



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

SENEGAL



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

| PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Country Programme Name | Senegal | | |
| Year Started | 1994 | | |
| | GEF | Non-GEF | Total |
| Number of projects | 335 | 43 | 378 |
| Grant amount committed | 10,967,581 | 1,195,855 | 12,163,436 |
| Project level co-financing in cash | 2,860,249 | 118,608 | 2,978,857 |
| Project level co-financing in kind | 4,688,222 | 952,576 | 5,640,798 |
| Total co-financing * | 9,815,510 | | |
| 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 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects) | | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity | 4 | - | 10 | - | 8 | 6 | 28 |
| Land Degradation | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | 2 | 11 |
| Capacity Development | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total Projects Completed | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 17 | 9 | 45 |

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 | 4 | - | 10 | - | 8 | 6 | - | 28 |
| Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced | 1 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 13 | 9 | 29 |
| Hectares of PAs | 334,000 | - | 133,092 | - | 913,000 | 1,079,068 | 127,300 | 2,586,460 |
| Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced | - | - | 5 | - | 2 | - | 6 | 13 |
| Hectares of ICCAs | - | - | 15,447 | - | 16,000 | - | 9,742 | 41,189 |
| Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced | 1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 13 | 20 |
| Number of significant species conserved | 2 | - | 3 | - | 4 | 8 | 7 | 24 |
| Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 13 | 9 | 25 |
| Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | 334,000 | - | 334,000 | - | 913,000 | 1,079,068 | 127,300 | 2,787,368 |
| Land Degradation | | | | | | | | |
| Number of land degradation projects completed | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | 2 | - | 11 |
| Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses | - | - | 3,133 | - | - | 1,240 | - | 4,373 |
| Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices | - | - | 3,133 | - | - | 1,240 | - | 4,373 |

| | 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 of land brought under improved management practices | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | - | 19 |
| Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 9 |
| Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Capacity Development | | | | | | | | |
| Number of capacity development projects completed | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 |
| Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities | - | 18 | 59 | - | 14 | 23 | - | 114 |
| Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level | - | 40 | 300 | - | - | 40 | - | 380 |
| GRANTMAKER PLUS | | | | | | | | |
| CSO-Government Dialogue | | | | | | | | |
| Number of CSO-government dialogues supported | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues | - | - | - | 15 | - | 25 | 60 | 100 |
| South-South Exchange | | | | | | | | |
| Number of South-South exchanges supported | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Number of gender responsive completed projects | 5 | - | 12 | - | 17 | 9 | - | 43 |
| Number of completed projects led by women | 4 | - | 5 | - | 6 | 2 | - | 17 |

