



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



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

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## KENYA



## COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	<b>Kenya</b>						
Year Started	1993						
<b>Portfolio Profile</b>	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>				
Number of projects	386	55	<b>441</b>				
Grant amount committed	12,921,531	1,201,894	<b>14,123,425</b>				
Project level co-financing in cash	4,841,404	629,637	<b>5,471,041</b>				
Project level co-financing in kind	4,851,486	392,963	<b>5,244,449</b>				
Total co-financing *	<b>11,917,384</b>						
<b>Source: SGP database as of July 2022</b> * 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
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>							
Biodiversity	5	1	-	-	2	30	38
Climate Change	3	1	-	-	2	8	14
Land Degradation	-	-	-	-	1	15	16
Capacity Development	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>72</b>

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.							
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>							
<b>Biodiversity</b>							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	5	1	-	-	2	30	38
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	2	-	-	-	9	11	22
Hectares of PAs	52,500	-	-	-	1,508	137,508	191,516
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	1	-	-	2	3	7
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	44,000	850	-	-	20,517	118,707	184,074
<b>Climate Change</b>							
Number of climate change projects completed	3	1	-	-	2	8	14
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	4
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	1	-	-	2	2	7
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	7	7	-	-	52	4	70

	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 households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	3,585	150	-	-	2,317	3,069	9,121
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	1	-	-	2	5	9
Energy efficiency solutions projects	2	-	-	-	2	1	5
Sustainable transport projects	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>Land Degradation</b>							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	-	1	15	16
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	510	668	1,178
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	4,368	6,690	11,058
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	209	9,391	9,600
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	510	2	512
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of mercury 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 **
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>							
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
<b>Capacity Development</b>							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	-	-	1,849	1,849
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>							
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	1	-	-	-	2	3	6
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	8	-	-	-	28	29	65
<b>South-South Exchange</b>							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
<b>Gender</b>							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	7	2	-	-	1	57	67
Number of completed projects led by women	-	1	-	-	-	16	17
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	7	-	-	-	-	2	9

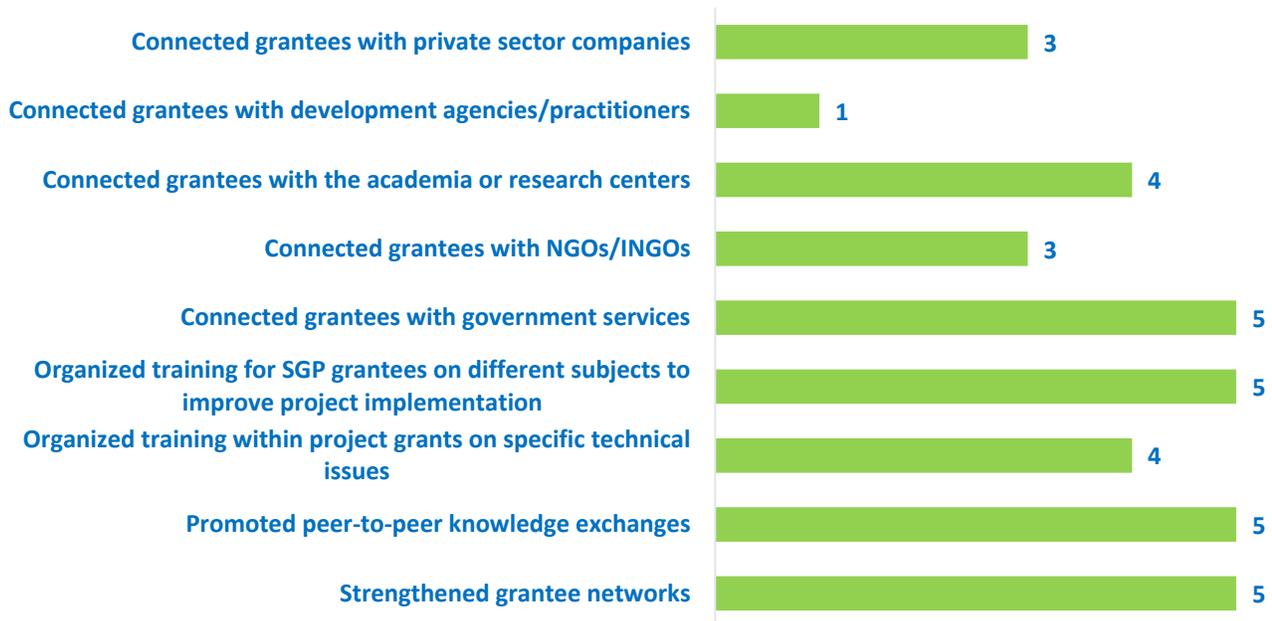
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	2
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>							
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4
<b>Youth</b>							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	-	-	-	6	7
Number of youth organizations	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
<b>Persons with Disability</b>							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	-	-	-	1	3	5
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	5	2	-	-	5	51	63
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	4	-	-	-	-	2	6
Community-level trainings conducted	9	-	-	-	-	2	11
Number of project monitoring visits	12	6	-	43	68	51	180
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>National Steering Committee</b>							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	3	5	4	7	2	24

