



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

BOTSWANA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Botswana						
Year Started	1993						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	202	1	203				
Grant amount committed	6,058,876	50,000	6,108,876				
Project level co-financing in cash	8,835,972	50,000	8,885,972				
Project level co-financing in kind	2,848,632	-	2,848,632				
Total co-financing *			11,784,605				
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	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Climate Change	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
Land Degradation	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
International Waters	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total Projects Completed	4	1	4	1	1	1	12

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	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	59,570	-	59,570
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of significant species conserved	1	-	8	-	8	-	17
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	334,000	-	3,645,200	-	3,645,200	-	7,624,400
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	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 **
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	157	-	-	-	157
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	35	-	-	-	35
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	2	-	20	-	-	-	22
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
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	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1

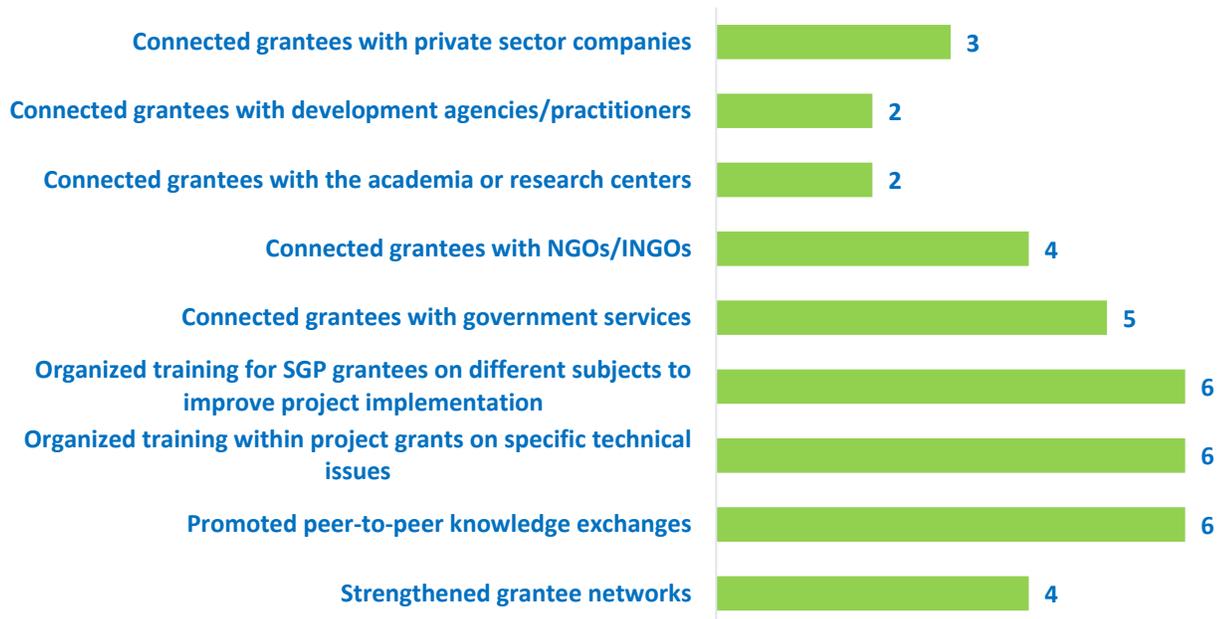
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	2	1	-	4	7
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	40	118	-	150	308
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	4	1	4	1	1	1	12
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	20	-	10	-	30
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Ways to encourage IP projects							
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	1	1	4	1	1	-	8
Number of youth organizations	1	3	1	20	-	-	25
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	1	-	-	2

	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 **
Projects with policy influence	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	7	1	2	-	1	-	11
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	3	1	2	4	-	11
Community-level trainings conducted	1	4	14	-	11	-	30
Number of project monitoring visits	7	10	13	4	10	6	50
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	6	3	2	2	7	3	23
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	10	10	10	10	8	8	9
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	30	30	30	60	60	30	40

