



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

COMOROS



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Comoros						
Year Started	2007						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	96	3	99				
Grant amount committed	3,140,427	120,000	3,260,427				
Project level co-financing in cash	1,195,975	6,500	1,202,475				
Project level co-financing in kind	1,356,132	50,000	1,406,132				
Total co-financing *			2,728,607				
<p>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</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
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	2	1	-	1	5	4	13
Climate Change	1	-	-	2	3	3	9
Land Degradation	-	-	-	2	4	1	7
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total Projects Completed	3	1	-	6	12	9	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	-	1	5	4	13
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	2	1	-	1	3	3	10
Hectares of PAs	80	220	-	60	-	45	405
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Hectares of ICCAs	60	400	-	-	-	-	460
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	2	-	3	4	3	12
Number of significant species conserved	3	1	-	-	4	3	11
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	2	-	2	3	3	12
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	80	700	-	170	370	115	1,435
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	-	2	3	3	9
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	Yes	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 **
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	45	-	45	90
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	2	-	-	-	3	1	6
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	130	-	-	200	30	80	440
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	2	4	1	7
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	350	540	2	892
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	350	540	350	1,240
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	95	300	60	455

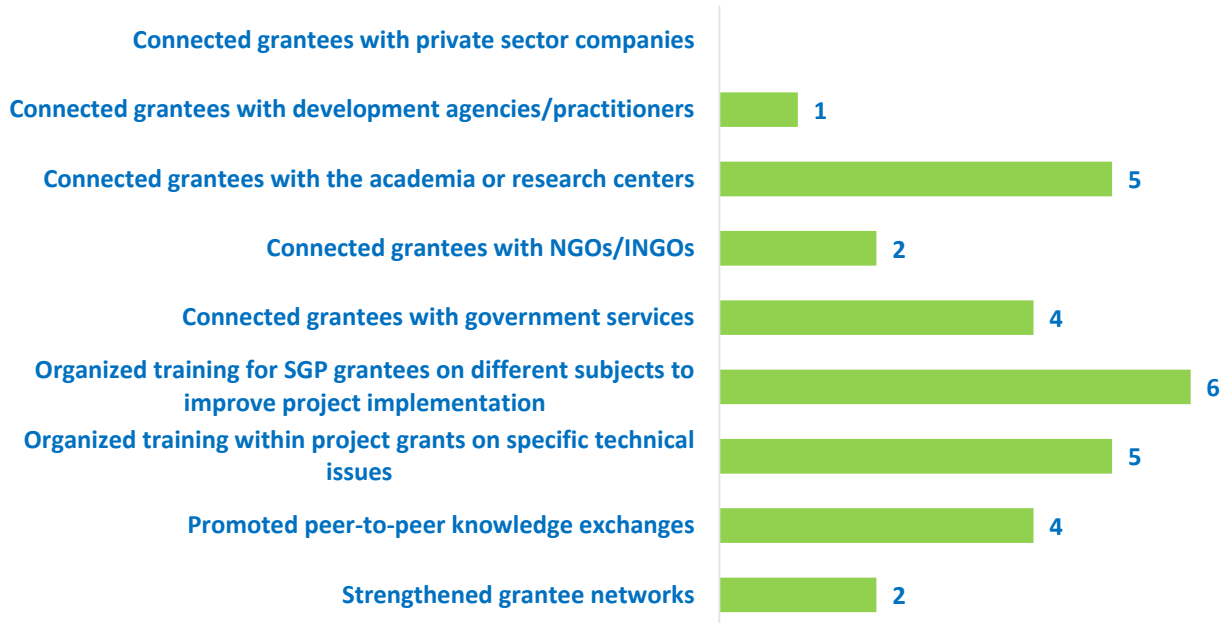
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	50	170	60	280
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	3	7	4	14
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	120	-	15	135
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	3	1	1	-	-	1	6
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	120	2	20	-	-	130	272
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	1	1	2	-	-	5
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	-	-	5	5	7	19
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	-	4	5	4	13
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	Yes	No	No	No	No	1
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	-	-	4	3	3	12
Number of youth organizations	2	-	-	2	3	3	10

