

GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

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UNFCCC LCIPP
Pacific Regional Gathering

18 Oct 2023



**SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME:
25 YEARS OF ENGAGEMENT
WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

HOW WE OPERATE

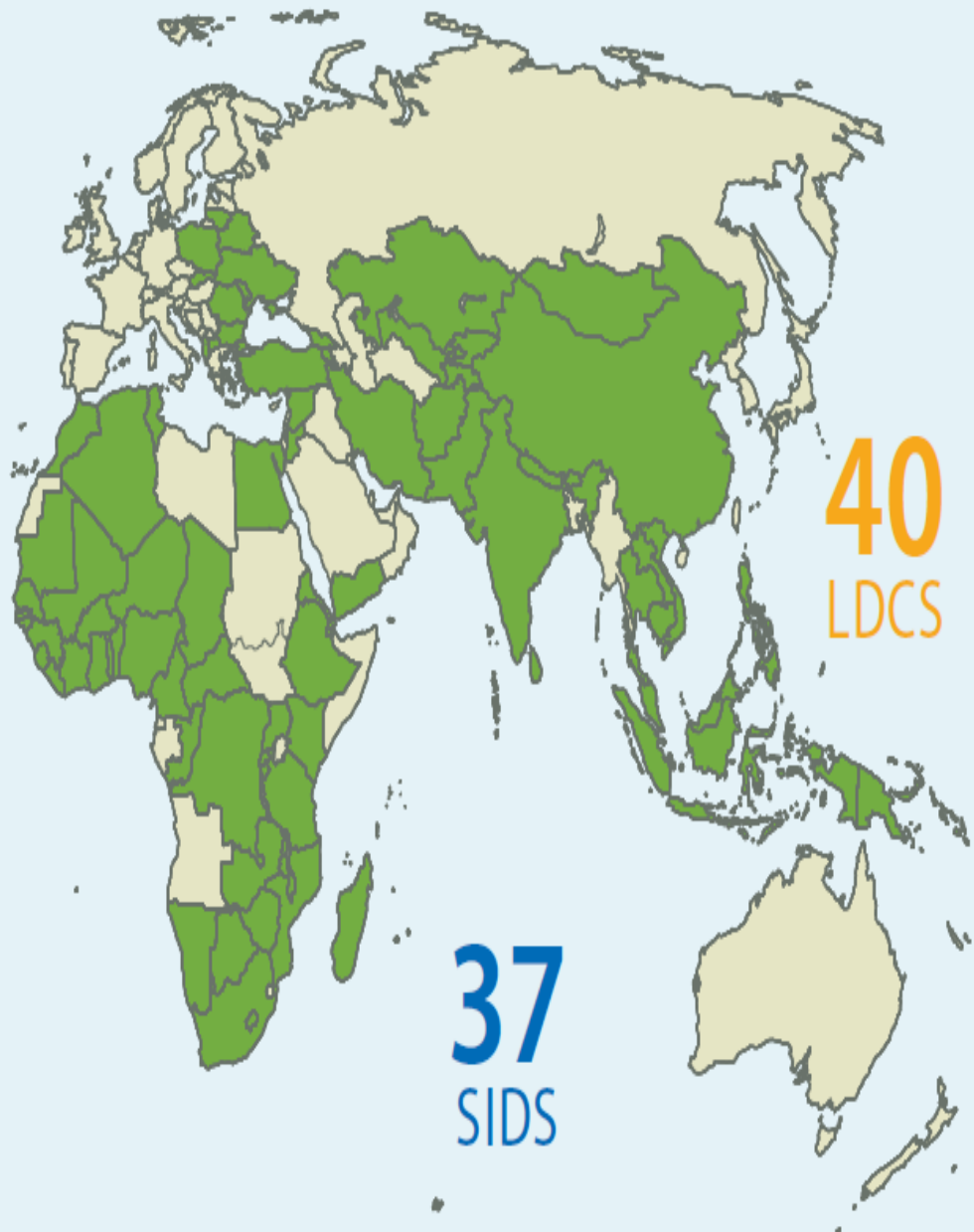


- Implemented by **UNDP** on behalf of GEF partnership
- SGP provides direct access for national NGOs, CBOs, and Indigenous Peoples for grants up to **\$50,000** (plus some **\$150K**)
- Projects approved by a **National Steering Committee** with a non-governmental majority (incl. indigenous reps)
- Over **27,500 projects** funded since 1992 in **137 countries** (\$850M+)





