SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

NEPAL

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Nepal		
Year Started	1998		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	245	7	**252**
Grant amount committed	8,393,788	254,482	**8,648,270**
Project level co-financing in cash	6,881,648	126,268	**7,007,916**
Project level co-financing in kind	3,033,416	44,347	**3,077,763**
Total co-financing *			**10,340,160**

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**	**2**	**4**	**-**	**1**	**4**	**12**
Climate Change	**1**	**-**	**4**	**1**	**-**	**4**	**10**
Land Degradation	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**10**
Capacity Development	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**3**
International Waters	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**3**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**	**4**
Total Projects Completed	**5**	**2**	**12**	**5**	**7**	**11**	**42**

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	2	4	-	1	4	12
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Hectares of PAs	90	-	-	-	-	2	92
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hectares of ICCAs	90	-	-	-	-	-	90
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	2	1	-	-	1	2	6
Number of significant species conserved	4	-	2	-	7	3	16
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	1	-	1	3	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	17	-	200	-	15	293	525
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	4	1	-	4	10
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	112	-	-	-	112

	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	1	-	2	1	-	7	11
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	-	7	2	-	500	509
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	82	-	710	30	-	22,000	22,822
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	2	1	-	3	7
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	3	3	3	1	10
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	3,021	3,936	1,715	3,271	11,943
