



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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**NIGER**



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Niger		
Year Started	2004		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	187	54	<b>241</b>
Grant amount committed	5,987,385	1,461,621	<b>7,449,006</b>
Project level co-financing in cash	2,500,169	227,884	<b>2,728,053</b>
Project level co-financing in kind	3,757,987	498,420	<b>4,256,407</b>
Total co-financing *	<b>8,446,081</b>		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* 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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>								
Biodiversity	-	2	1	1	3	-	1	8
Climate Change	-	1	1	6	-	-	1	9
Land Degradation	1	1	5	2	-	2	4	15
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Capacity Development	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	5
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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	-	2	1	1	3	-	1	8
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Hectares of PAs	-	220,000	75	-	-	-	-	220,075
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	687	687
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	2	8	-	2	-	5	17
Number of significant species conserved	-	4	4	7	15	-	-	30
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	5
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	268	75	50	2	-	-	395
<b>Climate Change</b>								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	1	1	6	-	-	1	9
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	3	-	300	-	-	-	303

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	521	16,221	-	-	24	16,766
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	7
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	7
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	1	5	2	-	2	4	15
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	552	71	1,705	4,350	-	3,794	1,545	12,017
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	552	71	1,705	4,350	-	-	19,545	26,223
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	60	100	100	300	-	-	1,225	1,785
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	440	55	916	50	-	-	-	1,461
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	5	2	2	12	-	-	-	21
<b>Sustainable Forest Management</b>								
Number of sustainable forest 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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	5
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	28	-	-	-	-	1,384	692	2,104
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>								
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	4
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	17	40	-	-	19	-	-	76
<b>South-South Exchange</b>								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Gender</b>								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	3	4	7	10	3	3	7	37
Number of completed projects led by women	1	1	1	1	-	-	6	10
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	13

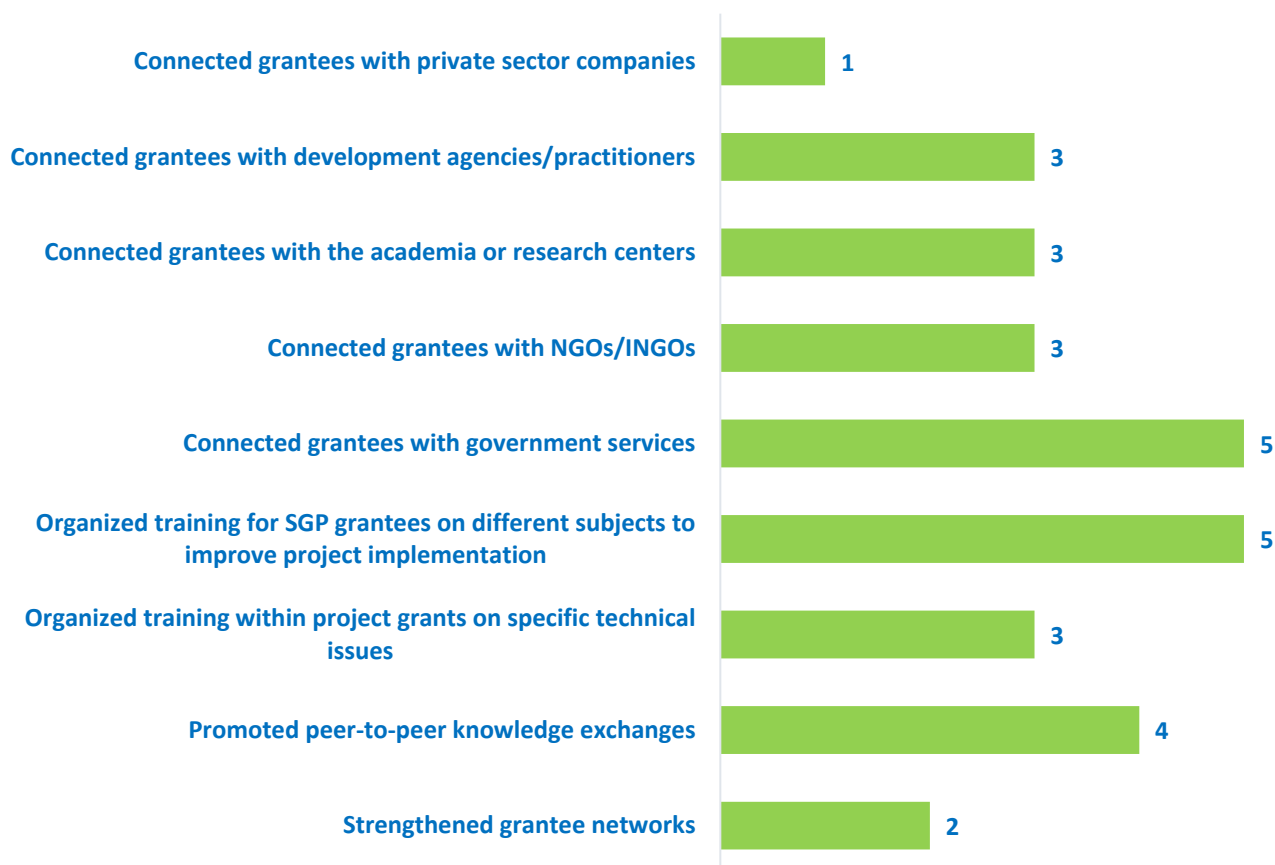
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	2
<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	4	1	-	3	1	1	12
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Projects with policy influence	1	3	1	6	3	-	-	14
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	4	7	9	3	3	7	34
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Community-level trainings conducted	1	4	7	9	-	-	2	23
Number of projects monitored through field visits	20	18	15	18	3	35	34	143

