SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

MOZAMBIQUE

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	**Mozambique**		
Year Started	2005		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	221	52	**273**
Grant amount committed	4,385,519	-	**4,385,519**
Project level co-financing in cash	1,532,920	399,720	**1,932,640**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,466,737	431,605	**1,898,342**
Total co-financing *			**3,830,982**

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	**1**	**1**	**1**	-	-	-	**3**
Climate Change	**4**	**1**	**3**	-	-	-	**8**
Land Degradation	**1**	**3**	**3**	-	-	-	**7**
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	**1**
Capacity Development	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
International Waters	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Chemicals and Waste	**1**	-	**1**	-	-	-	**2**
Total Projects Completed	**9**	**5**	**9**	-	-	-	**23**

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	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Hectares of PAs	80,000	5,200	280,000	-	-	-	365,200
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	180,000
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	2	3	2	-	-	-	7
Number of significant species conserved	-	4	6	-	-	-	10
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	4	2	-	-	-	7
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	100	10,400	180,000	-	-	-	190,500
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	4	1	3	-	-	-	8
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	No	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	400	2,500	50	-	-	-	2,950

	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	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	3	3	3	-	-	-	9
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	150	150	150	-	-	-	450
Breakdown of projects							
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	4	1	3	-	-	-	8
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	3	3	-	-	-	7
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	250	450	750	-	-	-	1,450
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	250	450	150	-	-	-	850
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	50	450	375	-	-	-	875
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	50	150	100	-	-	-	300
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	6	15	2	-	-	-	23
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

	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 **
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	180,000
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	120	-	30	-	-	-	150
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	100	-	50	-	-	-	150
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	-	250	-	-	-	250
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	100	-	50	-	-	-	150
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	80	-	-	-	80
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	104,000	-	200	-	-	-	104,200
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	Yes	-	-	No	1

	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 **
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	Yes	No	No	-	-	No	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	60	-	-	-	-	-	60
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	3	2	1	-	-	-	6
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	60	6	10	-	-	-	76
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	8	5	5	-	-	-	18
Number of completed projects led by women	4	3	5	-	-	-	12
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	No	3
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	16	5	-	-	-	-	21
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	No	3

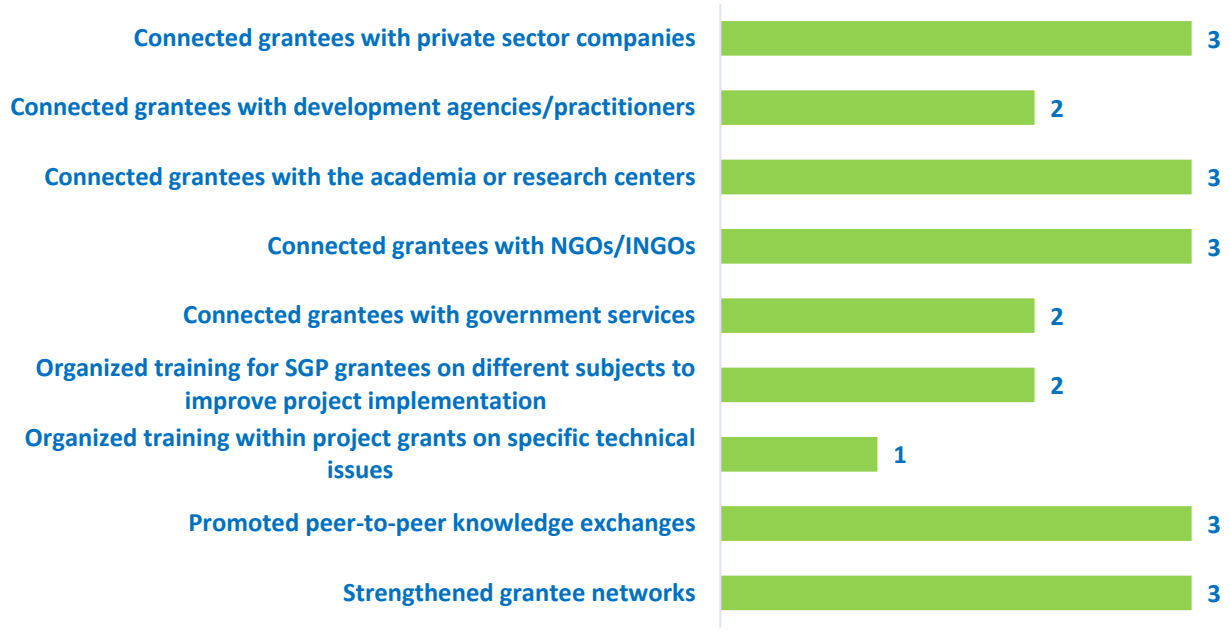
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	-	-	No	2
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	No	3
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Number of youth organizations	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	No	3
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	2	3	4	-	-	-	9
Projects with policy influence	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	8	6	8	-	-	-	22
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Number of project monitoring visits	12	20	20	-	-	-	52
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	4	2	-	-	-	10