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	890	3,936	1,715	3,271	9,812
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	18	2,374	120	500	3,012
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	347	-	-	-	347
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	10	-	-	-	10

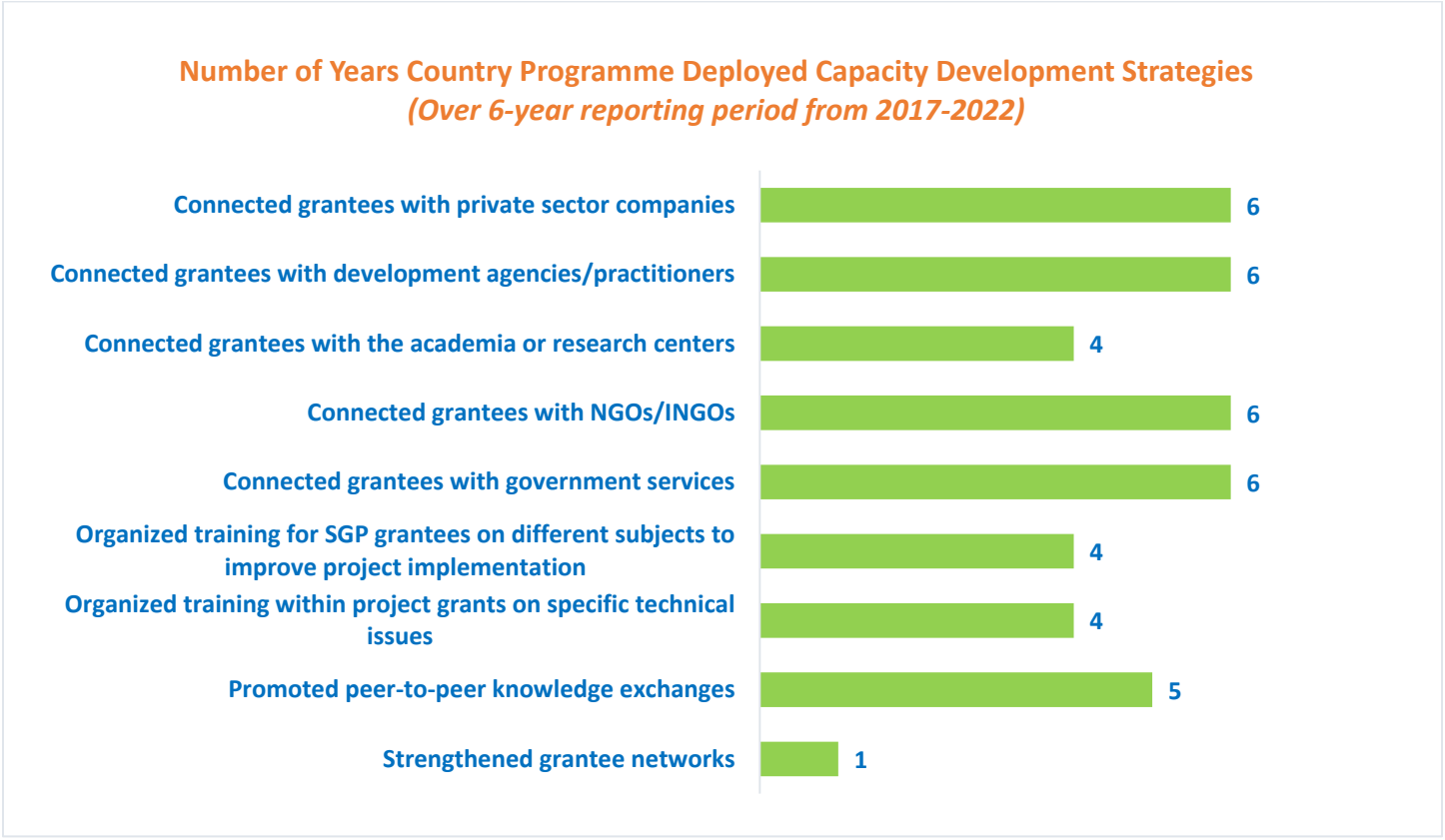
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**3**
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	**17**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28**	**-**	**45**
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**	**4**
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	**-**	**-**	**12**	**17,467**	**-**	**18,300**	**35,779**
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**912**	**912**
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							
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**3**
Development of alternatives to chemicals	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**1**
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**1**
Awareness raising and capacity development	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**1**
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**3**
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	**38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50**	**-**	**88**
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	**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 **
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	86	-	-	-	230	-	316
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	26	-	-	26
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	-	2	3	-	1	7
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	4	2	12	5	7	11	41
Number of completed projects led by women	1	-	-	-	2	3	6
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	3	-	7	4	6	9	29
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	20	-	-	1	2	1	24
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1

