

Key Words

BIODIVERSITY. The variety of living organisms and the habitats and ecosystems in which they exist.

CONSERVATION. Management of natural resources and areas to prevent their over-exploitation, pollution, destruction, or degradation and to ensure that they can be used in the future.

ECOSYSTEM. A system that acts together as unit and includes an ecological community of organisms along with the physical environment.

HABITAT. The place where organisms live, including the living and nonliving parts of its surrounding environment.

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS. Legally-binding arrangements among two or more state governments that seek to manage or prevent human impacts on natural resources, plant and animal species, the atmosphere, oceans, rivers, lakes, terrestrial habitats, and any other part of the natural world that provides ecosystem services.

PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS. Organic compounds that do not naturally degrade in the environment, are able to travel long-distance without changing their composition, can accumulate in human and animal tissues, and can have significant impacts on human health and the environment.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. A form of development and use of resources and areas that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

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If your organisation is an NGO or CBO or is a grassroots organisation and your project fits into one of the five GEF Focal Areas, then you can apply for a grant. Just follow these seven steps...

The lead person of the project (the Project Proponent) contacts the SGP National Focal Person (NFP) to receive project application guidelines and forms.

With the help of the NFP, and using the SGP format, the Project Proponent prepares a brief project concept paper and submits it to the NFP who then passes it on to the National Focal Group (NFG)

The NFG reviews and pre-screens the concept paper according to GEF's and Anguilla's NFG's criteria.

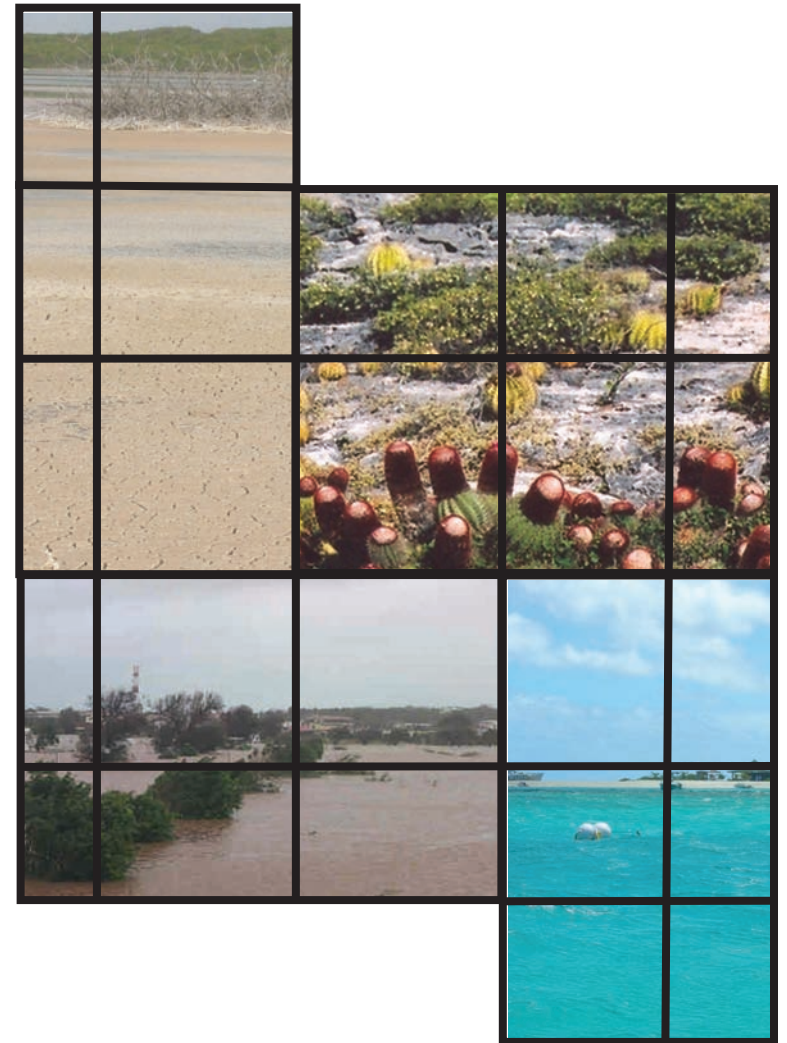
If the project is considered eligible, the Project Proponent prepares a project proposal (which could be supported by a Planning Grant).

