



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

LIBERIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Liberia						
Year Started	2009						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	125	1	126				
Grant amount committed	3,785,000	15,000	3,800,000				
Project level co-financing in cash	159,000	-	159,000				
Project level co-financing in kind	1,233,540	-	1,233,540				
Total co-financing *			1,407,540				
<p>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</p>							
	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	-	9	6	58	2	5	80
Climate Change	-	1	3	20	2	4	30
Land Degradation	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Sustainable Forest Management	-	7	-	-	-	3	10
Capacity Development	-	-	-	6	1	-	7
International Waters	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Total Projects Completed	-	17	9	91	6	16	139

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	-	9	6	58	2	5	80
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	2	3	-	-	3	8
Hectares of PAs	-	111,524	120,871	-	-	117,419	349,814
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	2	-	-	-	3	5
Hectares of ICCAs	-	111,544	-	-	-	117,419	228,963
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	1	6	-	7	5	19
Number of significant species conserved	-	2	9	-	-	2	13
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	2	3	-	-	3	8
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	111,524	120,871	-	-	117,419	349,814
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	1	3	20	2	4	30
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	13,569	12,168	-	-	-	25,737

	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	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	4	-	-	10	14
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	50	-	50	200	300
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	427	-	-	-	427
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	427	-	-	-	427
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	108,703	-	-	-	108,703
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	22	-	-	-	22
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	17	-	-	-	17

	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							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	7	-	-	-	3	10
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	76,361	97,150	-	87	50	173,648
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	-	103,919	103,919
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	125	125
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	125	125
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Organic farming	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	6	1	-	7

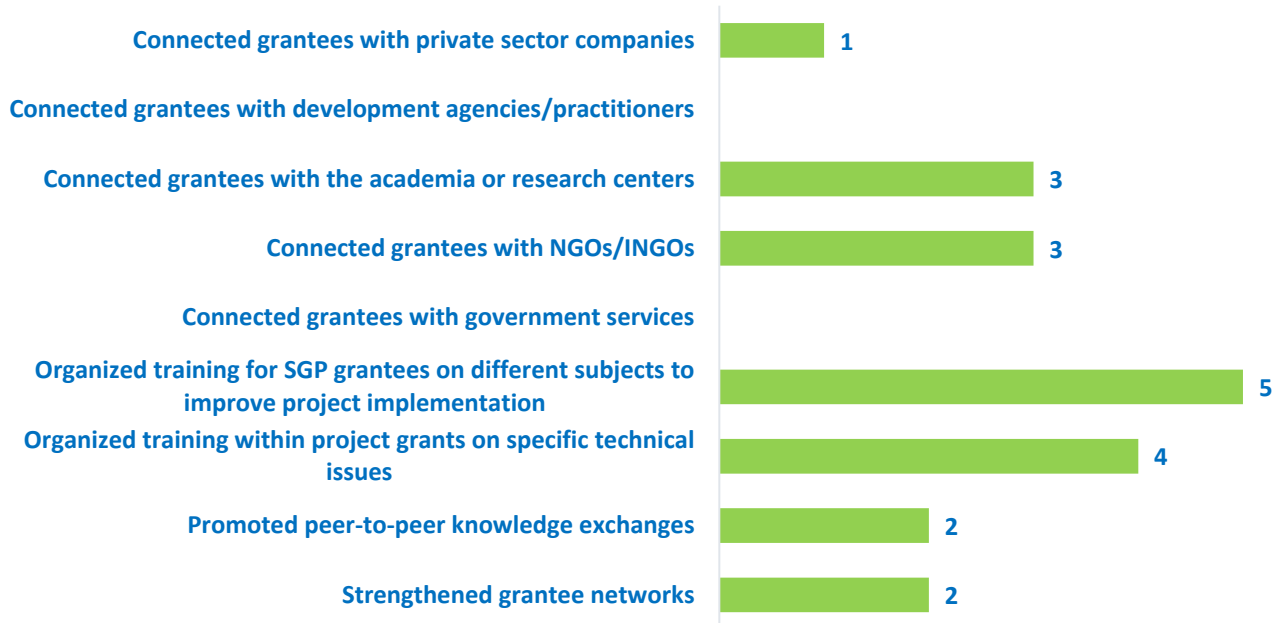
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	5	3	-	8
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	200	22	-	222
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	17	9	89	6	11	132
Number of completed projects led by women	-	4	5	21	2	3	35
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	3
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	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 **
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	10	-	-	1	2	13
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
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
Projects with policy influence	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	10	9	-	6	11	36
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Community-level trainings conducted	-	4	3	4	-	3	14
Number of project monitoring visits	9	10	9	3	23	11	65
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	10	4	3	9	7	37
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	5	5	7	7	8	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	14	30	34	30	30	30	28

