



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

MAURITANIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Mauritania		
Year Started	2002		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	208	74	282
Grant amount committed	5,670,308	2,121,666	7,791,974
Project level co-financing in cash	3,091,950	133,123	3,225,073
Project level co-financing in kind	2,644,101	299,020	2,943,121
Total co-financing *	8,289,861		
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 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	1	-	1	2	4	9	17
Climate Change	3	-	-	2	2	6	13
Land Degradation	1	3	-	1	-	4	9
Capacity Development	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Chemicals and Waste	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Projects Completed	7	3	1	5	7	20	43

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.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	1	-	1	2	4	-	9	17
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	7	2	25	4	-	17	55
Number of significant species conserved	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	14
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	3	-	-	2	2	-	6	13
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	3	-	-	-	2	-	60	65
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	20	-	-	-	-	-	150	170
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	3	-	1	-	-	4	9
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	300	-	-	205	-	-	200	705
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	300	3,000	-	205	-	-	50	3,555
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	50	150	-	9	-	-	60	269
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	10	15	-	-	-	-	200	225
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	10
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	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

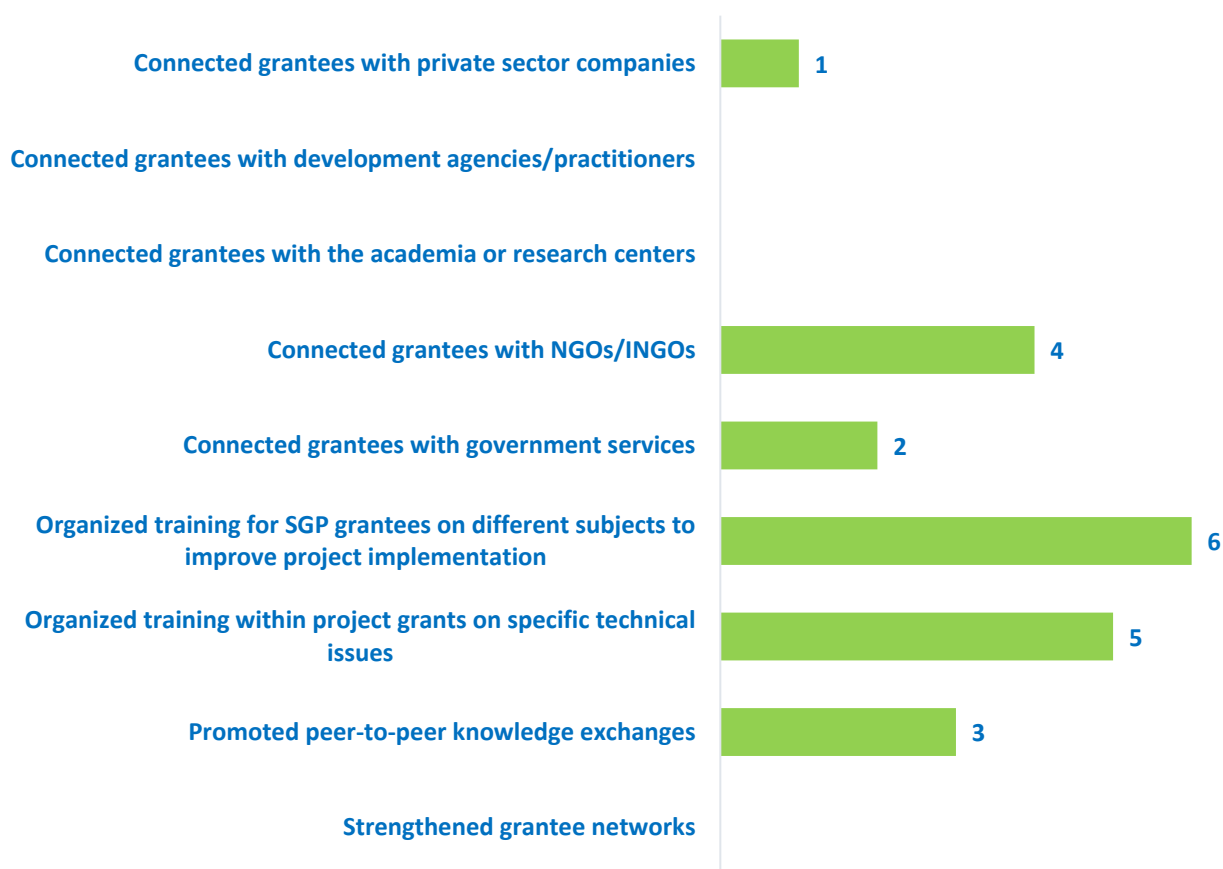
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	1	32	-	6	5	-	22	66
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	15	18	-	-	-	4	37
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	25	18	-	30	35	-	108
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	32	-	1	-	-	-	33
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	7	3	1	2	5	-	11	29
Number of completed projects led by women	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	12
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	5
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	7
Number of youth organizations	-	15	-	1	8	-	-	24
Programme Management: NSC youth 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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	5	-	1	8	-	-	14
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
Projects with policy influence	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	32	5	3	3	-	-	44
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	-	-	-	-	21	-	22
Number of projects monitored through field visits	12	20	5	7	4	-	13	61
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	11
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	4	7	10	10	6	6	7

