# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

## CHINA

# COUNTRY REPORT CARD
# JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

| Country Programme Name | China | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year Started | 2010 | | |
| **Portfolio Profile** | **GEF** | **Non-GEF** | **Total** |
| Number of projects | 136 | 19 | **155** |
| Grant amount committed | 6,499,133 | 350,000 | **6,849,133** |
| Project level co-financing in cash | 3,328,291 | 784,262 | **4,112,552** |
| Project level co-financing in kind | 5,893,900 | 677,855 | **6,571,755** |
| Total co-financing * | | | **11,034,307** |

**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 | **2** | **1** | **-** | **2** | **5** | **8** | **18** |
| Climate Change | **6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **11** | **17** |
| Land Degradation | **-** | **-** | **4** | **-** | **2** | **-** | **6** |
| Capacity Development | **1** | **-** | **5** | **1** | **2** | **-** | **9** |
| International Waters | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **3** | **3** |
| Chemicals and Waste | **-** | **-** | **2** | **-** | **1** | **-** | **3** |
| **Total Projects Completed** | **9** | **1** | **11** | **3** | **10** | **22** | **56** |

**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 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 8 | 18 |
| Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| Hectares of PAs | 6,523 | 1,033,328 | - | 9,030,000 | 2,258,300 | 12,633,500 | 24,961,651 |
| Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced | 1 | 18 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 22 |
| Hectares of ICCAs | 1,333 | 26,802 | - | 12,000 | 1,458 | - | 41,593 |
| Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced | 13 | 1 | - | 4 | 4 | 5 | 27 |
| Number of significant species conserved | 16 | 5 | - | 10 | 153 | 347 | 531 |
| Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | - | - | 54,000 | 201,458 | 319,642 | 575,100 |
| **Climate Change** | | | | | | | |
| Number of climate change projects completed | 6 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 17 |
| Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no) | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | 3 |
| Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects | 100 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 113 |

| | 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 | **3** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **11** | **14** |
| Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued | **3** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **13** | **16** |
| Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others) | **222** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **591** | **813** |
| **Breakdown of projects** | | | | | | | |
| Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects | **3** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **3** | **6** |
| Energy efficiency solutions projects | **4** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **5** | **9** |
| Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects | **1** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1** | **2** |
| **Land Degradation** | | | | | | | |
| Number of land degradation projects completed | **-** | **-** | **4** | **-** | **2** | **-** | **6** |
| 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 | **-** | **-** | **748** | **-** | **43** | **-** | **791** |
| Hectares of land brought under improved management practices | **-** | **-** | **453** | **-** | **45** | **-** | **498** |
| Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices | **-** | **-** | **19** | **-** | **17** | **-** | **36** |
| Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices | **-** | **-** | **19** | **-** | **11** | **-** | **30** |

| | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | **3** | **3** |
| Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes | - | - | - | - | - | **4** | **4** |
| Land based pollution reduced (tons) | - | - | - | - | - | **2,064** | **2,064** |
| Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management | - | - | - | - | - | **475** | **475** |
| Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems | - | - | - | - | - | **2,474** | **2,474** |
| **Chemicals and Waste** | | | | | | | |
| Number of chemicals and waste projects completed | - | - | **2** | - | **1** | - | **3** |
| Number of mercury management projects completed | - | - | - | - | **1** | - | **1** |
| Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg) | - | - | **44,774** | - | **6,121** | - | **50,895** |
| Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg) | - | - | **1,936** | - | - | - | **1,936** |
| E-waste collected or recycled (kg) | - | - | **13,202,145** | - | - | - | **13,202,145** |
| Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg) | - | - | - | - | **455** | - | **455** |
| Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened | - | - | **1** | - | **1** | - | **2** |
| **Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio** | | | | | | | |
| Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle) | **No** | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **2** |
| Heavy metals (such as mercury) management | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **1** |
| Awareness raising and capacity development | **No** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **1** |

