



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

TURKEY



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Turkey		
Year Started	1993		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	348	36	384
Grant amount committed	7,174,401	859,260	8,033,661
Project level co-financing in cash	6,047,119	364,610	6,411,729
Project level co-financing in kind	4,796,512	610,102	5,406,613
Total co-financing *	12,677,602		
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	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	-	8	2	9	10	10	15	54
Climate Change	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	6
Land Degradation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Capacity Development	2	2	-	4	2	4	-	14
International Waters	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	10
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Total Projects Completed	2	12	3	17	19	21	15	89

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 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	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	-	8	2	9	10	10	15	54
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	9	-	8	9	2	7	35
Hectares of PAs	-	145,000	-	201,305	196,648	27,875	80,033	458,700
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	45	-	3	3	-	5	56
Hectares of ICCAs	-	1,666	-	15,742	2,166	-	96,829	116,403
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	1	32	27	23	17	13	113
Number of significant species conserved	-	25	1	20	20	5	12	83
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	54	1	2	2	6	12	77
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	152,000	5,500	480,672	490,683	20,447	176,862	726,160
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	6
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	-	-	-	-	74,750	-	-	74,750

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	102
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sustainable transport projects	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	3,500
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	15	-	-	46,335	46,350
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	19	3	12	7	41
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	370,000	-	66,641	436,641
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	-	-	86,855	470	-	46	87,371
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	106,887	470	597	17,167	125,121
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	440	3,500	-	-	3,940
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	-	9,300	-	-	9,300
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	2	-	4	2	4	-	14

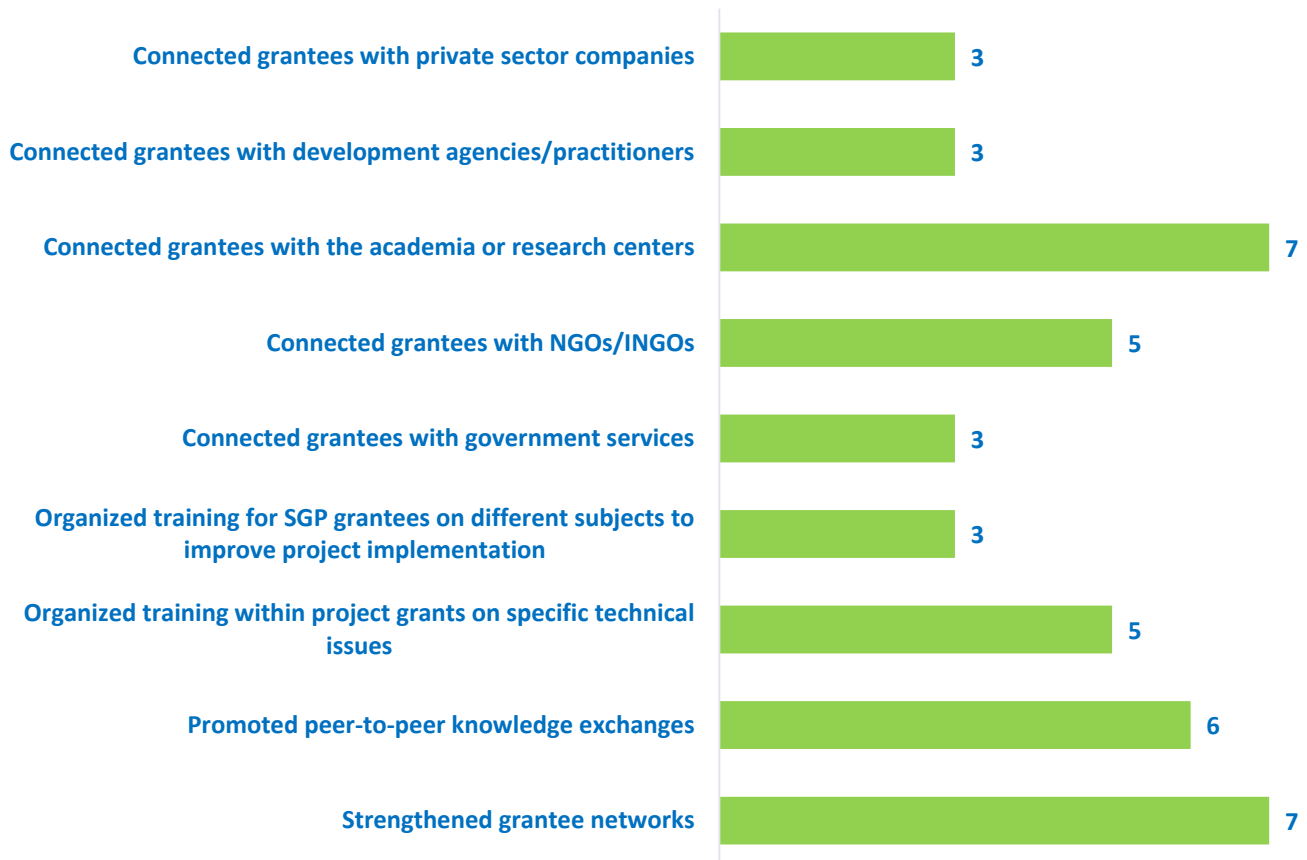
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	44	76	-	36	54	89	38	337
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	104	14	-	41	8	18	19	204
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	607	280	-	6,300	1,730	3,167	3,041	15,125
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	4	1	5	7	5	-	-	22
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	148	65	37	47	86	-	-	383
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	12	3	9	19	21	15	81
Number of completed projects led by women	2	6	2	9	10	15	12	56
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	-	1	3	4	6	-	16
Number of youth organizations	-	-	2	-	1	4	3	10
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	26	2	7	35

