



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

RESULTS OF THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME
REPORTING YEAR: JULY 2018- JUNE 2019

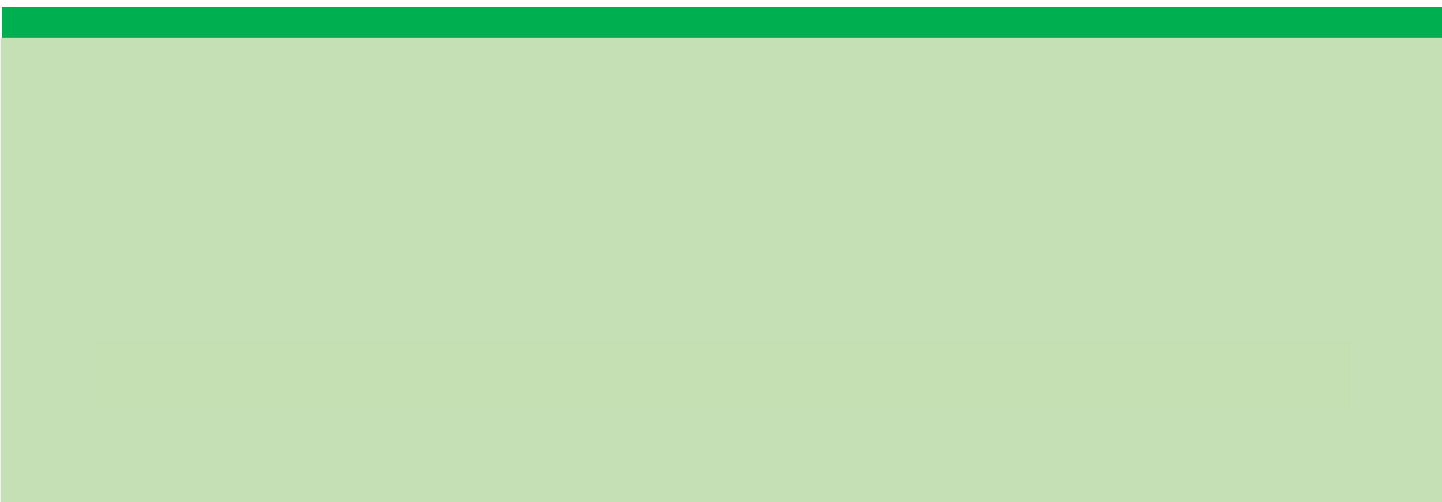


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INTRODUCTION

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) is a corporate programme of the GEF, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It was initiated in 1992 to finance community-led initiatives to address global environmental issues. SGP aims to support bottom-up actions for global environmental issues by empowering local civil society and community-based organizations (CSOs and CBOs), including women, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities. SGP is currently implemented in 125 countries through a decentralized delivery mechanism at the country level with dedicated GEF resources, along with co-finance from communities, governments, and other donors. SGP effectively complements the GEF portfolio at all levels, by enabling innovative solutions of CSOs/CBOs to tackle global environmental challenges. In partnership with governments and private sector, SGP also serves as a catalyst to facilitate civil society voice and participation in national and global decision making on environmental and sustainable development issues.

During the reporting period, a number of evaluations by GEF and UNDP Independent Evaluation Offices provided evidence of SGP's impact and value add. The evaluations reported strong evidence of upscaling and replication. The recent Evaluation on [GEF Support to Scaling up Impact](#) by the GEF IEO noted "the UNDP-SGP's long-term and local presence as crucial to providing continuity not only in financial but also technical and political support". Furthermore, it concluded that "frequent interactions provide opportunities to exchange knowledge and information in real time, which translate to learning and adaptability in the midst of changing contexts. The structure of the SGP is particularly conducive for such interactions due to its long-term national coordinators who are often local and are well-connected with key staff in government, CSOs and the academia". The [International Waters Focal Area Study](#) by the GEF IEO indicated that "in many well-documented cases, the SGP efforts have brought about broader adoption and scale-up of good practices and behaviors". The [Independent Country Programme Evaluation Synthesis](#) by the UNDP IEO noted SGP's contributions to environmental results and sustainability. At the country level, SGP's collaboration with partner organizations was noted along with its results. As an example, evaluation on [Biodiversity Mainstreaming](#) by the GEF IEO noted that GEF SGP Colombia is "generating sustainable sources of income and employment in a post-conflict region with high biodiversity".

Methodology of this report: This summary report covers the reporting period from July 1, 2018- June 30, 2019. The results presented in this report are based on reporting by 117 SGP country programmes that reported in this year's monitoring cycle, as well as inputs by the SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT). A conservative methodological approach is used for results calculations. Only results of completed projects during the given reporting year are addressed. This approach is consistent with SGP results generation in the past years and supports a cumulative view of performance. Any ongoing progress from projects being implemented is not included unless explicitly stated.

Annual Portfolio Overview

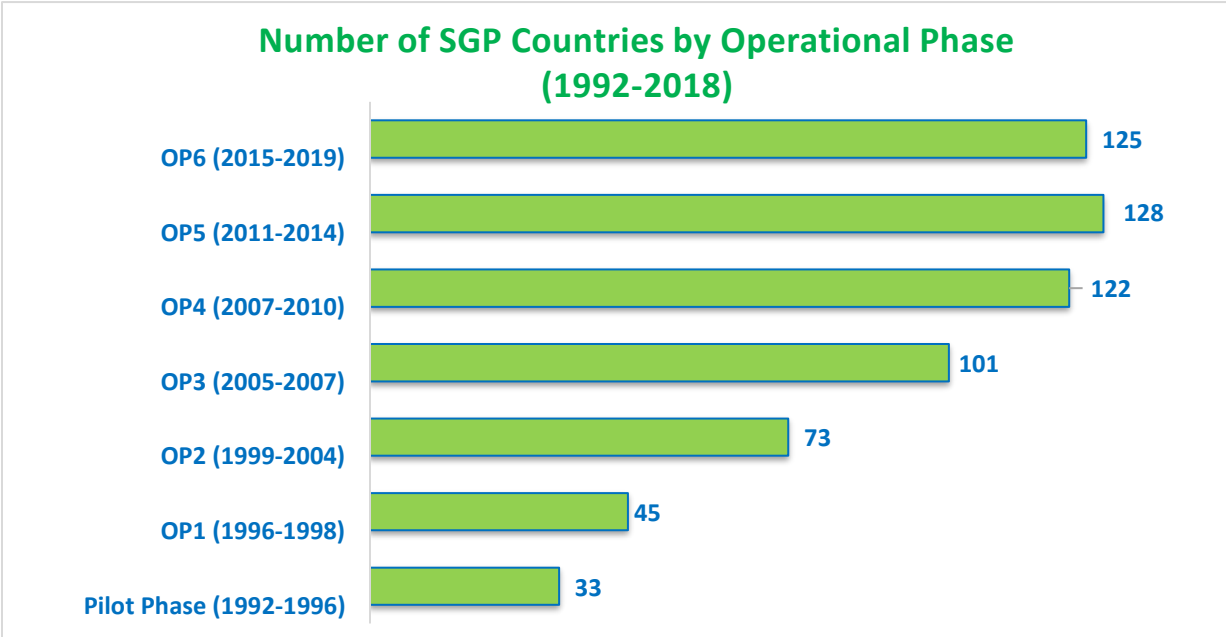
During the reporting year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019 (FY19), SGP provided grant funding for 1,253 new projects, committing a total amount of USD 38.5 million in GEF funding. With both GEF and non GEF

resources, total number of new projects that were provided grant funding is 1,337 projects committing a total amount of USD 40.8 million. The reporting year coincides with SGP’s extended period for its 5th Operational Phase and fourth year of its 6th Operational Phase.

The **total number of grant projects and grant value** under implementation during FY19 amounted to 3,416 projects, for a total grant value of USD 116.12 million, and total co-financing value of USD 105.2 million. The active portfolio of grant projects funded by GEF funds amounts to 3,182 projects for a value of USD 108.5 million with co-financing leveraged of USD 99.5 million. Remaining projects are funded from other co-financing sources through the SGP at the global level, including from Governments of Australia, Germany, Japan, and New Zealand and others. During the reporting year, 1,019 GEF funded projects were completed.

The cumulative SGP supported projects have now reached a total of 23,991 projects, with a total GEF and other donor investment of \$652 million. In addition, over \$833 million has been mobilized to co-finance these community based SGP projects at the country level. It is worth highlighting that cash co-finance constituted a total of \$383.63 million. Co-financing was mobilized from multilateral and bilateral donors, foundations, NGOs, and other partners at the country level (refer to details in the Annex).

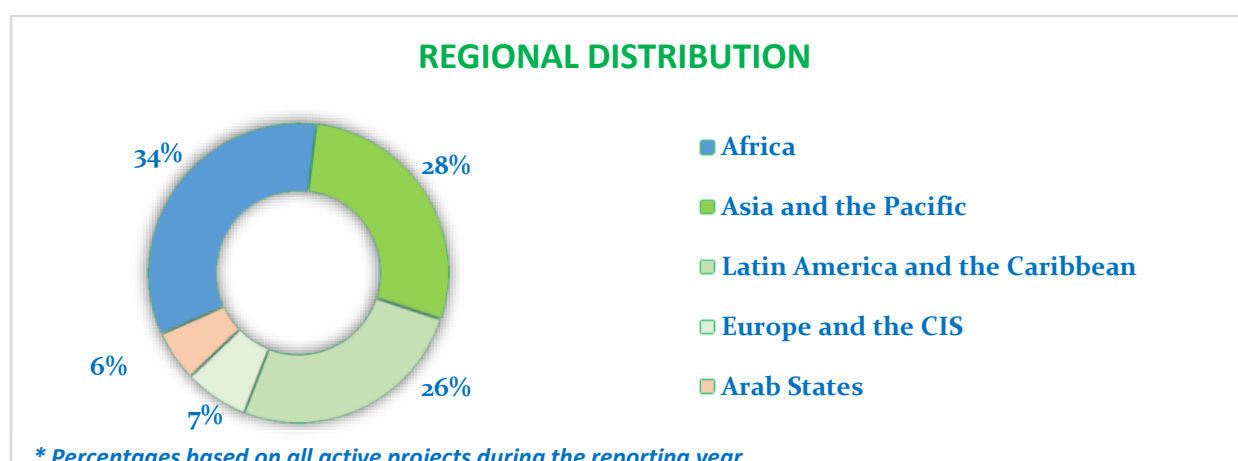
In terms of country coverage, SGP was active in 125 countries during the reporting year, with 110 countries being supported by the SGP Global Programme, and 15 SGP upgraded country programmes funded or in the process of funding under GEF-5 and GEF-6. Least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) currently account for 63% of SGP Global country programmes, with support provided to CSOs in 40 LDCs and 37 SIDS. The graph below reflects the country coverage by SGP over the operational phases:



