



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

PARAGUAY



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Paraguay						
Year Started	2011						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	82	32	114				
Grant amount committed	2,461,812	1,097,990	3,559,802				
Project level co-financing in cash	757,256	355,989	1,113,245				
Project level co-financing in kind	2,462,756	787,232	3,249,988				
Total co-financing *			5,461,223				
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	7	1	2	1	2	1	14
Climate Change	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Land Degradation	4	1	4	1	4	1	15
Sustainable Forest Management	-	1	9	3	4	1	18
Capacity Development	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Total Projects Completed	13	3	16	7	10	3	52

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	7	1	2	1	2	1	14
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	-	4	3	5	1	10
Hectares of PAs	73,000	-	126,592	933,331	707,233	40,000	1,694,156
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	1	-	2	2	3	2	9
Hectares of ICCAs	150,000	-	1,736	560,500	47,267	55,300	664,803
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	3	-	20	6	4	59	92
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	4	2	-	6
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	5	3	2	-	10
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	4,026	38,000	46,000	-	88,293
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	11	29	883	5	152	-	1,080

	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 typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Breakdown of projects							
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	4	1	4	1	4	1	15
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	150	30	272	40	545	20	1,057
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	150	30	272	40	545	20	1,057
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	2,172	23	388	113	300	9	3,005
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	32	-	22	10	161	20	245
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	5	2	11	3	38	1	60
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	1	9	3	4	1	18
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	29	883	5	152	4,770	5,839
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	-	2	-	-	3

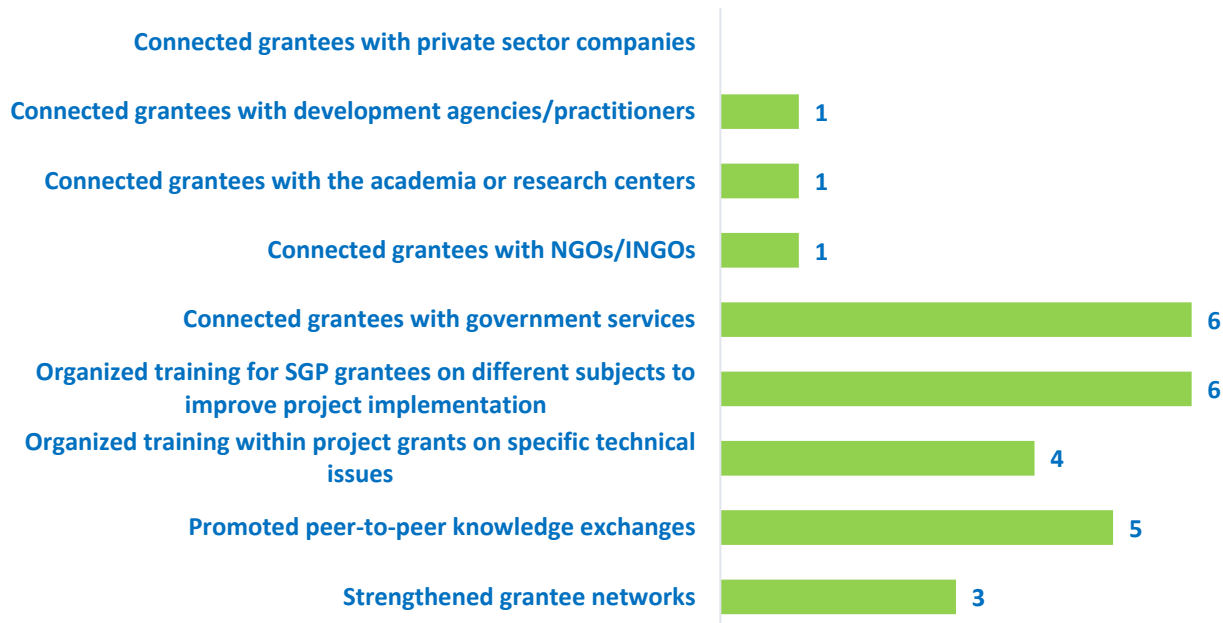
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	4	-	-	11	-	-	15
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	12	-	-	12	-	-	24
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	70	-	-	233	-	-	303
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	13	3	16	7	10	3	52
Number of completed projects led by women	5	2	7	4	3	1	22
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	4	1	6	3	4	2	20
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	11	3	13	23	55	5	110
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	7	2	10	2	3	-	24