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	2	-	4	3	3	2	15
Projects with policy influence	1	3	1	7	1	5	6	24
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	3	1	4	8	7	6	29
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	8	234	6	27	6	88	34	403
Community-level trainings conducted	-	26	-	34	10	22	22	114
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	4	5	6	-	6	7	28
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	-	3	3	2	5	4	18
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	9	-	8	10	12	12	9	10

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 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



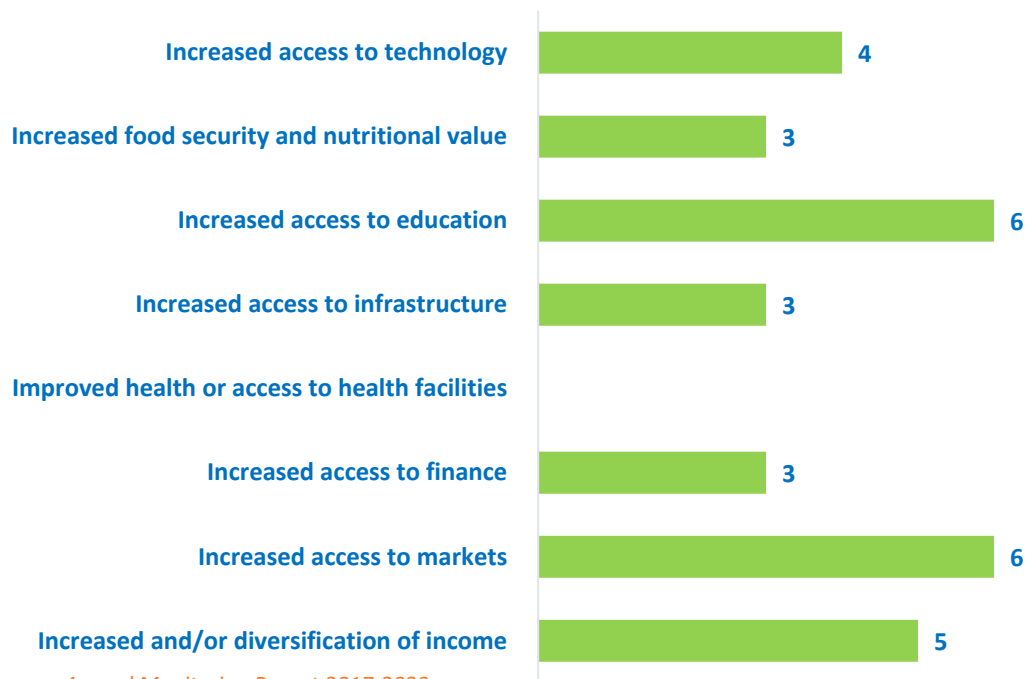
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



