SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

GHANA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	**Ghana**		
Year Started	1993		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	280	31	**311**
Grant amount committed	6,831,317	677,785	**7,509,102**
Project level co-financing in cash	6,789,743	401,550	**7,191,293**
Project level co-financing in kind	5,144,145	602,410	**5,746,555**
Total co-financing *			**13,615,633**

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**	**2**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**-**	**18**
Climate Change	**2**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**-**	**12**
Land Degradation	**4**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**-**	**16**
Sustainable Forest Management	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Capacity Development	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**5**	**8**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**6**
Total Projects Completed	**9**	**6**	**21**	**16**	**5**	**5**	**62**

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	2	6	6	1	-	18
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	3	1	1	1	1	-	7
Hectares of PAs	3,550	182,100	1,350	182,000	182,000	-	187,000
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	1	13	-	1	1	-	16
Hectares of ICCAs	35	218	-	38	15	-	306
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	12	4	4	7	5	-	32
Number of significant species conserved	4	5	15	16	20	-	25
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	1	1	2	1	-	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3,000	18,384	1,125	213,840	183,840	-	62,227
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	2	1	5	3	1	-	12
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	4

	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 **
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	6	64	1,125	1,850	65	-	3,110
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	3	3	4	3	-	15
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	2	4	35	12	3	-	56
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	600	300	184	60	109	-	1,253
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	1	1	2	2	1	-	7
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	4	1	6	4	1	-	16
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	150	160	32	12	60	-	414
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	200	130	174	125	44	-	673
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	250	32	267	75	55	-	679

	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 farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	50	30	74	255	130	-	539
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	6	5	35	5	5	-	56
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	164	220	-	-	384
International Waters							
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	2	1	1	2	-	6
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	150	250	120	-	520
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	500	3,000	2,500	-	6,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	120	150	500	-	770
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	15	12	5	50	-	82
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste	-	1	2	1	1	-	5

	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 **
management established or strengthened							
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**3**
Organic farming	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**2**
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**2**
Development of alternatives to chemicals	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**2**
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**2**
Awareness raising and capacity development	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**3**
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**5**	**8**
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	**-**	**-**	**40**	**11**	**-**	**35**	**86**
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	**-**	**-**	**10**	**10**	**-**	**20**	**40**
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	**-**	**-**	**85**	**60**	**-**	**782**	**927**
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**10**
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	**30**	**35**	**50**	**48**	**12**	**36**	**211**