	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 youth organizations	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	12	2	11	3	9	3	40
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	2	7	7	7	5	28
Community-level trainings conducted	-	59	110	20	212	35	436
Number of projects monitored through field visits	5	15	22	18	18	22	100
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	12	10	8	9	7	7	53
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	5	6	5	6	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	7	45	150	150	150	60	94

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

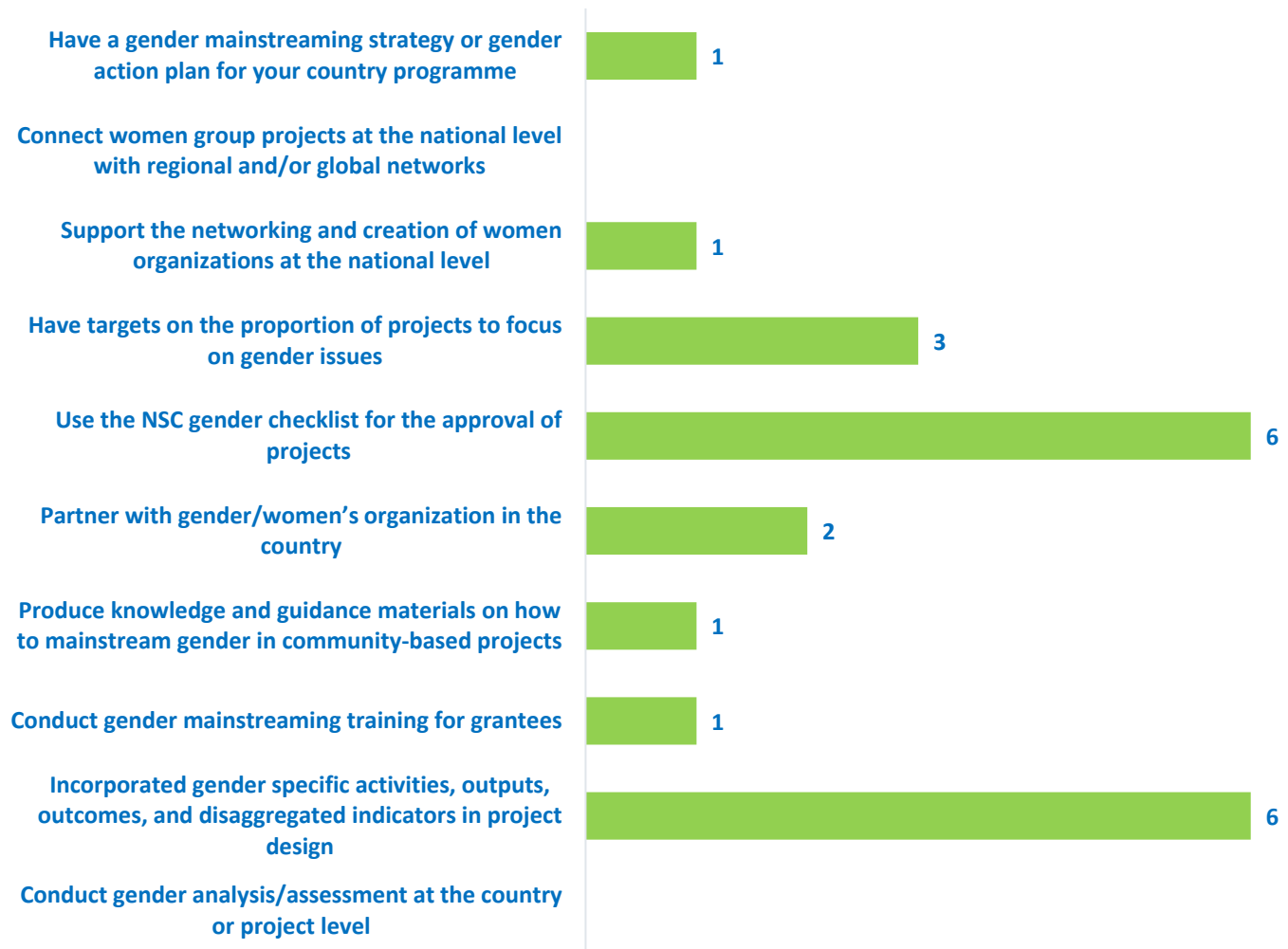
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



