



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

GUINEA-BISSAU



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Guinea-Bissau		
Year Started	2011		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	101	19	120
Grant amount committed	3,494,622	755,000	4,249,622
Project level co-financing in cash	642,030	-	642,030
Project level co-financing in kind	856,443	85,337	941,780
Total co-financing *	2,338,810		
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 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	5	6	2	2	12	27
Climate Change	6	-	1	-	3	10
Land Degradation	1	1	-	-	2	4
Total Projects Completed	12	7	3	2	17	41

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	-	5	6	2	2	-	12	27
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	4	2	1	1	-	3	11
Hectares of PAs	-	303,000	-	20	2,475	-	82	305,577
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	39	27	11	2	-	20	99
Number of significant species conserved	-	9	11	-	4	-	76	100
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	6	3	1	2	-	2	14
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	386,003	119	20	27,475	-	82	413,699
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	6	-	1	-	-	3	10
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	112	-	-	-	-	27	139
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	502	-	-	-	-	701	1,203
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,227	3,227
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	700	45	-	-	-	116	861
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	4	1,325	-	-	-	32	1,361
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60

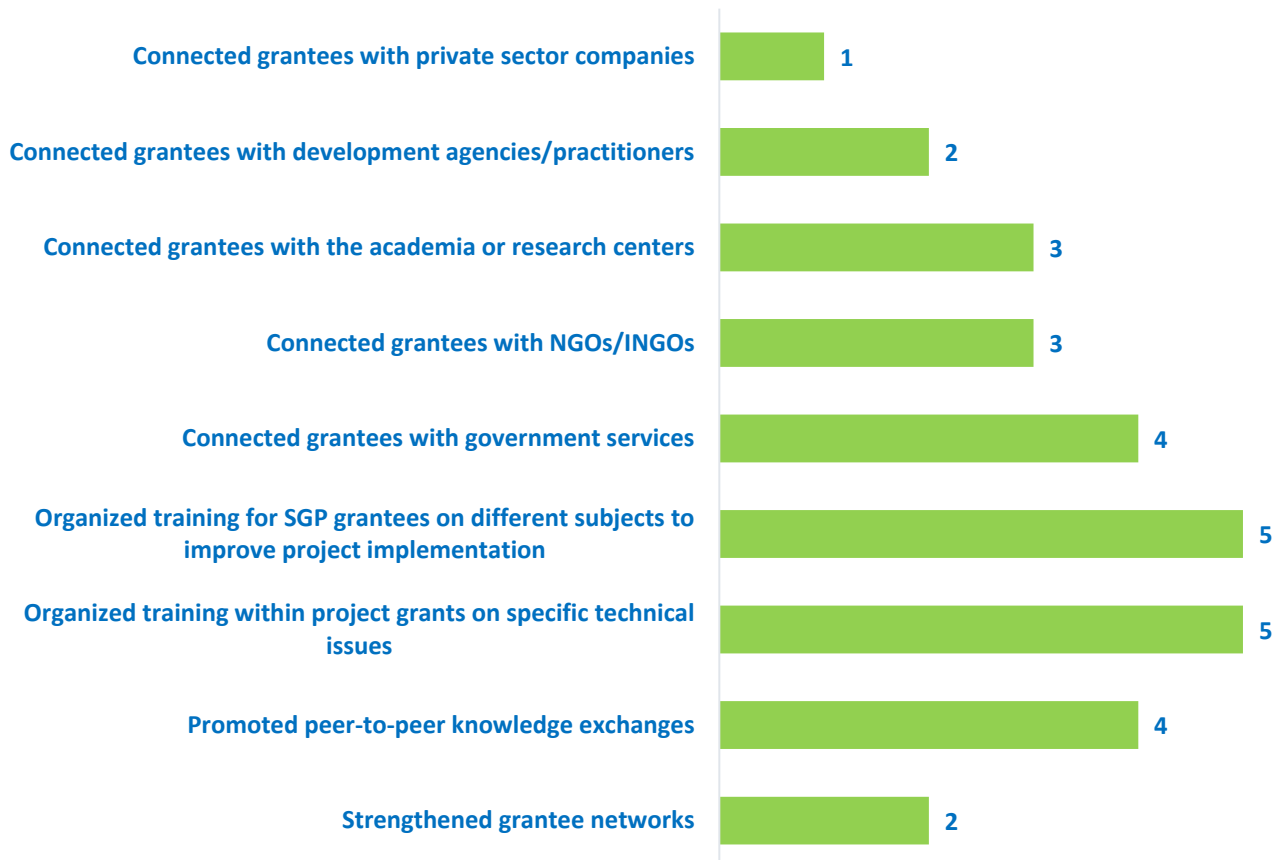
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	12	1	3	2	-	16	34
Number of completed projects led by women	-	5	1	1	-	-	4	11
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	12	1	3	2	-	17	35
Number of youth organizations	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	5
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	12	3	3	2	-	17	37
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Community-level trainings conducted	-	2	-	-	8	-	4	14
Number of projects monitored through field visits	14	26	21	5	-	14	10	90
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	18
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	8	6	6	10	9	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)



