





SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

SENEGAL

COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Senegal						
Year Started	1994						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	293	43	336				
Grant amount committed	9,917,581	1,195,855	11,113,436				
Project level co-financing in cash	2,841,039	118,608	2,959,647				
Project level co-financing in kind	4,090,229	952,576	5,042,805				
Total co-financing *		<u>-</u>	9,198,307				

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	
	2017	Julie 2016	Julie 2019	Julie 2020	Julie 2021	Julie 2022	2010 - 2022	
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	4	-	10	1	8	6	28	
Land Degradation	-	-	1	1	8	2	11	
Capacity Development	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Total Projects Completed	5	1	12	1	17	9	45	

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

	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 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes							

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PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES

Biodiversity	Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects	_		40					
completed	4	-	10	-	8	6	28	
Number of Protected Areas (PAs)								
positively influenced	1	-	5	-	1	13	20	
Hectares of PAs	334,000	-	133,092	_	913,000	1,079,068	2,459,160	
Number of Indigenous and Community	·		•		•			
Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs)								
positively influenced	-	-	5	-	2	-	7	
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	15,447	-	16,000	-	31,447	
Number of biodiversity based products								
sustainably produced	1	-	3	-	2	1	7	
Number of significant species conserved	2	-	3	-	4	8	17	
Number of target landscapes/seascapes								
under improved community								
conservation and sustainable use	1	-	1	-	1	13	16	
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes								
under improved community								
conservation and sustainable use	334,000	-	334,000	-	913,000	1,079,068	2,660,068	
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects								
completed	-	-	1	-	8	2	11	
Number of community members with								
improved actions and practices that								
reduce negative impacts on land uses			3,133	-	_	1,240	4,373	
Number of community members								
demonstrating sustainable land and								
forest management practices	-	-	3,133	-	-	1,240	4,373	

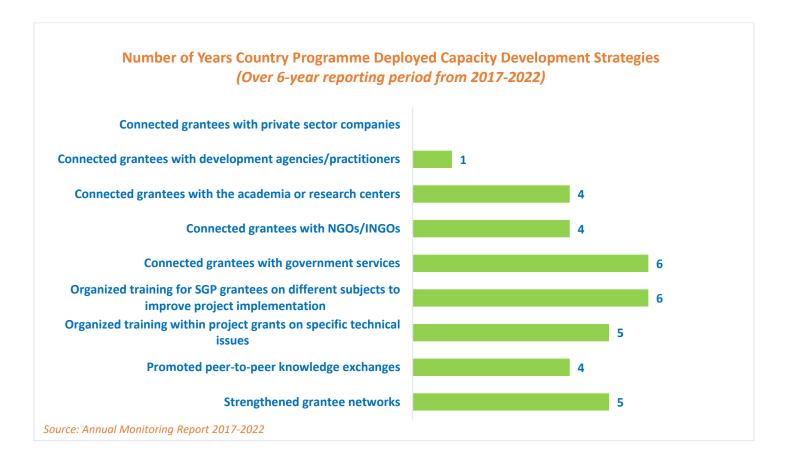
July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
-	-	-	-	-	19	19
_	_	_	_	_	9	9
-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	6
-	-	-	-	1	-	1
_	10	50	_	1/1	22	114
_	10	33		17	23	114
-	40	300	-	-	40	380
-	-	-	1	-	1	2
-	-	-	15	-	25	40
-	-	-	1	-	1	2
_		43		4-		62
5	-	12	-	1/	9	43
4	_	5	_	6	2	17
	June 2017	June 2017 June 2018	June 2017 June 2018 June 2019 - - - 1 1 1 - - - - 40 300 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5 - 12	June 2017 June 2018 June 2019 June 2020 - - - - 1 1 1 1 - - - - - 40 300 - - - - 15 - - - 1 5 - 12 -	June 2017 June 2018 June 2019 June 2020 June 2021 - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 - - - - 1 - - 14 -	June 2017 June 2018 June 2019 June 2020 June 2021 June 2022 - - - - - 19 - - - - - 9 - - - - - 2 1 1 1 1 1 - - - - - - 14 23 - - - - - 40 -

