



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Lao People's Democratic Republic						
Year Started	2009						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	156	9	165				
Grant amount committed	5,484,161	241,824	5,725,985				
Project level co-financing in cash	781,021	15,710	796,731				
Project level co-financing in kind	904,923	72,230	977,153				
Total co-financing *			2,015,708				
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	1	3	4	10	-	11	29
Climate Change	3	3	7	2	-	6	21
Land Degradation	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Waters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and Waste	-	1	2	7	2	1	13
Total Projects Completed	4	8	13	19	2	19	65

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	1	3	4	10	-	11	29
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Hectares of PAs	-	-	110,905	150	-	-	111,055
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	2	-	7	-	9
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	110,905	-	24	-	110,929
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	3	3	7	2	-	6	21
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	1	-	4	2	7

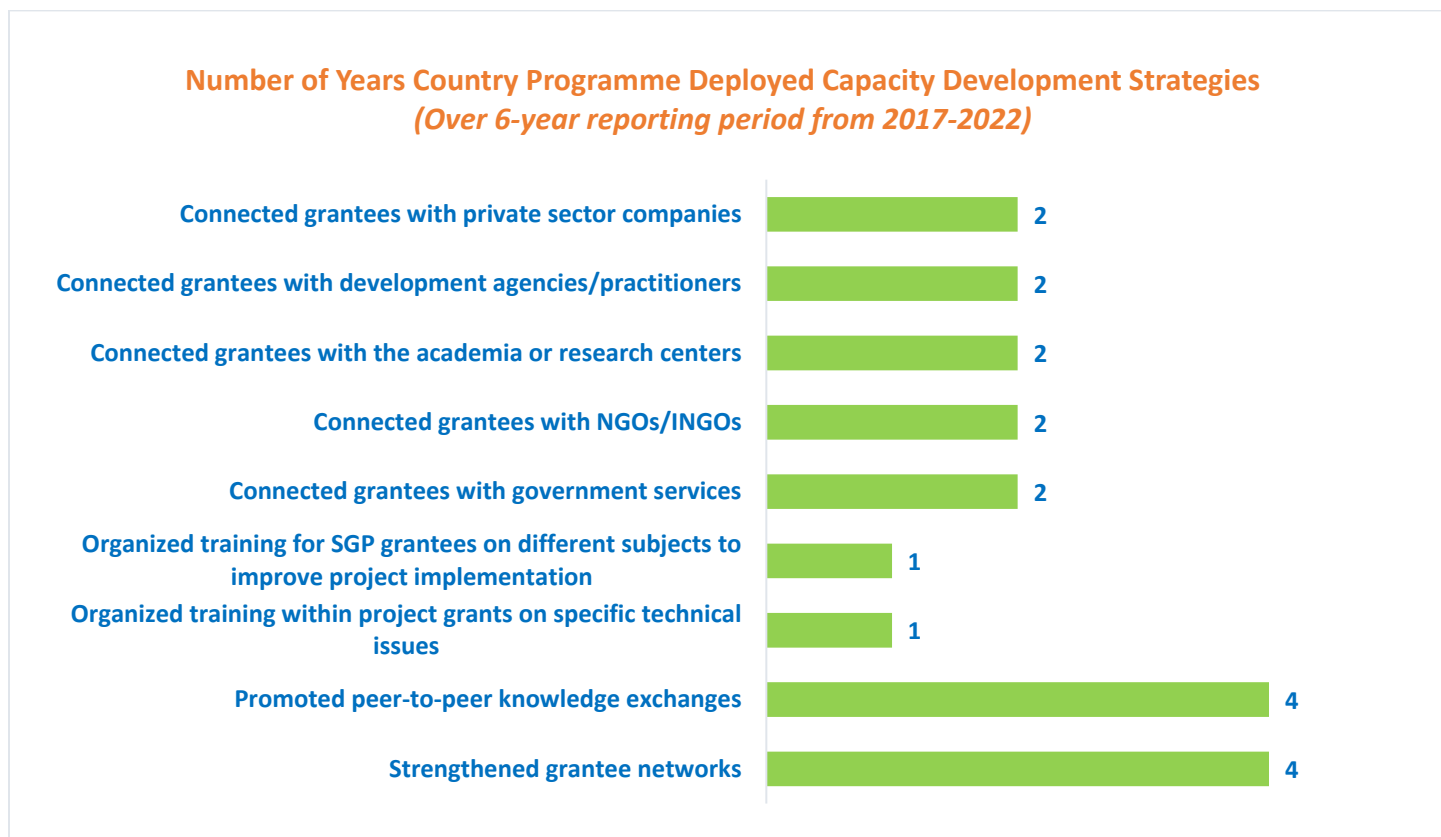
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	15	-	671	2	688
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	1	-	1	2	5
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	1	1	-	-	4	6
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	3	-	-	1	4
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	400	-	-	20	420
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	400	-	-	-	400
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	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 **
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	2	7	2	1	13
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Organic farming	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	3	4	7	2	3	19	38
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	3	2	3	8	16
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	2
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4

