



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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**GHANA**



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Ghana		
Year Started	1993		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	292	31	<b>323</b>
Grant amount committed	7,081,317	677,785	<b>7,759,102</b>
Project level co-financing in cash	6,152,343	401,550	<b>6,553,893</b>
Project level co-financing in kind	5,290,145	602,410	<b>5,892,555</b>
Total co-financing *	<b>13,124,233</b>		
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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>								
Biodiversity	3	2	6	6	1	-	3	21
Climate Change	2	1	5	3	1	-	3	15
Land Degradation	4	1	6	4	1	-	4	20
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Capacity Development	-	-	2	1	-	5	2	10
Chemicals and Waste	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	7
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>75</b>

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.								
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>								
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	3	2	6	6	1	-	3	21
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	8
Hectares of PAs	3,550	182,100	1,350	182,000	182,000	-	11,500	198,500
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	1	13	-	1	1	-	18	34
Hectares of ICCAs	35	218	-	38	15	-	856	1,162
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	12	4	4	7	5	-	8	40
Number of significant species conserved	4	5	15	16	20	-	5	30
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	7
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3,000	18,384	1,125	213,840	183,840	-	12,500	74,727
<b>Climate Change</b>								
Number of climate change projects completed	2	1	5	3	1	-	3	15
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	5
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	-	154	3,264

	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 typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	3	3	4	3	-	2	17
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	600	300	184	60	109	-	250	1,503
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	4
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	1	1	2	2	1	-	1	8
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
Number of land degradation projects completed	4	1	6	4	1	-	4	20
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	150	160	32	12	60	-	242	656
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	200	130	174	125	44	-	365	1,038
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	250	32	267	75	55	-	678	1,357
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	50	30	74	255	130	-	160	699
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	6	5	35	5	5	-	5	61
<b>Sustainable Forest Management</b>								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	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 **
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	164	220	-	-	-	384
<b>International Waters</b>								
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	7
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	150	250	120	-	10,000	10,520
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	500	3,000	2,500	-	25,000	31,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	120	150	500	-	20,000	20,770
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 management established or strengthened	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	8
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	4
Organic farming	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	3
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	3



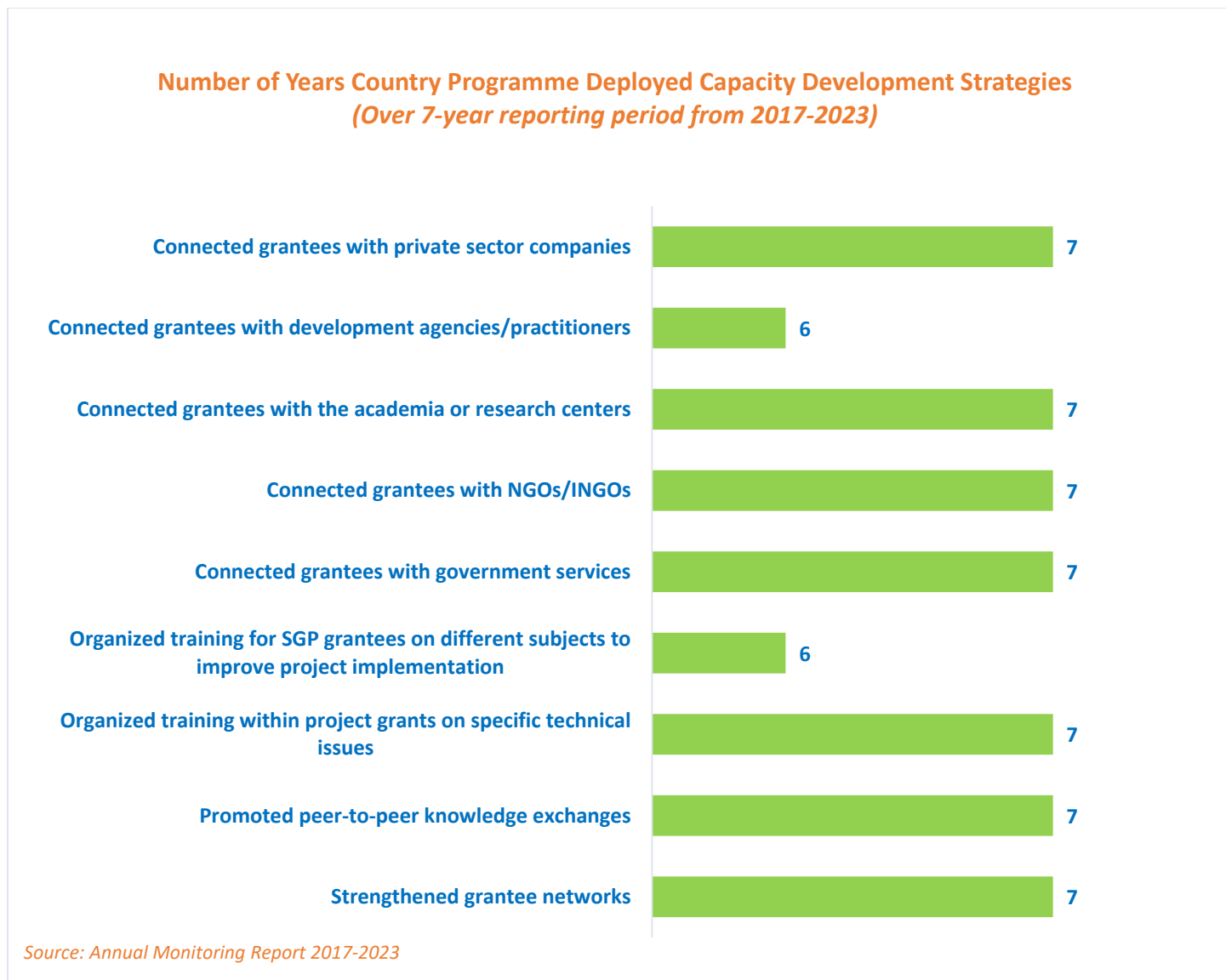
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	1	13	12	5	-	-	31
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	30	150	25	3	-	-	208
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	2
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	4
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	2
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	4
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	5
<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	1	18	11	5	5	12	53
Number of youth organizations	2	-	2	-	2	2	4	12
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Persons with Disability</b>								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	9
Projects with policy influence	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	7
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	5	5	18	16	5	5	12	66