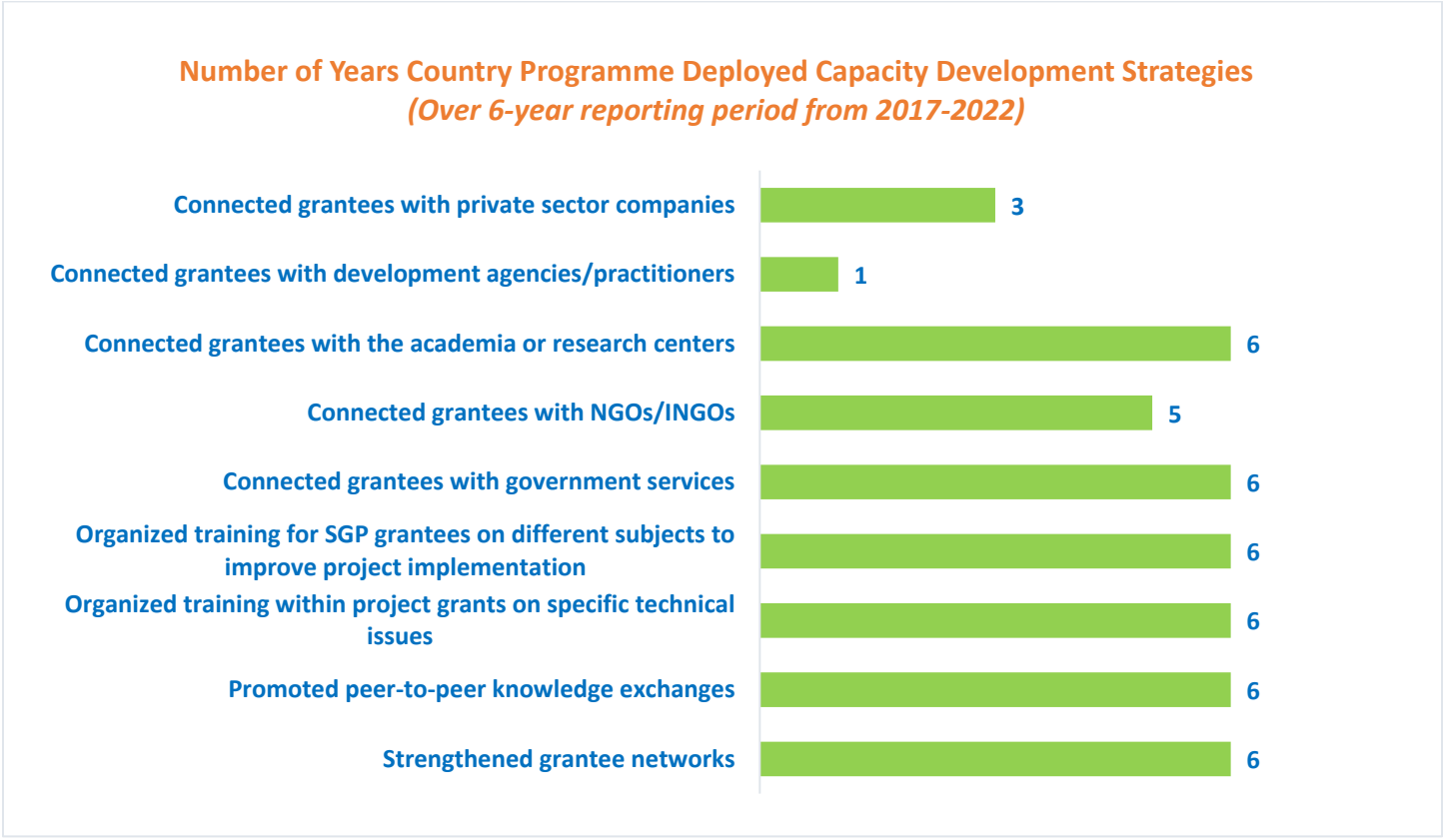
| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | Total Value 2016 - 2022 ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Capacity Development** | | | | | | | |
| Number of capacity development projects completed | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 9 |
| Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities | 10 | - | 128 | 5 | 65 | - | 208 |
| Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities | - | - | 9 | 10 | 25 | - | 44 |
| Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level | 20 | - | 228 | 53 | 703 | - | 1,004 |
| **GRANTMAKER PLUS** | | | | | | | |
| **CSO-Government Dialogue** | | | | | | | |
| Number of CSO-government dialogues supported | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues | 10 | 5 | 10 | - | - | - | 25 |
| **South-South Exchange** | | | | | | | |
| Number of South-South exchanges supported | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Number of gender responsive completed projects | 9 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 54 |
| Number of completed projects led by women | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 27 |
| 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 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 25 |
| Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities | 2 | 18 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 63 |
| Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no) | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 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 ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| **Ways to encourage IP projects** | | | | | | | |
| Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no) | **No** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **No** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **4** |
| Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no) | **No** | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **No** | **No** | **1** |
| Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no) | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **6** |
| **Youth** | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included youth | **9** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **6** | **12** | **33** |
| Number of youth organizations | **1** | **1** | **11** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **13** |
| Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no) | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **6** |
| **BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)** | | | | | | | |
| Projects replicated or scaled up | **4** | **-** | **6** | **2** | **3** | **8** | **23** |
| Projects with policy influence | **3** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **3** | **10** | **21** |
| Projects improving livelihoods of communities | **7** | **1** | **6** | **2** | **7** | **20** | **43** |
| **PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS** | | | | | | | |
| Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted | **2** | **1** | **1** | **5** | **17** | **35** | **61** |
| Community-level trainings conducted | **272** | **14** | **1** | **88** | **144** | **52** | **571** |
| Number of project monitoring visits | **3** | **5** | **3** | **12** | **20** | **6** | **49** |
| **PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | |
| **National Steering Committee** | | | | | | | |
| Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period | **2** | **1** | **5** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **17** |

