



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

INDIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	India		
Year Started	1996		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	397	61	458
Grant amount committed	11,203,831	1,477,398	12,681,230
Project level co-financing in cash	12,946,510	1,525,375	14,471,885
Project level co-financing in kind	8,122,433	326,987	8,449,420
Total co-financing *	24,398,703		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* 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	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)			
Biodiversity	5	21	26
Climate Change	4	32	36
Land Degradation	1	10	11
Total Projects Completed	10	63	73

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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	5	21	-	-	-	26
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	3	2	-	-	-	5
Hectares of PAs	1,528	1,200	-	-	-	2,728
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	2	2	-	-	-	4
Hectares of ICCAs	272	320	-	-	-	592
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	7	10	-	-	-	17
Number of significant species conserved	5	15	-	-	-	20
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	3	-	-	-	6
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	4,000	3,600	-	-	-	7,600
Climate Change						
Number of climate change projects completed	4	32	-	-	-	36
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	661	600	-	-	-	1,261

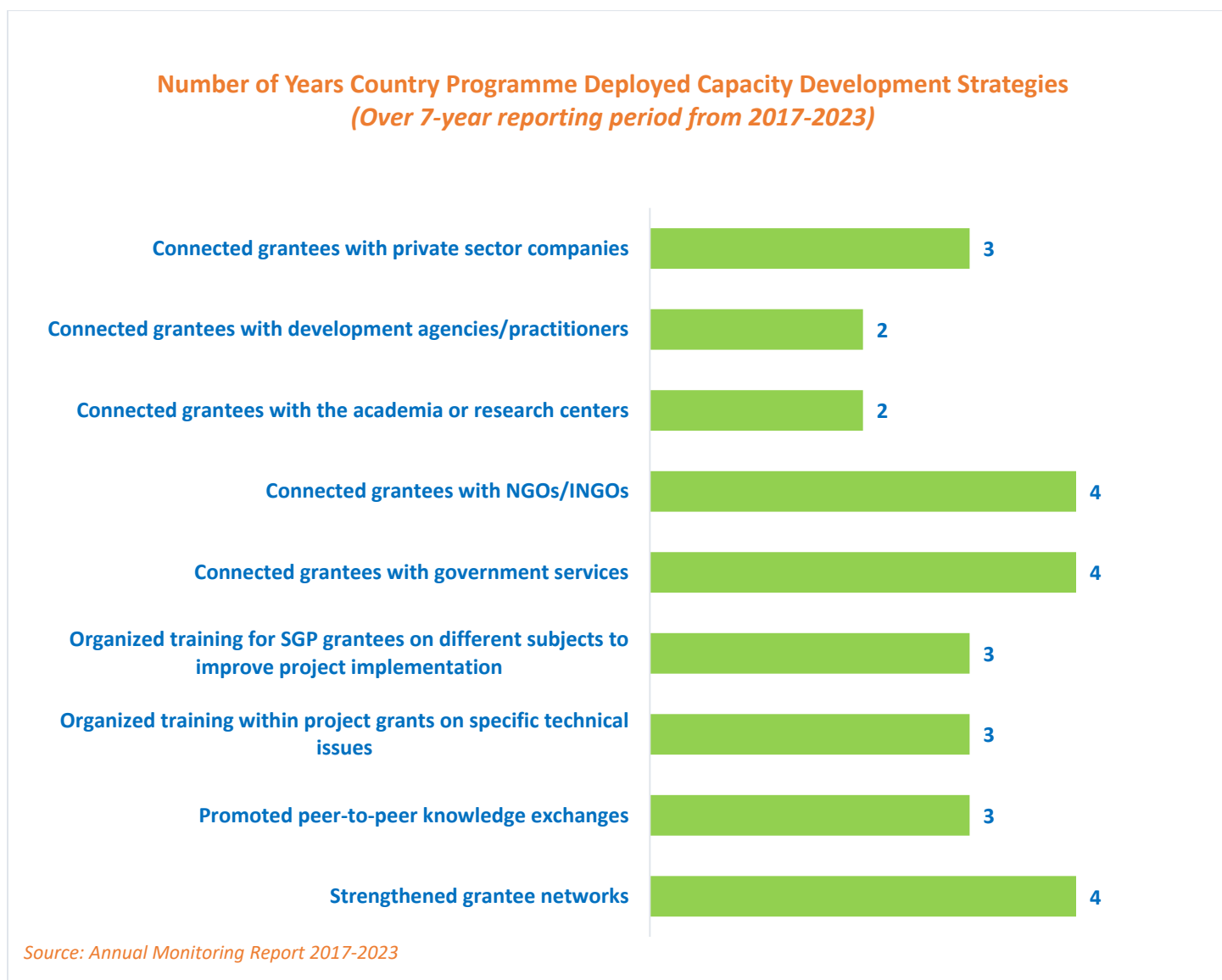
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	7	7	-	-	-	14
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	2,178	8,643	-	-	-	10,821
Breakdown of projects						
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	7	-	-	-	7
Energy efficiency solutions projects	2	25	-	-	-	27
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	2	-	-	-	-	2
Land Degradation						
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	10	-	-	-	11
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	1,300	18,178	-	-	-	19,478
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	1,007	8,045	-	-	-	9,052
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	235	1,310	-	-	-	1,545
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	225	262	-	-	-	487
GRANTMAKER PLUS						
CSO-Government Dialogue						
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	9	7	1	1	24	42
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	66	261	74	58	869	1,328