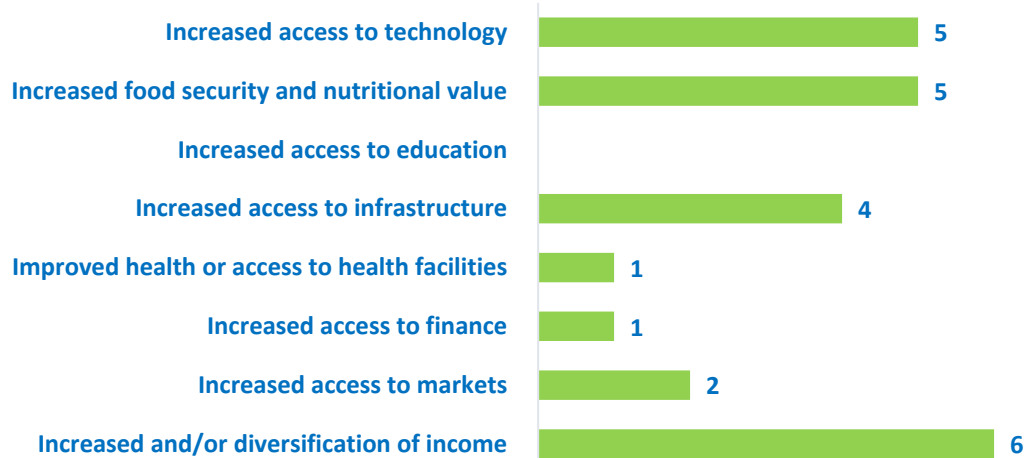
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



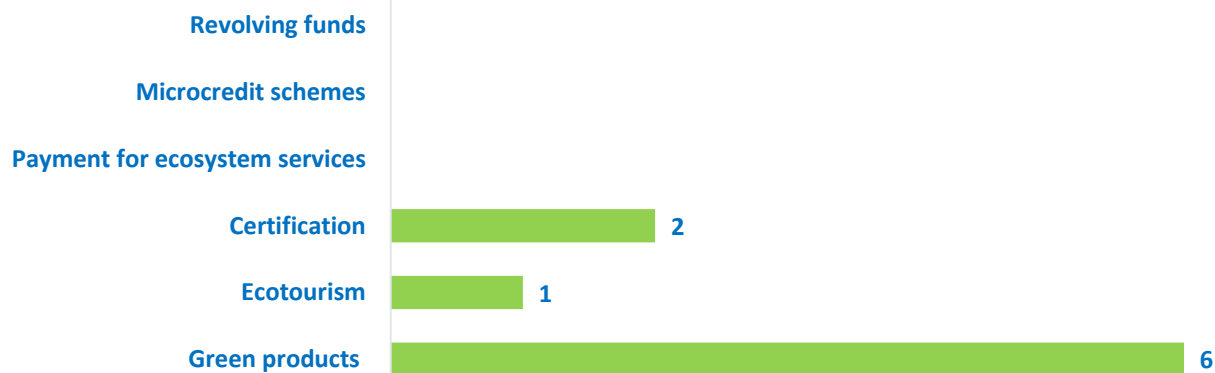
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Paraguay**, an SGP project was implemented by a local community to combat the effects of climate change and for capacity development. The project involved 50 women, 33 men, 15 young people and 20 children, and the resilience of 2 peasant communities to deal with the impacts of climate change was improved. With SGP support, the community managed to install and operate 2 community nurseries which produced a total of 11,000 forest plants and 400 fruit plants. Agroforestry systems were established, and soil conservation and green manure cultivation were promoted. As a result, beans, maize and cassavas were cultivated in an agroecological way. In addition, two grassroots peasant organizations were established to ensure that the results of the project would continue sustainably after it ended. The successful strategy engaged local people with a widely participatory approach, managing to initiate processes of inclusion, conflict management and consensus building. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

In **Paraguay**, with support from SGP, NGO *EGAO* implemented a project aimed at increasing the forest area in the Community of San Carlos, district of San Jua Nepomuceno; Department of Caazapà targeting 65 small farms. As key results, La Esperanza grassroots committee was created and strengthened with the participation of 37 males and 13 females. 8 public places were reforested with 500 native forest seedling, 33 hectares of sustainable forest management were installed with an agro system with native forest species including 37,880 seedling of Yerba mate and 3,250 forest seedlings of Cedro, Yvyra pyta, Guayaibi and Lapacho which will generate income for rural families within four years.

