



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

BOTSWANA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Botswana		
Year Started	1993		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	212	1	213
Grant amount committed	6,513,998	50,000	6,563,998
Project level co-financing in cash	8,835,972	50,000	8,885,972
Project level co-financing in kind	3,034,813	-	3,034,813
Total co-financing *	11,970,785		
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
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	5
Climate Change	1	-	1	-	-	1	7	10
Land Degradation	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Capacity Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
International Waters	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total Projects Completed	4	1	4	1	1	1	12	24

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	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	5
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	59,570	-	5,280	64,850
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,280	5,280
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of significant species conserved	1	-	8	-	8	-	-	17
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	334,000	-	3,645,200	-	3,645,200	-	62	7,624,462
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	1	-	-	1	7	10
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	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 **
successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication								
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	25
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	157	-	-	-	-	157
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	35
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	22
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

	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 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	215
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	2	1	-	4	2	9
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	40	118	-	150	22	330
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	4	1	4	1	1	1	12	24
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	6

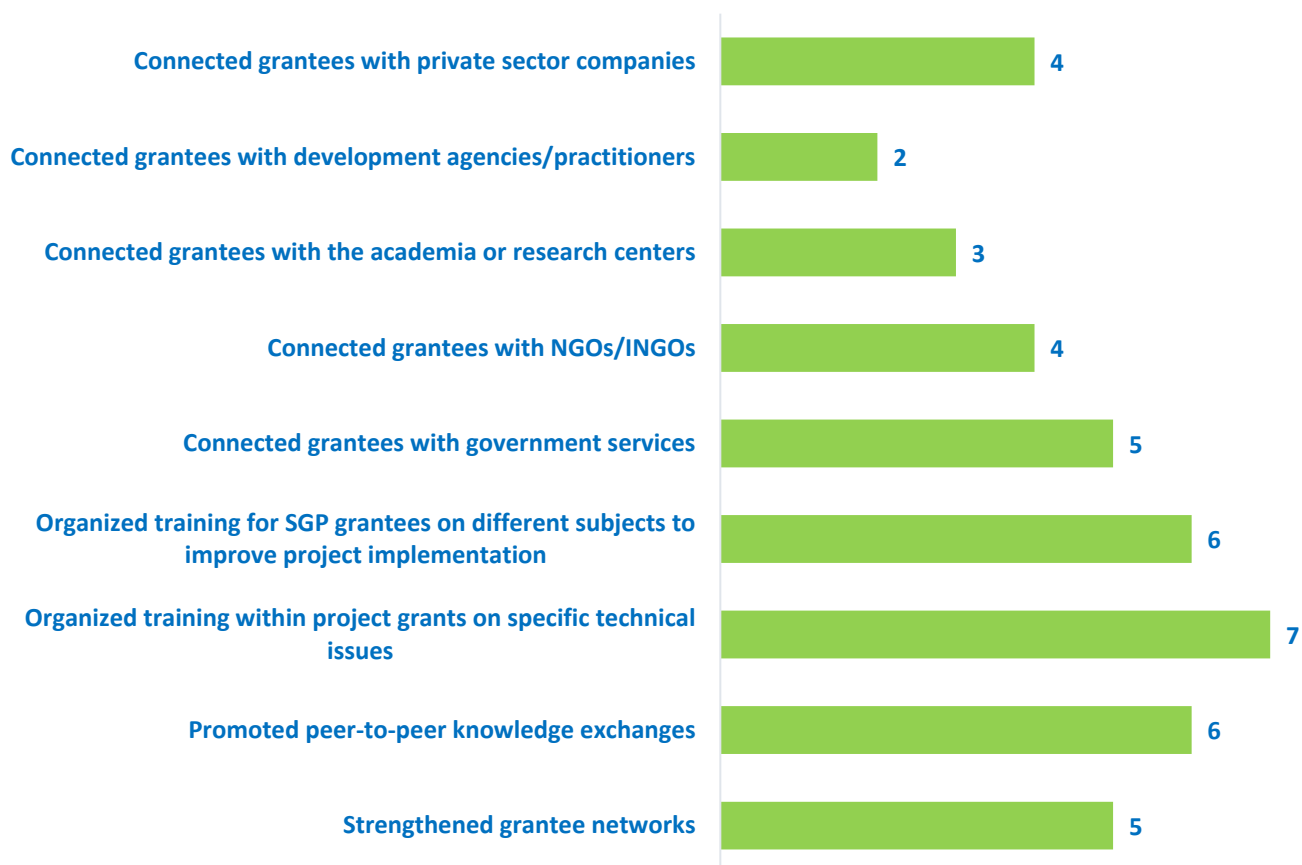
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	5
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	20	-	10	-	2	32
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	9
Number of youth organizations	1	3	1	20	-	-	2	27
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 replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Projects with policy influence	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	7	1	2	-	1	-	9	20
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	3	1	2	4	-	-	11
Community-level trainings conducted	1	4	14	-	11	-	-	30
Number of projects monitored through field visits	7	10	13	4	10	6	13	63