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<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	2	1	5	3	1	2	18
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	12	9	7	7	7	7	7	8

## 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 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

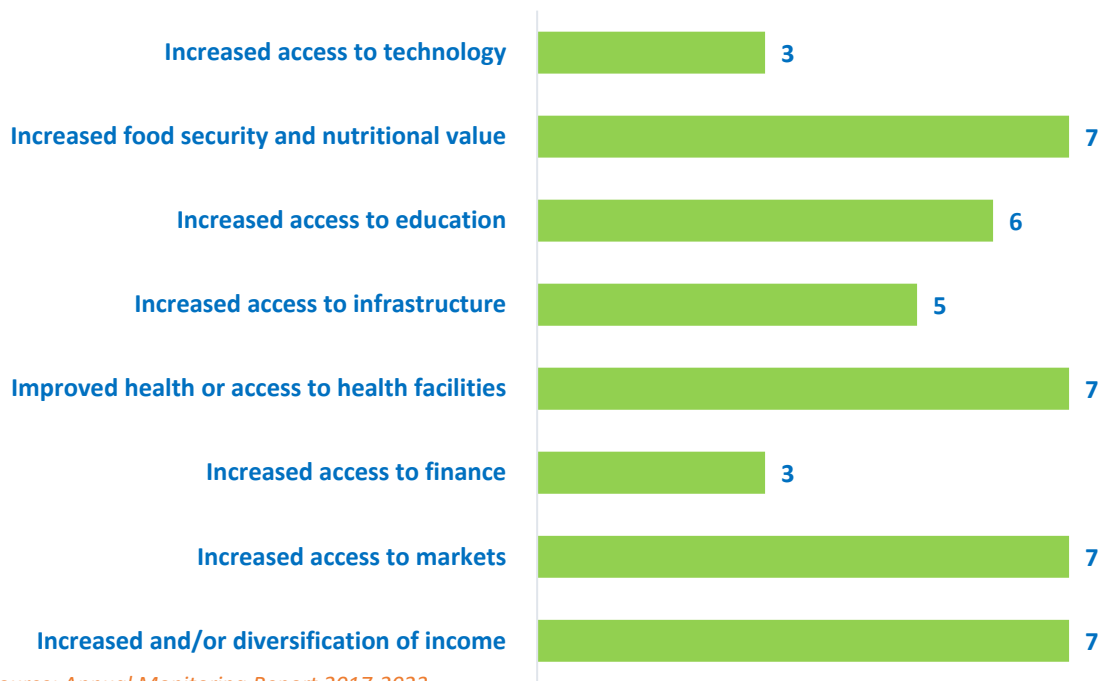


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



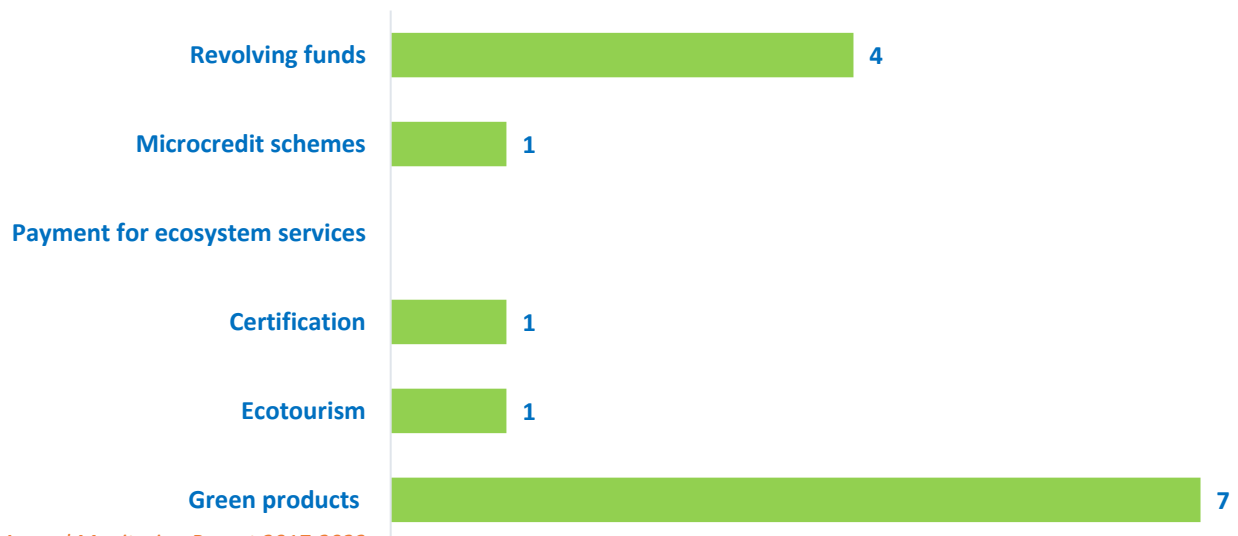
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