SGP Country Coverage, 1992-2019

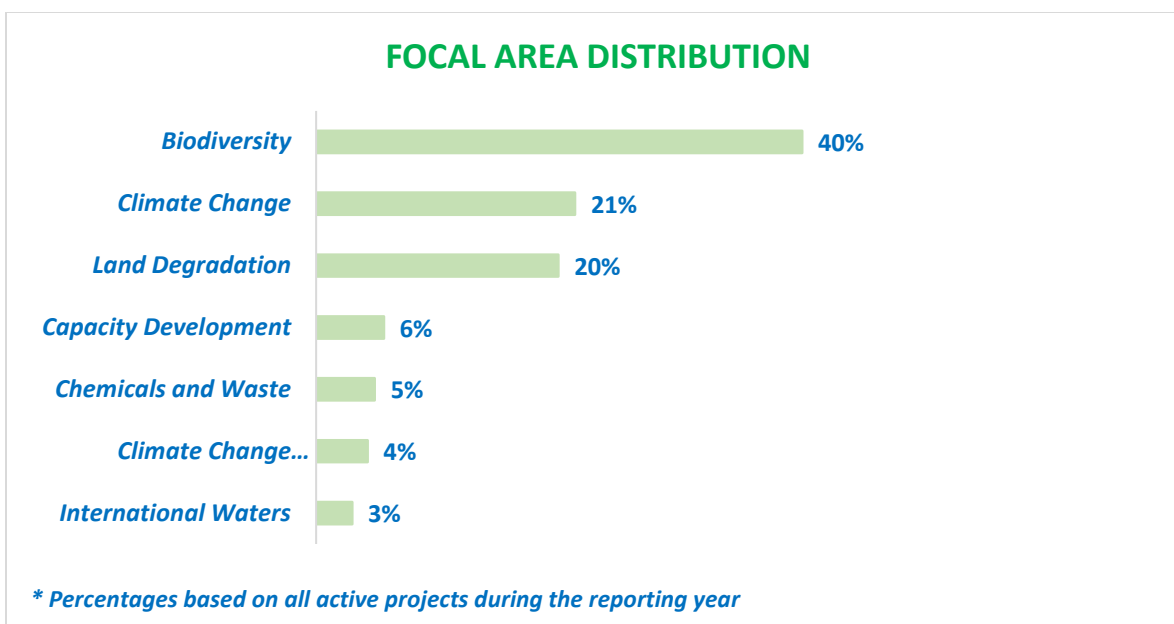
| Categories of SGP countries | Names | Number |
|---|--|--------|
| Active Global Country Programmes | <i>Included in Annex</i> | 110 |
| Countries Upgraded in OP5 and funded through separate FSPs/MSPs | <i>Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines</i> | 9 |
| Countries Upgraded in OP6 and funded through separate FSPs/MSPs | <i>Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand</i> | 6 |
| Country Programmes closed | <i>Poland, Lithuania, Chile, Bulgaria, Romania, Syria, Slovakia, Nicaragua</i> | 8 |
| Active as of June 30, 2018 | <i>(excluding Country Programmes closed)</i> | 125 |

With regards to **regional distribution** of the SGP's portfolio of active projects over the reporting period, Africa and Asia/Pacific had the largest share of grant funds at 34% and 28% respectively, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 26%. Two smaller regions, Europe and the CIS and the Arab States, accounted for 7% and 6% respectively of active projects portfolio.



PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES

Most SGP projects continue to have multiple benefits and integrated approaches with relevance to more than one focal area. For better tracking of portfolio data, these are included under the primary focal area identified as the focus of the project. **Focal area distribution** of all SGP grant projects under implementation continued to remain strongly focused on Biodiversity as primary focal area, which accounted for the largest share of the portfolio (40%), followed by Climate Change Mitigation (21%) and Land Degradation (20%). International Waters accounted for 3%, Chemicals and Wastes accounted for 4% respectively, and Capacity Development accounted for 7%. Climate Change Adaptation, which is cofinanced by the Government of Australia, accounted for 5% of all ongoing projects.



Biodiversity Results

SGP’s biodiversity focal area portfolio supported improvements in management effectiveness of protected area (PAs) systems, and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors.

Performance Results: With 408 biodiversity projects completed during the reporting year, SGP has helped to maintain or improve conservation status of at least 859 species, and positively influenced 172 Protected Area (PAs) and 244 Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), covering total of 5.8 million hectares. Total of 162 target landscapes/seascapes were under improved community-based conservation and sustainable use. With regards to the sustainable use of biodiversity, a total of 471 biodiversity-based products have been supported by SGP projects.

BIODIVERSITY RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Total number of projects completed | 408 |
| Number of Protected Areas (PAs) | 172 |
| Hectares of PAs | 5,869,788 |
| Number of ICCAs | 244 |
| Number of sustainably produced biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products | 471 |
| Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status | 859 |

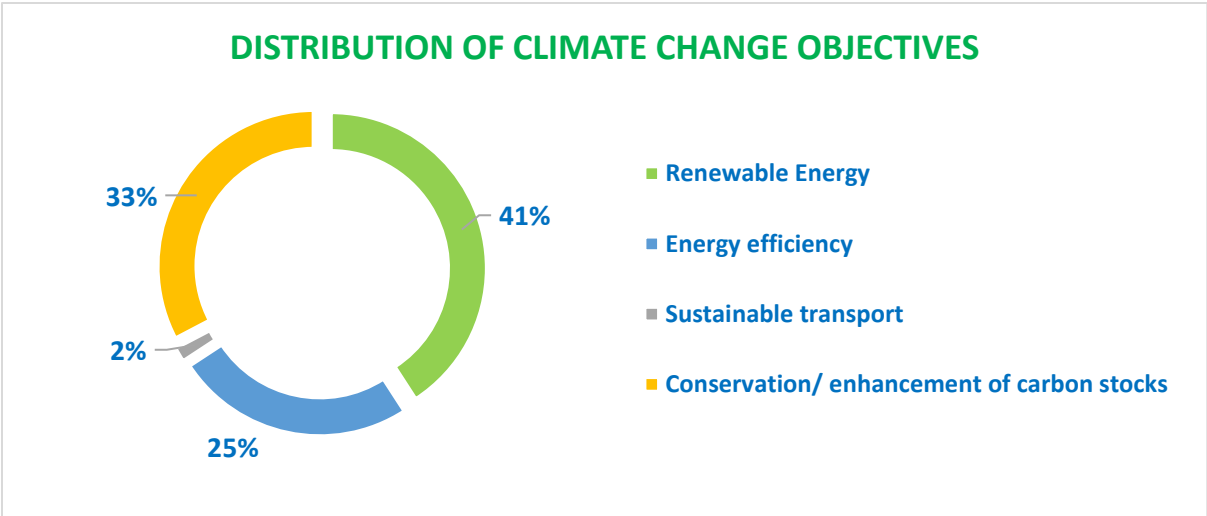
| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | 162 |
|---|-----|

Project example: In **Cameroon**, *Association Camerounaise de Biologie Marine* with support from SGP worked on conservation of important marine ecosystems through a community-based seascape approach. SGP project in the coastal region of Cameroon has assessed the population of small cetaceans, protected habitats, and characterized anthropogenic threats to improve marine species conservation. A collaborative team composed of researchers, civil society volunteers, university students, and representatives from local populations worked together to prepare inventories of dolphins and whales. With reference to previous baseline data, findings from the inventory revealed an increase in the number of whales observed along the Cameroon coastline. As a result, efforts have been made to create a new marine protected area around priority sites. The coastal zone between the town of Kribi and the border with Equatorial Guinea has also been shortlisted as a ‘Whale Heritage Site’ by the World Cetacean Alliance.

Climate Change Results

The climate change focal area portfolio supported low-carbon energy transformation at the community level through introduction of low-GHG technologies and low-carbon transport initiatives with socio-economic co-benefits.

Performance Results: With 239 climate change projects completed this reporting year, the majority of portfolio projects were focused on applying low carbon technologies (67%)- with renewable energy projects comprising 41%, while projects focusing on energy efficiency solutions made up 25%; and projects on the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks accounted for 33%. Thirty-three percentage of the country programmes addressed community-level barriers to deploy low-GHG technologies. SGP projects also restored 81,240 hectares of forests and non-forest lands that contributed to enhance carbon stocks; 86 typologies of community-oriented and locally adapted energy access solutions were successfully demonstrated, scaled up and replicated; and 36,199 households have benefited from energy access, including increased income, health benefits and improved services.



CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total number of projects completed | 239 |
| Number of Country Programmes that addressed community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies | 39 |
| Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication | 86 |
| Number of households supported with energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others) | 36,199 |

Project Example: In Peru, the indigenous peoples living in the mountains of Ocuvi district in Puno face harsh conditions at 4,000 meters above sea level with temperatures dropping to -10 degrees Celsius. While trying to preserve the unique landscape surrounding Chullpia lagoon, the communities rely on alpaca farming and fishing for their livelihood and are among 2 million Peruvians in rural areas without access to electricity.

Asociación Pesquera Real Chullpia with support from SGP worked with 30 small producers to develop an innovative solution - a floating device equipped with 34 solar panels that generates energy for the electric water pump to ensure irrigation of surrounding 30 hectares of pastures from 11 reservoirs, which led to the improvement of nutrition and productivity of alpacas and other animals during dry season. This innovative use of technology based on ancestral knowledge for natural resource management improved the productivity of alpacas. In addition, the community members received training in animal husbandry and other agriculture techniques that combines modern technology and traditional knowledge. As results, this combination of training and energy access allowed families to improve their livelihoods and gain access to essential services by adopting low carbon energy sources. Building on this success, the community members are now pursuing other productive energy uses including trout cultivation and electric sharing. Ancestral knowledge combined with modern technological innovation has proven to be a winning strategy to increase community resilience and reduce poverty.

Sustainable Land Management Results

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

Performance Results: With 215 sustainable land management projects completed this year, SGP positively influenced 121,516 community members with improved agricultural, land and water management practices; 180,469 hectares of land has been supported with improved management practices including forest, agricultural lands and water courses; 9,881 farmer leaders are involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices, such as incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change; and 523 farmer organizations and networks are disseminating improved climate smart agro- ecological practices.

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

| | |
|---|---------|
| Total number of projects completed | 215 |
| Number of community members demonstrating improved agricultural, land and water management practices | 121,516 |
| Hectares brought under improved agricultural, land and water management practices | 180,469 |
| Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices (i.e. incorporating measures to reduce farm-based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change) | 9,881 |
| Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate smart agro- ecological practices | 523 |

Project Example: In **Gambia**, the *Yakarr Groups Association* with support of SGP enhanced the capacity of civil society groups to address environmental degradation in Lower Badibou North District. The region is adversely affected by deforestation and land degradation which results in declining agricultural productivity, food insecurity and urban migration of the youth. The specific objectives of the project included building the capacity of five communities on environmental management for environmental restoration and livelihood enhancement; promotion of use of technologies that would contribute to reversing environmental degradation such as energy saving stoves, tree planting in degraded landscapes; and building capacities in agroforestry especially on alley farming to address the issue of livestock feed and fuel wood crisis in the District.

