



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

MONGOLIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Mongolia						
Year Started	2003						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	460	32	492				
Grant amount committed	4,346,701	762,972	5,109,673				
Project level co-financing in cash	1,683,009	149,926	1,832,934				
Project level co-financing in kind	3,005,670	465,193	3,470,863				
Total co-financing *			6,066,770				
<p>Source: SGP database as of July 2022 * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</p>							
	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 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	3	4	3	-	-	6	16
Land Degradation	6	3	5	1	-	4	19
Capacity Development	3	3	1	-	2	2	11
Chemicals and Waste	-	2	-	5	2	1	10
Total Projects Completed	12	12	9	6	4	13	56

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	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 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" 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	4	3	-	-	6	16
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	5	1	3	-	-	3	12
Hectares of PAs	3,009,865	293,168	400,000	-	-	290,000	3,993,033
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	43	4	3	-	-	2	52
Hectares of ICCAs	193,500	35,000	11,000	-	-	11,000	250,500
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	4	4	2	-	-	2	12
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	5	3	5	-	-	2	15
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	170,000	800,000	600,000	-	-	28,000	1,598,000
Climate Change							
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	No	No	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	6	3	5	1	-	4	19
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	620	400	300	42	-	-	1,362

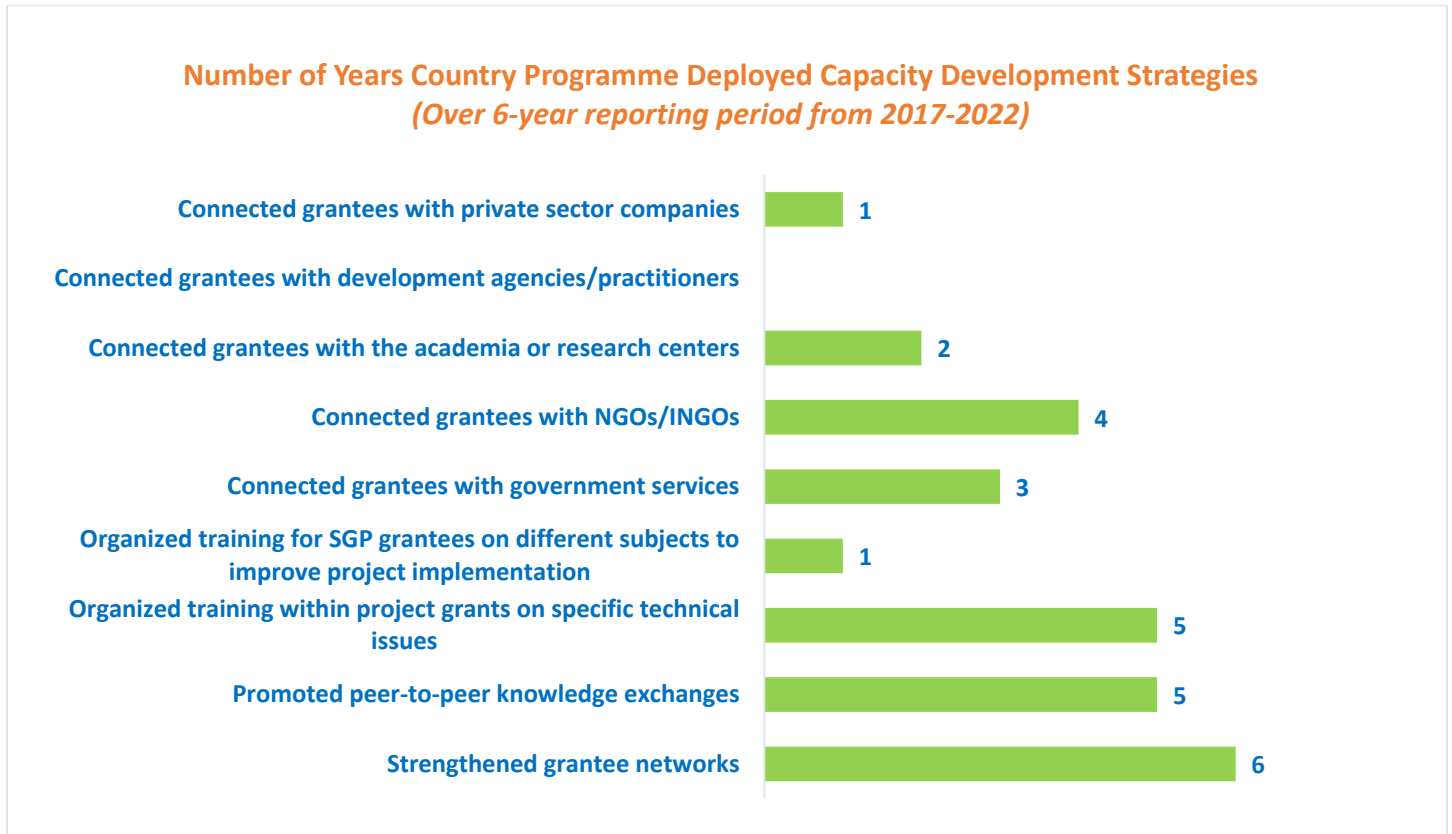
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	124	123	300	42	-	84	673
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	480	300	240	14	-	300	1,334
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	14	14	11	4	-	3	46
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	3	2	2	1	-	-	8
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	2	-	5	2	1	10
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	2	-	5	2	-	9
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	30	-	200	30	-	260
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	3	3	1	-	2	2	11
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	8	3	2	-	1	17	31
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	4	12	14	-	-	14	44

