



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

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## MADAGASCAR



## COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	<b>Madagascar</b>						
Year Started	2008						
<b>Portfolio Profile</b>	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>				
Number of projects	328	35	<b>363</b>				
Grant amount committed	7,097,895	649,670	<b>7,747,565</b>				
Project level co-financing in cash	2,473,374	18,873	<b>2,492,247</b>				
Project level co-financing in kind	2,583,956	774,601	<b>3,358,558</b>				
Total co-financing *			<b>6,500,475</b>				
<p><b>Source: SGP database as of July 2022</b>  * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</p>							
	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
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>							
Biodiversity	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>
Climate Change	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>
Land Degradation	-	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>
Capacity Development	-	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>103</b>

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.							
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>							
<b>Biodiversity</b>							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	3	7	-	1	12	28	51
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	3	4	-	-	4	13	24
Hectares of PAs	207,942	641,875	-	-	584,393	2,427,000	3,861,210
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	27	1	-	1	6	4	39
Hectares of ICCAs	20,056	6,004	-	10,500	57,326	11,932	105,818
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	4	3	-	5	7	10	29
Number of significant species conserved	11	3	-	8	5	5	32
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	3	-	3	6	3	18
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	222,686	50,000	-	10,500	600,000	2,000,000	2,883,186
<b>Climate Change</b>							
Number of climate change projects completed	1	2	-	-	1	6	10
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	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 **
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	703	-	-	-	38,293	209,000	247,996
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	2	-	-	-	3	6
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	2	700	-	-	500	1,691	2,893
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	100	100	-	-	100	721	1,021
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	2	-	-	1	2	6
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
<b>Land Degradation</b>							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	9	4	5	7	8	33
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	10	-	5,000	-	100	-	5,110
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	7,160	20,000	65,315	48,810	3,334	69,143	213,762
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	1,200	100	200	101	3,334	33,148	38,083
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	54	-	400	500	954



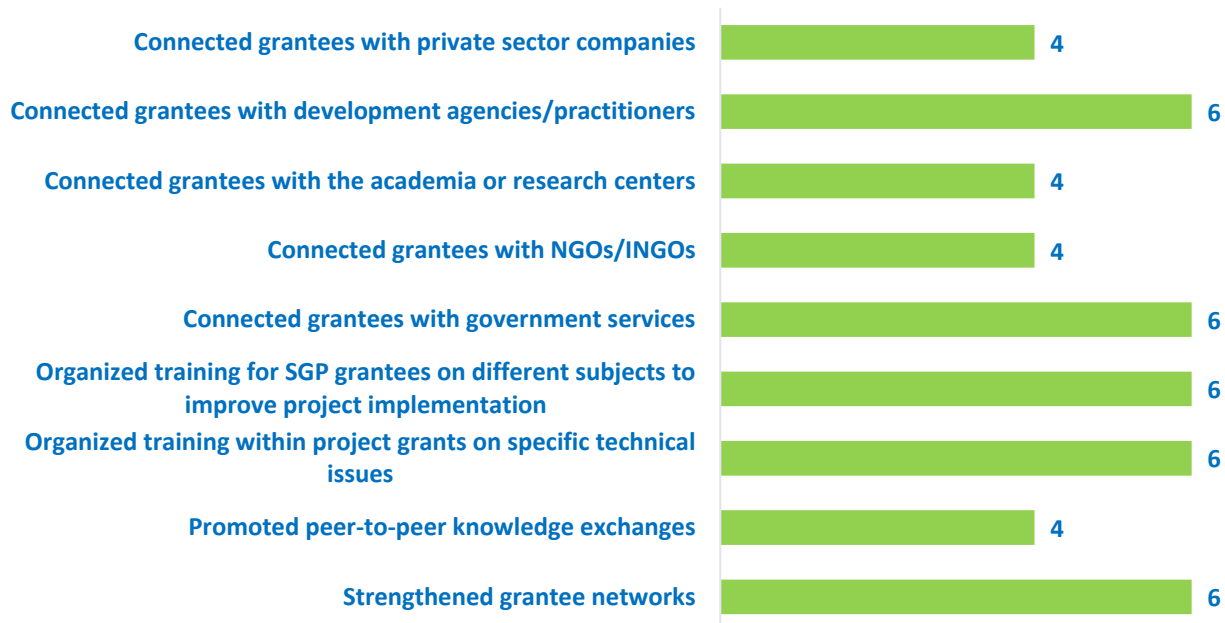
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	3	5	5	1	4	6	24
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	5	54	28	10	30	127
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>Youth</b>							
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	18	5	3	4	2	34
Number of youth organizations	-	2	4	-	10	10	26
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>Persons with Disability</b>							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	2	-	4	5	11
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	-	5	2	4	10	22
Projects with policy influence	3	1	5	1	6	15	31
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	4	16	5	1	13	42	81