These achievements were reported thanks to intensive work in agroforestry practices, reforestation and soil management and conservation. These initiatives also led to the increasing use of the National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth, a public policy instrument recently approved by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, which allows for the reporting of reliable data on the forest areas, their changes and their carbon emissions. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Capacity Development

To support grant making focus at landscape/ seascape levels, and in line with evidence-based approach, twelve capacity development grants were used by SGP country programmes, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Georgia, Grenada, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, **Paraguay**, Senegal, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and Haiti, to develop their respective OP6 Country Programme Strategies (CPS). The development of the CPS has been a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that provides the framework for the grantmaking at the country level, by establishing priorities and focus during the Operational Phase. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

In **Paraguay**, SGP supported grantee, Center for Education, Training and Technology Campesina (CECTEC), to strengthen capacities of youth, local leaders, technicians from local organizations involved in SGP projects, and the grantees on project formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation, to improve the management of community environmental initiatives, and use of appropriate tools for identification and implementation of projects. The project built the capacities of 113 representatives (42 women, 71 men) of 11 NGOs and 12 CBOs. The training spread over 40 hours consisted of four theoretical courses, followed by a practical tour to one of the projects implemented. It employed a lifecycle approach to a project, with emphasis on the design, management, monitoring (+ systematization) and evaluation. The training also incorporated the instruments like problem tree, objectives tree and course of a project, in addition to the participatory rural appraisal (PRA) to study the impact of the project. The training was successful in the exchange of knowledge among the participants on project cycle, and strategies adopted for environmental conservation and improving livelihoods. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Paraguay**, a project completed by the Paraguay Organic Association (Asociación Paraguay Orgánico) focused on women's economic and social empowerment in the production of medicinal herbs and agroecological orchards through sustainable management of resources, strengthening capacities and access to differentiated markets. Through the project, 63 women were trained and involved in exchange activities in medicinal herbal management, organic certification system, marketing, management, rural administration, and financial education. 20 women received technical assistance. 20 production plans were made under the organic system of medicinal herbs production, covering 5.47 hectares of land. 20 family gardens were installed and in the process of certification in one year, where dryers, rainwater collection systems, and irrigation systems were installed and in operation. As a result, 20 families now have access to fresh vegetables for self-consumption. In addition, the signing of a three-year commercial agreement between the women's group and a commercial company of medicinal herbs (Paraguay Teas) was formalized for joint marketing of a small lot of medicinal herbs despite the adverse climatic conditions. The first cut produced a yield of 54 kg of Paraguay cedron and 33kg of Stevia (Ka'a Hee). The vegetables produced by the organization were sold in weekly fairs in the premises of the organization, with the expectation of expanding commercial alliance with a rural tourism hotel in the area. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In a related project on MAPs in **Paraguay**, an SGP planning grant entitled “Preparation and adjustments of the protection project of native medicinal plants and traditional handicrafts” was implemented to assist an indigenous-led organization from the *Comunidad Indígena El Estribo* (Región Occidental) to submit and administer their own proposal. On the basis of the review of the IPs concept, the SGP Paraguay country team and National Steering Committee (NSC) noted that while the basic idea was good, focused as it was to the conservation of medicinal plants, and led by indigenous women, the project still appeared weak in its formulation, presentation, and work-planning. In order to build the capacity of the IPs, a participatory planning process was prepared and carried out making it possible to address internal governance issues identified within the villages of the indigenous communities. With the support of the SGP planning grant, the indigenous women’s group organized a group assembly, undertook an organizational self-strengthening process, and are in process of resubmitting a full proposal for consideration by the SGP Paraguay NSC. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

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.