





SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

SIERRA LEONE

COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Sierra Leone							
Year Started	2013							
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total					
Number of projects	148	1	148					
Grant amount committed	3,443,593	ı	3,443,593					
Project level co-financing in cash	598,305	ı	598,305					
Project level co-financing in kind	1,863,555	-	1,863,555					
Total co-financing *			2,461,860					

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 com	Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)									
Biodiversity	-	3	3	6	-	5	17			
Climate Change	-	2	1	6	5	•	14			
Land Degradation	5	4	4	5	1	4	23			
Capacity Development	-	2	1	3	2	1	8			
International Waters	-	-	1	2	-	•	2			
Chemicals and Waste	-	2	1	2	1	2	8			
Total Projects Completed	5	13	9	24	9	12	72			

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

July 2016 -	July 2017 -	July 2018 -	July 2019 -	July 2020 -	July 2021 -	Total Value
June 2017	June 2018	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	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

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Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects								
completed	-	3	3	6	-	5	17	
Number of Protected Areas (PAs)								
positively influenced	-	1	4	3	-	2	10	
Hectares of PAs	-	74,000	170,612	203,588	-	581	448,781	
Number of Indigenous and Community								
Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs)								
positively influenced	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	
Hectares of ICCAs	-	650	-	650	_	_	1,300	
Number of biodiversity based products				330				
sustainably produced	_	_	2	3	_	4	9	
Sustainably produced			-	.		7		
Number of significant species conserved	-	5	3	5	-	-	13	
Number of target landscapes/seascapes								
under improved community								
conservation and sustainable use	-	2	2	1	-	2	7	
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes								
under improved community								
conservation and sustainable use	-	74,650	171,262	650	-	883	247,445	
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects								
completed	-	2	1	6	5	-	14	
Did the country programme address								
community-level barriers to deployment								
of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2	
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands								
with restoration and enhancement of								
carbon stocks initiated through								
completed projects	-	90	20	1,200	126	-	1,436	

	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-	Julio 2027						
oriented, locally adapted energy access							
solutions with successful demonstrations							
or scaling up and replication	-	2	_	_	-	_	2
Number of communities achieving							
energy access with locally adapted							
community solutions, with co-benefits							
estimated and valued	-	20	-	5	4	-	29
Number of households achieving energy							
access co-benefits (ecosystem effects,							
income, health and others)	-	220	-	700	1,465	-	2,385
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and							
renewable energy projects	-	-	-	3	3	-	6
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of							
carbon stocks projects	-	1	1	3	2	-	7
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects							
completed	5	4	4	5	1	4	23
Number of community members with							
improved actions and practices that							
reduce negative impacts on land uses	762	3,830	1,500	4,810	200	1,406	12,508
Number of community members							
demonstrating sustainable land and							
forest management practices	3,653	3,830	8,000	3,860	780	1,406	21,529
Hectares of land brought under							
improved management practices	73	660	1,635	931	80	143	3,522
Number of farmer leaders involved in			-				
successful demonstrations of agro-							
ecological practices	153	360	1,600	250	50	650	3,063
Number of farmer organizations, groups							156
or networks disseminating climate-smart							
agroecological practices	25	54	28	21	5	23	

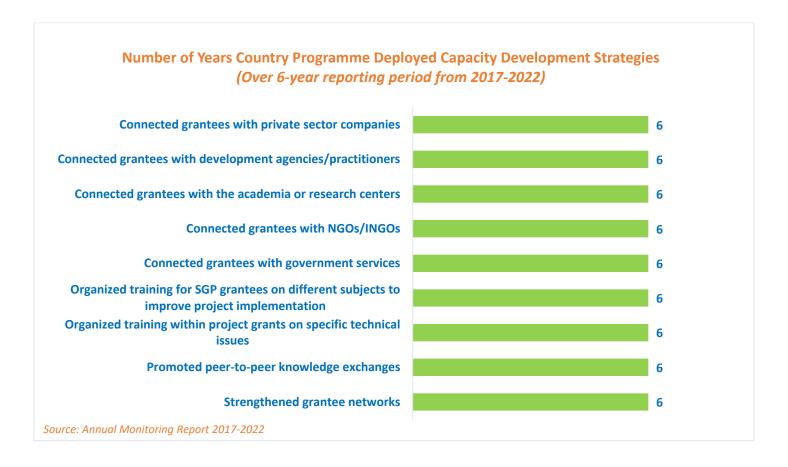
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater							
Hectares of river and lake basins	-	-	-	1	<u> </u>	-	1
converted Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
Number of chemicals and waste projects							
completed	-	2	1	2	1	2	8
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	5,120	-	4,000	9,120
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	1,500	1,209,600	35,000	-	-	1,246,100
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened		2				4	6
Community-Based Tools/Approaches I	Denloved as Pai		lio			_	0
Community Bused 10015/Approuences	sepioyea as i al	t or the rottle					
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	2
Organic farming	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	2
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	2
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	2	-	3	2	1	8
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities		55	-	1	-	-	56

