



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

GAMBIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Gambia		
Year Started	2009		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	168	-	168
Grant amount committed	4,466,993	-	4,466,993
Project level co-financing in cash	1,395,674	-	1,395,674
Project level co-financing in kind	1,866,284	-	1,866,284
Total co-financing *	3,261,958		
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	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)						
Biodiversity	3	3	13	7	7	33
Climate Change	4	5	3	3	1	16
Land Degradation	-	-	4	1	2	7
Sustainable Forest Management	1	1	-	2	1	5
Capacity Development	1	2	-	-	1	4
Chemicals and Waste	3	3	1	3	-	10
Total Projects Completed	12	14	21	16	12	75

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	3	3	13	7	7	-	-	33
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	3
Hectares of PAs	56,086	48,553	15,028	23,000	15,028	-	-	48,554
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	2	4	5	-	-	-	11
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	3	3	1	2	-	-	3
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	56,086	48,553	48,554	2,000	80	-	-	48,554
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	4	5	3	3	1	-	-	16
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	135	-	-	38	-	-	-	173
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	5
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	500	40	103	25	-	-	668

	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 **
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	5
Energy efficiency solutions projects	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	7
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	7
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	1,500	-	60	-	-	1,560
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	1,500	-	60	-	-	1,560
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	1,500	-	150	-	-	1,650
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	110	-	1,500	-	60	-	-	1,670
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	2	-	1	-	60	-	-	63
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	135	135	-	22	552	-	-	844
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	10
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	24,000

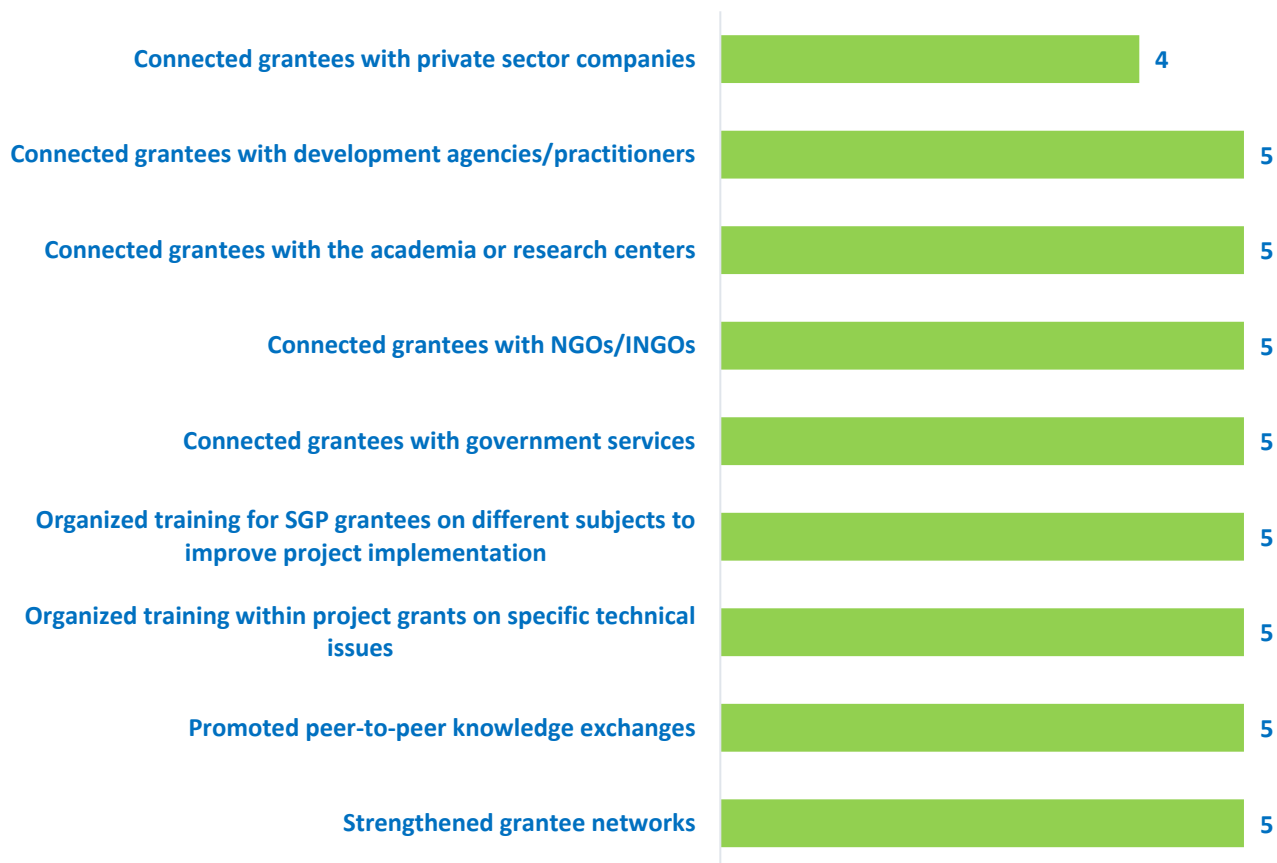
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	8,750	113,250	27,000	2,000	-	-	151,000
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	8
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	3
Organic farming	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	3
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	3
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	4
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	66	-	-	40	30	-	-	136
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	50	-	-	12	30	-	-	92
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	116	-	-	52	100	-	-	268
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	55	58	-	-	-	-	-	113