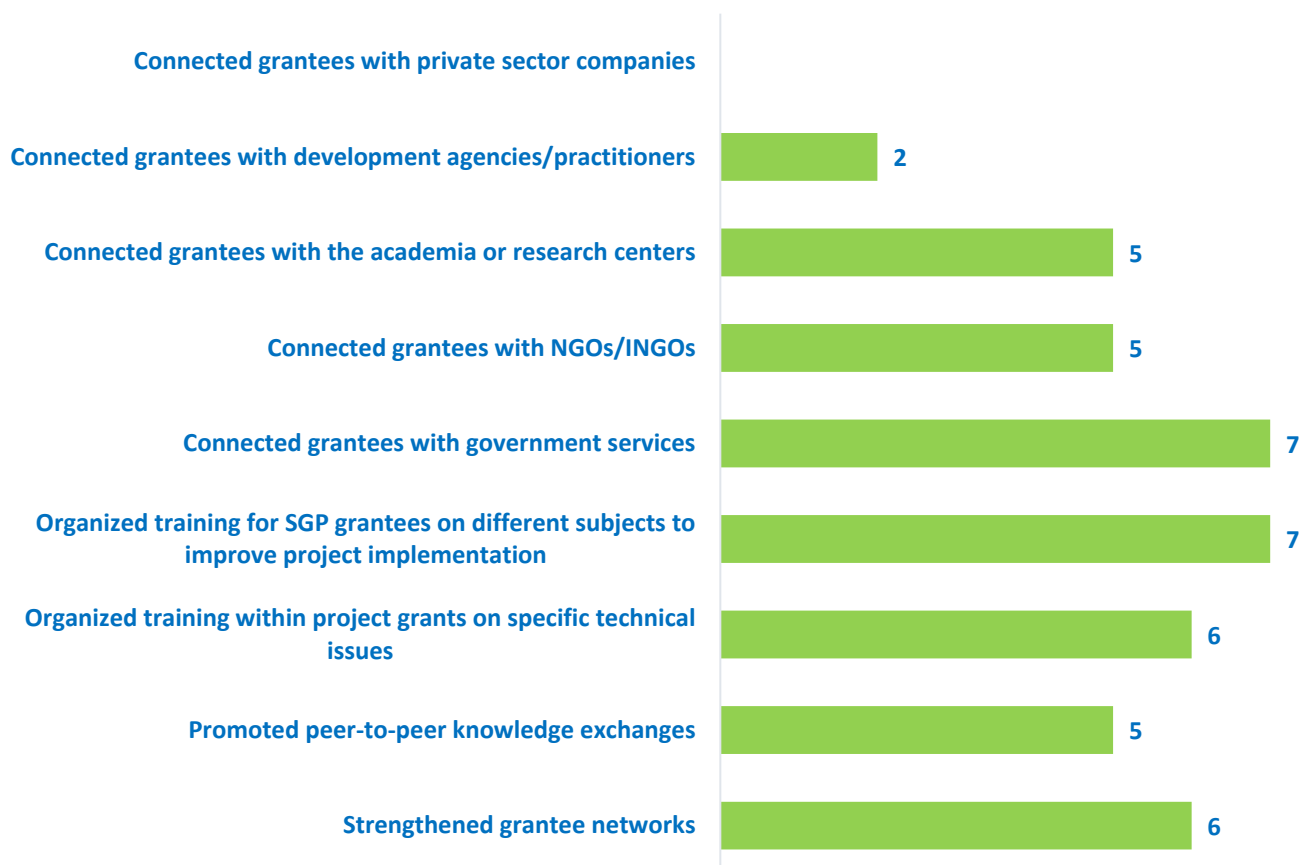
| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no) | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | 5 |
| Indigenous Peoples | | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples | - | - | 5 | - | 2 | - | - | 7 |
| Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 25 | 36 |
| Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no) | - | - | - | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | 3 |
| Ways to encourage IP projects | | | | | | | | |
| Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no) | Yes | - | Yes | - | Yes | - | Yes | 4 |
| Youth | | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included youth | 3 | - | 5 | - | - | 10 | - | 18 |
| Number of youth organizations | 1 | - | 300 | - | - | 1 | - | 302 |
| Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | - | - | - | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods) | | | | | | | | |
| Projects replicated or scaled up | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Projects with policy influence | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 3 | 8 |
| Projects improving livelihoods of communities | 4 | - | 12 | - | 12 | 9 | - | 37 |
| PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS | | | | | | | | |
| Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 11 |
| Community-level trainings conducted | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 11 |
| Number of projects monitored through field visits | 4 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 44 | 129 |

| | 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 ** |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | |
| National Steering Committee | | | | | | | | |
| Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 |

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)



