SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

BARBADOS

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Barbados		
Year Started	1994		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	208	7	**215**
Grant amount committed	5,315,327	138,463	**5,453,789**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,249,135	23,275	**2,272,410**
Project level co-financing in kind	7,806,411	146,792	**7,953,203**
Total co-financing *			**10,364,076**

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	**2**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**6**	**11**
Climate Change	**3**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**7**
Land Degradation	**5**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**9**
Capacity Development	**-**	**1**	**-**	**3**	**1**	**-**	**5**
International Waters	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total Projects Completed	**10**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**10**	**35**

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	-	1	6	11
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares of PAs	-	-	220	-	-	-	220
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	7	-	-	-	-	3	10
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	220	-	-	13,002	13,222
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	3	-	-	1	2	1	7
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	13	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,013
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	17	-	-	-	-	-	17

	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 **
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	13	-	-	1	2	-	16
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	5	3	-	-	-	1	9
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	3	150	-	-	-	-	153
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	3	150	-	-	-	-	153
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	1	55	-	-	-	-	56
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	3	110	-	-	-	-	113
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	2	4	-	-	-	-	6
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	1	-	3	1	-	5
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	30	-	44	35	-	109

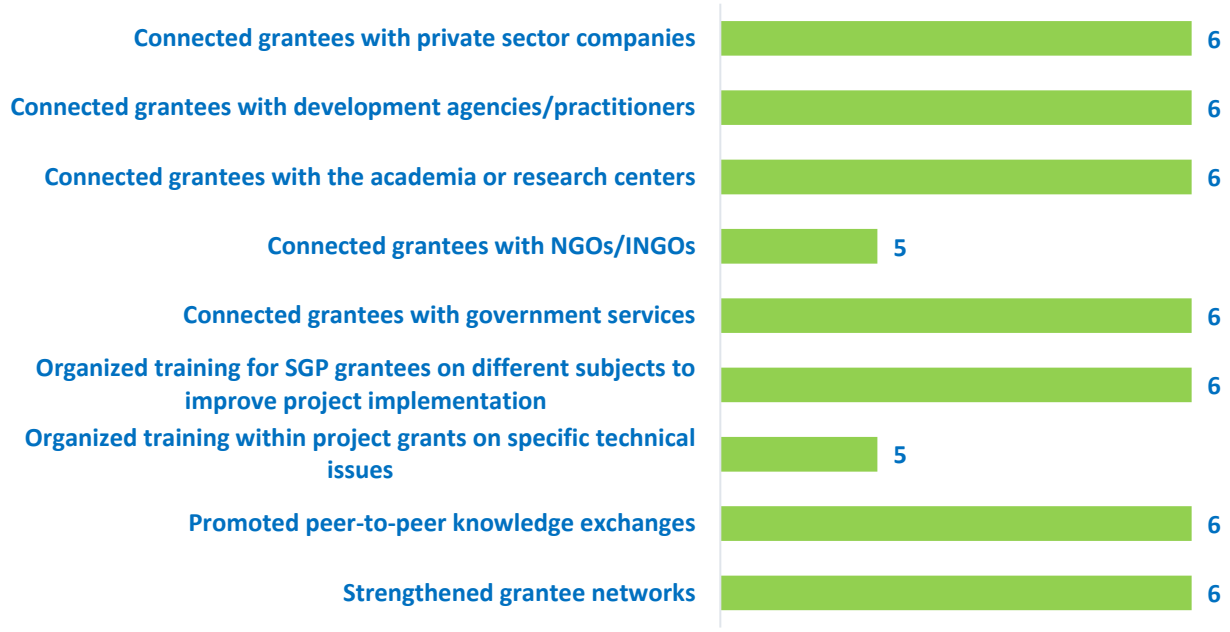
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	2,000	-	6,000	60	-	8,060
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	10	30	135	-	-	175
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	10	6	1	3	-	9	29
Number of completed projects led by women	6	5	1	2	2	9	25
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	5	2	-	-	2	4	13
Number of youth organizations	9	2	-	-	-	1	12
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
Projects with policy influence	1	2	1	1	-	1	6

