SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	St. Kitts and Nevis		
Year Started	2014		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	56	7	**63**
Grant amount committed	1,944,571	206,150	**2,150,721**
Project level co-financing in cash	566,717	2,413	**569,130**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,751,701	247,092	**1,998,793**
Total co-financing *			**2,774,073**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant 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 completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**2**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**8**
Climate Change	**1**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**
Land Degradation	**-**	**2**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**
Capacity Development	**-**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**12**
International Waters	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**
Total Projects Completed	**3**	**10**	**8**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**31**

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 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	2	1	2	-	2	1	8
Number of significant species conserved	4	1	5	-	1	-	11
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	-	-	2	1	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	-	2
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	1	8	-	-	-	-	9
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	2	3	-	-	-	5

	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	-	25	100	-	-	-	125
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	4	3	1	1	3	12
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	2	4	1	4	11
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	4	2	4	1	4	15
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	188	296	45	50	380	959
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	75	-	-	75
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

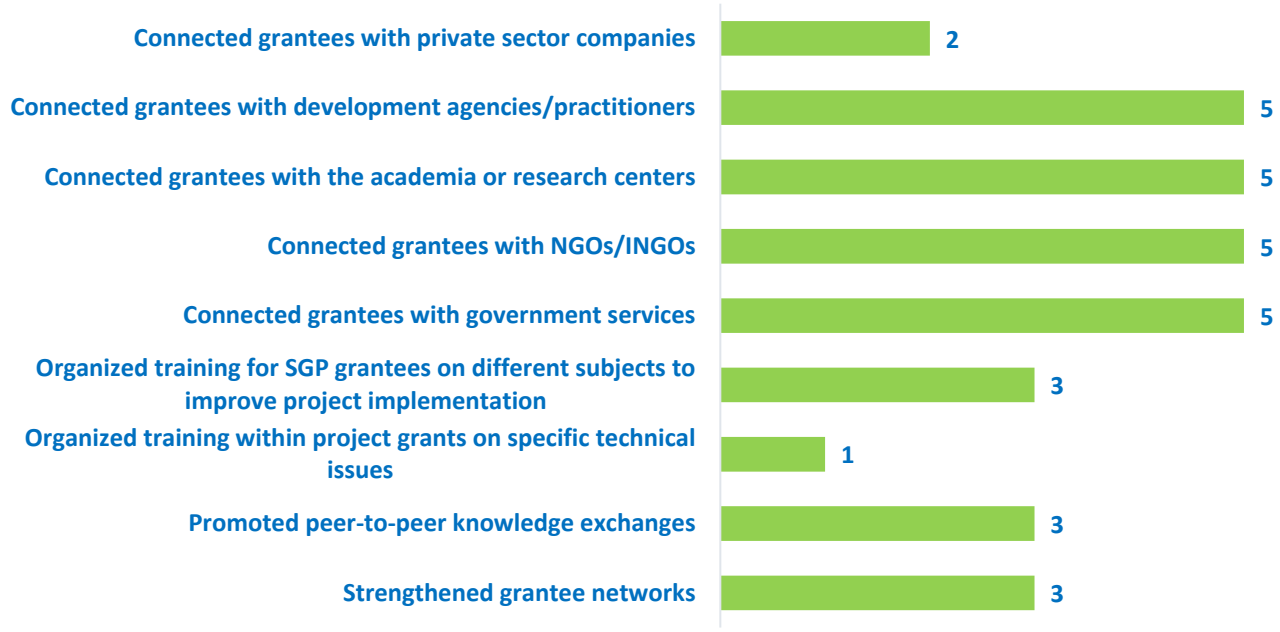
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	10	-	-	-	1	13
Number of completed projects led by women	-	6	-	-	1	1	8
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	6	7	-	3	1	17
Number of youth organizations	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Projects with policy influence	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	3	4	1	4	2	15
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
Community-level trainings conducted	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Number of projects monitored through field visits	20	33	24	16	10	15	118
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	4	3	2	3	3	19
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	8	9	9	9	8	9

	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 **
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**90**	**-**	**90**	**-**	**90**	**-**	**45**

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 Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