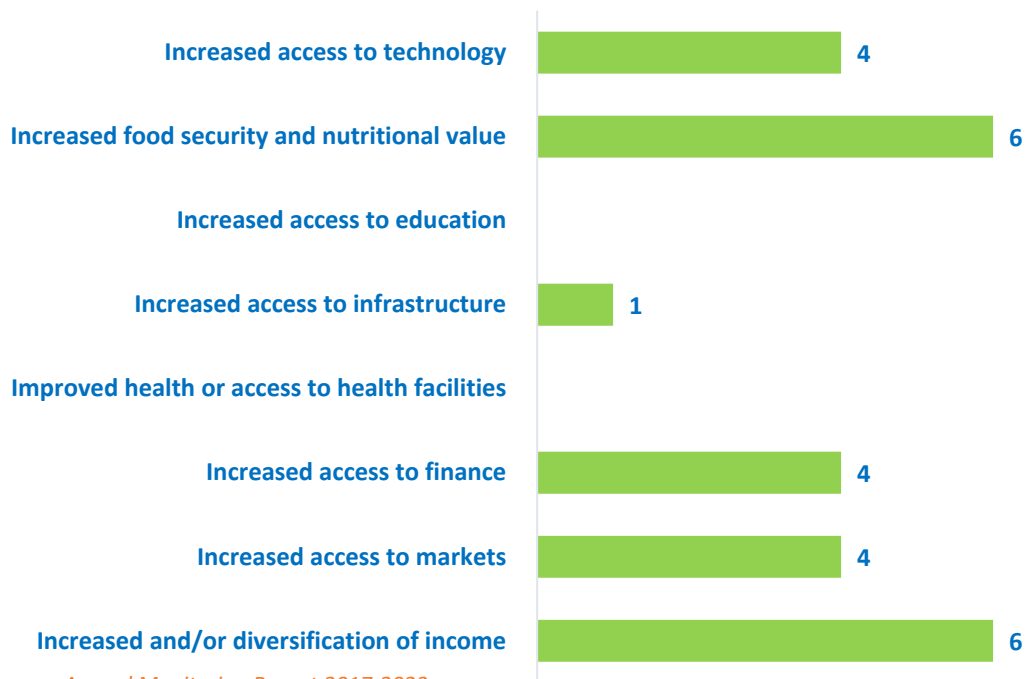
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



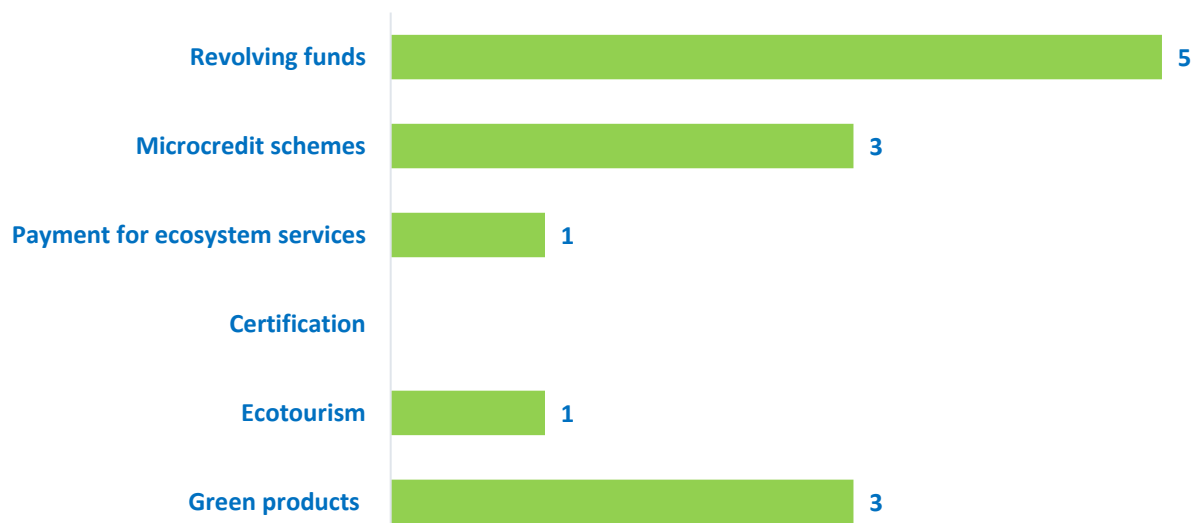
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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 **Senegal**, SGP supported grantee *Civd de Koussanar* in the efforts to enhance the contribution of communities to the protection of biodiversity in the Niokolo-Koba Biosphere Reserve using the COMPACT methodology. COMPACT seeks to demonstrate how community-based initiatives can significantly increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in the co-management of globally significant protected areas by working to improve the livelihoods of local populations. To this end, the project worked on a reference study presenting the context of the reserve as well as the constraints to be lifted for the conservation of biodiversity. The cartography of the area was carried out in a coherent manner, taking into account the information coming from the results of the baseline study and it was validated by all stakeholders including local authorities, beneficiaries, technical services. Thirty people, community members and partners were trained by the SGP team on the COMPACT methodology. Furthermore, instead of the awareness and popularization workshops of SGP, the beneficiaries helped the fight against COVID-19 by distributing masks and gels in schools and public settings. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Capacity Development

