SMALL GRANTE PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

MAURITIUS

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Mauritius		
Year Started	1996		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	178	11	**189**
Grant amount committed	6,156,971	170,000	**6,326,971**
Project level co-financing in cash	7,695,134	99,178	**7,794,312**
Project level co-financing in kind	5,680,533	91,149	**5,771,681**
Total co-financing *			**13,735,994**

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**	**4**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**
Climate Change	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**2**
Land Degradation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Capacity Development	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
International Waters	**1**	**2**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**4**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total Projects Completed	**2**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**-**	**1**	**17**

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	4	3	-	-	-	8
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	4	3	2	-	-	8
Hectares of PAs	24,300	67,062	24,310	8,353	-	-	38,743
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	1	1	4	-	-	4
Hectares of ICCAs	-	43,000	0	279	-	-	4,526
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	11	21	-	-	-	32
Number of significant species conserved	1	5	25	69	-	-	100
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	4	3	5	-	-	11
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	24,300	67,062	24,310	5,774	-	-	43,269
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	10	279	-	-	289

	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	-	-	-	1	2
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	104	-	-	-	-	104
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	70	38	-	-	-	108
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
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	-	104	-	-	-	-	104
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	104	36	20	-	-	160
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	62	1	4	-	-	67
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	104	1	20	-	-	125
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	1	1	1	-	-	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 **
Sustainable Forest Management							
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	10	4	-	-	14
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	1	2	-	1	-	-	4
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	8	1	-	5	-	-	14
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	24,300	26,200	-	5,611	-	-	56,111
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	24,300	26,200	-	275	-	-	50,775
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	1,888	-	-	-	537,931	539,819
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	1,888	-	-	-	-	1,888
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	8	1	-	-	-	9
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Organic farming	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1

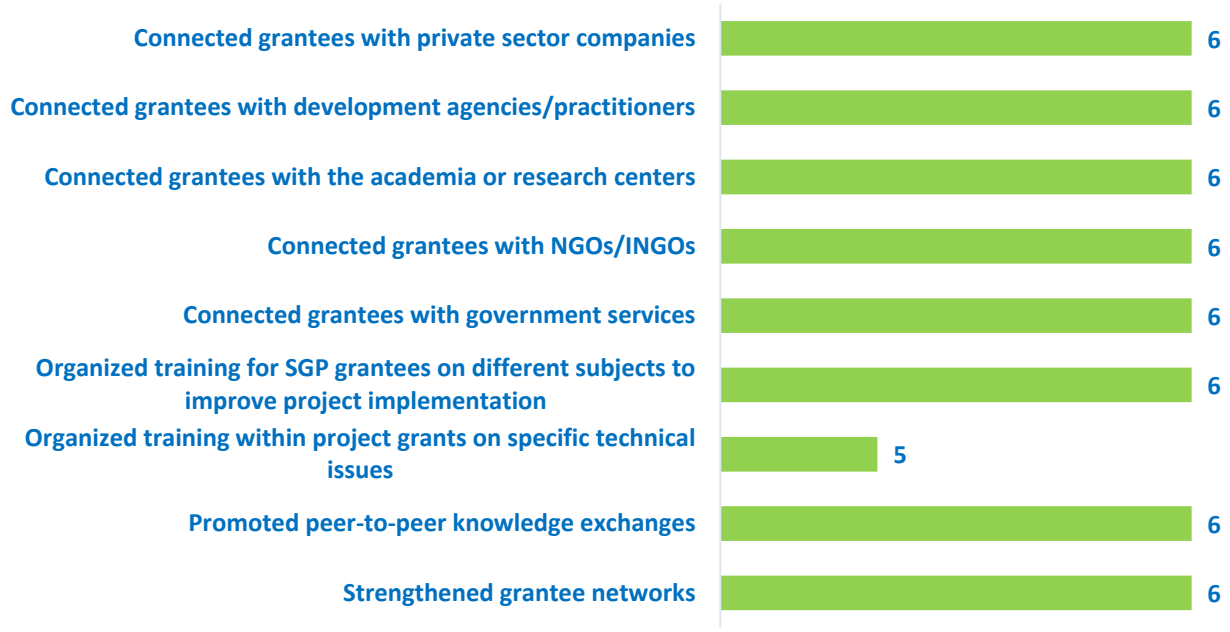
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	18	-	-	18
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	23	-	-	23
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	1	-	2	2	2	7
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	90	-	123	88	141	442
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	5	-	-	5	1	1	12
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	6	3	4	-	1	16
Number of completed projects led by women	1	5	2	3	-	1	12
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	5	3	4	-	1	14
Number of youth organizations	-	5	3	-	-	1	9
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	1	3	-	-	-	4