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

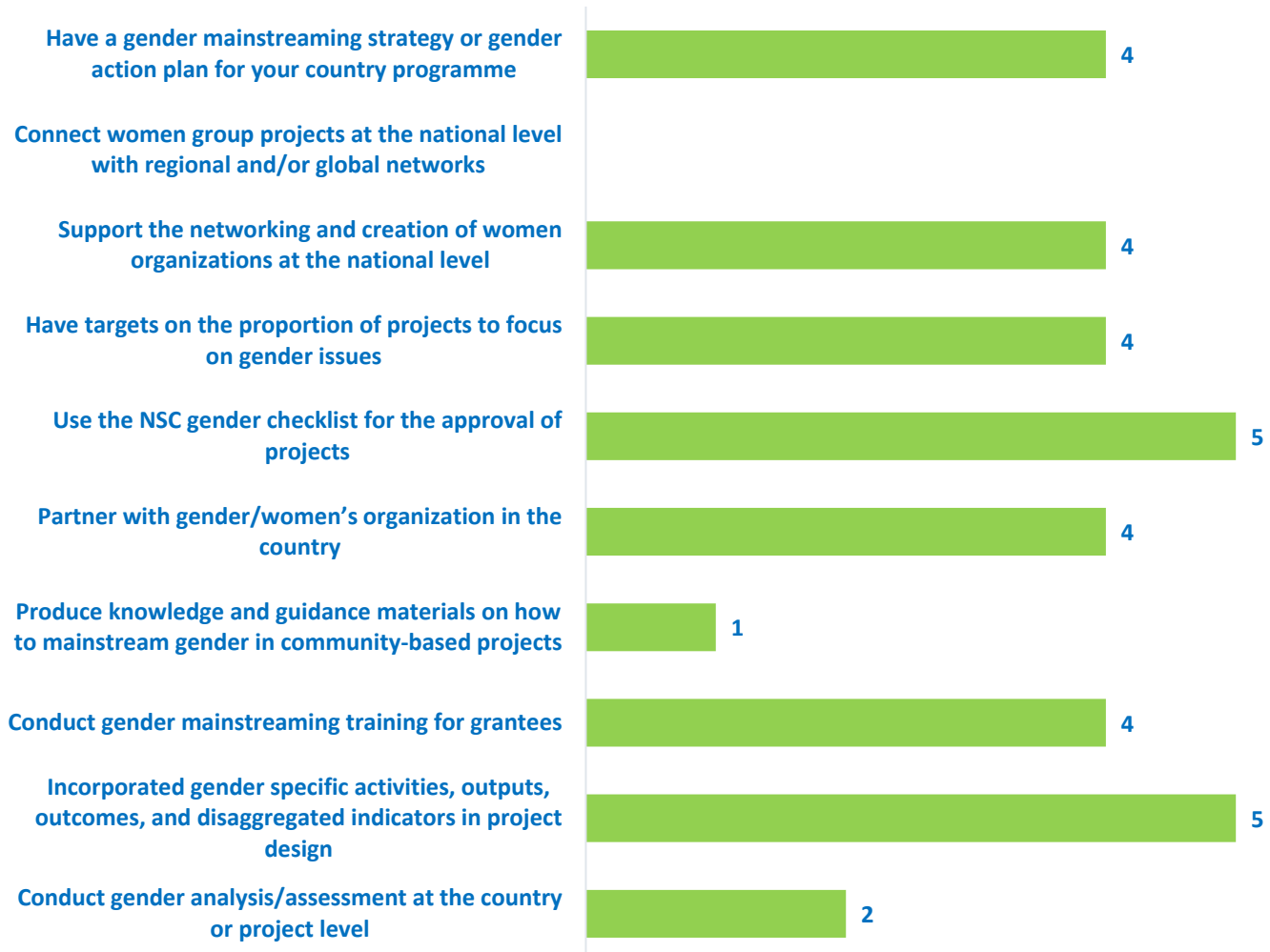
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



