



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

JORDAN



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Jordan		
Year Started	1993		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	256	25	281
Grant amount committed	7,823,200	715,000	8,538,200
Project level co-financing in cash	4,916,747	138,945	5,055,692
Project level co-financing in kind	8,405,936	342,843	8,748,778
Total co-financing *	14,519,470		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* 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 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	3	-	1	2	15	5	26
Climate Change	-	13	-	-	1	8	22
Land Degradation	-	8	-	-	1	1	10
Capacity Development	1	6	3	-	-	-	10
Chemicals and Waste	-	2	3	-	-	-	5
Total Projects Completed	4	29	7	2	17	14	73

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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	3	-	-	1	2	15	5	26
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	8
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	5,000	50	20	8,070
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	1,000	15	-	3,015
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	4	4	5	1	14
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	2	4	5	2	13
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	3	3	5	2	13
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	10	7,000	40	11,500	18,550
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	13	-	-	-	1	8	22
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	40	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,040

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	5
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Organic farming	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	2
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	10

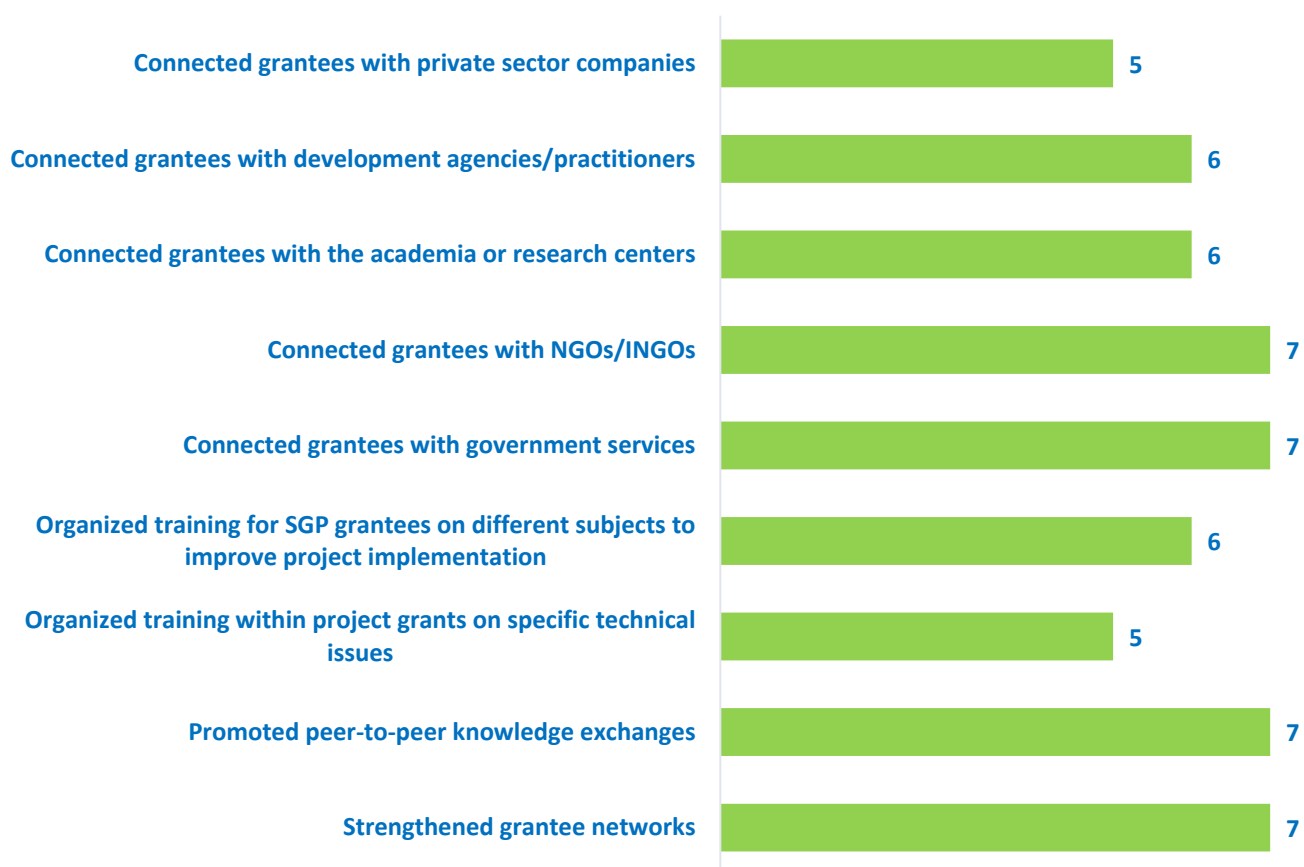
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	25
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	40	-	-	60	-	-	-	100
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	55	-	-	300	-	-	-	355
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	1	2	5	3	-	1	12
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	4	50	30	5	-	3	92
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	6
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	1	29	-	6	2	11	8	57
Number of completed projects led by women	-	4	-	4	-	8	5	21
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	10
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	2

