SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

UZBEKISTAN

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Uzbekistan		
Year Started	2008		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	112	-	**112**
Grant amount committed	2,627,971	-	**2,627,971**
Project level co-financing in cash	4,113,324	-	**4,113,324**
Project level co-financing in kind	2,177,147	-	**2,177,147**
Total co-financing *			**6,290,471**

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**

	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	-	1	4	-	-	3	8
Climate Change	2	2	3	-	2	4	13
Land Degradation	1	2	5	-	1	8	17
Capacity Development	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total Projects Completed	5	5	12	-	3	15	40

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	-	1	4	-	-	3	8
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares of PAs	-	-	668,350	-	-	-	668,350
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	1	-	2	-	-	1	4
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	106,000	-	100	-	-	10	106,110
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	2	2	3	-	2	4	13
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	35	-	-	-	6	42	83
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful	2	1	1	-	2	2	8

	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 **
demonstrations or scaling up and replication							
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	**2**	**1**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	**50**	**25**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**80**
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**4**
Energy efficiency solutions projects	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**4**
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	**1**	**2**	**5**	**-**	**1**	**8**	**17**
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	**10**	**15**	**30**	**-**	**-**	**703**	**758**
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	**10**	**15**	**30**	**-**	**-**	**703**	**758**
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	**41**	**35**	**400**	**-**	**-**	**1,193**	**1,669**
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	**4**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**30**	**40**
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	**2**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**11**

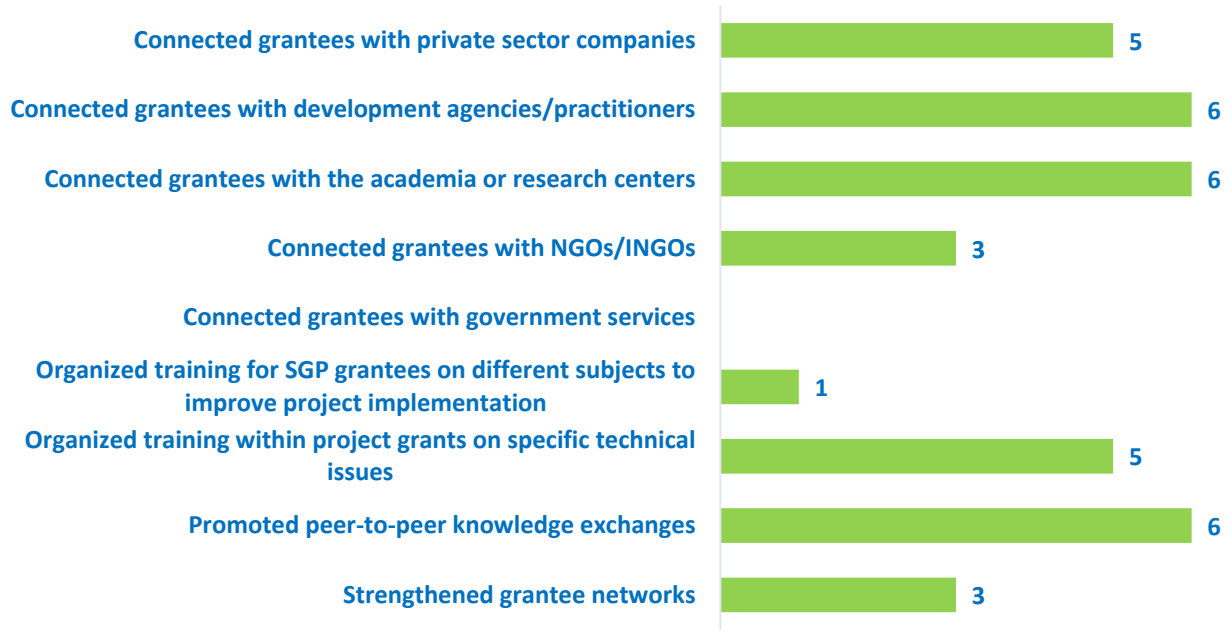
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10**
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**4**
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**300**	**310**
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	**5**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**15**	**30**
Number of completed projects led by women	**5**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**10**
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**6**
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	**5**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**11**
Number of youth organizations	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**4**
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	**3**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**-**	**2**	**14**