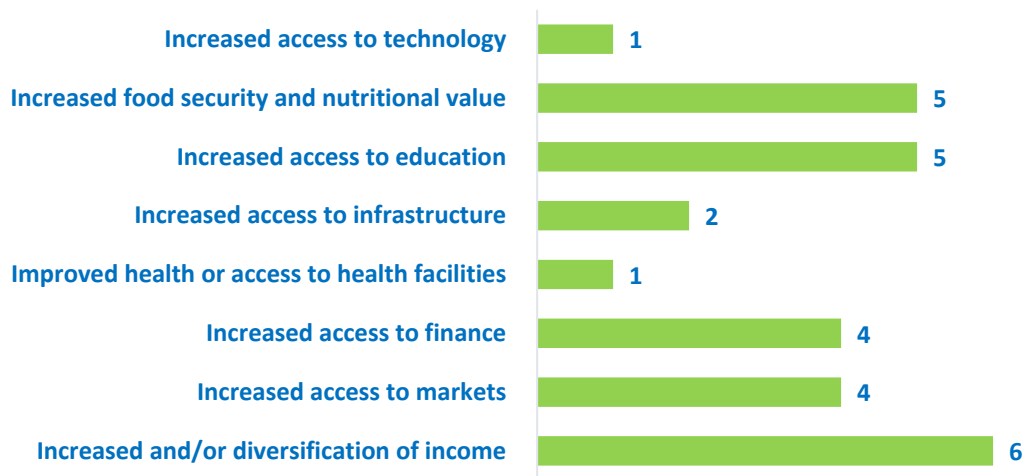
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



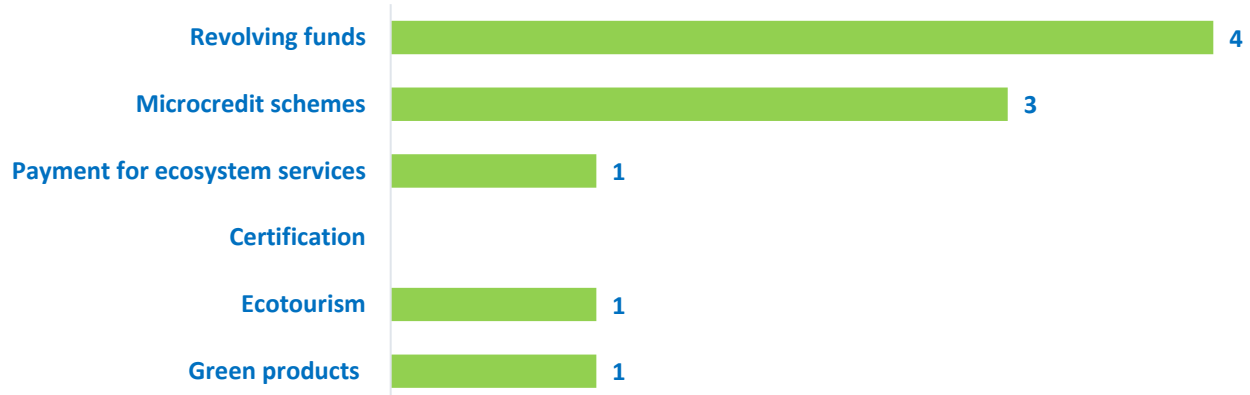
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Liberia**, *Bio-Survey of Liberia* with support from SGP worked to protect the crocodiles through conservation and ecotourism. By creating the first natural habitat conservation zone in the geographic region of Marshall, the project addressed threats posed to crocodiles in Liberia including habitat destruction and commercial hunting of skins. The SGP project objectives were creating a natural home range for crocodiles in the landscape, raising the level of awareness about the impact of commercial hunting of crocodile skins, encouraging ecotourism to improve community incomes by supporting diversified livelihood activities, and reducing the high level of mangrove harvesting resulting in habitat destruction. The project also contributed to the Liberia National Environmental Plan which seeks to make the crocodile a flagship species for the country. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).**

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Liberia**, SGP supported grantee, *Mission of Hope for the Disabled (MHD)*, in the installation of Solar Energy to pump safe-drinking water for disabled communities. People with disabilities in the country have been suffering from shortages of safe-drinking water supply especially during dry seasons as well as difficulties fetching this resource from within the steep and deep well. This scarcity of safe-drinking water combined with the lack of financial capacity for residents to purchase sag of water for drinking, has led the community to experience several water-related diseases.

The project aimed at enhancing easy accessibility and affordable drinking water for persons with disability, the school and clinic within the disabled community. This initiative also created a cleaner and healthier environment, and it reduced the financial burden on the targeted group by providing easy and affordable water supply all year round.

Workshops and training sessions were also organised to raise awareness and sensitise the population on how to operate the pump in a sustainable manner. The project impacted the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and the National Disability Plan. **(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.