SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

CAMEROON

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Cameroon		
Year Started	2007		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	148	21	**169**
Grant amount committed	4,338,815	720,000	**5,058,815**
Project level co-financing in cash	1,370,846	130,304	**1,501,149**
Project level co-financing in kind	3,047,789	356,742	**3,404,531**
Total co-financing *			**5,625,680**

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	**3**	**-**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**16**
Climate Change	**3**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**12**
Land Degradation	**2**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**10**
Sustainable Forest Management	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**
Capacity Development	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total Projects Completed	**8**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**6**	**12**	**43**

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	3	-	3	4	4	2	16
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	1	2	1	1	3
Hectares of PAs	-	-	4,000	164,000	160,000	160,000	324,000
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	5	6	6	12	26
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	4,000	164,000	160,000	164,000	328,000
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	3	-	2	2	1	4	12
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	33	-	10	20	4,004	18,000	22,067
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	-	1	1	2	1	7
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	3	-	-	4	6	1	14

	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)	625	-	-	170	28	300	1,123
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	2	-	-	2	1	1	6
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	2	-	2	-	-	6	10
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	6,866	-	1,075	312	-	-	8,253
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	4,466	-	1,075	312	-	-	5,853
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	15	-	25	25	-	-	65
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	15	-	70	9	-	-	94
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	3	-	9	3	-	-	15
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	20	16	-	36
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

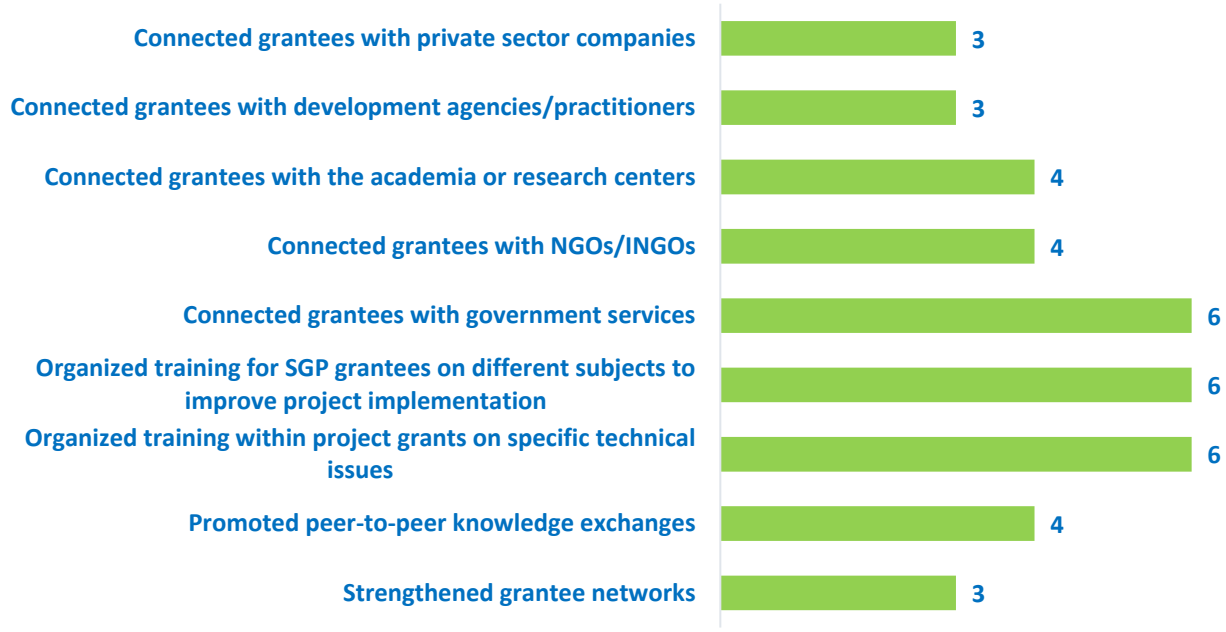
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	8	-	30	-	-	38
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	25	-	20	-	-	45
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	180	-	162	-	-	342
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	27	1	-	28
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	8	2	7	8	6	12	43
Number of completed projects led by women	1	1	2	3	4	4	15
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	2	1	2	1	2	1	9
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	30	3	4	6	15	3	61
Programme Management: NSC IP 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 **
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	5	3	4	4	16
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	8	-	7	7	6	12	40
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Community-level trainings conducted	7	-	-	15	-	-	22
Number of project monitoring visits	7	10	13	13	8	9	60
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	4	3	3	1	1	16
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	8	8	8	8	5	7
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	500	400	365	250	500	547	427

