



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

BELIZE



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Belize						
Year Started	1993						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	248	49	297				
Grant amount committed	6,912,171	1,450,474	8,362,645				
Project level co-financing in cash	3,135,368	618,793	3,754,160				
Project level co-financing in kind	5,338,143	1,003,634	6,341,776				
Total co-financing *			11,546,410				
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	11	10	3	1	6	1	32
Climate Change	2	1	-	1	3	-	7
Land Degradation	1	-	2	1	-	-	4
Capacity Development	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
International Waters	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Total Projects Completed	15	11	6	4	11	2	49

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	11	10	3	1	6	1	32
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	11	18	4	8	4	-	20
Hectares of PAs	177,957	382,057	77,455	121,455	141,571	-	486,201
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	1	1	-	5	4	-	5
Hectares of ICCAs	26	4,300	-	4,723	488	-	5,888
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	4	1	5	-	-	-	10
Number of significant species conserved	4	7	2	13	9	6	25
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	4	4	2	4	3	-	10
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	177,999	382,057	77,455	331,167	141,571	-	610,249
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	2	1	-	1	3	-	7
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	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 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	1	1	-	1	-	-	2
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	68	68	-	45	-	-	113
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	-	2	1	-	-	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	300	-	225	30	-	-	555
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	150	-	225	30	-	-	405
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	202	-	31,005	379	-	-	31,586
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	15	-	25	30	-	-	70
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	4	-	4	6	-	-	14

	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 **
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	4	-	-	9	6	1	20
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	2	-	341,070
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	-	112	-	112
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	3	2	8	3	4	1	21
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	75	5	45	75	45	35	280
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	3	7	5	2	-	4	21
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	15	11	6	4	11	1	48
Number of completed projects led by women	8	5	4	4	7	1	29

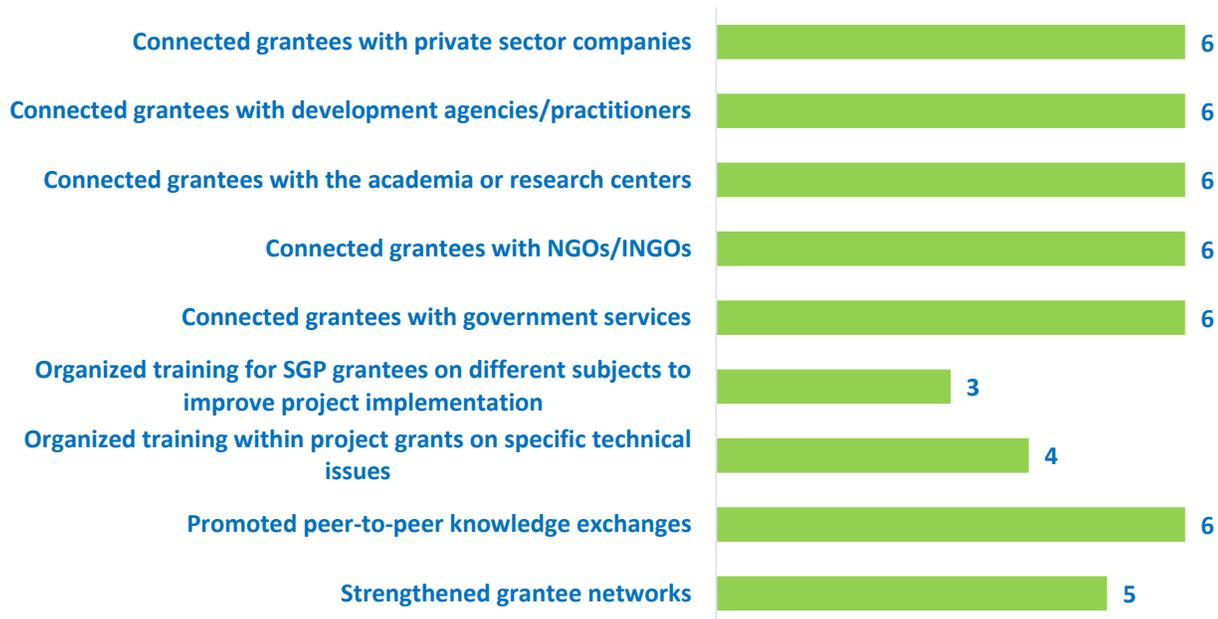
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	14	5	3	2	4	-	28
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	8	10	-	15	11	-	44
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
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
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	15	10	1	4	6	1	37
Number of youth organizations	2	-	-	1	3	-	6
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	2	-	-	2	-	4
Projects with policy influence	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	14	7	6	3	11	1	42