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<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
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 projects monitored through field visits	18	4	21	12	12	12	14	93
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	6	6	8	6	6	4	6	42
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8

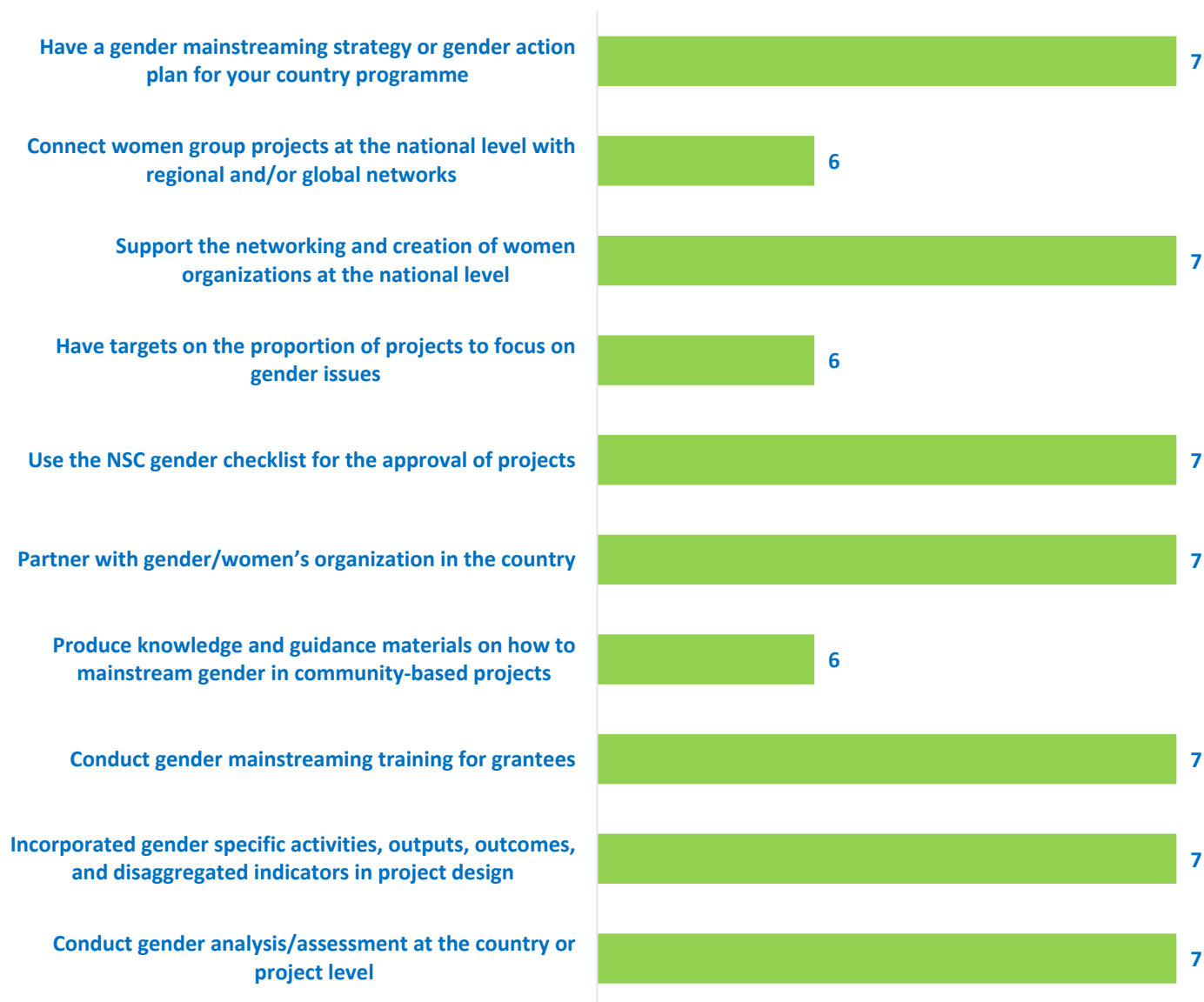


## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

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.