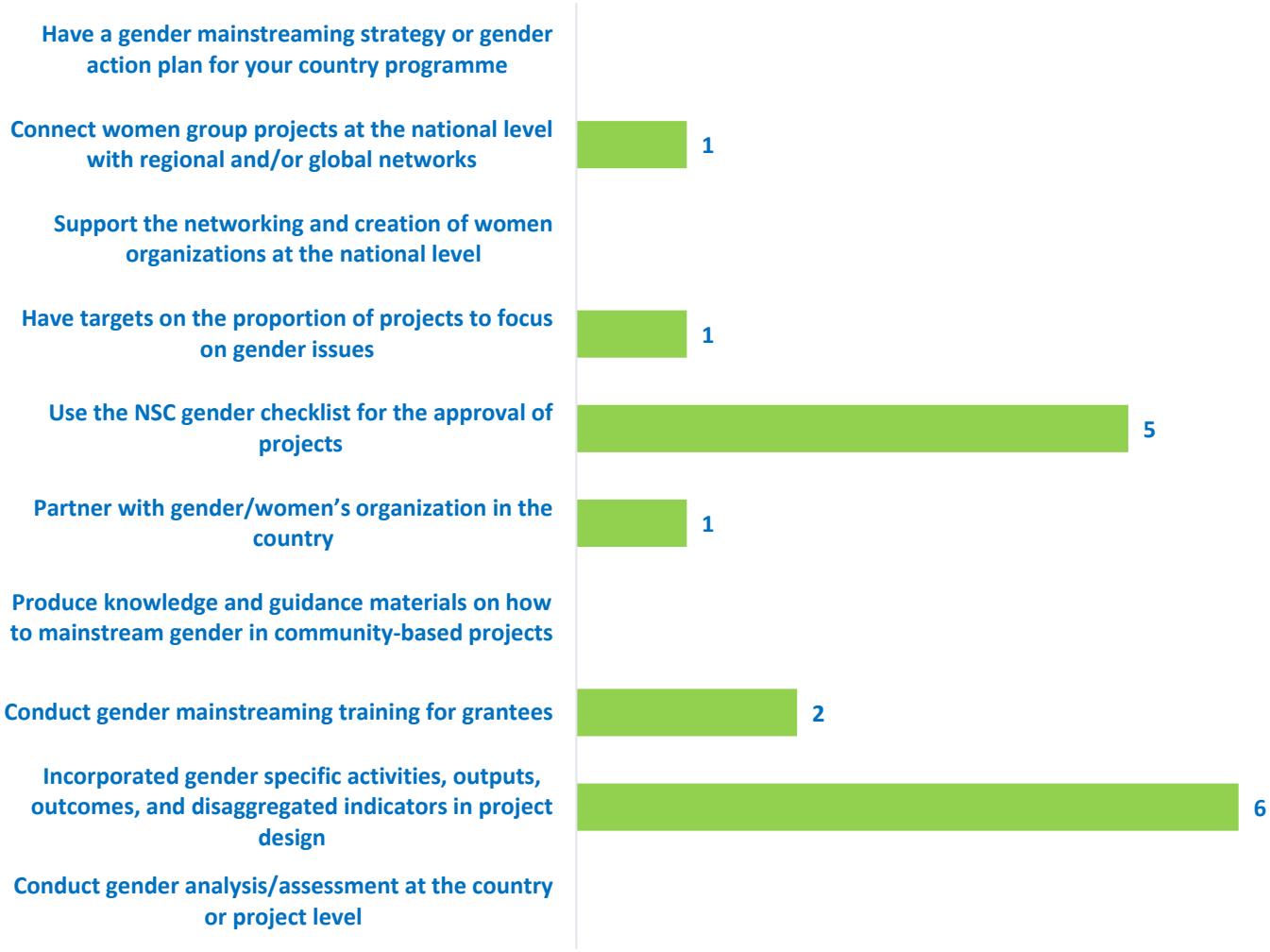
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	2	5	2	9	19
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Persons with Disability							
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	-	1	2	2	1	7
Projects with policy influence	1	1	1	1	-	2	6
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	8	1	7	5	6	10	37
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	1	-	2	-	2	2	7
Community-level trainings conducted	4	5	39	34	13	20	115
Number of project monitoring visits	36	13	10	10	5	12	86
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	2	5	-	2	-	13
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	5	4	-	4	-	3
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	90	-	250	150	-	-	82