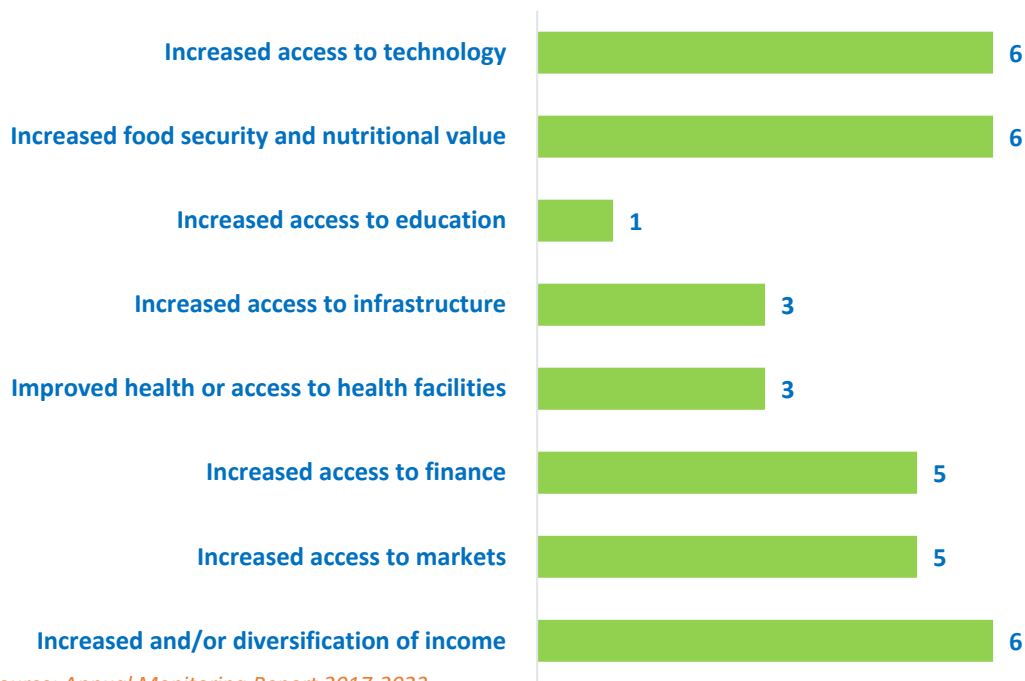
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



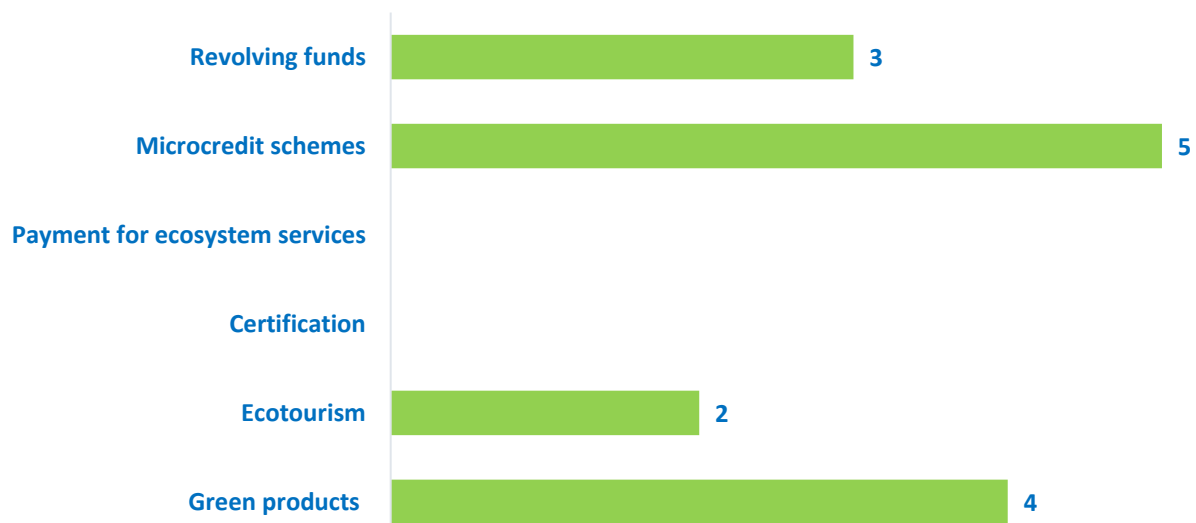
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