	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 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	4	2	3	-	1	11
Projects with policy influence	-	6	2	2	-	-	10
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	8	3	3	-	-	15
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	10	-	1	-	-	-	11
Community-level trainings conducted	16	73	48	10	-	372	519
Number of project monitoring visits	27	13	17	19	27	25	128
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	2	1	3	4	2	13
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	5	6	5	6	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	90	60	90	90	44	90	77

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)

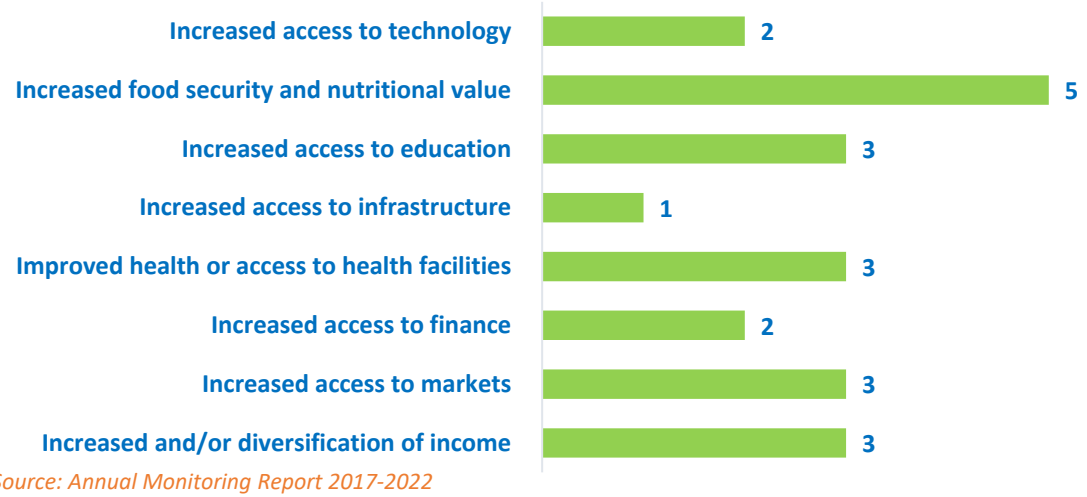


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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)