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.

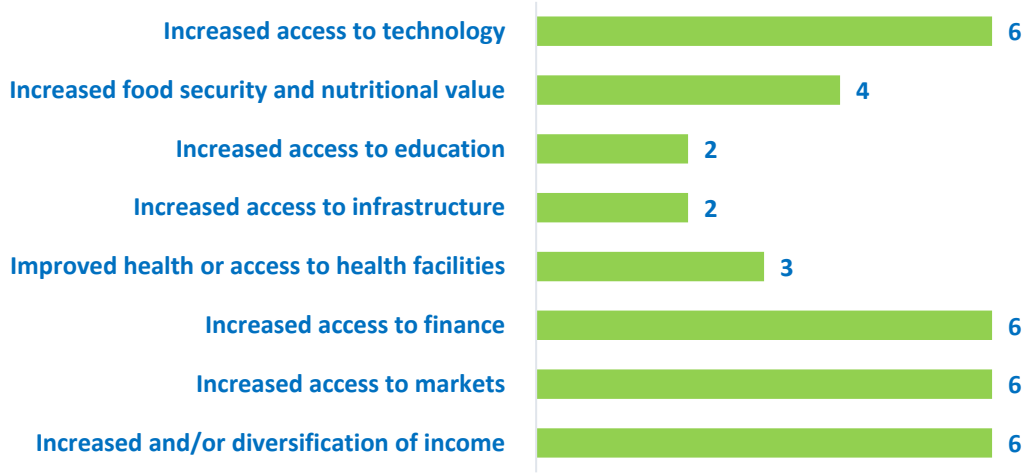


Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life

(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

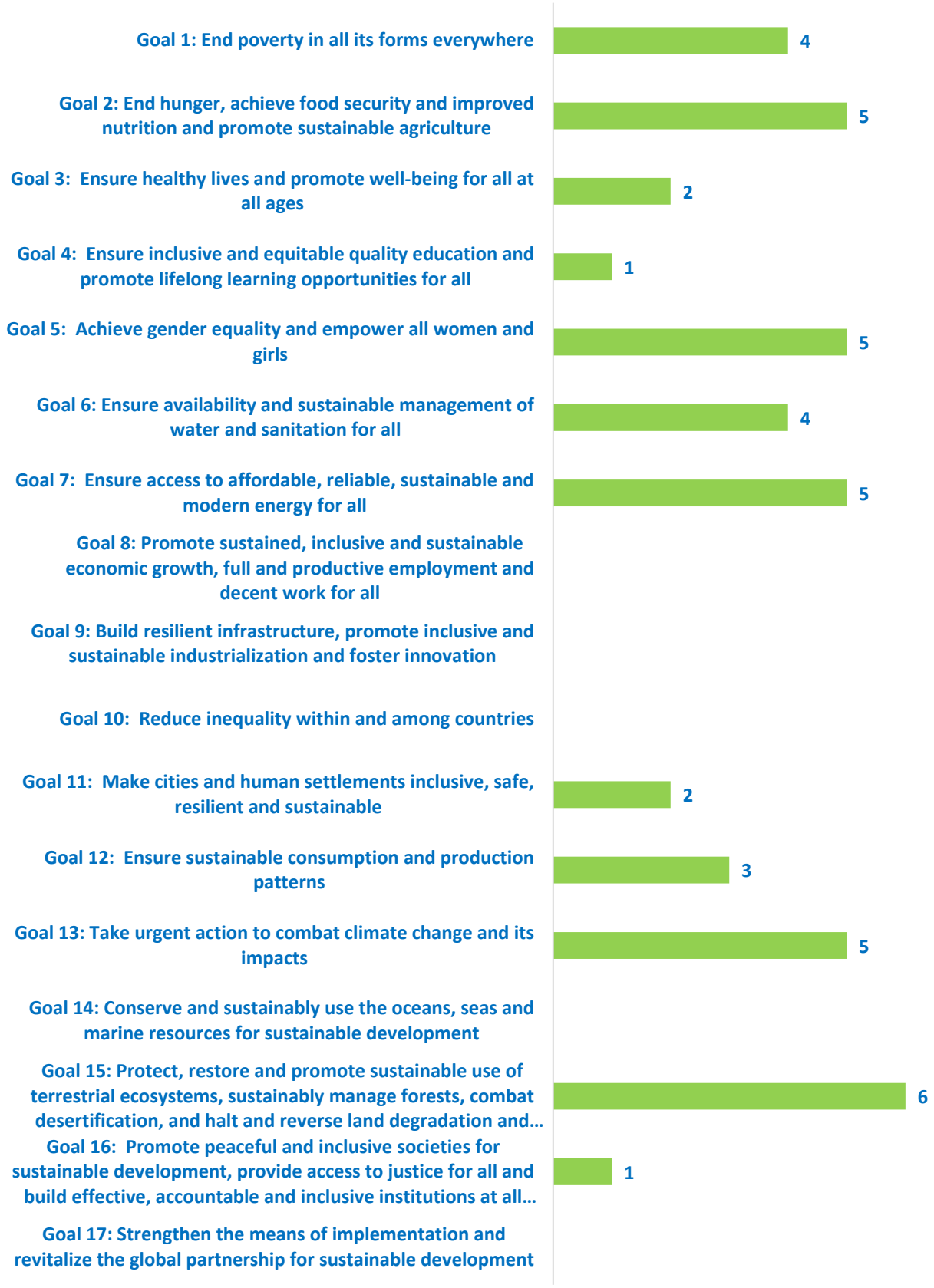


Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods

(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)



EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Nepal, 2021

- In addition, UNDP, through the Small Grant Programme, supported innovative interventions in the areas of environment, ecosystem management and biodiversity. These included community-led conservation schemes, such as the sustainable management of the Himalayan herb Yarsha Gumba (Cordyceps sinesnsis), conservation of wetlands, promotion of climate-smart agriculture, and the development of eco-villages.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Nepal**, with support from SGP, *Environmental Sustainable Development and Research Centre (ESDRC)*, contributed to community based biodiversity conservation and organic farming in the Buka area, an important zone for critically endangered vultures and black stork.

The project was successful in the establishment of a six-roomed building for biodiversity center with an environmental library, birds rescue and seed bank, which helped in raising awareness on biodiversity and build environmental stewardship. 565 vultures were recorded in restaurants and in the forests nearby, 90 vulture nets were also reported, 85 ailing vultures 6 owls and one bamboo tiger were also treated in the centre. A nest of white rump vulture was also seen for the first time in the locality. Besides contributing to community-based biodiversity conservation, the project was also successful in the economic enhancement of the region through organic farming. 14.3 hectares of land in the Buka area were used by local farmers to grow organic vegetables, reducing the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides by 70% and earning USD 84,000 within a year. In order to promote this initiative, ESDRC trained 78 women on organic farming and compost making, 28 of which engaged in commercial farming activities at a local level. A partnership with Ghorahi sub metropolitan city and Lumbini Provincial government led to the construction of a dam in the Chepe river valley, that helped irrigate the organic farm. The Buka area is now declared as an organic zone. (***Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

Climate Change

In **Nepal**, SGP continued to replicate and scale up the innovative *Matribhumi* improved cook stoves (M- ICS) project. 82 institutional stoves were successfully designed and tested in tea shops, saving on average 110 Kg of firewood per day equivalent to avoiding 4,629 tons of CO2 emissions. The project successfully designed and tested Matribhumi Improved Burner Cook stoves in tea shops in the corridors of Prithvi Highway, of Dhading and Chitwan, Central Nepal. A survey carried out to estimate the efficiency of the stove revealed that an average of 110 Kg of firewood per day was saved after using the institutional stove. As such 82 stoves saved 3,292 tonnes of firewood in a year. This is also equivalent to curtailing 4,629 tonnes of CO2 in the atmosphere. Economically, saving 3,292 tonnes of firewood saved USD 658,000 per year. On average, a single tea shop served nearly 100 customers daily thus, installing 82 such stoves served 8200 customers and tea shop staff and family by reducing the exposure to indoor air pollution. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

In **Nepal**, SGP supported an innovative demonstration project led by the *Group for Rural Infrastructure Development Nepal*, offering a sustainable solar alternative for pasteurization of substrate in oyster mushroom farming in Biratnager. Using solar water heaters with vacuum tubes, 717Kg of organic mushroom produced saved 717 kg of firewood, equivalent to 1.1 tons of CO_2. The technology is expected to save 27 tons of firewood, equivalent to 43,200 Kg of CO_2 annually. It reduced the pasteurization time to 30 min to 1 hour compared to 3 hours with the traditional steaming system. In addition, it addressed the problem that the traditional outdoor pasteurization process was difficult to operate during rainy seasons. Financial analysis has also shown that investment in this new technology will be financially viable. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