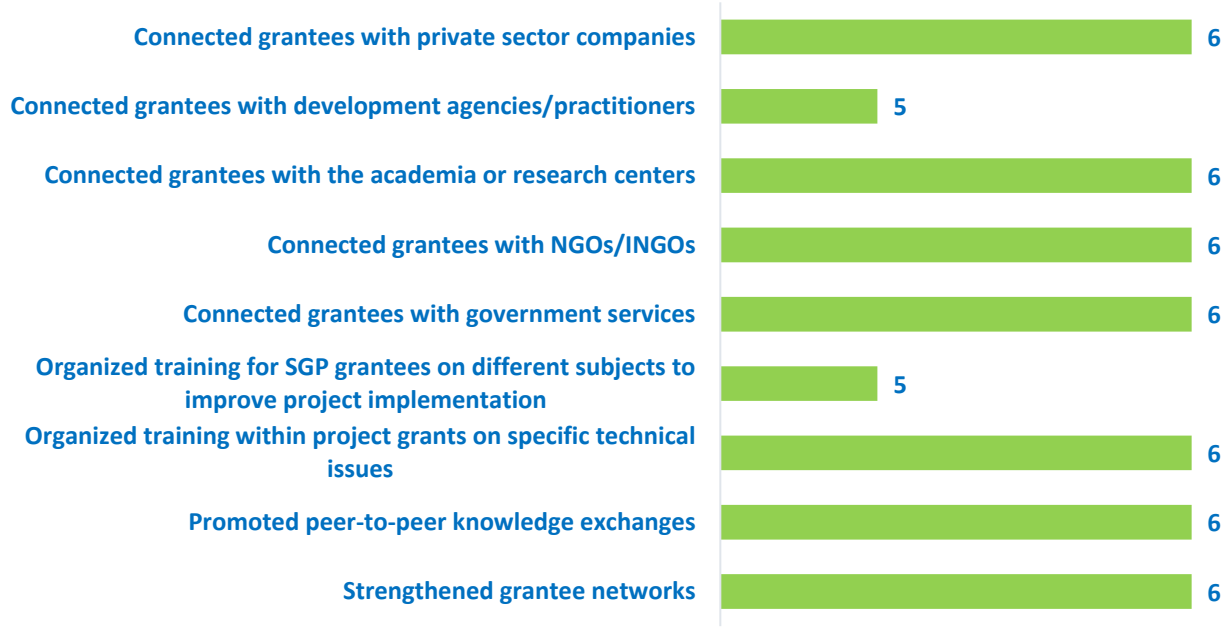
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	5	6	21	16	5	5	58
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	8	4	1	5	18
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	-	1	13	12	5	-	31
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	30	150	25	3	-	208
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	2
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	1	18	11	5	5	41
Number of youth organizations	2	-	2	-	2	2	8
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	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	1	2	1	2	1	8
Projects with policy influence	-	1	2	1	1	-	5
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	5	5	18	16	5	5	54
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	1	1	2	2	2	10
Community-level trainings conducted	1	2	2	2	4	1	12
Number of project monitoring visits	18	4	21	12	12	12	79
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	6	6	8	6	6	4	36
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	8	7	8	8	8	8
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	20	24	21	30	30	21

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

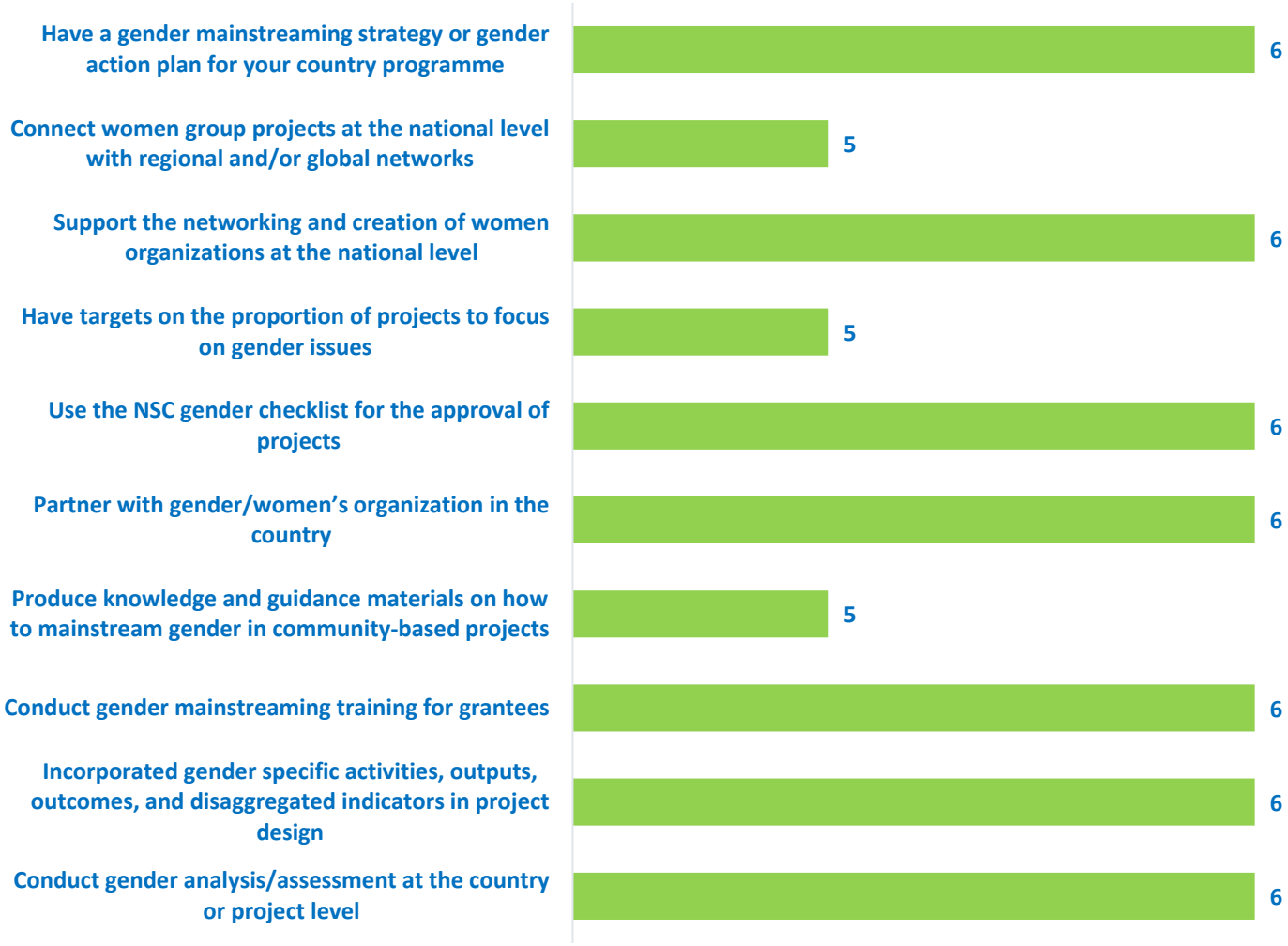
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



