SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

NIGERIA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Nigeria		
Year Started	2009		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	166	12	**178**
Grant amount committed	6,094,997	466,250	**6,561,247**
Project level co-financing in cash	69,500	-	**69,500**
Project level co-financing in kind	4,717,008	554,291	**5,271,299**
Total co-financing *			**5,807,049**

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**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**
Climate Change	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	-	**3**	**13**
Land Degradation	**1**	**2**	-	**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**
Sustainable Forest Management	-	**4**	**3**	-	-	-	**7**
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	**1**
Total Projects Completed	**3**	**12**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**34**

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 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	2	1	1	1	7
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	1	-	2	-	2	5
Hectares of PAs	-	400,000	-	400,000	-	32	400,032
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	550	-	-	19	569
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	15	13	2	175	45	250
Number of significant species conserved	-	10	10	6	6	4	36
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	2	3	2	1	1	9
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	10	550	2	10,000	-	10,562
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	2	4	2	2	-	3	13
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	11	20	620	21	-	1,646	2,318
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access	3	3	17	3	-	9	35

	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 **
solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication							
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	4	73	47	257	-	64	445
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	300	1,000	12,500	1,200	-	1,367	16,367
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	4	1	3	-	3	11
Energy efficiency solutions projects	2	4	1	3	-	3	13
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	3	4	2	3	-	4	16
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	2	-	1	1	1	6
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	500	3,500	-	641	793	1,482	6,916
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	500	3,500	-	641	1,500	1,482	7,623
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	12	20	-	15	264	2,964	3,275
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	20	200	-	46	793	1,482	2,541
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	3	75	-	2	3	46	129

	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 **
Sustainable Forest Management							
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	15	1,150	10	-	-	1,175
International Waters							
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Organic farming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5
Development of alternatives to chemicals	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Awareness raising and capacity development	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Capacity Development							
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	3	8	4	4	7	-	21

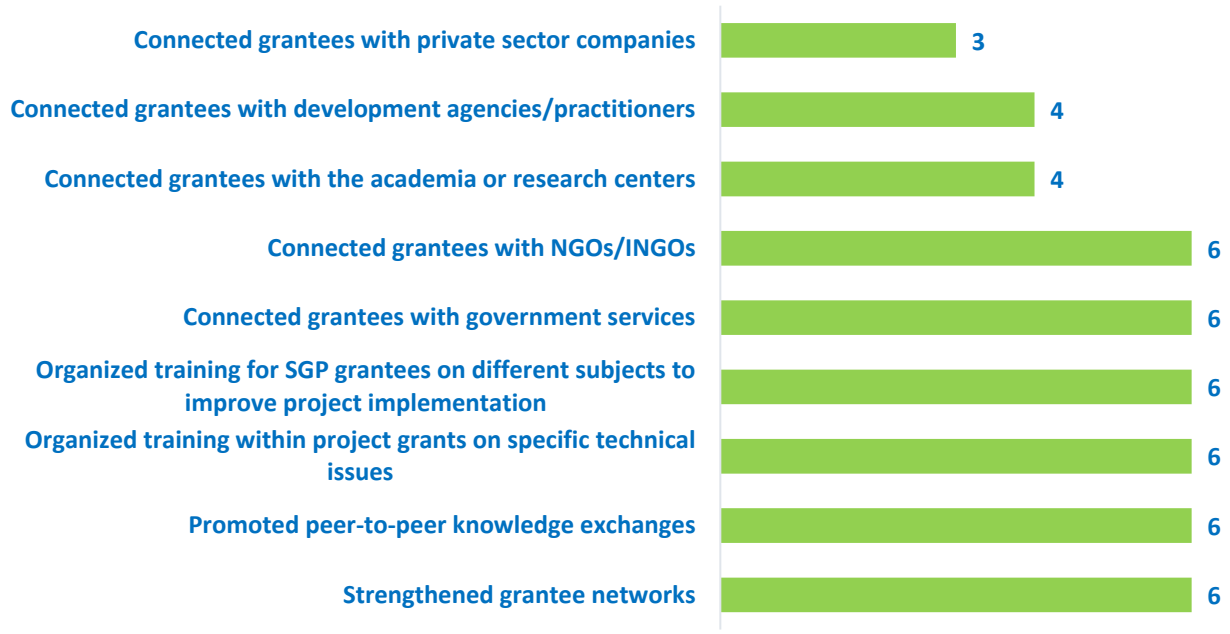
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	684	800	725	665	250	-	3,088
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	2	1	1	2	1	2	9
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	75	5	8	3	-	74	165
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	3	8	4	4	2	6	27
Number of completed projects led by women	1	3	2	2	-	2	10
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	3	-	4	4	2	6	19
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	49	20	-	8	77
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	3
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	3	8	4	4	2	6	27
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6