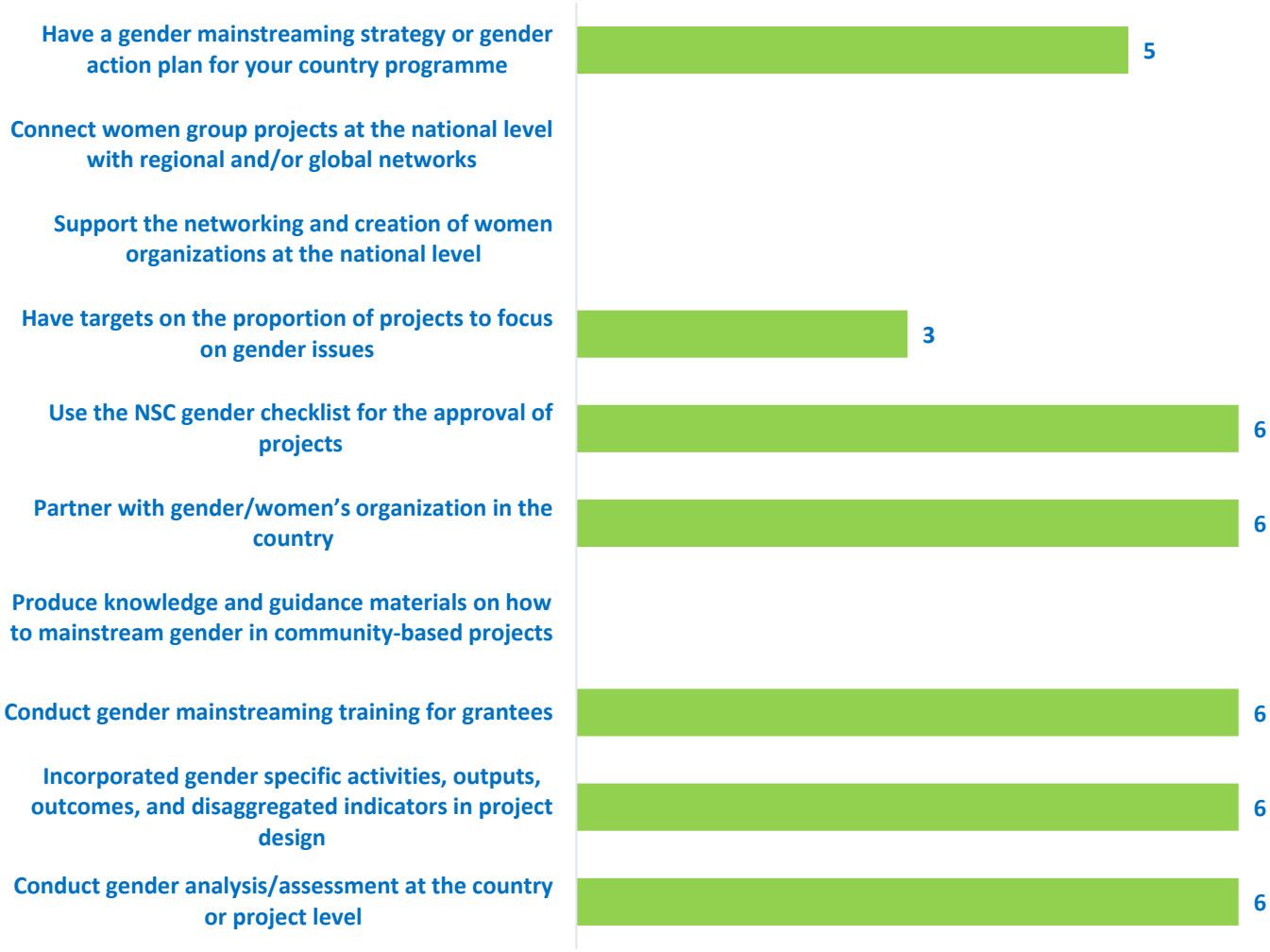
| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | Total Value 2016 - 2022 ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting | **9** | **9** | **8** | **8** | **7** | **9** | **8** |