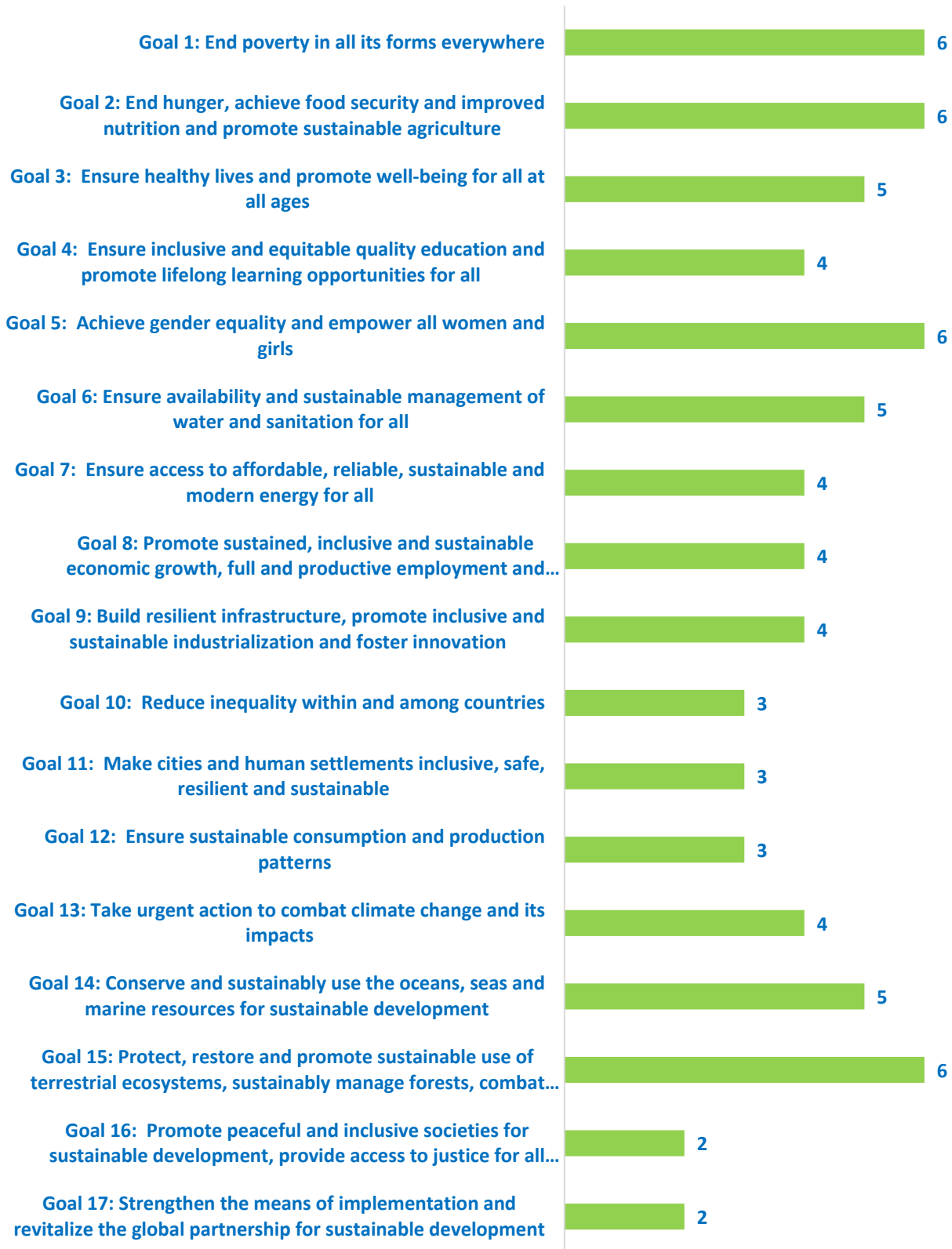
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

