SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

UGANDA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Uganda		
Year Started	1998		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	247	20	**267**
Grant amount committed	8,080,164	409,444	**8,489,608**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,504,617	61,677	**2,566,294**
Project level co-financing in kind	4,168,114	105,557	**4,273,671**
Total co-financing *			**7,249,409**

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**	-	-	-	-	**5**	**7**
Climate Change	**9**	-	**1**	-	-	**1**	**11**
Land Degradation	**2**	-	-	-	-	**7**	**9**
International Waters	**1**	-	-	-	-	**1**	**2**
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	**1**	-	-	**7**	**8**
Total Projects Completed	**14**	-	**2**	-	-	**21**	**37**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

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** 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	-	-	-	-	5	7
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Hectares of PAs	7,000	-	-	-	-	257,800	264,800
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hectares of ICCAs	3,556	-	-	-	-	-	3,556
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	23	-	-	-	-	1	24
Number of significant species conserved	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	10,556	-	-	-	-	-	10,556
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	9	-	1	-	-	1	11
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	866	-	-	-	-	10	876

	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	**4**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**7**
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	**27**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**38**
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	**7,800**	**-**	**300**	**-**	**-**	**50**	**8,150**
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	**5**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Energy efficiency solutions projects	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**4**
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**9**
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	**41,206**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**574**	**41,780**
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	**41,206**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**574**	**41,780**
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	**79**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**214**	**293**
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27**	**43**
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	**11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**25**

	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	2
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	22	-	-	-	-	8	30
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	7	8
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	7	8
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	260	260
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	-	4	-	-	317	321
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	25	-	-	-	25

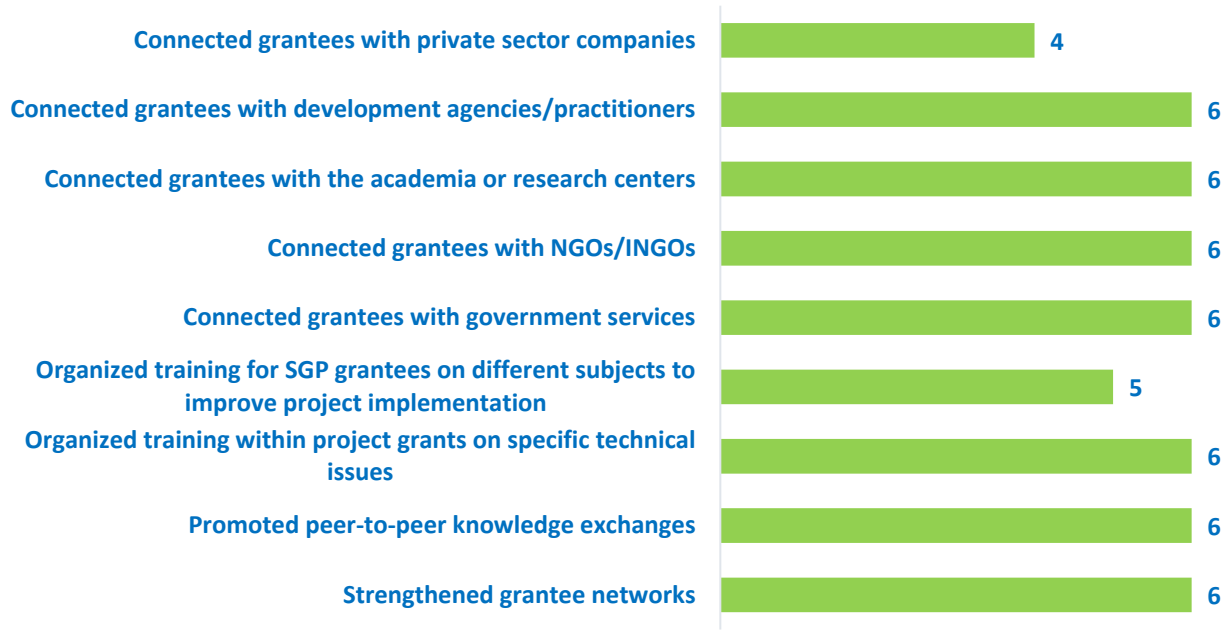
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	14	-	2	-	-	21	37
Number of completed projects led by women	2	-	2	-	-	7	11
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	3
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	2	-	-	21	24
Number of youth organizations	14	-	-	-	-	1	15
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	3
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	-	-	4	5