	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 **
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	1	1	-	-	3	5
Projects with policy influence	-	-	2	-	-	3	5
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	3	8	4	4	2	6	27
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Community-level trainings conducted	2	2	1	-	5	3	13
Number of project monitoring visits	23	52	51	20	4	10	160
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	2	1	2	1	1	10
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	10	9	9	9	8	9
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	60	60	60	60	60	50

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

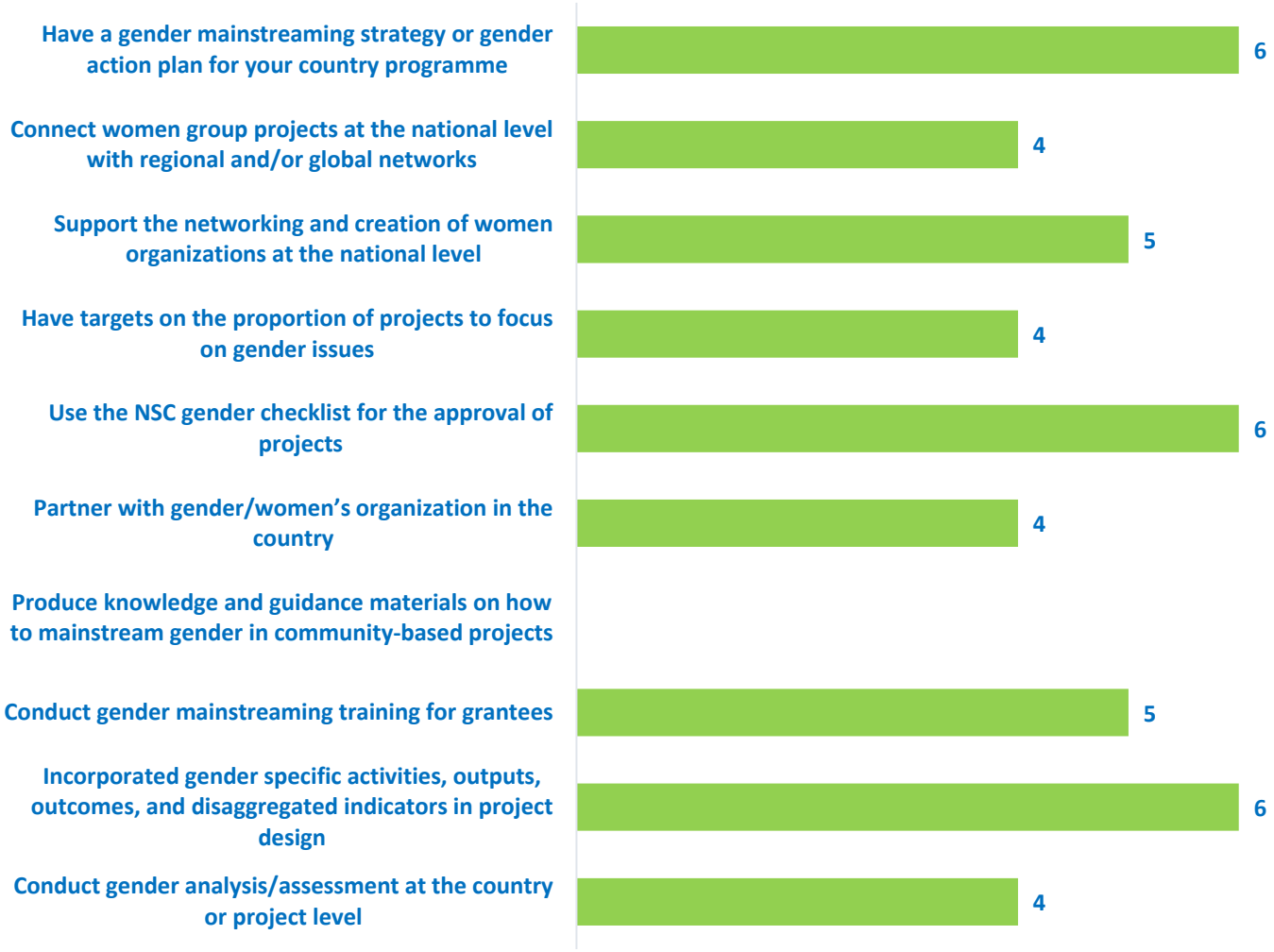
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



