



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



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

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**ERITREA**



## COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	<b>Eritrea</b>						
Year Started	2009						
<b>Portfolio Profile</b>	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>				
Number of projects	56	-	56				
Grant amount committed	2,588,000	-	<b>2,588,000</b>				
Project level co-financing in cash	443,883	-	<b>443,883</b>				
Project level co-financing in kind	4,355,590	-	<b>4,355,590</b>				
Total co-financing *			<b>4,799,474</b>				
<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							
	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	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Climate Change	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Land Degradation	8	8	-	-	-	-	16
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	-	2	-	2	22

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	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	10	-	100	110
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	3	17	-	5	25
<b>Climate Change</b>							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	No	No	No	No	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Land Degradation</b>							
Number of land degradation projects completed	8	8	-	-	-	-	16
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	32,250	-	-	-	-	-	32,250
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	32,250	16,288	-	-	-	-	48,538

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Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	482	312	-	-	-	-	794
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	30	414	-	-	-	-	444
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	30	22	-	-	-	-	52
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>							
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	2	-	4	-	-	-	6
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	10	-	32	-	-	-	42
<b>Gender</b>							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	8	10	-	1	-	-	19
Number of completed projects led by women	1	4	-	1	-	-	6

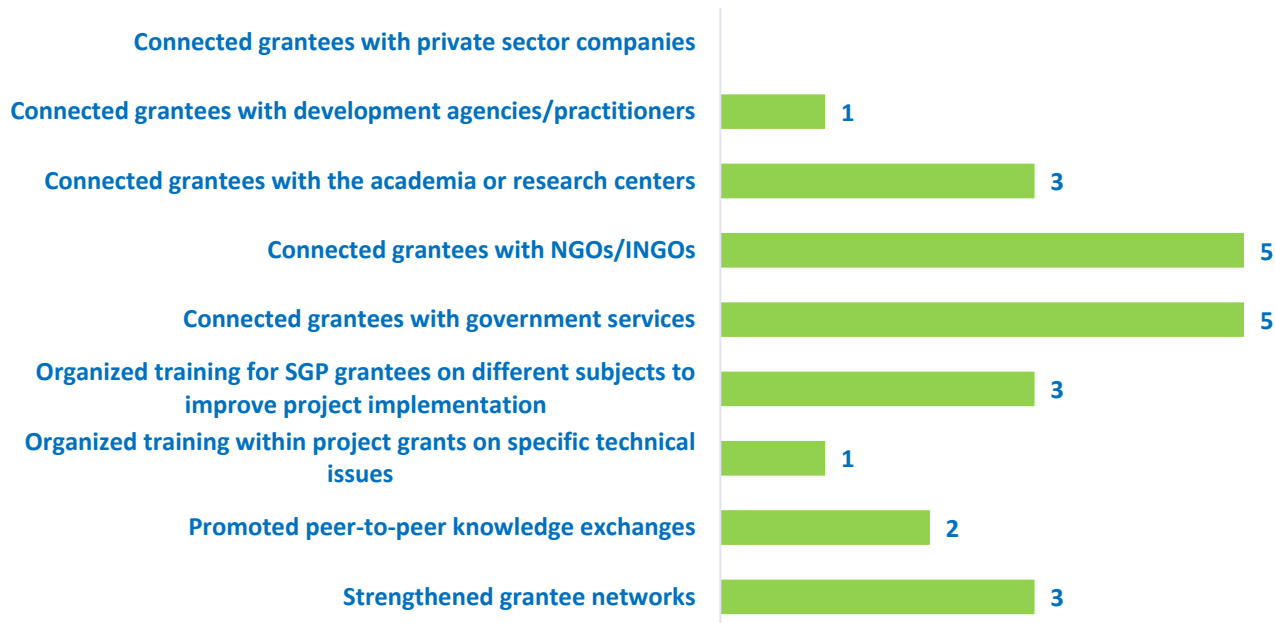
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	3
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	3
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	1
<b>Youth</b>							
Number of completed projects that included youth	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	2
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Projects with policy influence	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	2	10	-	1	-	-	13
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Community-level trainings conducted	28	-	-	-	-	-	28
Number of project monitoring visits	7	11	8	10	-	1	37