	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	6	3	2	2	7	3	3	26
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	9

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

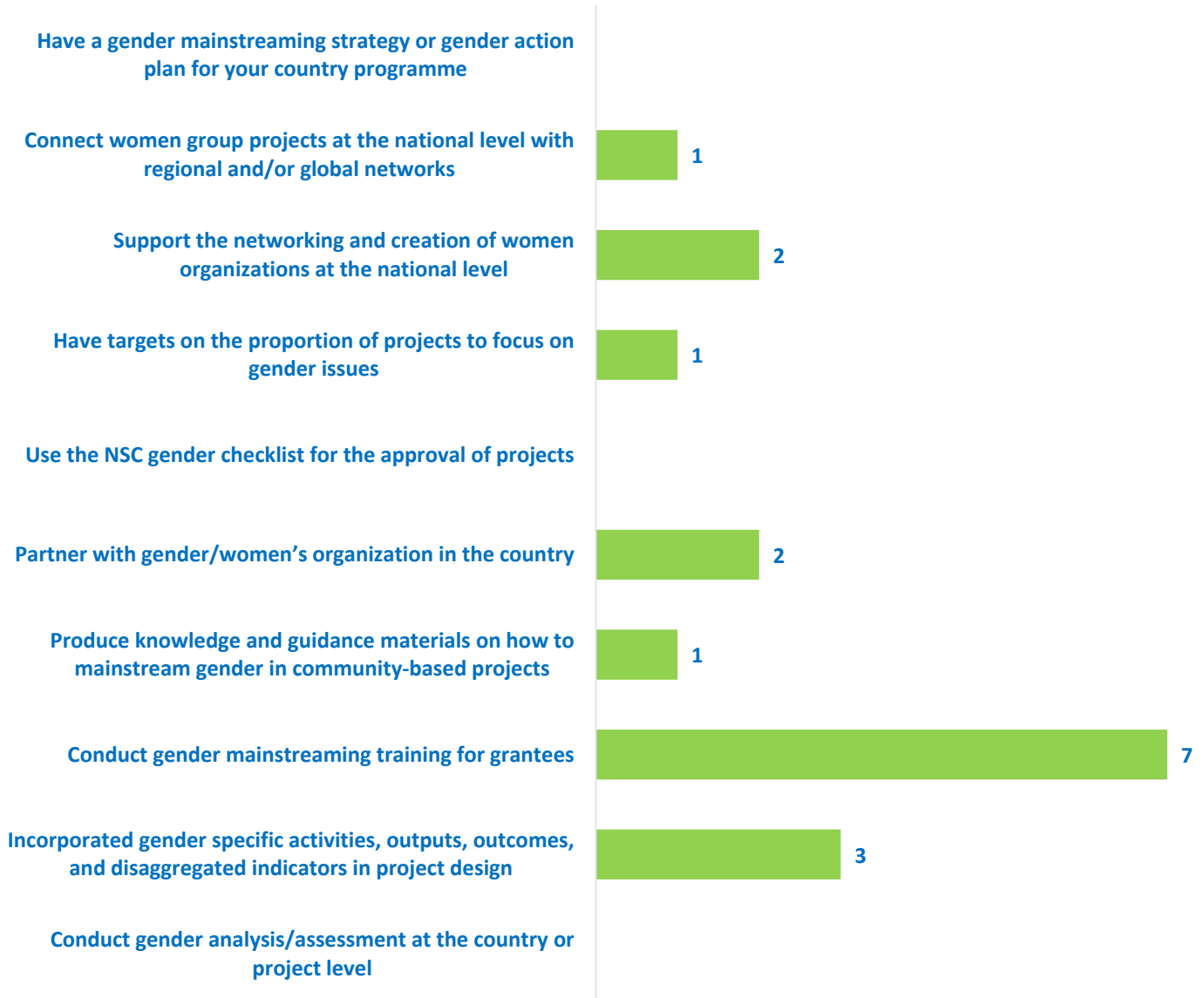
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



