



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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## VIET NAM



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Viet Nam		
Year Started	1999		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	239	48	<b>287</b>
Grant amount committed	6,693,709	1,708,945	<b>8,402,654</b>
Project level co-financing in cash	2,438,081	1,218,633	<b>3,656,715</b>
Project level co-financing in kind	4,260,695	1,324,914	<b>5,585,609</b>
Total co-financing *	<b>10,951,269</b>		
<i>Source: SGP database as of 2023</i>			
<i>* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</i>			

	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
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>								
Biodiversity	2	7	7	2	-	2	3	23
Climate Change	3	1	8	-	1	-	2	15
Land Degradation	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
Sustainable Forest Management	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Capacity Development	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
International Waters	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>54</b>

*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.								
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>								
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	2	7	7	2	-	2	3	23
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	2	2	3	2	-	2	6	17
Hectares of PAs	90,000	12,527	52,171	105,146	-	131,209	133,191	524,244
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	4	-	10	-	4	7	25
Hectares of ICCAs	-	4,924	-	1,536	-	43	213	6,716
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	7
Number of significant species conserved	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	7
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	4	-	-	-	2	3	11
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3,671	17,451	-	-	-	60,682	29,686	111,490
<b>Climate Change</b>								
Number of climate change projects completed	3	1	8	-	1	-	2	15
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	2
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2



	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 **
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,970	4,970
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,310	22,310
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,685	121,685
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Heavy metals (such as mercury) management	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	17	-	-	6	-	-	-	23
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	11
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	350	-	-	280	-	-	-	630
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>								
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	5

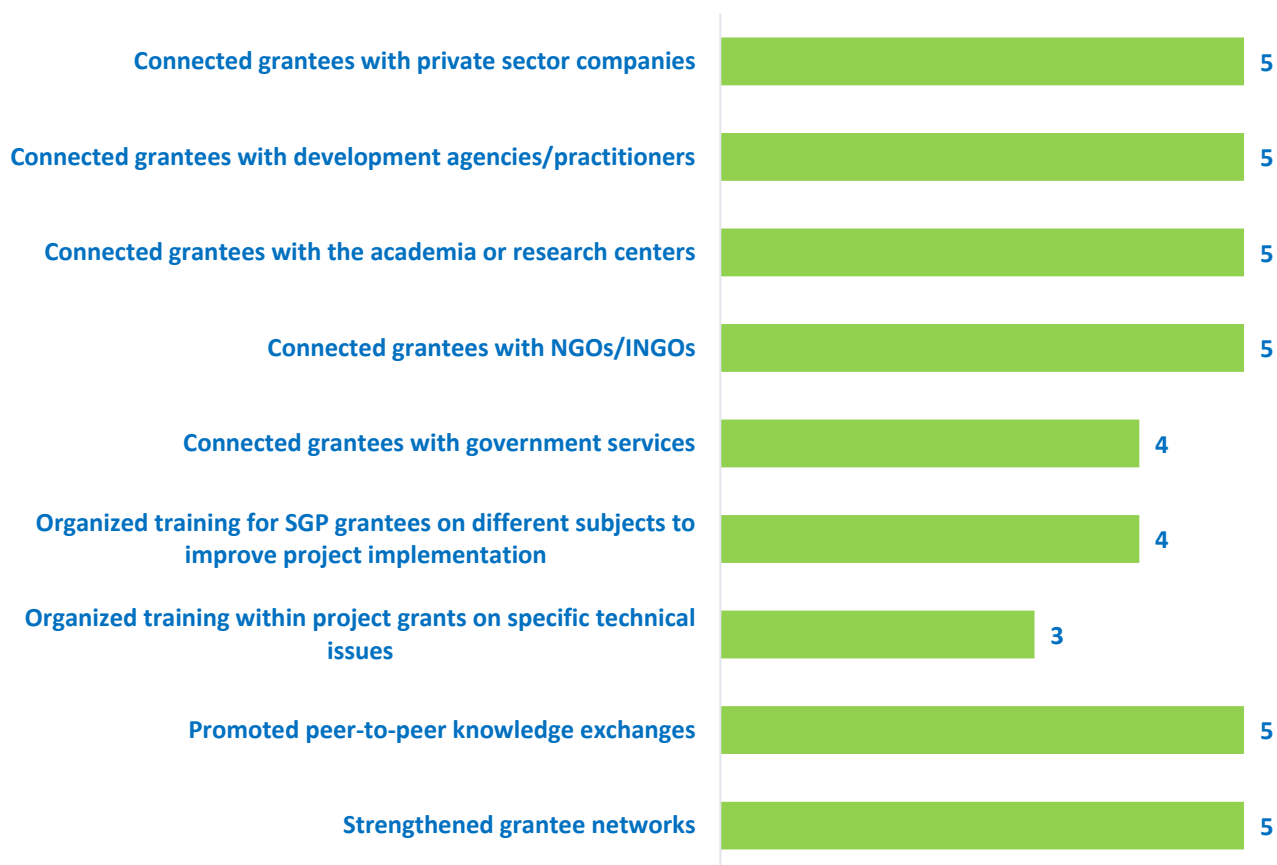
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	150	198	24	-	-	-	372
<b>South-South Exchange</b>								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Gender</b>								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	11	9	16	3	1	5	10	55
Number of completed projects led by women	2	8	16	-	-	2	10	38
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	5	6	4	2	-	2	10	29
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	2	4	1	2	-	2	5	16
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>								
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	2
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	4
<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	4	7	1	-	-	10	22
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	4	3	1	-	1	-	5	14
Projects with policy influence	1	2	3	1	1	1	6	15