	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 **
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**7**	**7**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**20**	**60**	**30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

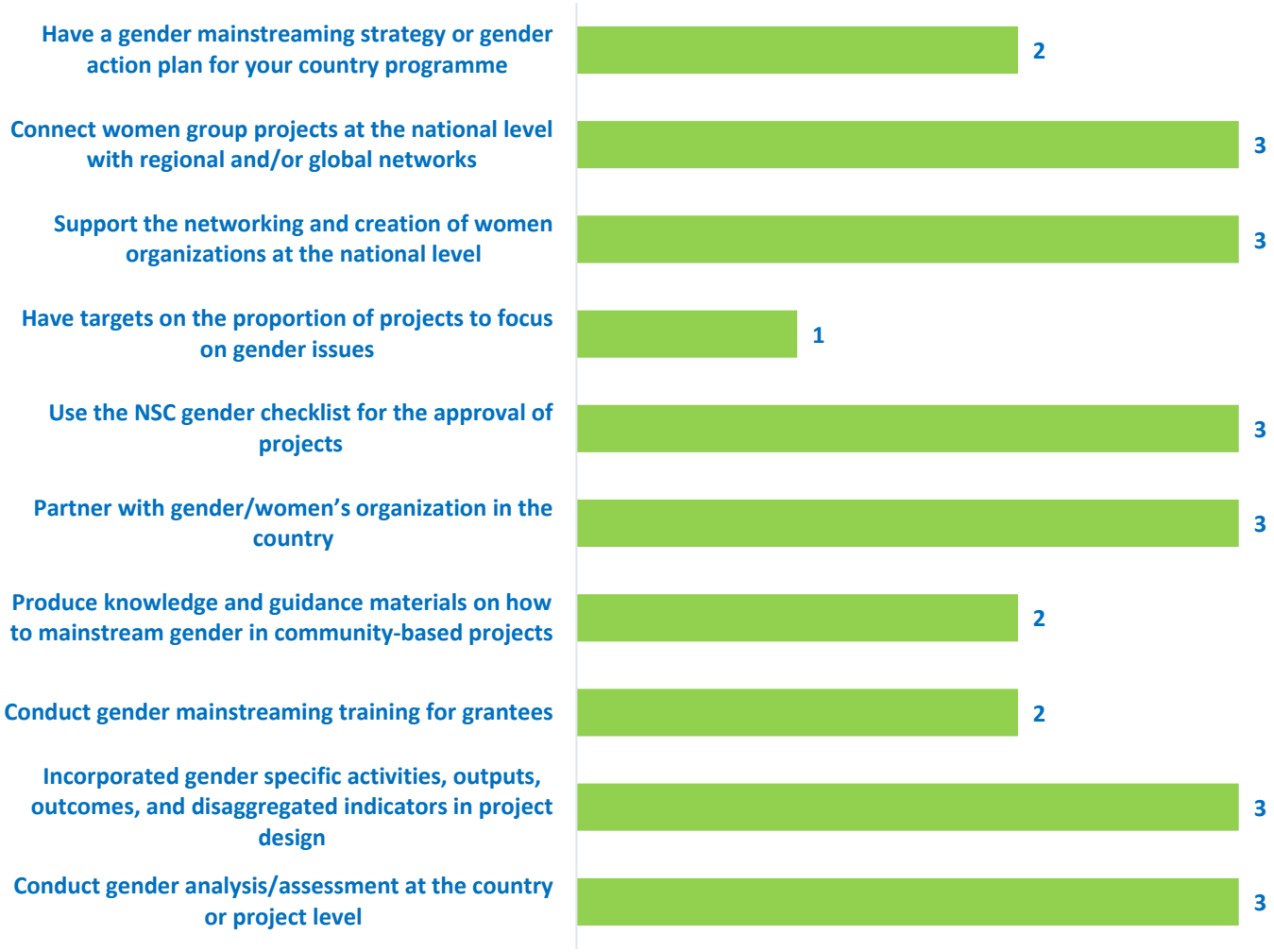
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