	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 - 2022 **
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	72	500	2,400	-	-	-	2,972
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	12	12	9	6	3	5	47
Number of completed projects led by women	7	-	6	6	3	5	27
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	3	2	-	5	3	2	15
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Projects with policy influence	2	2	-	5	-	1	10
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	12	5	4	4	1	5	31

	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 - 2022 **
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	5	1	-	-	2	9
Community-level trainings conducted	3	2	2	4	1	1	13
Number of project monitoring visits	33	22	37	35	12	16	155
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	1	1	1	2	1	9
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	7	8	8	9	9	9	8
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	40	30	45	-	-	14	22

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

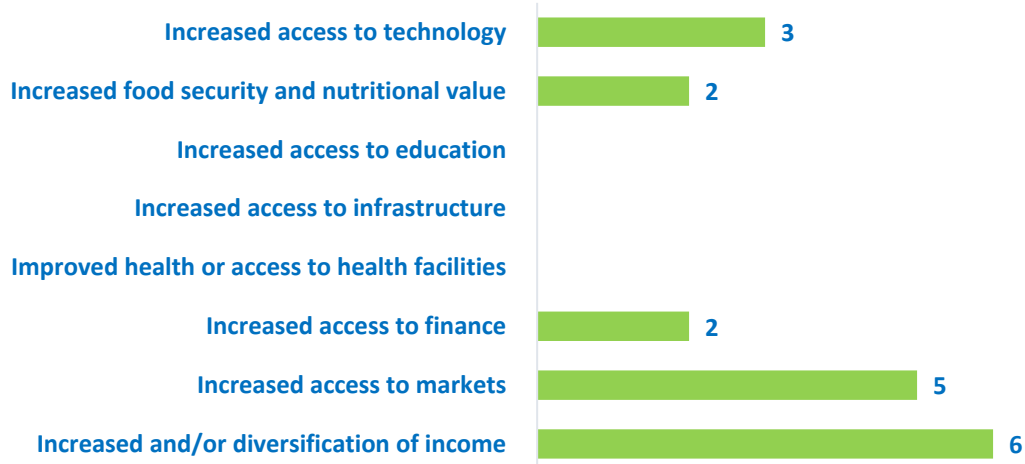
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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



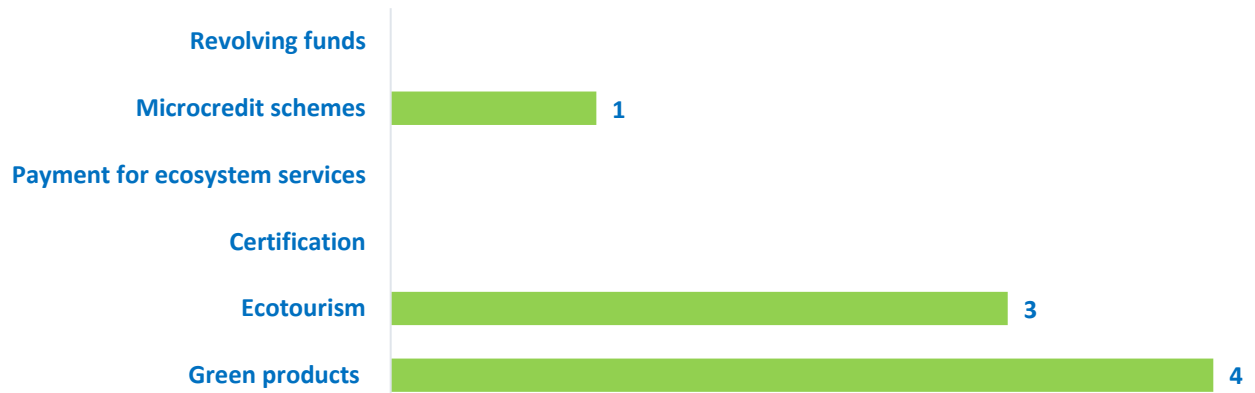
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainstreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