	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 **
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	6	14	3	16	10	-	-	49
Number of completed projects led by women	3	5	2	6	4	-	-	20
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	3	6	1	6	7	-	-	23
Number of youth organizations	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	8
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	15	12	21	16	10	-	-	74
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	2	7	2	-	-	11
Community-level trainings conducted	30	-	42	48	12	-	-	132
Number of projects monitored through field visits	15	22	21	16	10	10	18	112
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	6	6	4	4	2	3	29
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	6	7	8	7	7	5	7

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

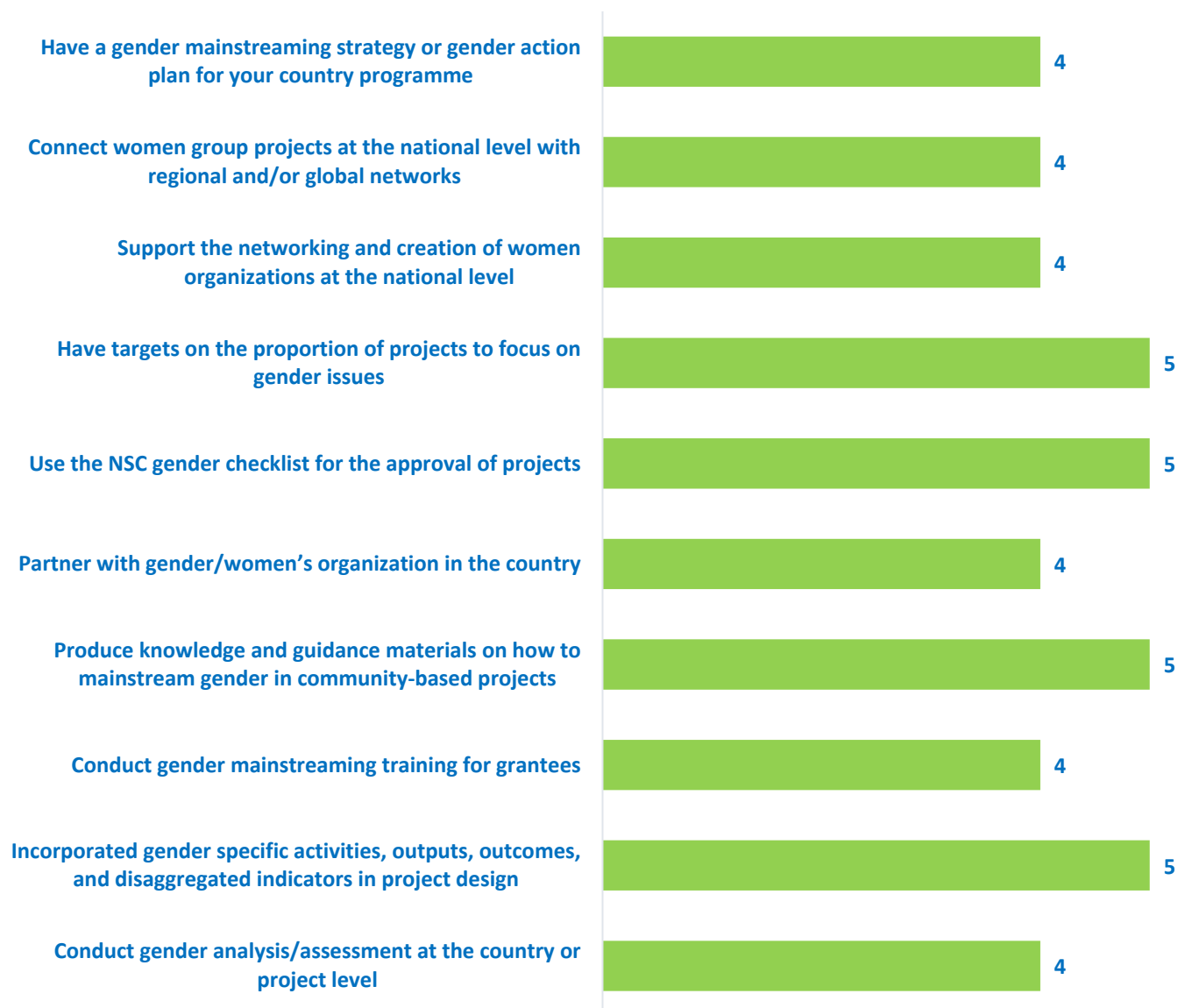
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