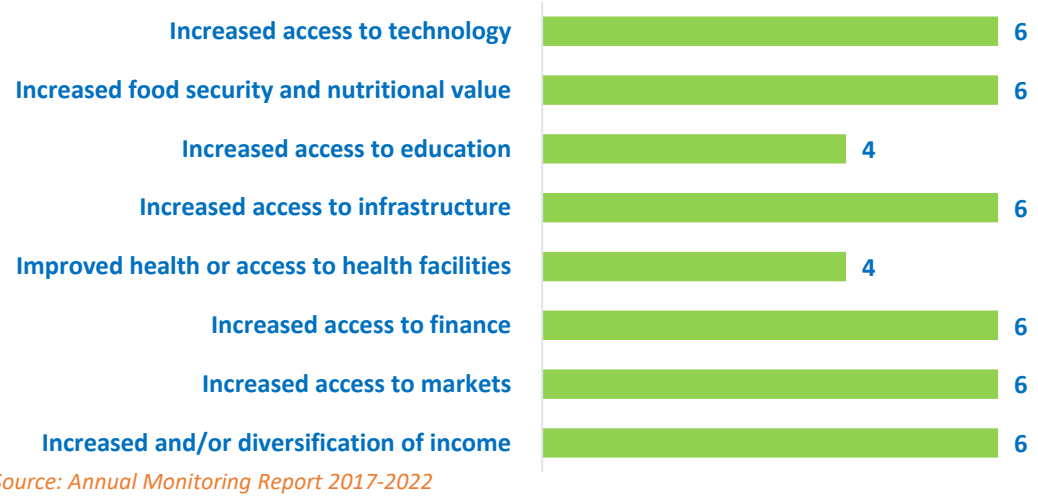
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



