



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

INDIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	India						
Year Started	1996						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	382	61	443				
Grant amount committed	10,502,204	1,477,398	11,979,603				
Project level co-financing in cash	12,017,912	1,525,375	13,543,287				
Project level co-financing in kind	8,122,433	326,987	8,449,420				
Total co-financing *	23,470,105						
<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	5	21	-	-	-	-	26
Climate Change	4	32	-	-	-	-	36
Land Degradation	1	10	-	-	-	-	11
Total Projects Completed	10	63	-	-	-	-	73

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	5	21	-	-	-	-	26
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Hectares of PAs	1,528	1,200	-	-	-	-	2,728
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Hectares of ICCAs	272	320	-	-	-	-	592
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	7	10	-	-	-	-	17
Number of significant species conserved	5	15	-	-	-	-	20
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	3	-	-	-	-	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	4,000	3,600	-	-	-	-	7,600
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	4	32	-	-	-	-	36
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	No	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	661	600	-	-	-	-	1,261

	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 typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	7	7	-	-	-	-	14
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	3	3	-	-	-	-	6
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	2,178	8,643	-	-	-	-	10,821
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Energy efficiency solutions projects	2	25	-	-	-	-	27
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	10	-	-	-	-	11
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	1,300	18,178	-	-	-	-	19,478
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	1,007	8,045	-	-	-	-	9,052
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	235	1,310	-	-	-	-	1,545
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	225	262	-	-	-	-	487
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	9	7	1	-	-	1	18

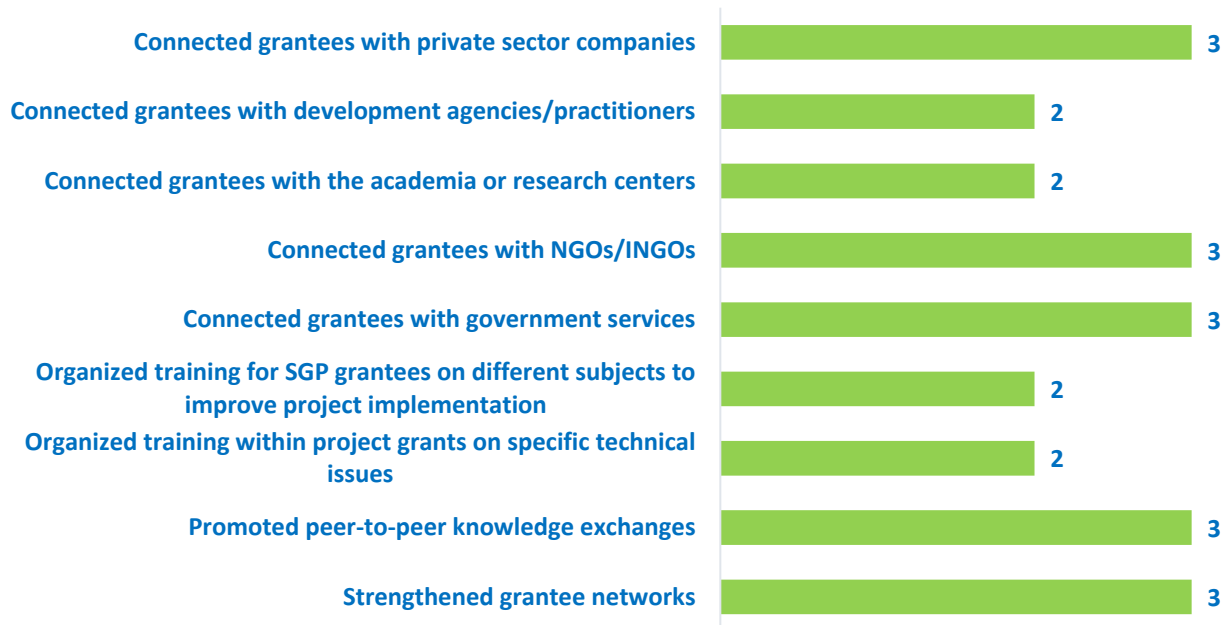
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	66	261	74	-	-	58	459
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	2	2	3	-	-	-	7
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	10	63	-	-	-	-	73
Number of completed projects led by women	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	Yes	3
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	9	43	-	-	-	-	52
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	60	144	-	-	-	-	204
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	-	-	Yes	1
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	No	2
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	10	63	-	-	-	-	73
Number of youth organizations	20	10	-	-	-	-	30
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	-	-	Yes	2
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	2	9	-	-	-	-	11
Projects with policy influence	1	3	-	-	-	-	4

