



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

TUNISIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Tunisia						
Year Started	1993						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	178	25	203				
Grant amount committed	5,523,922	721,058	6,244,980				
Project level co-financing in cash	7,773,867	11,745	7,785,612				
Project level co-financing in kind	3,020,739	109,302	3,130,041				
Total co-financing *	11,636,712						
Source: SGP database as of 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	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Climate Change	-	5	-	1	-	-	6
Land Degradation	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
International Waters	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Chemicals and Waste	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total Projects Completed	-	31	-	1	-	-	32

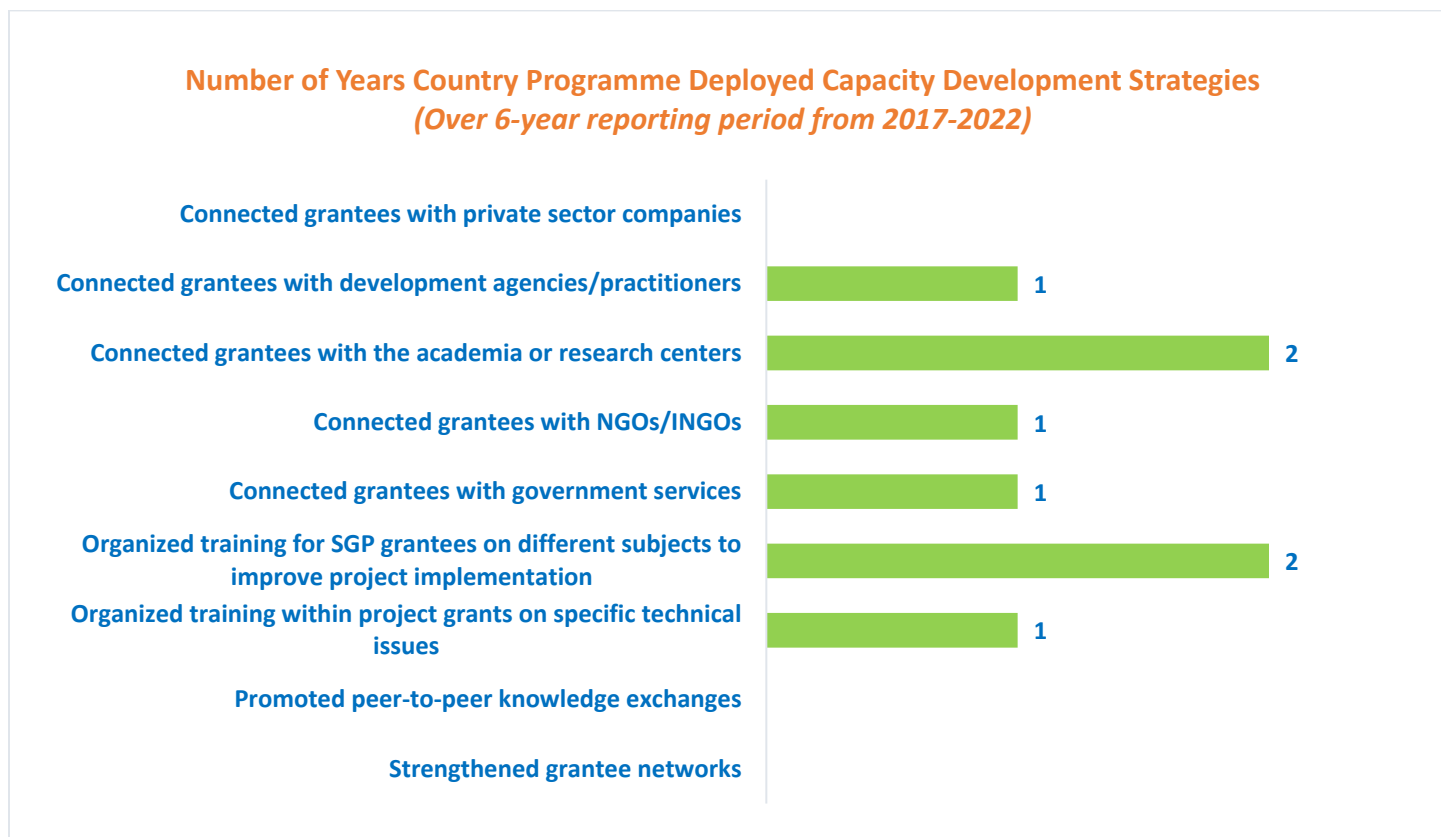
Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	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	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	5	-	1	-	-	6
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	Yes	-	No	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	489	-	-	489
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	5	-	-	-	-	5