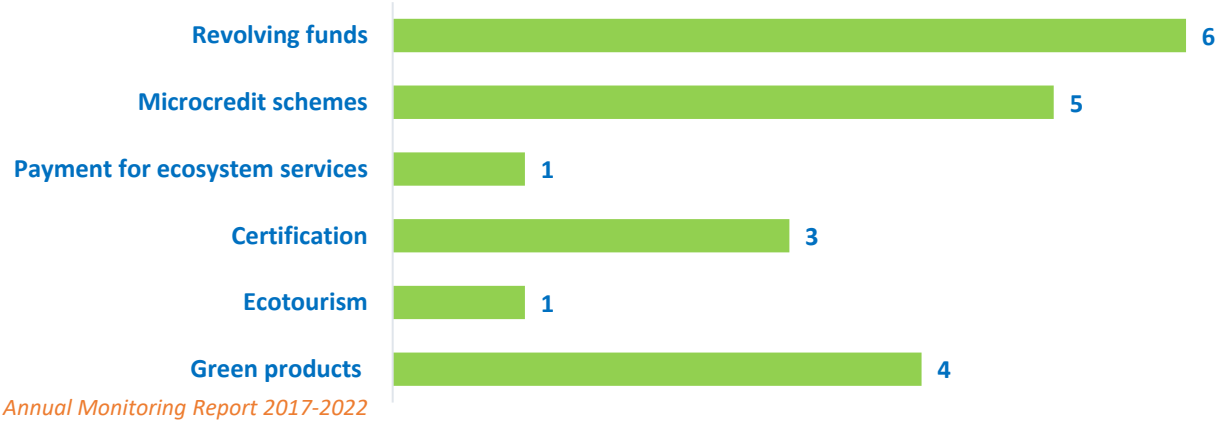
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