	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 **
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	11	11	5	2	1	5	10	45
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	5	5	-	3	-	1	-	14
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	6
Number of projects monitored through field visits	24	20	15	13	25	15	31	143
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	4	3	6	6	6	4	31
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

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

### Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

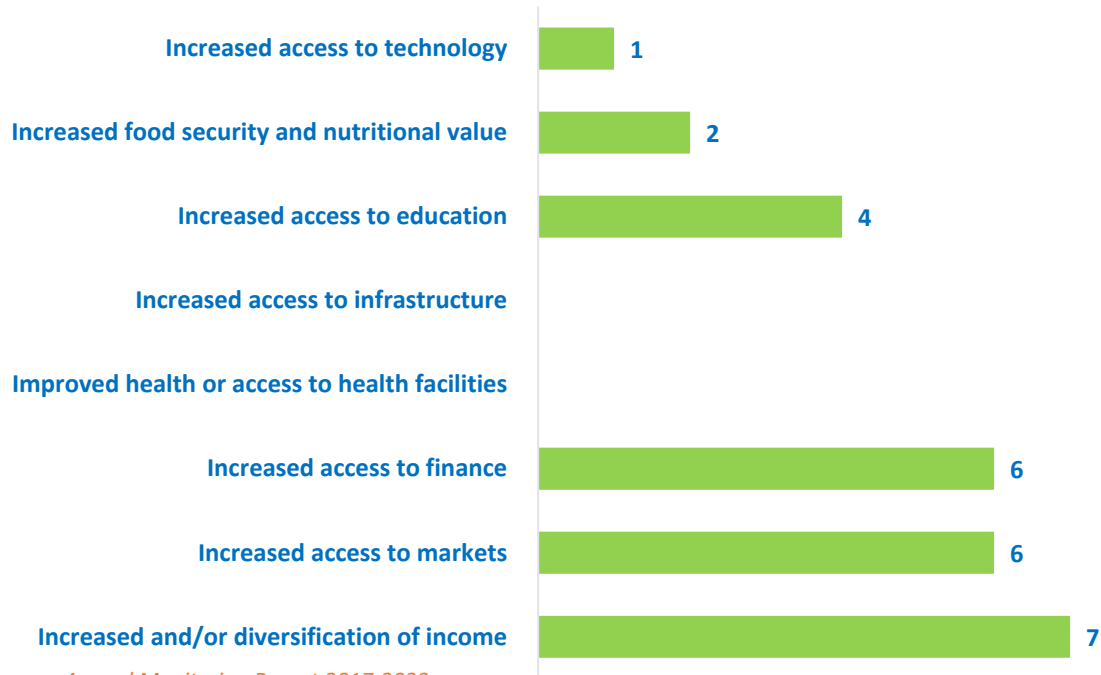


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



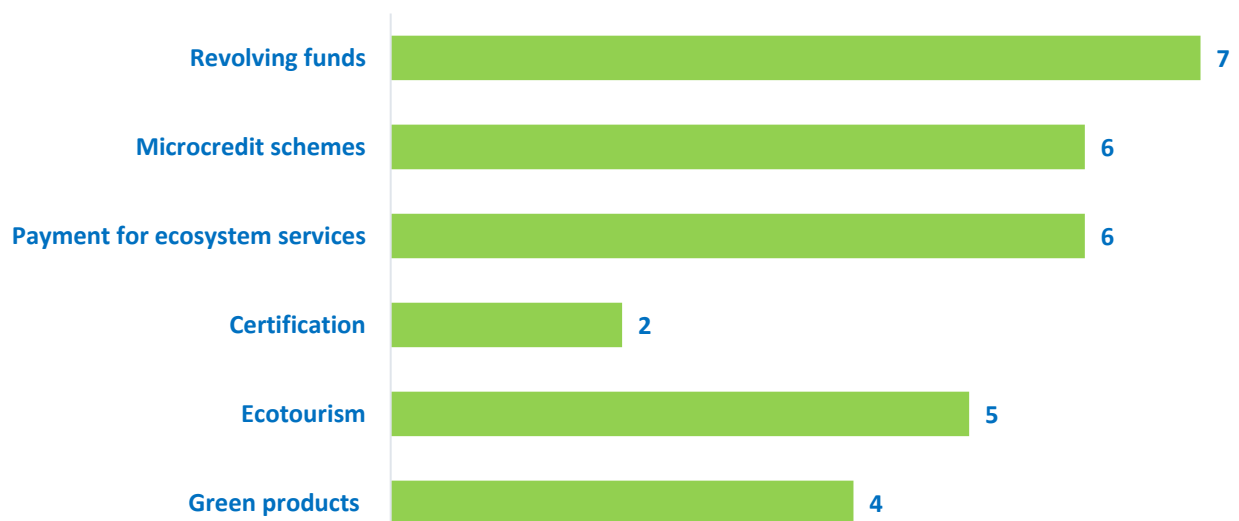
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