125
COUNTRIES



40
LDCS

37
SIDS

GEF focal areas across Rio Conventions

FOCAL AREA DISTRIBUTION



BIODIVERSITY



CLIMATE
CHANGE
MITIGATION



LAND
DEGRADATION



CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT



CLIMATE
CHANGE
ADAPTATION



INTERNATIONAL
WATERS



CHEMICALS



GEF SGP portfolio support to indigenous peoples

- Direct support to **indigenous peoples** approx 37% of SGP portfolio (5,832 projects)*
- Approx. 29% of SGP projects led by **women's organisations**
- Participatory video & other **innovative formats** for increased access for remote populations

* Ledwith (2019)





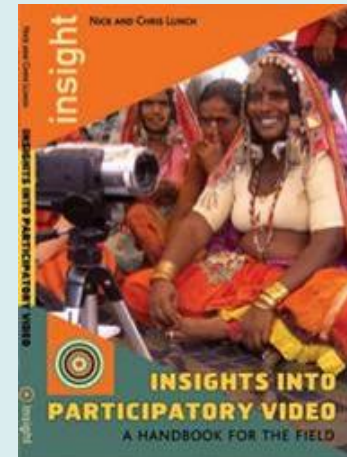
We, the young people of the canoe from Samoa, Tokelau, Niue and Cook Islands, declare that we will not be threatened but will take climate action in order to protect our land, our oceans and our way of life for ourselves and the generations after us



UNPFII 2006: launch of Handbook on Participatory Video (PV)



- Need for *alternative proposal formats* and tools
- Allow for expression in local and *vernacular languages*