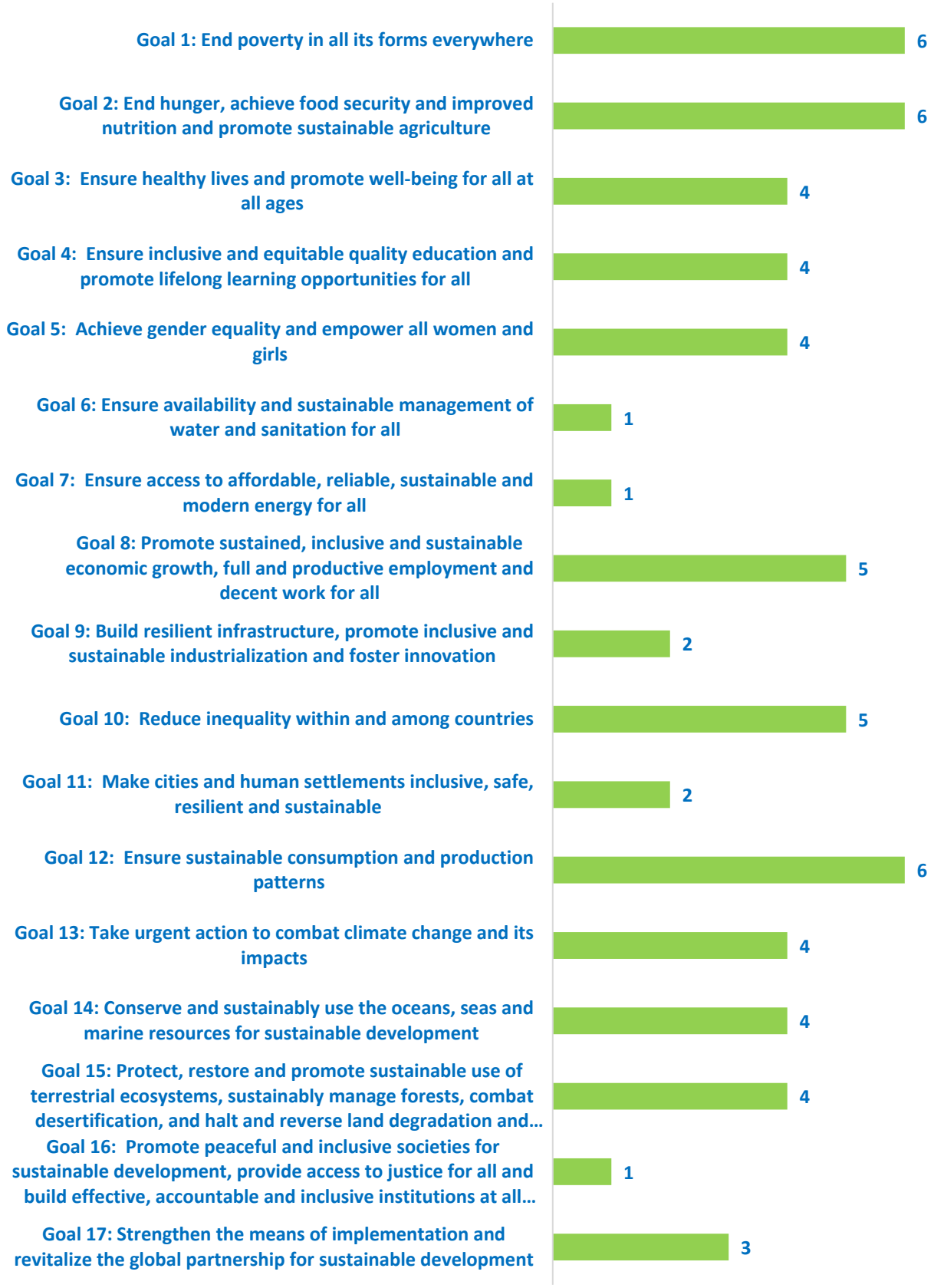


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

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)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Mauritius**, SGP supported grantee, Eco-Sud, on a project called Coral Farming & Voluntary Marine Conservation Area (VMCA), aimed to enhance local communities' capacity to contribute to the management, conservation and rehabilitation of coral reefs ecosystems, enabling creation of sustainable and resilient livelihoods and economic development. The project was implemented in collaboration with the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC), the Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI), and the coastal communities of Grand Port. The project successfully transplanted 4123 coral fragments in the coral nursery and designated an area of about two square kms around it as VMCA. The success of the project was attributed to the participation of the communities of Residence La Chaux and Mahebourg. About 200 registered and non-registered fishers were consulted during the project, whose inputs along with the technical expertise of AFRC and MOI played a crucial role in the selection of the sites for the VMCA, coral transplantation, and the coral species used. The implementation of the coral nursery and the VMCA resulted in an increase of around 28% coral cover in the lagoon as well as an increase in juvenile fish stock by 20%. The designation of VMCA saw a decrease of about 65% in fishing activity in the VMCA and less passage by the tour operators, thus reducing disturbance to the seagrass patch. The project also promoted coral transplantation sites for ecotourism-based activities and shifted to an ecological approach by tour operators. Long-term benefits of the project are increased fishing stocks and coral cover around the Grand Port lagoon, creating a positive impact on the revenue of both fishers and local tourism industry dependent on healthy marine ecosystems. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Sustainable Land Management