	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 **
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	2	3	-	1	-	1	7
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	1	-	-	-	1	4
Community-level trainings conducted	3	1	2	-	1	-	7
Number of projects monitored through field visits	11	10	10	16	1	2	50
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	5	3	4	4	4	23
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	5	7	6	6	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	30	30	60	60	30	-	35

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)

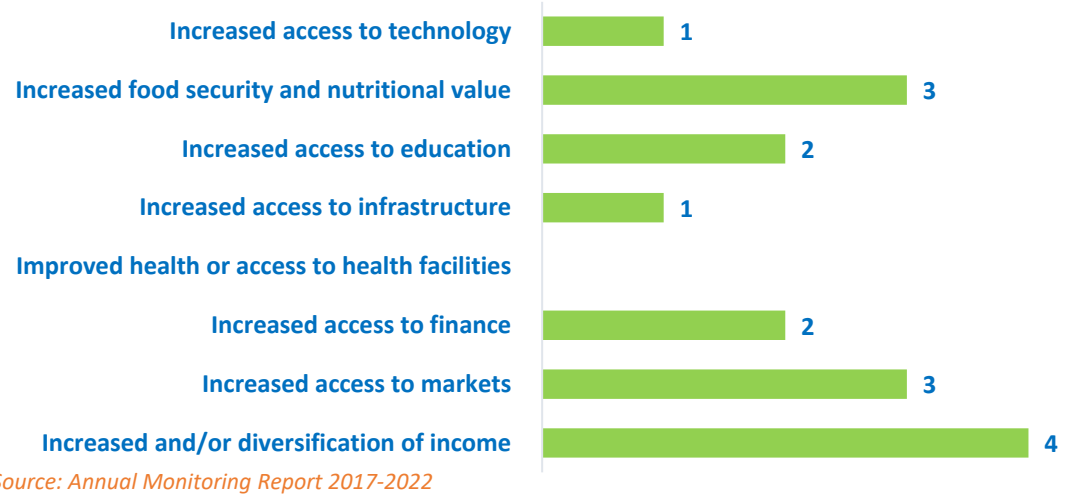


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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

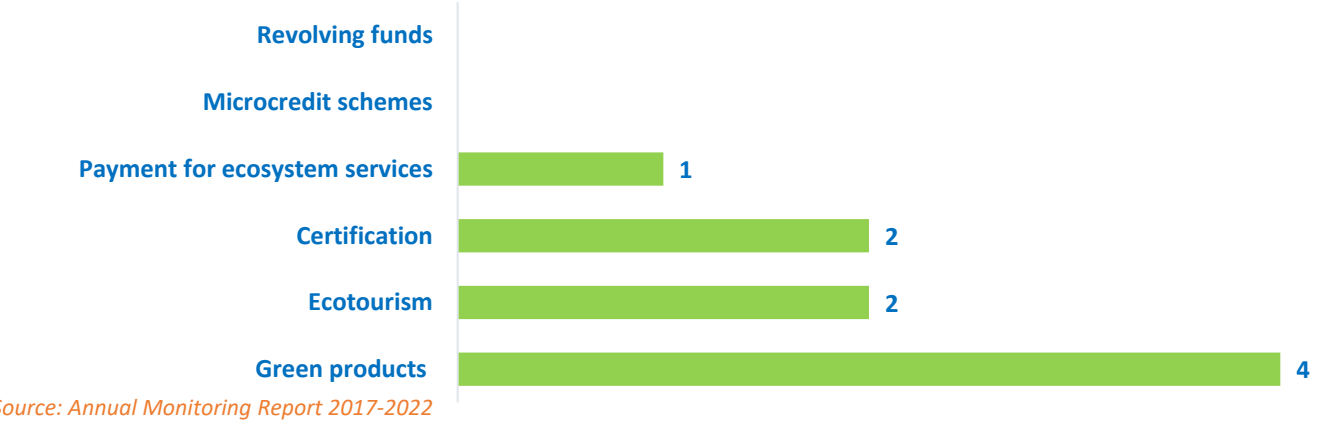
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EVALUVATIVE EVIDENCE

Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, 2020

- UNDP strengthened its programmatic collaboration with the GEF Small Grants Programme in two projects in Dominica, with an additional joint proposal submitted to the Green Climate Fund. Enhanced participation in joint programmes was said to result both from requests and incentives put in place by donors and headquarters, as well as good relationships established between agencies at country level.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

With support from the SGP, *Coenostrum* in **Barbados** contributed to the participatory management of the Barbados Marine Management Area (BMMA). In order to secure the gazettement and recognition of the proposed BMMA, starting in early 2017, *Coenostrum* conducted a series of national stakeholder consultations and an advocacy campaign to monitor the local fishery sector based on Catch-Per-Unit- Effort (CPUE). Stakeholder meetings were convened to identify potential concerns with the proposed BMMA, to develop a zonation map based on usage, and to gauge the interest of the government in the co-management of the marine protected area. As a result, consensus was built on the designation and boundary demarcation of the BMMA amongst a diverse and inclusive group of stakeholders. This initiative with SGP support was instrumental in ensuring public participation in the designation of the BMMA and in securing buy-in from fishing communities, as they are crucial partners in the success of any MMA. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

In **Barbados**, Coral Reef Restoration Alliance (CORALL) completed a project titled “Engaging the community and building capacity for coral reef restoration”. The project had three main components. The first component involved community engagement through an outreach program based on the “Ridge to Reef” approach. The emphasis of these outreach initiatives was on the effects of anthropogenic activity on land and sea. Awareness raising events were organized for and with CORALL members, as well as other individuals and entities. These events included a coral reef symposium and expo, and the launch of a video documentary “Corals in living color”. In total, 1,500 people of the community were involved in the project's coral restoration efforts through a combination of physical restoration and the Adopt-a-Coral program that was launched in January 2020. In addition, approximately 75,000 individuals were reached through promotion in the media of the coral reef symposium held on World Oceans Day 2018. The second component of the project involved building and populating nursery structures with rescued coral fragments. CORALL established three coral restoration sites on the west coast of Barbados. The sites were established during a field trial in May 2018, at Port St. Charles and Driftwood, by out-planting fragments of coral that had been temporarily cared for in laboratory holding tanks at Bellairs Research Institute of McGill University. A total of 21 and 36 fragments were outplanted at Port St. Charles and Driftwood, respectively. Most of these out-planted fragments were symmetrical brain coral (Pseudodiploria strigosa). The final component of the project focused on the use of a scientific approach to monitor all coral restoration sites. All outplants were monitored at bi-monthly intervals for a period of three months, and at monthly intervals afterwards. It turned out the survival rate of fragments was highest on the frame at Driftwood. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Climate Change

In **Barbados**, SGP supported a project to promote renewable energy production in farming communities. The specific aim being initiation of systemic transition to low carbon technologies in small scale farming through promotion of locally appropriate energy solutions for farming at the country level. A technical advisory group was established to identify the most suitable renewable energy technologies and demonstration sites. Six farms were identified as possible pilots, and a

mapping study was conducted to document existing farm practices and to assess opportunities for use of renewable energy sources. In collaboration with the CARIBSAVE Partnership, SGP grantee Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC) facilitated the installation of 6kw solar panels and a solar-powered rainwater harvesting system to address the high costs associated with the farm's water needs. Guttering was installed along the edge of roof to capture rainwater, circulating water around the farm using a 0.5 hp solar circulation pump. The guttering was also connected to the pre-existing 3,000-gallon concrete reservoir. All the water stored can now be circulated around the farm in less than one hour, generating 8,000 gallons of water per week. While thermal water heating was previously installed, it was complemented with solar water heating. Using a 3- cubic meter biogas digester, biomass energy was generated from plant and animal waste. The design is an improvement on the one from the Appropriate Rural Technology Institute (ARTI), reducing the amount of methane leak in the external chamber, since methane is a more lethal greenhouse gas. A new system is designed that is portable and will ensure 95% capture of all methane gas generated. As a result, the demonstration farm is realizing monthly savings in electricity of BBD$200-$300 (USD$100-$150) with low oil usage and has saved BBD$200-$250 (USD$100-$125) in water, even in the context of below average rain fall. Based on the example of the demonstration farm, a national roundtable was organized, and thirteen farmers were trained in good business practices, low carbon technologies and building and installation of renewable energy systems such as biogas, solar dryer and photovoltaic. Since the demonstration project resulted in savings for small farmers, it is also being considered for country-wide replication. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