	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 **
Projects with policy influence	**3**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**-**	**1**	**12**
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	**5**	**2**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**20**
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	**14**	**5**	**20**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**46**
Community-level trainings conducted	**15**	**10**	**9**	**7**	**-**	**10**	**51**
Number of projects monitored through field visits	**15**	**4**	**10**	**10**	**-**	**4**	**43**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**2**	**9**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**5**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**-**	**6**	**5**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**180**	**90**	**60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

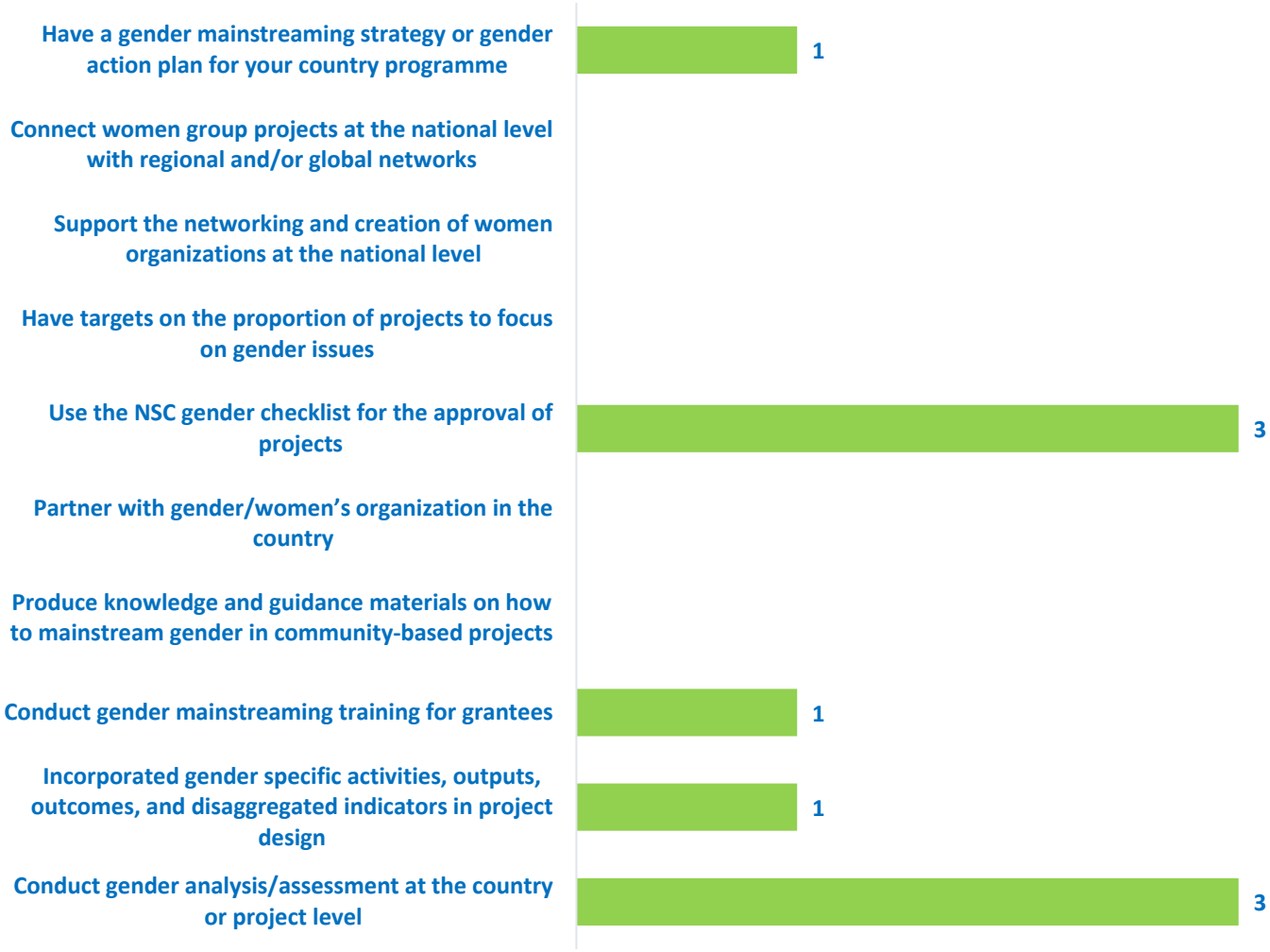
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