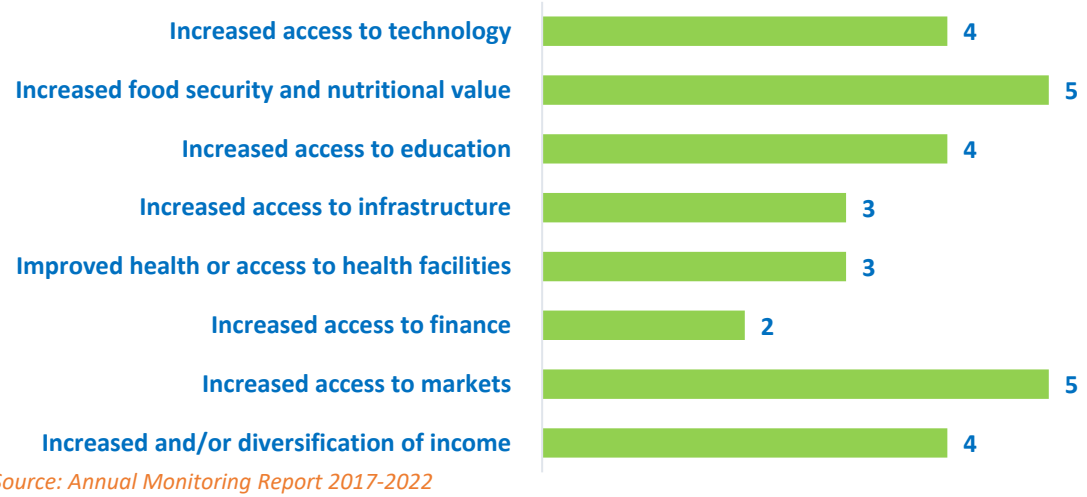


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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

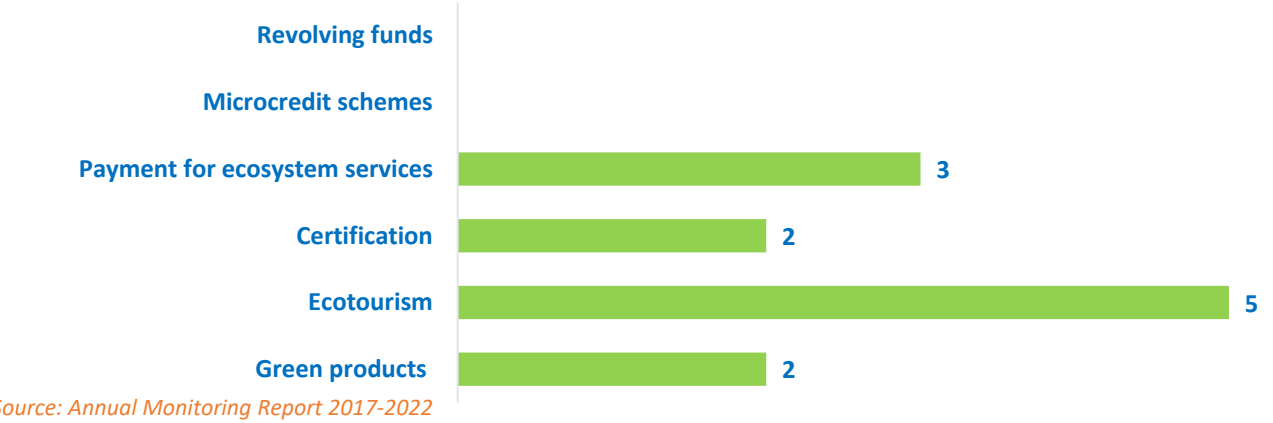
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