# 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.

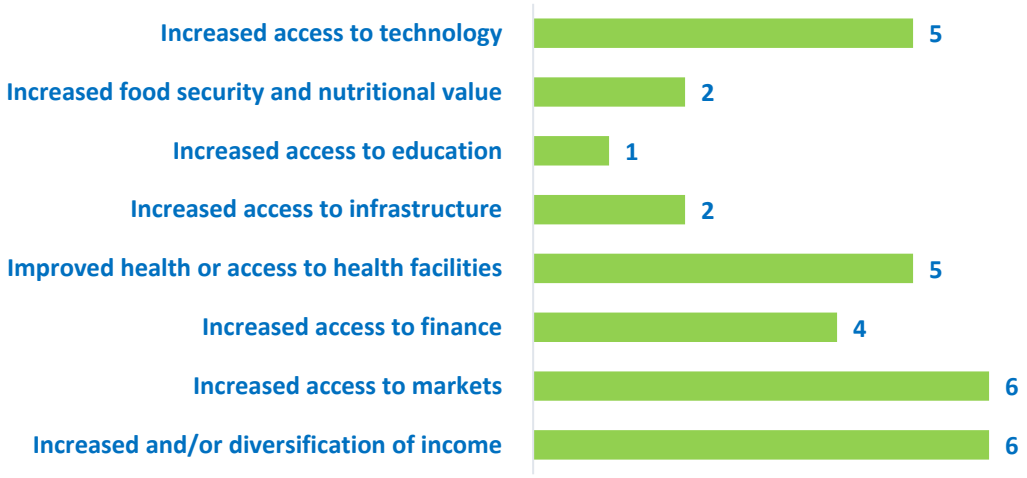


## Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
*(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)*