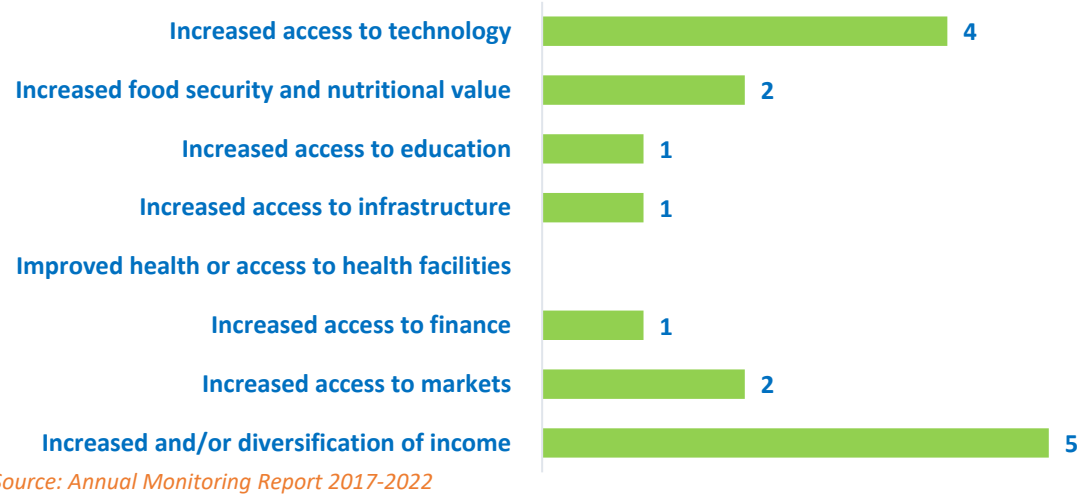
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



