



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



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

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## INDONESIA



## COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	<b>Indonesia</b>						
Year Started	1993						
<b>Portfolio Profile</b>	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>				
Number of projects	562	73	<b>635</b>				
Grant amount committed	11,266,223	1,696,000	<b>12,962,223</b>				
Project level co-financing in cash	2,498,958	17,576	<b>2,516,534</b>				
Project level co-financing in kind	11,624,561	1,563,511	<b>13,188,072</b>				
Total co-financing *			<b>17,400,606</b>				
<p><b>Source: SGP database as of July 2022</b>  * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</p>							
	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
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>							
Biodiversity	-	-	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>68</b>
Climate Change	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
Land Degradation	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>3</b>
Capacity Development	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	-	-	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>94</b>

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 **
<p>** 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.</p> <p>*** Red indicates that there is duplicative data across years and final results aggregation across years is treated for it (i.e. all data duplications have been removed).</p>							
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>							
<b>Biodiversity</b>							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	13	4	31	9	57
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	226,098	-	226,098
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	8	-	-	7	-	15
Hectares of ICCAs	-	132,897	-	-	4,175	-	137,072
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	10	3	5	8	26
Number of significant species conserved	-	125	-	20	56	20	136
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	9	-	-	5	2	16
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	125,285	50	49,926	175,261
<b>Climate Change</b>							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	-	1	8	2	11
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	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 **
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	41,609	-	-	41,609
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	-	2	3	1	6
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	-	344	409	1	754
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	344	718	5	1,067
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	6	8	1	15
<b>Land Degradation</b>							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	20	40	402	462
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	75	160	142	377
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	42,464	707	388	43,559
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	45	40	12	97



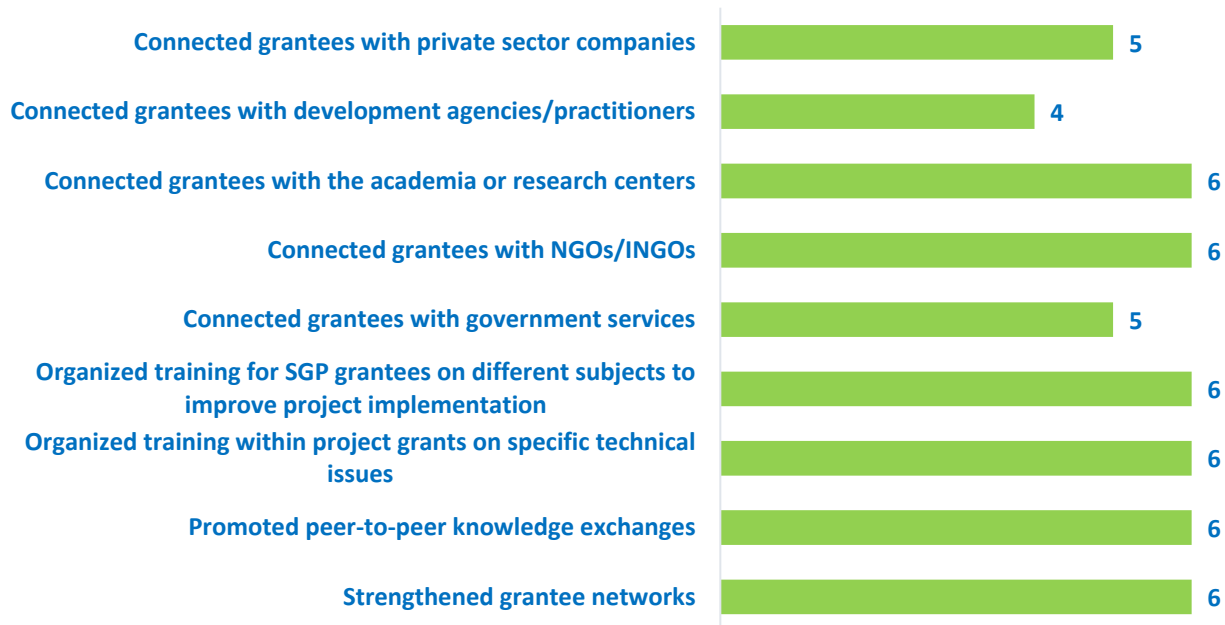
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	1	26	11	7	45
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	1	26	11	21	59
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>Youth</b>							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	6	3	2	6	17
Number of youth organizations	-	-	6	3	2	-	11
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	19	29	14	62
Projects with policy influence	-	1	4	14	15	8	42
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	1	5	19	30	12	67
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	-	41	138	6	185

