



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

TAJIKISTAN



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Tajikistan						
Year Started	2010						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	118	15	133				
Grant amount committed	2,357,994	384,231	2,742,225				
Project level co-financing in cash	1,298,936	90,886	1,389,821				
Project level co-financing in kind	1,573,644	444,318	2,017,962				
Total co-financing *	3,792,014						
<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	-	8	16	9	-	10	43
Climate Change	-	5	5	-	-	5	15
Land Degradation	-	-	3	2	-	2	7
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Capacity Development	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Chemicals and Waste	-	1	1	-	-	5	7
Total Projects Completed	-	14	27	11	-	24	76

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	-	8	16	9	-	10	43
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	2	2	1	2	3	10
Hectares of PAs	-	20,000	20,000	20	2,673,674	4,566	2,718,260
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	57,348	4,564	61,912
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	4	4	10	17	17	52
Number of significant species conserved	-	6	10	-	1	2	19
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	2	3	4	1	10	20
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	20,000	191	1,687,800	1,687,800	4,712	3,400,503
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	5	5	-	-	5	15
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	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	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	2	3	-	4	3	12
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	215	5	-	4	2	226
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	215	32	-	900	65	1,212
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	5	-	3	3	11
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Sustainable transport projects	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	3	2	-	2	7
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	2,917	265	-	284	3,466
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	690	2,917	265	-	4	3,876
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	200	388	2,561	-	644	3,793
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	400	-	-	-	400

	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 farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	10	5	-	4	19
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	1	-	-	5	7
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	90	200	290
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	5,000	20,000	-	1,090	160	26,250
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	90	90
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	25	25	-	90	10	150
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	350	-	-	-	-	350
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							
Organic farming	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	2	3

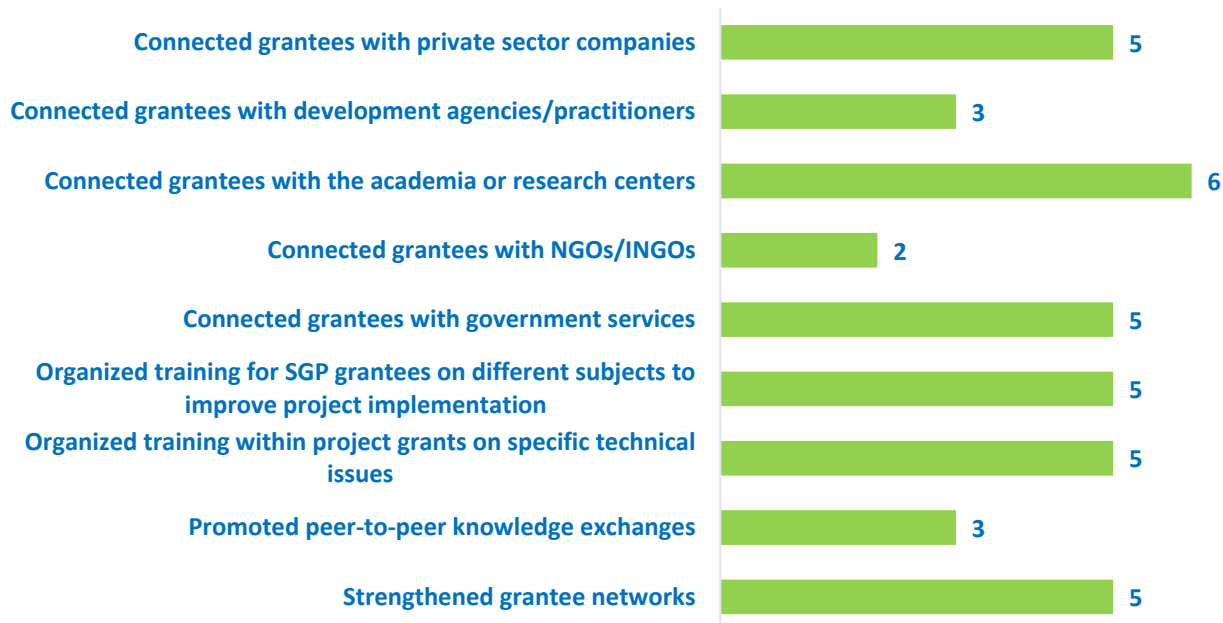
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	80	-	-	-	80
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	1	-	-	1	1	4
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	14	27	1	-	24	66
Number of completed projects led by women	-	3	7	1	-	7	18
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	2
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	1	2	3	-	5	11
Number of youth organizations	-	2	4	-	1	2	9
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4

	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 **
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	7	1	-	-	-	8
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Projects with policy influence	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	18	7	-	13	38
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Community-level trainings conducted	3	-	2	-	-	24	29
Number of projects monitored through field visits	10	5	27	-	3	20	65
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	4	6	2	3	2	19
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	5	5	6	6	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	60	30	60	100	15	90	59