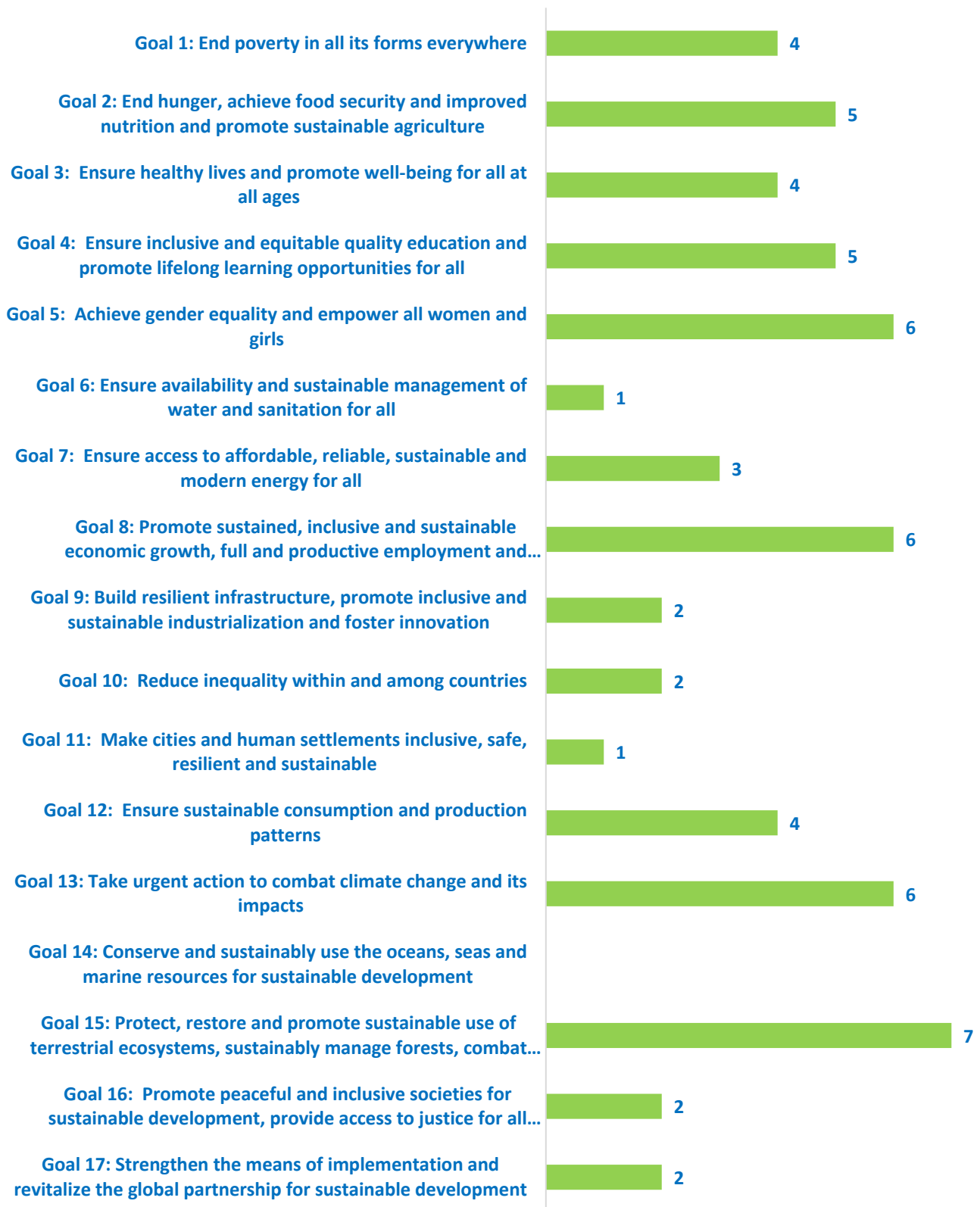
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023



**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Biodiversity

In **Niger**, SGP supported grantee, *ONG Aménagement des Terroirs Production Forestière*, in the conservation of *Balanites aegyptiaca* stands in Tondey and Korogoungou, two villages bordering the W Niger Park, in the rural commune of Kirtachi. The area, which has traditionally been home to natural stands of *Balanites aegyptiaca*, is threatened by pruning, uncontrolled clearing, and abusive cutting for timber and service wood. This contributes significantly to the degradation of natural habitats and landscapes in some places, thus threatening the W Park as a protected area and a world heritage. The project aimed to protect, regenerate and enhance the various stands and improve the living conditions of the beneficiaries by promoting income-generating activities compatible with biodiversity conservation in the target villages. To this end, the project trained the heads of farming households in the practice of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), curbing the loss of biodiversity and reducing the risk of rarefaction. 24 awareness campaigns on the threats to the *Balanites* population were organized and 97 volunteers were identified to practice ANR. At the socio-economic level, the project's achievements have contributed to and enabled the creation of a "pole of women balanite oil producers" and 20 women have received training and the necessary equipment to extract balanite oil. They have already succeeded in producing and marketing 135 liters of oil, sold at 2000 FCFA per liter. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