	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 with policy influence	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	14	-	3	-	-	20	37
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Community-level trainings conducted	3	-	-	-	13	16	32
Number of project monitoring visits	14	20	19	15	21	21	110
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	1	3	1	-	1	7
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	12	7	8	10	-	14	9
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	60	-	60	60	60	90	55

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

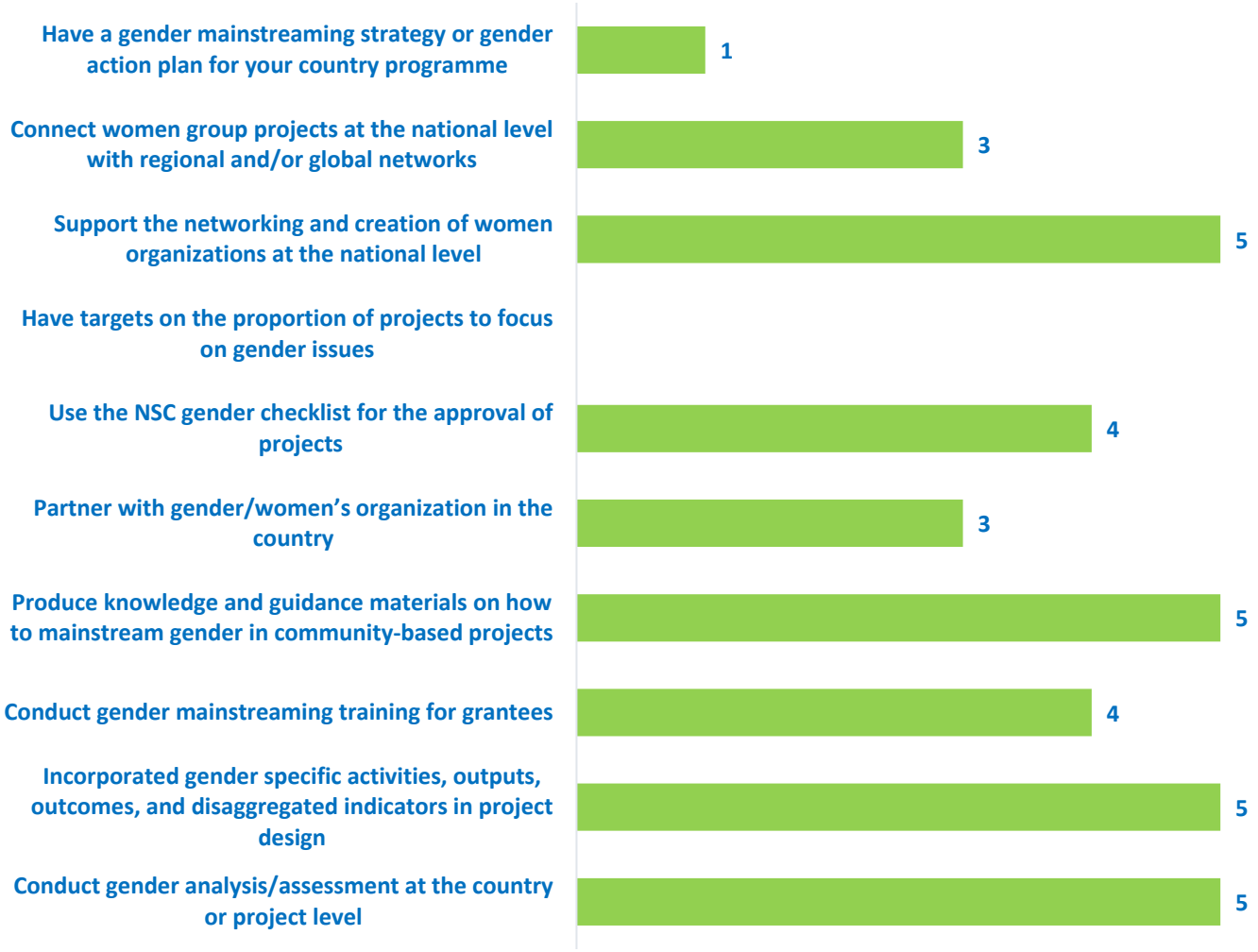
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



