



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

**SURINAME** 



			Y REPORT 2017 - 202				
Country Programme Name Year Started		Suriname 1997					
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF					
Number of projects	147	9	156				
Grant amount committed	4,141,314	320,904	4,462,217				
Project level co-financing in cash	2,510,623	114,201	2,624,824				
Project level co-financing in kind	2,137,052	98,005	2,235,057				
Total co-financing *			5,180,784				
Source: SGP database as of July 2022 * Total co-financing = Total project lev amount committed							
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by com	pleted projects)						
Biodiversity	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
Climate Change	-	-	1	2	-	1	4
Land Degradation	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Chemicals and Waste	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Total Projects Completed	1	2	1	4	-	5	13

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-20 removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion					s aggregation of r	esults over time	. This includes
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJ	IECTIVES						
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	_	_	9	9
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed Did the country programme address	-	-	1	2	-	1	4
community-level barriers to deployment of low- GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects		-		1	_	_	1
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	_	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	-	55	55
Breakdown of projects							
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	_		1	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	1	2

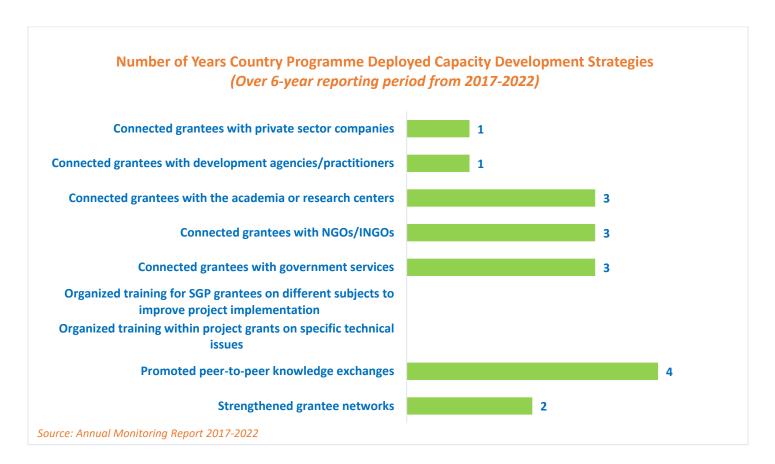
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	_	100	100
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
International Waters						_	
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-		-	-	5	5
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	_	-	-	-	-	3	3
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deploy	ed as Part of th	ne Portfolio					
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Organic farming	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	1	2	1	3	-	2	9
Number of completed projects led by women	-	2	-	2	-	2	6
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	-	10	10	20
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
Ways to encourage IP projects				Γ	Γ	T	
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	1
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Repl</b>	ication, Polic	cy Influence,	Improving I	Livelihoods)			
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Community-level trainings conducted	2		-		-	2	4
Number of projects monitored through field visits	7	2	-	1	-	3	13

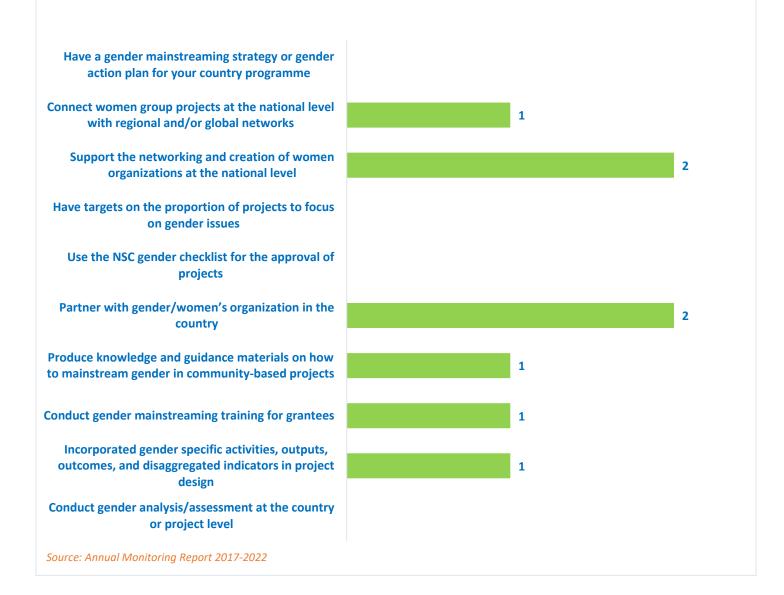
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PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT						
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	8	4	4	6	3	8	33
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	4	10	10	7	5	7
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	60	-	-	-	60	20

# **GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS**

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

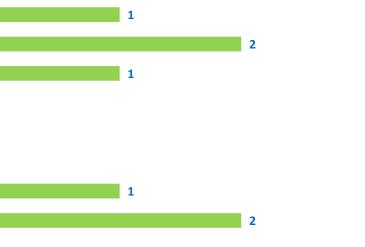


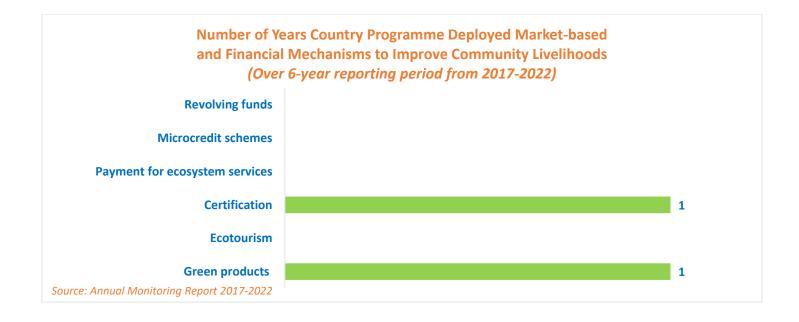
### Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



## Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

Increased access to technology Increased food security and nutritional value Increased access to education Increased access to infrastructure Improved health or access to health facilities Increased access to finance Increased access to markets Increased access to markets Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022





#### Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



# **EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS**

## **Climate Change**

In **Suriname**, SGP supported grantee *Stichting Green Survivat*, in the introduction of King Grass as a carbon storage and feeder for livestock. The Cultivation of King Grass has various benefits for the farmers as well as the environment. It indeed has the ability to store carbon and minimize the use of pesticides as well as being a high quality feed material for cattle. To this end, the grantee focused on doing field research with farmers and organise awareness meetings and workshops. As part of the project, an experiment was also conducted on the livestock: animals were fed with the required quantity of King grass and growth and health were monitored. As a result of this initiative, farmers learnt about the required amount of grass and other feeding alternatives for their animals and started growing the Kind Grass. *(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)* 

## METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.