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

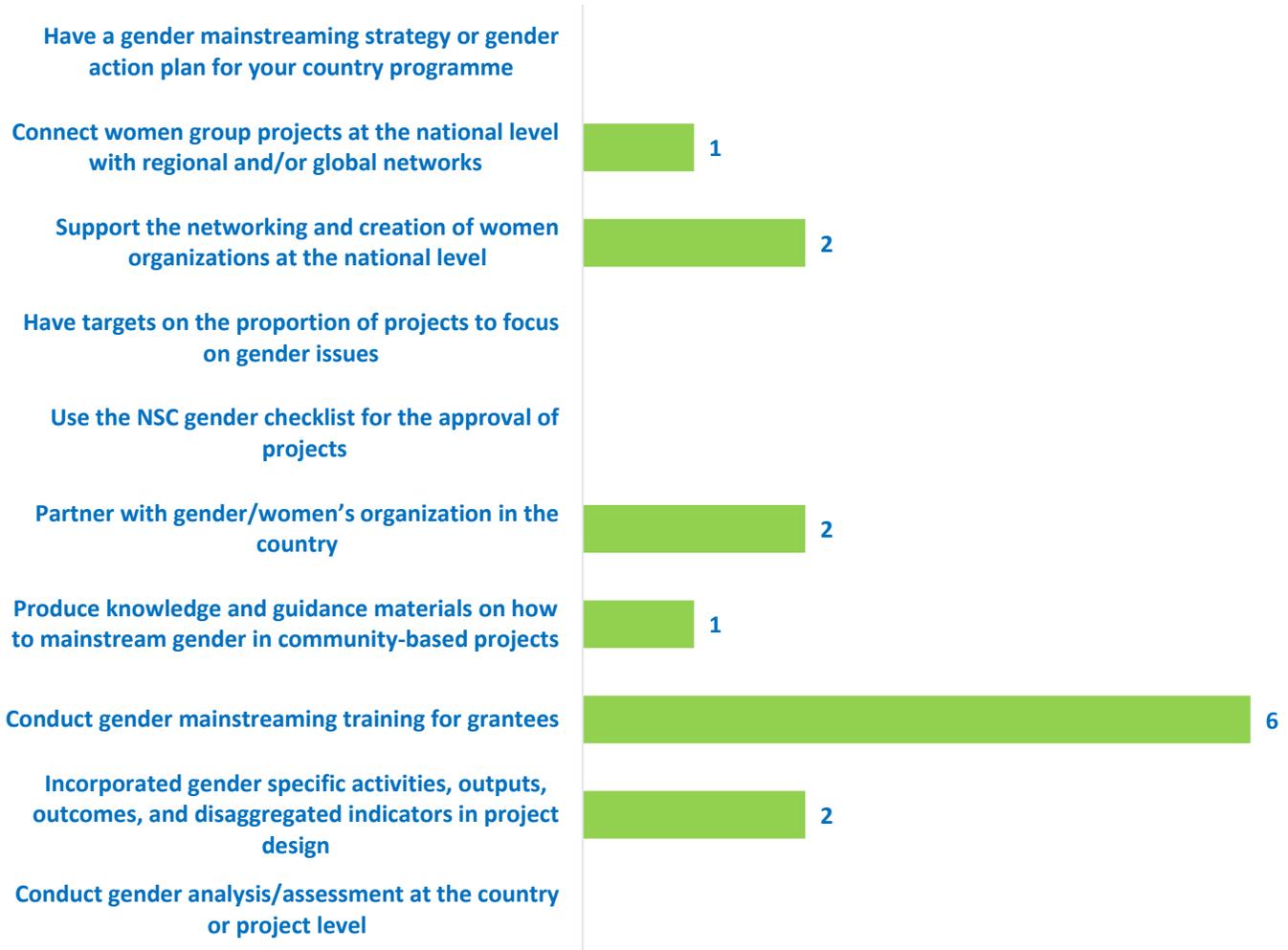
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



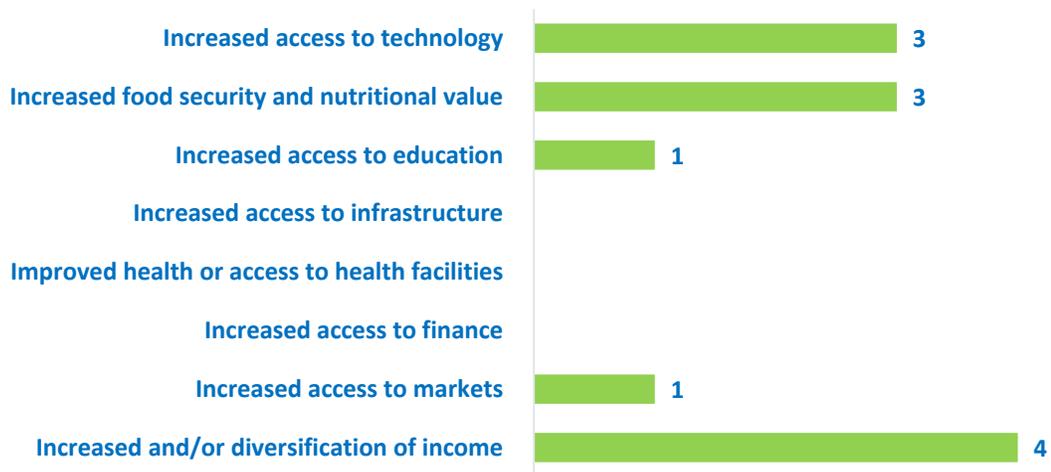
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