Chemical and Waters Management

In **Nepal**, Robotics Association of Nepal with support from SGP worked to use recycled plastics for 3D printing. The project concept involved the use of applied research to test the use of recycled plastics in the 3D printing process, and produce different prototypes and products for commercial, social and educational purposes. The use of 3D printing technology is rapidly increasing all around the world. 3D printer uses plastic filaments as raw material to produce physical objects as guided by computer software and Computer Aided Design (CAD). In Nepal, although it is at a nascent stage, 3D printer is increasingly being used among younger generation and business organizations. Nearly 500 kg of plastic filament is consumed annually in Nepal. The new technology promoted by the project uses recycled plastics as raw material to produce different prototypes with the 3D printer. It also consumes less energy and is an ideal solution to produce broken parts thereby increasing the lifespan of the product. Just-in-time production, i.e., print when required or after receiving an order, also helps in reducing waste and also reduces the cost for storage. As a result of the project, a total of 114 plastic parts were produced using recycled 3D filament. These products included 3D printed parts used for amateur radio satellite and its ground station, HARKE- a tomato harvesting Agrobot and drone making, spare part production, 3D Braille characters in Nepali Voting Machine, and prosthetic arms etc. The application of this technology has produced a total of USD17,820 in value of products. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

South-South Exchange

Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor Leste**:** In ***Nepal***, SGP supported *Health Care Foundation Nepal (HECAF)*, known for success in developing a health care waste management system at small scale village level clinics. This waste management system has been implemented in 5 clinics in the Chitwan district and has drastically reduced the burning of medical waste and hence prevented the release of persistent organic pollutants into the environment, with a 73% reduction in waste generation. The project has also developed a guidance manual for health care waste management in small health care facilities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

Social Inclusion – Indigenous People

In **Nepal**, the *Health and Technical Education Development Centre* assisted the indigenous Magar community to conserve a sacred wetland and lake ecosystem called 'Satyawati Tal' in Central Nepal. Lakes of Nepal are culturally important, especially in high-altitude areas, and provide a broad range of ecosystem benefits for lowland populations, including regulating and provisioning. However, human encroachment and unplanned land use have caused siltation of lakes and drying of wetlands. With support from SGP Nepal, the indigenous Magar were collectively mobilized in 2017 to remove over a hundred tons of silt which had been gradually degrading the satyawati tal wetland ecosystem (covering 5 hectares). Using silt recovered from the lake, the Magar community built up an area of 126 square meters of flat land to be consecrated for religious ceremonies, as well as to be developed for ecotourism and lake conservation. The project assisted the Magar to construct a wooden view tower, promote homestays, initiate organic vegetable farming and revive the transmission of traditional musical knowledge and instrument-making for cultural dance performances. As a result, during the annual dashain religious festival (held during the bright lunar fortnight in Sept-Oct, ending on the day of the full moon), the local Magar community was able to effectively manage a large crowd of nearly 35,000 pilgrims coming from all over Nepal and India, minimizing the negative environmental impact of pilgrimages on the lake ecosystem. The project also supported to develop Master Plan for the Management of Satyawati tal. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

Scaling up, Replication, and Policy Influence

In **Nepal**, SGP supported grantee, Human and National Development Society, to minimize river cutting, reclaim land from flood, and promote organic farming and other livelihood opportunities. Nepal loses millions of metric tons of fertile soil annually to the Bay of Bengal due to soil erosion and flooding. Deforestation also results in increased landslides, frequent changes in river courses, rise in riverbed due to siltation, further degrading the land. As a result, the riverbed of the River

Kamala has risen by 0.20 m per year in recent years. Involving local communities, the Danuwar and Mushahar ethic groups, the project was successful in constructing a 600 m long bioengineering structure at the bank of the River Kamala, saving 1,800 hectares of land from river cutting, and reclaiming 150 hectares of land, denuded by earlier floods. The success of the project resulted in a similar 800 m long bioengineering structure, with support from the local municipality. Moreover, in coordination with the District Forest office and 6 forest users' groups, nearly 26 hectares of land has been converted to public agroforestry benefiting 590 households, and 30 hectares of land bought under private agroforestry benefitting 370 households; with fodder, fruit trees and grass planted along with agricultural crops. The abundance of forage crops has increased the milk production to 400 litres per day from 300 liters. There has been a close impact on women's empowerment, as the project trained 40 women in making high quality quilt, which are exported to Japan, earning them an additional income of USD 600 to 1,200 annually. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

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.