As results, a tree nursery had been established where 5,532 seedlings including 2,980 cashew seedlings, 2,230 acasia saemil seedlings and 322 mango seedlings were raised for distribution to the communities engaged in project execution. The coverage included five villages, where these seedlings were subsequently planted in more than 1,500 hectares of degraded farmlands. In addition, four woodlots of one hectare each were established, and tools including fencing materials, watering cans and spades were also provided for improved efficiency. A capacity building training was conducted with representation from all communities with a focus on propagation techniques of the trees in the nursery and how to care for the young seedlings once they are planted in the farms. The trained community members now serve as propagators of the new knowledge and capacities to the wider community with multiplier results.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

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|--|---------|
| Total number of projects completed | 29 |
| Hectares of forest and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement initiated | 285,707 |

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. Projects have also supported activities to decrease pressure on forest resources.

Performance Results: With 29 sustainable forest management projects that were completed in the reporting year, 285,707 hectares of forest and non-forest lands have been restored through improved forest management practices.

Project Example: In Nigeria, unsustainable agriculture practices have resulted in deforestation and loss of biodiversity, posing a major challenge to the environment and the livelihoods of community in Osun State. Meanwhile, plastic nylon has replaced the use of a natural resource, *Thomatococcus danieli* leaves which were traditionally used to wrap food. The *Environment Management and Development Trust* with support from SGP worked to implement a project to reduce the use of plastic nylon and address the challenge of forest degradation by promoting planting of *Thomatococcus danieli* leaves which were traditionally used to wrap food and have multiple benefits for livelihoods and forest restoration. Integrated planning and management of agricultural practices were applied for ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation, while raising awareness on the harmful impact of using plastics and promote alternatives. The project engaged cocoa farmers in 35 villages to promote the plantation of *Thomatococcus danieli* that has further supported forest restoration and rural economy improvement. Moreover, the project organized women traders and supported a radio campaign against the use of plastic nylon for packaging hot food. In total the project supported engagement of 3,500 women to market an alternative to plastic nylon which has led to women’s empowerment with improved economic status

International Water Results

During the reporting year, the international waters focal area supported 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 the regional countries for the transboundary waterbodies, including river basin, large marine ecosystems, and others.

Performance Results: With 25 international waters projects completed in the reporting year, SGP continued to support the implementation of SAPs for the transboundary waterbodies. Projects completed involved 29 seascapes and freshwater landscapes, including marine protected areas, marine sanctuaries, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and underground waters. Through the project activities, total of 5,805 tons of land-based pollution, such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste has been prevented from entering the waterbodies; 5,225 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 9,720 hectares of seascapes were covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

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|---|-----------|
| Total number of projects completed | 25 |
| Number of Seascapes/inland freshwater Landscapes | 29 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Tons of land-based pollution (such as solid waste, sewage, waste water, and agricultural waste etc.) avoided, reduced or prevented from entering waterbodies | 5,805 |
| Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds sustainably managed (such as hectares of mangroves replanted, seagrass protected, coral reefs rehabilitated etc.) | 5,225 |
| Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices through projects' intervention | 9,720 |

Project Example: In Mauritius, *Mauritian Scuba Diving Association* with support from SGP worked to support the ban on octopus fishing, which was led by the Ministry of Ocean Economy, and supported by SGP and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The aim of the project was to build on the success of the first national ban on octopus fishing where government passed a legislation to prohibit octopus fishing during its reproduction period (months from August to October). Over 137 field visits were conducted and education and awareness tools were used to deliver sensitization sessions to fishers, buyers and coastal communities. Local community representatives (village presidents, fishers, communities in general etc.) were specifically trained to enable them to actively participate in the local co-management of octopus fisheries.

As results, the percentage of female octopus has increased to 55 % after the ban in the area of project intervention. Also, the increased frequency of boat patrols by *Fisheries Protection Officers* during the ban period has contributed to reducing illegal activities in the lagoon. To support sustainability of project gains, local communities was sensitized on marine conservation and has further promoted coral reef conservation.

Chemical and Waste Management Results

The chemicals and waste management focal area portfolio supports control and reduction of the use of harmful chemicals. SGP's efforts focused on the sound management of chemicals and waste, including POPs and mercury, to minimize adverse effects on human health and the global environment.

Performance Results: With 35 chemicals and waste management projects, that were completed during the reporting period: the use of 140,945 kilograms of pesticides has been avoided; and the release or utilization of 164,797 kilograms of harmful chemicals has been avoided. 33 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management have also been strengthened.

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total number of projects completed (including Mercury) | 35 |
| Total number of mercury management projects completed | 13 |
| Kg of pesticides avoided, reduced or prevented by SGP chemicals projects | 140,945 |
| Kg of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release | 164,797 |

Project Example: In Nepal, *Robotics Association of Nepal* with support from SGP worked to use recycled plastics for 3D printing. The project concept involved use of applied research to test the use of recycled plastics in the 3D printing process, and produce different prototypes of product for commercial, social and educational purposes. 3D printers use plastic filaments as raw material to produce physical objects as guided by computer software and computer aided design. Nearly 500 kg of plastic filament is consumed annually in Nepal. The new technology promoted by the project uses recycled plastics as raw material to produce different prototypes with the 3D printer. It also consumes less energy and is an ideal solution to produce broken parts thereby increasing the lifespan of the product. The *Just-in-time production* i.e. print when required or after receiving an order, also helps in reducing waste and also reduces cost for storage.

As a result of the project, a total of 114 plastic parts, with a product value of USD17,820, were produced using recycled 3D filament. These products included 3D printed parts used for amateur radio satellite, spare part production, 3D Braille characters further used in national voting machines, and prosthetics.

PROGRESS ON GRANTMAKER PLUS & CROSSING CUTTING INITIATIVES

During the reporting period, Grantmaker plus and cross cutting initiatives were employed by SGP to enhance the overall effectiveness of its entire portfolio by expanding the role and value of SGP beyond grant-making. This was done through two categories of initiatives. First category of initiatives was related to promoting interventions that create an enabling environment and build systemic capacity for civil society and community action to address global environmental challenges. Such activities span a range of efforts, from establishing and strengthening CSO networks, promoting CSO-government policy and planning dialogues, knowledge sharing, mobilization of resources and partnerships, and ensuring social inclusion of vulnerable groups. Another category of initiatives under the Grantmakers Plus included implementation of *Innovation Programmes* to support emerging issues on global environment in a portfolio of selected countries. These approaches build on SGP’s inherent characteristic as a broker and facilitator of local action, with a focus on innovation, inclusive and sustainable results that are positioned to yield long-term impact. The activities associated with the Grantmaker Plus are supported through regular SGP grant modality towards the CSOs/CBOs and/or technical assistance by the SGP Country Programme staff on the ground.

Capacity Development

SGP provides support to enhance and strengthen the capacity of communities and civil society organizations to address global environmental challenges. Capacity development was introduced as a new area of focus under OP5, in alignment with the GEF focal area strategies, with a limit on funding of up to 10% of total grant funding for a given country Programme.

Performance Results: With 68 capacity development projects completed during the reporting period, capacities of 1,016 CSOs and 822 CBOs were strengthened, comprising 18,530 people, to address global environmental issues at the community level.

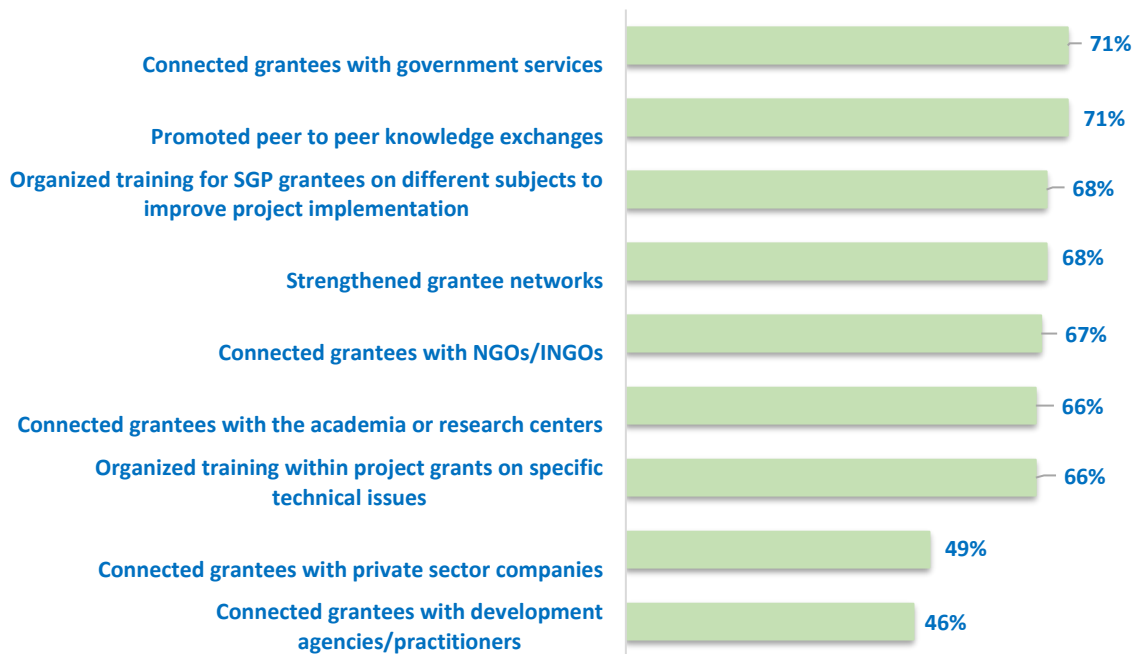
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS- KEY HIGHLIGHTS

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Total number of projects completed | 68 |
| Number of CSOs whose capacities were developed or improved | 1,016 |
| Number of CBOs whose capacities were developed or improved | 822 |
| Number of people whose capacities were improved | 18,530 |

Project Example: In **Guatemala**, a strategic SGP project led by the *Cooperativa Integral de Ahorro y Crédito “El Recuerdo” R.L.* provided technical assistance to 10 organizations in the OP6 selected landscape by providing a diverse range of monitoring workshops, establishment of Farmer Community Field Schools and other trainings. As a result, the ten organizations improved their abilities to clearly define projects results, indicators, activities and budgets. It also provided technical assistance in more than 35 capacity-building workshops on the following topics: agroecological good practices, sustainable land management practices and sustainable forest management practices, water management resources, agroforestry systems, among others. The organization provided monitoring support and managing conflict throughout the project cycle. Furthermore, the project also supported knowledge sharing activities among the 10 organizations to amplify their impact. By the end of the project, a network was formed among the organizations to continue with the learning process. In line with SGP’s social inclusion, the organization supported the 10 projects to promote women’s rights and empowerment. A manual on agroecological practices was also developed to cross pollinate results and learning.