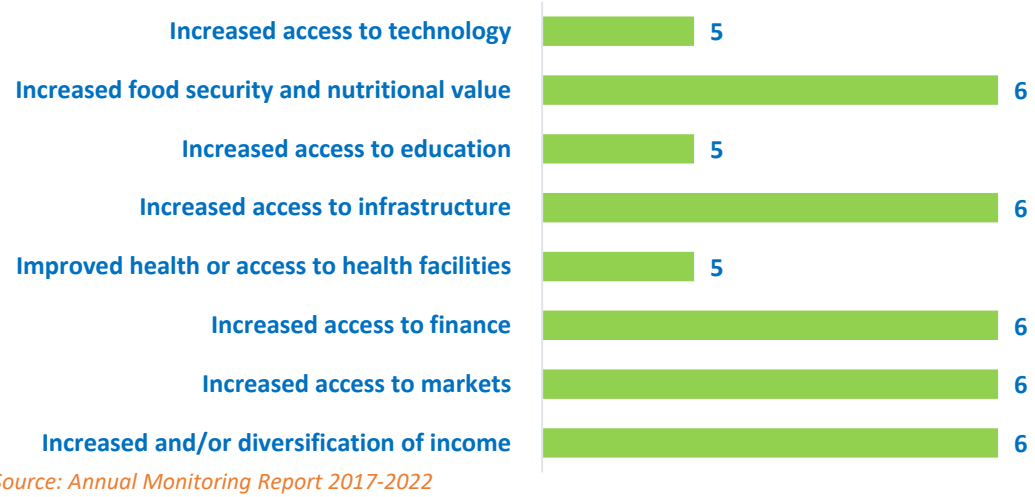
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