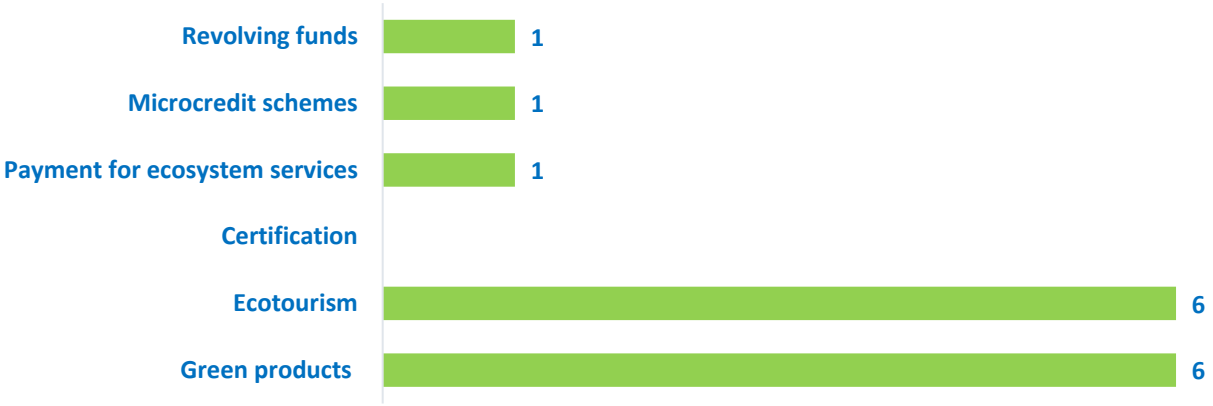
## Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life

