



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

EGYPT



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Egypt		
Year Started	1994		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	356	5	361
Grant amount committed	8,787,318	200,000	8,987,318
Project level co-financing in cash	5,170,964	51,796	5,222,760
Project level co-financing in kind	2,488,863	93,543	2,582,406
Total co-financing *	8,005,166		
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	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	1	2	1	-	6	10
Climate Change	6	7	-	-	-	18	31
Land Degradation	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Capacity Development	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
International Waters	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total Projects Completed	7	10	2	1	2	30	52

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	2	1	-	6	-	10
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	2	4	-	4	-	8
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	32,100	-	32,100	-	64,200
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	5
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	20,000	-	32,100	-	64,200
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	6	7	-	-	-	18	-	31
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	3
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	41	286	-	-	-	6,619	-	6,946
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	4	-	-	-	8	-	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 **
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Sustainable transport projects	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	7
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	7
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	2,970	7,822	-	10,792
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	1,660	1,948	-	3,608
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	16
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2

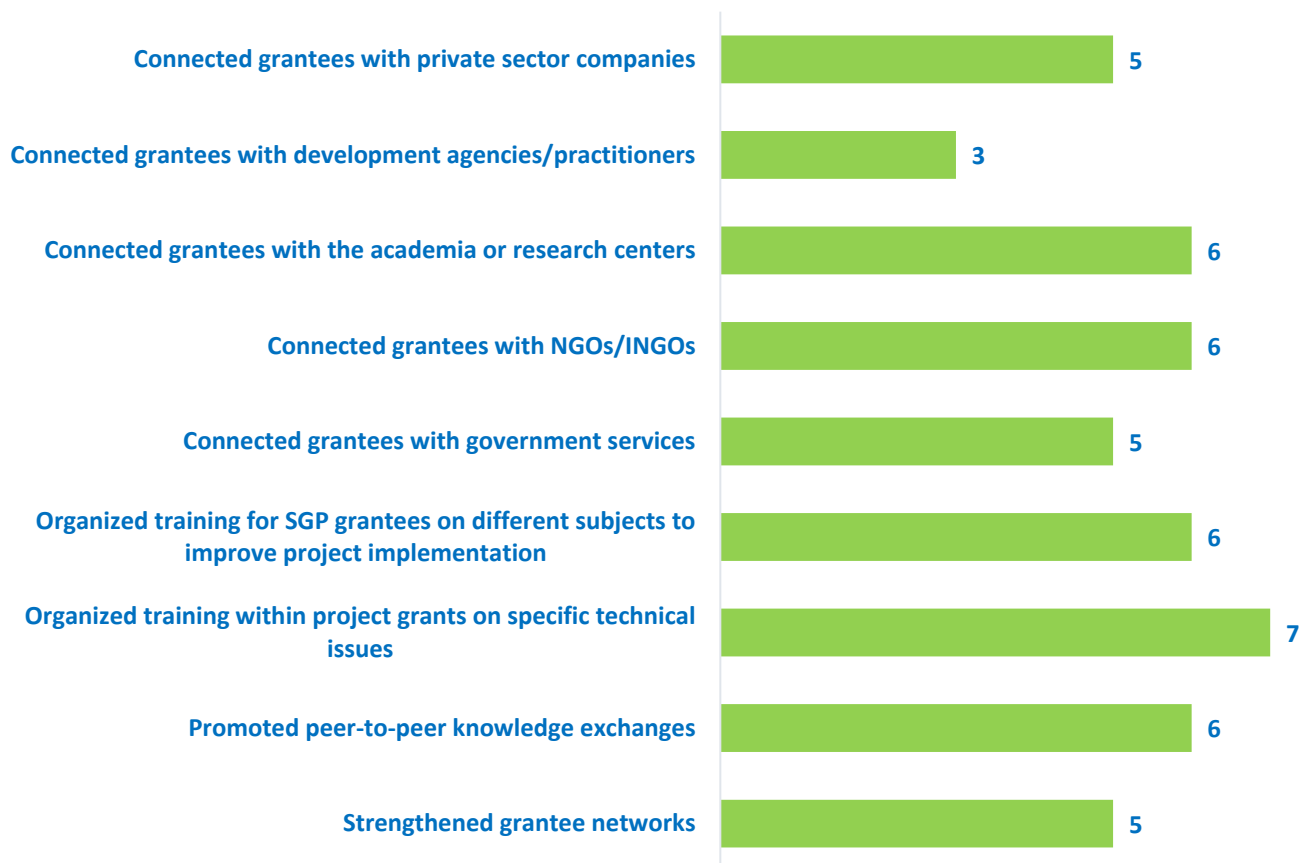
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	5,450	-	5,450
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	282
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	4	4	6	12	8	34
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	50	320	42	52	30	184	678
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	7	10	2	1	2	30	-	52
Number of completed projects led by women	2	1	-	1	1	13	-	18