	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 **
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	5	5	8	8	1	2	29
Community-level trainings conducted	3	5	6	6	4	1	25
Number of projects monitored through field visits	42	48	29	21	18	44	202
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	5	5	3	5	4	2	24
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	7	9	7	6	5	7
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	18	10	15	7	21	30	17

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

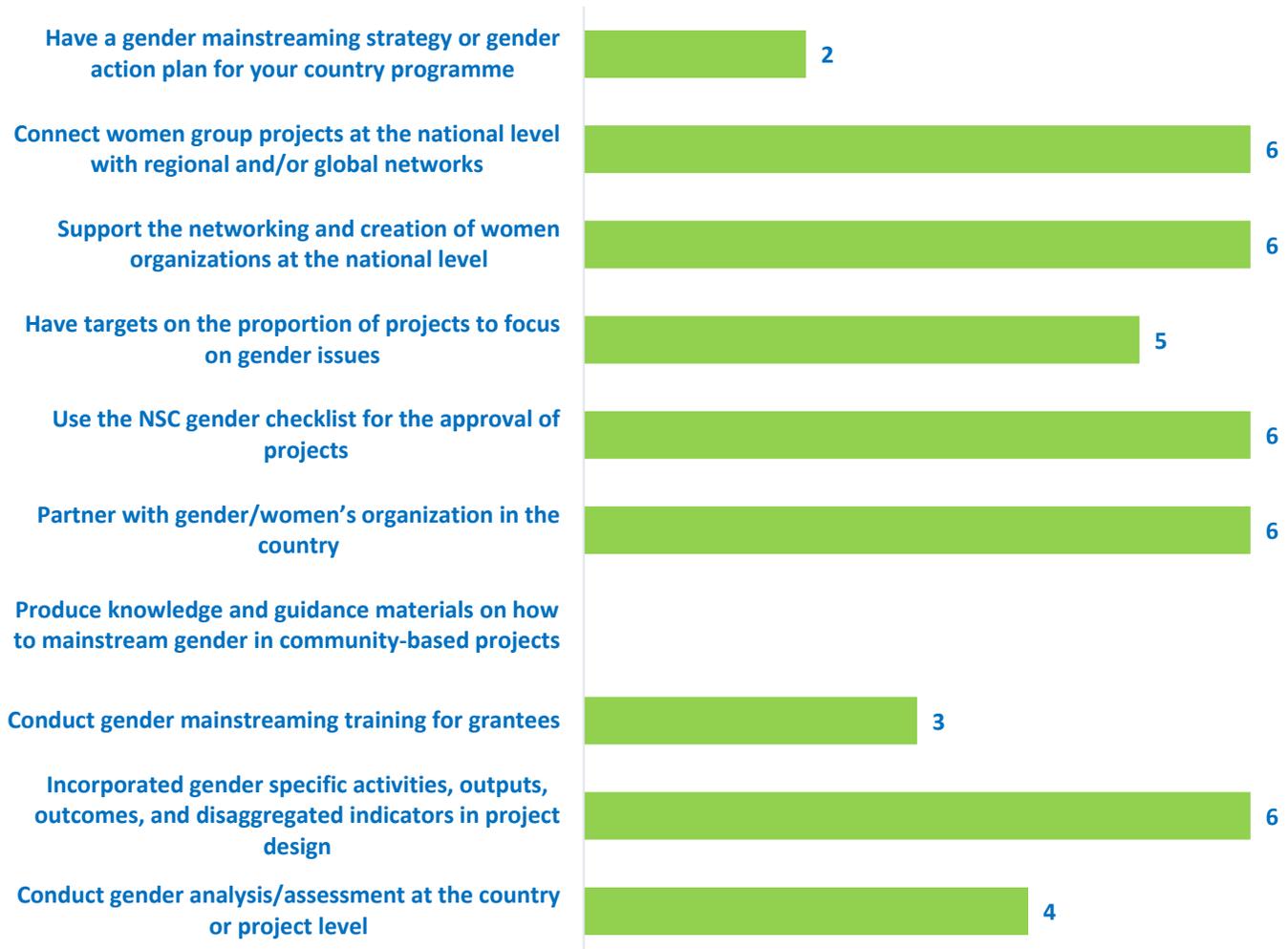
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