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)



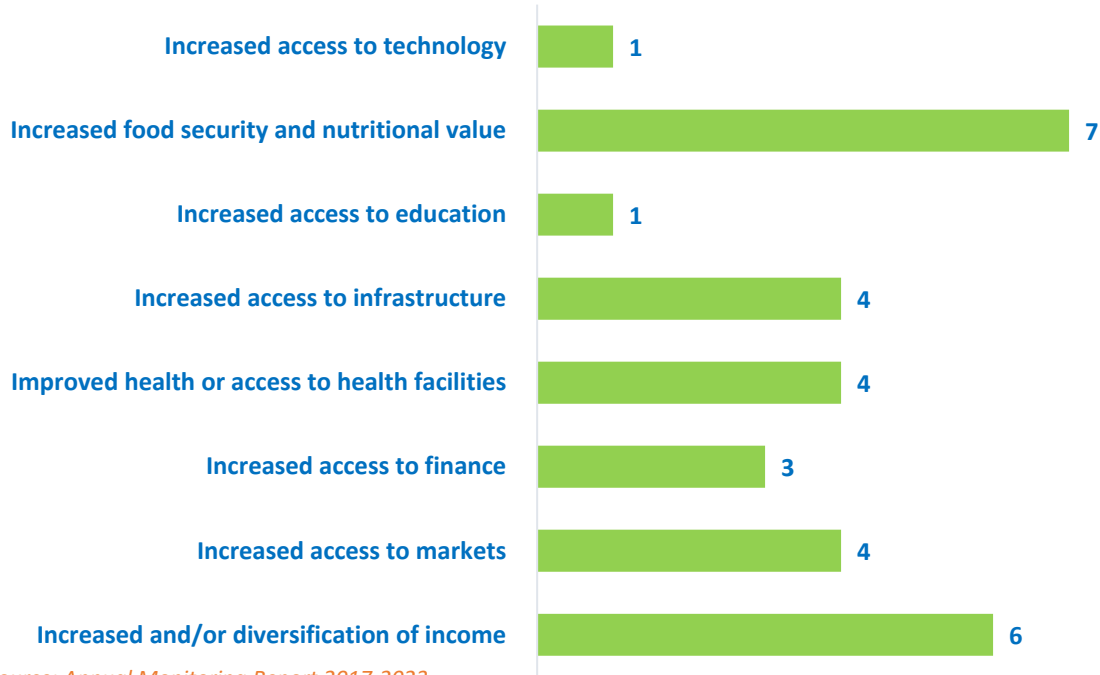
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



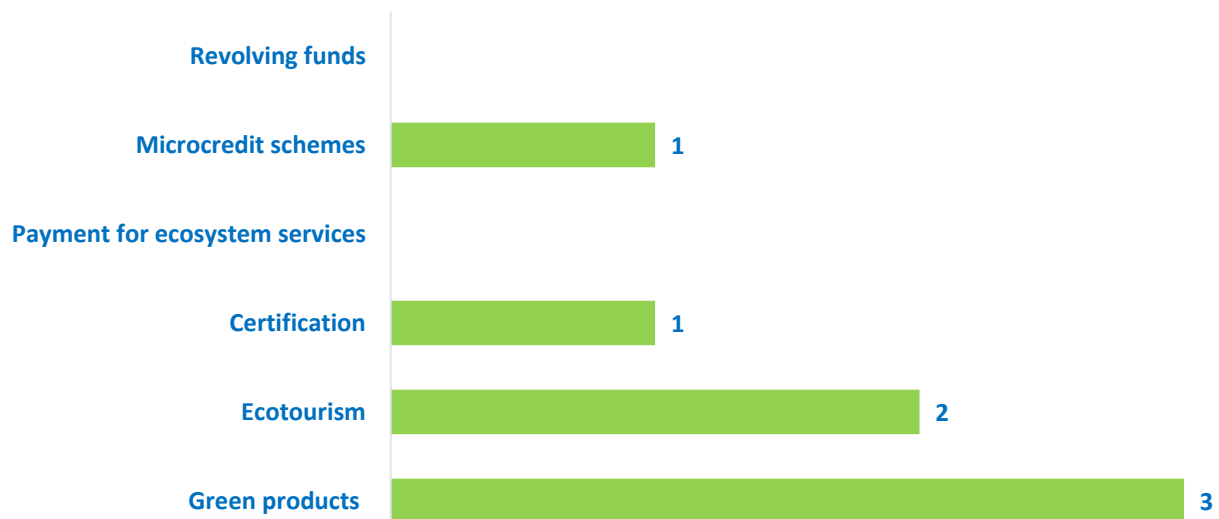
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