To support grant making focus at landscape/ seascape levels, and in line with evidence-based approach, twelve capacity development grants were used by SGP country programmes, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Georgia, Grenada, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Paraguay, **Senegal**, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and Haiti, to develop their respective OP6 Country Programme Strategies (CPS). The development of the CPS has been a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that provides the framework for the grantmaking at the country level, by establishing priorities and focus during the Operational Phase. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

South-South Exchange

From January 2021 to April 2022, a project of evaluation and sharing of innovative experiences was implemented in agroecology and green energies in 10 countries, eight of which were SGP countries including **Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Guinea, Niger, and Togo**. The objective of the project was to address deforestation and climate change by consolidating and scaling up good practices in the context of exchanges of South-South experiences. At the end of the project, several animations were created. One was about an African cluster on green coal, another introduced a virtual initiative sharing platform including 31 climate initiatives. The modernization of a production unit was supported in Cameroon, and an association was formed in Guinea. Training on the production of Biochar was held in Cote d'Ivoire in July 2021, with the participation of 25 people from 10 countries. An award ceremony was organized for winners from 14 countries. In October 2021, an animation of an African cluster on agroecology was created through the dissemination of the good practices of "peasant seeds for better resilience to climate change". In addition, experiments on traditional improved granaries (GTA) were continued. Bi-fertilizers and bio-protective recipes were developed. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

In **Senegal**, a project conducted by *RENOPE* contributed to dialogues on policies for the management of coastal marine resources in Senegal, **Guinea-Bissau**, and **Cabo Verde**. The project aimed to foster enhanced policy discussions concerning the conservation, management, and sustainable utilization of coastal marine resources. By facilitating workshops and dialogues, the project achieved consensus on several key aspects. These included reinforcing the application of legal frameworks for resource conservation, bolstering the capacity of small-scale fleets, implementing participatory monitoring mechanisms, and harmonizing the legal and institutional frameworks of the involved states. Furthermore, the project emphasized the importance of clean technologies in resource exploitation, promoting environmentally friendly practices. Through collaborative efforts, the project generated an advocacy report that encapsulated the insights and recommendations generated during these exchanges.

The project served as a catalyst for informed and collaborative policy discussions, ensuring that a variety of stakeholders—ranging from local communities to governmental institutions—were engaged in shaping sustainable strategies for the management of marine and coastal resources in the targeted countries. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Senegal**, SGP supported a project by the *Joal-Fadiouth Women's Empowerment Association*, which brought together 2,642 people from 65 groups in their mangrove reforestation and sustainable oyster farming efforts. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Taking into account the State's priority areas will be reflected in the project documents. The priority areas of intervention of the PMF for the State are the conservation of biodiversity, land degradation, climate change, waste management and poverty reduction.