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)



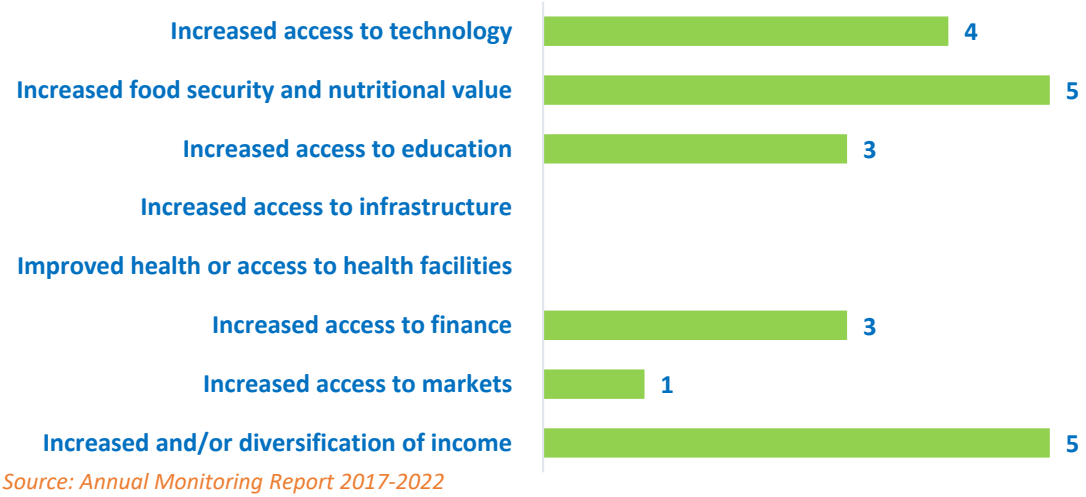
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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

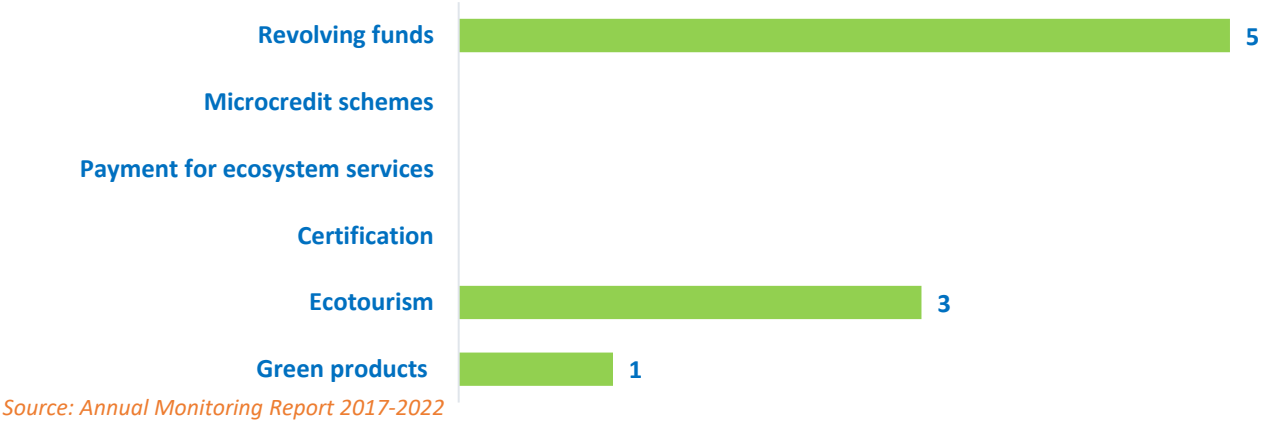
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