	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 **
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	7	-	15	-	22
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Number of project monitoring visits	26	20	15	11	11	6	89
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	2	-	1	2	3	9
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	4	-	6	5	2	4
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	6	60	-	-	-	11

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

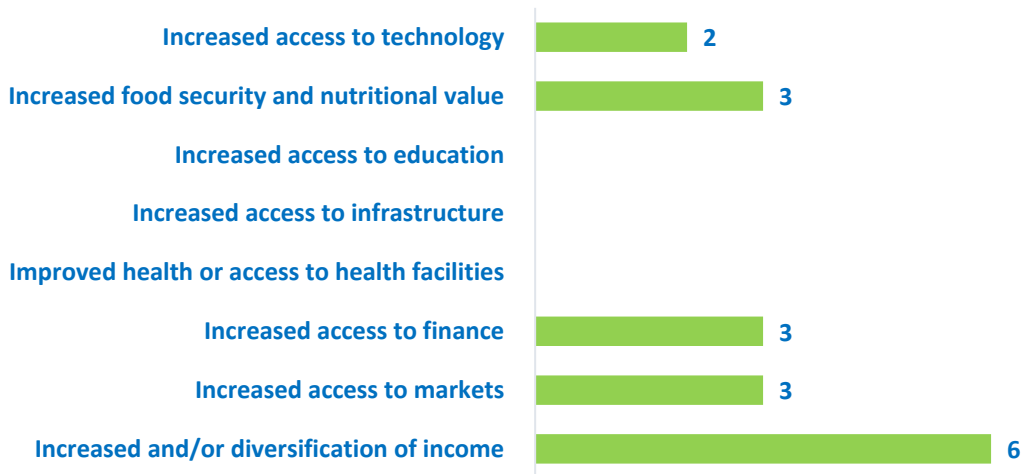
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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



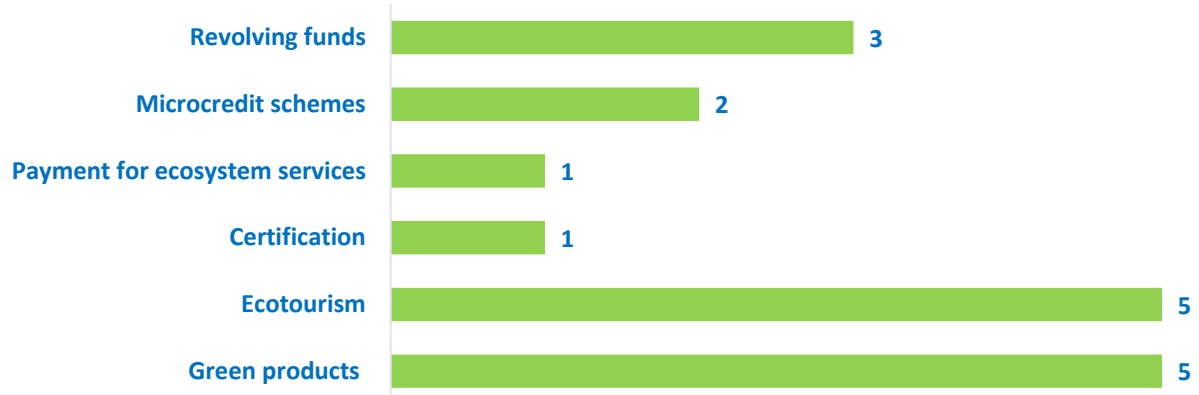
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainstreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