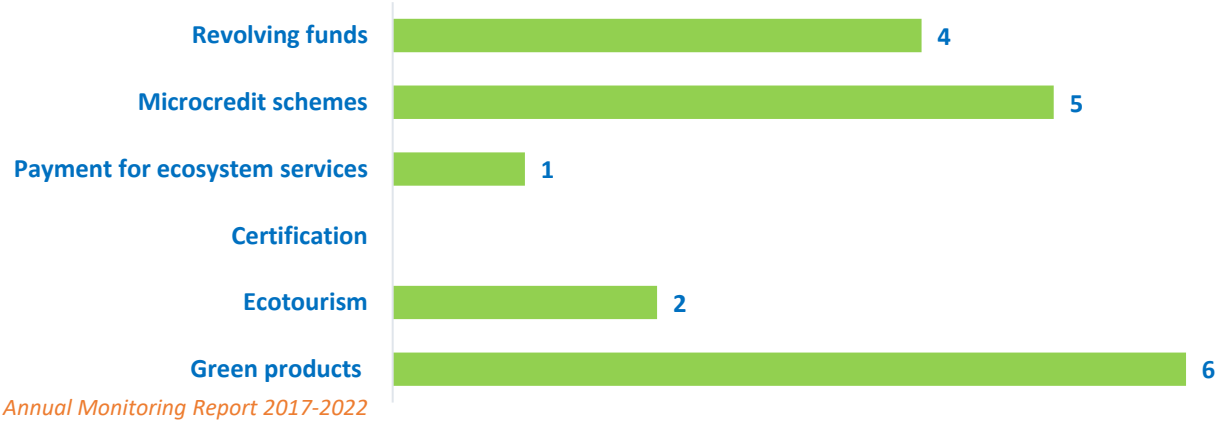
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



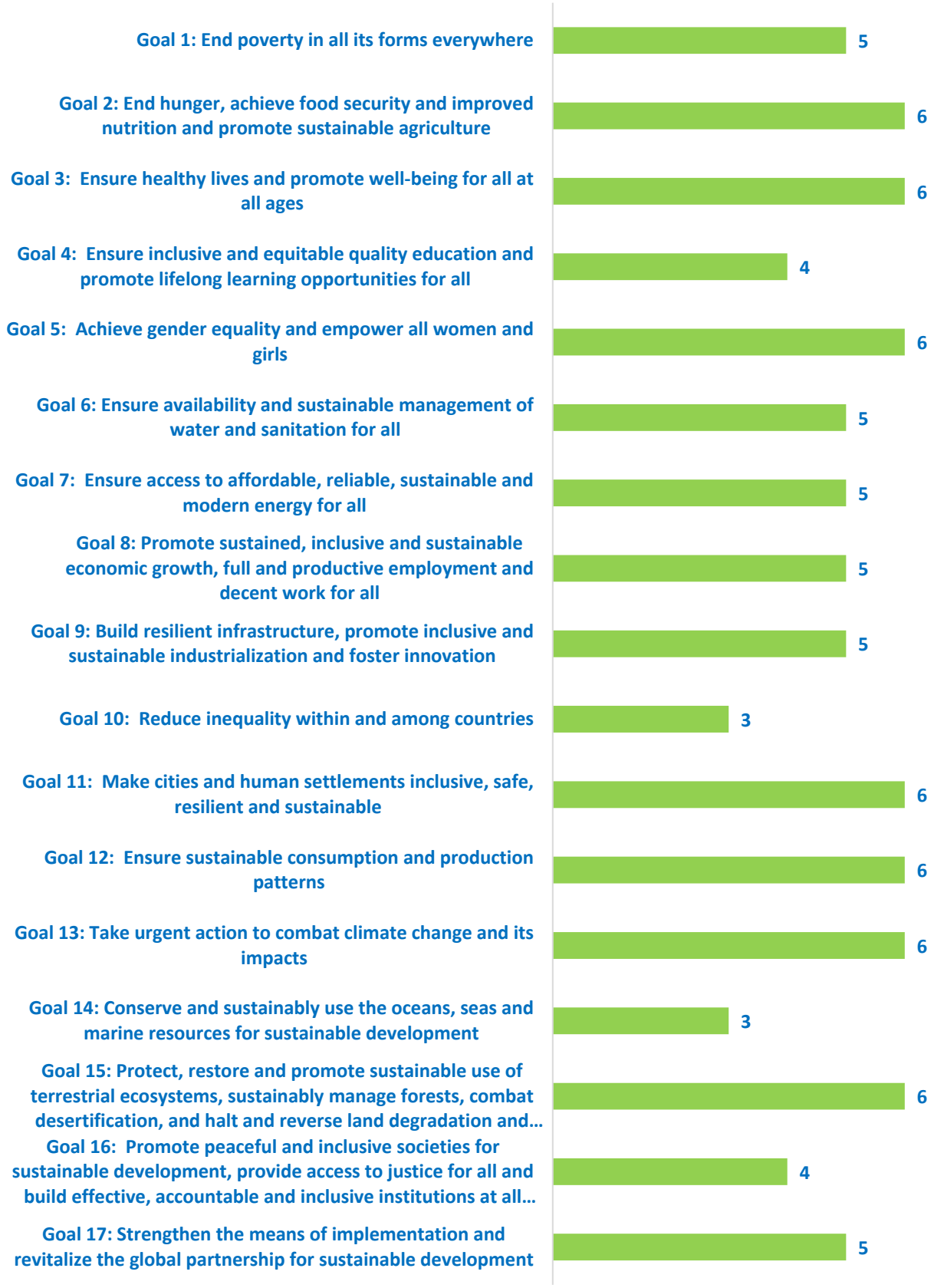
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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