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 **Cameroon**, *Association Camerounaise de Biologie Marine* with support from SGP worked on conservation of important marine ecosystems through a community-based seascape approach. SGP project in the coastal region of Cameroon has assessed the population of small cetaceans, protected habitats, and characterized anthropogenic threats to improve marine species conservation. A collaborative team composed of researchers, civil society volunteers, university students, and representatives from local populations worked together to prepare inventories of dolphins and whales. With reference to previous baseline data, findings from the inventory revealed an increase in the number of whales observed along the Cameroon coastline. As a result, efforts have been made to create a new marine protected area around priority sites. Therefore, the coastal zone between the town of Kribi and the border with Equatorial Guinea has been shortlisted as a 'Whale Heritage Site' by the World Cetacean Alliance. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

In **Cameroon**, SGP supported grantee, *Femmes Dynamiques de Lobethal*, to implement a project aimed at reducing pressure on bivalves' exploitation in the lower Sanaga basin in the village of Mouanko located in the Douala-Edea national park through the enhancement of snail farming. The species were under great pressure due to the constantly increasing number of harvesters coupled with inappropriate picking practices. 80% of the local population relied on bivalves' exploitation as their main income generating activity, and it also was actively used for food consumption purposes, considering its high protein levels. 800 tonnes of bivalves were exploited annually with an income of 500fcfa.

The project focused on sensitise the population on biodiversity conservation, emphasising the importance of respecting biological reproduction period of the bivalves and training local population on snail farming as an alternative livelihood practice, hence contributing to poverty reduction. 310 (101 men, 149 women and 62 youth) benefitted from three sensitization trips organised in 13 villages of the project area, two modules were developed on the topic and 500 leaflets were printed and distributed to the population. In order to educate on the appropriate bivalve exploitation techniques, two workshops were organised in two bivalve exploitation zones, one in Malimba with the participation of 66 people (29 men, 32 women and 5 youth) among which three with disabilities and other one in Mouanko with 81 beneficiaries (33 men, 40 women and 8 youth) among which two people with disabilities. To support the workshops, one training module was developed of which 158 samples were printed and distributed. Finally, the initiative also invested in developing training tools on snail farming. To this end, three modules were created on site selection, methods of farms construction and snail rearing and feeding. To support the enhancement of alternative livelihood practices, a modest support of US$115 and basic materials were provided to community member to enable them to start their snail farming business. As key results, snail farmers recorded an income of nearly US$ 200 each after two production cycles, with a multiplier impact on biodiversity conservation and other SDGs. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021).***

Sustainable Forest Management

SGP Cameroon supported a project for the rehabilitation and the conservation of natural resources in the village of Tayab. The forest of Tayap is among the most important lowland evergreen forest areas in Cameroon. However, due to timber exploitation and the intensive practice of shifting cultivation over the past 15 years, roughly 120 hectares of Tayap forests are lost each year. Primary forests now represent less than 30% of the total area. Agricultural land is also increasingly scarce and, due to the emergence of new pests and diseases, and Tayap's farmers are experiencing unreliable harvests. Through an integrated and participatory approach, the project established ecotourism complex dedicated to the promotion of biodiversity, land and forest rehabilitation and the conservation of natural resources. The project included creation of nurseries of threatened tree species and fruit orchards to restore fallow land and improve beneficiary community livelihoods. The results of the project include the reduction in the use of unsustainable practices in the Tayab forest by 60%, and the management of a Women Sustainable Development Fund that supports sustainable income generating activities through a legalized cooperative. Over 20 agroforestry products (fruits, nuts,

kernels, aromatic barks and seeds, tubers from various local and exotics tree and shrub species) from the eco-orchards have been introduced to the local market, including mango and other trees. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

CSO – Government Dialogue

In **Cameroon**, SGP supported grantee, Network of Technical Support and Experience Sharing in order to face Global Environmental Problems (RESOPEM), to set up a framework for information sharing and mobilization of stakeholders, piloted with the help of each municipality in synergy with communities, CSOs and private companies at the level of the Decentralized Territorial Collectivities. The project formally established a permanent consultation framework for dialogue and advocacy among the Government, CSOs and the Private sector within the landscape of SGP Cameroon for OP6. Four municipal consultation frameworks were set up ratified by three municipal decisions creating the Municipal Environmental Committees in the districts of Mouanko, Lokoundje and Dizangue. This initiated the mobilization of financial resources (even at the landscape level), necessary for the implementation of environmental conventions like Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, among others. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