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<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>National Steering Committee</b>							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	2	1	2	1	9
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	8	10	9	7	7	8
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	30	30	15	30	30	23

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

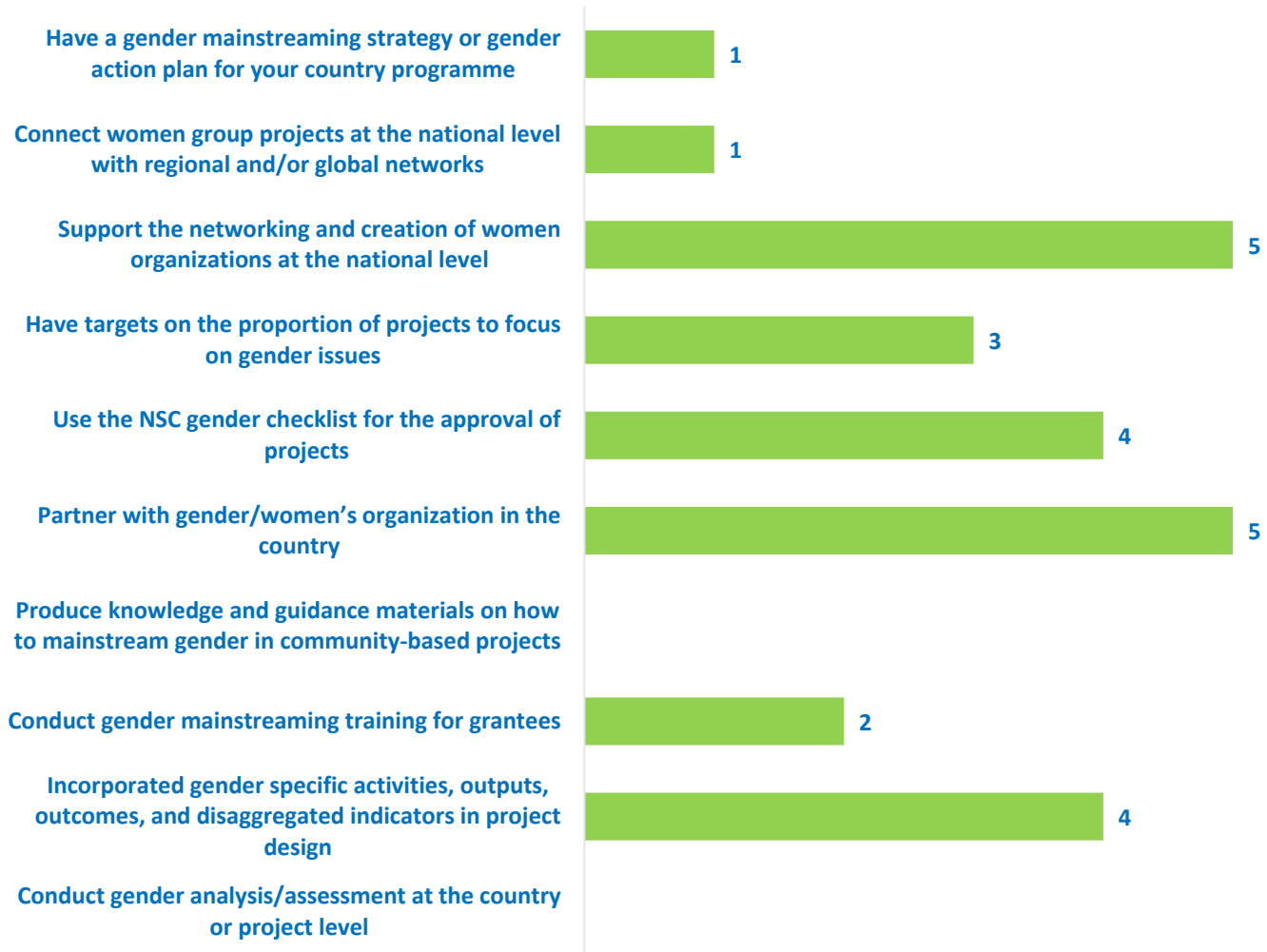
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