In **Mauritius**, SGP supported grantee, Association des Pecheurs de Mourouk, to regenerate 8 hectares of endemic native forest in the Var Brulé watershed area of the Southeast Marine Protected Area (SEMPA). The project aimed to remove the invasive Accacia Nilotica trees in the project site and replace them with endemic plants, to restore the watershed while providing income-generating activities to local communities. Twenty people from the fishing community were trained by agricultural officers in the ring-barking technique for cutting the invasive trees, ploughing technique to minimize topsoil erosion and landrace lime plantation. These newly acquired skills have earned them a contract for elimination of invasive plants in another project funded by Conservation International Foundation from the Critical Partnership Ecosystem Fund (CEPF). The project cleared 700 adult and juvenile acacias on 4 hectares of land for restoration and 1.2 hectares were planted with 140 Rodriguan Lime trees and 20 endemic trees, with the lemon plants expected to produce 150,000 lemon fruits in 3 years of time. Further capacity building was done through training on nursery management and setting up a 720 square feet nursery, which can accommodate 2500 seedlings and a rainwater retention pond. The project contributed to an alternative livelihood for the fishing community near the project site by reducing their dependence on fishing activities, reducing pressure on the resources of the sea and development of a fishing community managed agroforestry business. An increase in endemic and native forest will increase rainwater catchment areas and reduce land degradation and marine ecosystem sedimentation. In addition, the restored area provided more fodder for animals in the fishing and nearby communities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Mauritius**, as one of the largest and most important areas of privately-owned land for native wildlife, the Ferney Valley was about to be partially destroyed for construction of a highway. With SGP support, *Mauritian Wildlife Foundation* (MWF) established a public-private-NGO partnership to improve the health and diversity of native wildlife of the Ferney Valley by improving the quality of the habitat and reintroducing missing bird species. 9.6 ha of forest were weeded, and 9.4ha were maintained. 12 laborers and nursery staff were trained in weeding techniques, plant identification, control of alien species, and plant propagation techniques. 21,189 native plants were successfully propagated in the nursery. 12,831 were planted, and the rest sold to the public for income generation, which encouraged Mauritians to grow native species. 20 species of rare plants were found in the Conservation Zone, amongst which 18 were critically endangered. A pair of wild Mauritius Kestrels and one of their fledglings were trained to accept food from guides every noon during feeding sessions, which enhanced tourists'

Ecotour experience. By October 2017, a total of 21,210 visitors had visited this trail. 7,750 students and teachers from 145 educational institutions visited the 'In Touch with the Forest' and the "Discovery" trail as part of Edu-trail designed for schools.

Moreover, the project has significantly improved endemic bird reintroduction, benefiting dozens of field biologists of MWF, National Parks and Conservation Service (Government), and even international organizations. Innovative techniques were devised to hand-rear, translocate and release endemic passerines to the project area. These releases were probably the only ones conducted for Cuckoo-Shrike in the world, and their success and failure would pave the way for the reintroduction of passerine (and Cuckoo-Shrike) worldwide. In total, 149 endemic birds were released in Ferney. In addition, the project has improved the capacity of the private sector partner, Ferney Ltd. in bird conservation, forest restoration and plant propagation. The livelihood of the staff in the vicinity was secured, in part through the project which required the development of ecotourism, forest restoration, nursery operation and bird conservation. A network with 26 community groups was established for supply of local products and services. Covered by 29 media, the project expedited the permission of a similar project on private lands. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

International waters

In **Mauritius**, SGP supported a National Awareness Programme in Support of the First Temporary Octopus Fisheries Closure in Mauritius. The objective of this project was to support the Government's closure of Octopus fisheries by raising awareness among fishers, community members and the public on the rationale behind the closure. The Government of Mauritius passed a regulation to carry out temporary closure from August to October 2016. This was in response to intensive fishing pressure that resulted in drastic stock decline of Octopus fisheries in the waterbody, and a temporary ban allowed time for their replenishment. The Ministry of Ocean Economy conducted 14 rallies in coastal areas with the National Coordinator of SGP and the Representative of FAO Smartfish/ Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The grantee partner conducted awareness exercises involving over 950 primary school students of the south-east region. A Sea Bus "Bis lamer" raised the awareness of 1,621 coastal community members, and 25 villages. During the closure, fishers were supported through focus group meetings, counselling and advice. A strategic communication campaign was also launched at the national level through "Back-of-bus" posters, and TV and radio programs. SGP and IOC issued a joint letter to the Association of Hotels and Restaurants inviting them to ban locally fished octopus from menus during closure. A joint committee with enforcement authorities - National Coast Guards, Fisheries Protection Service and Environment Police – met regularly to take stock of poaching activities and follow up actions. SGP acted as facilitator and broker between NGOs, fishers and government authorities. With the project's contribution, at the end of the period, officially registered octopus catch increased to 44,820 kg, a 28% increase from 2015. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