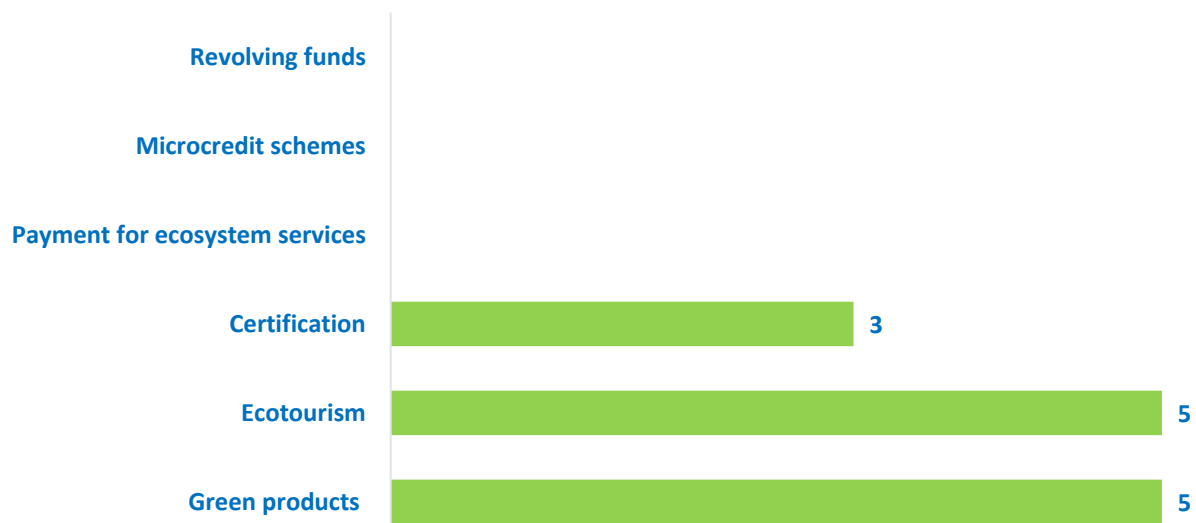
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



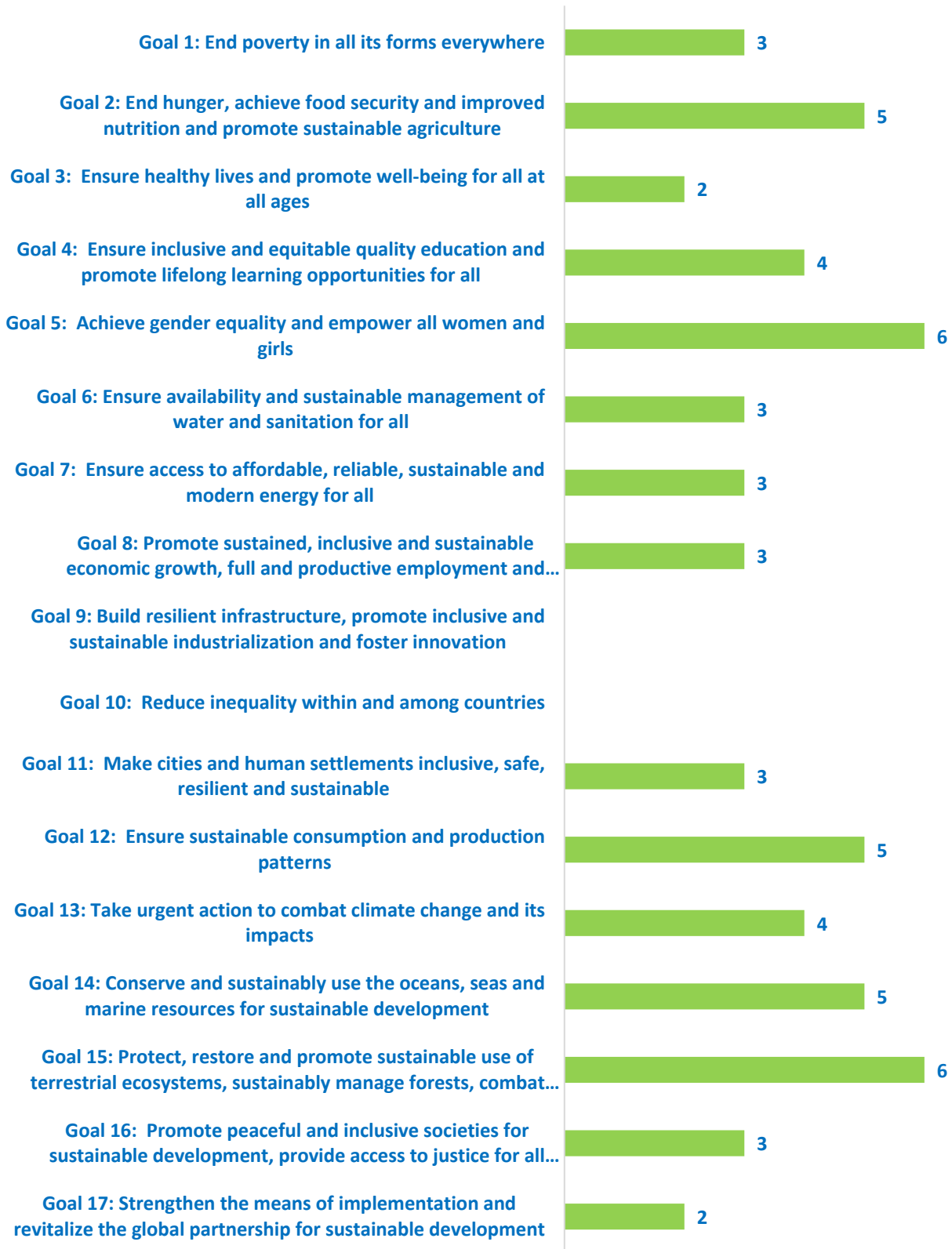
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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 Forest Management

