



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

MALAWI



	_		Y REPOR <sup>-</sup> 2017 - 202					
Country Programme Name		Malawi						
Year Started		2009						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total					
Number of projects	80	9	89					
Grant amount committed	2,325,000	280,000	2,605,000					
Project level co-financing in cash	1,306,095	49,149	1,355,243					
Project level co-financing in kind	1,048,847	92,366	1,141,212					
Total co-financing *			2,776,456					
Source: SGP database as of July 2022 * Total co-financing = Total project le 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)								
Climate Change	-	1	6	-	1	-	8	
Land Degradation	1	-	5		-	-	6	
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Capacity Development	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Total Projects Completed	3	1	12	-	1	1	18	

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

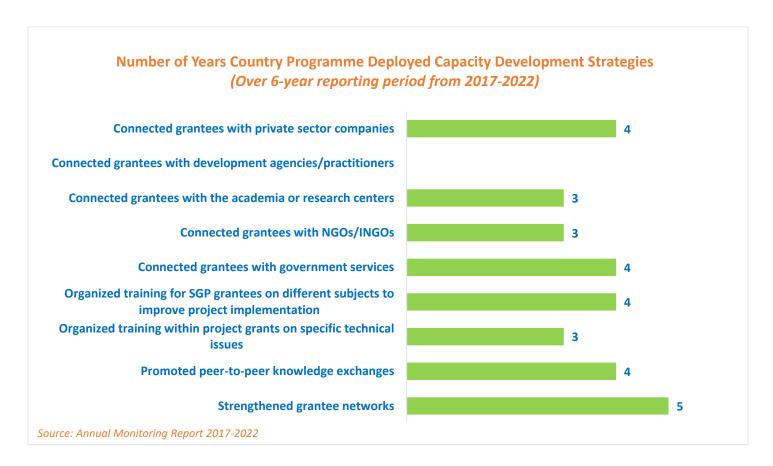
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-202 removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion					aggregation of r	esults over time	This includes
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJ							
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	1	6	-	1	-	8
Did the country programme address community-							
level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	_	No	No	-	Yes	_	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with					105		-
restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks							
initiated through completed projects	-	36	62	-	-	-	98
Number of typologies of community-oriented,							
locally adapted energy access solutions with							
successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	_	2	2	_	_	_	А
Number of communities achieving energy access		L					
with locally adapted community solutions, with							
co-benefits estimated and valued	-	142	-	-	-	-	142
Number of households achieving energy access							
co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health							
and others)	-	18	5,482	-	-	-	5,500
Breakdown of projects			Γ				
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	_	1	1	_	_	_	2
		-					
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Sustainable transport projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation and enhancement of carbon			_				
stocks projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	-	5	-	-	-	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 **
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	46	-	328	-	-	-	374
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	46	-	1,617	-	-	_	1,663
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	144	-	-	-	144
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	46	-	-	-	46
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	26	-	-	-	-	1	27
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the	1.027					2	1.040
community level	1,037	-	-	-	-	3	1,040
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
Gender Number of gender responsive completed							
projects	3	1	12	-	-	1	17
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No	Yes	4
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	1	14	-	-	1	16

	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 youth organizations	-	-	3	-	-	-	3		
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No	Yes	4		
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)									
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	5	-	5		
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	3	1	8	-	1	1	14		
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS									
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	2	6	-	-	-	8		
Community-level trainings conducted	-	2	3	-	-	-	5		
Number of project monitoring visits	2	9	10	-	-	7	28		
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT									
National Steering Committee									
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	7	6	2	-	-	4	19		
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	7	7	-	-	8	6		
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	30	-	-	-	-	1	6		

# **GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS**

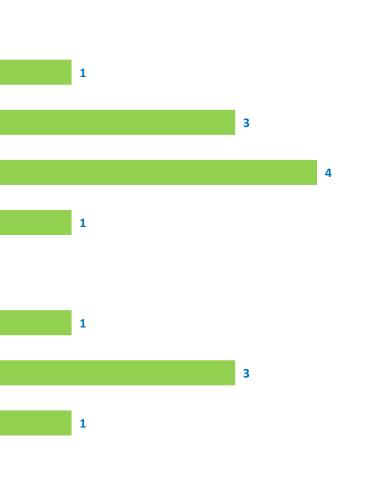
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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



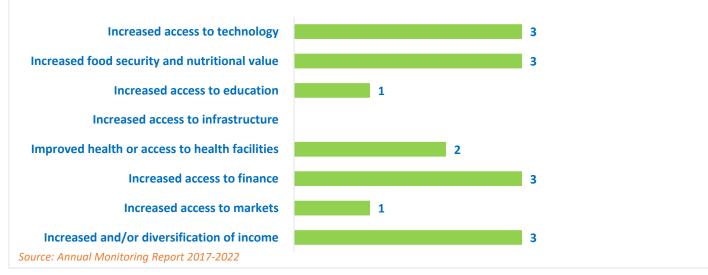
## Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