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



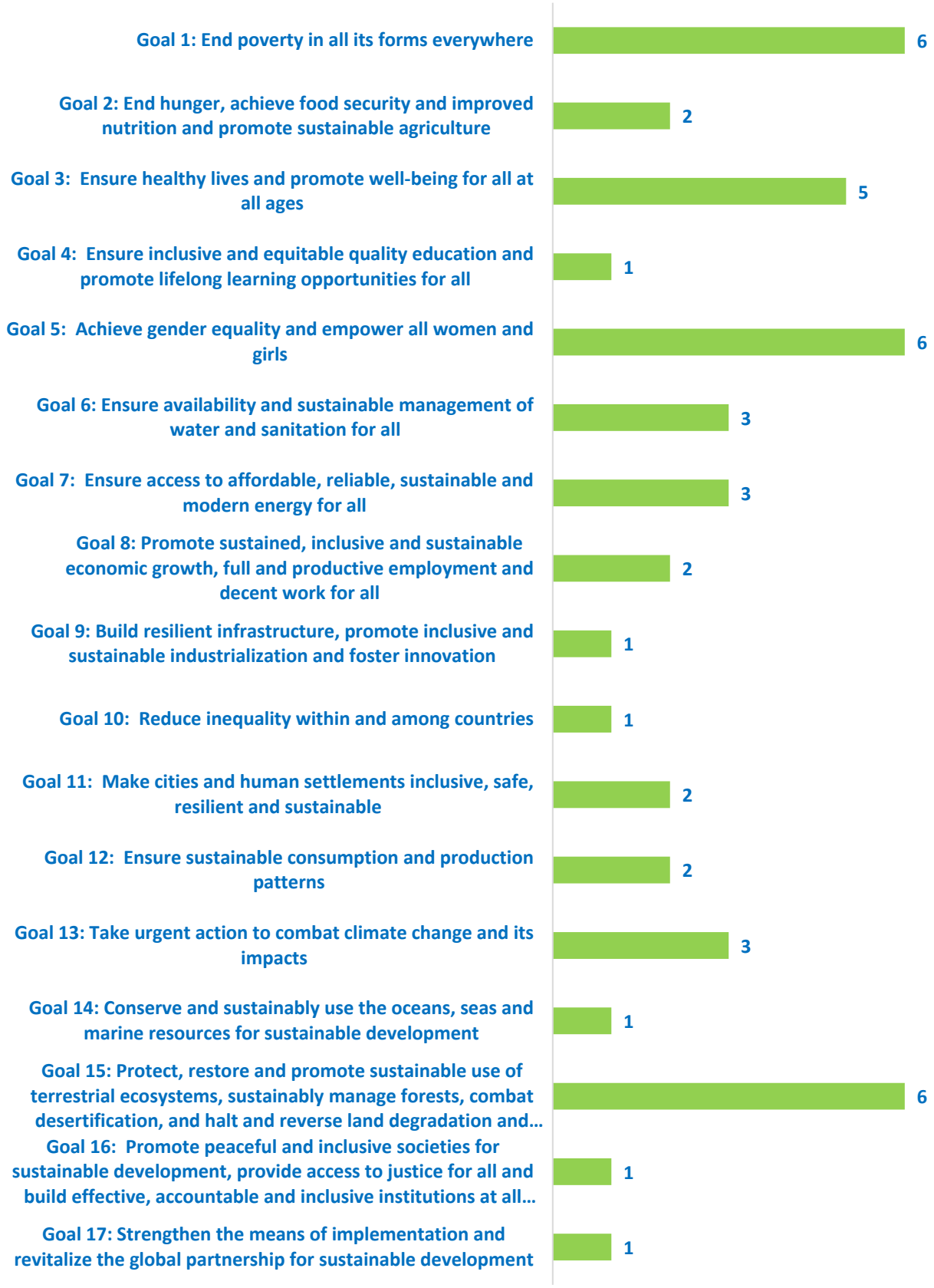

## Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods

*(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: China, 2019**

- UNDP also implements the GEF Small Grants Programme, which provides funds and technical support to local NGOs or community-based organizations for biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, prevention of land degradation and waste management at community levels.
- In the area of advocacy for marginalized groups, such as LGBTI people and PLHIV, UNDP implemented its interventions in collaboration with grassroots NGOs.
- A sustainable development team was created consisting of the previous Poverty, Environment and energy, and Disaster risk management clusters, with one new team leader and five cluster managers for different thematic projects. The creation of the sustainable development team contributed to leveraging synergies between different portfolios and there were some positive examples of collaboration between portfolios, including between the Small Grants Programme and biodiversity, climate change and poverty reduction.
- Setting up internal platforms to better integrate expertise in different areas (e.g., a 'SDG localization platform'), restructured reporting lines (e.g. on climate change, gender) and closer sharing of experiences (e.g. Small Grants Programme and biodiversity projects) as well as efforts to organize annual review meetings to bring government partners together, are expected to create more synergies and improve effectiveness.

# EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

## Biodiversity

In **China**, SGP supported grantee, *Plateau Nature Conservancy (PNC)*, in boosting community-based ecological protection in the Animaquin Sacred Mountain, located in the Qinghai-Tiber Plateau, which has been suffering from illegal mining, loss of traditional culture and waste pollution. Animaquin is the main headstream of the Yellow River and the 9$^{th}$ most important sacred mountain for Tibetan people's spirit and religion belief. Sacred lakes and wetlands surround the mountain, providing ecosystem service to the 107 million people downstream.

As key results, Animaquin Water Source Worship Month was organised every May by eight Tibetan Buddhism leaders and three herdsmen organisations to promote sustainable water source protection in the region. The project also facilitated the establishment of the Alliance of Sacred Natural Sites Conservation which protected over 100,000 ha of Alpine meadow and wetland in the area. Capacity building was provided to three herdsmen organisations and three townships. The local community was able to increase its income by 7000RMB per household, thanks to a strong partnership the grantee was able to make with eco-tourism experts, volunteers, journalists, and community-based organisations. In particular, volunteers and journalists recorded the work in this area and shared their experience during the eco-tour with public audience in a famous bookstore in Xining, as well as publishing 10 articles that draw attention on importance of the ecological conservation in the Animaquin region. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