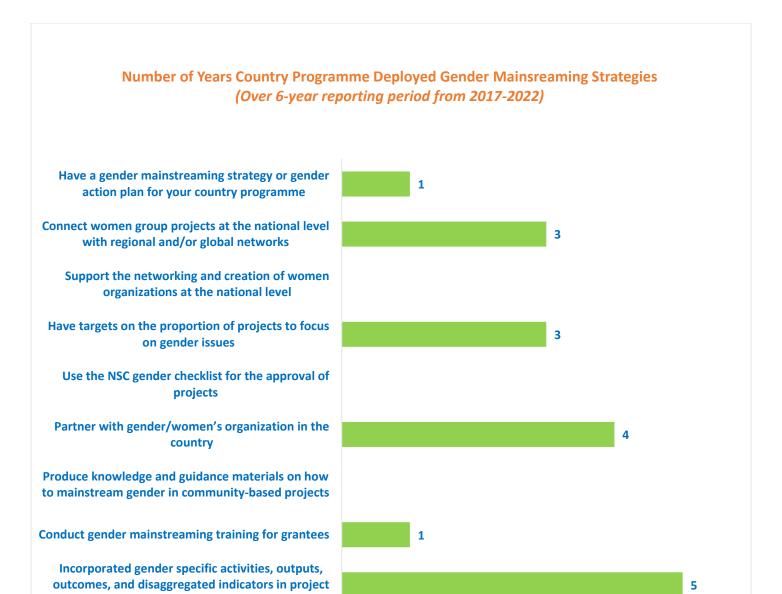
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **		
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4		
Indigenous Peoples									
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	5	-	2	-	7		
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	-	11	-	11		
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	2		
Ways to encourage IP projects									
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	3		
Youth									
Number of completed projects that included youth	3	-	5	-	-	10	18		
Number of youth organizations	1	-	300	-	-	1	302		
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	3		
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up	, Replication,	Policy Influe	nce, Improvii	ng Livelihood	s)				
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	1	1	-		2	3		
Projects with policy influence	1	-	-	-	4	-	5		
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	4	-	12	-	12	9	37		
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS									
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	5	4	-		-	9		
Community-level trainings conducted	-	5	4	-	-	-	9		
Number of project monitoring visits	4	17	20	17	17	10	85		

	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							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	2	1	1	2	9
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	7	8	6	4	7	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	60	90	60	60	30	90	65

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.