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	-	3	2	5	14	25
Number of youth organizations	20	-	-	1	4	5	1	31
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	2	-	1	4	4	-	11
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	7	2	-	2	1	2	5	19
Projects with policy influence	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	6
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	5	-	4	1	6	6	22
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	5	-	12	5	4	3	29
Community-level trainings conducted	-	10	-	15	10	3	1	39
Number of projects monitored through field visits	17	6	45	22	11	55	50	206
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	5	5	2	2	-	2	1	17
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	6	5	-	6	5	6

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

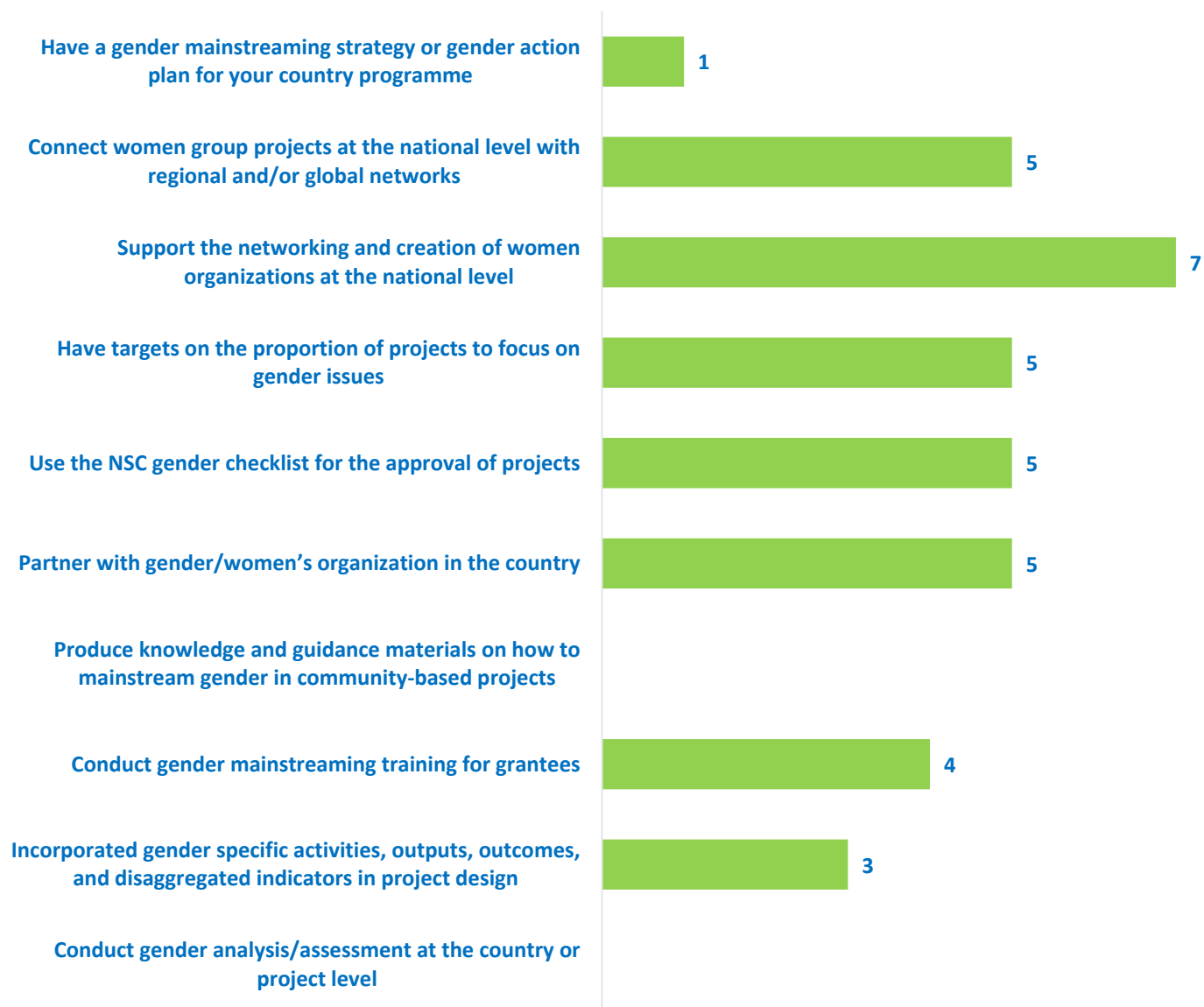
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