In **Barbados**, SGP supported grantee, Substance Abuse Foundation, to reduce the negative impact on climate change by transitioning to solar energy by developing a solar farm at the Foundation's main campus. The innovation lies in the utilization of renewable energy not only for the purpose of change mitigation but also as a sustainable financing mechanism for social interventions such as educational and rehabilitation programs and services that support vulnerable men, women and children. This model has never been applied in the Caribbean region. The project resulted in avoiding 198 tons of CO_2 during the first 14 months and income generation of USD 117,000 per annum approximately. The innovation was promoted at the national level via press briefings, featured articles in national newspapers, national radio talk shows, national television features and national expos, by offering a platform to the people involved in the innovation to express and document their experience. This strategy saw an increase in the number of applications for similar initiatives utilizing this innovative sustainable financing mechanism for civil society and is currently under consideration for inclusion in the national energy policy. Moreover, the project has also contributed to the country's NDC reporting. In addition, the innovation was promoted at the regional and global level, through newsletter and magazine features, and through two side events at COP 25 in Madrid. The project is currently being up-scaled; a one-acre vacant plot owned by the Substance Abuse Foundation is being converted to a solar farm based on the success of the pilot project. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

CSO-Government Dialogue

The Government of **Barbados** was prepared to announce country's annual budget, and several of the policy measures announced in the budget would negatively impact the financial viability of the Renewable Energy sector. There was a need for an urgent engagement with the government at the ministerial level to have some of these issues addressed and, if possible, some of the measures reversed and/or clarified. The budget provision with the most negative policy implication was the imposition of the National Social Corporate Responsibility Levy (NSRL) on the Renewable Energy Sector. In addition, there were some long standing financing and other policy issues that CSOs wanted to urgently raise with the government. SGP was approached by our grantee partner -- Barbados Renewable Energy Association, to host a CSO Government Dialogue using our convening power to facilitate discussion on these important matters. The dialogue was facilitated by SGP and its grantee partner targeting private sector, government and civil society actors within the renewable energy sector. The participants included senior officials of the relevant ministries, international business communities, prominent businessmen, bankers and senior academics working in renewable energy sector. The main outcome of the dialogue was the decision by the Minister of Commerce to not apply the NSRL tax to local renewable energy suppliers. Therefore, the policy decision to impose the NSRL on the RE suppliers was reversed. The meeting also allowed for a formal position paper representing the views of Civil Society and Government to be submitted. In addition, the Minister formally agreed that the Electric Light and Power Act extension of the power purchase agreement from

10 to 20 years. The final decision on the change in the power purchase agreement is now under examination by the Fair-Trading Commission ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***

In **Barbados**, a CSO-government dialogue was supported by SGP and led by the *Caribbean Policy Development Centre*. The dialogue focused on the development of National NGO Legislation that facilitates and regulates NGOs in Barbados. The participants sought to promote an enabling legislative environment that would support higher levels of efficiency, representation and transparency within the non- governmental sector to contribute to achieving national, regional and international development priority goals. The stakeholders involved in the dialogue were civil society organizations, UN and the Government of Barbados represented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Partnership Relations. The dialogue outcomes were summarized in a draft white paper that was endorsed by the Government of Barbados and will serve as the main input informing the legislation (https://gisbarbados.gov.bb/blog/white-paper-to- inform-ngo-legislation/). ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Barbados**, the River of Life Organic Farm project established a community-based service to improve the quality of life of persons with mental and physical disabilities and others who have been socially excluded, while providing an opportunity for sustainable economic activity through the production of organic produce. ***(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.