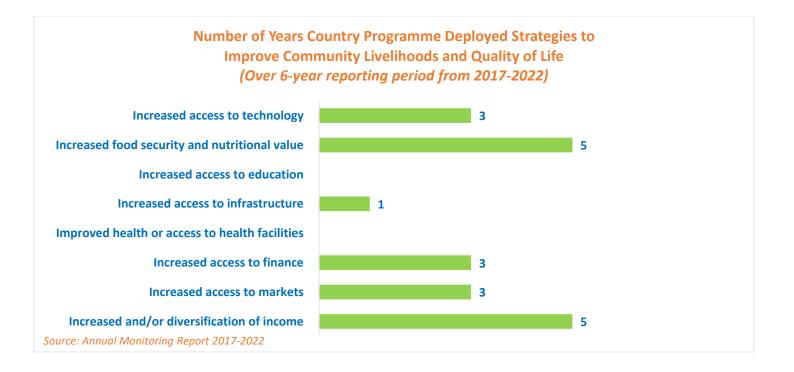


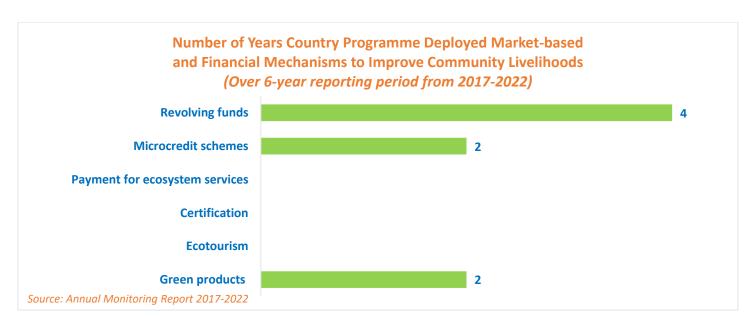


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

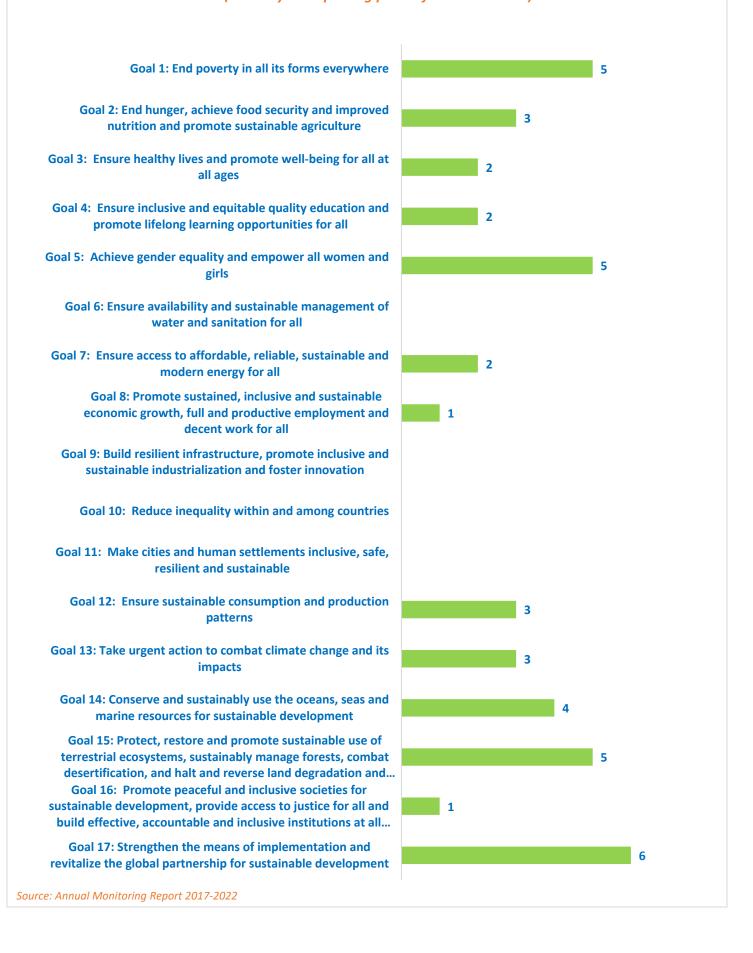
design

Conduct gender analysis/assessment at the country
or project level





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



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Senegal**, SGP supported grantee *Civd de Koussanar* in the efforts to enhance the contribution of communities to the protection of biodiversity in the Niokolo-Koba Biosphere Reserve using the COMPACT methodology. COMPACT seeks to demonstrate how community-based initiatives can significantly increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in the co-management of globally significant protected areas by working to improve the livelihoods of local populations. To this end, the project worked on a reference study presenting the context of the reserve as well as the constraints to be lifted for the conservation of biodiversity. The cartography of the area was carried out in a coherent manner, taking into account the information coming from the results of the baseline study and it was validated by all stakeholders including local authorities, beneficiaries, technical services. Thirty people, community members and partners were trained by the SGP team on the COMPACT methodology. Furthermore, instead of the awareness and popularization workshops of SGP, the beneficiaries helped the fight against COVID 19 by distributing masks and gels in schools and public settings. (*Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021*)

Capacity Development

To support grant making focus at landscape/ seascape levels, and in line with evidence-based approach, twelve capacity development grants were used by SGP country programmes, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Georgia, Grenada, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Paraguay, Senegal, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and Haiti, to develop their respective OP6 Country Programme Strategies (CPS). The development of the CPS has been a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that provides the framework for the grantmaking at the country level, by establishing priorities and focus during the Operational Phase. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).

South-South Exchange

From January 2021 to April 2022, a project of evaluation and sharing of innovative experiences was implemented in agroecology and green energies in 10 countries, eight of which were SGP countries including **Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Guinea, Niger, and Togo**. The objective of the project was to address deforestation and climate change by consolidating and scaling up good practices in the context of exchanges of South-South experiences. At the end of the project, several animations were created. One was about an African cluster on green coal, another introduced a virtual initiative sharing platform including 31 climate initiatives. The modernization of a production unit was supported in Cameroon, and an association was formed in Guinea. Training on the production of Biochar was held in Cote d'Ivoire in July 2021, with the participation of 25 people from 10 countries. An award ceremony was organized for winners from 14 countries. In October 2021, an animation of an African cluster on agroecology was created through the dissemination of the good practices of "peasant seeds for better resilience to climate change". In addition, experiments on traditional improved granaries (GTA) were continued. Bi-fertilizers and bio-protective recipes were developed. (Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)

Social Inclusion – Gender

in **Senegal,** SGP supported a project by the *Joal-Fadiouth Women's Empowerment Association*, which brought together 2,642 people from 65 groups in their mangrove reforestation and sustainable oyster farming efforts. (*Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019*).

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.