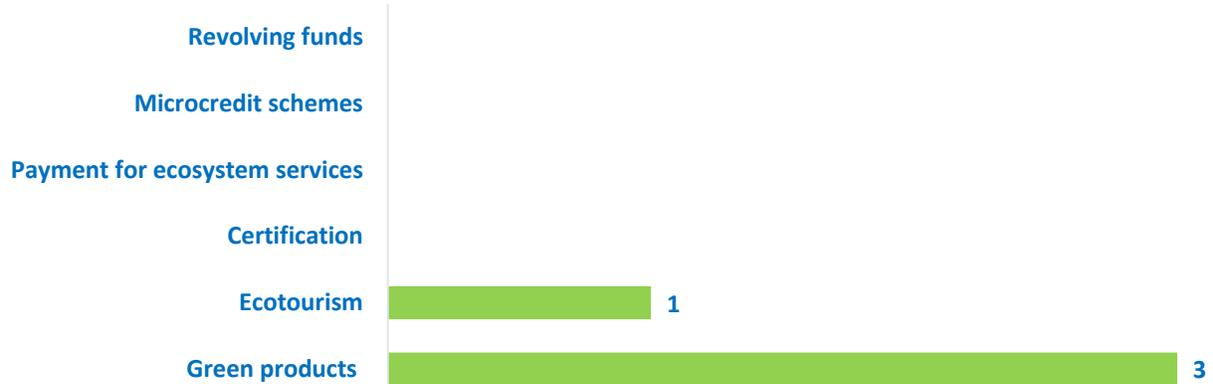
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



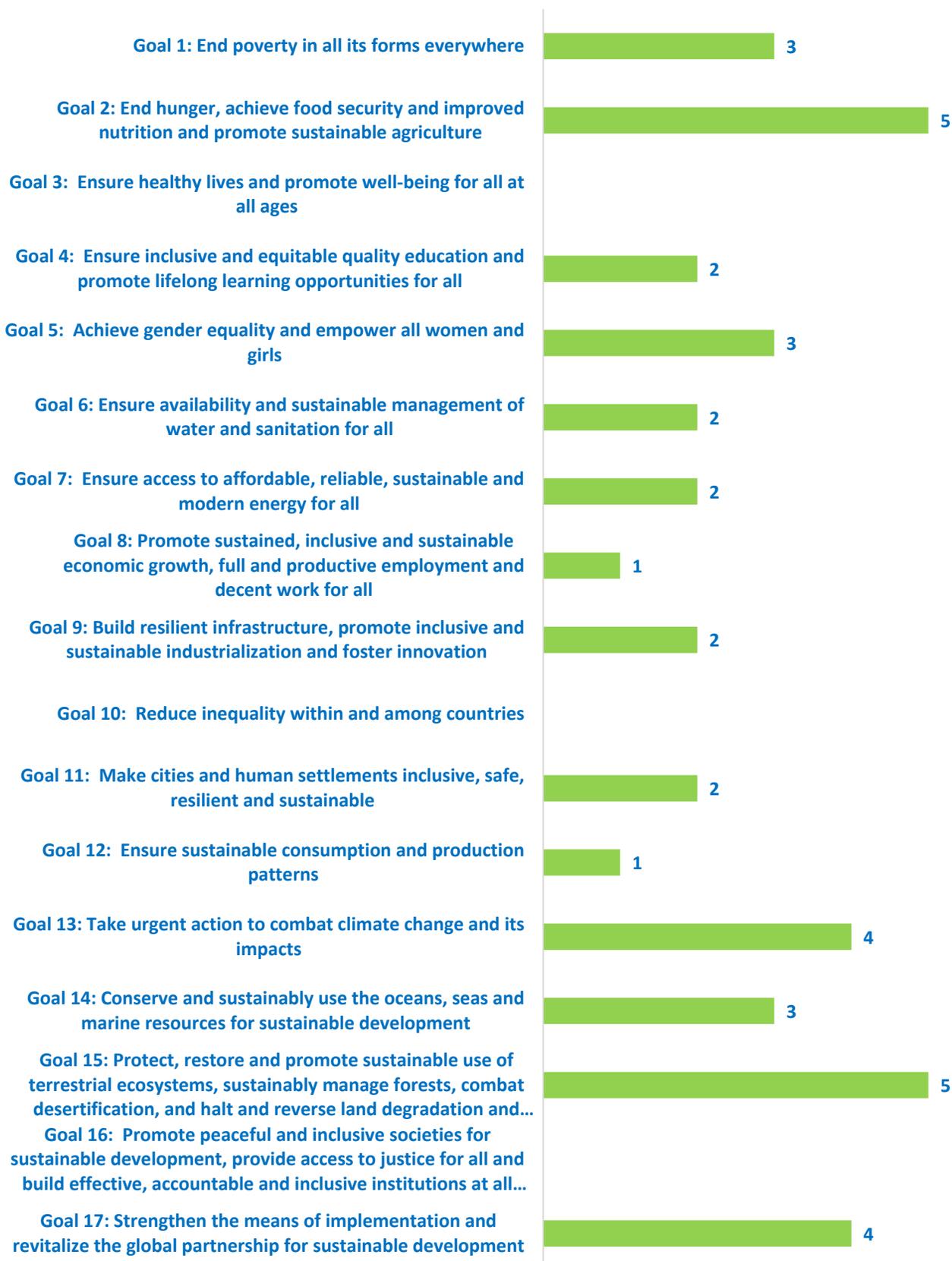
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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