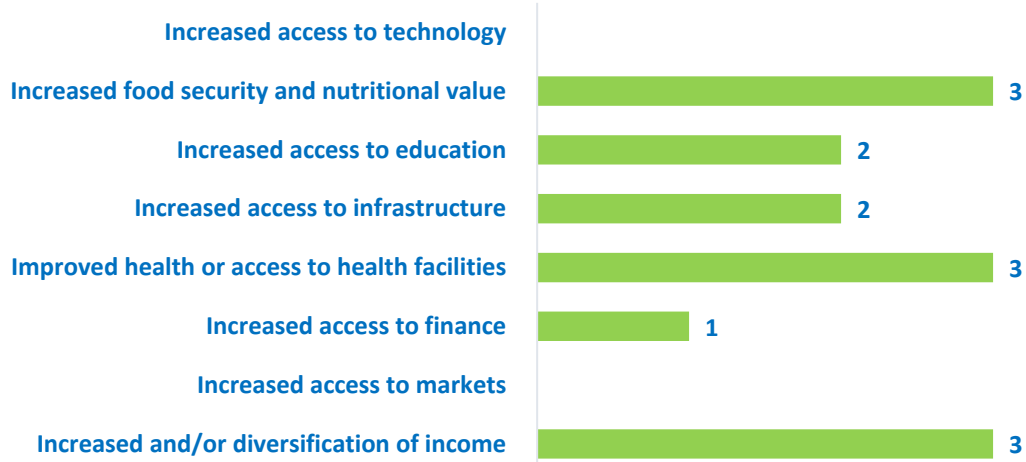
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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 Addressed Sustainable Development Goals  
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Land Degradation

In **Eritrea**, SGP supported grantee *Tala Community Development (TDC)* in the implementation of measures to arrest land degradation and enhance the rehabilitation of the South East periphery of Tala village. Land degradation is a common problem in almost all parts of Eritrea due to droughts, deforestation, and inappropriate land management approaches. A partnership with the Ministry of local government and the Ministry of agriculture led to the rehabilitation of 40 hectares of agricultural land through soil and water conservation as well as the recharge of two existing wells where farmers started small-scale irrigation systems for 2 ha of land. Thanks to these improvements, farmers were also able to increase their agricultural activities thereby enriching their livelihood and nutritional status. Furthermore, TDC also showed good competencies in project implementation by organizing and undertaking rural development works, such as gravel roads connecting the Tala village with the nearby villages and towns, and gully stabilization activities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

### Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Eritrea**, SGP project that demonstrated low carbon solar home systems and promoted afforestation was replicated by the Government of Eritrea and UNDP. Qnafna region is plagued by lack of access to electric energy, with extensive reliance on kerosene lamps and thereby exposure to environmentally dangerous greenhouse gases. SGP project enabled procurement of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems; trainings on installations, usage and maintenance of PV systems; and increasing awareness of rural communities on environmental issues. As results, 252 households benefited from solar PV systems with 1,380 direct beneficiaries, and 15 villages with population of 7,706 as indirect beneficiaries benefitting from social services at the clinics, schools and administrative offices. 75% of total beneficiaries are women and children. In addition, 110 hectares of land has been forested including with indigenous species. Government of Eritrea in coordination with UNDP, replicated this project in Anseba region investing USD 6 million (specifically USD 213,000 on installation of solar home systems), benefitting 750 households with a population of 4,200. Government of Eritrea is encouraging similar interventions in off-grid areas. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

## 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.