In addition to the stand-alone grants for capacity development as noted above, various capacity development strategies are used to develop capacities as a cross cutting theme across SGP’s project grants portfolio. SGP country programmes conducted the following types of activities to increase the capacity of and empower communities, CBOs, NGOs, women and indigenous people’s organizations, among others.

Capacity Development Strategies used by SGP Country Programmes



** Percentages based on 117 SGP programmes that reported this year*

As key results reported across SGP portfolio, 79 SGP Country Programmes reported having strengthened grantee networks; 83 promoted peer to peer knowledge exchanges; 77 organized training within project grants on specific technical issues; 79 organized training for SGP grantees on different subjects to improve project implementation; 83 connected grantees with government services; 78 connected grantees with NGOs/INGOs; 77 connected grantees with the academia or research centers; 54 connected grantees with development agencies/practitioners; and 57 CPs connected grantees with private sector companies.

Knowledge Management and South-South Exchange

As part of the Grantmakers Plus Initiatives, SGP has supported wider adoption of its supported practices through knowledge management work at national and global levels. A key part of this effort is the documentation and dissemination of the practices and lessons learned emerging from the implementation of projects, at the local and national level.

At the country level, during the reporting year, to promote technology transfer and learning between communities and CSOs, SGP country programmes carried out 1,103 training sessions. Country Programmes produced 1,107 project fact sheets, case studies, brochures, publications, videos and 79 how-to toolkits or 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 1,494 times in the reporting period. Furthermore, SGP community-

driven projects were recognized nationally and internationally, winning 36 national and international awards.

South- South Exchange is another key initiative to improve knowledge flow and technology transfer among countries and regions in the south. As key results during this reporting period, 25 SGP country programmes (21% of reporting programmes) facilitated 52 South-South exchanges that supported transfer of capacity on new innovations between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue is a key Grantmaker plus strategy in OP6, building on the catalytic role already played by SGP's multi-sectoral National Steering Committees in influencing sub-national and national policy formulation. During the reporting period, CSO-Government policy and planning dialogue platforms have further leveraged existing and potential partnerships, as well as served to build trust and foster joint working relationships between civil society and government partners. These platforms are assisting governments in establishing and institutionalizing the link of SGP communities to development plans and policy reforms that affect them. Through active participation in these dialogue platforms, civil society organizations have a voice on key policies for environment and sustainable development.

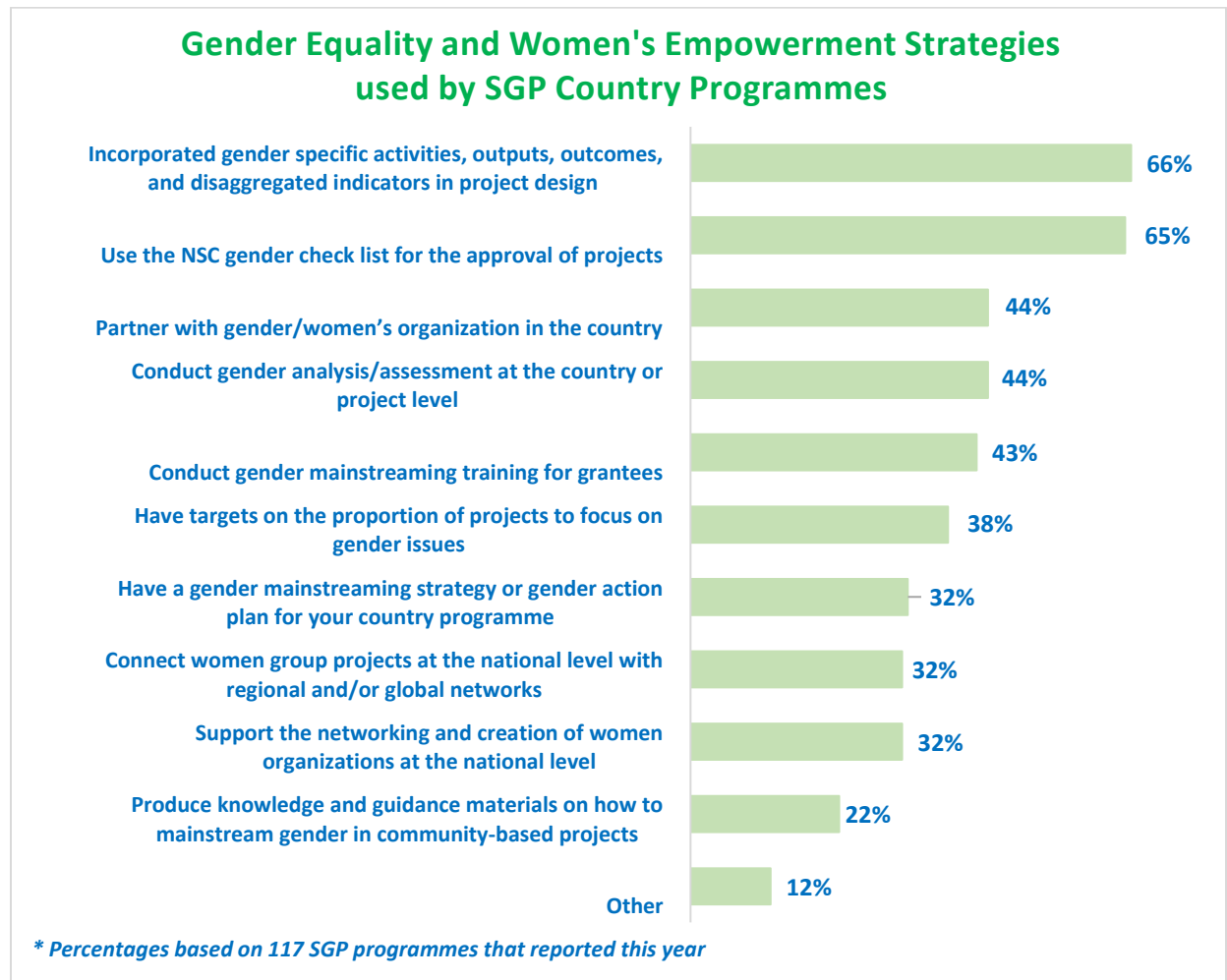
As key results during the reporting period, 53 SGP country programmes (45% of reporting country programmes) conducted CSO-Government Dialogues. A total of 208 dialogue platforms were initiated representing involvement of 7,524 CSO/CBO representatives.

Social Inclusion

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment is a critical element of SGP efforts. There has been a focus on efforts that yield equitability of gains from projects for both men and women, but also a focus on developing gender responsive projects with women as agents of change. As key results during the reporting period, 947 of the projects completed during the reporting period, which is 93% of total projects completed, were reported to be gender responsive. Additionally, 353 of the projects, which is 35% of completed projects were led by women, i.e. had a female project coordinator/manager or led by a woman cooperative or women group. Key strategies used by SGP country programmes (CPs) to promote gender equality and women's empowerment included incorporation of gender specific activities, outputs, outcomes, and disaggregated indicators in project design (77 CPs); using National Steering Committee gender check list for the approval of projects (76 CPs); partnership with gender/women's organization in the country (52 CPs) and conduct gender analysis/assessment at the country or project level (52 CPs). Of

the reporting countries, 102 (87%) operated with a gender focal point in their SGP NSC during the reporting period.



Indigenous peoples remain another important social group for SGP during the reporting period. SGP has aligned efforts that respect customary law and practice and supported securing rights to land and resources, as well as participation of indigenous groups in local and national environmental governance. As results during the reporting period, 289 projects completed, which is 28% of total completed projects included indigenous people. 1,363 indigenous leaders are with higher capacities for organizing indigenous people's projects that provide for concrete action to meet their needs as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy. Efforts continued to foster agility in SGP grant making/ management, with 23 CPs accepting proposals in local languages; 6 CPs accepted proposals using participatory video; 31 CPs involved indigenous peoples in respective NSCs and/or TAGs; and 44 CPs enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups. Of the reporting countries, 41 (35%) of them report an indigenous people's focal point in their SGP NSC.

Youth have become a priority group for SGP as current and future stakeholders in environmental protection and sustainable development. Environmental protection is an intergenerational effort as it

requires the expertise of the elders, as well as the formation of the youth as future leaders, and importantly changing their behaviors and attitudes. As [results](#) during the reporting period SGP invested in youth, and 494 projects were completed with youth participation or leadership, which is 48% of total completed projects during the period. 422 youth organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development. Of the reporting countries, 87 (74%) operated with a Youth focal point in their SGP NSC during the reporting period.

Persons with disabilities are also being supported by SGP, and the inherent flexibility to test innovation has supported efforts to mainstream and engage these groups enabling them to actively participate in community and livelihood efforts. As [results](#) during the reporting period, 29 disabled persons organizations participated in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development.

Innovation Programmes

During the reporting period, SGP has introduced a new modality called the *Innovation Programme*, to enable targeted investment on emerging environmental issues that could be potentially scaled up, replicated and mainstreamed in SGP and other Programmes. The Innovation Programmes aims to pilot innovative approaches and tools on specific thematic issue among a group of participating countries (10-12 countries). It also helps achieve targeted results related to the SGP's Strategic Initiatives; promote knowledge and experience sharing among participating countries on specific thematic issues; and promote partnership and leverage resources on mutually interested Strategic Initiative at the global and regional levels.

Under OP6, the intention is to develop Innovation Programme for each of the OP6 Strategic Initiative to accelerate innovation and impact. The group of countries that will participate in the concerned Innovation Programme are selected on a competitive basis among the interested countries that are relevant to the topic. Grantmaking under the Innovation Programme is initiated at the country level by utilizing the regular operational modality for SGP grantmaking.