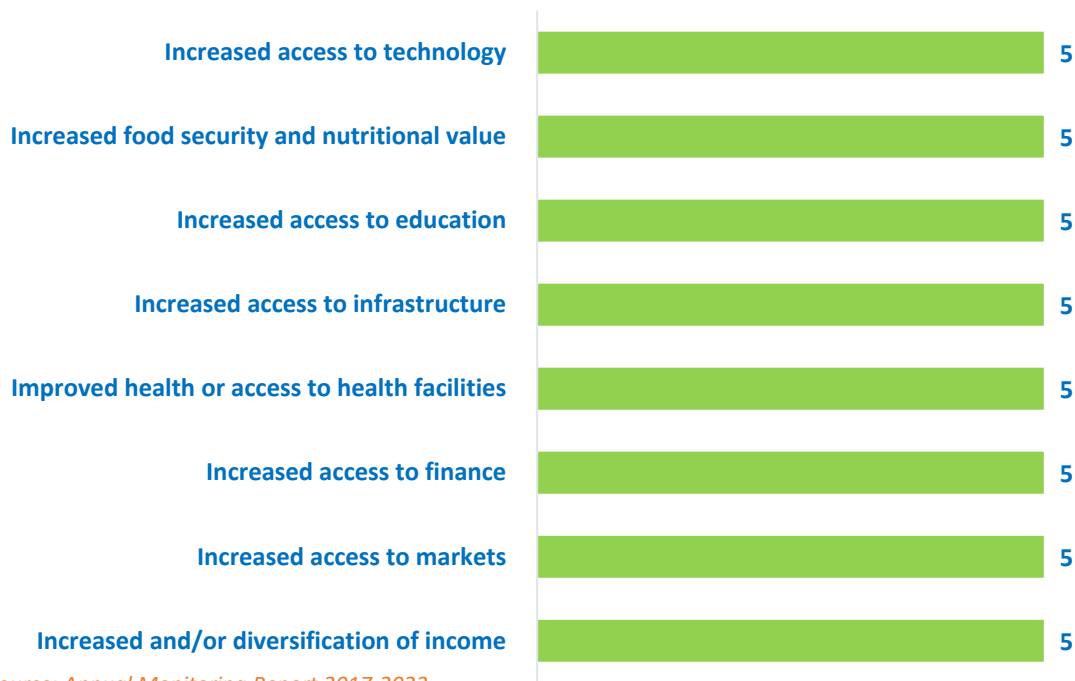
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