In **Turkey**, *Bahçelievler Society* conducted a project “*Action for City Trees*” which focuses on the preservation and sustainable management of large, mature, and monumental street trees planted in Ankara's first development plan back in 1924. These street trees offer numerous benefits, including improving air quality, reducing energy consumption, mitigating rainwater flow, regulating the climate, enhancing urban aesthetics, promoting walking, strengthening community bonds, and fostering a stronger connection with nature. The project centers on the neighbourhoods of *Bahçelievler*, *Yukarı Bahçelievler*, and *Emek*, which fall under the authority of *Çankaya Municipality*.

The project raised awareness about the significance of trees in creating climate-resilient settlements and the essential ecosystem services they provide. It also serves as an advocacy initiative to ensure the ongoing existence of street trees. By engaging relevant stakeholders and conducting informative meetings, the project emphasized the critical role of street trees in climate change resilience. Additionally, the project serves as a pilot study to establish and manage a participatory process for developing and monitoring the *Urban Tree Atlas* database. The database encompasses street trees on pavements and in public spaces, covering 35 hectares. By organizing and implementing these activities, the project created a community that values and actively contributes to the preservation and sustainable management of the city's street trees, thus fostering a more climate-resilient urban environment. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

International Waters

In **Turkey**, SGP supported grantee, Underwater Research Society, to conduct a research project to produce comprehensive inventory of coastal zones with high biological diversity, faced with threat from over-urbanization through housing or road constructions and heavy tourism development. The objective was to prepare, produce, print and promote detailed data and information on Turkish coastal areas with special reference to selected target groups, including the relevant Turkish State Departments and decision-making bodies. The project was supported by over 40 conservation NGOs (basically local ones), environmental platforms and individual conservationists to reach the stated objective.