	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 **
Community-level trainings conducted	1	-	-	44	10	13	68
Number of project monitoring visits	-	4	20	31	38	17	110
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>National Steering Committee</b>							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	4	11	9	6	5	36
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	8	7	6	6	7	7

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

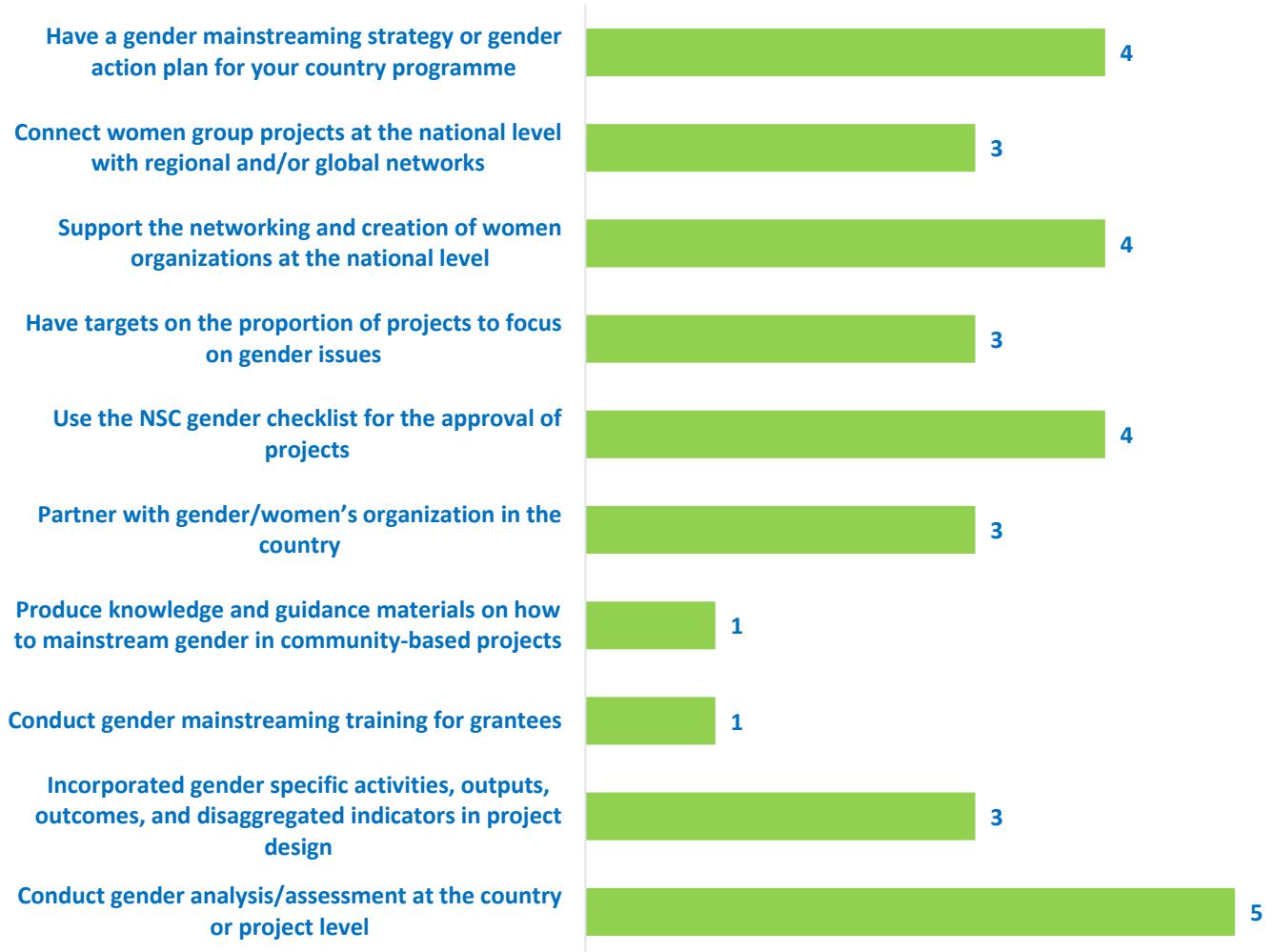
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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