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
South-South Exchange						
Number of South-South exchanges supported	2	2	3	-	-	7
Gender						
Number of gender responsive completed projects	10	63	-	-	-	73
Number of completed projects led by women	-	7	-	-	-	7
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	4
Indigenous Peoples						
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	9	43	-	-	-	52
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	60	144	-	-	-	204
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	2
Ways to encourage IP projects						
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	2
Youth						
Number of completed projects that included youth	10	63	-	-	-	73
Number of youth organizations	20	10	-	-	-	30
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	3
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)						
Projects replicated or scaled up	2	9	-	-	-	11
Projects with policy influence	1	3	-	-	-	4
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	10	63	-	-	-	73
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS						
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	4	1	-	-	7

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Community-level trainings conducted	30	5	-	-	11	46
Number of projects monitored through field visits	34	63	1	-	-	98
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT						
National Steering Committee						
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	-	1	4	8
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	16	8	NA	5	5	9

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.

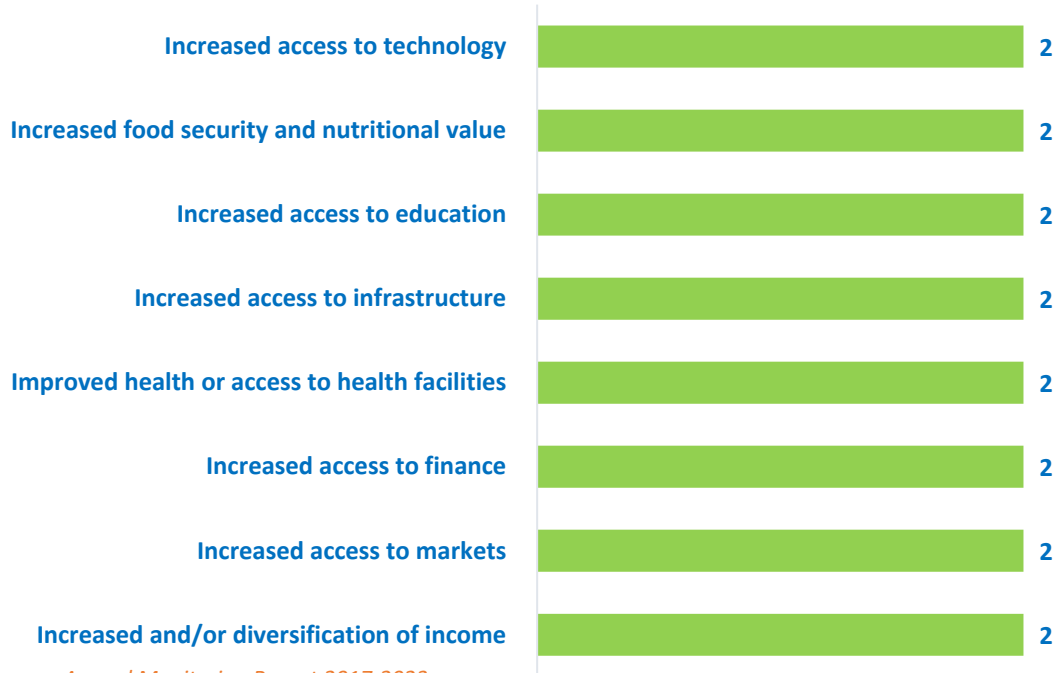


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainstreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Sustainable Land Management