In **Mauritius**, SGP project worked in *Le Morne* Village which has been an intrinsic part of the cultural landscape of Le Morne as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. 36 families totaling 350 persons were identified with urgent need for sanitary facilities. The project also addresses safety issues for women and children, who otherwise risk sexual harassment and assault when defecating at night and in secluded areas. The intervention provided a flushing toilet, a shower cabinet and a sanitary basin. This implementation phase involved the active participation of the local community. The local church, village council, the Morne Heritage Trust Fund, CBOs and many local funders were also engaged and helped with further sustainability of the gains. The availability of toilets also increased the school attendance of teenage girls, who may not go to school during their menstrual cycle. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

In **Mauritius**, *Mauritian Scuba Diving Association* with support from SGP worked to support the ban of octopus fishing, which was led by the Ministry of Ocean Economy, and supported by SGP and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The aim of this project was to build on the success of the first national ban on octopus fishing where the government passed a legislation to prohibit the fishing during the reproduction period from August to October. Over 137 field visits were held before, during and after closure by three NGOs, targeting 311 men and 154 women and 525 youth fishers. Education and awareness tools already developed in the 1st closure was used to deliver sensitization sessions for fishers, buyers (commonly known as "banyans" in Mauritius) and coastal communities at large on the benefits of octopus's fisheries closure during the raid period. Local community representatives (Village presidents, fishers, communities in general etc.) were specifically trained to enable them to actively participate in the co-management of octopus's fisheries. As results, the percentage of female octopus has increased

to 55 % after the ban and average weight of females was about 800 g per individual. Furthermore, with the increased frequency of boat patrols by Fisheries Protection Officers during this period ensured that reduced illegal activities in the lagoon of Mauritius. Local community was sensitized on marine conservation and led also to promote coral reef conservation. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

CSO- Government dialogue

In **Mauritius**, SGP organised a CSO dialogue to address and guide many NGOs and the general public in handling the aftermath of the incident occurred in the southeast coast of the country on the 25th July 2020 when a bulk carrier vessel ran aground on the reef at Pointe d' Esny spilling hydrocarbons. To this end, SGP helped the country navigate this situation by organising a CSO dialogue with the participation of three UN experts namely, Mr. Matthew Sommerville, an independent oil spill expert; Mr, Pierre Gelas, Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer and certified United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team Leader who provided general coordination and incident management; and Mr. Amalraj Nallainathan, Regional Displacement Tracking and Information Management Officer at the IOM regional Office in Nairobi who assisted in the socio-economic impact assessment. 36 CSO representative participated in the meeting which was held to understand short, medium and long-term views and CSOs contribution to address the oil spill, the socio-economic repercussions and ensure alternative livelihoods options. Following this incident, 52 beneficiaries including 33 participants from civil society, 25 from ministries and government institutions and 4 from the private sectors attended a workshop that addressed the consequences of the oil spill on individuals, families and communities and proposed ways to assist and support the affected population ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***.