Sustainable Land Management

SGP Botswana supported a project aimed at educating, informing and sensitizing people in the communities on the dangers of veld fires. Considering persistent droughts and climate change, it is crucial that veld fires are minimized as they have potential to damage rangelands and veld products. The project had a central edutainment component that used performing arts/theatre focused on working with youth to raise gender sensitive awareness and distributed firefighting equipment in the villages of Artesia, Leshibitse, Ramotlabaki, Oliphant Drift and Dikgonnye in Kgatleng district. A keen focus on sustainable livelihoods was also present for Bakgatla tribes that live off the land, keep livestock, do arable farming and depend on ecosystem good and services. As much as veld fires can be used as a rangeland management tool, when used at the wrong time; they have detrimental effects. A total of 38 stakeholders including community leadership and representatives from government departments from Kgatleng District were consulted and sensitized about veld fire management aimed at reducing degradation of soil. Community-based fire management trainings were conducted in the 5 villages to sensitize communities on effective fire management. In addition, various firefighting equipment's were allocated to the communities in the villages for fire management use. To upscale the project, SGP grantee Ngwao Pinagare Organisation staged a theatrical performance for 160 participants during the National fire management conference in Palapye on invitation by Department of Forestry and Range Resources showcasing the importance of veld fire management at the national level. *(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).*

The overall goal of an SGP project in **Botswana** by *BirdLife Botswana* was to enhance the capacity of CBOs and NGOs to mainstream sustainable land management in rangeland areas of the Makgadikgadi and to effectively influence the MFMP planning and decision-making process to improve livelihoods. CBOs were mobilized and empowered to manage the natural resources in their localities more effectively and sustainably through capacity building initiatives, inter-community knowledge sharing platforms and learning exchange visits to the communities. Two of the CBOs were trained on proposal development and successfully mobilized resource from the National Environment Fund to implement projects on restoring environment and improving livelihoods of local communities. The project also successfully empowered the Makgadikgadi Wetland Management Committee (MWMC) through technical guidance, capacity building initiatives, coordination, facilitation as well as preparation of the MWMC guidelines. With these guidelines in place, the MWMC has been actively promoting sustainable management and utilization of natural resource within the Makgadikgadi Wetland Area. Additionally, trainings on management and monitoring of natural resources were conducted for village representatives, most of whom have been monitoring and submitting much essential data to BirdLife Botswana every February and November. Trainings and equipment were provided to farmers in Mokubilo area, most of whom were women, to promote conservation agriculture practices. As a result, crop yield was increased. Some of the famers started passing on the benefits of CSA technologies to other farmers. Furthermore, communities were empowered to assess rangeland through the training and the adoption of the Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS). With MOMS, local communities can collect data on their rangelands and conduct analysis in a systematic manner, which would enhance informed decision making on rangeland management. With training workshops on environmental awareness, veld fire management and alternative livelihoods strategies, the local communities can manage their rangelands in the communal areas and increase their livelihoods through sustainable harvesting, processing and marketing of veld products. *(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.