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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 replicated or scaled up	1	-	-	-	2	1	4
Projects with policy influence	1	-	-	-	3	1	5
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	2	-	-	5	10	3	20
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	2	2	15	-	5	24
Community-level trainings conducted	-	5	10	7	-	10	32
Number of project monitoring visits	15	10	6	20	20	25	96
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	3	4	5	2	4	22
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	10	3	8	4	10	10	8
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	15	10	60	20	20	20	24

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

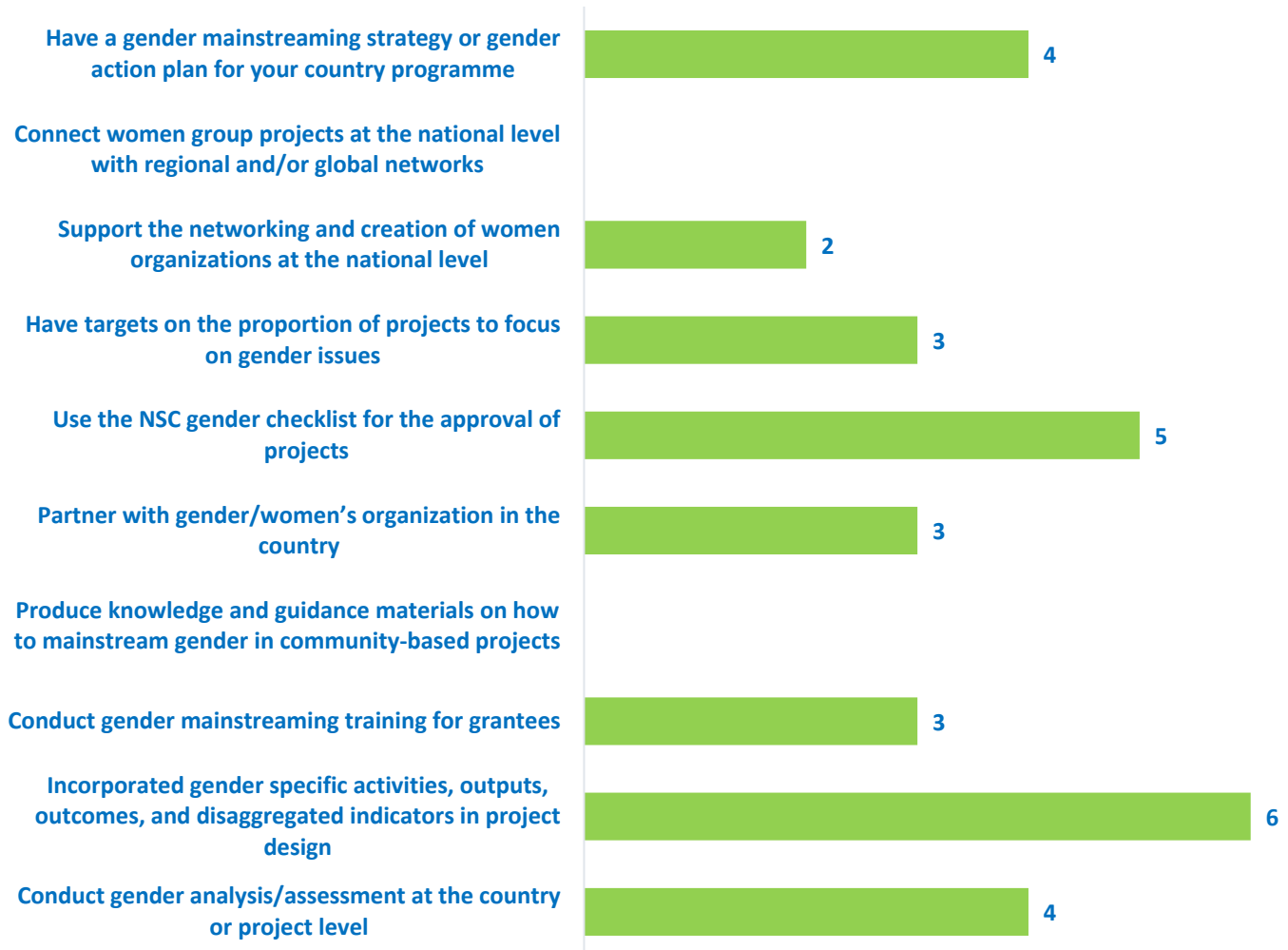
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