	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 gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	6	-	1	2	17	-	28
Number of youth organizations	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	6	6	-	-	2	12	-	26
Projects with policy influence	6	2	-	-	2	3	-	13
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	7	10	1	1	2	29	-	50
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	18	2	526	864	-	1,410
Community-level trainings conducted	129	114	25	10	38	81	4	401
Number of projects monitored through field visits	8	8	-	4	10	14	-	44
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	-	1	2	3	3	1	3	13
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	-	13	7	8	6	7	8	8

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

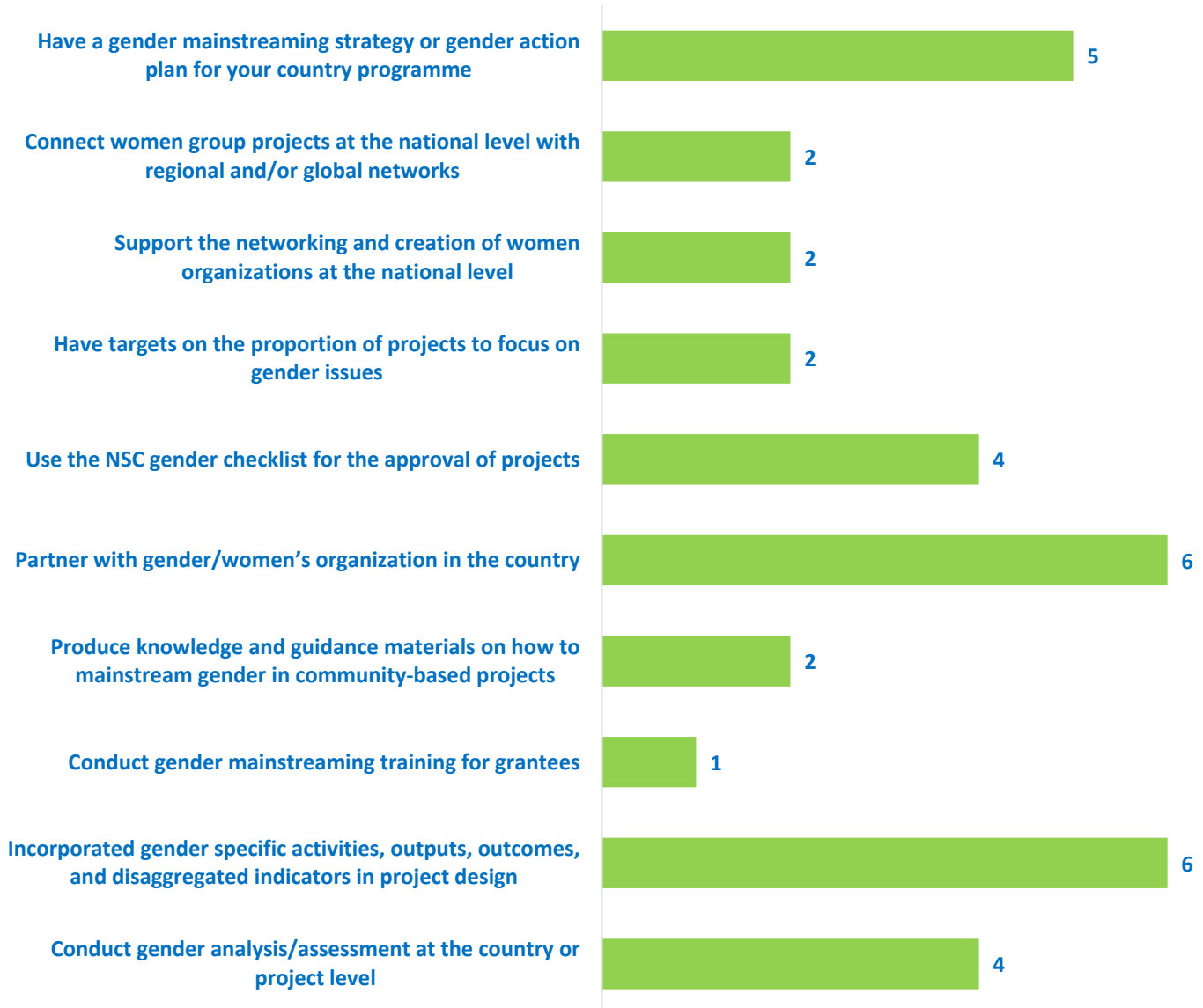
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



