Core (Part II)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>27-Oct-16</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>05-Sep-17</i>	<i>67,307,692</i>
<i>STAR (Part III)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>25-May-17</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>12-Dec-17</i>	<i>17,337,500</i>
<i>STAR (Part IV)</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>30-Nov-17</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>24-Apr-18</i>	<i>19,167,177</i>
Total Amount			171,120,061

7d. GEF Funding for SGP in OP5, Global Country Programmes

<i>Project</i>	<i>Date of Approval</i>		<i>Amount (USD) (excluding Agency Fees)</i>
<i>Global Core</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>18-Nov-10</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>25-Apr-11</i>	<i>134,615,385</i>
<i>STAR I</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>9-Nov-11</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>20-Apr-12</i>	<i>40,828,365</i>
<i>STAR II</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>12-Apr-13</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>19-Sep-13</i>	<i>72,851,267</i>
<i>STAR III</i>	<i>PIF Approval by Council</i>	<i>01-May-14</i>	
	<i>CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>20-Nov-14</i>	<i>6,965,151</i>
Total Amount			255,260,168

Table 8: SGP Funding Status to date, Upgraded Country Programmes

8a. GEF Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP7

<i>Upgraded Country Programme</i>	<i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i>	<i>PIF Approval</i>	<i>Project Budget (USD) Exclusive of Agency Fees</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>22-Jul-2021</i>	<i>26-May-2021</i>	<i>1,959,132</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>26-Apr-2021</i>	<i>11-Jun-2019</i>	<i>4,481,210</i>
<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>6-May-2020</i>	<i>11-Jun-2019</i>	<i>2,081,945</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>12-Jul-2019</i>	<i>9-Apr-2019</i>	<i>1,826,484</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>1-Dec-2021</i>	<i>19-Dec-2019</i>	<i>2,096,119</i>
<i>India</i>	<i>28-May-2021</i>	<i>11-Jun-2019</i>	<i>4,474,886</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>2-Jun-2022</i>	<i>3-Jun-2020</i>	<i>3,561,644</i>
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>7-Jan-2022</i>	<i>13-May-2021</i>	<i>1,826,484</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>2-Dec-2021</i>	<i>19-Dec-2019</i>	<i>2,655,726</i>
<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>2-Dec-2021</i>	<i>19-Dec-2019</i>	<i>2,500,000</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>11-Nov-2021</i>	<i>3-Jun-2020</i>	<i>4,481,210</i>
<i>Peru</i>	<i>3-Jun-2021</i>	<i>18-Jun-2020</i>	<i>1,959,132</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>7-Jun-2021</i>	<i>11-Jun-2019</i>	<i>4,436,210</i>
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>14-Sep-2021</i>	<i>28-Aug-2020</i>	<i>1,822,146</i>
Total Amount			40,162,328

8b. GEF Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP6

<i>Upgraded Country Programme</i>	<i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i>	<i>PIF Approval</i>	<i>Project Budget (USD) Exclusive of Agency Fees</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>31-Jan-2017</i>	<i>11-Mar-2016</i>	<i>3,634,703</i>
<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>14-Mar-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>2,323,125</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>14-June-2016</i>	<i>MSP</i>	<i>1,826,484</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>12-Dec-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>2,843,241</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>25-Jan-2017</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>3,561,644</i>
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>2-Jun-2017</i>	<i>4-May-2016</i>	<i>2,649,726</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>19-Jul-2017</i>	<i>4-May-2016</i>	<i>3,561,644</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>6-Nov-2017</i>	<i>11-Mar-2016</i>	<i>4,429,223</i>
<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>14-Feb-2017</i>	<i>11-Mar-2016</i>	<i>2,656,726</i>
<i>Peru</i>	<i>29-Nov-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>3,196,672</i>
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>18-Nov-2016</i>	<i>28-Apr-2015</i>	<i>2,497,078</i>
<i>Thailand</i>	<i>3-Apr-2019</i>	<i>30-Oct-2017</i>	<i>2,381,620</i>
Total Amount			35,561,886

8c. GEF Funding for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes in OP5

<i>Upgraded Country Programme</i>	<i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i>	<i>Project Budget (USD) - Exclusive of Agency Fees</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>10-Jul-2012</i>	<i>4,166,667</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>5-Dec-2012</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>24-Nov-2011</i>	<i>4,398,148</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>24-Nov-2011</i>	<i>4,398,145</i>
<i>India</i>	<i>27-Jan-2012</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>28-Dec-2011</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>2-Feb-2012</i>	<i>4,662,755</i>
<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>30-Nov-2011</i>	<i>2,777,778</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>11-Dec-2012</i>	<i>4,583,333</i>
Total Amount		39,986,826