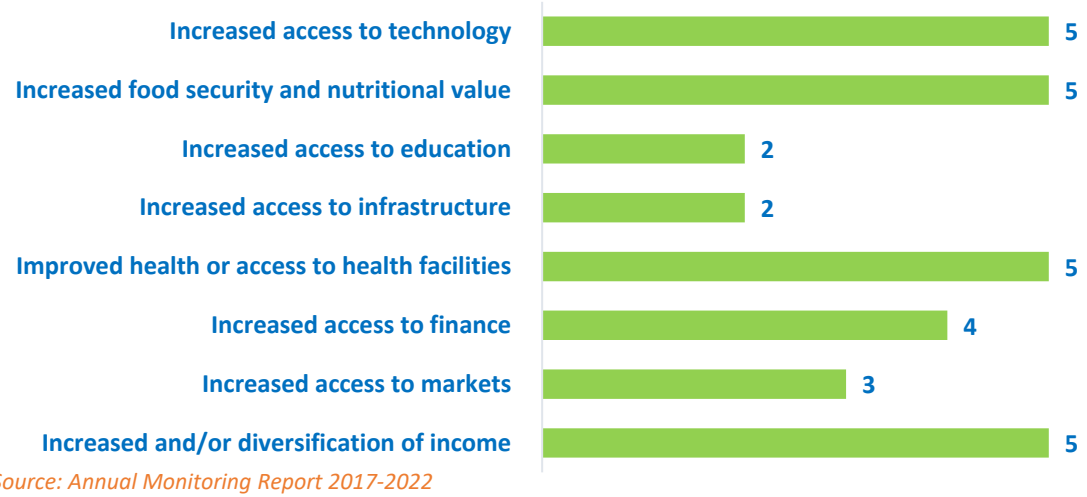
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



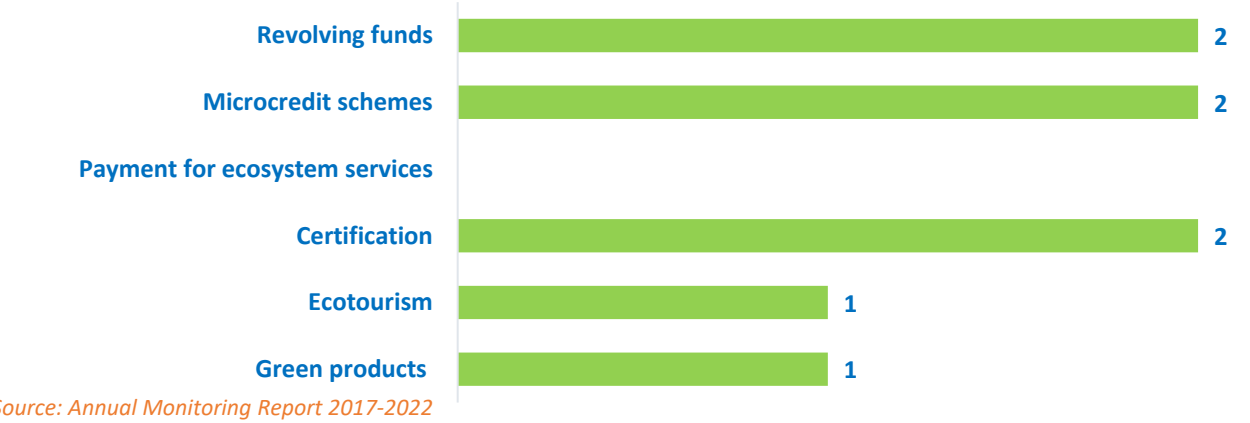
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Uganda**, SGP supported grantee *Community Centre Health Foundation* in a community based climate change resilience project that aimed to increase the adaptive capacity of the local communities by strengthening their knowledge of climate change and enhancing their capacity for planning and local governance. To this end, the project utilised participatory approaches to empower communities on climate-related issues and thereby increase awareness and promote attitude changes in the communities themselves. The grantee conducted climate change educational talks, organising meetings in schools, seminars and video shows. As a result, the communities are now making informed decisions in regard to the environment, because they have changed perceptions towards Climate change. Furthermore, using participatory approaches to empower communities on climate-related issues, the project was able to improve the utilization of land, water and biodiversity resources, improved adaptation to climate change due to appropriate coping mechanisms and indigenous knowledge and reduced vulnerability to climate change risks such as landslides, storms, heat waves, droughts, floods, erosion, as well as improving agricultural productivity in terms of farm yield, food and income. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