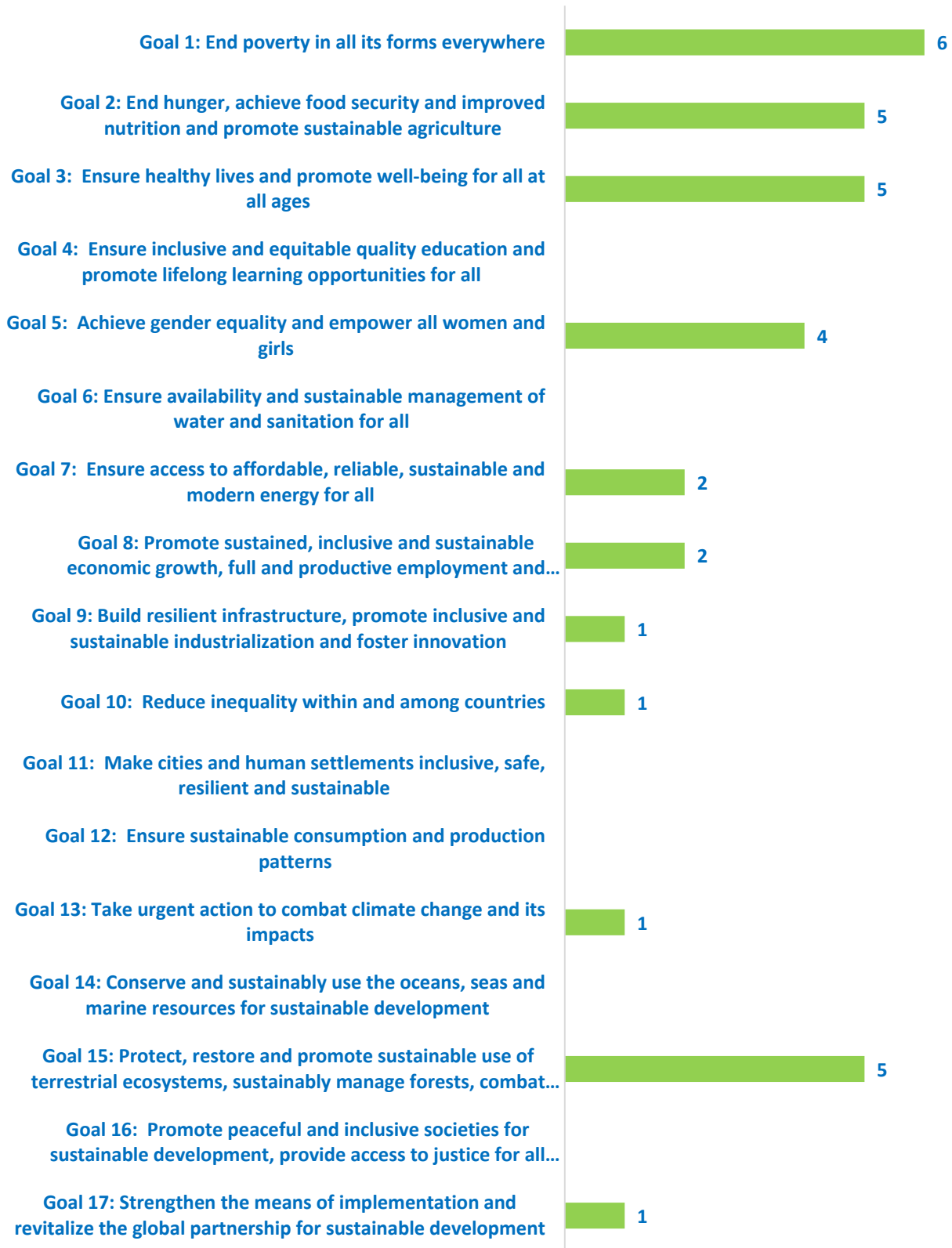
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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