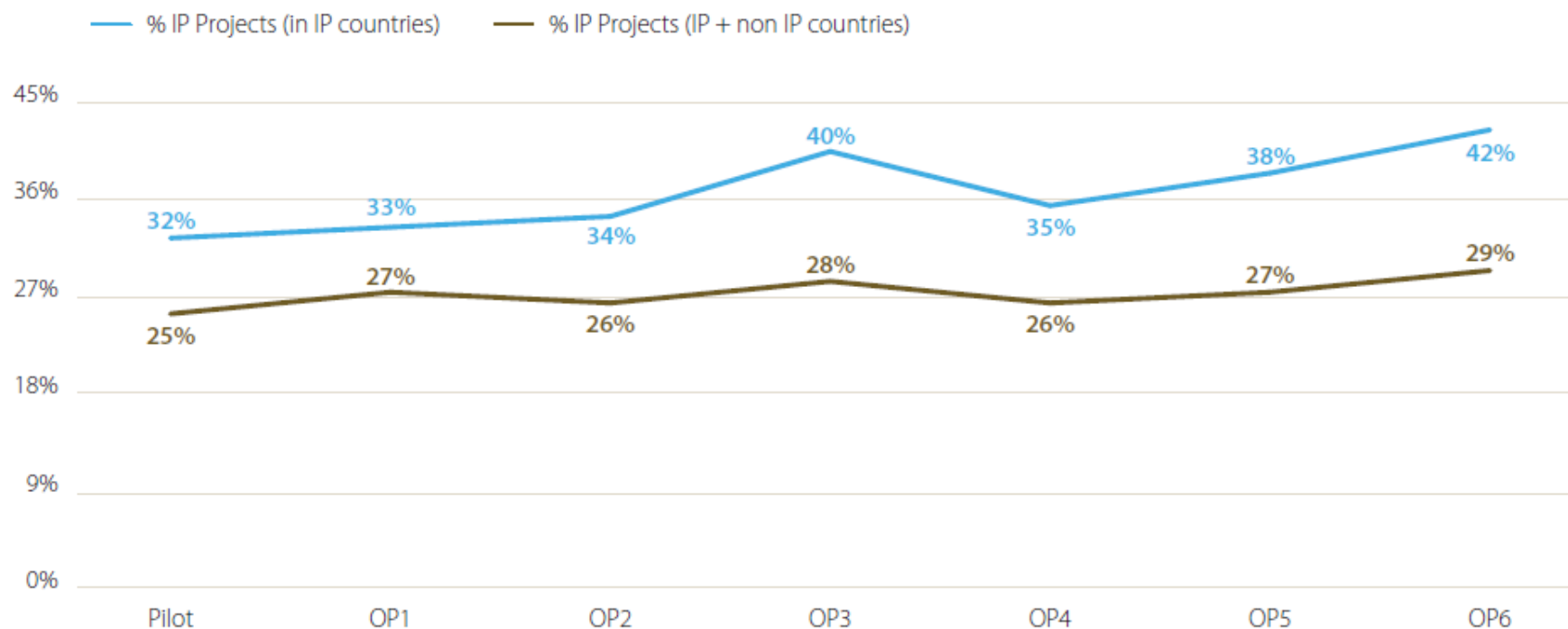


**“Screen this video wherever possible.
The community give their consent!”**

COMMUNITY PARTICIPANT, LAPINDO MUD DISASTER, INDONESIA

SGP evolution of portfolio with indigenous peoples*

Figure 1: Percentage of SGP Projects that support Indigenous Peoples (IP) 1992-2018

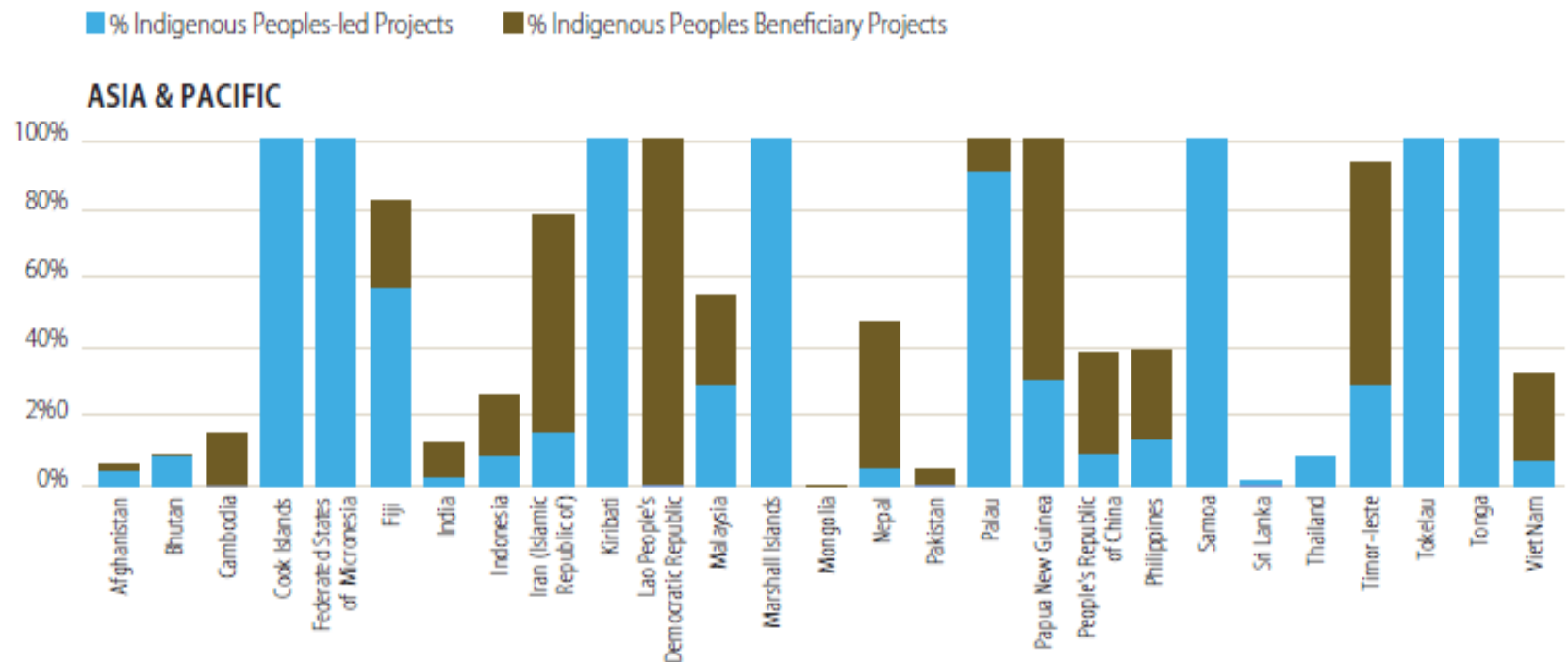


Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners.

