



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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## GEORGIA



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Georgia		
Year Started	2013		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	90	7	97
Grant amount committed	2,267,646	215,373	2,483,019
Project level co-financing in cash	1,641,644	38,402	1,680,046
Project level co-financing in kind	1,354,274	95,040	1,449,314
Total co-financing *	3,344,733		
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
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>								
Biodiversity	2	-	3	2	2	4	4	17
Climate Change	-	2	-	4	5	2	2	15
Land Degradation	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Capacity Development	1	1	3	-	5	-	2	12
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>49</b>

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.								
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>								
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	2	-	3	2	2	4	4	17
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	8
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	15,698	20,476	79,600	115,774
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	5	-	-	2	-	3	-	10
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	6
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	15,698	-	1	15,699
<b>Climate Change</b>								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	2	-	4	5	2	2	15
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	2
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	8
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	5	-	41	36	-	4	86

	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 **
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	8
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	7	30	-	-	-	18	55
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	7	30	-	-	-	116	153
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	7
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1

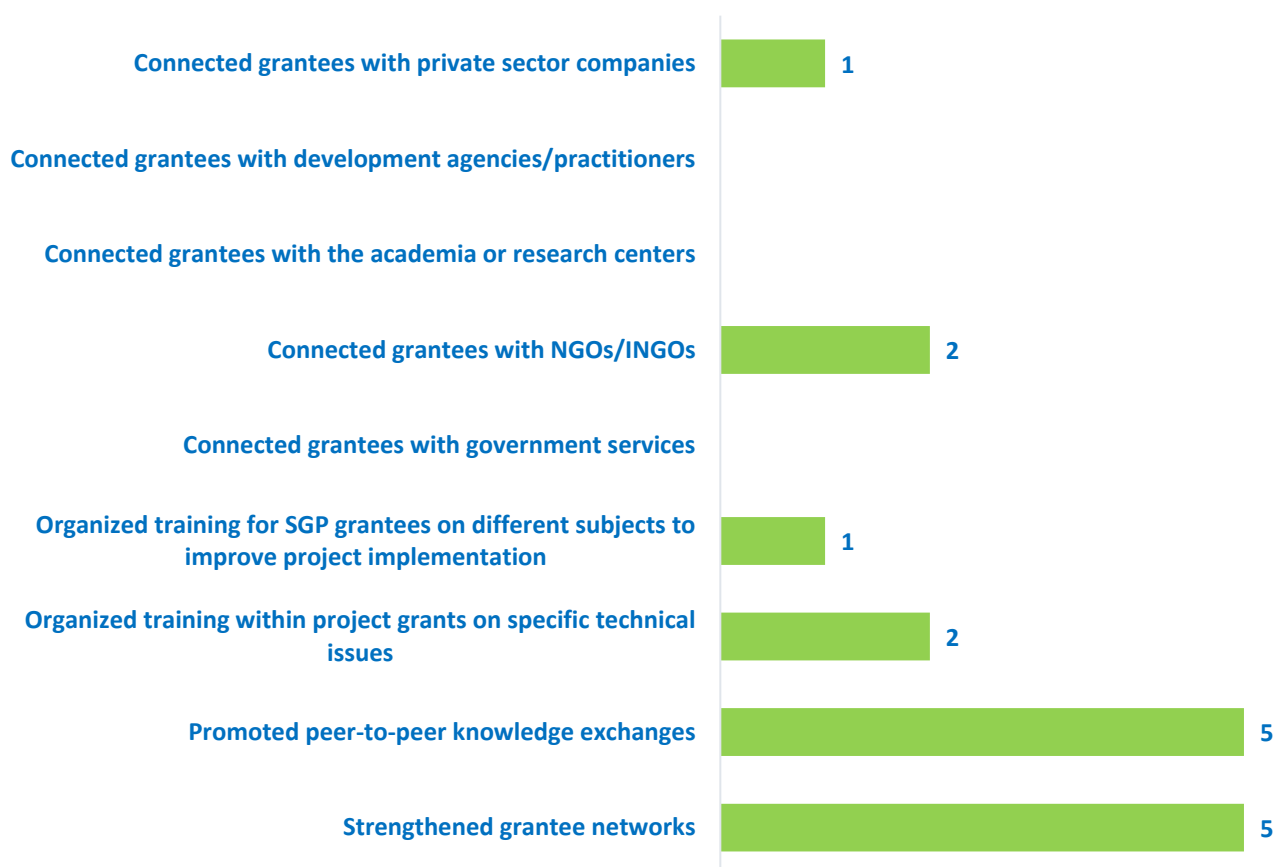
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	1	3	-	5	-	2	12
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	45	27	-	140	-	76	288
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>								
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	2	2	1	1	2	3	11
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	2	4	10	-	2	38	56
<b>Gender</b>								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	3	1	7	8	12	6	9	46
Number of completed projects led by women	-	3	2	4	8	4	4	25
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	3	5	2	4	3	2	19
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Persons with Disability</b>								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2