## International Waters

In **China**, the Beihai Civil Volunteers Association conducted a demonstration Project reducing waste pollution to Weizhou Island and adjacent sea. The project cooperated with Beihai Kanghui Travel Agency to encourage its visitors to the island (an average of 50,000-100,000 per year) to reduce their consumption of plastic waste. The company's coastline hotel has become a demonstration hotel for the project, strictly enforcing the project's environmental targets, and its Weizhou Shunjie Cloth Washing Factory contributed to the reduction of sewage, water saving, and energy saving on the island by proposing that all enterprises use phosphorus-free detergent, taking the lead to move the enterprises into a newly built island sewage treatment plant, and investing more than 400,000 yuan (USD

5,675) in sewage renovation. In 2021, the factory invested 5 million yuan (USD 0.71 million) to introduce Beihai's first shared linen for energy and water saving and spent 4 million yuan (USD 0.57 million) on advanced laundry cages to further upgraded the energy-saving and environmental protection process. As results, from October to December 2021, the amount of garbage was decreased to less than 50 tons per day during holidays and less than 20 tons during off-seasons, with a 30% reduction in plastic garbage; marine garbage was significantly reduced by 30% (compared to previous years); the use of non-biodegradable plastic products (including Styrofoam) was reduced by 30%. 2,060 tons of land-based pollution were estimated to have been reduced or avoided entering the ocean. In addition, the project has helped the local government to introduce relevant policies, regulations and develop and implement action plans to reduce island waste. On April 25, 2021, the Weizhou Island Tourism District Management Committee issued a "Notice on the total ban on the sale and use of single-use non-degradable plastics and other related products" to achieve plastic restrictions on Weizhou Island. The government has twice provided funding totaling 80,000 CNY (USD 11,349) to purchase environmentally friendly vegetable baskets and compost bins and has promoted environmental enzymes and at-home composting among islanders. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

## Capacity Development

In **China**, SGP supported grantee, Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge, Yunnan (CBIK) to implement a project in the sacred mountains and forests of the Three Parallel Rivers Area managed by indigenous people. With the economic development and land use change, the sacred mountains and the vulnerable biodiversity of its forests are severely threatened. The project conducted a baseline survey on 10 sacred natural sites and water conservation in forests in the Three Parallel Rivers area in Northwest Yunnan, including local socio-economic situation, biodiversity and ecosystem function, traditional governance system, challenges faced, and support needed. It developed GIS maps for the 10 sacred natural sites and water conservation in forests. It organized a capacity-building workshop, which brought together 53 participants from local government, academic institutes, NGOs and communities to share experiences and lessons learned on conservation, challenges faced, suggestions and a plan for landscape conservation. Thus, the project was successful in bringing together stakeholders from government, NGOs and the community to establish dialogue and cooperation on community landscape conservation. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

## CSO-Government Dialogue

In Afghanistan, **China**, Grenada, Marshall Islands, Turkey, the dialogues were initiated by SGP programming activities such as discussion of country programme strategy, project evaluation workshops, knowledge management and capacity building activities. These meetings in a specific context and discussion of common goals and issues helped build trust and partnership between the respective Governments and CSOs laying a foundation for joint work and sustained exchange. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

## South-South Exchange

In **China**, SGP supported grantee *Amity Foundation*, in a project on South-South Exchanges and Practices for Snow Leopard Monitoring and Community-based Eco-tourism. Snow leopard habitat is an area of high value for ecosystem services which suffer from extreme vulnerability. Community-based conservation is an effective way to reduce threats to the area and protect its landscapes.