<https://sgp.undp.org/innovation-library/item/2169-strengthening-gef-sgp-support-to-indigenous-peoples--a-25-year-review.html>

SGP portfolio IPs : by region

Figure 6: SGP Indigenous Peoples' project portfolio by country (1992-2018)



SGP OP6 Indigenous Peoples Fellowship initiative

**EDNA
KAPTOYO**
(CLIMATE CHANGE)



**EDITH
BASTIDAS**
(BIO DIVERSITY)



**THINGREIPHI
LUNG HARWO**
(BIO DIVERSITY)



**ZAHRA
OUHSSAIN**
(CLIMATE CHANGE)



BO LIU



BEN RULI



**JAVIER
VILLALBA**



**EDY
ALEXANDER
CANIZ**



**ALIOU
MUSTAFA**



**SERAPHIN
LONGALA
ILONGA**



**BARSHA
LEKHI**



‘Weathering Uncertainty’ report to IPCC AR5 (2010-2012)



Weathering Uncertainty Traditional Knowledge for Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation



Weathering Uncert

3.3. Indigenous knowledge and resilience

Before the 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) stated:

For generations, we have managed ecosystems nurturing their integrity and complexity in sustainable and culturally diverse ways... Traditional knowledge, innovations and adaptation practices embody local adaptive management to the changing environment, and complement scientific research, observations and monitoring.

(IIPFCC, 2009)

NICFI consultations, pre-COP21 IP-government dialogues

MESSAGES OF THE VIETNAMESE ETHNIC MINORITIES TO COP21

Recognizing that:

- Vietnam is one of the countries most affected by climate change, with its community of ethnic minority groups encountering the least advantages in responding to climate change due to their underdevelopment and their difficult local natural and living conditions;
- These ethnic minority groups mainly live in mountainous, riverine and coastal areas and basins where there is biodiversity rare and precious genetic resources of the country and the world, and especially water resources. Therefore, the enhancement of the capacity of the ethnic minority people in responding to climate change will bring benefits not only to themselves but also to humankind as a whole;
- The destruction of the environment and nature caused by climate change has been and is becoming ever more catastrophic, which has not only negatively affected the people's livelihoods, health and lives but also seriously affected the living environment, the cultural and spiritual atmosphere as well as natural heritage in Vietnam and elsewhere in the world;

It is noted that, assistance so far provided by the Government of Vietnam, international and local organizations has brought about essential results. However, since have not sufficiently helped make up for losses that have occurred, and they are not commensurate with developed countries' responsibilities or with the present and future requirements for responding to climate change.

Wishing that, COP21 will become a historic milestone on the journey to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, sea level rise and natural disasters caused by climate change.

The community of Vietnamese ethnic minorities would like to send to COP21 Parties, especially the developed countries, organisations and individuals the following requests:

- 1) **Work out a route and radical and practical actions to prevent greenhouse gas emissions the most cause of global warming and related natural disasters;**
- 2) **Recognize the role and potential of ethnic minority people as local forces to respond proactively and effectively to climate change and at the same time to play a major role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the protection and development of forests, and the conservation of food biodiversity and other precious natural resources; and promote their full and effective participation in future COPs; and**
- 3) **Assess correctly the huge losses that ethnic minorities and other vulnerable communities in Vietnam as well as other developing countries have incurred, and commit to launch and implement essential medium and long term programs and projects that promote the capabilities and experience of indigenous people combined with the best technology and techniques in order to achieve the best possible results of our common efforts in responding to climate change.**

It is our wish that this message will be considered for inclusion in an agreement between the Parties to the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in late 2015.