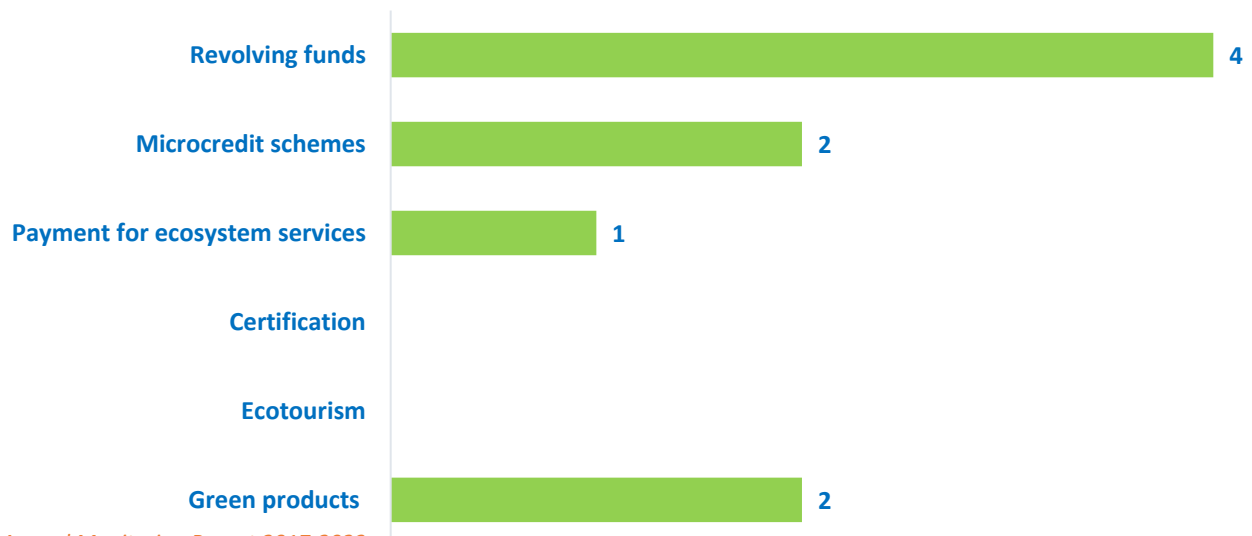
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



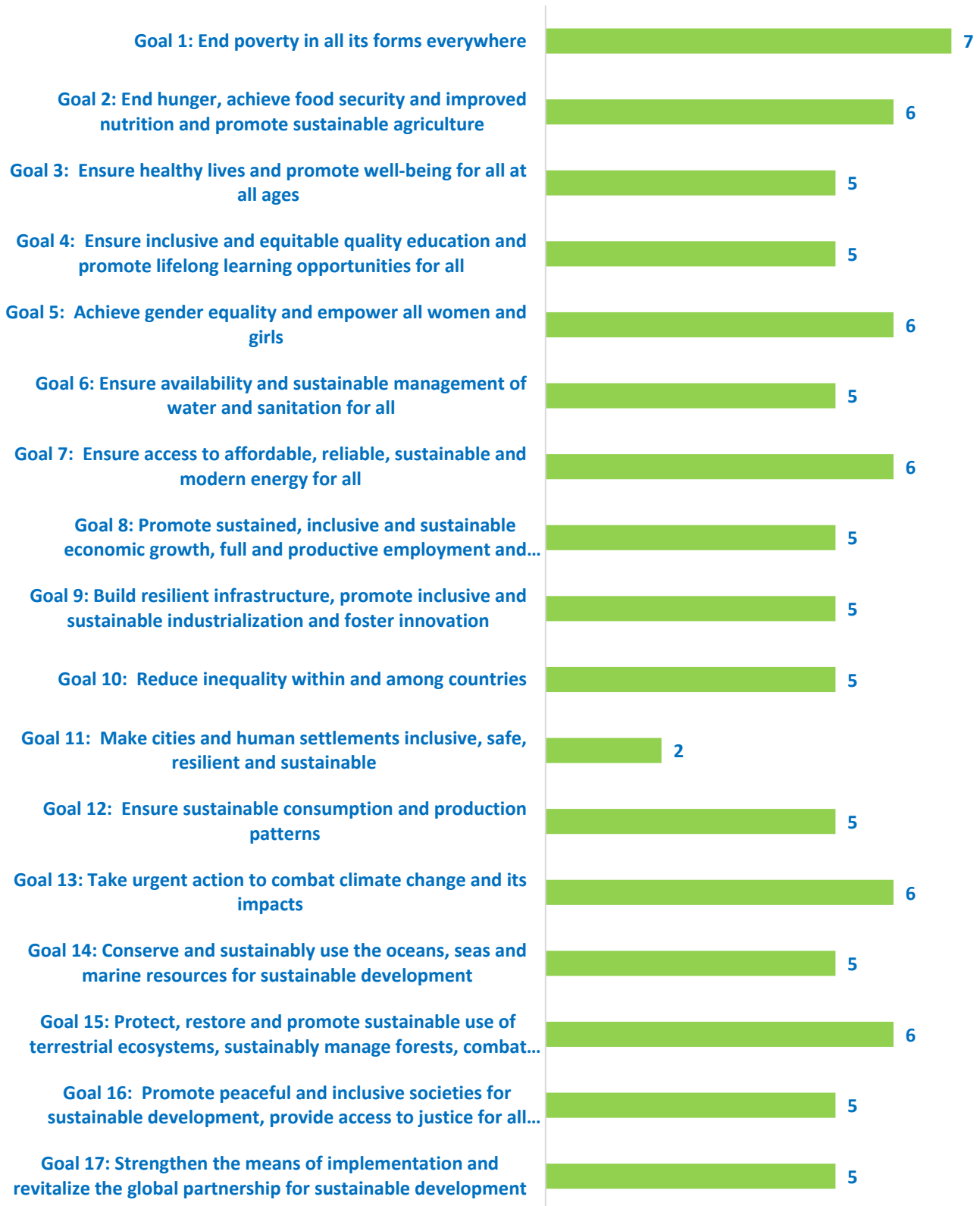
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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 **Gambia**, SGP grantee implemented a project to support the youth from marginalized communities seeking to migrate illegally to Europe - who either have tried and were unsuccessful or have been forcefully repatriated by the host countries. This project aimed to build their capacities in agroforestry, tree farming, beekeeping and other income generation activities to enhance their income and social status. Community sensitization programs were conducted at project inception stage in Farafeni town, attended by beneficiaries from 9 communities (Kubandar, Contek kunda Niji, Conteh kunda Sukoto, Galloya, Kerr Biram, Kerr Omar Sowe, Kerr Njor, Memmeh, Kabakoto), to foster understanding on the project, its planned activities and outputs and to reach a consensus on the roles and responsibilities by the different stakeholders. Fifty youth (men and women) from the beneficiary communities were trained on Agroforestry (Silviculture and tree management), beekeeping and value addition. Young women were trained to support income generation and development of small businesses. The youth were also trained in bush fire control measures. Fencing material and seedlings were distributed to establish woodlots and to support reforestation at the community level and climate resilient crop seeds were distributed to diversify their income and food security base. In addition, 50 youth were trained on tie and dye art and food processing techniques such as making beverages, jam and bean processing. The project resulted in the establishment of 7 natural resource enterprises - nursery to produce and sell tree seedlings, two local bakeries for processing of forest produce through value additions and two apiaries in the villages of Kerr Omar Saine and Jajari. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