Biodiversity

In **Nigeria**, Igbehinadun-Agroforestry completed a community-based project in the Agbado-Ekiti Community. The project site was a biodiversity hotspot that was named "Forest of Thousands of Herbs" by the community. However, due to poverty, ignorance, and lack of capacity, the forest was being depleted. The aim of the project was to raise awareness and empower the community to protect their heritage as well as improving their livelihood. It identified plants and animals and documented their use in folk medicines, ethnic food, and cultural specialties. Local Herbalists took an active role in cultivating nearly extinct but very useful plants for folk medicines, enhancing the biodiversity of the area. Over 20,000 seedlings of various indigenous plant species were raised and distributed for ex-situ planting. Each household planted two to three fruit trees around it. 200 men and women received training on trainers (TOT) on sustainable forest management and climate-smart agricultural practices. Since the project started, 23 new marketers have come to the community for products like turmeric, ginger, nutmeg, etc. In addition, to encourage ownership and sustainability, a number of green enterprises were established. The registration of 21 groups with the local government and the Ministry of Commerce were facilitated; 49 small and medium scale enterprises were strengthened; and 37 community associations were mentored. As results, 1.2 hectares of the forest were restored to its nearly natural status. A total of 8,000 (3,000 men and 5,000 women) people benefitted from the project. 7,800 indigenous peoples were actively involved, including 3,000 youth and 16 people with disabilities. 215 parents were able to cover their children's education expenses, and some of them set up revolving loans. The project officer was awarded the Best Agroforestry Farmer in Ekiti state by Afe Babalola University in 2021 (Abuad Agric Expo Award). ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Climate Change

In **Nigeria**, SGP supported grantee, Centre for Human Settlements and Sustainable Developments (CHUSSDEV), to implement a project in the Oke Ogun area of Oyo state, on a project aimed to check deforestation and improve methods of Shea butter processing and livelihood of the people. This area was actively engaged in Agroforestry, especially the Shea Butter industry that was very active and at its peak in the early 1970s, with products exported to Benin, Togo and Ghana. However, the laborious nature of Shea Butter processing saw its gradual abandonment to an easy and cheap income that Charcoal production offered. The project introduced a Shea butter processing method that reduced indiscriminate discharge of Shea and toxic waste components into the surface water by more than 35%. It trained 509 people (85% women), translating to over 500 families, on the processing of high-grade Shea butter extracts. The packaging and marketing of Shea products achieved 67% efficiency resulting in improved income, aesthetics and less waste discharge into the environment. To prevent the Shea Butter wastes from polluting the river channels, the residue is used to produce biomass briquette, by adding little charcoal dust.