Hanoi, the 6th of November 2015



MESSAGES
of the Vietnamese Ethnic Minorities
to

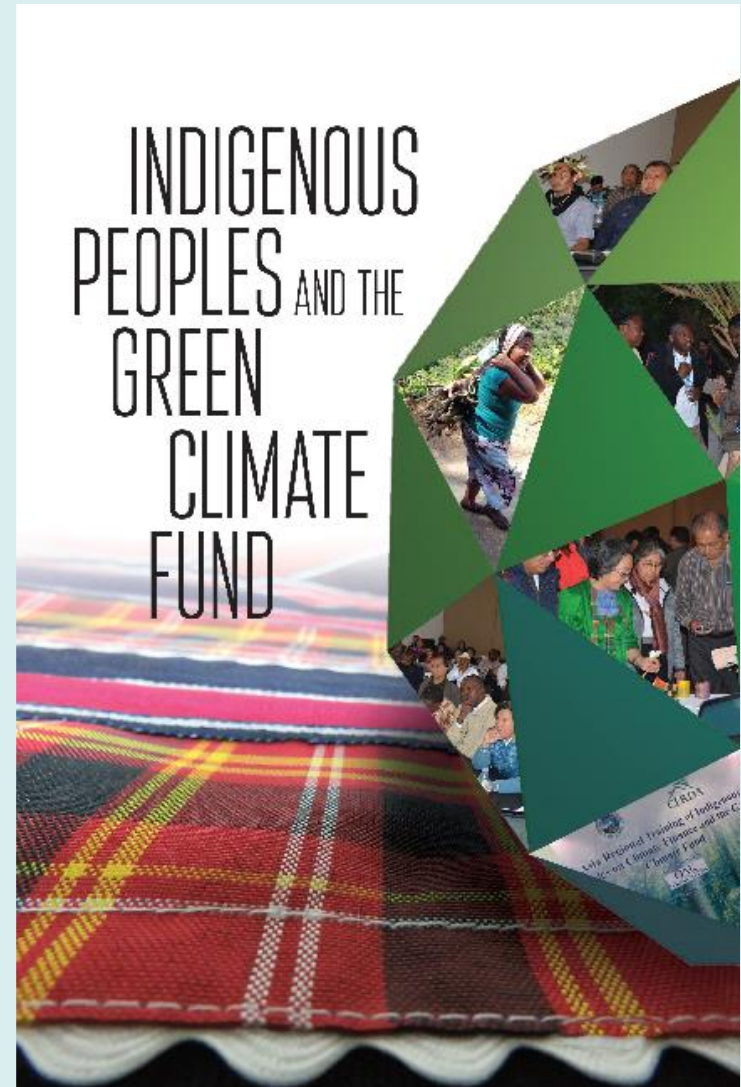
COP21 - CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

UN-REDD
FOREST CARBON
PARTNERSHIP
CSDA

Hanoi, the 6th of November 2015



Assistance to Indigenous Peoples to engage with the GCF





SGP's Community-Based Adaptation Programme

2009-2020- MAP and SIDS CBA- 12M AUD (42 countries across Asia and SIDS)

2022-2026- CBA Phase 3- 10M AUD (26 countries across Asia and Pacific)

Implemented in 15 Pacific SIDS

Goal- To reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of local communities to climate change impacts.



Traditional Forms of Environmental Adaptation

Food Security

- Yams
- Taro
- Diversity
- Storage & Preservation

Settlements

- Materials
- Methods
- Designs
- Locations

Cooperation

- Between and within communities
 - Exchange of Resources
 - Post-disaster responses
 - Food rationing
 - Rebuilding