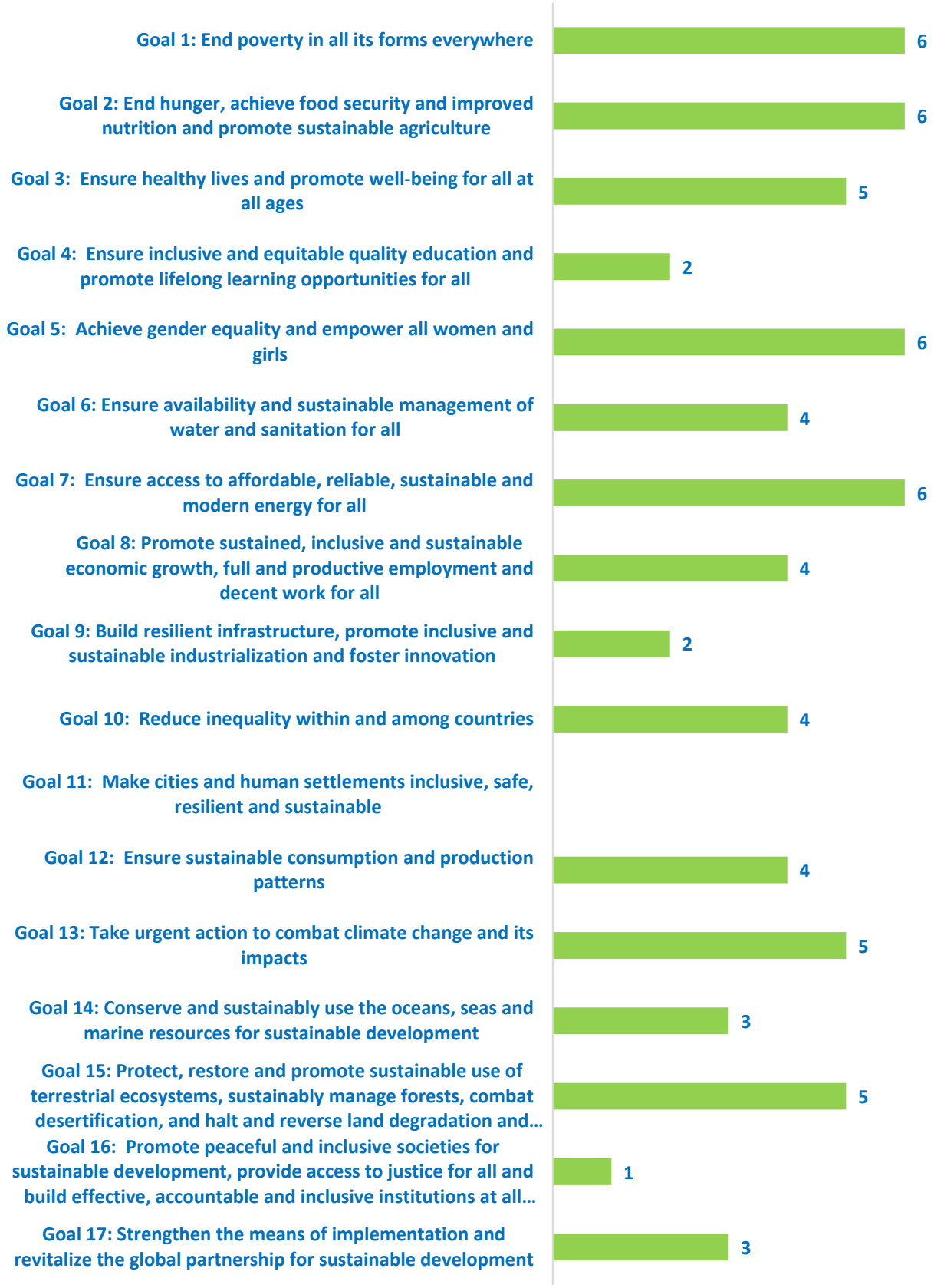
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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 **Ghana**, SGP has concentrated on improving the recognition, support, and effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in areas under the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) contributing to the achievements of Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy. Working with local communities in biological corridors found between the Gbele Resource Reserve and Kulpawn Tributaries Forest Reserve, four community-managed sacred landscape, measuring 20 hectares, in the transition zone ecosystem were surveyed, mapped, inventoried, and digitized as part of a wider national biodiversity mapping programme. As a result, a landscape-level conservation initiative covering 300 hectares was implemented to conserve globally significant biodiversity areas (GSBAs) in the transitional forests. A botanical survey was conducted, resulting in a species distribution index which revealed that *Talbotiella gentii*, which is endemic to Ghana, was the dominant tree species. In another project, SGP Ghana provided support to promote biodiversity conservation, organic agriculture and livelihood enterprise development within the Fian and Tabease Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA). Two new CREMAs were created, and community members were trained in sustainable land use practices for forest regeneration. Two hundred farmers and their families were involved in the identification and conservation of threatened native species within the Fian and Tabease CREMAs, covering 250 hectares found in the landscape mosaic. Over one million seedlings of valuable Shea butter trees, widely used in the global cosmetics industry, were raised and planted in the degraded savannah areas. In addition, two bio-enterprises were established in organic honey production around the Gbele reserve, including equipment used for honey processing and bottling. The project contributed to the conservation of the habitats of several species including: Pigmy hippopotamus (*Choeropsis liberiensis*); Senegal bushbaby (*Galago senegalensis*); numerous species of monkeys, including the Diana monkey (*Cercopithecus diana rolloway*), red colobus (*Colobus badius*), black and white colobus (*Colobus polykomos*), and olive colobus (*Colobus verus*); Chimpanzee (*Pan Troglodytes);* and the white-breasted guinea fowl (*Agelastes meleagrides*).
(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).