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Projects improving livelihoods of communities	10	63	-	-	-	-	73
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	4	1	-	-	-	7
Community-level trainings conducted	30	5	-	-	-	-	35
Number of project monitoring visits	34	63	1	-	-	-	98
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	-	-	-	1	4
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	16	8	-	-	-	5	7

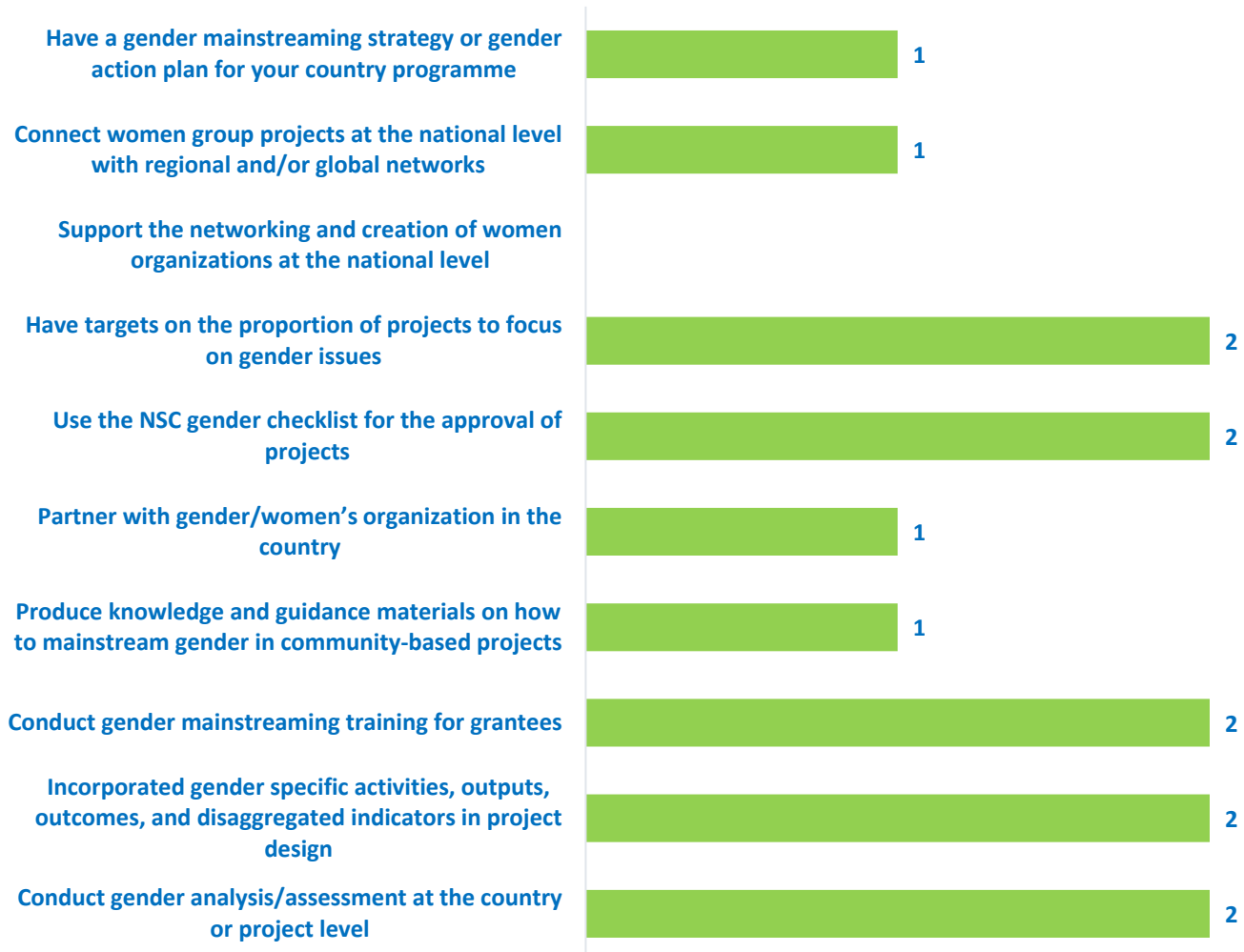
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

