



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

KYRGYZSTAN



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Kyrgyzstan						
Year Started	2002						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	283	34	317				
Grant amount committed	4,321,049	879,289	5,200,338				
Project level co-financing in cash	1,907,048	681,319	2,588,367				
Project level co-financing in kind	2,660,518	155,440	2,815,958				
Total co-financing *	6,283,614						
<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	-	-	-	-	1	8	9
Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Capacity Development	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total Projects Completed	-	-	-	-	1	10	11

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	8	9
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	4,314,400	73,554	4,387,954
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

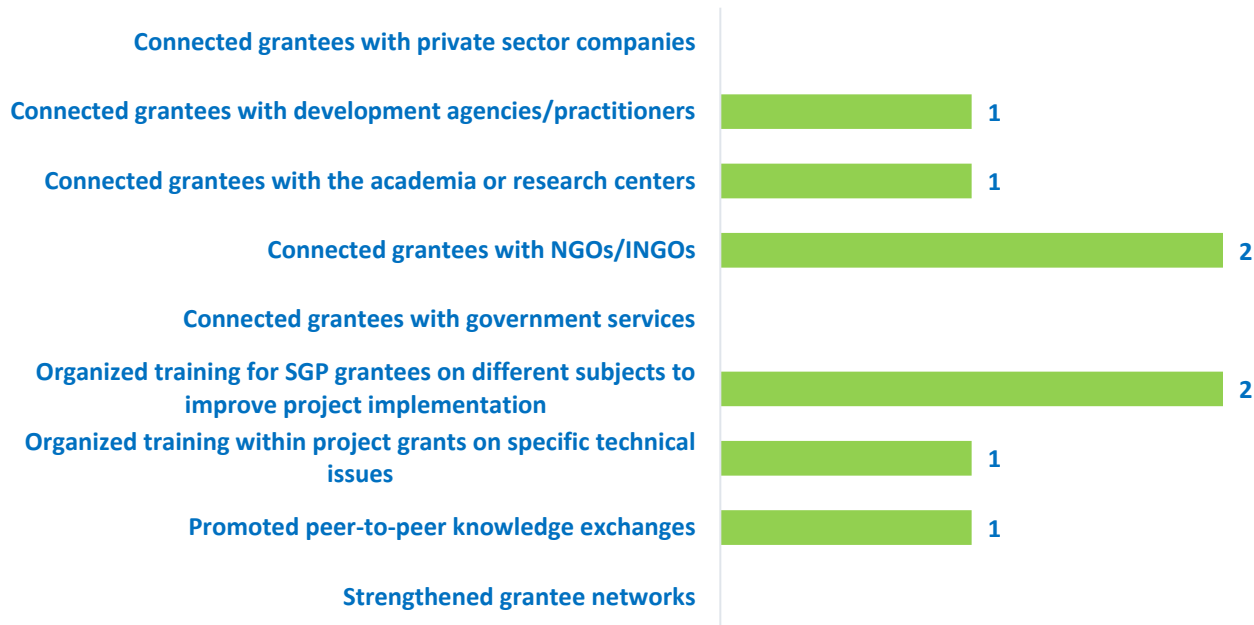
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Land Degradation							
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	-	123	123
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	123	123
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	-	37	37
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	-	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Indigenous Peoples							
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	NA	NA	No	No	No	Yes	1
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	1	5	6

	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 **
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	NA	NA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	-	1	10	11	10	32
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	-	-	-	3	3	2	8
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	-	-	-	9	8	7	6

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

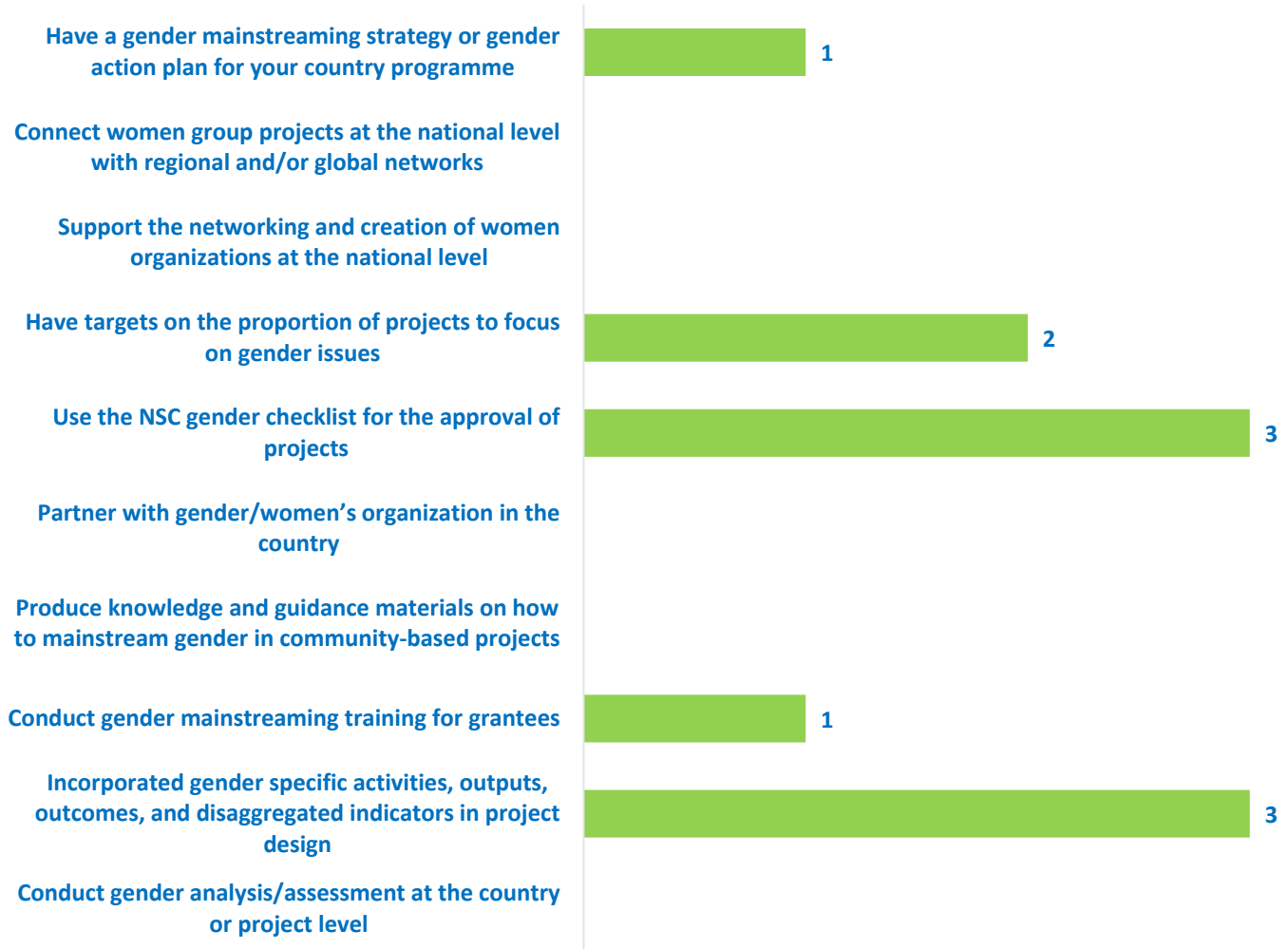
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