Land Degradation

In **Uganda**, SGP supported grantee *Rakai Orphans Development Initiatives* in a Rodi smart agriculture project that aimed to build the capacity of the local communities in Rakai district in smart agriculture, creating alternative sources of income and ecosystem management by improving their capacity to produce food and have alternative incomes. This led to a general improvement in the health and welfare of the people while at the same time contributing to the conservation of marginal lands. To this end, this project focused on environmentally friendly and sustainable farming practices involving the integration of crop farming, animal husbandry, poultry, and local artisanship. Agro-ecological practices provided viable and sustainable sources of income for the farming communities on small pieces of land thereby mitigating against the tendency to encroach on marginal lands, such as forests, woodlands and swamps, to produce enough for consumption and sale. Thus, the project has directly contributed to poverty reduction, relieved pressure on marginal lands and increased output from land. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***.

Chemicals and Waste

In **Uganda**, the Uganda National Association of Community and Occupational Health implemented a project reducing artisanal miners' exposure to mercury and its release to the environment in Amudat District by strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in the Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) industry. At the beginning of the project, a baseline survey was carried out on environmental pollution caused by mercury. The results indicated that 58% of the study samples were contaminated by mercury. During the project, communication materials were developed and shared to disseminate information on mercury toxicology, occupational hazards resulting from use of mercury, as well as alternative and safer processes of gold extraction. Two mercury-free gold processing demonstration sites were constructed and fully equipped to train both male and female miners in the gravity concentration method -- a safe, time saving and cheaper method for gold extraction. As results, 41 district leaders, 25 local leaders, and 6 ASGM groups were trained on the negative effects of mercury, benefits of the gravity concentration method, sound mining practices, health and safety, etc. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In Uganda and Panama, broader adoption of SGP interventions have materialized by partnership with the local government and other donor programs. OPS6 draft report notes that SGP grantees in **Uganda** worked with the local governments to introduce and implement waste management programs. Such participation represented a radical behavioral change in communities that previously considered waste management to be the responsibility of government—and it directly helped attract additional investment, including from the World Bank. Broader adoption through the SGP occurred at the national level as well. In Panama, the

Inter-American Development Bank is planning a larger follow-up project to an SGP grant in the Darien region (Canglon village) which demonstrated the sustainable extraction of oil from coconuts. The Agency intends to continue working with the communities involved in implementing the SGP grant. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

In **Uganda**, SGP supported NGOs to develop a policy brief for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The CSO-Government Dialogue initiative aimed to build a strategic framework for civil society and government collaboration to implement the MEAs at the country level and to be integrated into national decision-making frameworks. The implementation of MEAs also foster innovative partnerships, engaging private sector under the UN Global Compact on Local Network of Uganda. The policy brief has been instrumental in highlighting identified challenges and policy recommendations to address bottlenecks for implementation of MEAs at the country level. Further, SGP contributed to the review of the Environment bill of the Government and provision for an Environmental Trust Fund. The Act serves to avail grant support to local NGOs for environment management activities and supports research in environment-related areas. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

Recovery from COVID-19

In **Uganda,** SGP in partnership with The Lion's Share Fund, supported *Enjojo Wildlife Foundation* to support communities dependent on wildlife-based tourism – an industry that generated significant local employment, but has been devastated by COVID-19 travel restrictions impacting not just economic lifelines of local communities but also conservation activities. The grant was directed to carry out beekeeping projects in local communities around the Queen Elizabeth National Park. As a biodiversity hotspot, Queen Elizabeth National Park is famous for its elephants, chimpanzees, and tree climbing lions and following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a sharp increase in poaching and unsustainable natural resources use. The project supported much-needed employment with installation of over 100 beehives, procurement of equipment (bee-protection gear and harvesting tools), and training on beekeeping as an alternative income source. It also provided an entry way to raise awareness and train community members on the importance of conservation and sustainable natural capital. This approach has increased community resilience by improving livelihood at the challenging time, while at the same time incentivized local communities to protect wildlife and their habitats and continue to serve as guardians of nature at the frontlines of conservation. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

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.