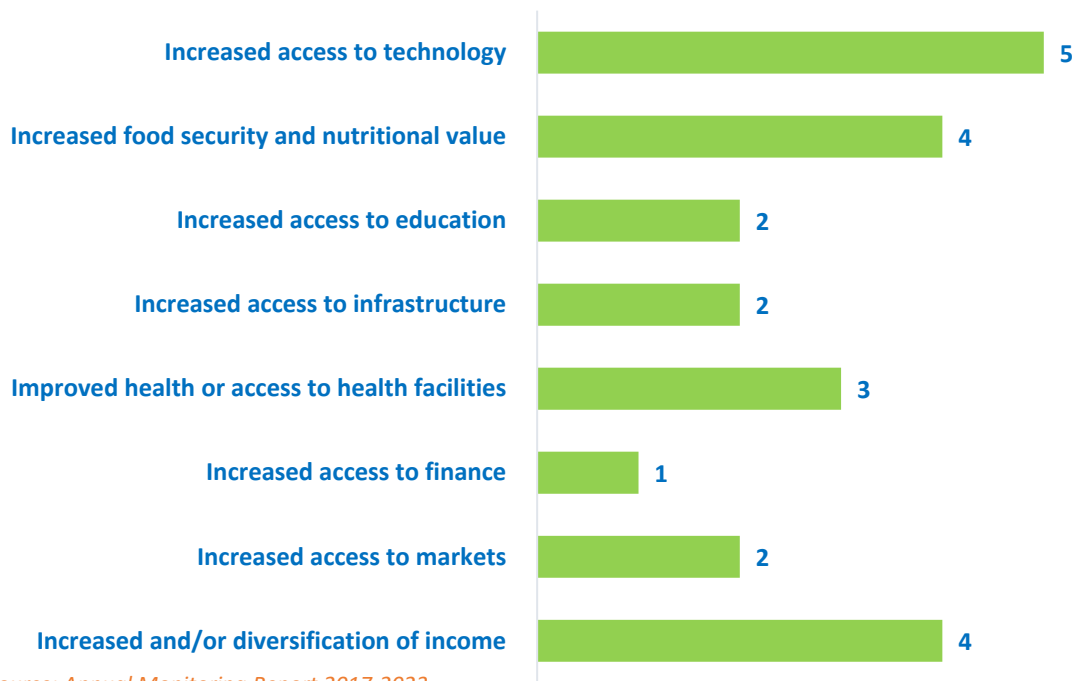
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