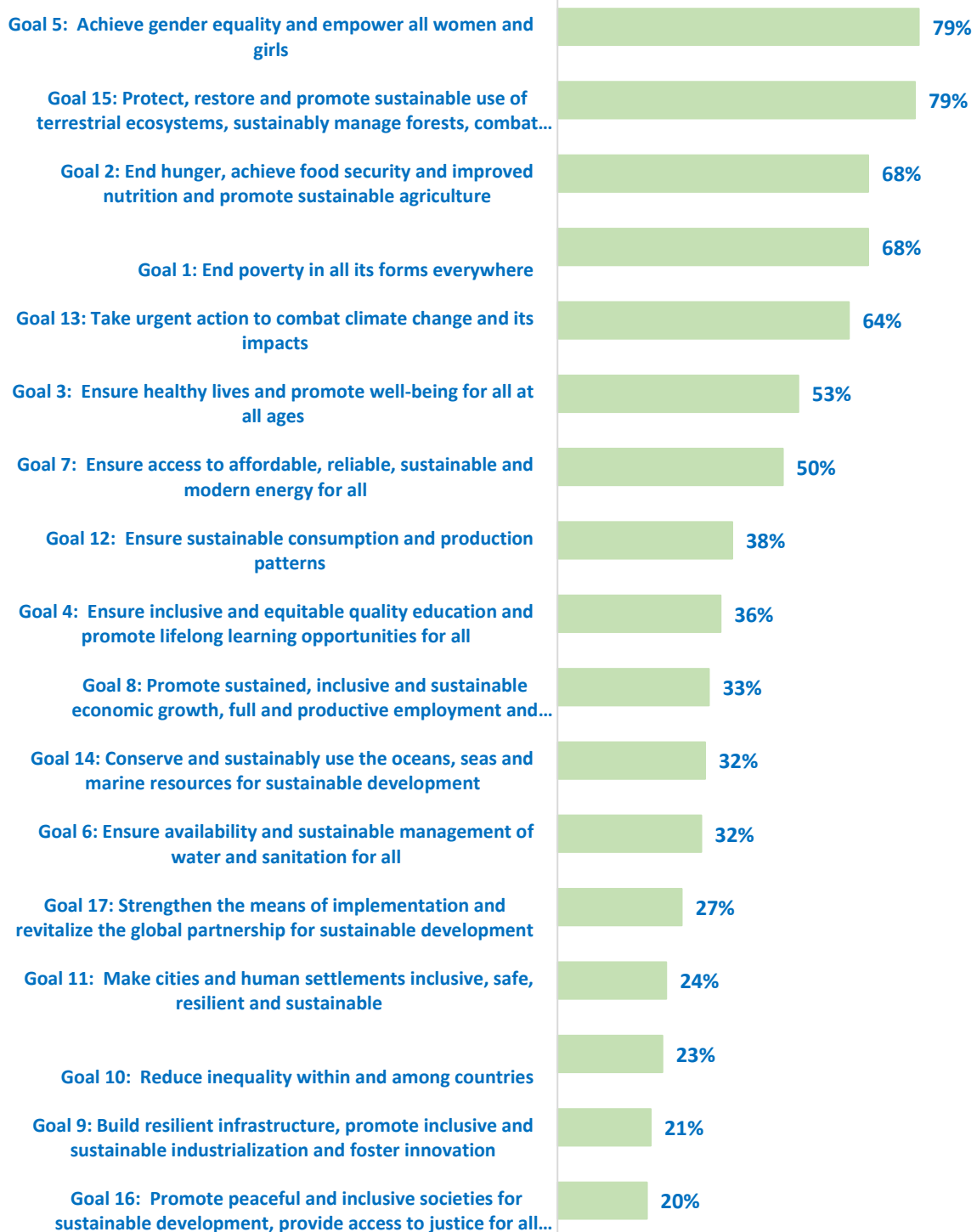
During this reporting period, following Innovation Programmes were launched and implemented: Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM); Big Cats Conservation; Sustainable Land Management in the Sahel Region. About \$150000 to \$200000 was allocated to 10-12 participating countries for grantmaking under each Innovation Programme. Each of the Innovation Programme has been allocated about \$2 million from the OP6 Grantmaker Plus budget.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AGENDA 2030 AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SGP is closely aligned with 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 results, SGP projects contributed to the objective of several of the SDGs using integrated approaches. Noteworthy mentions are: Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (93 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 (92 CPs); Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (80 CPs); Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (80 CPs); Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (75 CPs). Percentage based breakdown is presented in graph below.

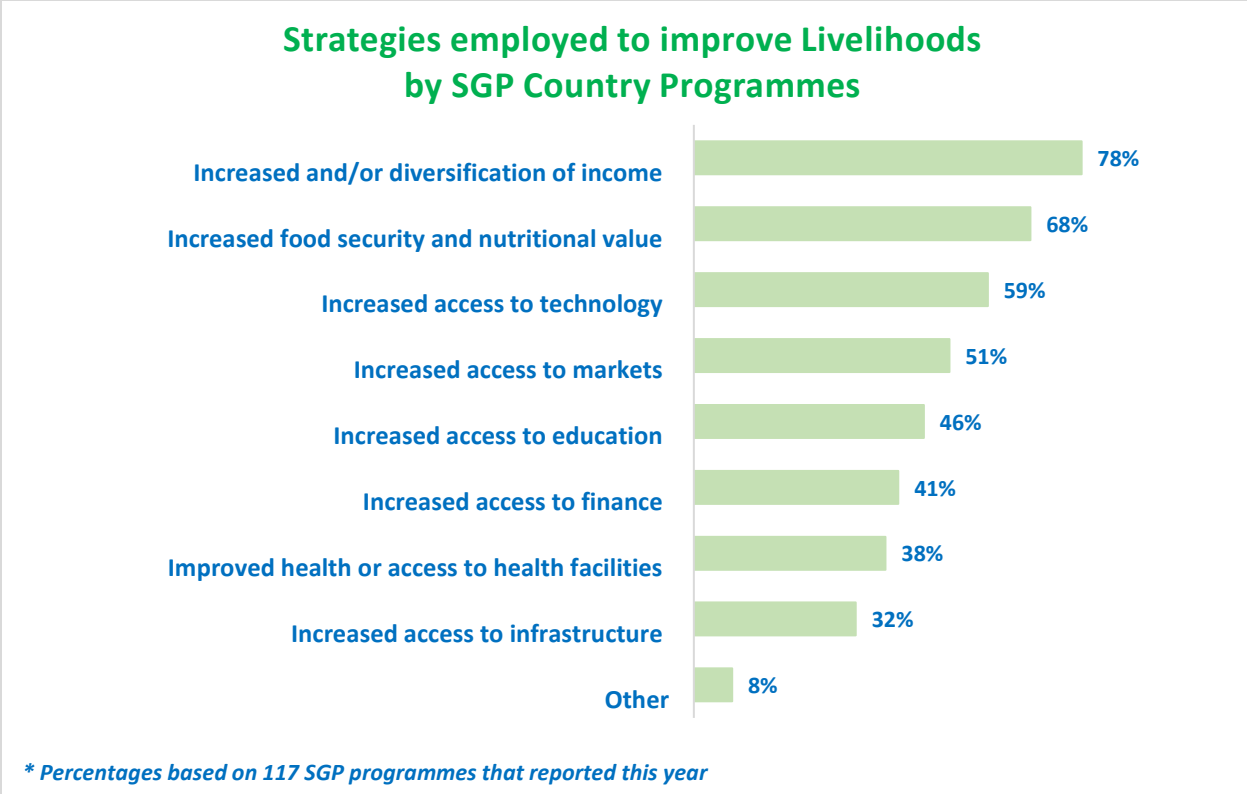
SGP Contributions to Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals



** Percentages based on 117 SGP programmes that reported this year*

LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Improving livelihoods remains a core strategy of SGP, as the sustainable management of land, biodiversity, and other ecosystem resources for income and / or subsistence directly affects the generation of global environmental benefits while also contributing to wellbeing of local communities. As results, 748 projects (73% of completed) improved the livelihoods of the communities. Specifically, efforts were noted across SGP’s portfolio with respect to increasing / diversification of income (91 CPs); increased food security and nutritional value (79 CPs); increased access to technology (69 CPs); increased access to markets (60 CPs), and access to education (54 CPs). Percentage based breakdown is presented below.



SCALING UP, REPLICATION AND POLICY INFLUENCE

SGP continues to encourage efforts to ensure the replication and scaling up of results, including through influencing policies towards greater sustainability. As results, during the reporting year, 110 projects (i.e. 11% of total completed projects) were replicated or have been reported to be scaled up. In terms of policy influence, 83 projects (i.e. 8% of total completed) reported influencing policy through project activities, by liaising with local authorities and other government institutions. It is important to note that policy influence and change often requires extended period of time, and some of the impact are seen much later after the SGP investment and not necessary captured in these numbers.

In **Seychelles**, SGP supported project titled *Plant a Forest* contributed to the rehabilitation of the La Hauteur Watershed with the aim of bringing long-term benefits to downstream communities. The project was tested through extensive trials across the production chain (e.g. seedling, nursery, irrigation) and engaged more than 20 volunteer organizations and 1300 community members. Based on this success, the initiative is now upscaled up under the GEF-6 Ridge to Reef' Project that aims to foster forest rehabilitation on the island of Praslin. The SGP grantee, *Terrestrial Restoration Action Society of Seychelles* (TRASS), acquired increased capacity through the support from SGP including the advanced nursery facility, which is the only one on the island. TRASS is now serving as the key stakeholder of the GEF-6 project. TRASS is committed to scaling up and supporting rehabilitation Programmes as well as training and awareness activities for communities.

In **Morocco**, effective community-based approaches and tools for marine protected areas that have been successfully demonstrated under the SGP project have been scaled up and replicated under multiple projects and initiatives. SGP project took place in the Al Hoceima National Marine Park (AHNP), one of the most representative Mediterranean biotopes due to its high level of biodiversity. It is home to threatened species on the IUCN Red List as well as to the largest population of ospreys and a red coral reserve. The project aimed to promote responsible fishing in the marine protected area of AHNP and successfully eradicated dynamite and copper sulfate fishing and reduced disturbance of osprey nests. The approach has now been upscaled under a project titled *Operation of a Network of Integrated Observatory Systems in the Mediterranean Sea* (ODYSSEA) funded by the European Union. ODYSSEA is a large-scale project with a EU funding of USD 9,360,000 with target beneficiary group of 3,500 fishermen. The project aims to benefit the fishermen through the provision of oceanographic, biological and climatological data, allowing fishermen to anticipate the risks of bad weather, reduce fishing efforts for better catches and increase the sustainability of their fishing activity. Further, the approach tested in the AHNP was replicated in the Souss-Mass National Park (SMNP) with the support of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). A grantee of the SGP project, AGIR, leads this new project. SMNP supports conservation actions involving the local fishing communities in key biodiversity areas for the conservation and restoration of the Souss-Massa National Park and the Tamri site.

In **Bhutan**, SGP supported a youth-led cooperative called KNC in Zhemgang District comprised of 15-youth leaders (53% female) and 26 collaborative farmers. KNC rehabilitated total of 93 ha of leased land that was left fallow for a few decades through sustainable agroforestry producing fruits and vegetables by fencing the areas with solar electric fence spanning 12km. In 2018, KNC generated a total income of USD 17,276 by producing 28.1 tons of watermelons and 52.8 tons of bananas. Today the farm is the largest banana farm in the country, and the district government have decided to scale up and replicate the success story. The administration leased 2.02 ha of land to the group with the purpose of establishing manufacturing and processing facility, and planting watermelons and passion fruits. KNC farm is also popular for field visits by many farmer groups as well as government officials and donors. The project is an excellent CSO-government partnership model and has the potential for continued replication and scale-up.