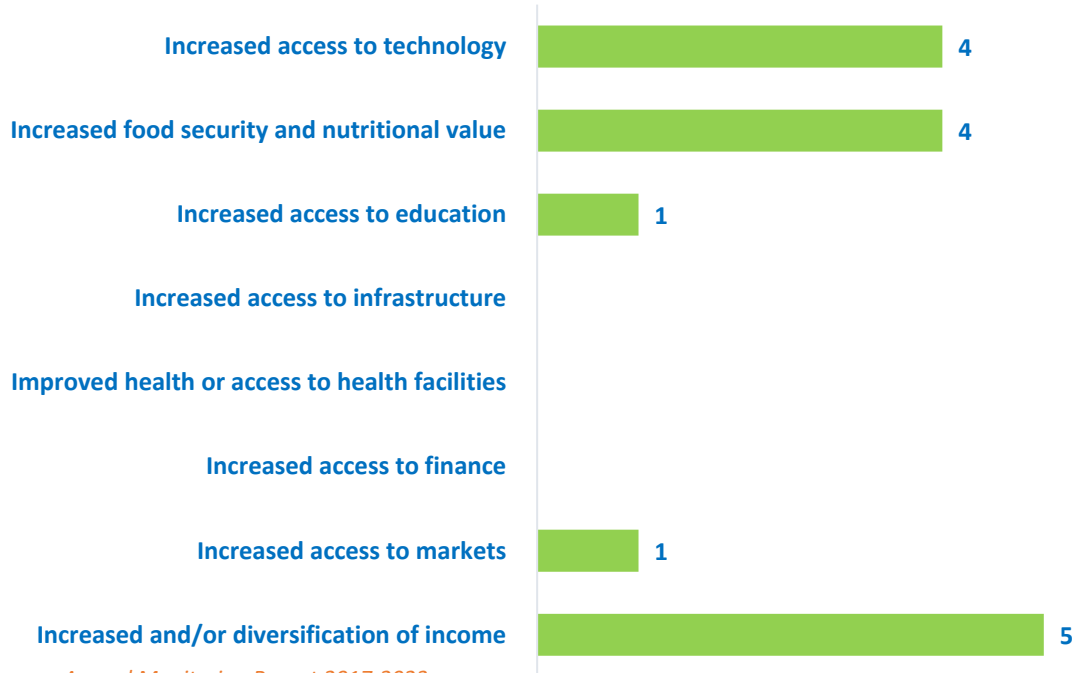
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



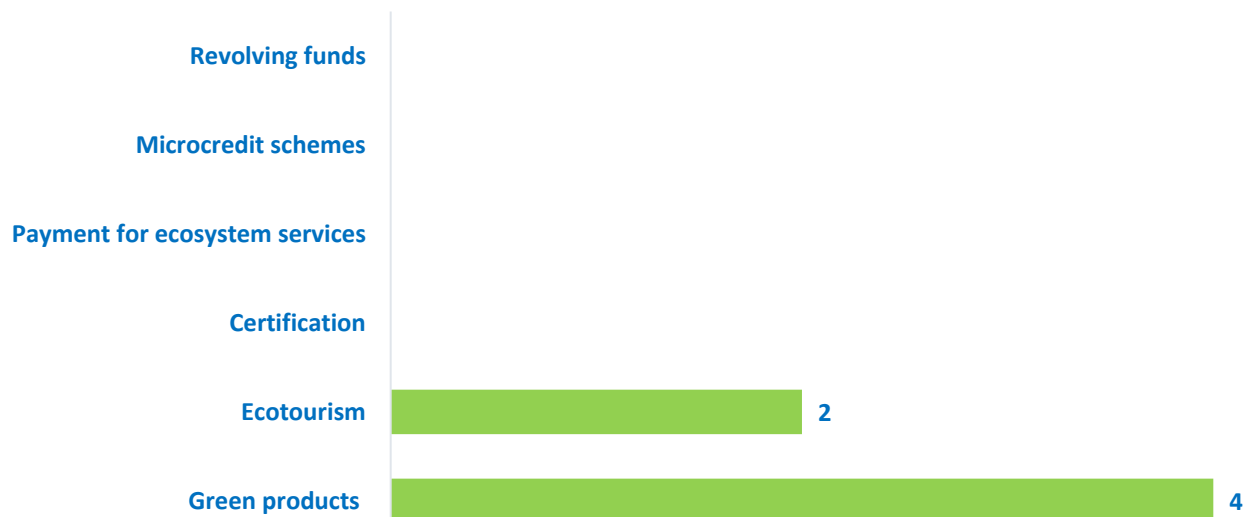
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