	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 community based							
organizations with strengthened							
capacities	-	3	-	6	-	21	30
Number of people with improved							
capacities to address global							
environmental issues at the community							
level	-	147	-	610	-	66	823
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues							
supported	-	1	2	3	-	-	6
Number of CSO/CBO representatives							
involved in the dialogues	-	40	413	780	-	-	1,233
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges							
supported	1	1	-	1	2	3	8
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed							
projects	5	13	9	8	9	12	56
Number of completed projects led by							
women	3	4	3	7	2	4	23
Programme Management: NSC gender							
focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Programme Management: NSC IP focal							
point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Enhanced outreach and networking with							
indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	1
Youth							
Number of completed projects that							
included youth	5	13	9	12		12	51
Number of youth organizations	10	13	5	5	12	12	57

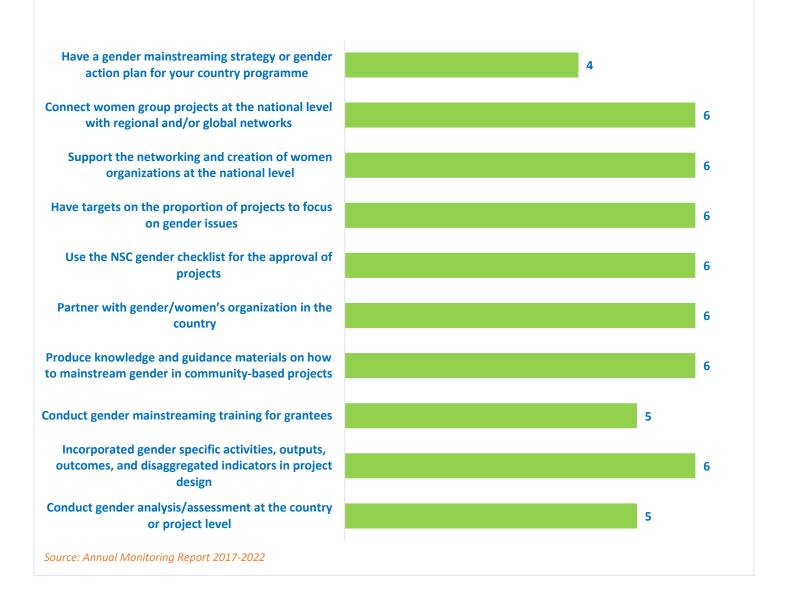
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **				
Programme Management: NSC youth											
focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6				
Persons with Disability	Persons with Disability										
Number of disabled persons											
organizations	-	5	1	6	3	-	15				
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up	, Replication,	Policy Influe	nce, Improv	ing Livelihoo	ds)						
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	2	-	1	3				
Projects with policy influence	-	-	•	•	1	-	1				
Projects improving livelihoods of											
communities	5	13	9	19	9	12	67				
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS											
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	1	1	2	2	3	10				
Community-level trainings conducted	2	2	2	1	2	2	11				
Number of project monitoring visits	22	23	34	12	24	26	141				
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT											
National Steering Committee											
Number of NSC meetings occurred											
during the reporting period	5	4	4	4	4	5	26				
Average number of NSC members that											
participated in each NSC meeting	5	5	5	5	6	6	5				
Average time in days needed to replace											
NSC member	30	30	60	15	30	45	35				