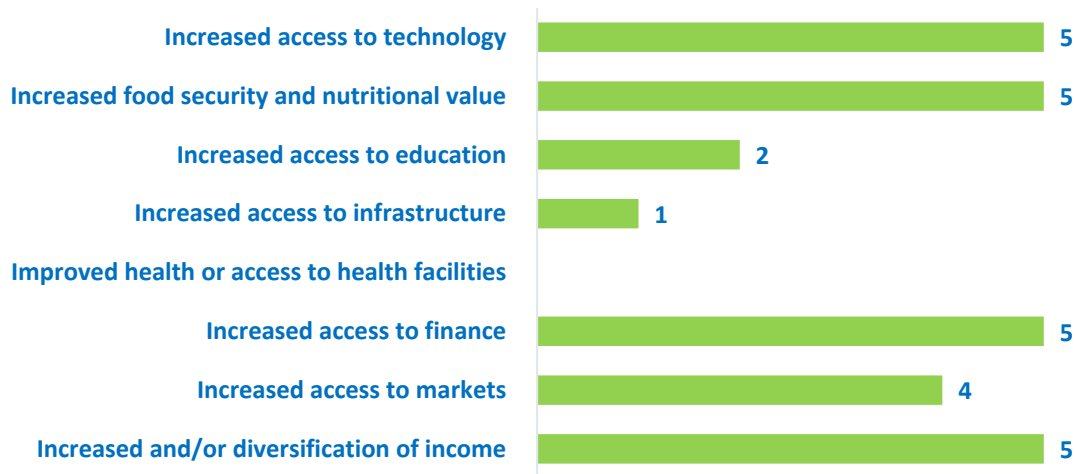




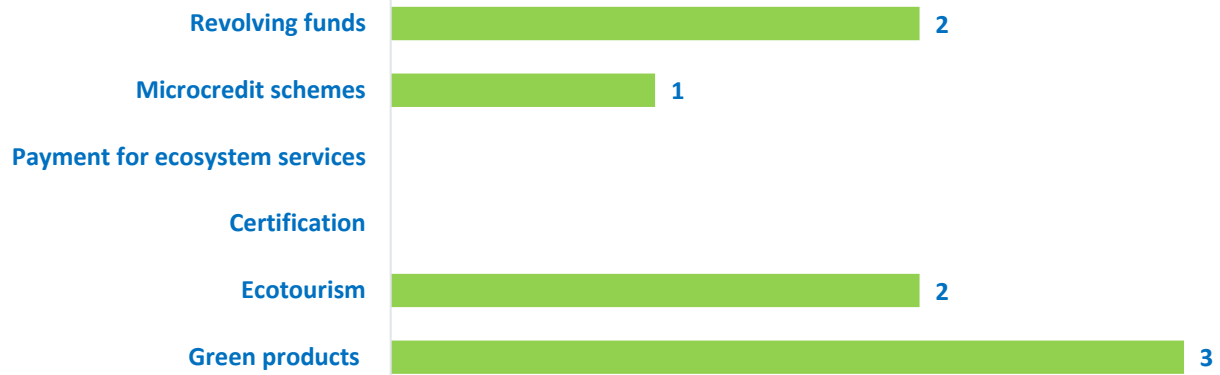
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



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



**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)**



## EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

### Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Indonesia, 2019

- UNDP also has had some good success in mobilizing small grants from a private foundation (Tanoto) and the Indonesian Government's Islamic finance institution, the National Zakat Board, or BAZNAS, for SDGs-related work. Given the scale, past and projected growth of BAZNAS in particular, and the success of the partnership to date, there are good prospects for this to grow.
- Civil society participation in the management and conservation of natural resources was supported through the sixth operational phase of the GEF small grants programme. Communities implemented this intervention independently or in partnership with their local government units or CBOs/NGOs grantee partners.
- UNDP interventions for the protection of biodiversity and endangered species (output 3.3), promoted gender equality and the economic empowerment of women through its small grants programme. Besides ensuring gender balance for participants in the planning and management of the grant programme, the project strived to close gender gaps through improved access to and control over resources. This has led to a reported increase in women's participation and decision making in organic farming and agroforestry, including improved women decision-making on the management of their lands and the production of energy-efficient stoves.