Social Inclusion- Youth

Youth unemployment rate in Rodrigues, **Mauritius** is alarming. To tackle this social issue, an SGP project aimed to build an alternative school to empower youth with necessary skills and capabilities to undertake small organic agri-business unit development. The Rodrigues Regional Assembly, the main stakeholder and driver of this project, provided the land and co-funding to build the training school and funded the salaries of 2 teachers and support staff. The first batch of 20 youths (aged between 16 and 25) were either dropouts of the mainstream academic system or from pre-vocational schools. Many of these young boys and girls came from broken families. They did not have the necessary skills to secure a job and were highly affected by unemployment. The alternative schools have developed adaptive training and learning methods to impart these youth with the required knowledge, skills and attitudes to become autonomous in life. The youths showed real enthusiasm towards the implementation of the new farming methods and were eager to start their own experience at home. As is the case with the 4 existing schools, the core curriculum consisted of Mathematics, Communication Skills, Work Ethics, Nutrition, Management, Sexual Reproductive Health, Entrepreneurship and moral values. Moreover, this school offered a specialization in organic farming to promote sustainable and efficient crop production and animal rearing, to address the many challenges that agriculture sector was facing in Rodrigues including climate change, land degradation, small size of agribusiness unit, and shortage of water. An additional module on organic farming was developed with practical session held in the school demonstration field which was certified organic. Certificates of attendance have been issued to the trainees. More necessary actions henceforth will be taken to secure certification from Mauritius Qualifications Authority for the trainees. Recruitment of students will be done on a yearly basis, and the course duration will be 3 years. There is already a lot of interest in the enrolment of 2019. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***.

Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence

In **Mauritius**, a survey conducted to assess current situations of disposing empty pesticide containers revealed that they were disposed in the farmers' fields, either dumped, buried or burnt. SGP project "Decreasing POPs Through Management of Empty Pesticide Containers in the Republic of Mauritius" was designed to train and encourage farmers to triple rinsing the empty pesticide containers (which removes 99.99% of pesticide residues) and safely dispose them. 900 farmers from 3 small-holder farms and 1 corporate farm, as well as 3 volunteer large corporate growers joined the pilot project. 1,888Kg of empty pesticide containers were finally collected. Collected pesticide containers were sent to a recycler and made approximately 8 tons of recycled products. A Steering Committee comprising major stakeholders under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Environment was set up to oversee the

implementation. It was estimated that the annual volume of pesticides plastic (HDPE) bottles generated at the national level would be 37,600 kg. Lessons and recommendations from the pilot project were shared and validated during a workshop with a proposal to upscale the project at the national level. As a result, the Pesticide Use Bill passed by government recently launched USD 56,228 in the 2018 national budget for the upscaling of this project at the national level. **(*Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

Recovery from COVID-19

During the lockdown in **Mauritius**, the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change solicited SGP to support very vulnerable community of 350 inhabitants in Ti Rodrigues, Cite La Cure as COVID-19 hard hit the communities. After a site visit, SGP Mauritius enlisted support from the grantee, Mauritius Red Cross Society (MRCS), to carry out a Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in the community. The Mauritius Red Cross used a community consultation technique practiced in another SGP funded project. The one-month assessment exercise in July 2020 comprised of a community meeting explaining the process of the VCA and its objectives to the community members, followed by 2 to 4 VCA sessions depending on availability of community members. At the end of the assessment, a VCA report prepared by MRCS highlighted the vulnerabilities and community-based solutions to address them, including improved natural resource management, and shared them with community members, the Ministry, Members of Parliament of the region, the National Empowerment Foundation and local authorities. The communities are now able to develop viable proposals based on the assessment and report to seek necessary support from governments and donors. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

Innovation Programme

In **Mauritius**, *FoodWise* completed a project under the Innovation Programme on women-led enterprise to reduce and address the impact of food waste in Mauritius through an innovative circular business model. It collected surplus food from over 200 food companies and redistributed it to 120 NGOs, benefitting 14,000 women, 12,000 men, 25,000 children, and 20,000 youths. Several traceability methods were developed for food wastes and transport, namely, a web-based platform to track food donations, a method to measure the cost of meals, GHG emissions mitigation calculations, and a transport routing platform *Fleeti* with the help of their food receivers. A truck and equipment were acquired to transport and store food more efficiently. The truck and traceability system enabled 268 companies to save 703,098 kilograms of food and performed 5,809 donations. As a result, the process built the capacity of 1,240 women, 1,510 men, 170 children, and 320 youths on food wastage, food handling safety, and nutrition. A juice bar was also set up to upcycle waste fruits and vegetables, and a micro-donation programme with a hotel group, achieving a profit of 20,000 USD and 18,130 USD, respectively. ***(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.