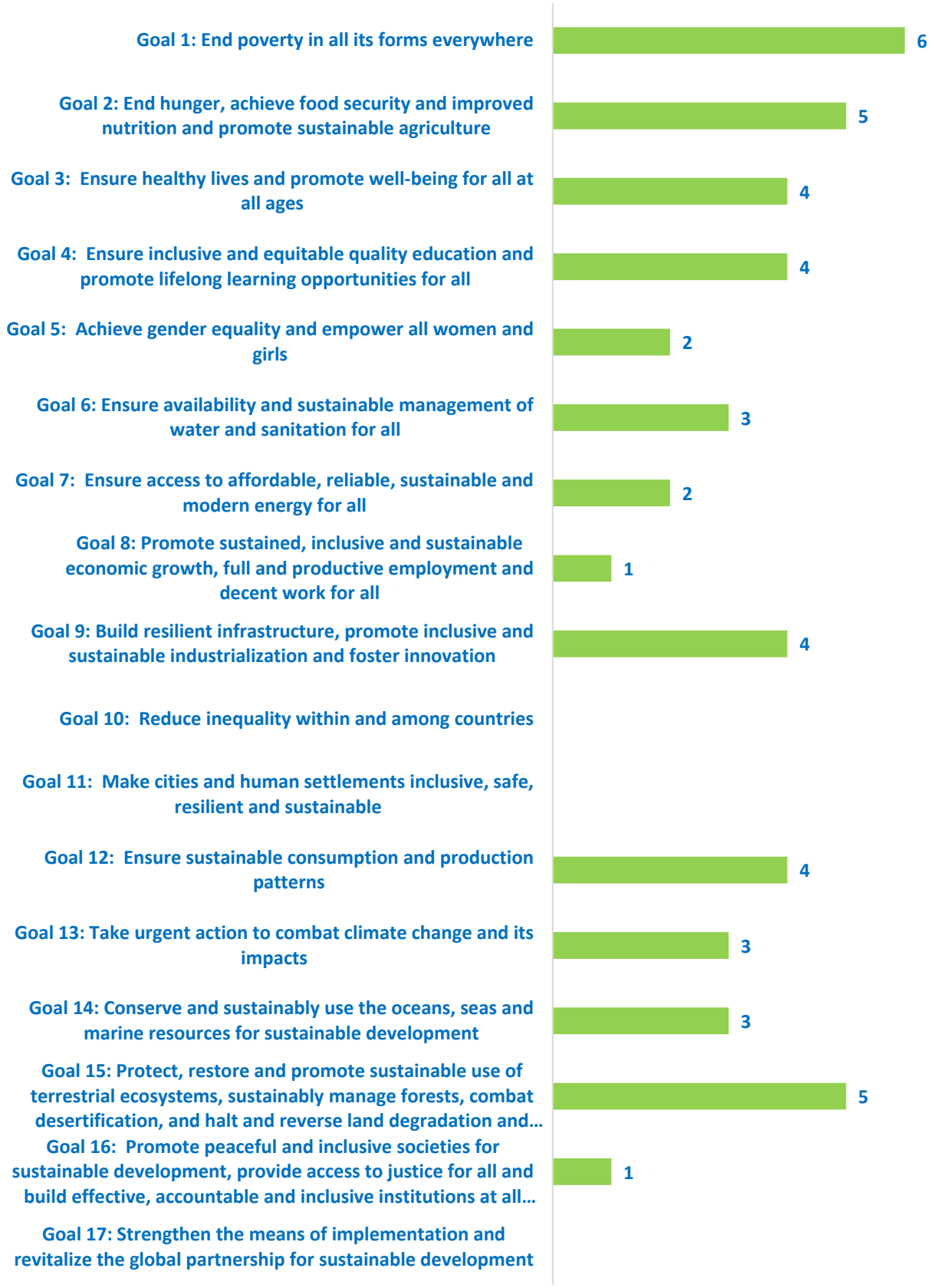
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods *(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)*



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

International Waters

In **St. Kitts and Nevis**, SGP supported grantee, *Network of Empowerment & Advocacy Technicians (NEAT SKN)*, to raise awareness on the importance of Blue Economy, focusing on a sustainable development approach to coastal resources. The project targeted young people and students to educate them on good fisheries and aquaculture practices as well as coastal renewable energy. Blue Economy Advocacy Team (B.E.A.T) workshops were hosted and over 30 students were recruited to be B.E.A.T ambassadors in their respective schools and their assigned zones. Partnerships with key stakeholders such as the St. Kitts Marine Services and Tourism Authority was established to ensure the sustainability and continuity of the project. This initiative was an opportunity to empower young people and create jobs while improving waste management and informing on the importance of safeguarding ocean resources. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

South-South Exchange

An ongoing project in **Saint Lucia** allowed the country programme and its partner *Iyanola Apiculture Collective* (IAC) to integrate a scientific approach into apiculture development. Based on the lessons learned, SGP Saint Lucia and IAC designed a strategic project involving **Saint Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago**, and **Samoa**. A 17-module Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) apiculture training programme was designed which trained over 140 persons within and outside the Caribbean region. All participating countries as well as Antigua and Barbuda attended the online beekeeping course. Beekeeping associations in the participating countries were strengthened by training new beekeepers, increasing the number of hives for more honey production, establishing new queen rear facilities, and using mobile units for honey collection in remote areas. Materials and equipment have been ordered for six of the countries. Another cohort of 100 persons has started another course on apiculture. The conceptual architectural designs for the Mankote Apiculture Research and Learning Institute (first of its kind) have been completed and presented to the development control authority for review. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

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.