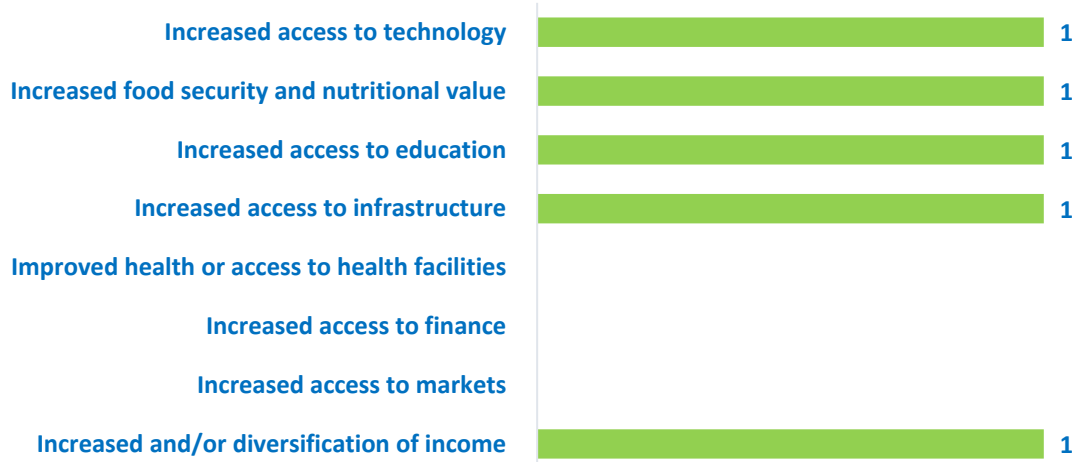
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**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)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Kyrgyzstan**, SGP supported grantee *Public Association “Issyk-Kul pond” (PA IKP)*, in a project aimed at saving the population of endemic Issyk-Kul fishes, chebak and chebachock, through practical research on artificial and semi-artificial reproduction to reforest the fishes’ population in the lake. In order to fully implement this study, equipment was purchased and installed at the facilities of the grantee, and literature reviews and interviews were conducted to analyse previous attempts to create a successful reproduction method. As the study developed, PA IKP produced about 100 000 hatchlings of Issyk-Kul chebak and released them into the lake. A campaign on increasing awareness of people on protecting fish in Issyk-Kul lake also helped to attract the interest of more than 500 young people to biodiversity conservation. The success of this project has been highly determined by the dedication and experience of the grantee in fish breeding and fish farmers’ needs, as well as the support received from the Biology Institute of the National academy of science and local government administrations. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Climate Change

In 2021, **Kyrgyzstan** submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) report with updated commitments to climate change mitigation. In order to mobilize civil society and make their voices heard throughout the development of the NDC report, the *Aarhus Center* implemented a project that helped consolidate inputs from civil society. Over 4,000 people, the majority of whom were women and youth, attended meetings and round table discussions on the NDC and its specific sections across three provinces and the nation’s capital. As a result, experts collected over 100 recommendations that were presented to the NDC Work Force under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. 33 civil society representatives received training on monitoring, reporting, and verifying climate change mitigation. This would allow civil society to continue participating in further dialogues with the government on matters relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. In addition, a video was produced and made available to the public in Kyrgyz and Russian, as well as posters and flyers. As a result, the public increased their knowledge in updating the NDCs, the goals and key provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as the basic climate indicators of the country. The general public was made aware of the country’s commitments reflected in the updated NDCs that were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, as well as about the actions that the civil society could take to support the implementation of the NDCs. **(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.