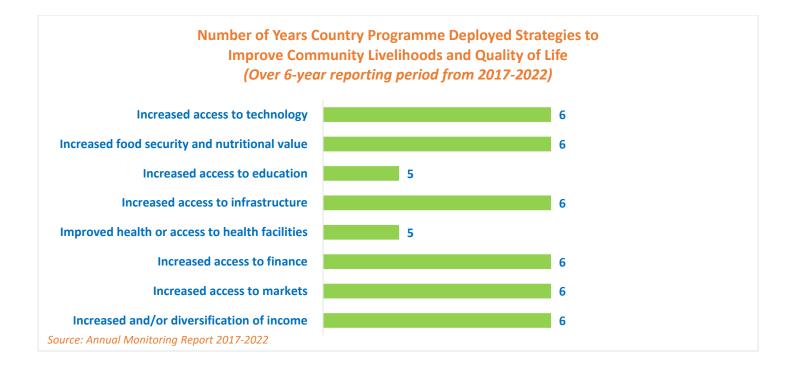
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

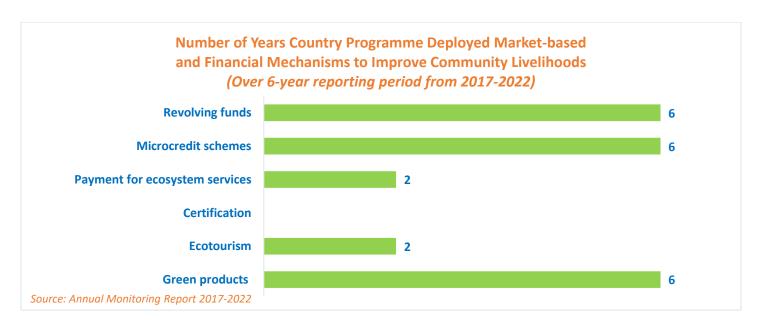
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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



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







Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

International Waters

In Sierra Leone, SGP supported grantee, Planning Green Futures, to undertake a research study in the riverine ecosystem of Gbondapi town, one of the major fishing communities in Pujehun district. The project aimed to document all physicochemical parameters that would influence fish abundance and biodiversity and raise awareness of locals about the status of fish species in the Gbondapi fishing community. The objectives of the project included building capacities of field staff and young scientists on testing water quality, identification of fish species and conducting research on socioeconomic and livelihood activities of the Gbondapi community, with the involvement of indigenous community and local fishermen. As females form a predominant group involved in fishing in most rural communities, efforts were made to ensure participation of women in every meeting and deliberation. The study discovered 54 species of fish in the waters belonging to 20 families, with the majority belonging to the Cichlid family (55%), followed by Mormyridae and Mochokidae families. Though more than 95% of these fish species were of the Least Concern (LC) status, three species - Ichthyborus Quadrilineatus, Sarotherodon Occidentalis and Synodontis Tourei were classified as Near Threatened species; four species - Nannocharax fasciatus, Parachanna obscura, Mormyrus rume and Clarias laevice were found to be Not Evaluated. The water quality analysis showed that pH values during the dry season ranged from 5 to 6, indicating that the water was within the acceptable threshold for most of the aquatic lives. Thus, the project succeeded in developing an inventory and database of the fish species in the River Gbondapi, forming a reference for the conservation of the fish species in the Gbondapi river ecosystem. This data is available to University and College Libraries in the country and every interested stakeholder. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).

Chemical and Waste Management

In Sierra Leone, SGP supported grantee, Sierro Enviro Hope, to sensitize rice farmers about the harmful effects of pesticides and their correct application, in Port Loko and Kambia Districts in Northern Sierra Leone. The project aimed to train farmers on identifying harmful and prohibited pesticides, handling and storage of pesticides storage, and the use of personal safety gears. The pesticide use in rice fields and its potential effects on the environment and the health of rice farmers was monitored and analyzed for residual pesticides. The project supported 40 farmers in Babara Wallah and Kyschom communities in Port Loko and Kambia districts to reduce the uncontrolled influx of pesticides by supplying a stock of internationally acceptable pesticides (300 propanil and 250 chlorpyrifos in one litre labelled bottles) free of cost in the first phase of the project post training and subsequent supplies were sold at cost recovery prices. The proceeds from the sales were used to replenish the stock when it ran low. This intervention has discouraged the illegal importation of these chemicals, and purchase of unlabeled and unknown pesticides by farmers within these communities. The project ensured that petty traders within these communities no longer sell these openly in local markets. Demonstration farms were developed, along with the training on the application of pesticides, to enable safe application of pesticides using appropriate materials and Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and other materials. Farmers, now, no longer eat on farms after applying pesticides and are aware of the effects of eating animals killed by pesticides. The risk of accidental farmers' deaths by pesticide poisoning has been brought under control in these communities. The project's success can also be measured by reduced loads of residual pesticides on over 2000 hectares of land. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).