Sustainable Land Management

In **Ghana**, 6 community land management groups, each made up of 30 members, were formed, trained and empowered as community educators in sustainable land management practices. Several aspects of land management were being changed within the project area, notably, the formulation of participatory land use plan, formation and training of sustainable land management committees, and increased wildfire management capacity. These were the results of the increased capacity of the local farmers to understand the causes of land degradation and ways to prevent further damage. Several agricultural practices were implemented such as composting and alley cropping which served the dual purpose of improving agricultural productivity while helping retain soil moisture. In this project, 160 local farmers were involved in water conservation improvements practices which were achieved through the construction of stone bunds. The bunds prevented and/or retained water from flowing down slopes and helped to retain soil moisture much like terraces by stopping water from flowing down hill and allowing water to percolate into the soil. The project has assisted 30 farmers to identify contours on individual farms using different leveling materials such as the spirit level, A-shape frame or water tube. The essence of using different leveling materials was to enable farmers to use available leveling tools in contour identification. The project has restored 30 ha of degraded woodland and placed them under sustainable management. It has established 35 ha of woodlot using *Cassia Siamea* and Teak *(Tectona grandis)*. 75 Charcoal producers (80% were women) have adopted efficient charcoal production skills and 40 households have adopted improved clean woodstoves. 35 households have been engaged in livelihood enterprise. 61 farm families have been introduced to agroforestry, compost preparation and multi-cropping techniques for increased yield. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

In **Ghana**, SGP supported grantee, *Center for Ecological Agricultural and Livelihood*, to help the farmers of the communities of Kelampoble and Gbenfu in the adoption and practice of agro-ecological innovations to enhance food security and integrate crop-livestock farming systems, within the Black Volta Basin. The area has experienced severe losses in its productive land due to high pressure on natural resources, mining, severe droughts and the inability to enforce environmental legislation.

A total of five practical training courses and community level sensitisation on modern livestock management skills took place during the implementation of the project. 500 farmers were educated on climate change as well as risks and dangers associated with the use of agro-chemicals. 404 members of the community (204 males and 200 female) benefitted from an Organic Agricultural Education and Sensitization forum facilitated by the Forestry Commission and the Civil Society Organisation. The first session focused on Ghana's climate change policy while the second one was an opportunity to discuss any concerns the beneficiaries could have. Furthermore, 120 farmers, including 55 women and 65 men, took part in a six-day livestock management training to learn how to keep and multiply their livestock. A participatory approach was also adopted, so that farmers were able to interact, share experience and ask questions for better explanation. Female livestock, mainly goats, were also distributed to 100 beneficiaries with the aim to introduce alternative livelihoods and reduce dependency on natural resources. As part of the project implementation, 60 community members made up of 20 women and 40 men had the opportunity to develop the skills and knowledge that would allow them to establish, operate and manage tree nurseries. The trainees were supported in the establishment of a permanent nursery with a total capacity of 15,000 seedlings per year in Gbenfu community, which is expected to provide fruits, woodlots and serve as wind bricks against the effects of climate change in two communities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021).***

Chemical and Waste Management

In the Black Volta Basin of **Ghana**, notable bioaccumulations of mercury in the environment due to artisanal small-scale gold mining activities have been observed. Most of the drinking water sources (boreholes) and surface water had mercury levels of 0.014mg/L, which exceeds the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended levels for mercury in drinking water (0.001mg/L). Urine samples of artisanal gold miners revealed high mercury residues as compared to residents who do not have direct contact with mercury. This project built the capacities of artisanal miners and improved gold refining technologies to reduce and finally eliminate the use of mercury in gold processing. It also supported the establishment of social enterprises as alternative sources of livelihoods. The project, implemented in Wakawaka, Jama and Banda Nkwanta mining communities in the Northern Region, divided the artisanal miners into two groups (enterprises) of 30, each with elected leaders. The leaders were trained in group dynamics, conflict resolutions, and health and safety principles to guide mining operations, and were introduced to village saving techniques. The artisanal gold miners were also trained in minerology and metallurgical properties of gold bearing ores, mercury-free mineral processing workflows, and best practices in business management for sustainable mining. Besides, the project conducted health screening for 40 youth (45% female) miners and other members of the community on the presence of mercury in their bodies through urine test. They have been aware of their health status and the dangers mercury poses to their business. Mercury-free mineral processing workflows were introduced. This method includes improving concentration, reducing mercury loss, further processing of sponge gold, improving processing/ refining methods, and the establishment of an effective system for monitoring the activities of the small-scale miners by the group leaders and the traditional authorities on the use of mercury. The alternative technologies introduced have significantly reduced the release of mercury into the mining environment. The project also introduced a social enterprise that collects and recycles plastic waste into diesel and kerosene for use in farm machines and lighting in the homes. This enterprise has facilitated a paradigm shift, from the current use and throw-away mentality to being able to gather plastic waste to sell thereby, keeping the environment free from the plastic waste menace. Women artisanal miners were greatly empowered to shift from mining to investing in organic agriculture, cultivation of cash crops and marketing of farm produce. Almost 40% of targeted women are currently engaged in cultivation of cashew, livestock rearing, trading in non-timber forest products and petty trading, which are generating safe incomes outside the mining. Not only the project has increased the women's awareness on environmental management, effects of mercury on their health and how to avoid contamination with mercury, but also has consciously promoted women's involvement in landscape management through sustainable land and woodland management adopting soil fertility techniques and agro-forestry techniques for the improvement of the socio-economic wellbeing of the people. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