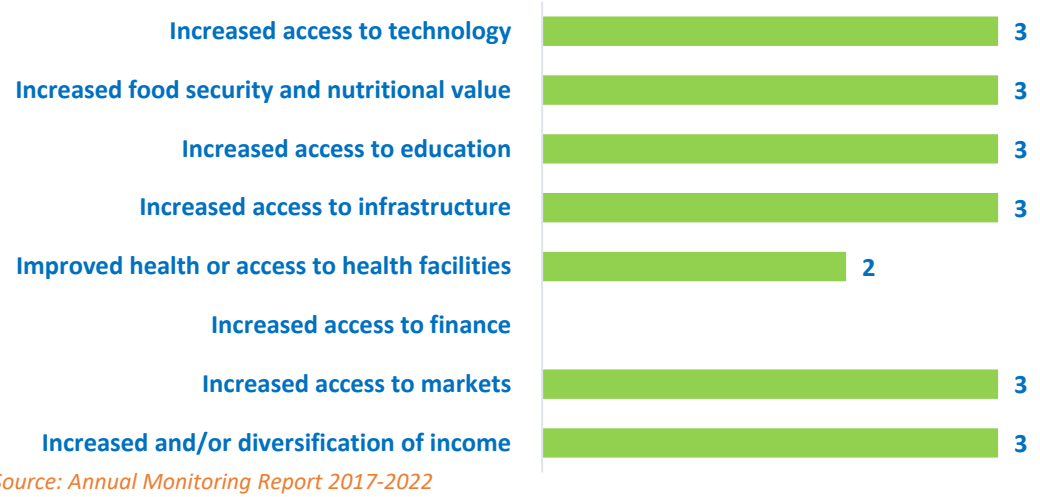
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



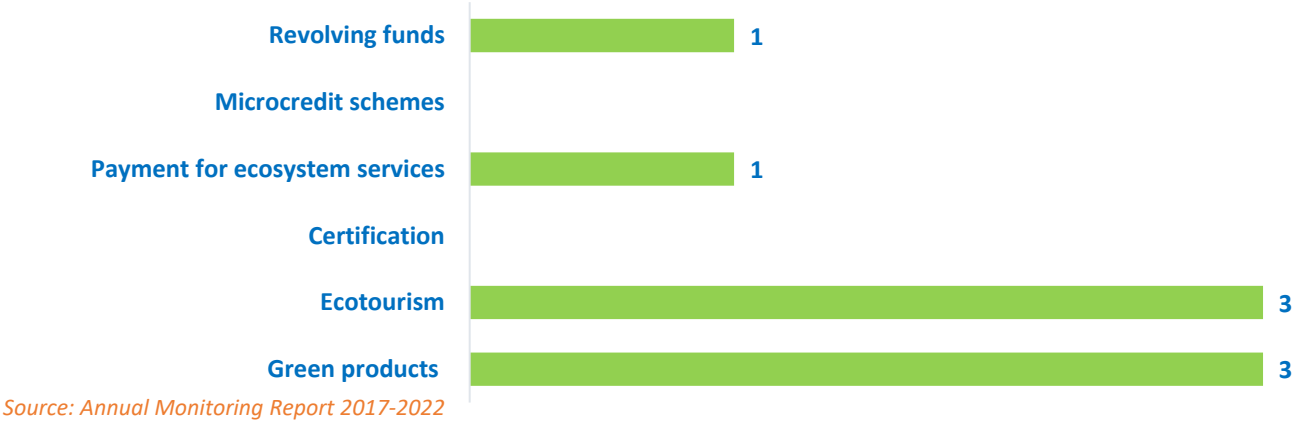
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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 **Mozambique**, SGP supported grantee, *Associacao Kuruleni Inhaca,* in a project that aimed to engage local communities in support of administrative authorities that are tackling the problem of Indian house crow reproduction in the Inhaca Island. Indian house crows have a serious impact on other birds' species and their habit of feeding on carrion and rubbish close to human settlements makes it a potential danger to public health. Furthermore, they are also known to be a vector for various human diseases such as salmonella and cholera.

The initiative was able to reduce the numbers of Indian house crows and the damages to the environment and the economy of the Island, enabling biodiversity conservation and securing the livelihood of around 1200 species, including about 150 coral species, more than 300 species of birds, and four species of turtles, that lay eggs on the island. The project was implemented by local communities and local stakeholders. The biological research station from Eduardo Mondlane University provided technical support to villagers and local authorities in securing the conservation of landscape, seascape, and wildlife resources. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***.

Chemical and Waste

In **Mozambique**, SGP supported grantee, *Africa Foundation for Sustainable Development (AFSD)*, in a chemical and waste management project that focused on chemical pollutants and solid waste. As key results, this initiative was able to decrease the use of fertilisers and pesticides and promote biofertilizers and organic pesticides to small farmer groups, mainly women and youth. Awareness-raising campaigns were also held with the use of discussion workshops, posters, leaflets, brochures, and on-site demonstrations in farming plots. Furthermore, issues on pollution, contamination of soil and water, waste management were addressed; in parallel training on agribusiness was mentored and a trust fund was created by locals. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***.

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).***

CSO – Government Dialogue

In Belarus, Belize, Brazil, Lesotho, Ecuador, **Mozambique**, Panama and Venezuela relied on landscape approach as an entry point to initiate the dialogues at the regional level. In *Panama*, the dialogues resulted in strengthened landscape governance and stronger collaboration between the civil society and the Government. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

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.