### Land Degradation

In **Niger**, SGP supported grantee, *ONG PAD (Partenariat Action Développement)*, in the development of the Bawayzé-Fari waterhole in the Commune of Falmey, Department of Falmey, Region of Dosso. The Bawayzé-Fari pond, located about 1 km from the village of Tonkosaré, constitutes an economic pole for the riparian populations. Unfortunately, there is a tendency for this ecosystem to deteriorate, particularly due to silting and the colonization of the pond by an invasive plant called *Typha Australis*. To address this problem, the project was able to stock the pond with the introduction of 3,000 fry of species appreciated by the population, mainly *Tilapia* and catfish, and it also planted 5,000 *Bauhinia rufescens* plants in the form of hedges around individual gardens. Training sessions were also organized to strengthen the capacity of producers in associative life, planting, and seedling production techniques as well as in fish conservation techniques. The Departmental Directorate of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Department of Community Development have played an important role in the implementation of this project, supporting the beneficiaries in monitoring and supervising the planting of the living hedge. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

### CSO-Government Dialogue

In Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, Morocco, Moldova, **Niger**, Tanzania, Thailand, the dialogues were timed around global conventions and events such as UNFCCC and UNCCD COPs and aimed to help local communities, CSOs, indigenous people and other SGP constituents to meaningfully participate at the critical time as country positions were being developed. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

### 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)**

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Niger has ratified or signed several international legal instruments relating to environmental protection and natural resource management. These instruments cover both multilateral and bilateral agreements and help guide national environmental policy. We can distinguish in particular the conventions and protocols listed in the table below.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux	Date de ratification / d'achèvement
Dialogues nationaux GEF-7	
Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (CDB)	Signée le 11 Juin 1992, ratifiée le 25 Juillet 1995
Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB)	Adopté en 2000 et actualisée en 2014 pour tenir compte du nouveau plan stratégique 2011-2020 de la CBD
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (APA)	Signé le 26 septembre 2011 et ratifié le 2 juillet 2014
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC)	Signée le 11 Juin 1992, ratifiée le 25 Juillet 1995
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1 <sup>ère</sup> )	Adoptée en Novembre 2000
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (2 <sup>ème</sup> )	Adoptée en Décembre 2009
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (3 <sup>ème</sup> )	Adoptée en Décembre 2016
Cade National des Mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national (NAMA) de la CCNUCC	Elaboré en 2011
Programme d'action national d'adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC	Adopté juillet 2006
Contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour l'Accord de Paris	Ratifié le 21 Septembre 2016
Convention des Nations Unies sur la Lutte contre la Désertification (CNULD)	Signée le 14 Octobre 1994, ratifiée le 19 Janvier 1996
Plan national d'Adaptation au titre de la CCNUCC (PAN)	En cours d'élaboration
Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	Signée en 12 octobre 2001 et ratifiée en 2004
Plan national de mise en œuvre (PNMO) de la CS	
Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	Signée le 10 Octobre 2013, ratifiée le 01 Février 2018
Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Action en matière de Changements et Variabilité Climatiques	Adoptée en 2004 actualisée en Octobre 2014
Autoévaluation Nationale des Capacités à Renforcer pour Gérer l'Environnement Mondial	Juin 2006

Protocole de Carthagène sur la biosécurité	Signé le 24 mai 2000 et ratifié le 30 septembre 2004
Convention Africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources Naturelles dite convention d'Alger	Ratifiée par le Niger en 1970
Réglementation commune sur la faune et la flore	Ratifiée en 1980
Convention de Fort-Lamy	Signée, le 22 Mai 1964
Charte de l'Eau du Bassin du Niger	Signé 30 avril 2008
Convention de Faranah portant création de l'Autorité du Bassin du Niger	Signée, le 29 Octobre 1987
Plan National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable (PNEDD)	Adopté le 21 avril 2000
Cadre Stratégique de Gestion Durable des Terre et son Plan d'investissements 2015-2029	Adopté en novembre 2014
Programme National des Energies Domestiques	Validé en juin 2015

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.



## METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.