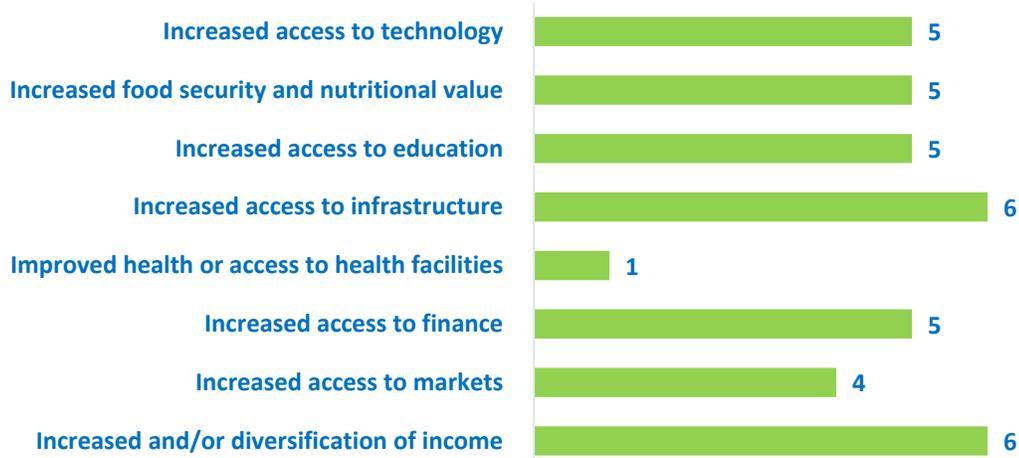
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



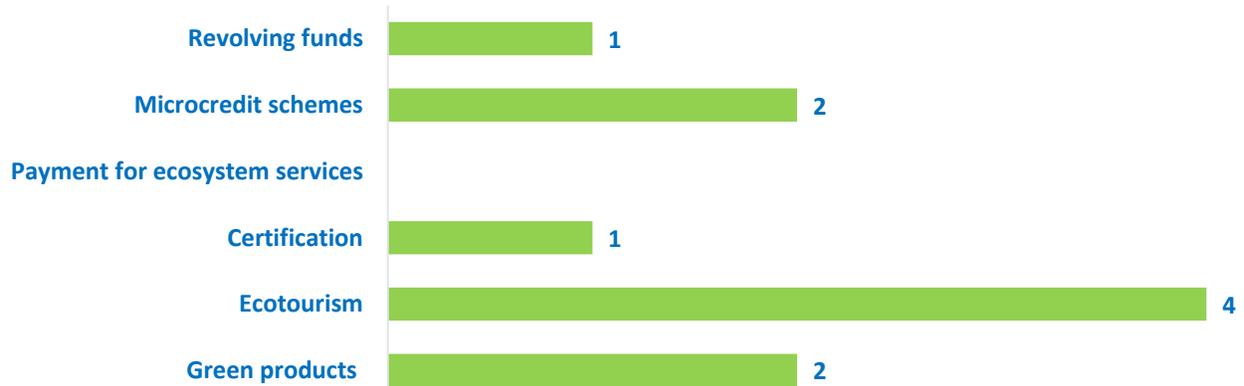
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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 Review: Belize, 2020

- The contribution of GEF Small Grant Programme (SGP) has been envisaged at the CPD design stage, to stimulate synergy between the CO environment portfolio and the SGP from the outset through leveraging additional donor funding and effectively engaging local communities. In this programme cycle, UNDP secured co-funding from the OAK Foundation for SGP community-based adaptation initiatives, including training youth in climate-resilient agro-ecological practices and support for climate-resilient livelihoods for artisanal fishers.
- The UNDP/OAK-SGP programme built the fishers' capacity in monitoring and data management activities, enabling them to contribute to the managed access structures.
- UNDP has endeavored to promote human rights and access to basic services and livelihood of vulnerable groups. For example, the Small Grants Programme (SGP) supports community-level initiatives and integration of traditional knowledge, and together with other environment portfolio projects engage indigenous peoples, small farmers and fishers.
- Vulnerable populations in its interventions, including through collaboration with CSOs and the SGP.
- Such efforts are complemented by the community-level climate change adaptation initiatives supported through the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership and the UNDP/OAK-SGP small grants.
- The OAK Foundation - SGP partnership funded 12 community-based adaptation initiatives.
- The UNDP/OAK Re-Granting Partnership Phase II in partnership with the GEF SGP, invested in sustainable livelihoods tied to the country's natural resources base.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