	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 **
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	5
Projects with policy influence	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	2	3	4	7	6	9	31
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Community-level trainings conducted	-	47	3	5	6	5	6	72
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	12	6	11	7	7	5	48
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	17
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	4	7	9	9	9	9	10	8

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

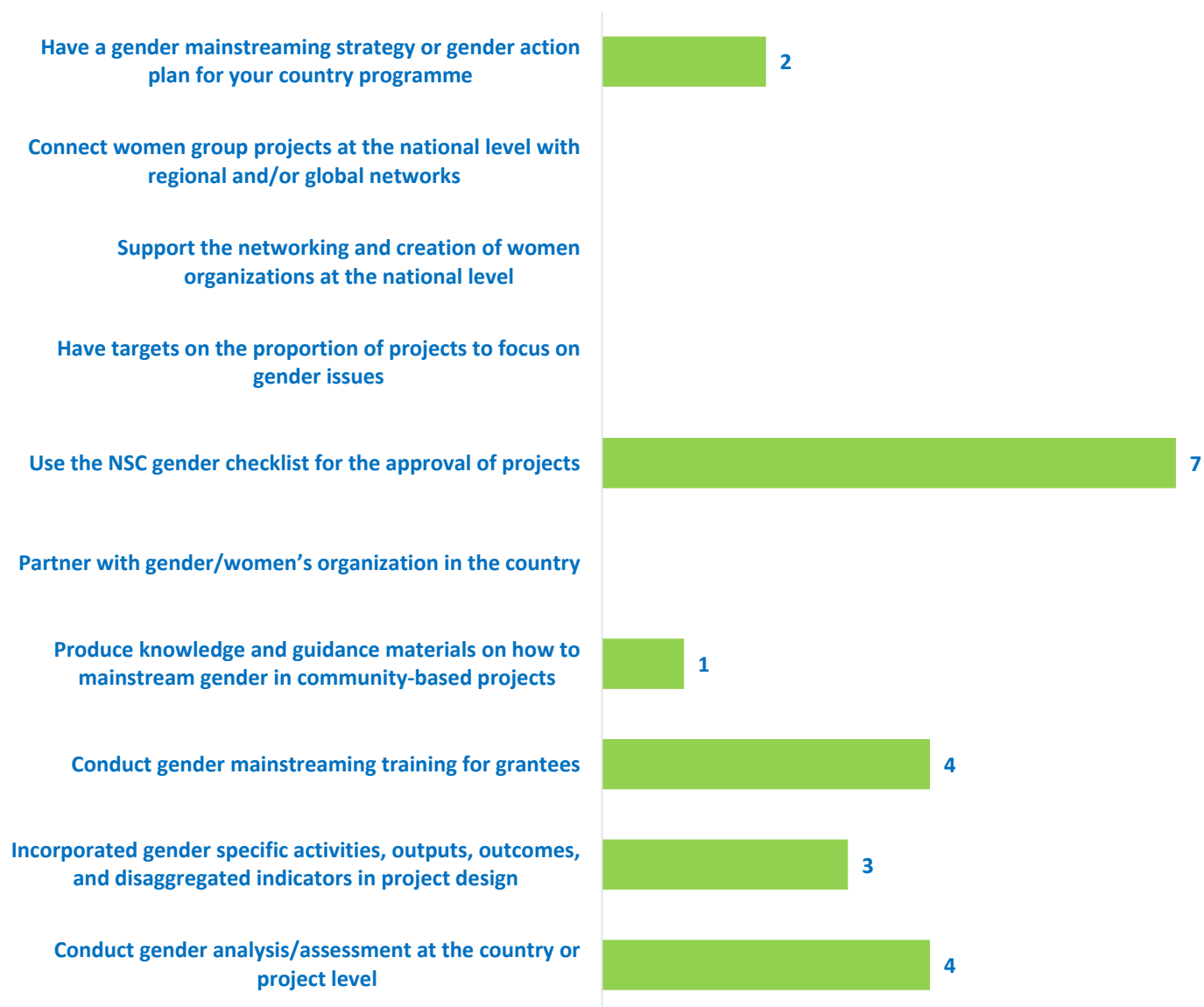
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