CSO – Government Dialogue

With support from GEF Small Grants Programme, a national NGO in **Sierra Leone**, Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability (WoNES), organized a one-day CSO-Government dialogue in December 2017, with various Political Parties in Sierra Leone on the theme "Moving toward Environmental Justice in 2018 and Beyond with Political party Manifestos". The event attracted over 100 participants including 12 heads of political parties or their representatives, representatives from the Nigerian High Commission, Christian Aid Sierra Leone, Alert Sierra Leone, Environment Protection Agency, civil society organizations and the media. It was chaired by the Acting Registrar of Political Parties' Registration Commission (PPRC). The dialogue aimed to raise awareness of environmental issues among

the politicians. The participants called for the political parties to work together in finding solutions to reduce the impacts of climate change and other environmental issues. As a result, all political parties that were present made a commitment towards environmental sustainability if they won the 2018 Presidential and General elections. The current government clearly outlined in its New Direction Development Agenda the steps it would be taking to address the environmental issues in the country. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).

Social Inclusion – Gender

In the Gaura Chiefdom of Sierra Leone, SGP supported a project to engage rural women in the conservation of the Gola Rainforest, a critical ecosystem, by linking conservation with agriculture and natural resource management. The Gola Rainforest and surrounding lands had been threatened by unsustainable logging, mining, and agricultural activities and as a result, were degraded. The local women's group "Gaura Women and Youths in Development" sought to achieve sustainable natural resource management by empowering the local community to become environmental stewards in the area. The NGO was supported to train 60 women and 40 youths on shifting agriculture techniques, livestock (goat and sheep) management, groundnut and corn cultivation, as well as reforesting. Under the leadership of the women's group, the community initiated environmental discussion programmes via local media and established nature clubs in 8 primary schools to raise awareness of local environmental issues. The women group was also contracted by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security to develop a training manual on forestry best practices and trained 100 farmers on crop/tree planting. Through their interactions with the community, via the radio and TV programmes as well as the nature clubs and townhalls, the women have earned the respect of their fellow community members and brought 60 hectares of land under sustainable land management practices. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).

Social Inclusion – Youth

In Sierra Leone, SGP supported grantee Raptile and Amphibian Programme Sierra Leone (RAP-SL) in the project titled "Clean Energy for Coastal Communities: Solar Electricity for Youths' Capacity Building in Selected Coastal Communities in the Bonthe District". This project benefitted approximately 500 youths by working on the construction of a Youth community centre with solar equipment. This initiative also provided a Roman Catholic Primary School in Mania with solar items including panels, batteries, charge controllers, cables, switches, sockets. Additionally, the project supplied the coastal community with phone charging kiosks which enabled the youths who are mainly engaged in fishing to charge their phones and connect with customers to be able to sell their fish catch. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021).

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In Sierra Leone, an SGP project has already had a short impact by employing 15 youths (5 males and 10 females) including 6 persons with disabilities (PWDs). In each of the three/four clusters of village communities that were engaged in the workshop, there was at least one PWD. These communities have taken ownership of the project and are working amicably for the protection and sustainable management of the Gola forest ecosystem. They are mostly involved in restoring part of the protected area that was destroyed by farming. The massive advocacy for the communities' sustainable protection of the forest helped provide a long-lasting impact. The piloted livelihood-support programmes included inland valley swamp (IVS) rice production and beekeeping. In each community, 15 acres of inland valley swamps were cultivated, and high-yield crops were harvested. The existing strategy put in place for continuity of the project were the creation of seed bank, tools for the IVS, and relevant training of trainers in each community on beekeeping for further training of community members. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)

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.