	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 **
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Community-level trainings conducted	30	-	-	-	30	-	60
Number of project monitoring visits	45	22	50	60	70	100	347
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>National Steering Committee</b>							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	-	1	1	2	1	8
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	-	6	9	6	7	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	30	-	100	30	30	60	42

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

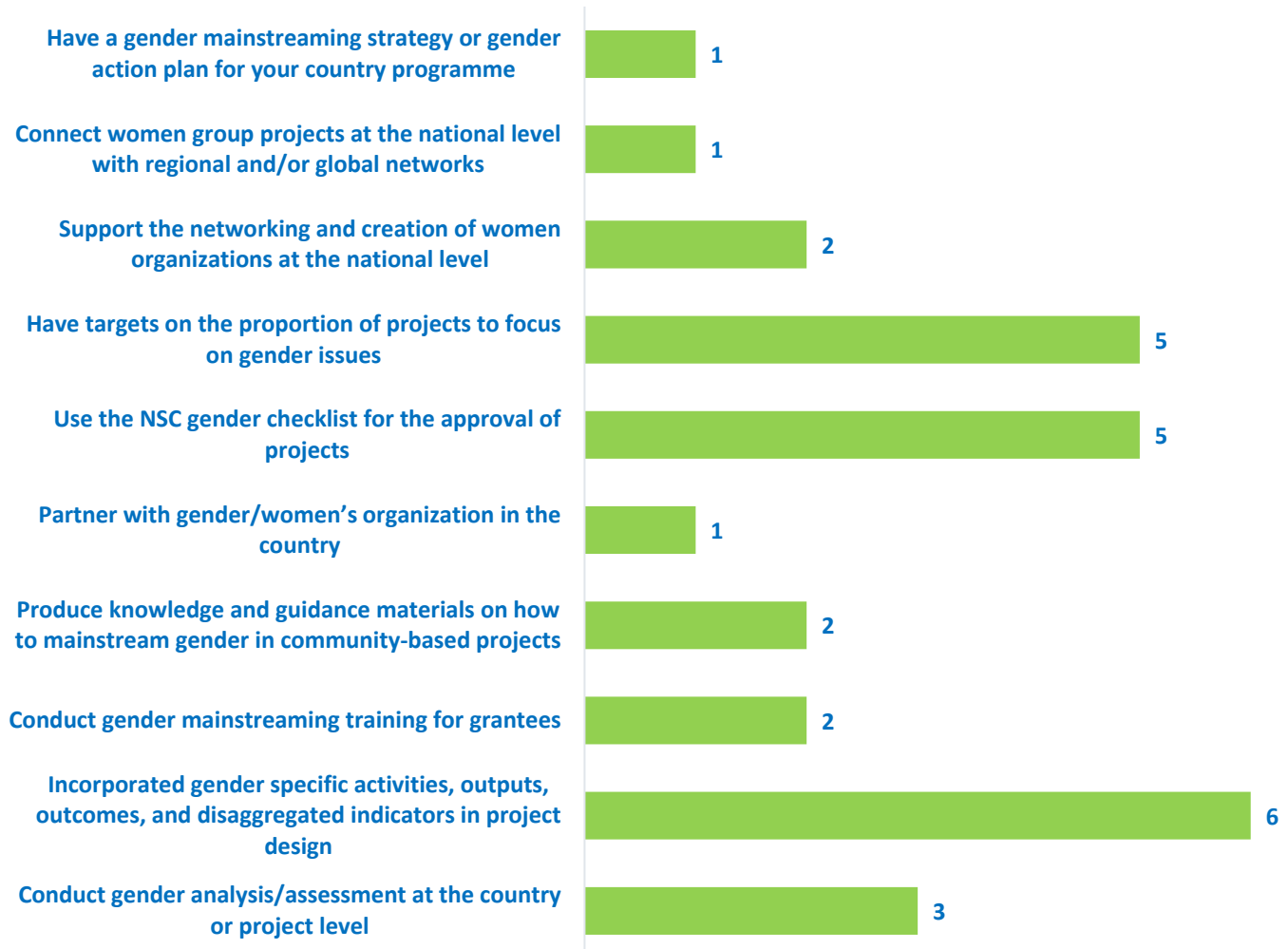
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



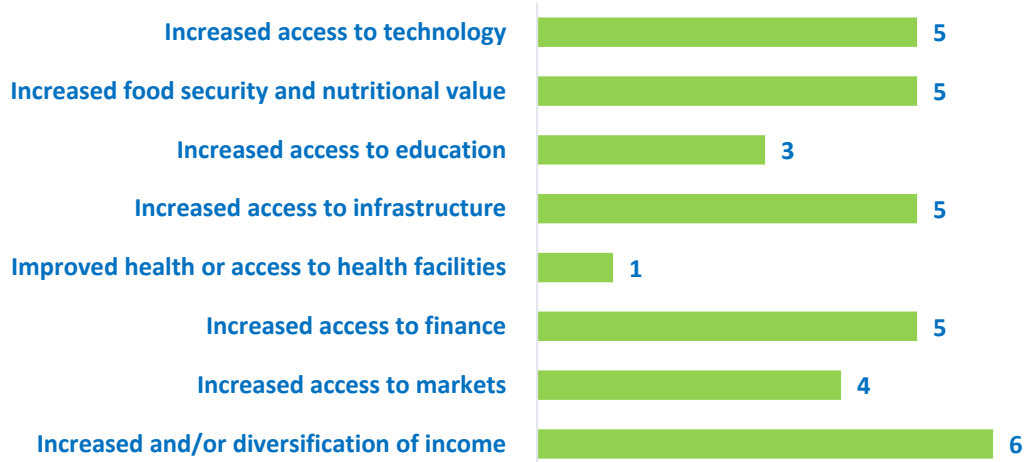
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