South-South Exchange

From January 2021 to April 2022, a project of evaluation and sharing of innovative experiences was implemented in agroecology and green energies in 10 countries, eight of which were SGP countries including **Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Guinea, Niger, and Togo**. The objective of the project was to address deforestation and climate change by consolidating and scaling up good practices in the context of exchanges of South-South experiences. At the end of the project, several animations were created. One was about an African cluster on green coal, another introduced a virtual initiative sharing platform including 31 climate initiatives. The modernization of a production unit was supported in Cameroon, and an association was formed in Guinea. Training on the production of Biochar was held in Cote d'Ivoire in July 2021, with the participation of 25 people from 10 countries. An award ceremony was organized for winners from 14 countries. In October 2021, an animation of an African cluster on agroecology was created through the dissemination of the good practices of "peasant seeds for better resilience to climate change". In addition, experiments on traditional improved granaries (GTA) were continued. Bi-fertilizers and bio-protective recipes were developed. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Cameroon,** an SGP project led by the *Rural Women Development Centre* promoted women's leadership, increased the effectiveness of knowledge transfer, and improved women's participation in community initiative. As a result, women have increased access to vocational training where four grassroots women were trained as grandma solar engineers in India, improving their social status at the community level and increasing their participation in decision-making related to rural energy access. Additionally, women represented 57% of the local project management committee and were able to influence decision making and to represent the opinions of women and youths within the community. Various trainings were conducted during the project implementation with participation of women, including training of local animators (69% women), rapid multiplication techniques of plantain and cassava (43%), domestication of high economic valued NTFPs (31%), mobilization and sensitization on environmental issues (60%) and training on climate change (44%). Men and women equally benefited from all livelihood activities and planting materials provided. Women made up 69% of members of groups managing the demonstration farms. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Cameroon,** SGP supported grantee, International Center for the Promotion of Recovery (CIPRE), to promote and support the development of ecological agriculture (PADAE) in the Commune of Edéa 1er, in the littoral region of Cameroon. The project aims to promote appropriate agro-ecological practices for land restoration and agricultural production, protection of terrestrial biodiversity, and waste management of agricultural pesticides without health and environmental

risks to the village farming communities. Among the six communities targeted by the project, one is in a village called Batombe, along a river infested with blood sucking flies that causes river blindness (or Onchocerciasis) and other visual impairments to many community members. Despite their disabilities, they earn their living from agriculture. Five people with disabilities from the village were among the beneficiaries of the project. They attended awareness-raising meetings, training sessions on agro-ecological production techniques to employ more bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides for agricultural production, practical sessions on production of compost using household and some agricultural wastes. Following training sessions demonstrating the agricultural restoration of degraded land through the creation of demonstrations plots, two PwD utilized the skills and knowledge acquired on their farms, leading the way for ecological agricultural practices in their community. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

In **Cameroon**, a project completed by Cameroon Rehabilitated Blind Youth Club raised awareness among young people and the disabled about climate change and environment conservation. The project efforts aimed to strengthen the climate resilience of persons with disabilities in an inclusive framework. A one-day awareness workshop was organized on climate change issues in relation to people with disabilities, bringing together 45 participants (25 men and 20 women) coming from municipalities, the Ministry of Social Affairs, consultancy, and the media. Awareness raising sessions on climate change were organized in two primary schools, five community associations, two churches, one private company, and two public institutions. A goalball (blind football) tournament was organized to call attention to the climate change impact on visually impaired people, with the participation of 86 people. A visually impaired female expert was recruited to transcribe 17 SDGs into braille (the tactile writing system used by people who are visually impaired) for improved social inclusion of the visually impaired. As a result, the SDGs in braille were officially presented during a ceremony in the presence of the Minister of Social Affairs, the High Commissioner of Canada, and the Deputy Representative of UNDP as well as 81 persons with disabilities. ***(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.