In **Panama**, SGP-supported community-based ecotourism project has been replicated in multiple areas. The indigenous *Wounaan People Development Foundation* in Puerto Lara, Darien Province, under the SGP project rehabilitated trail and reforested degraded areas for community-based tourism. The project promoted conservation and monitoring of birds in the area, and developed and trained local community guides for birdwatching. This successful initiative is now replicated in Maje, in the communities of Río Hondo and Platanares. These projects have also contributed to Panama’s National Bird Counting and reported new species of birds and help promote conservation of areas of high biodiversity.

In **Uganda**, SGP supported NGOs to develop a policy brief for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The CSO-Government Dialogue initiative aimed to build a strategic framework for civil society and government collaboration to implement the MEAs at the country level and to be integrated into national decision-making frameworks. The implementation of MEAs also foster innovative partnerships, engaging private sector under the UN Global Compact on Local Network of Uganda. The policy brief has been instrumental in highlighting identified challenges and policy recommendations to address bottlenecks for implementation of MEAs at the country level. Further, SGP contributed to the review of the Environment bill of the Government and provision for an Environmental Trust Fund. The Act serves to avail grant support to local NGOs for environment management activities and supports research in environment-related areas.

In **Tanzania**, SGP supported a youth group for increased access to technology for women and persons with disabilities. With the establishment of *Tanzania Youth Environment Network (TAYEN)*, SGP supported installation of solar home lighting systems in a village called Malolo B in Kilosa District. The project targeted 40 households as beneficiaries headed by the elderly widows and persons with disabilities. To ensure the sustainability of project results, 20 youths were given technical training for maintenance and repair of the solar home systems. The project increased the quality of life of the vulnerable group by providing a low carbon energy source. In addition, the project supported job creation and technical skills to 20 youths who acquired skills to repair solar home systems. While they do not charge a fee for the project beneficiaries, the skillset serve as a source of regular income for their livelihoods outside the project and the solar lighting system has been replicated beyond the project areas.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Based on the recommendation of the SGP Evaluation, a new SGP Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy was developed, implementation for which will begin in the next operational phase. Serving as a normative corporate document, the strategy builds a common understanding of the Programme’s results and its pathways. It defines cardinal principles, measurements, and taxonomies to guide results management across the three levels of performance- project, country and global. As a first, a country level operationalization framework for the new strategy was also developed as ‘SGP Country Programme M&E Guidelines’ and it is guiding the ongoing development of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategies.

At the Country level, during the reporting year, 1,980 projects representing 58% of the active portfolio, received monitoring visits from SGP Country Programme staff and NSC members. In addition to the GEF

AMR, annual reports were also produced for partnership initiatives of Community based Adaptation (CBA) and Indigenous and Community Conserved Territories and Areas: Global Support Initiative (ICCA GSI) in line with partner requirements.

FINANCIAL DELIVERY

During the reporting year, USD 47,984,904 was delivered by the global programme.

GEF SGP Delivery for Global Programme, July 2018 – June 2019, USD

| <i>Operational Phase</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| OP4 | 1,777,230 |
| OP5 | 7,432,830 |
| OP6 | 36,929,271 |
| Total UNDP Fee (4%) | 1,845,573 |
| Total Expenditure (including UNDP and UNOPS Fees) | 47,984,904 |
| <i>Source: UNOPS and UNDP</i> | |

PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM

SGP has strengthened its partnership approach over the past years, with strategic collaborations and co-financing arrangements with a range of different actors, allowing SGP to scale-up initiatives and support emerging areas of work. During this reporting period, new partnerships have been built with SOS Sahel, FAO Mountain Partnership, Government of Italy, Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, MAVA Foundation, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, and others by mobilizing and leveraging resources for larger collective impacts. The Community Based Adaptation Programme supported by the Government of Australia, Community Development and Knowledge Management for Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) supported by the Japan Biodiversity Fund of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Indigenous and Community Conserved Territories and Areas: Global Support Initiative (ICCA GSI) supported by the Government of Germany are also ongoing and being strengthened implementation under the SGP.

SGP continues to act as a platform and facilitator of local actions for the global environment, with a focus on innovation and inclusive results that are positioned to yield long-term impact. Overall, SGP results reflect consistent progression from past years, and an alignment with and concrete contribution to the integrated and inclusive approach of the GEF and other partners.

Annex I: Portfolio Overview

Table 1: Active SGP Projects as of June 30 2019

Including Global and Upgraded Countries, in millions USD

| Funding Sources | Number of Projects | Grant Amount | Co-financing in Cash | Co-financing in Kind |
|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| GEF Funds | 3,182 | 108.49 | 40.15 | 59.40 |
| <i>GEF Core Funds</i> | 1,683 | 54.74 | 21.59 | 31.11 |
| <i>GEF STAR Funds</i> | 1,446 | 51.34 | 18.26 | 27.86 |
| <i>GEF RAF Funding</i> | 53 | 2.41 | 0.29 | 0.43 |
| Non GEF Funds | 234 | 7.62 | 2.11 | 3.55 |
| <i>DFAT-Australia – Mekong, Asia & Pacific and SIDS CBA</i> | 47 | 1.62 | 0.30 | 0.67 |
| <i>Community-based REDD+</i> | 23 | 0.81 | 0.03 | 0.75 |
| <i>ICCA-GSI</i> | 110 | 3.37 | 1.27 | 1.47 |
| <i>IWECO Funding</i> | 18 | 0.56 | 0.23 | 0.38 |
| <i>Other</i> | 36 | 1.25 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| Total | 3,416 | 116.12 | 42.25 | 62.95 |

Table 2: Focal Area Distribution of Active SGP Projects

For both GEF Funds and Non GEF funds, including Global and Upgraded countries, in millions USD

| Focal Area | Number of Projects | Grant Amount | Co-financing in Cash | Co-financing in Kind |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Biodiversity | 1,376 | 47.86 | 14.74 | 21.68 |
| Capacity Development | 192 | 7.28 | 2.18 | 3.23 |
| Chemicals and Waste | 166 | 5.36 | 2.76 | 2.72 |
| Climate Change Adaptation | 146 | 4.95 | 1.03 | 2.33 |
| Climate Change Mitigation | 733 | 24.78 | 12.92 | 15.99 |
| International Waters | 102 | 3.88 | 1.19 | 2.81 |
| Land Degradation | 686 | 21.37 | 7.26 | 13.87 |
| Multifocal Areas | 15 | 0.63 | 0.18 | 0.32 |
| Total | 3,416 | 116.12 | 42.25 | 62.95 |

Table 3: Regional Distribution of Active SGP Projects

For both GEF Funds and Non GEF funds, including Global and Upgraded countries, in millions USD

| Regions | Number of Project | Grant Amount | Co-financing in Cash | Co-financing in Kind |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Arab States | 189 | 6.29 | 3.90 | 3.36 |
| Europe and the CIS | 238 | 7.75 | 5.78 | 2.52 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 948 | 35.61 | 9.07 | 16.26 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 888 | 32.00 | 14.04 | 23.45 |
| Africa | 1,153 | 34.47 | 9.46 | 17.37 |
| Total | 3,416 | 116.12 | 42.25 | 62.95 |

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

Including Global and Upgraded countries (funded by GEF and other funds), in millions USD

| Operational Phase | Number of Projects | Grant Amount | Co-financing in Cash | Co-financing in Kind | Co-financing Total |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Pilot Phase | 602 | 10.63 | 5.16 | 6.66 | 11.82 |
| OP1 | 877 | 15.21 | 10.66 | 8.00 | 18.66 |
| OP2 | 4,489 | 96.10 | 69.62 | 83.77 | 153.39 |
| OP3 | 3,205 | 78.17 | 63.27 | 58.63 | 121.90 |
| OP4 | 4,611 | 128.81 | 81.41 | 77.40 | 158.81 |
| OP5 | 7,077 | 227.49 | 118.28 | 159.91 | 278.19 |
| OP6 | 3,130 | 96.26 | 35.23 | 55.30 | 90.53 |
| Total | 23,991 | 652.67 | 383.63 | 449.67 | 833.30 |

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

| Operational Phase | Number of Projects | Grant Amount | Co-financing in Cash | Co-financing in Kind | Co-financing Total |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Pilot Phase | 602 | 10.63 | 5.16 | 6.66 | 11.82 |
| OP1 | 877 | 15.21 | 10.66 | 8.00 | 18.66 |
| OP2 | 4,489 | 96.10 | 69.62 | 83.77 | 153.39 |
| OP3 | 3,205 | 78.17 | 63.27 | 58.63 | 121.90 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| OP4 | 4,611 | 128.81 | 81.41 | 77.40 | 158.81 |
| OP5 | 6,317 | 199.23 | 92.37 | 131.28 | 223.65 |
| OP6 | 2,719 | 81.51 | 31.16 | 43.63 | 74.78 |
| Total | 22,820 | 609.65 | 353.64 | 409.37 | 763.01 |

Table 6: GEF-7 SGP Funding Status to date

a) Global Programme

| <i>Project</i> | <i>Date of Approval</i> | | <i>Amount (USD)</i> <i>(excluding Agency Fees)</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Global Core (Part I) | <i>PIF Approval by Council</i> | <i>18-Dec-18</i> | <i>61,538,462</i> |
| | <i>CEO Endorsement</i> | | |
| | | | |

b) Upgraded Countries Programmes

| <i>Upgraded Country Programmes</i> | <i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i> | <i>PIF Approval</i> | <i>Project Budget (USD)</i> <i>Exclusive of Agency Fees</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Brazil | | <i>14-May-19</i> | <i>4,566,210</i> |
| Costa Rica | | <i>14-May-19</i> | <i>2,867,945</i> |
| Ecuador | | <i>12-Jul-19</i> | <i>1,826,484</i> |
| India | | <i>14-May-19</i> | <i>4,566,210</i> |
| Philippines | | <i>14-May-19</i> | <i>4,566,210</i> |

Table 7: GEF-6 SGP Funding

a) Global Programme

| <i>Project</i> | <i>Date of Approval</i> | | <i>Amount (USD)</i> <i>(excluding Agency Fees)</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Global Core (Part 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> |
| Global Core (Part II) | <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> |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| STAR (Part III) | <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> |
| STAR (Part IV) | <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> |

b) Upgraded Country Programmes

| <i>Upgraded Country Programmes</i> | <i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i> | <i>PIF Approval</i> | <i>Project Budget (USD)</i> <i>Exclusive of Agency Fees</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Bolivia | <i>31-Jan-17</i> | <i>11-Mar-16</i> | <i>3,634,703</i> |
| Costa Rica | <i>14-Mar-16</i> | <i>28-Apr-15</i> | <i>2,323,125</i> |
| Ecuador | <i>14-Jun-16</i> | <i>MSP</i> | <i>1,826,484</i> |
| Egypt | <i>12-Dec-16</i> | <i>28-Apr-15</i> | <i>2,843,241</i> |
| Indonesia | <i>25-Jan-17</i> | <i>28-Apr-15</i> | <i>3,561,644</i> |
| Kazakhstan | <i>2-Jun-17</i> | <i>4-May-16</i> | <i>2,649,726</i> |
| Kenya | <i>19 Jul-17</i> | <i>4-May-16</i> | <i>3,561,644</i> |
| Mexico | <i>6 Nov 17</i> | <i>11-Mar-16</i> | <i>4,429,223</i> |
| Pakistan | <i>14-Feb-17</i> | <i>11-Mar-16</i> | <i>2,656,726</i> |
| Peru | <i>29-Nov-16</i> | <i>28-Apr-15</i> | <i>3,196,672</i> |
| Sri Lanka | <i>18- Nov-16</i> | <i>28-Apr-15</i> | <i>2,497,078</i> |
| Thailand | <i>03-Apr-19</i> | <i>30-Oct-17</i> | <i>2,381,620</i> |