The NGO accomplished in publishing the research into a book titled, “*Defense and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas Along Turkish Coasts*”, which consists of 28 cases of recent habitat protection and 9 cases of previous habitat protection practices along the coastline of Turkey. While each of the coastal habitats under protection has an individual defense story, 20 of these 28 coastal habitats are habitats to the endangered Mediterranean monk seals, sea birds and the *Posidonia* sea grass beds. The book has a rich set of annexes (500 pages), containing letters of correspondence about the habitats under protection, from the responsible official departments. This will serve as a resource book in understanding the case and timeline on how to address similar cases of coastal habitat destruction in the country. The information and data also provide necessary justification for the protection of the coastal areas as well as the exact coastal segments, with coordinates, which guides and helps decision makers in their future planning and decision making on coastal development in Turkey. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

In **Turkey**, the *Mediterranean Conservation Society (Akdeniz Koruma Dernegi or AKD in Turkish)* implemented a project focused on marine protected area conservation through transforming invasive species into commercial marine products. In cooperation with the Fisherwomen Society, AKD used five invasive species in the Mediterranean to be consumed as food by locals and tourists. 19 restaurants have started serving food made from invasive species. The ways to cook invasive species were promoted on a national TV channel and other media channels. Through the marketing of invasive species, eight local cooperatives in the Aegean region saw a 10% rise in their revenue. The decline of invasive species in turn led to a 2% increase in the population of two endemic species of grouper. Additionally, a 5% increase in the presence of local microalgae was noted. Through a 6-month seawater temperature monitoring, records were maintained and

made available to support the no-take zones and marine protected areas. This also led to an expansion of one of the no-take zones. As a result, fisheries increased by 5% in quantity. The entire project implementation process promoted the participation of neighboring fishery cooperatives. Fisherwomen benefited from their participation in the initiative through increased recognition of their roles, income, and reputation. A direct market was established in Izmir province by active women members of *Döngü Cooperative*. Farmers promoted local items through the introduction of high-value agricultural production. The partnership between rural and urban women provided multiple benefits that attracted the attention of the entire village and brought back traditional production patterns as well as public spaces, traditional festivals, and educational opportunities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

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)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Turkey**, fishery is considered a male-dominated sector which creates challenges for fisher women in Anatolia. To tackle this issue, an SGP project started to collect gender-based data in fisheries to finding the number and locations of fisherwomen in Turkey. The goal was to form a basis for fisheries policies, that involve and respond to the needs of women in the fisheries sector. As a result of the project, it revealed that 3,070 fisherwomen are active in the fisheries sector in Turkey. A publication on this effort turned out to be a highly influential policy paper that received the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the project influenced the cooperatives in the project areas and others at the national level, to incorporate women's participation in decision making. Similarly, another SGP project increased the involvement and participation of women in the development of the national climate change policy and strengthened the profile of NGOs and Associations, allowing them to inform policy of their specific needs to ensure inclusive and respectful policies. The aim of this project was to incorporate gender mainstreaming in Turkey's basic policies, plans, and programmes concerning climate change, to question the policies for combatting climate change (mitigation, adaptation, and loss & damage) from the standpoint of human rights and climate justice, and to improve the socio-economic status of women in Turkey. In February 2018, the NGO *Turkish Women's Union* announced a declaration and a road map to achieve the inclusion and consideration of women in climate change policy. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Recovery from COVID-19

In **Turkey**, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic SGP supported *BisiKoop*, a cyclists' cooperative in Izmir, to expand and reorganize their *CitiesOnBike-Izmir project* to deliver food to the marginalized and elderly in co-ordination with the Izmir Metropolitan and Karşıyaka Municipalities. *BisiKoop* is the only cyclist's co-operative organization in Turkey with a mission of reducing carbon emissions as part of efforts to mitigate climate change and promote sustainable cities. Under the new *BisiDestek (bike support)* initiative, they mobilized cyclist volunteers; gave prompt trainings to them; and made an action plan for transportation of daily shopping needs, medicines and monitoring of elderly over 65 years, disabled individuals and disadvantaged groups impacted by limited movement at national scale. In addition, collaborative activities of education and awareness were developed with BUGEPE, the largest civil platform of all cycling communities in Izmir. Official permissions and geographical planning were organized with local authorities to implement cycling transportation plan with the trained volunteers while sticking to the rules and routes that were safe and in alignment with local coronavirus precautions. This covid response local action also created an opportunity to highlight the importance of bicycle use for cities and assisted authorities to foresee aspects of transportation planning from a risk management lens. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Turkey being a large size nation, grant making under OP7 needs to address a wide range of landscapes/seascapes. The existing national strategic documents ratified international conventions or programs give a framework that define the national environmental priorities, commitments and relevant actions. The table below provides an overview of the dates of Turkey's ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and the relevant national planning frameworks.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Turkey signed the convention at the Earth Summit in 1992 and ratified in 26 December 1996. It came into effect on 14 February 1997.
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Completed in 2007
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Turkey became a Party to the UNFCCC after the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. Turkey acceded to the UNFCCC on 24 May 2004. And agreed to accede to the protocol on 5 February 2009 and ratified it on 28 May 2009 (date of entry into force for Kyoto Protocol is 26 August 2009).
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	First National Communication (FNC) to UNFCCC of Turkey on Climate Change was submitted in 2007. Second National Communication (SNC) to UNFCCC of Turkey is completed in 2013.
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	The UN Convention to Combat Desertification was signed by Turkey in Paris on 14 October 1994 and was ratified by the Republic of Turkey on 31 March 1998 (the date of entry into force is 29 June 1998).
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Completed in 2006.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Turkey signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs on 23 May 2001 at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Stockholm, Sweden and ratified it on 14 October 2009. The convention came into force on September 2010.
Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Turkey has prepared its Draft National Implementation Plan in 2008, however has not submitted it to the Convention Secretariat. Turkey has submitted its NIP at the end of 2012 to the Secretariat.
WB Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	No Strategy Paper for Turkey.
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	National Capacity Self-Assessment was completed in 2011.
GEF6 National Portfolio Consolidated Dialogue Report	Prepared in February 2015 (Afyon meeting).

Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies ³	<p>Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (Bucharest Convention) is signed on 21 April 1992 and ratified on 29 March 1994. The most recent addition is the Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol, signed in June 2002.</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) was signed by Turkey on 16 February 1976 in Barcelona and was ratified in 6 April 1981. Turkey also ratified the following Protocols of the Convention: Dumping Protocol, Emergency Protocol on 6 April 1981, Land-Based Sources Protocol on 21 February 1983, and Specially Protected Areas Protocol on 6 November 1986. However, Turkey did not ratify the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol (signed in 1995), Offshore Protocol and Hazardous Wastes Protocol (signed in 1996).</p>
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Turkey signed the convention in 2014
RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands	Turkey became a Party to Ramsar Convention on 13 December 1994 and since then 13 Ramsar sites are declared with a total of 179,898 ha coverage.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Turkey became a Party to the CITES Convention on 23 September 1996 (the date of entry into force is 22 December 1996).
The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Turkey signed the treaty on 4 November 2002, and ratified on 7 June 2007
The Basel Convention on the Control of the Trans-border Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal	Turkey signed the Convention on 22 March 1989 and ratified on 22 June 1994.
Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer Depleting Substances	Turkey has acceded to the Convention and to the Montreal Protocol on 20 October 1991. A new regulation titled "Regulation Regarding the Attenuation of Ozone Depleting Substances" has been published in the Official Gazette No: 27052 and dated 12 October 2008.
Convention on Long-range Trans-boundary Air Pollution	Ratified on 18 April 1983.
EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy (UÇES)	Prepared and approved by the Higher Planning Council in February 2007
EU Water Framework Directive	River Basin Protection Action Plans will be converted into EU compliant River Basin Management Plans in four selected pilot basins (Meriç, Büyük Menderes, Ergene, Konya water basins) by 2017

EU Strategic EIA Directive	Started being piloted in 2014 in four regions: Bozcaada-Gökçeada, Büyük Menderes, Ankara and Konya Karapınar.
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Aiming to complement SGP's global Strategic Initiatives, SGP Turkey maintains a facilitator position in complying with country's main environmental goals and action plans. In the process of strategic planning preparations, each policy document, regulation etc. were examined with the relevant parties, representatives who oversee its implementation. Having these contacts, and able to link program results with national priorities; it will be possible to consider and interpret the program level impact on national policies using knowledge management processes. In each project preparation phase, the relevance and impact of each project in the planning and implementation process clarified. Addressing both the GEF criteria, national environmental priorities and community needs are emphasized. Projects are encouraged to seek for co-financing in order to raise interest and commitment of other stakeholders who are also having direct or indirect impact on the policy level via strengthened sustainability and ownership. Additionally, for each project, results will be shared at the political level with the relevant stakeholders within the knowledge management framework.

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.