The project worked on organising exchanges and cooperation for snow leopard conservation in developing countries. In particular, it is also involved in a close partnership with SGP Tajikistan through which it announced the snow leopard landscape conservation ‘call for proposals’, which has led to the identification of two Tajik NGOs as interview candidates. This cooperation is focusing on promoting green agriculture development and sustainable livelihood to enhance the living

conditions of indigenous people. This initiative is also working towards the development of snow leopard individual identification and camera management handbooks. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

## Social Inclusion – Youth

SGP **China** supported a demonstration project on e-waste recycling, implemented by *China Association of Electronics Equipments for Technology Development* and partnered with Zhejiang Jiucang Recycling Resources Development Co., Ltd. The project facilitated residents in Hangzhou to sort waste and send their domestic waste to the recycling company through an online platform (APP), phone calls or offline community recycling stations and stores. To raise the youth's awareness of waste sorting, the project also organized 10 environment classes for students. 6,380 youths participated and got the knowledge of e- waste and waste separation so that they would influence their parents and other family members. Another project on O2O mode integration of e-waste recycling was implemented by *China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association* and partnered with Shenzhen Iboolv environmental technology Co. Ltd. The project developed an online platform (APP) to facilitate individual recyclers sending their collected e- waste to formal dismantling enterprises and recycling enterprises. The project also provided an environment education class to 200 youths regarding waste recycling and reuse, waste separation and hazardous waste. The class was well welcomed by the youths whose awareness was raised of waste management. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

## Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence

In **China**, an SGP project implemented by *Shan Shui Conservation Center* was combined with a national park programme to extend the pilot experience of *Angsai* to *Diqing* Village and evaluate the effectiveness. It helped summarize the case experience and methods of scientific research and monitoring, resolving human-animal conflict, and operating concession in Sanjiangyuan National Park. During the project implementation, the grantee was commissioned by the Sanjiangyuan National Park Administration to complete the "Measures for Farmers and Herders to Participate in the Co-Construction and Management of Sanjiangyuan National Park" and the "Research Report on the Mechanism and System of Concession Management in Sanjiangyuan National Park". The intention was to fully guarantee the rights of farmers and herders in the construction of the national park and streamline the process and system of concession management for conservation of the national park's ecosystem. As results, the project built a model of community participation in the co-construction and co-management of the national park. At least 15 households were trained to develop eco-tours. The annual household income increased at least 6,000 yuan (about 885 USD) by 2019. Both the snow leopard population and their habitat were preserved in the region. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

## Recovery from COVID-19

In **China,** SGP supported *Nyanpo Yuzee Environmental Protection Association* to adapt activities of a planned eco-tourism project which became infeasible due to the travel restrictions in the country. With roots of Tibetan medicine stemming from project's location in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the grantee adjusted project activities by working with the *Tibetan Medicine Association* that leveraged the enormous biodiversity of the region to support scientific expeditions on Tibetan medicine to prevent COVID-19 and other zoonotic diseases. The project entailed organization of workshops with attendance from 120 Tibetan medicine doctors; field trip that facilitated learning about identification of Tibetan herb medicine, it's sustainable harvest and conservation; and demonstrations on techniques that explored its multiple uses. Besides furthering scientific research in application of traditional Tibetan medicines and knowledge for the ongoing epidemic, the project generated alternative employment generation activities with USD 11,000 earned by local communities through support to visiting doctors' delegation. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

In **China**, a project implemented by *Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association* originally planned to train 10 youth wetland guides and conduct two community sustainable fisheries collection awareness and ecological appreciation activities. Due to the impact of the epidemic, the activities have been

modified to producing a map of Ha Tsuen on sustainable picking seafood by the seaside and supporting effective management of natural resources to support the community's green recovery efforts from COVID-19. Through interviews and participatory discussions with local seafood picking operators, the project developed an environmental-friendly seafood picking toolkit, including a technical manual and a collection label. Training and technical support were provided to the operators, promoting them to join the eco-friendly seafood picking norms spontaneously. Through the process, the project explored pathways for community participation in forms of conservation organizations and began to learn more about the current situation of the community at the conservation level and the traditional knowledge of the community about the sustainable use of natural resources. The experience gained during the community survey and the initial self-organization of the seafood picking families will contribute to the sustainability of the project. ***(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.