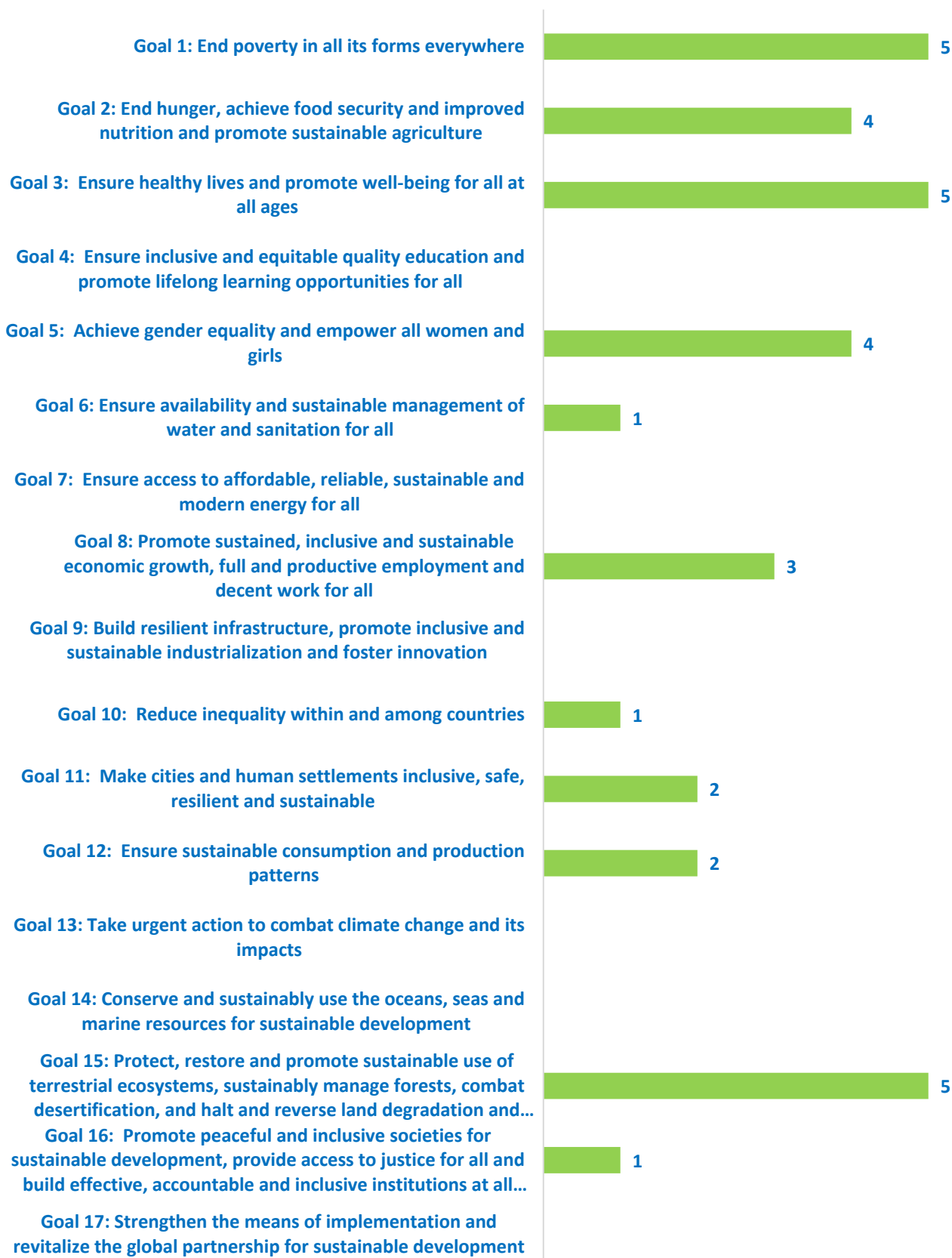
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Mongolia**, three inter-linked SGP grants on biodiversity conservation were completed during the reporting cycle. These included: (i) ‘enhancing community livelihood capacities through establishing community seed banks’; (ii) ‘beekeeping for community forestry practitioners as an alternative livelihood enhancement option’; and (iii) ‘ecotourism-based sustainable development’. The selected OP6 CPS geographic focus builds upon and deepens previous efforts developed by the SGP COMDEKS partnership with the Government of Japan, Satoyama Initiative. The first SGP project worked with *Tod Kharaa community-based organization* to campaign on native seed collection amongst 17 community groups coming from across the OP6 target landscapes; and construction and establishment of a regional community training centre in Bayangol soum, Selenge province. The training centre consolidated and extended training activities previously being offered to communities from Selenge, Bulgan and Tuv provinces practicing community protected areas, and community forestry. In parallel, the campaign for native seed collection took place amongst 1,200 individual members, belonging to 17 community groups, leading to the successful collection of over 800 kg of seeds from different rare, medicinal, and useful plants from all over the country. The seeds collected have been maintained by the SGP grantee community as a seed bank reserve, including a system for the annual redistribution of seeds for in situ re-planting by member organizations, with the balance sold at trade fairs and local markets to earn cash income as cost recovery for the network of local seed collectors. The seed bank and community distribution mechanism has become recognized by its members as a good practice and will be consolidated and repeated in 2017. In another project involving Khurgalag bee-keeping community in Mandal soum/county within Selenge province, the project focused on an intensive training of new beekeepers; the importation of 160 new bee colonies from across the border in Russia; as well as follow up, technical advice and site visits. Organized with the Khurgalag community of nomadic herders, the field training brought together 41 community groups interested in bee-keeping techniques and related activities. Each of the community groups was given four bee colonies, imported from Russia by the grantee partner, to take back to their respective areas. At the national level, the network of beekeepers has been connected to a growing demand for Mongolian organic honey, in particular from the Japanese market. Building on the above efforts, a third SGP grant has supported ecotourism-based sustainable development activities, including the promotion of agro- biodiversity products, and rural homestays for domestic and international tourists visiting the country. According to the SGP Mongolia NSC, the initial experience in adopting the OP6 landscape approach has offered numerous advantages, including the ability for the SGP to bring together many community groups within a network-based approach at the landscape level, promoting a closer and more unified cooperation among communities, and fruitful exchange of knowledge and experience. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).**