	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	9	6	5	7	6	8	7
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	30	20	60	-	-	-	18

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

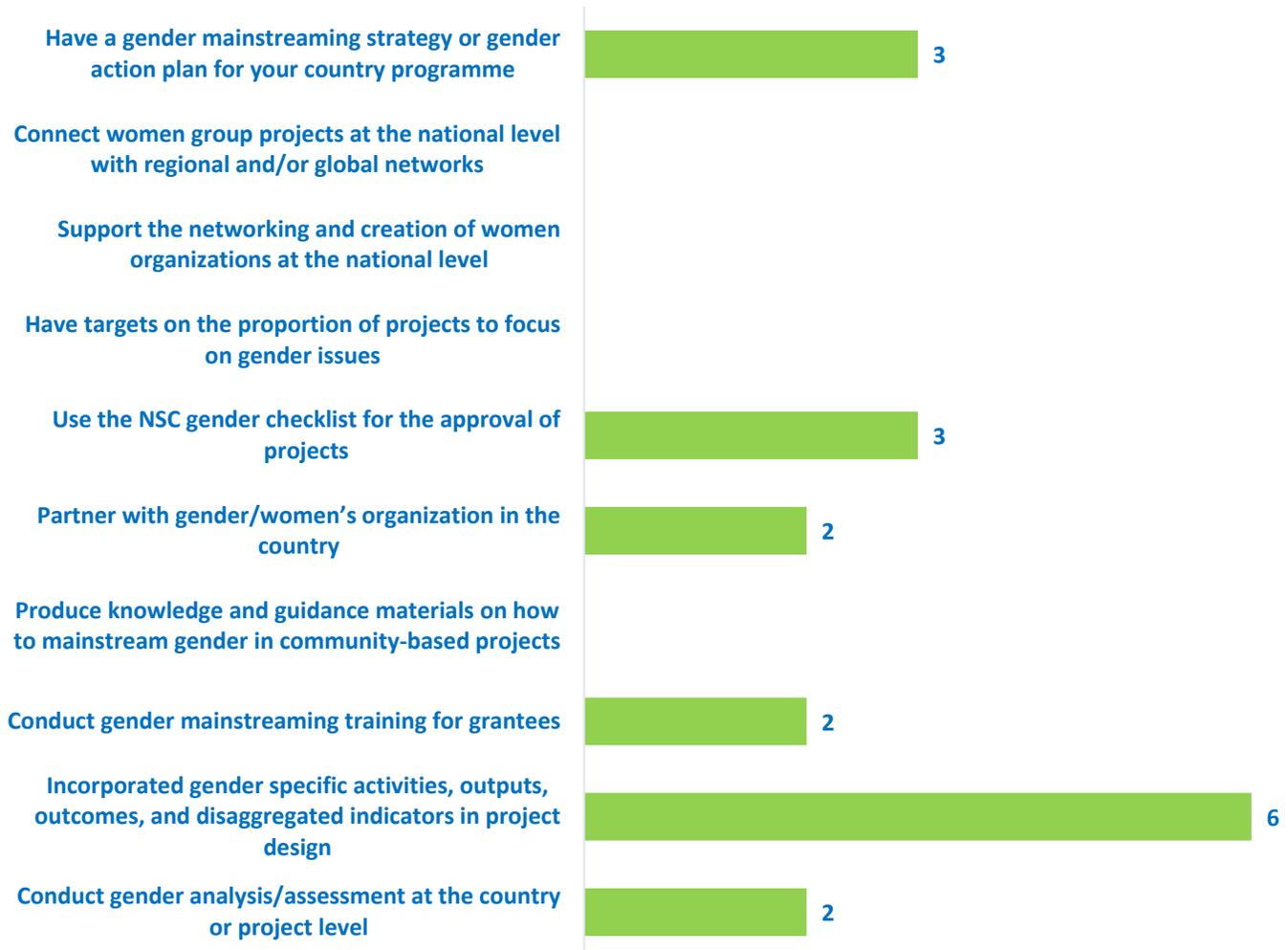
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