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.

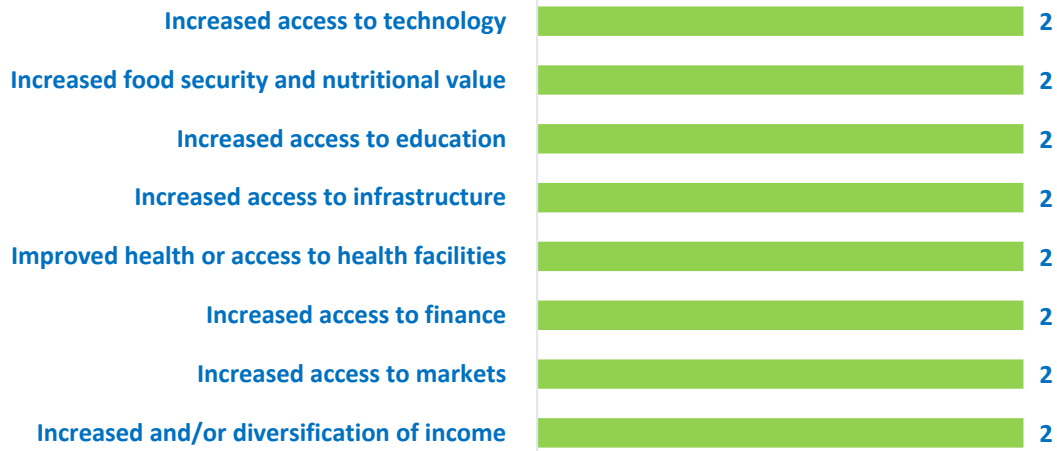
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming 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

Sustainable Land Management

In **India**, SGP supported a project that introduced sustainable land management measures such as organic farming and community managed enterprises on non-timber forest products (NTFP) to promote sustainable income generation activities among the below poverty line tribal families. With SGP support, more than 500 farmers were trained in organic horticulture, cultivation, nursery raising and organic certification. Farmers stopped usage of chemical pesticides and fertilizers and gradually shifted to chemical free farming on 500 hectares. Through the project, close to 10,000 trees were planted in collaboration with the National Forest Department. Additionally, 100 hectares of land have been brought under organic farming and 50 hectares of land was restored. The project trained the NTFP gatherers in good collection practices, quality assurance and sustainable forest management practices, including improved biofuel generation and replanting on the degraded forest lands to improve forest cover and production of traded forest species. Fifteen tribal women's self-help groups were formed and strengthened as a contribution to the project. The women's self-help groups and farmers were trained to diversify and improve income. Efforts contributed to an increase in purchasing power of beneficiaries by 25% of their annual income through creation of additional livelihood sources. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

South-South Exchange

SGP **India** and Afghanistan attended the regional meeting of CSOs on Climate Change Adaptation Planning in South Asia, which was held in New Delhi in September 2017. The meeting was facilitated by Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) and Action on Climate Today (ACT). The objective of the meeting was to raise the awareness and knowledge sharing of local stakeholders on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies through strengthening the involvement of national institutions and communities. In the workshop, SGP India and Afghanistan shared their experiences with Afghan CANSA members, some of which were also SGP grantees and benefitted from 4 training workshops. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

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.