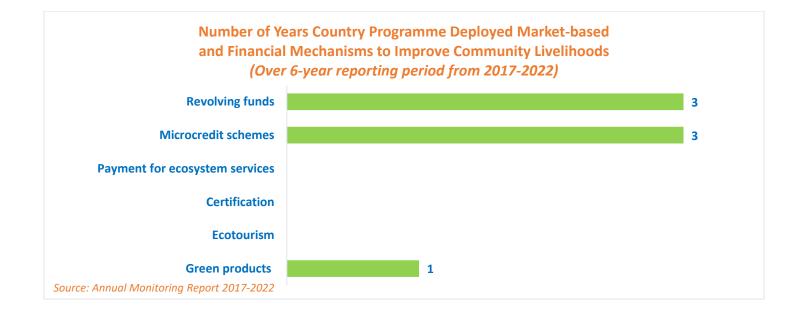


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

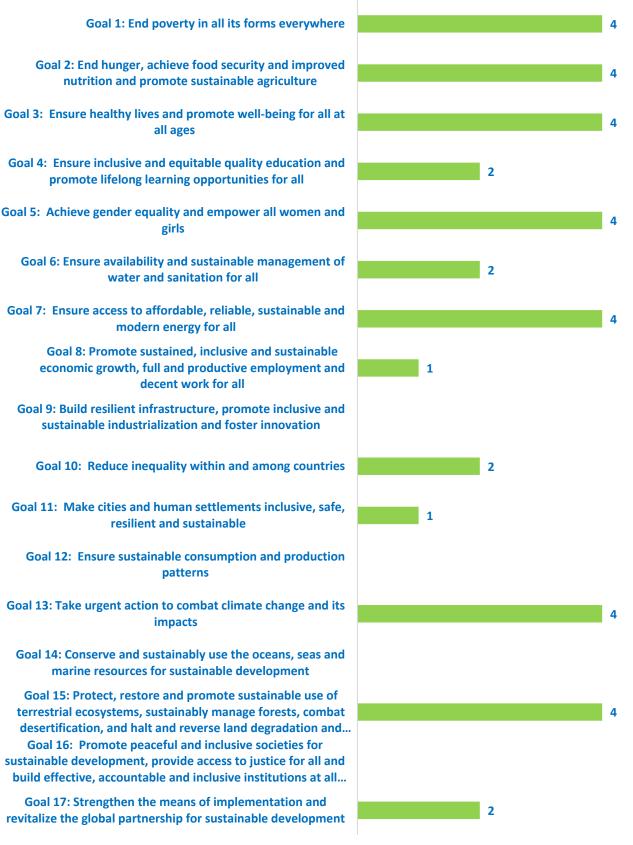


## Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)





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



# **EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS**

## **Climate Change**

In **Malawi**, SGP supported grantee *Twesa in Community Development (TWESA)* in promoting improved cook stoves for sustainable climate change management in Kyungu, Karonga District. This area is severely affected by the impact of climate change and floods, happening due to the careless cutting down of trees by indigenous people for fish drying, charcoal burning, and the use of firewood energy for cooking. 3,150 energy-efficient cook stoves were introduced to benefit 3,096 households in 5 villages. One stove making ToT training was also conducted for 40 community trainers, 32 women, and 8 males. This has helped reduce the use of firewood, gas emission, and the impact that fire has on women who are always in charge of cooking for the family. This project will represent a significant improvement for the environment and the community after its implementation, especially since forestry management will be enhanced and gas emissions will be significantly reduced. *(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).* 

#### Sustainable Forest Management

In **Malawi**, SGP supported grantee *Green Vision Environmental Organisation* in the enhancement of community-based forest management practices in the Phwezi-Bale-Chiweta area in Rumphi district in northern Malawi. Deforestation and forest degradation are very high in this area due to charcoal burning, unsanctioned settlements, steep slope cultivation, and firewood vending. Furthermore, charcoal producers and firewood venders have also taken advantage of the lack of ownership of the forests by communities. The project addressed these challenges by ensuring that communities take control and ownership while also developing forest management plans and signing management agreements with the district council. The project also aimed to arrest deforestation and forest degradation taking place in the area through community-based forest management that ensured that communities take control of the forest resources. As key results, the project enhanced community capacity in sustainable forest management for 60 Village Natural Resources Management Committee members (34 males and 26 women) and their local leaders. 46 hectares of indigenous forest (Lumphafya) were also designated as a joint Village Forest Area (VFA) and 58.4km firebreak was constructed around the VFA. A forest resource survey was also conducted to know the topography, features, and tree species found in the demarcated area. Business opportunities for beekeeping and indigenous fruits enterprises were also explored to support community livelihoods going forward Lumphafya VFA. *(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.