The production of biomass briquette from Shea residues has significantly reduced pressures on the existing wood lot that were cut down indiscriminately to make charcoal. 7,027 Seedlings of Shea Butter were distributed to local farmers, to encourage afforestation and replacement of depleting tree stands, thereby improving the local microclimate. Four women groups were organized into cooperative society to enhance business branding. CHUSSDEV also donated 100 bags of Shea seeds as a take-off grant to finance the maintenance of the equipment and have seed capital to access loan from the Bank of Agriculture. In addition, Briquette production centres were established in three communities, whose chairperson is a woman. Training of trainers organized for volunteers for biomass briquette production from agro-residues and domestic wastes. The project also introduced biomass energy from Briquette to local Ibadan and Lagos Markets. In all, 213 young women and men were trained on the production of biomass briquette, 24 families purchased subsidized briquette stoves. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Land Degradation

In **Nigeria**, a project implemented by the AIDS Care Education and Training Society built capacity of 1,000 households in two communities and beyond to mitigate the impact of land degradation and promote environmental and economic sustainability. 50 young people received training to construct 167 mud stoves. The community members, including local food vendors and restaurants, embraced the new technology, which utilized less wood and reduced tree felling by 60%. In addition, a mini dam was constructed to collect rainwater for consumption and irrigation, which also helped mitigate climate change as trees around the area got water. A solar-powered water treatment system was built to distribute clean water. 500 oil palms, nursed in the two communities helped reduce poverty and increase access to resources. Moreover, 850 females and 150 males were trained and given cashew seedlings to plant. Each of them in turn trained at least two others to do the same. 20,000 cashew seedlings were distributed. 93 females and 7 males were trained on improved crops and animal production. Each of them in turn trained a minimum of three others. 3,000 children benefitted from the dam in Tahtim, while 4,140 children directly benefited from the income generated by the economic activities of their parents. 50 students were educated and provided with safety wear and guided by the grantee and the Community Environmental Protection Taskforce to clean up their communities on World Environment Day 2021. As results, a total of 1,482 community members received training on improved agricultural practices and instructed hundreds of other community members, which enabled increased yield, expansion of farms, increased income, and reduced vulnerability. 93% of the beneficiaries were women. Another significant result of the project was the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), which promoted improved saving habits, access to micro-loans, and financial literacy. The number of VSLAs has increased from 7 to 30. A man with impairments served as one of the facilitators. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022).***

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Nigeria**, the objective of an SGP project is to promote sustainable forest management in Malam-sidi, Kwami LGA. More than 1,000 economic trees such as moringa, mango, date palm, guava, orange, and mahogany were planted on 3 hectares of land, and another 1500 economic trees were distributed to community members to plant at their home and other government institutions. 457 members of the community were trained in orchard management and waste management. A structured environmental protection committee was established and handed over to the community to encourage sustainability of the project. A stone wall was built for the community to protect it from gully erosion. In addition, two constructed and distilling drainages were constructed for the community to combat flooding. As a result, 32 households were saved from total destruction and collapse by threatening gully due to the construction of the stone wall. 58 households were saved from eminent collapse caused by incessant flooding as a result of the construction of drainages in the community. One motorized borehole was dug for provision of water for the established orchard and for use by the host community, allowing 63 households to gain access to safe drinking water. 4 refuse dumps were built for effective solid waste management. Consequently, 58 households were saved from indiscriminate dumping of waste. 20 women gained income-generating skills from waste management training and increased their incomes to support their domestic needs. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

In **Nigeria**, unsustainable agriculture practices have resulted in deforestation and loss of biodiversity, posing a major challenge to the environment and the livelihoods of community in Osun State. Meanwhile, plastic nylon has replaced the use of a natural resource, Thomatococcus danieli leaves which were traditionally used to wrap food. The *Environment Management and Development Trust* with support from SGP worked to implement a project to reduce the use of plastics nylon and address the challenge of forest degradation by promoting planting of Thomatococcus danieli leaves which were traditionally used to wrap food and have multiple benefits for livelihoods and forest restoration. Integrated planning and management of agricultural practices were applied for ecosystem restoration and biodiversityconservation, while raising awareness on the harmful impact of using plastics and promote alternatives. The project engaged cocoa farmers in 35 villages to promote the plantation of Thomatococcus danieli that has multiple benefits in terms of forest restoration and rural economy improvement. Moreover, the project organized women traders and supported a radio campaign against the use of plastic nylon for packaging hot food and promoted traditional method of using leaves instead. The project supported engagement of 3,500 women to market alternative to plastic nylon, which led to women's empowerment with improved economic status. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019***).