South- South Exchange

In **Ghana**, SGP facilitated a South-South exchange of small-scale miners from Burkina Faso on the safe use of mercury and mercury-free processes for small-scale gold extraction. It shared knowledge of safe handling and use of mercury under the Minamata Convention, safe amalgamation and retorting using innovative

mercury-free direct smelting method and distributed some retorts and direct smelting kit for sustained interest in the processes. The programme exposed the visitors to transparency and the rule of law in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Ghana,** SGP supported grantee, Greenwater Hut, to build capacities of artisanal miners in improved gold refining technologies to reduce and finally eliminate the use of mercury in gold processing, in the Black Volta Basin. Known for artisanal small-scale gold mining activities, the region revealed significant exposure of mercury to the environment with high levels of bioaccumulations of mercury found in underground and surface water, soil and leaves of plants. Most of the drinking water sources exceeded the WHO guidelines for mercury in drinking water. In particular, it affected the small-scale miners who did not have adequate knowledge on the health implications of extreme exposure to mercury nor were protected by policies on safe management and use of mercury. The project educated the community through awareness creation on the harmful effects of mercury on human life and the environment, health and safety principles to guide their operations and village saving techniques. 35 organized miners were trained in mercury free technologies (gravity only, direct smelting and chemical leaching) and good practices for reduced use of mercury in the extraction of gold (using sluices, shaking tables, avoiding open air burning of amalgam, use of fume hoods and retorts). It also conducted health screening for the presence of mercury in the bodies of 120 miners and other members of the community. Additionally, the artisanal miners were trained in group dynamics, conflict resolutions. The project is now being up scaled in other mining communities by the World Bank project implemented by the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Recovery from COVID-19

In **Ghana**, a project completed by *Ayorga Women Groundnut Producers Association* was reoriented to support income generation activities and small entrepreneurship development associated with the sustainable use of natural resources to deal with the impact of the pandemic. The increasing depletion of natural resources affected the cultivation of ground nuts and other food crops in the traditional area. The intensive technology involved in the harvesting and processing of groundnut cultivation was gradually dying out. Two groups, each with 20 members, were formed and introduced to integrated climate-smart groundnut cultivation. They were trained in basic management on conflict resolutions, soil and water conservation, composting, and pesticide preparation. A three-day workshop was organized for 50 women groups in the *Mo* Traditional Area on climate-smart groundnut cultivation. New equipment for the processing of groundnut oil was acquired. In collaboration with the Traditional Council, a businesswomen forum was organized, with the involvement of 50 women's groups engaged in integrated groundnut business. They were connected to the national Chambers of Commerce to explore the possibility of expanding their business. The project also invited professionals to organize weekly education programmes over the radio and helped 10 communities become aware of the effects of climate change on agriculture. In addition, seven women groups were introduced to the village savings and credit schemes, which enabled them to raise capital for the expansion of their farms. ***(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.