Climate Change

In **Guinea Bissau**, with support from SGP grantee *Organização para Defesa Ambiental* promoted the use of solar energy in the National Park of Dulombi to reduce CO2 emissions and to contribute to the improvement of environmental conditions, ultimately supporting the fight against climate change. 49 women, 37 men, 14 children, participated directly in project implementation while 554 people indirectly benefitted from the initiative. A partnership with the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas-IBAP led to the installation of the solar panels which brought greater dynamics in the school's learning processes, while also stimulating the religious practices which were difficult to perform at night. Furthermore, the introduction of horticulture practices helped strengthen family production and enhance food security, thus improving the quality of life and increasing incomes. This project also had a great social impact as it involved high participation from youth and women. A youth center was constructed, providing a space for educational activities, handicrafts, and sports. Training workshops were provided to women who were able to strengthen their capacity in agroecology and agricultural production. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In **Guinea-Bissau**, regional dialogues on natural capital and biodiversity, climate change, and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) were carried out in eight regions of the country with the involvement of public and private institutions, youth associations, representatives of civil society, NGOs, associations of economic interest groups, actors in the conservation of protected areas, representatives of community radios, religious authorities, chiefs, and representatives of local communities, etc. A total of 291 people participated in the dialogues. During the dialogues, participants learned about the value of natural capital and biodiversity and ecosystem services in biodiversity and human living conditions. They increased their knowledge of the Paris Agreement, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, Environmental and Forestry Laws, and international conventions such as Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Climate Change, and Convention on Desertification and learned about their indirect benefits for populations, both humans and animals. The participants also identified actions and measures that could be adopted to minimize the negative impact of climate change on social and ecological manufacturing. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Guinea-Bissau**, with support from SGP grantee *Associação de Jovens Unidos para o Desenvolvimento da Ilha de Canhabaque*, promoted the use of clean technology in the creation of the products of biodiversity. In particular, it focused on stimulating the increase of oil production and its by-products while reducing the pressure on the forests. To this end, 150 women palm oil producers were selected in 13 villages to implement this project. These beneficiaries received training on manufacturing techniques for presses, production, conservation, and commercialization of palm oil chain; small-business management and planning as well as lessons about modern techniques of transforming palm oil into soap. The project has helped increase women's productive capacity, dynamics, and confidence in developing oil production activities. It has also created new dynamics in the process of palm oil extraction through the introduction of improved stoves protected with zinc-covered tents which ensure their durability. These activities have ultimately improved the living conditions of women producing palm oil in Canhabaque. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Guinea-Bissau**, SGP supported grantee, *Rede Nacional das Associações Juvenis* in the management and protection of community forests in the Quinarà region. The project aimed to reduce the speed of deforestation through the creation of forest management that prevents the disorderly cutting of trees in the villages of

Sintcham Tchernó and Batambali, in the Buda sector. To this end, more than 400 young people from different parts of the country took part in the activities organized by the Guinea Bissau Youth Association Network and they were also trained in different focal domains of the GEF. As key results, 3700 mangroves were repopulated in the Corubal River, and visits to the Ramsar site of Cacaada Logoa were organized. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

As summarized in the table below, the government of Guinea-Bissau participates in and has ratified many international political and legal instruments and has prepared numerous policies for implementation at the national level.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Rio Conventions & national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2009
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2013
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1995
African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)	2006
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1995
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1 st - 2005, 2 nd – 2011 3 rd in 2018
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	2014
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	2006
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1990
World Heritage Convention	2005
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1995
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)	2005
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2005
RAMSAR Convention	1990
Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas “Rede Regional das Área Marinhas Protegidas” (RAMPAO)	2003
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2010
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2012

Strategic Action Programmes for shared international waterbodies	-
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2015
Protected Areas Framework Law	2011
Forestry Decree-Law No.5/2011	2011
Fisheries General Law (Decree-Law No.10/2011	2011
Non-industrial Fishing Regulation (Decree-Law No.24/2011)	2011
Terra Ranka	2015-2025
Environmental Assessment Law	2010
Basic Law of the Environment	2011
NAPA	2006
PNGA	2004

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.