CSO – Government Dialogue

In **Nigeria**, SGP attended the 13th Annual Meeting of the National Council on Environment organized by the Federal Ministry of Environment through the Directorate of Planning Research and Statistics. The SGP team presented the success story of the Equator award winning SGP biodiversity and agroforestry projects implemented by Environmental Management and Development Trust (EMADET) and proposed a memo on the necessary next steps of action, which included proposed banning of use of plastics and replication of the project, wherever feasible. This memo was moved into a motion by one of the Council members and was successfully adopted. The Council meeting was also presented with a goodwill message from the UNDP Equator Initiative. In addition, the GEF SGP Nigeria and few of the SGP Grantees, exhibited products and IEC materials from successfully implemented projects, including a demonstration of eco-friendly urban agriculture model. The exhibition stand received more than 80 visitors, including the Minister of Environment, the Deputy Governor of Kaduna State, the Permanent Secretary to the council, Federal House of Representatives, and other dignitaries, each of whom was presented with a package of SGP IEC materials. The SGP was the coordinator for all CSOs' participation at the annual National Council on Environment. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2010).***

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Nigeria**, SGP supported a project with the Katsina Ala and Buruku communities on the banks of the Katsina Ala River, aimimg at improving the resilience of the community, especially women. Unsustainable farming practices and reduced rainfall led to land degradation and the drying-up of the river, which in turn resulted in the community becoming heavily dependent on forest products, especially wood, to support their livelihoods. Women are usually more affected by climate change because of their use and dependency on natural resources but are often excluded from interventions that could empower them and build their capacity. The strategy of the project was to deliberately increase women's participation in the management and implementation of the project, so the project management team had equal number of representatives (6 female and 6 male) from each sex. This ensured the women equal and active participation without restrictions occasioned by cultural norms. As a result, the voice of women is now consciously recognized in decision-making processes in the community. 70 women were trained in liquid and bar soap making, as well as beads making. They produced and sold over 20 litres of liquid soap. Additionally, both women and men were trained in producing and applying compost manure and sustainable agriculture practices, and 1,200 fuel wood efficient stoves were produced and installed. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

In **Nigeria**, SGP supported grantee *Biodiversity Education and Resource Centre (BERC)* to develop a cost effective, community seed and gene banks for the conservation of crops genetic resources. Indigenous plans hold the potential to scale up food security, preventing malnutrition, obesity and diet-related disorders. However, the majority of them are localised and threatened by the possibility of extinction. The project aimed to build community resilience taking into account indigenous knowledge and develop a cost-effective Community Seed Bank to regain, maintain and increase the control of the community over seeds. The project formed a 10-member gender based (6 women to 4 men) Action Community, which identified an increasing need to communicate the importance of sustainable use of crop diversity and the value of establishing a link between genetic resources, cultural identity and food production. To ensure legitimacy for the community seed bank, the project embarked on a series of sensitization meetings, training and technical guidelines to facilitate the involvement of farmers through a participatory selection exercise as well as coaching on seed collection, storage techniques and domestication. 60% of the trainee participants were women. In particular, 40 women participated in the 'Train the Trainer' trainees initiative; 200 women undertook the 'Trainee participants' module and 200 local women joined the Woman Local Seed Networks (LSNs).

This project ultimately saw more women take decision on dietary requirements for their families and strong participatory roles in management and benefits sharing. ***(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.