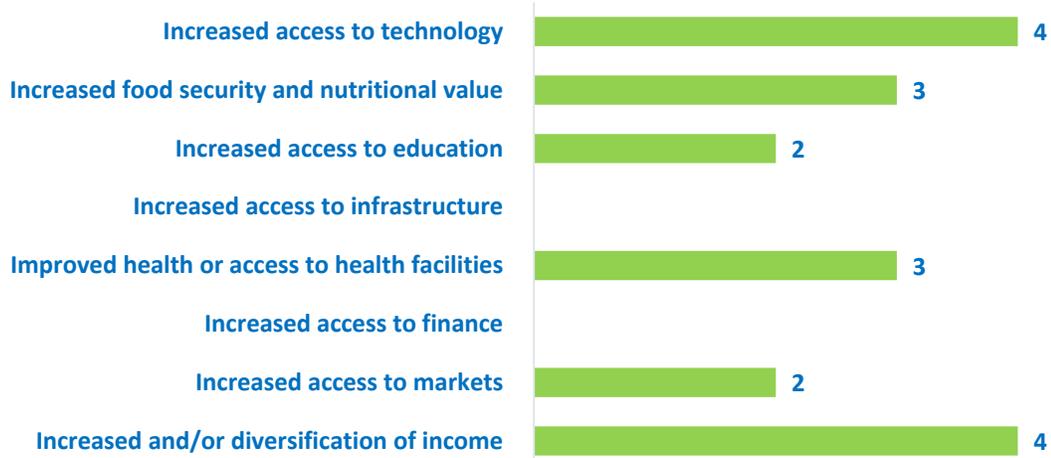
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



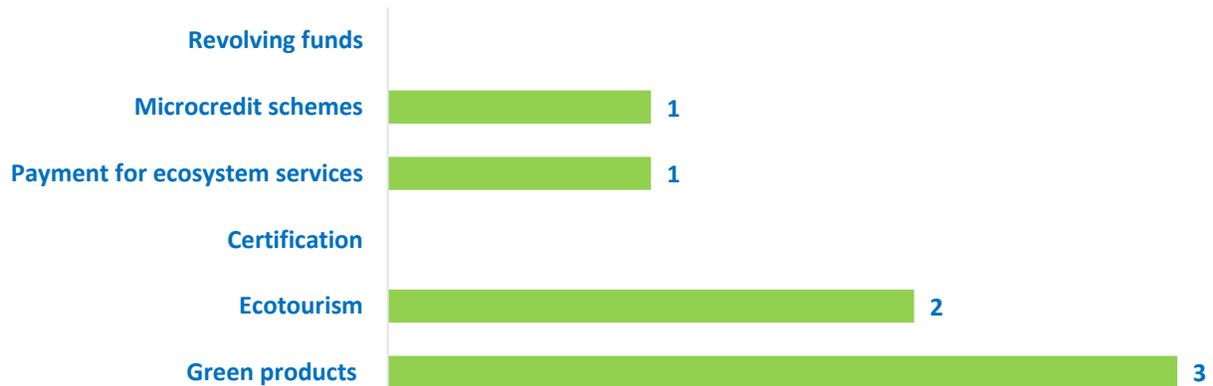
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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)**



## EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

### Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Kenya, 2021

- The implementation of the Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya has yielded positive results for sustainable agricultural practices in three protected areas, the introduction of solar energy and strengthening of community organizations.
- The 6th GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) programme has been implemented in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), in line with the global model whereby UNOPS supports operational aspects (procurement, finance) and UNDP takes a programmatic leadership role. Kenya has participated in the SGP since its inception in 1992, with UNDP taking a leading role throughout.
- The design and implementation of the programme has effectively incorporated lessons from previous phases of the GEF SGP in Kenya, as well as from the SGP global programme. The use of a landscape/seascape approach as a targeting criterion, and the focus on community-based organizations as key drivers for project implementation, have been significant innovations which have contributed to the positive results. These approaches led to SGP being more thematically integrated, as grants allocated in each of the selected landscapes/seascapes cover multiple GEF focal areas such as biodiversity, land degradation and climate change mitigation.
- There are some good practices in project-level M&E systems, such as for the SGP, which could serve as a basis to reform the country office M&E efforts towards a system which goes beyond fulfilling corporate requirements.
- UNDP implementation of the SGP and other GEF-funded projects confirms its strong partnership with GEF and leadership in the environment sector in Kenya. The landscape approach has been a positive innovation compared to previous cycles of the SGP, and a focus on community engagement has yielded good results in terms of the adoption of more sustainable production practices, establishment of wildlife conservancies and development of value chains, which ensure the protection of biodiversity.
- Some of the successful practices used should be replicated and further scaled up, such as extensive community engagement and the landscape/ seascape approach as part of the GEF SGP programme.

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Climate Change

In Kaplelwo Community in **Kenya**, two community boreholes were the main source of water serving households in a radius of about ten kilometres. On average, the diesel-powered water pumping generator emitted 3.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. Moreover, according to the community records, the frequent breakdowns of the generator resulted in high cost of maintenance. It required several skilled men to start it. In their absence, the community could not access water. These challenges often resulted in acute shortage of water. The community members, especially women and children, had to travel up to 10 km in search of water. Men had to drive their livestock to Molo River which is 10 km away for watering. The situation was especially worsened by the increasing incidences of drought in the area. With the support of the SGP, the *Farming Systems Kenya* improved the community boreholes by replacing the diesel-powered water pumping system with a solar powered one, installed a prepaid meter system at the water kiosk, and trained two water management committees. As a result, 8.8 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> have been eliminated. The prepaid water meter ensures every single community member with a prepaid card can collect water any time of the day. The chip of the meter has recorded an increase in revenue collection by 95%. 878 households have reliable supply of water now. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

### Capacity Development

In **Kenya**, a national CSO called *Nature Kenya* has implemented a project supported by SGP that enhanced the capacity of SGP grantees to effectively deliver projects toward the conservation of the *Mijikenda Kaya Forests* landscapes in *Kilifi* and *Kwale* Counties through training and on-site group-focused workshops. To understand the capacity gaps, *Nature Kenya* conducted baseline assessments of all the SGP grantees in *Mijikenda Kaya Forests*, *Kilifi*, and *Kwale* Counties, identified training needs, and produced a training manual and notes. 16 beneficiary organizations (a total of 52 trainees) received organizational capacity development training over the course of a five-day residential training session. Under the supervision of *Nature Kenya*, the 52 trainees then instructed 95 persons from 10 additional grantee organizations over 10 on-site training sessions. Nine organizations were trained on the development of strategic plans. Consequently, eight strategic plans were developed. Chairpersons and treasurers of the beneficiary organizations were trained on financial management. It was noted that most organizations found it difficult to develop and apply performance indicators, especially for conservation projects. As a result, 10 scorecards were developed as monitoring tools and customized for each beneficiary organization. The scorecards were used to monitor project activities and assess the sustainability efforts of the organizations. In addition, the project proposed to provide specific platforms for communities to share their experiences, engage in critical reflection, and analyze various internal and external factors influencing their performance. The results of the analysis would be helpful to policymakers, including the types of institutional frameworks that could promote effective environmental conservation at the local, national, and international levels. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

### Social Inclusion -- Gender

In **Kenya**, SGP supported the Endorois Women Community Based Organization to improve farming systems by introducing resilient crops. 25 women from the Endorois community were engaged in integrated land use management and agro-biodiversity conservation in the Lake Bogoria area. Through the project, they acquired knowledge on crop diversification, seed production, saving and banking, techniques of soil health and water conservation, and the benefits of drought-resistant crops. The women cultivated 34 drought-tolerant crop varieties over more than 400 hectares of land and utilized surface irrigation, allowing food production during dry seasons. As results, household food diversification and food security have been increased through the consumption of sweet potatoes and cassava for starch and fiber, millet, sorghum, cowpeas, and pigeon peas for protein, and black nightshades, amaranth, and kales for vitamins. Moreover, crop

diversity has been improved through the cultivation of crops including pulses, root crops, cereals, and vegetables. The women also earned income by selling surplus produce to vendors at their bulking center. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

## 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.