Land Degradation

In **Mauritania**, SGP supported grantee, *Globe*, in a project that aimed at strengthening the resilience of the population to food insecurity in the villages around the Erraih dam. The project intervention area is located in the so-called triangle of poverty, where climatic conditions are severe due to the scarcity and irregularity of rainfall. To this end, the project worked on rehabilitating the Erraih dam, which was built by the local population without any external support. This dam was giving significant problems to more than 1500 households who could not use it properly due to the absence of drainage works. This project allowed for the control of 3 to 4 million cubic meters of rainwater allowing the irrigation of 400 to 500 hectares of cultivable surfaces and the extension of 200 hectares of cultivable surfaces upstream of the dam. Furthermore, it also provided access to 150 additional farming households, previously excluded from access to the cultivable land of the dam due to the lack of cultivable area. Finally, this initiative also contributed to the fight against soil degradation due to water erosion and it created job opportunities for 1500 men. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Capacity Development

To support grantmaking focus at landscape/ seascape levels, and in line with an evidence-based approach, twelve capacity development grants were used by SGP country programmes, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Georgia, Grenada, Jordan, **Mauritania**, Mozambique, Paraguay, Senegal, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and Haiti, to develop their respective OP6 Country Programme Strategies (CPS). The development of the CPS has been a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that provides the framework for the grantmaking at the country level, by establishing priorities and focus during the Operational Phase. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The table below lists relevant key conventions and national planning frameworks:

Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux	Date de ratification
Dialogues nationaux GEF-7	DN/GEF-7 prévus en 2020
Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB)	Ratification: le 16/08/1996
Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB)	2014
Stratégie Nationale des Zones humides (SNZH)	2014
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (APA)	2015
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC)	Ratification: le 20/01/1994
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1 ^{ère} , 2 ^{ème} , 3 ^{ème} , 4 ^{ème})	2001, 2008, 2014, 2019
Mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national (NAMA) de la CCNUCC	SOMELEC ?
Plans d'action nationaux d'adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC	Décembre 2004
Contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour l'Accord de Paris	17 Février 2017
Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification (CNULD)	Ratification: le 07/08/1996
Programmes d'action nationaux de lutte contre la désertification CCNUCC (PAN/LCD)	Novembre 2006
Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	le 22/07/2005
Plan national de mise en œuvre (PNMO) de la CS	20/10/2007
Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	Ratifiée : 18/08/2015
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les CC - UNFCCC	Ratification: le 20/01/1994
Convention sur la Diversité Biologique – CBD	Ratification: le 16/08/1996
Convention des Nations Unies contre la Désertification – UNCCD	Ratification: le 07/08/1996
Convention de Ramsar sur la conservation/utilisation durable des zones humides	Accédée : 22/02/1983
Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices – CMS	01/07/1998
Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants	Ratification: le 22/07/2005
Convention Internationale sur le Commerce des Espèces menacées d'extinction – CITES	Ratification: 13/03/1998

Convention de Bâle sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières de déchets dangereux et leur élimination	Accédée : le 24/11/1992
Convention de Rotterdam, sur la procédure de consentement préalable en connaissance de cause applicable dans le cas des certains produits chimiques et pesticides dangereux qui font l'objet du commerce international	Ratification: le 22/07/2005
Convention d'Abidjan sur la Protection et de Développement du Milieu Marin et Côtier de la Région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre	Signée 23/03/81 Ratification: Nov. 2010
Convention de Bamako sur l'interdiction d'importer des déchets dangereux et le contrôle de leurs mouvements transfrontières en Afrique	Non ratifiée
La Convention de Vienne sur la protection de la couche d'ozone	Accédée : le 26/05/1994
La Convention de Minamata pour prévenir les empoisonnements au mercure	Ratification: 18/08/2015
Protocole de Kyoto à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les CC	20/10/2005
Le Protocole de Montréal sur les substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone Amendement de Copenhague :	Ratification: 16/03/1994
Le Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques, relatif à la Convention sur la diversité biologique	Accédé: le 20/10/2005
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (ABS)	2014
Accord sur les Oiseaux d'eau migrateurs d'Afrique Eurasie (AEWA)	2012
Les fonds STAR et autres financements accordés par les mécanismes financiers de la CCNUCC : FPMA, FA, FCCF, GCF, Activités Habilitantes GEF, etc.	Cycles réguliers
Convention on the Cooperation of the Protection and the Valuation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Zones of West and Central Africa	1981
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	1968
Plan d'Action National d'adaptation au changement climatique – PANA	Décembre 2004
Stratégie et Plan d'Action de gestion de la Diversité Biologique (NBSAP)	1999
Stratégie Nationale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (SNEDD)	AOUT 2017
Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Prospérité Partagée (SCAPP) 2016-2030	Juillet 2016
Evaluation des besoins en technologies climatiques – EBT2	Juin 2018
Programme-pays au GCF	Avril 2020

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.