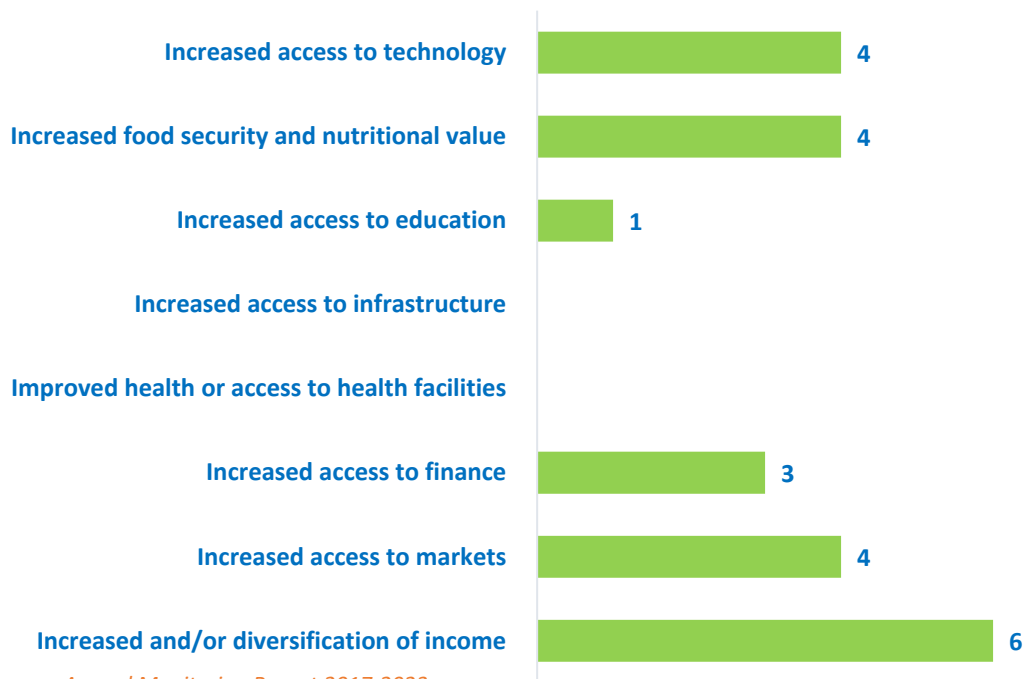
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