In **India**, SGP supported a project that introduced sustainable land management measures such as organic farming and community managed enterprises on non-timber forest products (NTFP) to promote sustainable income generation activities among the below poverty line tribal families. With SGP support, more than 500 farmers were trained in organic horticulture, cultivation, nursery raising and organic certification. Farmers stopped usage of chemical pesticides and fertilizers and gradually shifted to chemical free farming on 500 hectares. Through the project, close to 10,000 trees were planted in collaboration with the National Forest Department. Additionally, 100 hectares of land have been brought under organic farming and 50 hectares of land was restored. The project trained the NTFP gatherers in good collection practices, quality assurance and sustainable forest management practices, including improved biofuel generation and replanting on the degraded forest lands to improve forest cover and production of traded forest species. Fifteen tribal women's self-help groups were formed and strengthened as a contribution to the project. The women's self-help groups and farmers were trained to diversify and improve income. Efforts contributed to an increase in purchasing power of beneficiaries by 25% of their annual income through creation of additional livelihood sources. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

SGP **India** has actively facilitated CSO-Government Dialogues, creating opportunities for participants from civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations to engage and interact with government officials. The National Inception Workshop of the GEF Small Grants Programme was organized on March 29th, 2022, in *New Delhi*. This workshop confirmed governance implementation arrangements, including agreements with responsible parties, clarifying roles and responsibilities, assessing changes in relevant circumstances, and adjusting the project and programme results framework accordingly. The workshop also solidified the multi-year work plan agreement, setting the overall agenda for SGP India OP7.

Furthermore, Regional Inception Workshops were conducted in all three project landscapes in September 2022, serving as introductory sessions for NGOs, experts, and policymakers. These sessions helped align participants with the objectives of the Small Grants Programme and made NGOs familiar with the application process for Community Grants. The workshops also facilitated discussions on regional challenges and potential collaborations among NGOs and stakeholders. The involvement of panchayat representatives, district-level livelihood missions, and forest officials added depth to the multi-stakeholder platform's engagement. Two multi-stakeholder platform meetings were organized, chaired by the District Collector. These meetings formed an integral part of SGP India, contributing to the successful execution of OP7 initiatives and promoting a participatory approach in landscape planning and management. In addition, SGP India conducted a series of focused group discussions (FGDs) across the three landscapes to facilitate collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach and to enhance socio-ecological resilience through innovative livelihood options producing local and global environmental benefits. A total of 18 FGDs were held, providing opportunities for community interactions, Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) indicator exercises, and resource mapping Exercises. The involvement of government representatives in some of these FGDs further enhanced the dialogue's comprehensive perspective. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

South-South Exchange

SGP **India** and Afghanistan attended the regional meeting of CSOs on Climate Change Adaptation Planning in South Asia, which was held in New Delhi in September 2017. The meeting was facilitated by Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) and Action on Climate Today (ACT). The objective of the meeting was to raise the awareness and knowledge sharing of local stakeholders on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies through strengthening the involvement of national institutions and communities. In the workshop, SGP India and Afghanistan shared their experiences with Afghan CANSAs members, some of which were also SGP grantees and benefitted from 4 training workshops. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The proposed project is directly relevant to, supportive of, and consistent with India's national priorities and policies related to global environmental issues and sustainable development. The project will address the following key elements of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (2008): strengthening and integration of in situ and on-farm conservation; augmentation of natural resource base and its sustainable utilization; assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and desertification; integration of biodiversity concerns in economic and social development; building of national capacities for biodiversity conservation and appropriate use of new technologies; valuation of goods and services provided by biodiversity and use of economic instruments in decision making processes. Similarly, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) (2008) formulated by the Prime Minister's Council of Climate Change provides multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for addressing climate change. Under the NAPCC, eight national missions have been established to address both climate change mitigation and adaptation effectively. The Solar Mission is one such mission under the NAPCC for mainstreaming climate change concerns and building resilience of ecosystems at local levels. The NAPCC also contributed to the waste management policies and programmes, including Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, among others. The strategies outlined in the NAPCC are being transposed at the state level through State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs). The project is also aligned with the priorities outlined in India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), "Working towards Climate Justice", which places a strong emphasis on community-scale interventions and building awareness and resilience at the community level.

The proposed project is also strongly aligned to the National Livestock Mission and State Watershed Mission priorities. With its strong focus on building skills and capacities, the project is consistent with India's National Skill Development Mission, with its focus on creating convergence across sectors and states in terms of skill training activities, as well as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. The proposed project will also be directly relevant to India's national priorities on developing agricultural marketing especially by organizing farmers into organized groups and through other marketing interventions. The project is also in alignment with the Central Sector Schemes for the all-round development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as well as the comprehensive long term "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans" for PTGs that have been formulated under the eleventh and 12th Plan periods of the Government of India. The project is also relevant to the various mission of the Indian government such as Swachh Bharata Abhiyaan (Clean India Mission), Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan (mission to uplift rural India) among others.

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.