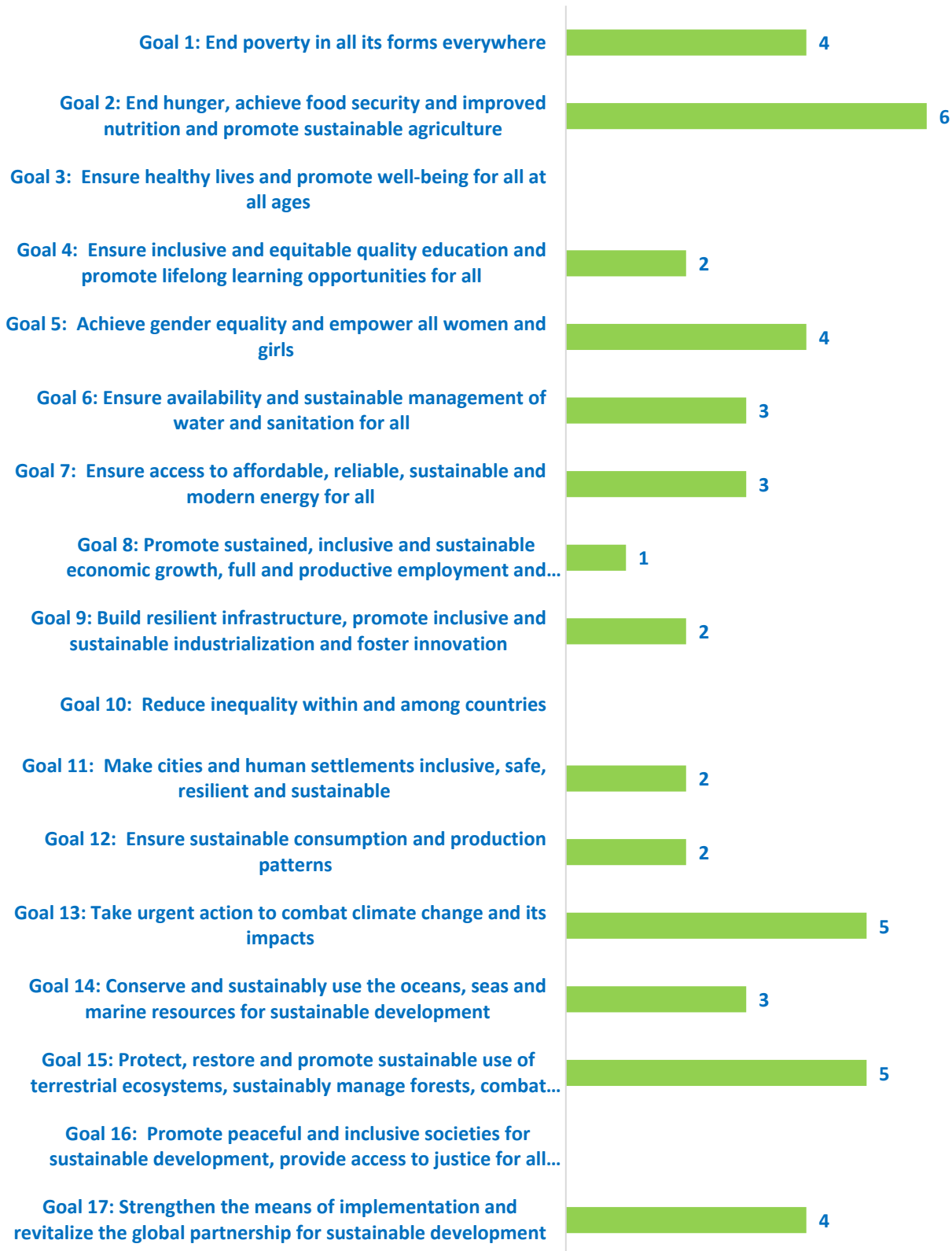
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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

Sustainable Land Management

SGP **Botswana** supported a project aimed at educating, informing and sensitizing people in the communities on the dangers of veld fires. Considering persistent droughts and climate change, it is crucial that veld fires are minimized as they have potential to damage rangelands and veld products. The project had a central edutainment component that used performing arts/theatre focused on working with youth to raise gender sensitive awareness and distributed firefighting equipment in the villages of Artesia, Leshibitse, Ramotlabaki, Oliphant Drift and Dikgonnye in Kgatleng district. A keen focus on sustainable livelihoods was also present for Bakgatla tribes that live off the land, keep livestock, do arable farming and depend on ecosystem goods and services. As much as veld fires can be used as a rangeland management tool, when used at the wrong time; they have detrimental effects. A total of 38 stakeholders including community leadership and representatives from government departments from Kgatleng District were consulted and sensitized about veld fire management aimed at reducing degradation of soil. Community-based fire management trainings were conducted in the 5 villages to sensitize communities on effective fire management. In addition, various firefighting equipment's were allocated to the communities in the villages for fire management use. To upscale the project, SGP grantee Ngwao Pinagare Organisation staged a theatrical performance for 160 participants during the National fire management conference in Palapye on invitation by Department of Forestry and Range Resources showcasing the importance of veld fire management at the national level. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).**