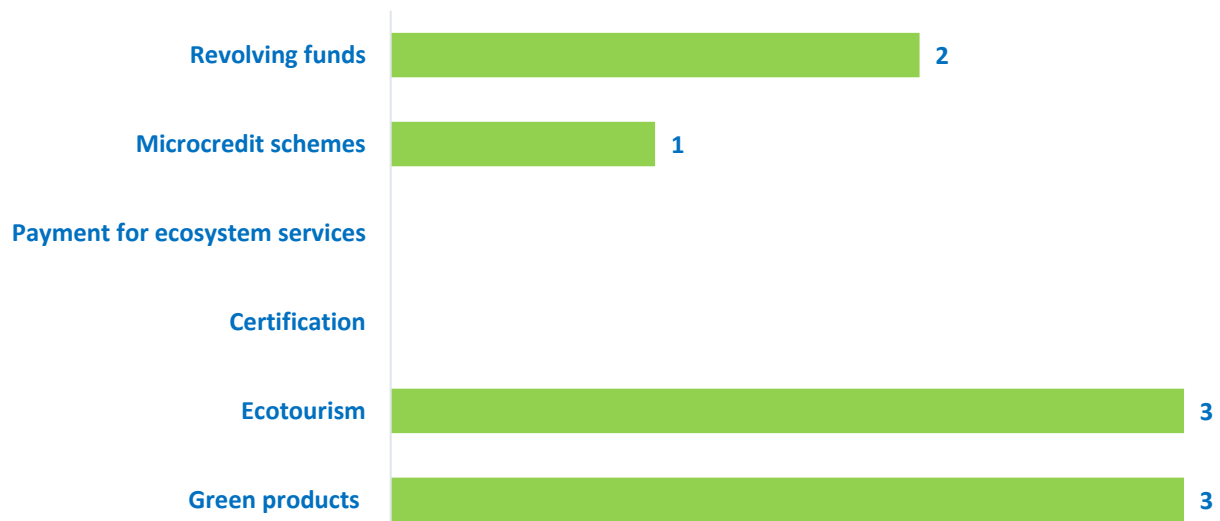
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