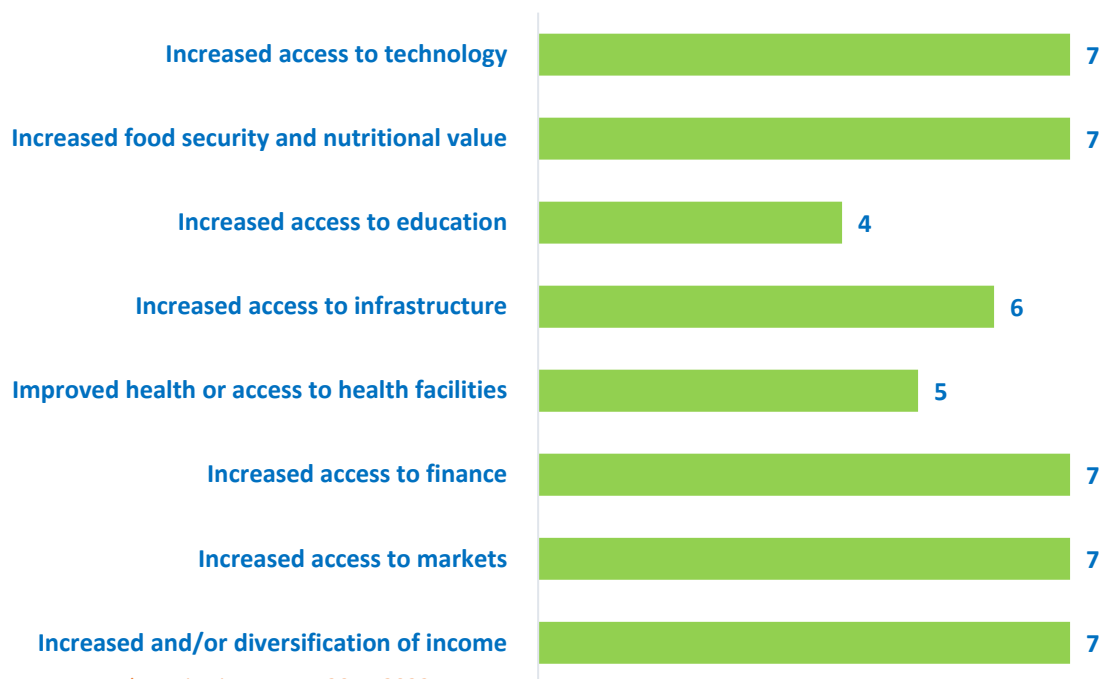


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



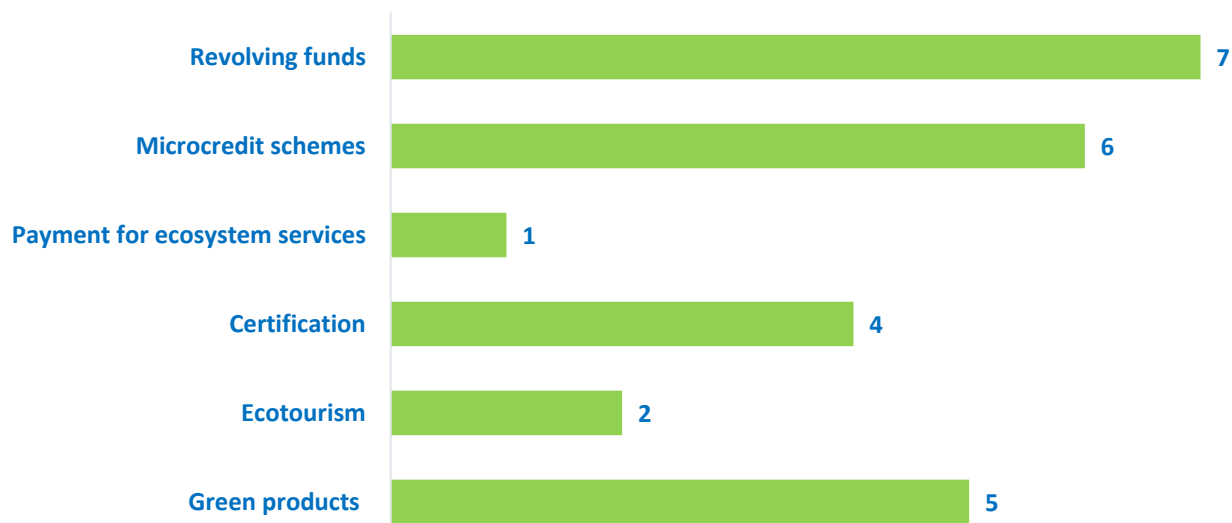
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



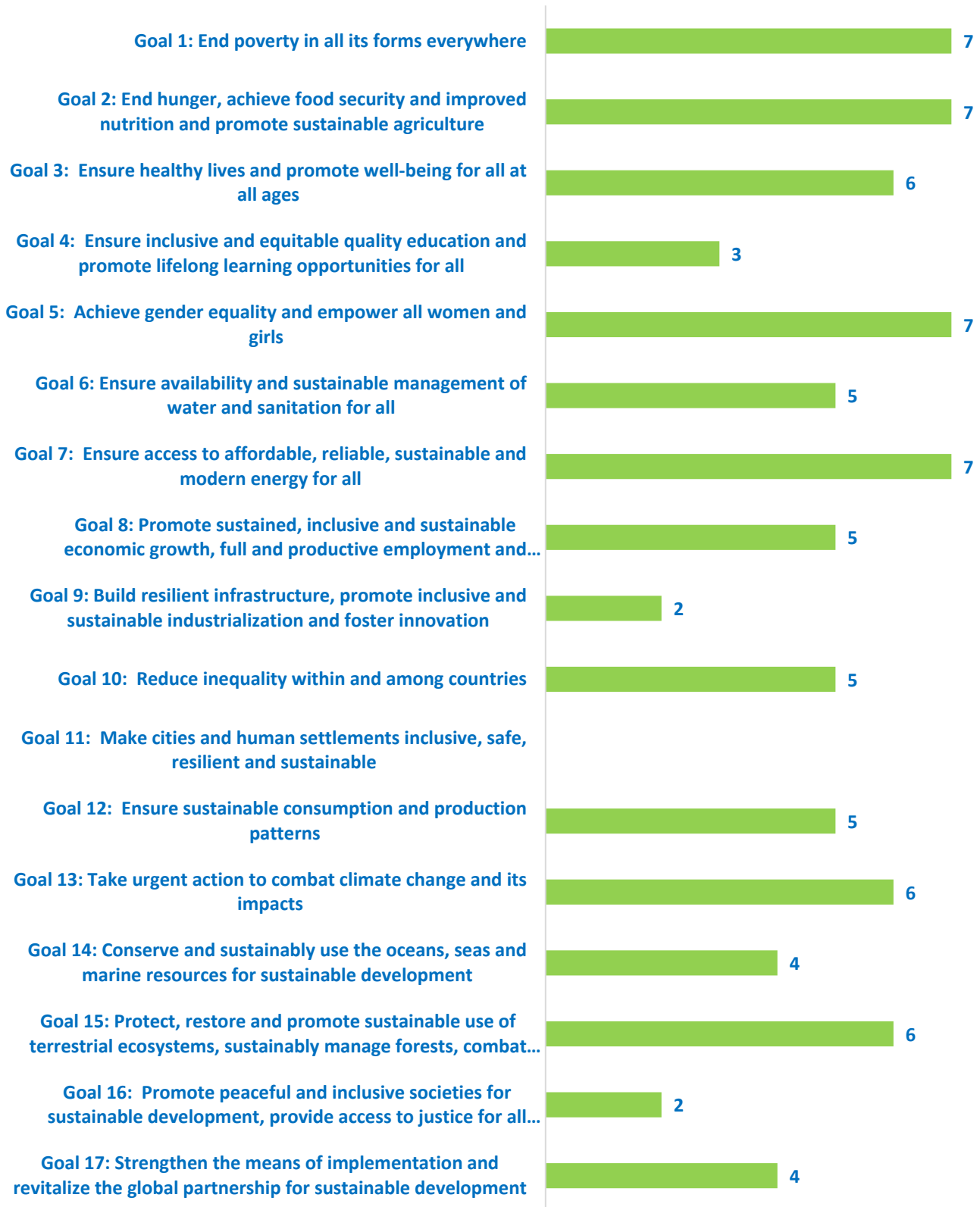
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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 **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 landscapes, 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 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 a 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 downhill 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 sensitization on modern livestock management skills took place during the implementation of the project. 500 farmers were educated on climate change as well as the risks and dangers associated with the use of agro-chemicals. 404 members of the community (204 males and 200 females) benefitted from an Organic Agricultural Education and Sensitization forum facilitated by the Forestry Commission and the Civil Society Organization. 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 and woodlots and serve as windbreaks against the effects of climate change in two communities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