Table 8: GEF-5 SGP Funding

a) Global Programme

| <i>Project</i> | <i>Date of Approval</i> | | <i>Amount (USD)</i> <i>(excluding Agency Fees)</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Global Core | <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> |
| STAR 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> |
| STAR II | <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> |
| STAR III | <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> |
|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------|

b) Upgraded Country Programmes

| <i>Upgraded Country Programmes</i> | <i>CEO Endorsement/Approval</i> | <i>Project Budget (USD)</i> <i>Exclusive of Agency Fees</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Bolivia | <i>10-Jul-12</i> | <i>4,166,667</i> |
| Brazil | <i>5-Dec-12</i> | <i>5,000,000</i> |
| Costa Rica | <i>24-Nov-11</i> | <i>4,398,148</i> |
| Ecuador | <i>24-Nov-11</i> | <i>4,398,145</i> |
| India | <i>27-Jan-12</i> | <i>5,000,000</i> |
| Kenya | <i>28-Dec-11</i> | <i>5,000,000</i> |
| Mexico | <i>2-Feb-12</i> | <i>4,662,755</i> |
| Pakistan | <i>30-Nov-11</i> | <i>2,777,778</i> |
| Philippines | <i>11-Dec-12</i> | <i>4,583,333</i> |

Annex II: Country level Cumulative GEF 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 |
| ALBANIA | 1999 | 254 | \$3,505,911 | \$1,172,556 | \$715,734 | \$0 | \$1,888,290 |
| ALGERIA | 2012 | 25 | \$945,804 | \$1,193,786 | \$43,347 | \$120,843 | \$1,357,976 |
| ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA | 2013 | 40 | \$1,579,999 | \$527,189 | \$1,687,613 | \$230,000 | \$2,444,802 |
| ARGENTINA | 2006 | 223 | \$6,622,708 | \$2,215,845 | \$6,131,804 | \$124,581 | \$8,472,229 |
| ARMENIA | 2009 | 86 | \$3,354,115 | \$3,541,701 | \$1,507,899 | \$400,000 | \$5,449,601 |
| BAHAMAS | 2011 | 57 | \$1,484,982 | \$1,512,254 | \$916,580 | \$0 | \$2,428,833 |
| BARBADOS (Sub-region) (until 2012) | 1994 | 120 | \$2,542,477 | \$1,126,802 | \$2,428,183 | | \$3,554,985 |
| BARBADOS | 2012 | 64 | \$2,200,479 | \$809,233 | \$3,810,165 | \$197,814 | \$4,817,212 |
| BELARUS, REPUBLIC OF | 2006 | 156 | \$6,196,439 | \$6,679,691 | \$1,399,161 | \$196,686 | \$8,275,538 |
| BELIZE | 1993 | 232 | \$6,087,095 | \$2,966,062 | \$4,942,904 | \$867,562 | \$8,776,528 |
| BENIN | 2007 | 81 | \$2,649,872 | \$2,649,185 | \$940,190 | \$400,000 | \$3,989,374 |
| BHUTAN | 1999 | 171 | \$4,845,275 | \$1,293,909 | \$2,764,995 | \$380,000 | \$4,438,904 |
| BOLIVIA (upgraded in 2011) | 1997 | 428 | \$12,091,144 | \$3,679,441 | \$9,540,598 | \$213,387 | \$13,433,425 |
| BOTSWANA | 1993 | 187 | \$5,338,618 | \$8,732,649 | \$2,491,039 | \$0 | \$11,223,688 |
| BRAZIL (upgraded in 2011) | 1995 | 421 | \$11,347,493 | \$7,558,989 | \$7,657,617 | \$280,000 | \$15,496,606 |
| BULGARIA (until 2013) | 2006 | 121 | \$3,949,348 | \$3,965,018 | \$1,541,422 | \$0 | \$5,506,440 |
| BURKINA FASO | 1994 | 236 | \$7,738,139 | \$1,734,439 | \$3,107,473 | \$40,196 | \$4,882,108 |
| BURUNDI | 2010 | 67 | \$2,929,010 | \$683,739 | \$2,228,983 | \$0 | \$2,912,722 |
| CAMBODIA | 2005 | 100 | \$3,664,180 | \$2,076,651 | \$4,813,621 | \$4,460,971 | \$11,351,244 |
| CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF | 2007 | 116 | \$3,462,806 | \$1,283,331 | \$2,573,447 | \$470,000 | \$4,326,777 |
| CABO VERDE | 2010 | 109 | \$2,811,075 | \$1,349,654 | \$1,805,170 | \$165,000 | \$3,319,824 |
| CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC | 2010 | 56 | \$1,739,244 | \$214,880 | \$1,016,777 | \$0 | \$1,231,657 |

| 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 |
| CHAD | 2007 | 50 | \$1,245,251 | \$973,437 | \$251,540 | \$150,000 | \$1,374,978 |
| CHILE (until 2012) | 1994 | 257 | \$7,024,145 | \$472,138 | \$5,312,939 | \$52,904 | \$5,837,981 |
| Colombia | 2015 | 114 | \$3,096,226 | \$109,562 | \$1,809,388 | \$399,300 | \$2,318,250 |
| COMOROS | 2007 | 74 | \$2,521,377 | \$969,975 | \$1,225,632 | \$120,000 | \$2,315,607 |
| CONGO BRAZZAVILLE | 2017 | 9 | \$243,657 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| COSTA RICA (upgraded in 2011) | 1993 | 653 | \$13,286,918 | \$10,743,016 | \$20,193,739 | \$300,649 | \$31,237,405 |
| COTE d'IVOIRE | 1993 | 325 | \$5,860,516 | \$3,207,098 | \$2,933,360 | \$0 | \$6,140,458 |
| CUBA | 2005 | 141 | \$5,832,924 | \$10,480,761 | \$1,420,997 | \$257,500 | \$12,159,258 |
| DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO | 2010 | 202 | \$5,376,649 | \$1,745,671 | \$4,544,296 | \$378,760 | \$6,668,727 |
| DJIBOUTI | 2014 | 36 | \$1,132,725 | \$1,020,043 | \$1,616,275 | \$0 | \$2,636,318 |
| DOMINICA | 1995 | 83 | \$2,342,625 | \$949,532 | \$2,202,579 | \$945,258 | \$4,097,369 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 1994 | 466 | \$11,006,150 | \$17,560,379 | \$18,445,570 | \$257,500 | \$36,263,449 |
| ECUADOR (upgraded in 2011) | 1993 | 327 | \$10,800,649 | \$7,710,234 | \$7,785,709 | \$637,037 | \$16,132,980 |
| EGYPT (upgraded in 2016) | 1994 | 319 | \$7,230,346 | \$4,442,243 | \$2,140,080 | \$200,000 | \$6,782,323 |
| EL SALVADOR | 2003 | 196 | \$4,871,361 | \$4,686,293 | \$2,908,386 | \$280,000 | \$7,874,678 |
| ERITREA | 2009 | 43 | \$1,973,538 | \$443,883 | \$2,937,073 | \$0 | \$3,380,957 |
| ETHIOPIA | 2006 | 186 | \$4,947,485 | \$1,236,292 | \$3,586,505 | \$726,250 | \$5,549,047 |
| Federated States of MICRONESIA | 2013 | 36 | \$1,239,601 | \$400,014 | \$628,355 | \$43,750 | \$1,072,119 |
| FIJI sub-region (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu) | 2005 | 173 | \$6,362,805 | \$951,756 | \$4,547,852 | \$1,339,936 | \$6,839,544 |
| GAMBIA | 2009 | 129 | \$3,500,160 | \$1,079,878 | \$1,210,460 | \$0 | \$2,290,338 |
| GEORGIA, REPUBLIC OF | 2013 | 68 | \$1,657,072 | \$1,196,142 | \$994,673 | \$264,682 | \$2,455,496 |
| GHANA | 1993 | 249 | \$5,851,717 | \$4,705,763 | \$4,993,905 | \$644,785 | \$10,344,453 |
| GRENADA | 2013 | 31 | \$1,385,022 | \$401,015 | \$437,412 | \$171,667 | \$1,010,094 |
| GUATEMALA | 1997 | 362 | \$4,724,688 | \$2,204,868 | \$5,267,820 | \$611,581 | \$8,084,269 |