Completed project proposals are submitted by the NFP or the NFG to the Regional Steering Committee.

The Regional Steering Committee reviews the proposal and either accepts it, rejects it, or returns it to the Project Proponent for fine-tuning.

Approved projects enter the national SGP work programme. Grants are usually paid in three instalments: an upfront payment to help start the project, a mid-term payment after a satisfactory progress report has been submitted; and a final payment once a satisfactory final project report has been received

The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme



Paving the Way Forward for Community Action

community action, global impact



What is the GEF SGP?

The SGP was established in 1992. It builds on the idea that global environmental problems (such as climate change, deforestation, over-fishing, destructive agricultural practices, and the loss of biodiversity) can be tackled at the local level.

But this means that local people must be involved in the entire process. It also means that projects and efforts will be most successful when they come from and are owned by the community.

With some technical and financial support provided by the GEF SGP, communities can pursue activities that can not only make a real difference in their own lives and the environment in which they live, but these communities can also have positive global impacts - bringing true meaning to the phrase *think global, act local*.

What Does The GEF SGP Do?

The main objectives of the SGP are:

To **DEVELOP** community-level strategies and implement technologies that could reduce threats to the global environment.

To **LEARN** from community-level experiences and help share their successful strategies (regionally and internationally) with other nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), governments, and other agencies and individuals who are also concerned about the same issues.

To **BUILD** partnerships and networks with individuals, organisations, and other stakeholders to strengthen communities, NGOs, and CBOs as they work towards a form of development that is appropriate for both the community and the country.

To **ENSURE** that conservation and development strategies help to protect the global environment and are properly understood and followed at the local level.

What Can GEF SGP Grants Be Used For?

The SGP can provide financial and technical support for activities that fall within its own areas of interest. The five Focal Areas include biodiversity conservation, climate change, international waters, land degradation, and persistent organic pollutants.

BIODIVERSITY – Projects must support or promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in ecosystems (including agricultural areas).

CLIMATE CHANGE – Projects should help to remove cultural, institutional, technical, or economic barriers that are limiting or preventing energy efficiency and conservation. They may also help to raise public awareness about climate change, promote the use of alternative climate-friendly technologies, or help to lower the cost of such technologies.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS – Projects tend to centre on reducing water pollution on specific bodies of water that are shared among two or more countries. They may also raise awareness among community members about the impacts of waste on these water bodies. Public awareness campaigns are often tied to community activities to clean up waste and to improve management.

LAND DEGRADATION – Projects are usually related to deforestation and desertification. Potential projects could range from conserving and restoring areas that are arid (dry) or semi-arid, soil conservation, prevention of forest fires, and organic farming (among others).

PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS – Projects should aim to reduce and eliminate POPs from the environment. SGP only supports these projects if countries have signed onto the National Implementation Plans for the Stockholm Conference, a multilateral environmental agreement. The Convention outlines the way in which a country can develop and implement policies related to POPs. Since Anguilla is not a Signatory Country, POP-related projects in Anguilla are not eligible for funding.

What Type Of Grants Are Available?

Grants are made directly to NGOs and CBOs. This is meant to reflect the important role that these organisations play in environmental conservation initiatives.

The maximum grant amount for each project is **US\$50 000**, but usually averages around **US\$20 000**. There are five different funding categories:

DEMONSTRATION – Test and demonstrate hands-on community-level approaches in one of the GEF Focal Areas.

CAPACITY BUILDING – Increase NGO and CBO abilities to address projects in one of the GEF Focal Areas.

MONITORING, APPLIED RESEARCH, AND POLICY ANALYSIS – Examine the lessons learned through the GEF SGP experiences and how other organisations and countries build on them.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, NETWORKING, AND POLICY DIALOGUE – Expand the impact of community-level projects by replicating and improving them in another location.

PLANNING – Small grants of up to **US\$2 000** which are used to develop better project proposals.