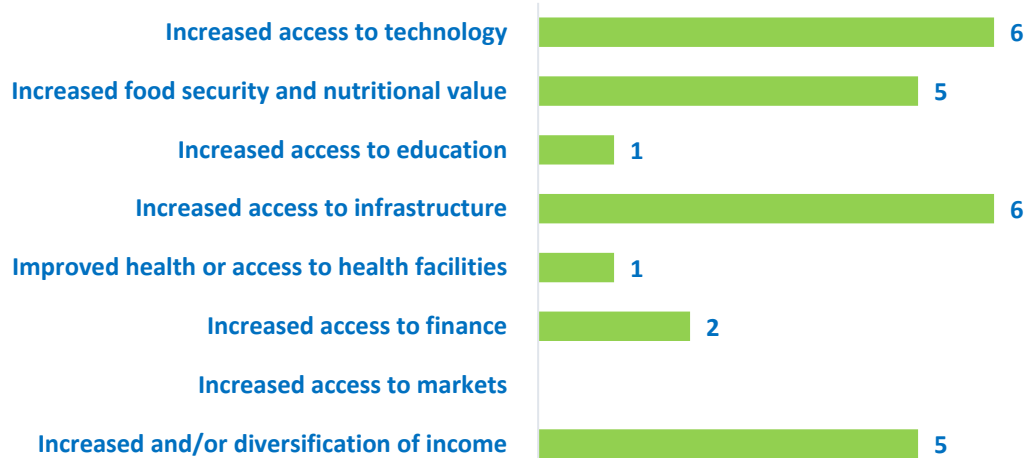
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



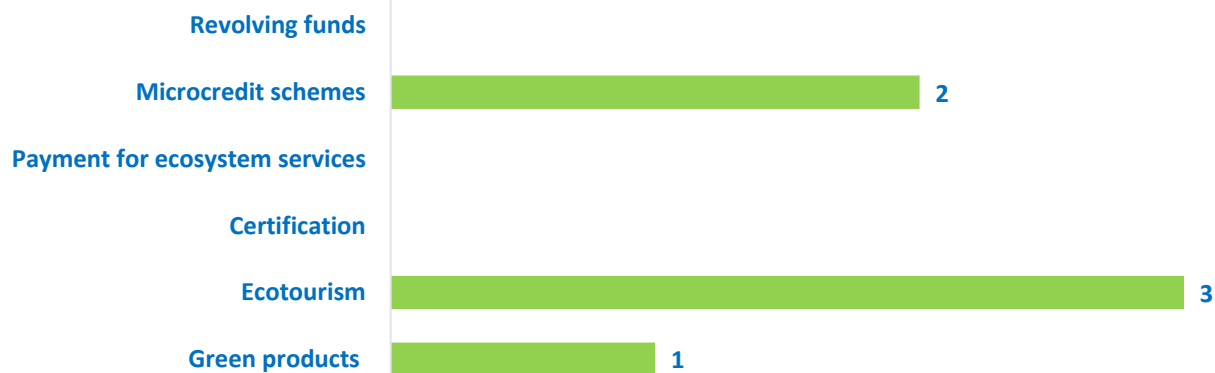
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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)**



EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Comoros, 2018

- The use of budget resources has been optimized through the search for synergies between country office projects, particularly between RNAP and CRCCA projects that operate in the same sites and often with the same mutually reinforcing structures. This is also the case with the GEF's Small Grants Program, which is involved in building the capacity of associations and other grass-roots organizations in the field of the environment, in addition to the interventions of other UNDP projects and in the same sites.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

South – South Exchange

In **Comoros**, SGP supported the NGO *Banda Bitsi* to start a partnership with the Tropical Biology Association, which invited NGOs from Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Maldives to visit the training and integration center of Banda Bitsi for young people and women on green jobs. During the three-day visit, the delegation exchanged knowledge on valorization and recycling of household wastes. Currently, most municipal wastes are simply thrown on the street, in front of houses and shops, especially in the coastal areas of the capital. The wastes are sometimes collected or burned, and often left to rot. There is no municipal landfill, and the waste management is so poor that the entrance to the landfill located about ten km from the capital is often blocked by rubbish or neighboring communities. Aiming at exchanging experience and learning about the sustainable value of waste at the national and regional level, the workshop is expected to identify potential prospects for South-South cooperation in integrated and sustainable waste management in a circular and inclusive economy. **(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.