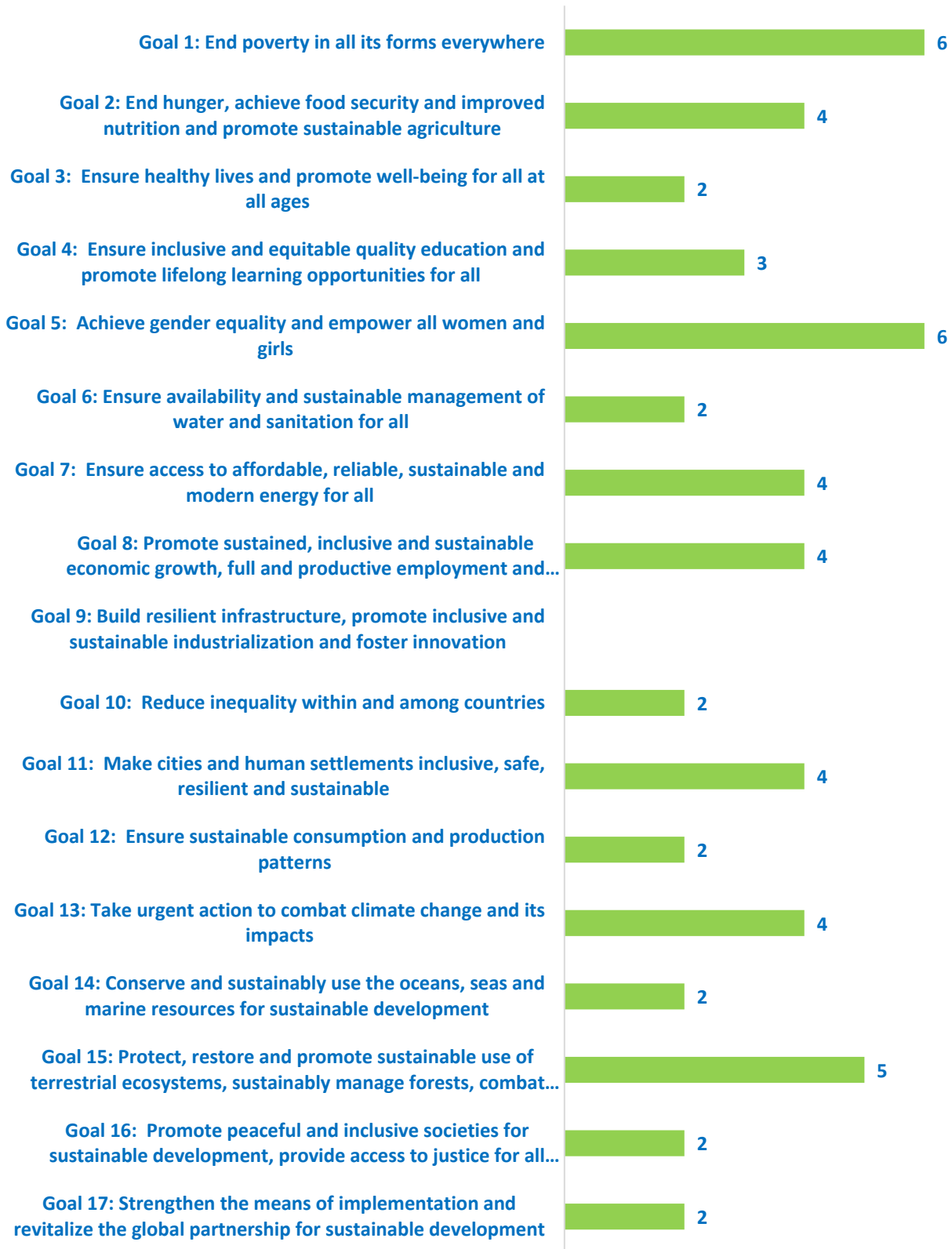
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Jordan**, SGP supported grantee, *the Jordanian Society of Friends of Heritage*, in a project focused on the protection of local forests and indigenous plants in the Koura area, a well-known part of the country characterized by rich biodiversity. Over the years, the area has been threatened by tourism activities, bonfires, littering and vast forest fires. To tackle this problem, the project aimed to implement different awareness raising campaigns and training on the importance of forests and biodiversity as well as establishing women shops that sell natural products from the village and the forests.

This initiative was carried out during the pandemic when the tourism sector was hardly hit, so it became an opportunity for local tourism to provide capacity building for young tourism guides. To this end, the grantee focused on educating youth working in tourism on important environmental aspects, sharing knowledge on the characteristics and the importance of local plants with the objective to integrate this information into the local tourism practice. More than 20 training sessions took place with both regional and country experts with the support from Yarmouk University, which took this project as part of the curriculum of the faculty. At the end of the capacity building, a three-day tour on plants and their benefits was organized in the forests with the participation of local experts and young guides.

(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)

South-South Exchange

In May and June 2022, **SGP Morocco** facilitated the participation of the High Atlas Foundation in regional online training on wastewater treatment for their reuse. Organized within the framework of the “Water and Environment Support” project funded by the European Union, the training enabled the capacity building and the exchange of experiences among more than 60 people representing the Mediterranean Partner countries (**Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia**) on the appropriate treatment of wastewater by focusing on small wastewater treatment plants. The exchange took place in four 4-hour sessions which strengthened the practical skills in terms of planning, construction, and exploitation of small wastewater treatment facilities. *(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)*

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2003/updated 2015
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2014
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1993
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th)	(1997, 2009, 2011, 2014)
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	2005
Paris Agreement	2015
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	2008
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) to Combat Désertification (2015-2020)	2006/updated 2015
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2004
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	2005
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2006
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies ¹	1995
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2013

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.