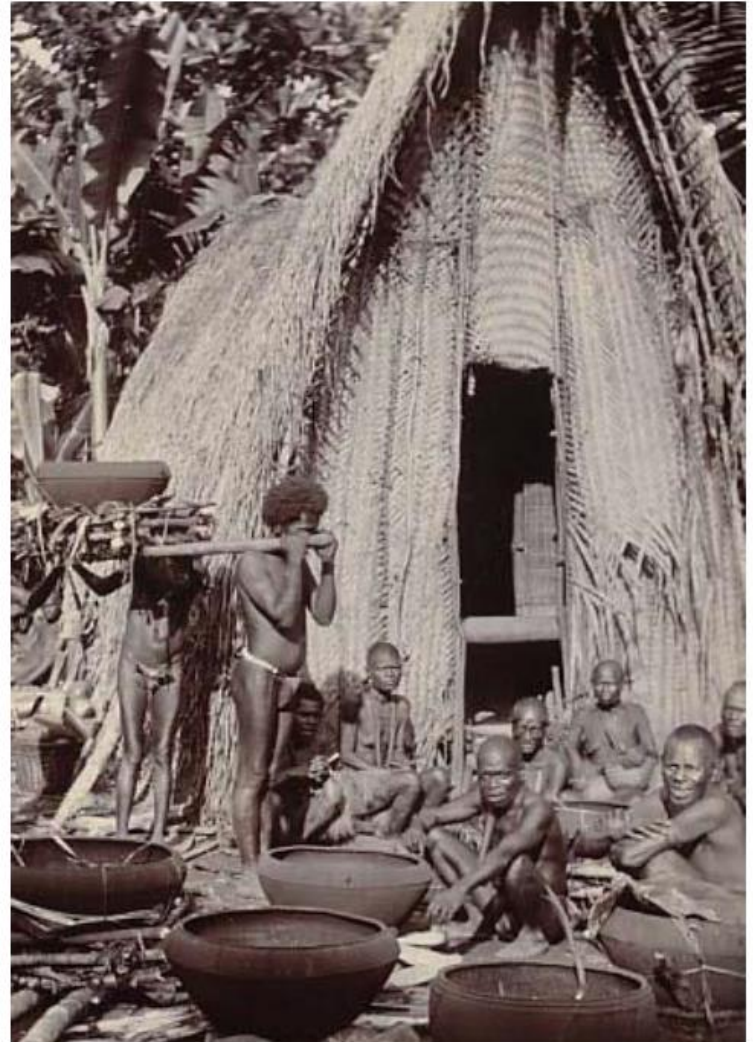
Knowledge Systems

Food Security

- Surplus Production
- Agricultural diversity
- Resilient crops
- Food storage and preservation
- “Famine” foods
- Land Fragmentation

Are hunter-gatherers more vulnerable?

Trobriand Islands
Yam House
c1905-10



Food Preservation

- Fermentation
 - Breadfruit, taro, banana
- Dry storage
 - Yams
- Baking
- Flour Production
 - Arrowroot, pandanus
- Drying
 - Breadfruit
- In ground storage
 - Yams, Alocasia



Traditional Forms of Cooperation

Inside Communities

- Helping out
- Extended Families/Kinship
- Specialists (building, planting, medicine, navigation, religion)
- Leadership obligations

Examples

- House building
- Passing on technology (food preservation, meteorology)
- Organising rehabilitation
- Consumption control (first fruits, rationing)

● Among/Between Communities

- ◆ Exchange systems
- ◆ Marriage, political, trade and other alliances

Examples

- Provision of food, planting material
- Temporary migration and accommodation
- Temporary gardens

MAP and SIDS CBA- Results Snapshot 2009-2020, USD 12M



53 PLANNING GRANTS



184 PROJECTS have been implemented



42 COUNTRIES—which included 37 SIDs



250,000 PERSONS have participated in CBA projects and activities, and over 1,200 CSOs



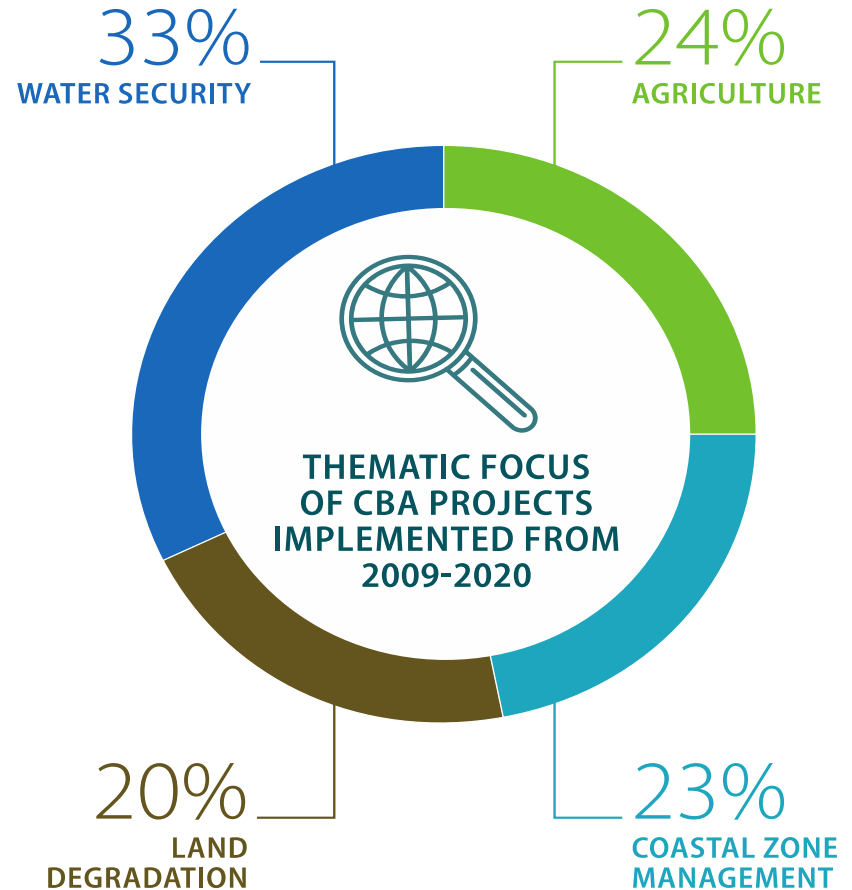
13,000 HECTARES of land have been restored
(NOTE: definition of restoration is that more than 70 percent of land has been rehabilitated to near its original condition)