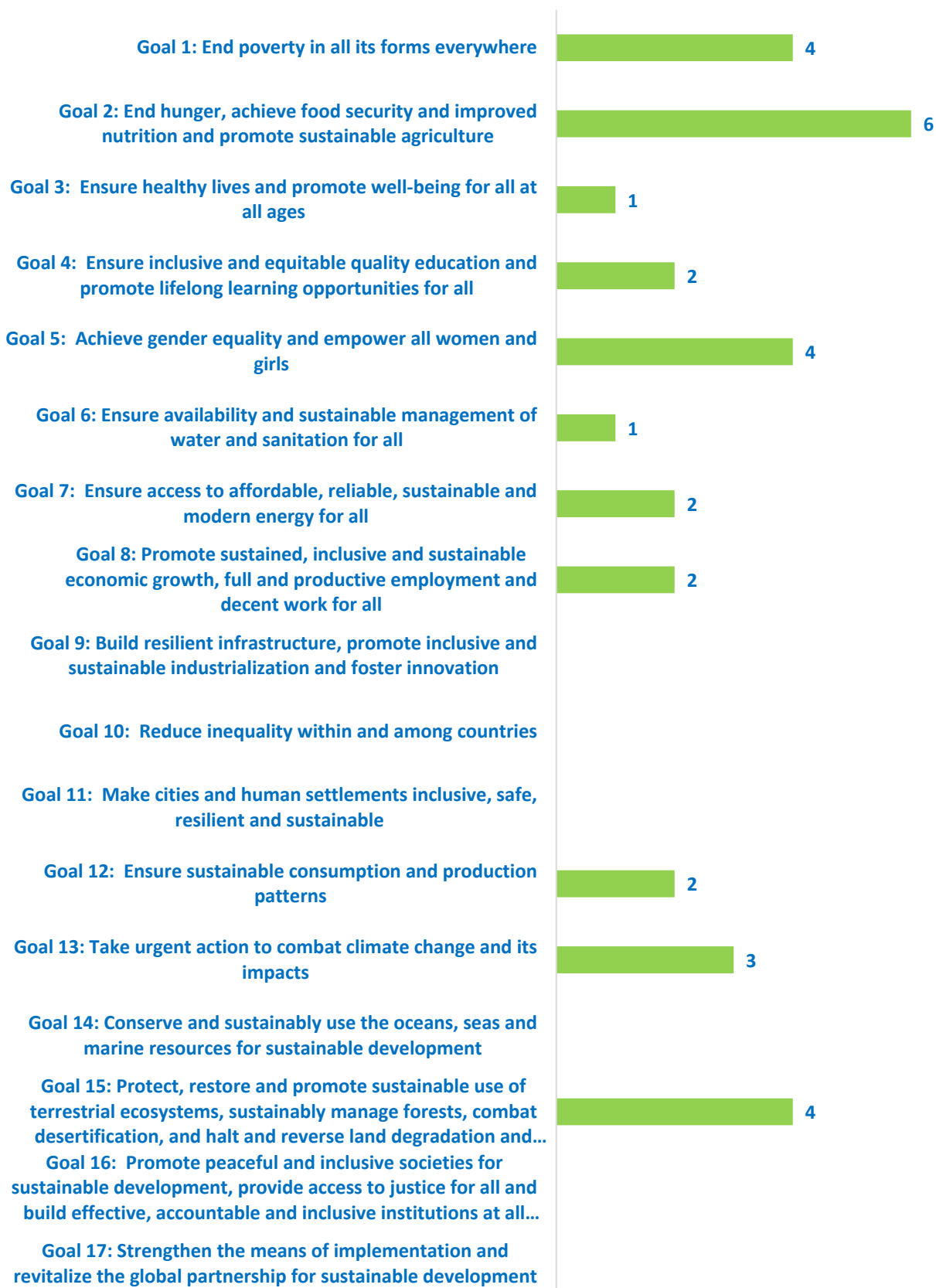
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



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



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



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Laos**, SGP supported grantee *Association for Preservation for Resources Nature Environment and the Development of Community* in the conservation of the ecosystem of the Nam Ngum Headstream Forest. Nam Ngum headstream forest is a branch of the Mekong river, known as a national protected area with abundant of natural resources and suits for ecotourism destination. Recently, the natural resources of this have declined due to intense animal hunting, collection of non-timber forest products and burn practices. Therefore, the project aimed to help the target community to promote ecotourism, raise awareness and promote livelihood of the community through ecosystem conservation.

Training on forest protection was provided to 255 households and workshops on data collection benefited 5 participants who even took part in practical learning on the field. Two community forest conservation zones were also established in Phousan village. Furthermore, a 2.5-day workshop was held on how to use and manage NTFPs properly with the participation of 197 people. After the workshop, the project team continued to discuss with the villagers to draft the rules and to identify the NTFPs using in the area. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

South-South Exchange

India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, **Laos**, Cambodia, and Timor Leste. In 2016, a team of 60 participants from *India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor Leste*, convened in Kathmandu, Nepal for a workshop, funded by World Health Organization to learn from the SGP's experience on health waste management practices. Further uptake of HECAF's successfully used techniques and *modus operandi* is expected by professionals from visiting countries. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

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.