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)



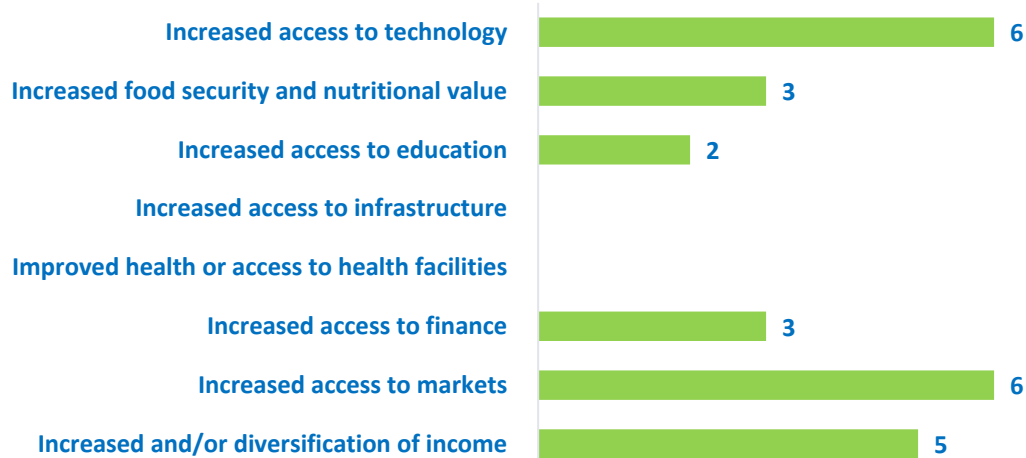
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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



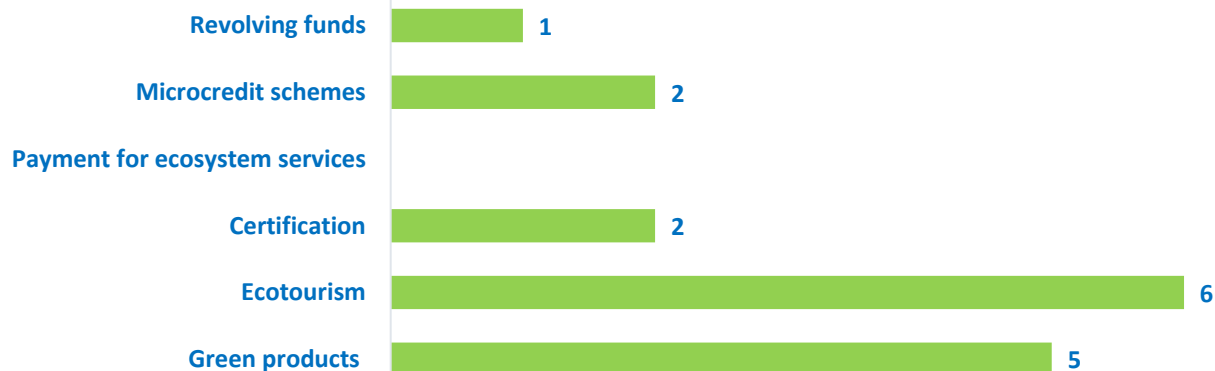
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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 Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(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)**



EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) Tajikistan -- Vol 1, 2017

- GEF support through the Tajikistan Small Grants Programme (SGP) has been mostly used towards biodiversity and land degradation. Each dollar of GEF grant to the Tajikistan SGP has leveraged \$1.23 on average in cofinancing, with half in cash and half in-kind.
- The Tajikistan SGP started in 2010 and has provided support to 48 community-based projects. Tajikistan SGP grants have supported both national and local NGOs, and community-based civil society organizations.
- The Tajikistan SGP's potential contribution to biodiversity conservation should also be acknowledged. A significant number of small grants for biodiversity (18 of 48 projects) demonstrated positive solutions for environmental, social, and economic aspects of sustainable development at the local level.
- A demonstration of innovative agrobiodiversity technology came through support from a SGP grant to introduce waste disposal methods for climate change adaptation in six farms in the Vakhdat District.
- Women were mainly involved in the microloan activities and trainings (GEF IDs 1854, 3237, 4160, 3129, and 3310). Field visits to selected projects (GEF IDs 1872, 1854, and 3237) as well as grants under the Tajikistan SGP confirm this finding.
- Nonstate national stakeholders are actively involved not only with the 48 NGOs and community organizations involved in the Tajikistan SGP, but also as partners of GEF Agencies in FSPs and MSPs.
- Tajikistan SGP support, most of which related to biodiversity and land degradation, contributed to demonstrating how to build links between the environmental, social, and economic aspects of sustainable development, meeting global and local objectives concurrently. Tajikistan SGP grants supported the environmentally sound production of marketable goods (rush and reed products, vegetables, treacle) and promoted environmentally sustainable income-generating activities (ecotourism, land use planning, home gardens). Many of these initiatives are recognized as best practices in Tajikistan.
- Cases of broader adoption of project outcomes were also observed in a few Tajikistan SGP biodiversity and land degradation projects, again, in the form of replication at local level.
- Since 2009, the GEF has contributed funds to prevent land degradation through several projects funded through the GEF/UNDP Tajikistan Small Grant Program (SGP). Through the Tajikistan SGP, community-based and nongovernmental organizations are directly funded in view of the key role they play in environment protection and sustainable development.

Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Tajikistan, 2019

- UNDP has established diverse partnerships with CSOs and think tanks across different thematic areas (biodiversity, energy, climate change) in the country, many of which have been under UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme. UNDP's partnership with these institutions (e.g., Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, Association of Energy Professionals, Consumers Union of Tajikistan) helps in policy development in environment and DRR areas.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Land Degradation

In **Tajikistan**, SGP supported grantee *PO Camp Kuhiston* in a risk assessment for SB in at least 5-6 villages to strengthen paddocks and cattle sheds in local communities and territories using RES/ AEs technologies such as solar panels and portable devices.

The project focused on increasing capacity and resilience of local communities of Panjikent district, located on the Northern side of the country, through the provision of an education campaign and demonstration activities that enhance livestock farmers and houses to prevent snow leopard attacks and fatal cases. 60 members of Pasture Committees increased their knowledge in the issues of protection of the Snow Leopard (SL), and pasture management. Six plans have been developed to protect the Snow Leopard (SL), and pasture management at the village level. 100 hectares of forest resources and pastures have been enhanced through technical and demonstration measures to improve soil quality, reduce erosion, bioengineering methods, and other methods of restoring forests, within the framework of the Ecosystem Approach for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Highlands of Central Asia. 3-4 solar panels and other energy-saving technologies have been distributed to shepherds. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).**

Chemical and waste

In **Tajikistan**, SGP supported grantee *NPO "Support and Development of Badakhshan"* in introducing and demonstrating sound solid waste management within Gissar communities.

During the last decade, the waste generation rate has doubled from roughly 160 kilograms per capita per year to more than 320 kilograms, especially in rural areas such as Gissar.

To this end, 20 tons of garbage were disposed; 10.5 tons of bio-compost were produced; and a collection point was set up to separate plastic, paper, and organic waste. Furthermore, seminars and practical trainings sessions were organised to teach the local community how to benefit from sorting and delivering the garbage to reception points and how to produce bio-composts at home and use it in agriculture. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).**

Capacity Development

In **Tajikistan**, a project completed by the PO jamoat Center Taghoba raised environmental awareness among students and teachers of the Rasht region. During the project, a working group was established under the Committee for Environmental Protection of Tajikistan to assist in the implementation of the Action Plan for the comprehensive state program for the development of environmental education and public education of Tajikistan for 2021-2025. Two meetings were held during the process. In addition, a report "Assessment of the knowledge level of students and scientific and pedagogical staff of primary vocational education institutions in Khatlon region on environmental education and education in the context of the impact of people on global climate change" was developed as a result of a survey among 200 students and teachers from six primary vocational education institutions in Khatlon region. Based on the recommendations reflected in the report, an educational and methodological complex "Fundamentals of Environmental Education" was prepared. The complex was then provided to the State Institution Educational and Methodological Center and Monitoring of the Quality of Education under the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Tajikistan, which was subsequently reviewed and approved for its introduction into the curriculum in primary vocational education institutions of the Khatlon region. A total of 185 copies were distributed. Besides, two training seminars were held with the participation of 70 teaching staff and students from 18 primary vocational education institutes of the Khatlon region. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence

While the individual project investments are small, significant efforts have been made by SGP country programs to ensure replication, scaling up, sustainability and mainstreaming of the program activities and results. For example, [the Country Portfolio Evaluation in Tajikistan \(2017\)](#), which assessed all GEF projects and programs in Tajikistan between 1999 and 2015, has highlighted cases of broader adoption of SGP project outcomes in the form of replication at local level. In **Tajikistan**, the evaluation found that SGP projects on biodiversity and land degradation contributed to demonstrations on how to build links between the environmental, social, and economic aspects of sustainable development, meeting global and local objectives concurrently. Tajikistan SGP grants were also seen as supporting the environmentally sound production of marketable goods and promoting environmentally sustainable income-generating activities, with several initiatives recognized as best practices in Tajikistan. *(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.