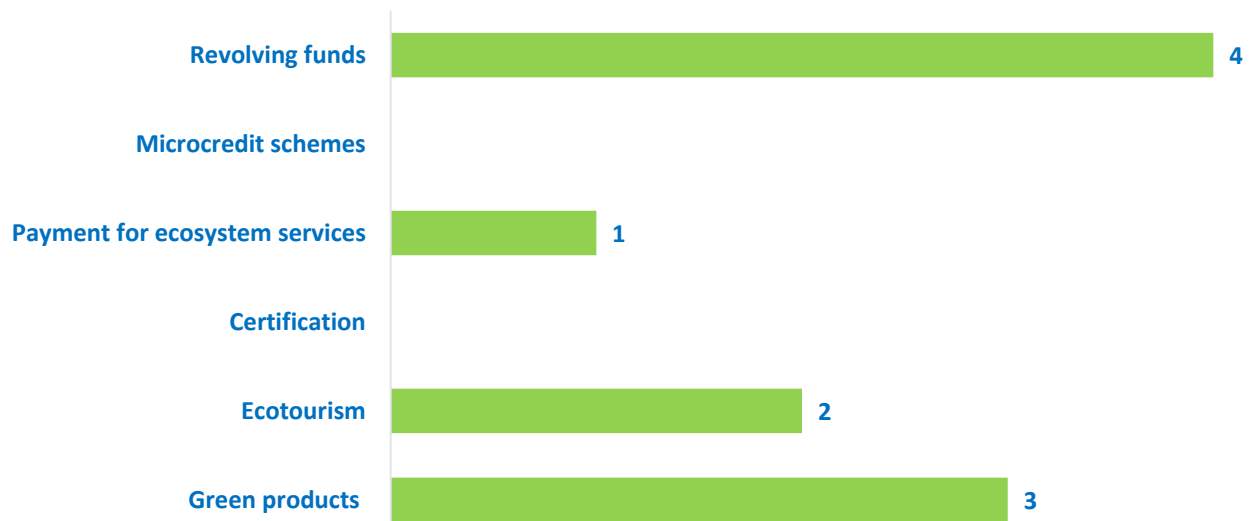
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



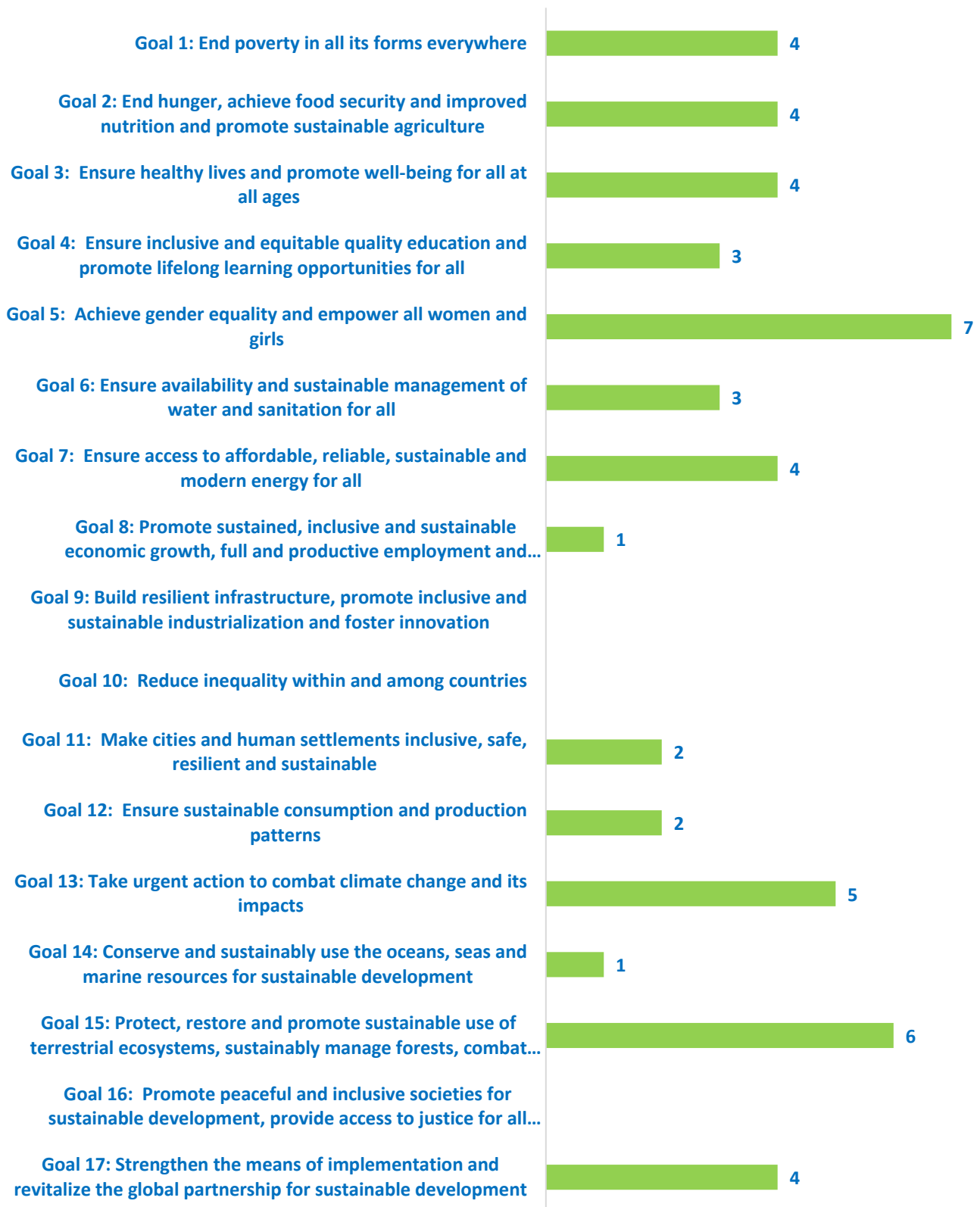
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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 **Egypt**, SGP supported grantee *Dar El Salam Oasis Society to Develop Environment & Society*, in a project focused on finding practical and scientific solutions to protect palm trees in Baharia Oasis from Red Palm Weevil. In collaboration with the Agricultural Department in Baharia Oasis, Giza Governorate, the project team selected an area cultivated with palm trees to be isolated. This area is called Jafara in the village of Mendisha and includes 15000 infected palm trees. Thanks to the implementation of this project, 70 pheromone traps were installed, and a report was produced twice a month to monitor the progress of combating red palm weevil. Furthermore, 300 people benefitted from workshops on the best ways to fertilize, trim and reap the fruits of the palm. They were also trained in trees' injections and how to produce organic compost from agriculture wastes. Within the project duration, around 10000 palm trees were cured. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Land Degradation