The implementation of PMF/GEF projects during Operational Phase 7 (PO7) will revolve around supporting the active participation of local communities, NGOs and state structures (directors of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Local Authorities, the Ministry of the Interior, etc.). Favored projects are those which take into account, at the local level, national priorities and preferably several focal areas and strategic initiatives. The implementation of the projects will be based on:

- the partnership;
- the prioritization of measures and actions according to the environmental and socio-economic context of the area;
- establishing synergies within projects (intra-project) and between different projects (inter-project);
- strengthening the networking of PMF/GEF projects in the RBDS and other regions;
- the use of the four existing networks (ROPEM, South/East Environment Network, Center/West Environment Network and RACIDD) with the periodic organization of workshops for the exchange of experiences and self-capacity, capacity building of members.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in its 2018-2021 strategic plan, seeks to respond to the following three development contexts: (1) eliminate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; (2) accelerate structural transformations conducive to sustainable development (fight against inequalities and exclusion, promotion of carbon-free development, establishment of more effective governance systems); and (3) build resilience to shocks and crises. To do this, he identified 6 standard solutions, namely: (a) keeping populations out of poverty; (b) establish more effective, more inclusive and more accountable governance; (c) strengthen national prevention and recovery capacities to build resilient societies; (d) promote nature-based solutions to preserve the planet; (e) fill the energy deficit; and (f) promote gender equality, as well as the empowerment of women and girls.

The PMF/GEF has always contributed to the fight against poverty through its FAED which is intended to strengthen the sustainable livelihoods of beneficiaries while helping to protect the environment. The strategic initiatives around which PO7 is structured take into account the six (06) solutions identified by UNDP in its 2018-2021 strategic plan.

The implementation of PO7 projects in the focal areas of the GEF and the strategic initiatives of the PMF/GEF will enable consistency with the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development ("fight against poverty, inequalities and injustice; and confront climate change by 2030") based on the achievement of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Main SDGs most concerned by the strategy for PO7 of the MFP/GEF Senegal are the elimination of hunger and the promotion of sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), the empowerment of women (SDG 5), access clean energy (SDG 7), reduction of inequalities (SDG 10), sustainable cities (SDG 11), responsible production, consumption (SDG 12), climate change (SDG 13), aquatic life (SDG 14), preservation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17).

Strategy documents (biodiversity, MPAs, climate change, equality and equity, poverty reduction) and national policies, in particular the Sectoral Policy Letters for Tourism Development and that of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the PSE will be taken taken into account by projects in several GEF focal areas, in particular biodiversity conservation, climate change and international waters.

At the national level, the strategic initiatives of the PMF/GEF are also consistent with the strategy of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plan (UNDAF) 2019-2023 of Senegal, particularly in strategic priority 1 (Outcomes 2 and 3). OP7 strategic initiatives are aligned with national priorities in accordance with multilateral environmental agreements and national policy and strategy documents.

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

| Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux | Date de ratification / finalization |
|--|--|
| Dialogues nationaux FEM-7 | 2019 |
| Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (CDB) | 1994 |
| Stratégie et Plan d'Action Nationaux pour la biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB) | 2015 |
| Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (APA) | 2016 |
| Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC) | 1994 |
| Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1 ^{ère} , 2 ^{ème} , 3 ^{ème}) | 1997, 2010 et 2015 |
| Plans d'action nationaux d'adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC | 2006 |
| Contribution Prevue Determinee au niveau National (CPDN) | 2015 |
| Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification (CNULCD) | 1995 |
| Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP) | 2003 |
| Convention de Vienne pour la protection de la couche d'ozone | 2003 |
| Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES) | 1977 |
| Convention de Bâle sur la gestion des déchets dangereux | 1992 |
| Convention d'Alger ou convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles | 1968 |
| Stratégie nationale pour l'équité et l'égalité de genre au Sénégal | 2005 |
| 5eme rapport national sur la convention sur la diversité biologique | 2014 |
| Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le Mercure | 2016 |
| Objectifs de Développement durable (ODD) - Agenda 2030 de l'ONU | |
| Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE) | 2014 |
| Contribution Déterminée Nationale (CDN) du secteur de l'agriculture | 2017 |
| Examens nationaux volontaires (VNR) pour les ODD des Nations Unies | 2018 |
| Plan d'Action National pour l'Adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA) | 2006 |
| Contribution déterminée nationale du secteur des ressources en eau | 2017 |
| Contribution déterminée nationale du secteur de la zone côtière | 2017 |

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.