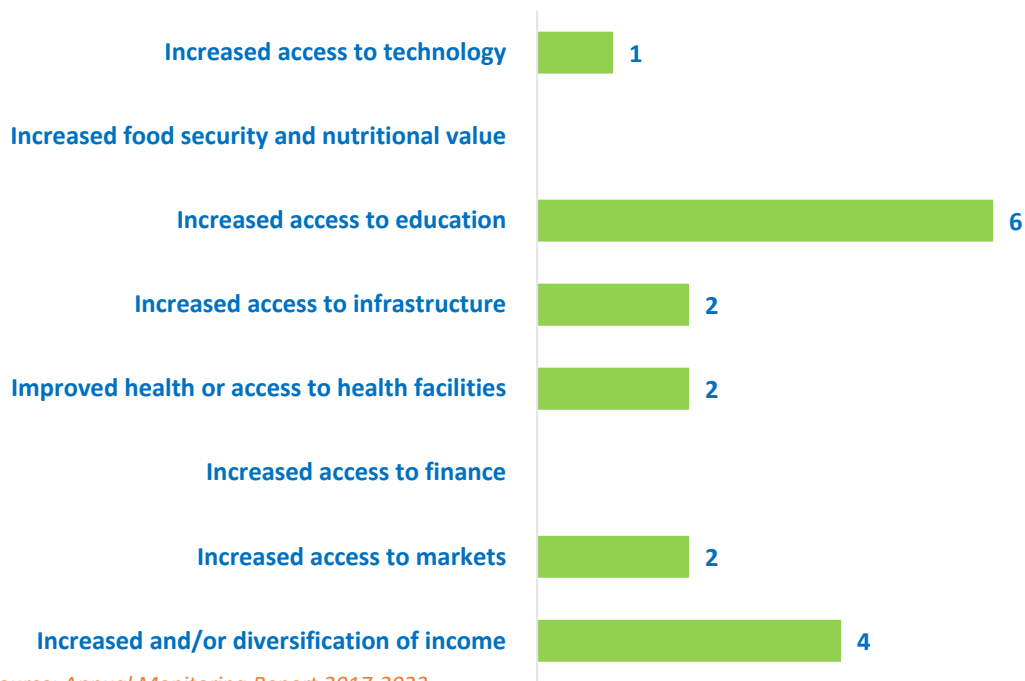
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