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Sustainable Land Management

In **Indonesia**, *Kelompok Masyarakat Marsudi Lestanton* worked on with the SP3 Pabuto transmigrant community to ensure the sustainable use of sloping land. Workshops were conducted on various topics, including the impact of chemical pesticides, sloping-land-based agriculture, production of organic fertilizers, etc. Some people in the UPT SP3 area who used to only apply the monoculture planting system have started agroforestry implementing a mixed cropping system by planting tree seedlings to be used as buffers on the land. Seedling nurseries were established. Two female community members were in charge of nursery maintenance and care. Institutional capacity building was carried out directly by the Ministry of Social Forestry, which has a positive impact on sustainable land management to keep land productive and strengthen water catchment areas. Community members were also trained on processing the produce into finished products. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

### South-South Exchange

In April 2022, **SGP Indonesia and the Philippines** shared their ICCA knowledge management stories under the topic “Economic Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines Responding COVID-19”. A total of 46 people participated. The exchange was funded by the Working Group ICCA in Indonesia. With its support, SGP Indonesia and GSI initiated the workshop of exchanging knowledge between grantee partners and communities in other countries, the Philippines (Bukluran Community), and members of the ICCA Consortium SEA. As results of the exchange, the participants gained knowledge about the resilience of indigenous peoples and local communities in dealing with the development of the COVID-19 pandemic and learned about the initiatives that have been and would be implemented by partners. The network between partners and the ICCA network has been strengthened. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

### Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Indonesia**, SGP supported grantee, *Pusat Kajian Ekologi Pesisir Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Biologi FMIPA UNG (PKEPKL)*, in the activities to enhance local wisdom in managing biodiversity and the forest areas in Tumba, a town situated in the North-East of Jakarta, inhabited by about 250 people and 90 families.

The project targeted a group of 12 women, and it encouraged them to run small environment friendly businesses based on the use of local commodities, with the aim to increase household economic income. To this end, processed cocoa products and variations of VCO coconut oil products were developed and become the main products of these women’s businesses. These commodities were marketed on a limited scale at various events such as seminars, Gorontalo Departmental Forum (GDF) deliberations, online-based promotions and sales. The enhancement of these businesses has helped increase women’s income and strength their autonomy and authority, as they are now directly involved in every agreement made to carry out the activities. This also had a major influence on the development of agricultural cultivation activities, as it has reduced residents’ use of fuel such as firewood taken from the forest, also decreasing health problems while cooking. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

### Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Indonesia**, the Omah Kayu Village School (Sekolah Kampung Omah Kayu in Indonesian) implemented a project maintaining the sustainability of SGP OP6 programme through the development of village schools in four areas. The Omah Kayu Village School was established to provide alternatives and education opportunities for the younger generation and local residents. It had built a network of village schools including the Wali Reading House (Rumah Baca Wali) in

Binongko, Lokamuda in Nusa Penida, Kampo School (Sikola Kampo) in Kahianga village, and three youth organizations in Juriya village, by running the Village School jointly and prioritizing indigenous knowledge of each region. Through the project, training sessions were conducted in soft skills such as creative and systematic thinking, problem solving, and appreciative planning. Participatory learning workshops were organized in community assistance, sustainability maintenance, library management, and development of school curriculum. As results, the Omah Kayu Village School developed school curriculums and toolkits in line with local circumstances. Together with the youth groups in the four regions, it strengthened the infrastructure of the village schools, improved facilities and space for learning practices in accordance with the potential and needs of the schools, such as buying books for school libraries, procuring demonstration plots for local food and fish drying and processing, developing coffee growing and packaging techniques, creating websites, etc. In addition, a revolving fund platform was procured for the village schools. The Omah Kayu Village School has become a hub for village schools in other regions to ensure the sustainability of programme implementation of SGP OP6. **(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.