Sustainable Land Management

In **Gambia**, the *Yakarr Groups Association* with support of SGP enhanced the capacity of civil society groups to address environmental degradation in Lower Badibou North District. The region is adversely affected by deforestation and land degradation which results in declining agricultural productivity, food insecurity and urban migration of the youth. The specific objectives of the project included building the capacity of five communities on environmental management for environmental restoration and livelihood enhancement; promotion of the use of technologies that would contribute to reversing environmental degradation such as energy saving stoves, tree planting in degraded landscapes; and building capacities in agroforestry especially on alley farming to address the issue of livestock feed and fuel wood crisis in the district. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Gambia**, SGP supported grantee, The Kuntaya Village Development Committee, to promote ecosystem goods and services of Kuntaya community through Sustainable Forest Management. In order to make the project inclusive, a stakeholder workshop was held to discuss the objectives, activities and outcomes of the project with the representatives from Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, and Community Development and beneficiaries of the project in the community. 21.6 hectares of community forest was improved by enhancing the provision of goods and services to the communities as well as improving its environmental functions. An apiary with 30 beehives was constructed and fenced with the help of the community members. A total of 3,567 seedlings were planted within the apiary and along the fire belt in the community forest reserve, with the help of women, youth and children of the village under the guidance of Kuntaya Village, to improve the stocking density and enhance pollination. A 5-day intensive beekeeping training was conducted for 30 young beekeepers, aimed at providing the beekeepers with the necessary skills to manage the beehives. In addition, wax-processing training was conducted for the project beneficiaries to enhance their skills in product transformation through value additions. Lastly, an outlet with bee products was constructed at the entrance of the village along the highway and stocked with products from the project including honey, wax, soap and body cream. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

In **Gambia**, with SGP support, the *Jurunku Village Development Committee (VDC)* implemented a project whose goal was to manage the community forest reserve of the village, which was the largest community forest reserve of the entire district, in order to improve and sustain the provision of ecosystem goods and service

for sustainable livelihood enhancement and biodiversity conservation. VDC was established many years ago to spearhead the developments of the village but had been rather inactive. A training programme was conducted to revitalize the organization, making it more efficient and functional; a tree nursery and facilities for forest regeneration and stocking were planned; an area within the community forest was identified and cleared for the nursery; and a borehole was drilled connected to two water tanks (capacity of 2,000 liters each) and powered by solar panels; tools such as rakes, wheelbarrows, spades, polythene bags, machetes etc. were procured; nursery attendant was hired and trained. As results, a total of 552.3 hectares of community forest was brought under improved management, which addressed various threats including logging, wildlife, illegal hunting for wild animals and honey, land clearing for farmlands, etc. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Chemical and Waste Management