35,583 COMMUNITY MEMBERS have improved access to water and basic sanitation



38,500 PERSONS have experienced livelihood improvements and over 3,000 children have improved their school attendance



CBA Phase 3 Overview

Building on lessons and experience from previous CBA phases this new phase of CBA funding aims to further enhance the capacities of local communities across priority landscapes/seascapes by building their social and ecological resilience to climate change.

Participating Countries (26)

Southeast Asia Region (11)-
Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Timor-Leste, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, Maldives, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia

Pacific Region (15)- Fiji, Samoa-sub region including Niue and Tokelau, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Palau, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia.

The CBA programme will be implemented over the period
March 30, 2022- June 30, 2026
(with possibility of extension)

Total Budget- 10M Australian dollars



Climate resilience is built in the Asia and Pacific regions through inclusive community-based and locally-led adaption

GOAL
APPROACHES
OUTCOMES
OUTPUTS/IOS

Building resilience and NBS

Socio-economic and climate resilience is enhanced in select landscapes/seascapes through implementation of locally-driven CBA solutions

- Community-based, climate resilient agro-ecology and marine innovations locally implemented
- Resilient livelihoods supported and improved in targeted landscapes/seascapes
- Climate/DRR information systems developed/deployed to reduce vulnerability to climate hazards at community level

Capacity building

Local communities and CSOs are capacitated for effective CBA and LLA implementation, knowledge sharing, and policy representation at national levels

- Awareness raising, technical support and capacity building provided to local communities and CSOs
- Knowledge sharing occurring at community and national levels
- CSO-government dialogue platforms implemented

Broader adoption

CBA solutions and innovations are replicated, scaled up and mainstreamed at the local and national levels

- CBA interventions contribute to the implementation of national and sub-national climate strategies and plans
- CBA projects are replicated and scaled up nationally

Social Inclusion

CBA and LLA approaches integrate principles of 'leaving no one behind' with an emphasis on inclusion of women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth and PWDs

- Socially inclusive CBA project are designed and implemented

THEMATIC AREAS: Water security and resource management; oceans and coastal zone management; agriculture, fisheries and food security; land degradation; disaster risk reduction



TUVALU: Community Water Cistern Project

- Tuvalu Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (**TANGO**) and Fale Kalava Community, Nanumaga Island
- Island vulnerable to tropical storms, rainfall variability, sea level rise. In 2015 **Tropical Storm Pam** destroyed infrastructure on the island. Limited freshwater.
- **4 tribal clans** are located on the island- Fale Kalava, Fale Mouhala, Fale Magomahi and Fale Magatai. Each clan has its own cultural role and responsibility for managing resources on the island.
- 20,000L water cistern was constructed to address the challenges of infrequent rainfall, drought and water security.



Indigenous Culture- *ALOFA*

In Tuvalu we have learned the essence of ALOFA, literally meaning **“LOVE/KINDNESS”** an indigenous way of showing kindness to the people doing labor work with no form of any monetary return. Neighboring islands came with food, dance troops and labor force to assist the people of Fale Kalava to ensure successful completion of the water cistern, and in-return secure an opportunity to receive some water in time of drought. The women provided food and water, the men and youths provided free labor.



Thank you to GEF and our donors



Japan Biodiversity Fund



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Supported by:



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Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety



European
Commission

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT



NEW ZEALAND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE

UNITED NATIONS
FOUNDATION