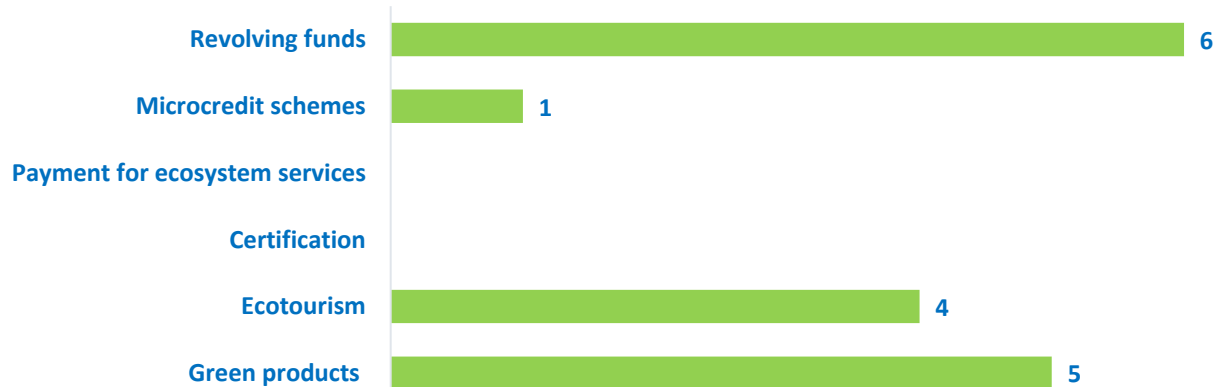
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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

### Biodiversity

In **Madagascar**, SGP supported grantee, *Association Manampy* in the conservation of biodiversity and the rational and sustainable management of natural resources of 2,115 ha of mangrove in the Tsaramandroso Local Based Community in the district of Ambato-Boeni. The project aimed to reduce the pressure on mangrove, minimizing illegal exploitation, fire, hunting and poaching. To this end, 75% of households contributed to the sustainable management of natural resources. In 5 years, the area of mangroves increased by 25ha, contributing to the avoidance of around 4,106 T of carbon. Furthermore, the living conditions of local communities have improved through the mastery of improved farming and fishing techniques as an alternative to the use of mangroves. The rice yield increases from 1.5T / ha to 3T / h; 75% of fishermen started using standardized techniques; 100% of breeders vaccinate their cattle and the population of crabs and shrimps has increased. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).**

### Climate Change

In **Madagascar**, SGP supported grantee *Soariake* in the fight against climate change in the marine and coastal environment of a Marine Protected Area of 38,293 ha. This area is highly vulnerable to climate change which has resulted in beaching of corals, as reported by the inventories carried out by WWF and WCS. To this end, the project strengthened the community conservation of this marine and coastal site and promoted alternative activities so that the ecosystem can carry out its ecological and economic functions. As key results, 38,293 ha of marine and coastal ecosystem have been strengthened and alternative activities that can increase the resilience to climate change have been promoted such as sustainable energy use, ecotourism. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021).**

### Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Madagascar**, SGP supported grantee, Association MIAHAVO, to strengthen role and influence of local communities in the Atsinanana, Analanjirofo and Alaotra Mangoro regions for sustainable management of natural resources. The objectives included training representatives from the three regions on the rights and responsibilities of communities, progressive inventories, estimation and promotion of the cultural, social and economic values of natural resources, development of simplified maps at the level of the land, the relations between managers and local communities, the capitalization of community funds and exchange of good practices. The project paved way for a national level technical meeting on legislation, rights and responsibilities of local communities in the management and governance of natural resources. As results, the project has built the capacities of at least 10 local representatives from each region. At least 60% of local communities have developed and managed schemes for plans for their land; at least half of local communities have community funds; emphasis on regional exchange on community successes and good practices. This initiative has been replicated in several regions of Madagascar to strengthen and empower the local communities. At present, 12 out of the 14 emblematic Les Aires du Patrimoine Communautaire (APAC) communities in Madagascar have benefited from the experiences of this project, allowing them to develop a database of the natural resources in their communities, which will further enable them in their preparation for inclusion in the International Register of Indigenous Peoples. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

## 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.