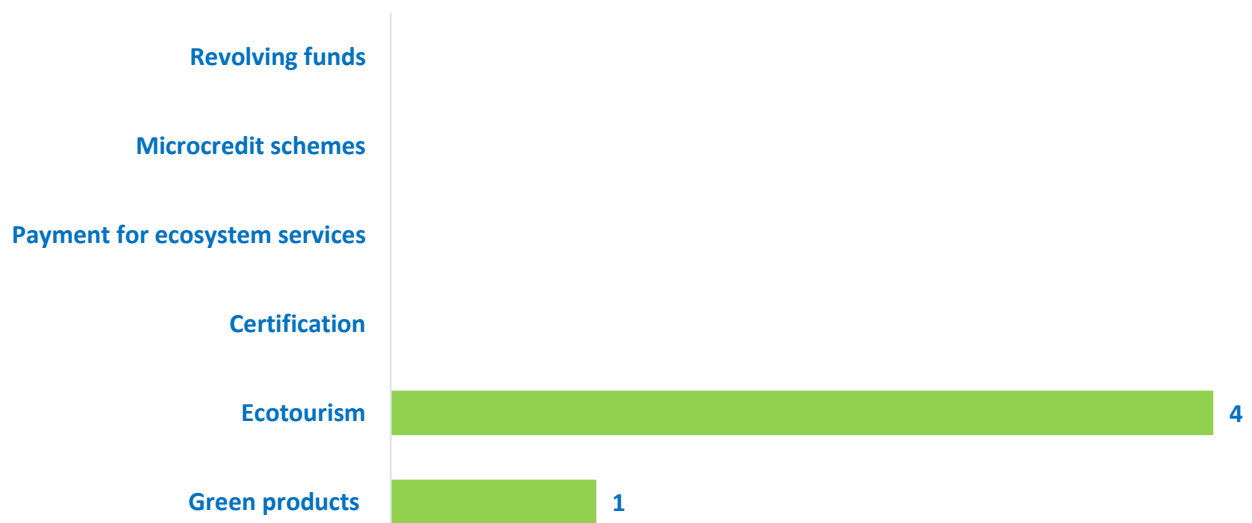


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



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

### Land Degradation

In **Georgia**, SGP supported grantee *Association Zekari* in a project focused on the enhancement of the participation of local authorities and communities to solve the erosion problems on slopes. As key results, a 6000 square meters' area was restored and antioxidant vegetation cover for the slopes was created. The capacity of the local community was also strengthened in regard to the sustainable management of erosive slopes. Furthermore, the project also facilitated the development of school eco-clubs and involvement of women and youth from the targeted group in environmental activities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

### Chemicals and Waste

In **Georgia**, SGP supported grantee, *Center for Strategic Researches and Development of Georgia*, in a project aimed to reduce or eliminate the practice of open burning of household waste and the associated release of unintentional PoPs through the promotion of waste management practices and technologies at the household and community level. Training sessions were organized on waste reuse and recycling for the targeted group and one electronic booklet/guidebook was published on the impact of open waste burning on people's health and the environment. Furthermore, 13 demo projects on composting, mulching, recycling and rubber waste were implemented in the area. A community-government dialogue on household waste reuse and recycling also contributed to the incorporation of these issues into municipal waste management plans. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

### 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)**

In **Georgia**, SGP supported grantee, *NGO Child and Environment*, in the implementation of a project that aimed at raising awareness on the importance of developing healthy habits and good nutrition by creating learning gardens in three school across Tbilisi. 1,530 square meters of green land was used to build learning gardens made from modular, raised beds with clean soil for planting vegetables. An hour a week of gardening session was made compulsory for all primary school students to gain an understanding about food quality and to acquire active gardening skills, such as planting, growing, watering and harvesting. Kids of three schools had additional opportunities to enjoy special classes to develop healthy habits and acquire theoretical and practical knowledge of organic gardening and good nutrition. A Facebook page was also created to share all the activities, and the parents were invited to join it. Students showed great interest in the Learning Garden project, which turned out to be even more relevant in the context of the pandemic as it provided outdoor classrooms and the possibility to respect social distancing measures.

During an event in July 2020, the achievements of the learning gardens of two schools were presented to UNDP CO, the head of the Saburtalo district administration, the head of the greening department of the Tbilisi City Hall, the president of Child & Environment and the director of the construction company. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

## CSO-Government Dialogue

In **Georgia**, a project led by *Charity Humanitarian Centre Abkhazeti* enhanced the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with the involvement of local and central government representatives in the planning and co-financing of green initiatives. The project provided thematic training sessions in areas such as energy efficiency, environmental protection, advocacy, and participatory planning. A total of 90 participants from three targeted municipalities engaged in these training sessions, which included international and local experts, public servants, the president of the *CCC Network*, and leaders of the community center. These training events were followed by in-depth discussions and participatory planning activities.

The project played a pivotal role in elevating participatory governance concerning environmental matters at the local level. As a direct result, three green initiatives were launched with the support of local municipalities in *Zugdidi*, *Khurvaleti*, and *Baisubani*. Moreover, by initiating discussions around supporting energy-efficient projects in the future and advocating for their inclusion in budget planning, the project laid the groundwork for long-term sustainable development practices. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Georgia has ratified all three Rio conventions and other relevant protocols, which are directly or indirectly related to the GEF strategic priorities (see table below).

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

Conventions and national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	August 1994
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	July 1994
The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution	January 1994
Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea	1996
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	October 1999
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	First National Communication 1999 Second National communication 2009 Third National Communication 2016
Ecoregional Plan of the Caucasus	2000
Aarhus Convention	2001
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2002
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	January 2007
Bern Convention	MAY 2009
Protocol on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Black Sea from Land-Based Sources and Activities	September, 2009
Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution	September, 2009
Strategic Action Plan for the Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea	2009
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	February 2010
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	April 2011
National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP, 2012-2016)	2012
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	October 2013
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	December 2014
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2014-2020
Social-economic Development Strategy of Georgia "GEORGIA 2020"	2014
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2015
Government Programme "For Strong, Democratic and Unified Georgia"	December, 2015
Strategy for Agricultural Development in Georgia (2015-2020)	2015
National Waste Management Strategy	2016
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	May 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.