| 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 |
| GUINEA | 2010 | 134 | \$3,630,750 | \$770,000 | \$1,362,602 | \$0 | \$2,132,602 |
| GUINEA-BISSAU | 2011 | 61 | \$1,799,228 | \$642,030 | \$2,150,309 | \$70,000 | \$2,862,339 |
| GUYANA | 2013 | 12 | \$452,470 | \$49,240 | \$443,663 | \$115,982 | \$608,884 |
| HAITI | 2008 | 63 | \$2,353,518 | \$238,059 | \$740,510 | \$163,012 | \$1,141,581 |
| HONDURAS | 2002 | 197 | \$5,991,379 | \$1,001,358 | \$12,587,189 | \$877,989 | \$14,466,536 |
| INDIA (upgraded in 2011) | 1996 | 382 | \$10,502,204 | \$25,098,046 | \$12,005,369 | \$1,477,398 | \$38,580,812 |
| INDONESIA (upgraded in 2016) | 1993 | 528 | \$10,531,018 | \$2,345,791 | \$11,769,959 | \$1,221,000 | \$15,336,750 |
| IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) | 2001 | 270 | \$5,959,525 | \$5,077,173 | \$22,970,321 | \$130,000 | \$28,177,494 |
| JAMAICA | 2005 | 91 | \$3,953,728 | \$1,735,700 | \$4,277,019 | \$897,096 | \$6,909,815 |
| JORDAN | 1993 | 230 | \$7,123,200 | \$4,916,229 | \$8,534,605 | \$465,000 | \$13,915,834 |
| KAZAKHSTAN (upgraded in 2016) | 1997 | 338 | \$7,217,529 | \$5,073,131 | \$4,632,300 | \$522,890 | \$10,228,321 |
| KENYA (upgraded in 2011) | 1993 | 364 | \$12,425,789 | \$5,303,211 | \$4,743,697 | \$955,333 | \$11,002,241 |
| KYRGYZSTAN | 2002 | 280 | \$4,247,542 | \$2,119,791 | \$2,724,669 | \$480,001 | \$5,324,461 |
| LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC | 2009 | 121 | \$4,760,013 | \$751,893 | \$465,404 | \$241,824 | \$1,459,121 |
| LEBANON | 2006 | 91 | \$3,420,188 | \$2,013,590 | \$905,438 | \$200,000 | \$3,119,028 |
| LESOTHO | 2008 | 80 | \$2,315,084 | \$690,144 | \$2,591,741 | \$0 | \$3,281,885 |
| LIBERIA | 2009 | 99 | \$3,215,000 | \$159,000 | \$977,160 | \$15,000 | \$1,151,160 |
| LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF (until 2009) | 2001 | 104 | \$2,611,280 | \$6,108,566 | \$3,884,123 | \$0 | \$9,992,689 |
| MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF | 2006 | 134 | \$2,478,694 | \$1,866,673 | \$987,907 | \$0 | \$2,854,579 |
| MADAGASCAR | 2008 | 299 | \$6,582,448 | \$2,479,441 | \$2,478,513 | \$379,670 | \$5,337,624 |
| MALAWI | 2009 | 79 | \$2,300,000 | \$1,355,243 | \$1,141,212 | \$280,000 | \$2,776,456 |
| MALAYSIA | 2001 | 183 | \$6,654,944 | \$11,666,736 | \$5,065,937 | \$244,416 | \$16,977,088 |
| MALDIVES | 2010 | 66 | \$2,124,762 | \$345,690 | \$525,494 | \$169,875 | \$1,041,059 |

| 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 |
| MALI | 1994 | 387 | \$10,530,797 | \$8,972,999 | \$6,491,044 | \$468,111 | \$15,932,154 |
| MARSHALL ISLANDS | 2014 | 43 | \$1,768,722 | \$415,720 | \$594,000 | \$90,000 | \$1,099,720 |
| MAURITANIA | 2002 | 183 | \$4,948,957 | \$1,464,100 | \$2,845,962 | \$2,162,044 | \$6,472,106 |
| MAURITIUS | 1996 | 161 | \$5,576,273 | \$8,249,121 | \$5,068,708 | \$170,000 | \$13,487,829 |
| MEXICO (upgraded in 2011) | 1994 | 561 | \$13,731,822 | \$8,185,260 | \$10,752,299 | \$458,470 | \$19,396,029 |
| MICRONESIA Sub-region (until 2011) | 2005 | 47 | \$1,164,675 | \$125,394 | \$1,594,882 | \$550,208 | \$2,270,484 |
| MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF | 2013 | 39 | \$1,274,921 | \$1,153,799 | \$701,037 | \$195,417 | \$2,050,253 |
| MONGOLIA | 2003 | 436 | \$3,772,061 | \$1,365,330 | \$3,061,297 | \$479,992 | \$4,906,620 |
| MOROCCO | 2000 | 170 | \$5,094,111 | \$6,486,464 | \$5,777,033 | \$910,953 | \$13,174,450 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 2005 | 273 | \$5,408,792 | \$1,932,640 | \$1,898,342 | \$0 | \$3,830,982 |
| NAMIBIA | 2003 | 136 | \$3,204,943 | \$4,393,867 | \$2,271,457 | \$1,997,254 | \$8,662,579 |
| NEPAL | 1998 | 220 | \$7,444,613 | \$6,035,431 | \$2,828,853 | \$254,482 | \$9,118,765 |
| NICARAGUA | 2004 | 196 | \$4,039,495 | \$1,271,873 | \$2,328,024 | \$0 | \$3,599,896 |
| NIGER | 2004 | 148 | \$4,604,391 | \$2,445,800 | \$2,809,004 | \$1,178,767 | \$6,433,571 |
| NIGERIA | 2009 | 130 | \$4,555,182 | \$69,500 | \$3,829,200 | \$502,249 | \$4,400,949 |
| PALAU | 2014 | 40 | \$1,744,355 | \$1,586,590 | \$1,498,288 | \$120,000 | \$3,204,878 |
| PAKISTAN (upgraded in 2011) | 1994 | 302 | \$9,373,503 | \$9,194,163 | \$4,790,708 | \$2,052,547 | \$16,037,418 |
| PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY | 1999 | 141 | \$4,688,125 | \$1,196,402 | \$1,336,942 | \$402,846 | \$2,936,190 |
| PANAMA | 2007 | 191 | \$4,232,322 | \$870,183 | \$4,490,290 | \$440,000 | \$5,800,473 |
| PAPUA NEW GUINEA | 1994 | 228 | \$4,796,655 | \$1,165,638 | \$115,164 | \$228,405 | \$1,509,207 |
| PARAGUAY | 2011 | 69 | \$1,942,081 | \$856,198 | \$2,444,220 | \$612,894 | \$3,913,312 |
| PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA | 2010 | 118 | \$5,404,601 | \$3,672,698 | \$3,123,213 | \$0 | \$6,795,910 |
| PERU (upgraded in 2016) | 1999 | 317 | \$11,113,141 | \$2,228,847 | \$6,231,523 | \$0 | \$8,460,371 |

| 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 |
| PHILIPPINES (upgraded in 2011) | 1992 | 316 | \$11,265,116 | \$4,240,726 | \$2,436,046 | \$193,752 | \$6,870,524 |
| POLAND (until 2009) | 1994 | 383 | \$6,753,858 | \$19,931,470 | \$4,518,701 | \$13,423 | \$24,463,593 |
| ROMANIA (until 2013) | 2005 | 95 | \$3,145,566 | \$1,963,567 | \$1,335,397 | \$0 | \$3,298,963 |
| RWANDA | 2006 | 73 | \$3,013,269 | \$541,494 | \$2,194,465 | \$49,876 | \$2,785,835 |
| SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS | 2014 | 46 | \$1,562,402 | \$495,539 | \$2,475,490 | \$223,400 | \$3,194,429 |
| SAINT LUCIA | 2012 | 82 | \$2,266,766 | \$1,895,172 | \$1,835,290 | \$293,749 | \$4,024,210 |
| SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES | 2014 | 23 | \$1,288,886 | \$551,679 | \$1,176,696 | \$50,000 | \$1,778,374 |
| SAMOA sub-region (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau) | 2005 | 242 | \$4,759,860 | \$989,761 | \$2,197,112 | \$1,124,562 | \$4,311,436 |
| SENEGAL | 1994 | 262 | \$9,162,579 | \$2,785,621 | \$4,387,152 | \$849,855 | \$8,022,628 |
| SEYCHELLES | 2010 | 55 | \$2,278,062 | \$738,827 | \$1,329,946 | \$120,000 | \$2,188,773 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 2013 | 109 | \$2,637,593 | \$358,203 | \$1,404,678 | \$0 | \$1,762,880 |
| SLOVAK REPUBLIC | 2010 | 67 | \$1,693,002 | \$2,113,123 | \$552,783 | \$279,998 | \$2,945,905 |
| SOLOMON ISLANDS | 2009 | 67 | \$1,522,012 | \$338,356 | \$597,503 | \$14,000 | \$949,859 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 2003 | 119 | \$5,103,422 | \$6,990,652 | \$2,067,306 | \$0 | \$9,057,958 |
| SRI LANKA (upgraded in 2016) | 1994 | 415 | \$9,608,674 | \$2,328,682 | \$3,052,739 | \$1,095,932 | \$6,477,353 |
| SURINAME | 1997 | 141 | \$3,964,332 | \$2,566,449 | \$2,019,342 | \$270,950 | \$4,856,741 |
| SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC | 2005 | 45 | \$1,712,288 | \$578,916 | \$982,536 | \$0 | \$1,561,452 |
| TAJIKISTAN | 2010 | 88 | \$1,852,994 | \$1,099,612 | \$1,157,704 | \$134,231 | \$2,391,547 |
| THAILAND (upgraded in 2016) | 1994 | 433 | \$7,185,622 | \$2,379,855 | \$8,094,623 | \$107,615 | \$10,582,094 |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 2013 | 79 | \$1,658,530 | \$91,351 | \$1,068,545 | \$120,000 | \$1,279,896 |
| TOGO | 2010 | 94 | \$2,661,876 | \$406,673 | \$1,095,681 | \$0 | \$1,502,354 |
| TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO | 1995 | 119 | \$3,484,404 | \$1,010,248 | \$3,423,600 | \$276,990 | \$4,710,839 |
| TUNISIA | 1993 | 169 | \$5,284,571 | \$7,765,277 | \$3,022,242 | \$616,250 | \$11,403,769 |
| TURKEY | 1993 | 285 | \$5,966,057 | \$5,816,420 | \$4,317,036 | \$480,000 | \$10,613,456 |

| 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 |
| UGANDA | 1998 | 224 | \$7,215,177 | \$2,506,622 | \$3,733,037 | \$459,444 | \$6,699,103 |
| UKRAINE | 2010 | 154 | \$7,266,848 | \$4,200,977 | \$3,551,101 | \$1,286,383 | \$9,038,460 |
| UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | 1997 | 311 | \$9,520,659 | \$3,349,664 | \$2,353,698 | \$1,340,121 | \$7,043,483 |
| URUGUAY | 2006 | 143 | \$2,965,758 | \$145,288 | \$3,957,033 | \$63,270 | \$4,165,591 |
| UZBEKISTAN | 2008 | 98 | \$2,933,007 | \$3,901,639 | \$1,279,013 | \$0 | \$5,180,651 |
| VANUATU | 2008 | 72 | \$2,984,282 | \$1,091,904 | \$1,476,163 | \$304,799 | \$2,872,866 |
| VENEZUELA | 2010 | 187 | \$5,254,313 | \$1,335,279 | \$5,848,020 | \$0 | \$7,183,299 |
| VIET NAM | 1999 | 219 | \$6,037,122 | \$2,081,822 | \$4,685,911 | \$1,017,854 | \$7,785,587 |
| YEMEN | 2006 | 92 | \$2,862,444 | \$2,008,508 | \$2,628,671 | \$0 | \$4,637,179 |
| ZAMBIA | 2008 | 67 | \$2,312,750 | \$935,544 | \$453,309 | \$540,000 | \$1,928,852 |
| ZIMBABWE | 1994 | 182 | \$6,597,796 | \$2,770,502 | \$14,022,212 | \$0 | \$16,792,714 |
| | | 22,260 | \$602,837,685 | 383,631,241 | \$449,666,930 | \$49,836,179 | \$883,134,350 |

SOURCE: SGP Database, 2019 with a subsequent Quality Assurance Process

() The criteria for the start year of the country is in synchrony with that used by GEF Independent Evaluation Office (i.e. year grant making started)*