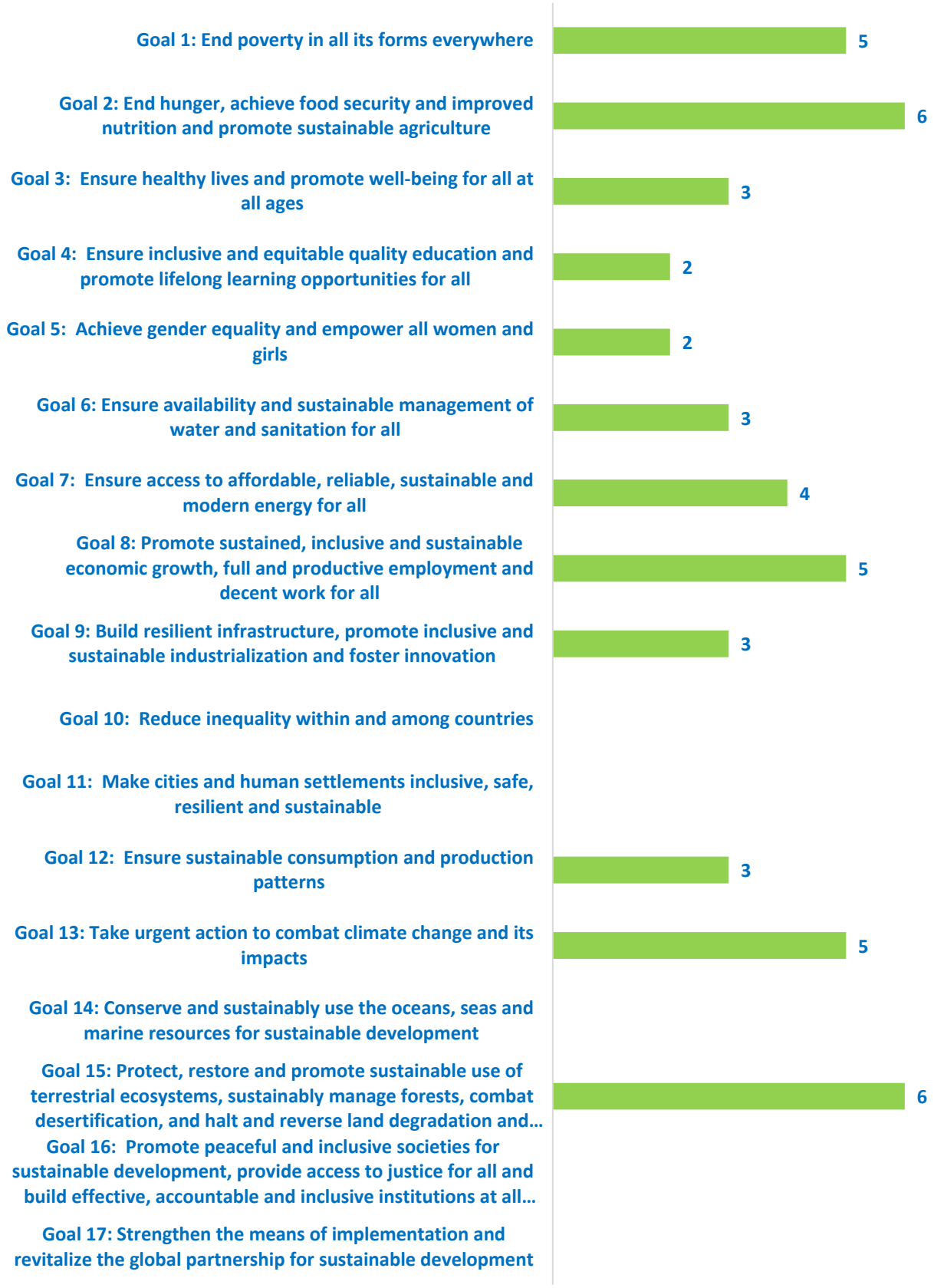
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Uzbekistan**, SGP supported grantee *Mahalla Committee "4 Chukkayma*" in the development of beekeeping in the Parkent district as a way of demonstrating the economic importance of environmental services. To this end, professional beekeepers transferred their knowledge and skills to 20 local families that have been trained and mentored on how to keep bees in regular households. Furthermore, the project provided initial equipment for beekeeping to the families and 1000 copies of a manual have been produced distributed among the local population with detailed instruction. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

South-South Exchange

In **Uzbekistan**, SGP chose agricultural landscape as their focus for OP6, and conservation agriculture became one of the areas SGP actively promoted in the country. As part of these efforts, SGP supported a South-South exchange where farmers from Uzbekistan received training from farmers in Russia in February 2019, specifically on additional experience and knowledge of using the no-till technology and other elements of conservation agriculture. Since the exchange, five farmers engaged in sustainable farming practices and two received support from SGP to implement sustainable agriculture projects, in particular, no-till and drip irrigation for cotton and other technical crops. Cotton is the main crop for Uzbekistan and one of the main drivers of land degradation. The project is intended to be replicated to the rest of the country if it succeeds. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019*)**

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Uzbekistan** the demonstration project installed capacity sufficient for avoiding 160 tons of CO2 equivalent, and additionally 30 local farmers were trained and started to implement the technology. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

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.