In **Ghana**, a project implemented by *LINK Ghana* successfully promoted the implementation of an integrated fish-vegetable (Aquaponics) farming system to achieve biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, food security, and climate resilience within the landscape. Through the project, 143 farmers, of which 49% were female, received skills training on integrated vegetable-fish farming within the circular economy. This training empowered smallholder farmers to adopt sustainable practices such as reusing farm residues and domestic waste for compost preparation instead of burning them. Wastewater generated from fish farming was also utilized as liquid organic fertilizer for vegetable farming. The construction of five concrete aquaponic fish tanks provided economic opportunities for communities and served as learning centers for sustainable farming techniques. Within the landscape, 50 hectares of land were managed under effective soil and water management practices. To enhance knowledge dissemination, 20 youths were trained and equipped with crop and fishing technologies to provide farm extension services to 210 individuals within the landscape. The project ensured equal access and control of natural resources for both women and men by actively engaging them in all project activities, including training sessions. This approach improved women's participation and decision-making in natural resource governance. Furthermore, the project facilitated the formation of five community-based organizations and a District-level Fish Farmers Association, empowering farmers to invest in sustainable aquaponic farming systems and access bank loans for further development.

The project's emphasis on sustainable land management practices had a positive impact on the ecosystem. By preventing slash-and-burn practices and introducing mulching and composting, water and soil fertility improved, contributing to the conservation of natural resources. The farmers' net profit of GHC 40,150 (USD 3,650) demonstrates the economic viability of the integrated fish-vegetable farming system, ensuring food security and income generation within the landscape. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

## 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 tests. 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 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 the cultivation of cashews, 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 of environmental management, effects of mercury on their health and how to avoid contamination with mercury, but also 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 methods, and distributed some retorts and direct smelting kits 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 bioaccumulation 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 of 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 and conflict resolution. The project is now being upscaled 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)**



## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

In keeping with its international obligations and international diplomacy, Ghana has made commitment under the various multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) for which the GEF serves as financial mechanism and ratified several Rio-conventions which jointly seek to bridge the gap between economic development and environmental conservation.

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	August 29, 1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	August 29, 1994
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	May 20, 2011
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	June 9, 1995
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	May 1-2, 2001
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	November, 2010
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	April, 2002
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	September, 2015
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	December 27, 1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	April, 2002
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	May 03, 2003
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	January 21, 2003
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	September 24, 2014
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	June 2019
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	June, 2019
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW)	November, 2013
Others (list)	
Minamata Convention on Mercury	September 24, 2014
Medium-term national development policy framework – Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)	June 2018

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.