Sustainable Land Management

In **Mongolia**, there were three grants aimed at land degradation projects, working synergistically with each other. The projects implemented in this reporting period were “*Groves in Taragt*”, “*Protection of water springs and promotion of knowledge products*” and “*Increasing household firewood supply in Gobi with planting fast growing trees and fodders that replace saxaul*”. As drought occurs frequently and hits hard most of the country every year, the protection of, and support to, natural water bodies and springs is becoming an extremely important task. The first two grants were given to support the local ecosystems rehabilitation by establishing fencing and tree planting activities around a number of water bodies including several life-sustaining springs in *Uvurhangai* province. Over 200 herders and local residents have been involved in the grant implementation. Both grants have also resulted in planting trees around vegetable fields owned by communities to create wind shields as an initial activity or preparation for taking advanced agro-ecological measures in the coming years. The third grant was invested in the establishment of a tree nursery in a remote Gobi area -- *Bogd soum of Bayanhongor* province, where intensive desertification has taken place, destroying pasture and leaving livestock without grasses under worsening climate change impacts. The tree nursery in the Gobi was intended to raise fast growing tree seedlings including willow trees that can be used as fodder and fuel woods to replace saxaul. At the project site, about 0.8 ha area was fenced to be separated from the impact of livestock, and a well was drilled for irrigation and fresh water supply. A few of the fast-growing trees have been planted inside the fence and put under close observation- to support further replication of practices. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).**

Capacity Development

SGP supported a project in **Mongolia** to share good agroecological practices including the use of home-made organic fertilizers, plant-based insecticides, mixed cultivation and intercropping. As agroecology is one of the most important topics and challenges in the country, the *Sustainable Development and Environment Fund* (SDEF) prepared display materials and information on different aspects of agroecology, including 10 principles of agroecology and agroecological practices on conservation tillage, mixing crops in a single plot such as intercropping and polyculture, crop rotation and fallowing, etc. The educational and informative materials were displayed in ten major soums (districts) of Selenge and Tuv provinces to raise the awareness of small-holder farmers and vegetable growers about agroecology and its significance. SDEF also prepared a report titled *Together for Development and Progress* consolidating SGP activities conducted over 2015-2016 and distributed to former grantees and other SGP stakeholders for information, awareness and educational purposes.

In addition to the stand-alone grants for capacity development as noted above, various capacity development strategies are used to develop capacities as a cross cutting theme across SGP's project grants portfolio. SGP country programmes conducted the following types of activities to increase the capacity of and empower communities, CBOs, NGOs, women and indigenous people's organizations, among others. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

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 the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

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 behavioral 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 behaviors 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.