In **Gambia**, SGP supported a project to promote agro-organic farming among women vegetable producers in the West Coast Region. The project promoted the systematic use of organic manure to enhance and improve soil fertility. Key results included protection and enhancement of biodiversity, biological cycle and soil productivity. The applied techniques used minimum use of external inputs and management practices that restore, maintain and enhance ecological harmony. A demonstration “model” farm of five hectares was established; training sessions were organized for over 100 community members on nursery management, crop spacing, weeding, watering and crop hygiene; a compost “how-to-manual” was produced and additional capacity was provided on composting materials, site selection and compost preparation stages. This led to federation members harvesting organic produce that generated higher revenue than previous years of D 26, 500 (~\$557). Women producers were mobilized as a cooperative organization and supported on management aspects, including value chain market linkages, and the use of organic fertilizers resulted in annual saving and an average reduction of 224 kg of chemical fertilizer. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

An SGP project sought to promote Agro-organic Farming among women vegetable producers in the West Coast Region of the **Gambia**, by promoting the systematic use of non-chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and growth regulators. To be specific, it aimed to rely on crop rotation, crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manure and organic wastes to rehabilitate the soil and supply plant nutrition, control insects, weeds and other pests through mechanical cultivation and cultural and biological controls. As a result, the project farm output and income from farm products that are chemically-free and environmental-friendly were increased. The project acquired a plot of land in the village of Bulock in the West Coast region to serve as a demonstration/model farm where training and demonstrations of good practices and new innovations would be conducted. The 5-hectare land was cleared, fenced and land leveled for this purpose. It was divided into compartments of beds for the participating federation members. An old well at the project site was rehabilitated to provide water for gardening activities. From November 2016 to July 2017, the federation members harvested 700 kgs of onions, 250 kgs of eggplants, 55 kg of pepper and sold young onion seedlings, generating a revenue of USD 530. The yields increased slightly compared with those of previous year during which the women relied exclusively on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to enhance productivity. The total area of land under production also increased from 35 hectares to 39 hectares where produced crops all year round. The availability of fresh vegetables throughout the year contributed to improving their nutritional status and that of local families. In the wet season, pest infestation is very high. With the application of organic pesticides made from the neem seeds, the infestation was reduced to economic levels. With organic fertilizer, the total cost on the 39 hectares amounted to USD 11,700, thus giving the women an annual saving of USD 118,830. This figure averages to USD 3,047 per federation. The project also conducted systematic training and capacity development activities. Trainings were provided to more than 3,000 people. At the end of the training, a how-to manual on composting was produced. The hard copies of the manual were circulated among federation members, SGP and other partners. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Gambia**, SGP supported grantee, Beakanyang Kafoo (BEAK), to build the capacities of persons with disabilities, specifically women, to address climate change issues that affect their livelihoods in Wuli district. The plights of persons with disabilities especially women are ignored in most cases and not considered in climate change programs. As a result, they continue to remain on the sidelines in relevant matters that affect their lives. The project used creative mediums like art, theatre

and music, to promote awareness of issues related to Climate Change and the environment. The project conducted a workshop for 12 theater groups and traditional communicators to come up with materials to communicate with women with disabilities and to prepare these women as 'Change Agents' in their respective communities. The different theater groups developed messages on climate change, its causes, impacts and mitigation measures available to communities, which were disseminated across Wuli District - both East and West. The project built the capacities of 100 women with disabilities on the understanding of Climate Change, along with additional skills such as soap making to improve their livelihoods. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

GEF focal area programme implementation is handled by various line ministries and agencies in The Gambia. They include the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and forestry, The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and various departments such as The Department of Water Resources (UNFCCC Focal Point), The Department of Forestry (UNCCD Focal Point), The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (UNCBD Focal Point) and The National Environment Agency (Stockholm, Minamata and Abidjan Conventions). Below is the list of relevant conventions and agreements The Gambia has ratified.

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	January 2019
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	June 1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	1999
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	July 2014
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	June 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	2003, 2011
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	2015
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	December 2007
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	September 2016
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2000
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2005
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	May 2014
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Adopted 2018
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2018
National Development Plan 2018 – 2021	January 2018
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW) ³	1984
The Gambia National Development Plan (2018 – 2021)	January 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.