The overall goal of an SGP project in **Botswana** by *BirdLife Botswana* was to enhance the capacity of CBOs and NGOs to mainstream sustainable land management in rangeland areas of the Makgadikgadi and to effectively influence the MFMP planning and decision-making process to improve livelihoods. CBOs were mobilized and empowered to manage the natural resources in their localities more effectively and sustainably through capacity building initiatives, inter-community knowledge sharing platforms and learning exchange visits to the communities. Two of the CBOs were trained on proposal development and successfully mobilized resource from the National Environment Fund to implement projects on restoring environment and improving livelihoods of local communities. The project also successfully empowered the Makgadikgadi Wetland Management Committee (MWMC) through technical guidance, capacity building initiatives, coordination, facilitation as well as preparation of the MWMC guidelines. With these guidelines in place, the MWMC has been actively promoting sustainable management and utilization of natural resource within the Makgadikgadi Wetland Area. Additionally, trainings on management and monitoring of natural resources were conducted for village representatives, most of whom have been monitoring and submitting much essential data to BirdLife Botswana every February and November. Trainings and equipment were provided to farmers in Mokubilo area, most of whom were women, to promote conservation agriculture practices. As a result, crop yield was increased. Some of the famers started passing on the benefits of CSA technologies to other farmers. Furthermore, communities were empowered to assess rangeland through the training and the adoption of the Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS). With MOMS, local communities can collect data on their rangelands and conduct analysis in a systematic manner, which would enhance informed decision making on rangeland management. With training workshops on environmental awareness, veld fire management and alternative livelihoods strategies, the local communities can manage their rangelands in the communal areas and increase their livelihoods through sustainable harvesting, processing and marketing of veld products. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In **Botswana**, *Xere Conservation Trust* implemented a project aimed to preserve and conserve natural resources in the *Xere* area of Botswana through the use of indigenous knowledge. The project involved the active participation of the local community, with an emphasis on integrating youth into cultural activities and preserving their historical, cultural, and social understanding. The project utilized questionnaires and other methods to gather information from elders about preserving natural resources and human-wildlife co-existence strategies, compiling this knowledge into a manual to combat human-wildlife conflicts. The *Xere*

community, primarily consisting of indigenous people (*Basarwa*), actively participated in the project, and the trust belonged to them, making them the ultimate beneficiaries of the project's outcomes.

As a result, 18 women and 15 men received training in various aspects of biodiversity conservation and project management. The grantee constructed traditional huts and modernized San houses to establish a cultural display center, promoting indigenous knowledge on human-wildlife co-existence strategies and conservation of natural resources. The cultural center served as a venue for various cultural events, attracting tourists and generating income for the community through traditional cuisine and the sale of curios. The project also adhered to the *2007 Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Policy*, guiding the community on conservation and management responsibilities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Botswana is committed to global and regional environmental conservation initiatives in attaining its multilateral environmental agreements. The table below shows some examples of relevant conventions and national planning frameworks that address conservation as well climate change which Botswana is party to. In addition, the Government has developed various policies and strategies aimed at addressing environmental conservation and poverty reduction.

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

Rio Conventions+ National Planning Frameworks	Date of Ratification
GEF-7 National Dialogues	2018
United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2004, 2007, 2016
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2014
UNEP Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	1991
UNEP Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer	1991
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1994
UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol	2003
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	2001, 2012 2019
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	2016
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1996
UNCCD National Action Plan (NAP)	2006
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	2015
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2006
United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals	2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2017
Botswana Domesticated SDGs Indicators	2018
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pesticides (POPs)	2002
Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2008
Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer	1991
Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	2008
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2013

World Heritage Convention	1998
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR Convention)	1997
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	1997
Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal	1998
Biosafety Protocol (Cartagena)	2003
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2007
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	2014
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	2003
Protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement in the SADC.	2000
SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Water Course System	2001
Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) for shared International water bodies (ORASECOM ZAMCOM and OKACOM)	2003, 2008, 2010
Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa	2012
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2003
CBNRM Policy Strategy and Action Plan	2018
National Development Plan 11	2016

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.