International waters

In **Belize**, SGP supported development of capacity of the Toledo tour guide association to promote responsible tourism practices among its members who depend on marine resources for their livelihoods. This project built on the success of previous projects with the main objective of providing an environment for the development of sustainable and environmentally aware tourism in Punta Gorda, a coastal community of the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System World Heritage Site. The project promoted tourism products in which community members can be employed in tourism as an alternative source of livelihoods to traditional fishing. The project contributed to enforcing the policies for the sustainable use of the Hokeb Ha (Blue Creek) with adequate equipment. Furthermore, a cadre of qualified local marine guides are trained to conduct marine tours to the Sapodilla Cayes marine reserve and the Port Honduras marine reserve. One of the tour guides trained in the project moved on to successfully win the “Tour Guide of the Year” award, which reflects positively on the effectiveness of the training offered during the project. This project also contributed to the enforcement by the Belize Tourism Board Tour Guiding Statutory Instrument pertaining to mandatory completion of a refresher tour guiding course. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In Belarus, **Belize**, Brazil, Lesotho, Ecuador, Mozambique, Panama and Venezuela relied on landscape approach as an entry point to initiate the dialogues at the regional level. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

In **Belize**, SGP supported the first community forestry symposium for state actors called Forest Conservation and Governance in Belize. The event was part of a regional EU/ICCO Forest Governance Project to safeguard forest, increase government transparency and indigenous community participation in forest management. It attracted stakeholders from ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Sustainable Development, Environment, Climate Change and Solid Waste Management Authority; Friends for Conservation and Development; University of Belize-Environmental Research Institute; Instituto de Investigaciones Fundamentales en Agricultura Tropical (CUBA); Ya’axche Conservation Trust; Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigaciones y Ensenanza (CATIE); GEF SGP Belize; GEF SGP Cuba; and farmers. These discussions led to drafting of Belize's first Agroforestry Policy. Once completed and formalized, it aims to serve as a decision-making tool in establishing a balance between sustainable and productive use of Belize's forests. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

South-South Exchange

In December 2017, SGP supported a knowledge exchange with farmers from **Cuba, Belize and Jamaica**, on agro-ecology and agriculture tourism held in the Viñales National Park, Cuba. Participants received a certificate of training and academic credits for the training received in Cuba. Topics included organic agriculture, vermiculture, production and conservation of seeds, biological control of pests and diseases, use of bio-digesters for pig residual treatment, and agro-tourism activities. To sustain the south-south exchange, Professor Ruben Sanchez Curiel provided direct technical assistance and mentorship in April and May to farmers of the Maya Golden Landscape. In addition, SGP supported other exchanges between fishermen from Cuba and Belize in July 2017 on sustainable economic alternatives for fishing communities by cultivating seaweed, sponges and oysters, and on Coral Restoration between Jamaica and Belize in March 2018. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Social Inclusion – Indigenous People

In **Belize**, with support from SGP *Aguacate Conservation and Development Committee (ACDC)* strengthened indigenous Stewardship of the Community Conserved Areas in Aguacate as a key strategy to safeguard indigenous livelihoods and adaption to the effects of climate change. The project allowed for a mapping of three square kilometers for the identification of the flora and fauna, caves and waterfalls that are within the Community Conserved Areas. This encouraged community

members to take ownership of what they have and seek alternative ways to ensure sustainability of the ICCAs. As key results of the project, Aguacate leaders declared three indigenous community conservation areas with the communal land positively impacting the lives of the villagers, securing biodiversity resources, fostering alternative livelihood opportunities and sustainable management of biodiversity. Two resting sheds and camping areas were also constructed at each area. 90 residents participated in these stewardship efforts fostering landscape management governance models for voluntary conservation. Furthermore, indigenous knowledge exchanges were supported and resulted in the establishment of a local ICCA network of practitioners in the southern landscape. In particular, 40 indigenous children benefited from these traditional knowledge sharing sessions by the community elders. Agroforestry and agroecology knowledge exchanges enabled enhanced local food security and sovereignty as a response measure to cope with the COVID19 pandemic. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Belize**, an SGP project was upscaled within 3 MPAs in Belize with funds from the Marine Adaptation to Climate Change Project, in collaboration with the Government of Belize, World Bank and the Adaptation Fund, to implement ecosystem-based marine conservation and climate adaptation measures to strengthen the climate resilience of the Belize Barrier Reef System and its productive marine resources. 1500 beneficiaries and 179,690 hectares were positively influenced. A component of this project being upscaled used the approved replenishment methodology. Another project in Belize contributed to the Mangrove Task Force which conducted to the revision of the Mangrove Act to comply with the desired state party conservation report and adding Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System to World Heritage Site. As a result, the Government of Belize passed legislation for an indefinite moratorium on offshore oil exploration in Belize's territorial sea, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). **(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.