In **Egypt**, the *Environmental and Community Development Association in Dandara* completed a project that enhanced the sustainable management of agricultural land and addressed agricultural soil degradation brought on by the excessive use of irrigation water. Through the implementation of the project, 3,000 meters of field irrigation canals were developed and lined up. The area of farmland increased by 68.7 carats on both sides of the lined canals. 540 acres of land were settled. In addition, 25 awareness seminars were organized to raise the agricultural community's awareness of the importance of conserving irrigation water and energy as well as agricultural soils from deterioration. Six multi-stakeholder consultation sessions were held on irrigation water issues and proposed water management techniques. 80% of the farmers in the target community have increased their understanding of the value of rational water usage for soil preservation. As a result, the monthly consumption of irrigation water was reduced by 250 m³ per acre. The use of chemical fertilizers on the target land decreased by 15%. Moreover, a 15% reduction in fuel usage for irrigation equipment was noted. The productivity of the target land was improved along with the improved soil properties. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In **Egypt**, during the reporting period, six multi stakeholder meetings were organized with the participation of CSOs, governmental officials, media representatives, national agencies, NSC members, UNDP CO, GEF FSPs, and other UN agencies. The first four pioneer consultations were held in 2020 during the preparation of OP7 ProDoc to discuss ongoing projects, exchange experience, knowledge, recommendations and lessons learnt. Participants took the opportunity to follow up and monitor SGP projects and provide assistance to grantees in these challenging times. Based on the success of these consultations, SGP Egypt has organized other two multi-stakeholder platform meetings in 2021. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

SGP **Egypt**, in preparation for the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27), conducted three CSO-government dialogues in July and August 2022, targeting different landscapes. These dialogues discussed climate change issues and identified challenges in landscapes. The outcomes of these dialogues were subsequently transformed into comprehensive concept notes and project proposals that were ready for funding. Furthermore, the dialogues resulted in a unified statement by CSOs, which was presented at COP 27. The active participation of CSOs during COP 27 was also facilitated, with organized side events showcasing successful projects and experiences, effectively contributing to the global dialogue on climate change. The engagement process was comprehensive, involving a substantial number of CSOs representing various landscapes, government representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Social Solidarity, representatives from local authorities responsible for agriculture, irrigation and water resources, youth participants, and stakeholders from the National Council for Women.