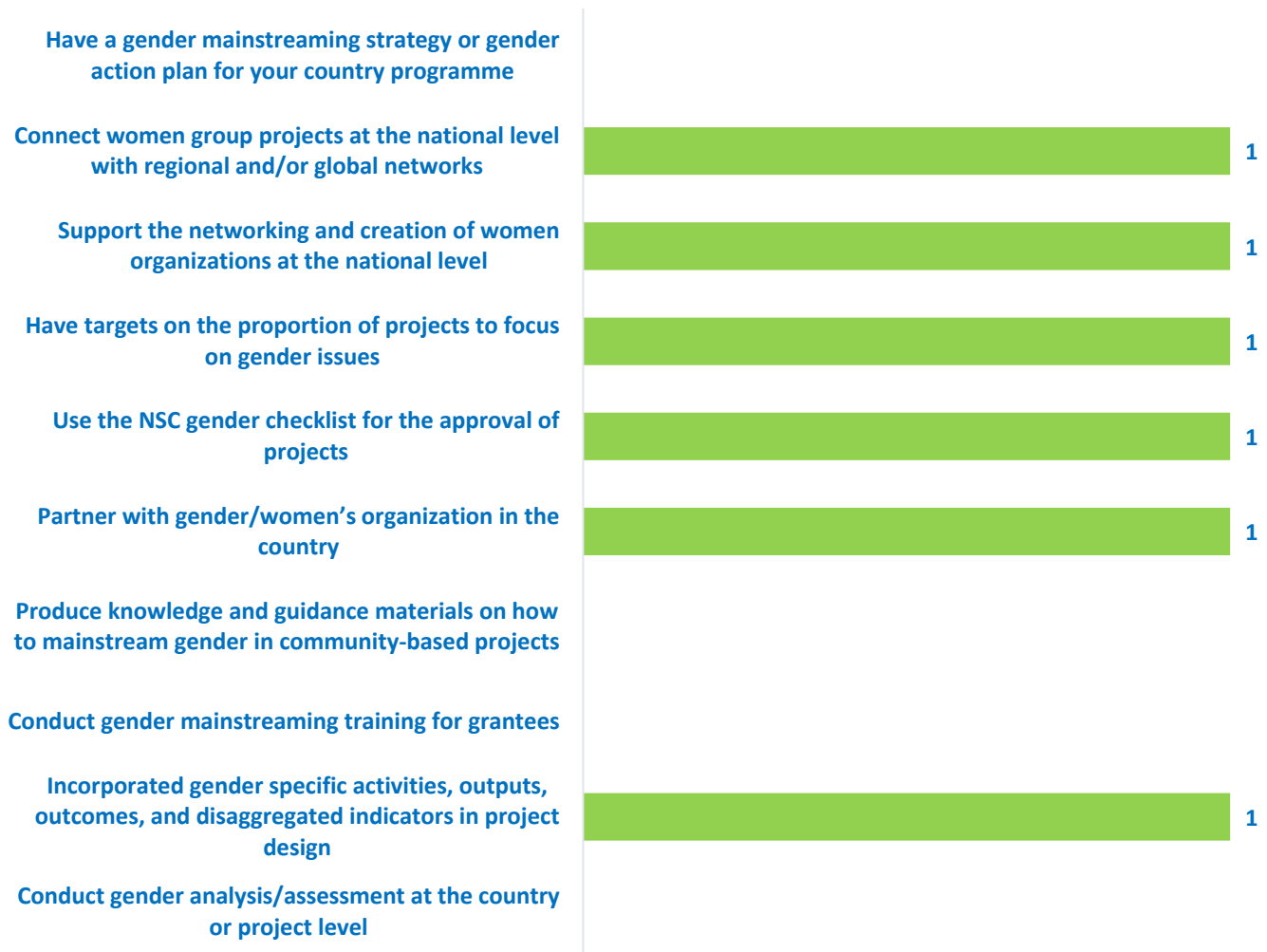
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No	3
Youth							
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No	3
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of project monitoring visits	-	15	12	14	-	3	44
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	-	6	3	6	-	4	19
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	-	5	6	6	-	5	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	90	-	90	-	-	45

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 Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

South-South Exchange

In May and June 2022, **SGP Morocco** facilitated the participation of the High Atlas Foundation in regional online training on wastewater treatment for their reuse. Organized within the framework of the “Water and Environment Support” project funded by the European Union, the training enabled the capacity building and the exchange of experiences among more than 60 people representing the Mediterranean Partner countries (**Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia**) on the appropriate treatment of wastewater by focusing on small wastewater treatment plants. The exchange took place in four 4-hour sessions which strengthened the practical skills in terms of planning, construction, and exploitation of small wastewater treatment facilities. *(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)*

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.