In addition, SGP Egypt organized four multi-stakeholder dialogues aimed at crafting OP7 Landscape Strategies. A national multi-stakeholder dialogue was conducted, where the four draft landscape strategies were presented, discussed, and finalized. The active involvement of National Steering Committee (NSC) members and UNDP CO representatives further strengthened the strategic dialogue process. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

South-South Exchange

In May and June 2022, **SGP Morocco** facilitated the participation of the High Atlas Foundation in regional online training on wastewater treatment for their reuse. Organized within the framework of the “Water and Environment Support” project funded by the European Union, the training enabled the capacity building and the exchange of experiences among more than 60 people representing the Mediterranean Partner countries (**Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia**) on the appropriate treatment of wastewater by focusing on small wastewater treatment plants. The exchange took place in four 4-hour sessions which strengthened the practical skills in terms of planning, construction, and exploitation of small wastewater treatment facilities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Egypt**, SGP supported the *Youth Assembly for Developing Human Resources (YADHR)*, an NGO established and led by women, to create a system to recycle agricultural waste in Kafr El Sheikh. The NGO actively targeted women in rural areas to raise awareness and prevent burning of agricultural waste to prevent air pollution. Kafr El Sheikh governorate produces 25% of Egypt’s agricultural waste, generating a considerable amount of air pollution with consequences for the local population. Through training sessions, the women of YADHR involved more than 250 farmers in awareness raising activities and training on organic compost. In addition, ten seminars targeting both men and women were conducted on climate change and clean energy, as well as air pollution and health. Furthermore, YADHR formed a network of NGOs in the Kafr El Sheikh governorate to promote the recycling of agricultural waste and compost production to reduce air pollution, and successfully replicated these activities in other villages to maximize benefits. By establishing effective partnerships with government agencies, such as the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, local authorities and agricultural cooperatives, the women aligned their project with national agricultural priorities and strategies. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The Egypt SGP Country Programme will continue to support national priorities under OP7 and work in full partnership with all relevant government programmes and strategies, including the 2015-2030 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (**NBSAP**), particularly Goal 1 (Conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable use and equitable benefits to the people, Goal 2 (sustainable use of natural resources), Goal 5 (prepare for climate change and combat desertification), and Goal 6 (build partnerships and integrate biodiversity into all national development frameworks; the Low Emission Development Strategy (**LEDS**), in particular with respect to priorities aimed at reducing GHG emissions in the agricultural sector, and also sustainable transport; the National Action Plan (**NAP**) to Combat Desertification, particularly regarding capacity building, rehabilitating degraded agricultural lands, stabilizing sand dunes, and improving irrigation practices; the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (**LDN TSP**) – the Fayoum Governorate is one of the country's LDN hotspots; the National Wetland Strategy, especially Objective 2 (management, rehabilitation or restoration of wetland sites are implemented with support of governmental agencies and local communities; the Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy (**SADS 2030**), specifically related to enhancing water-use efficiency; Egypt's Integrated Energy Strategy, which includes objectives to increase share of generated energy from renewable energy to 42% by 2035 and improving energy efficiency by 18%; and the National Water Resources Plan (**NWRP 2017-2037**), particularly with respect to controlling pollution, increasing irrigation efficiency, capacity building, and increasing awareness.

The OP7 project is also aligned with the **National Project for the Development of Egyptian Villages**, launched by the Egyptian President in 2020 and led by the Ministry of Local Development. The national project aims to strengthen development of 1,000 villages in the country within the framework of sustainable development principles.

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.