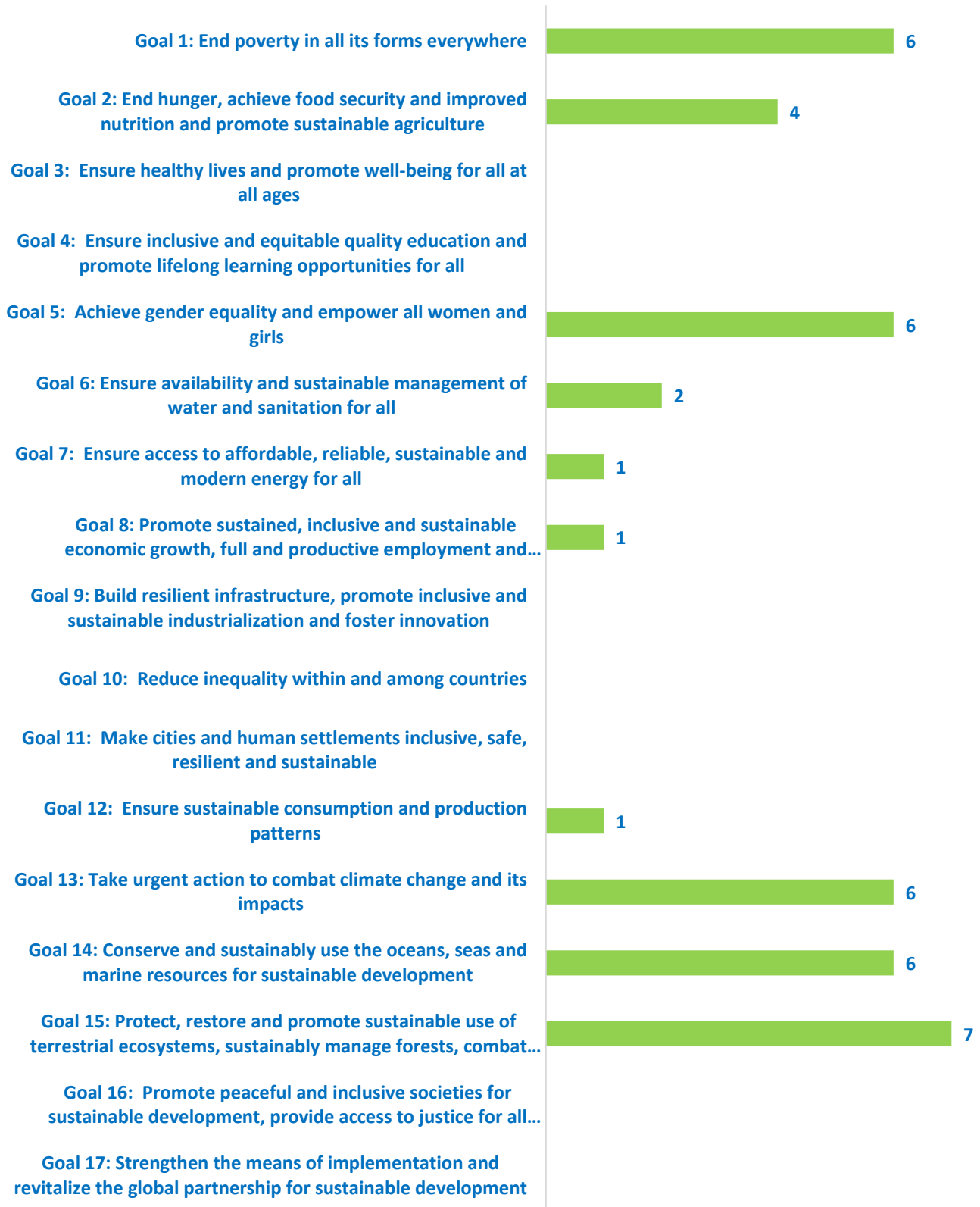
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

## EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

### UNDP [Formative Evaluation of the Integration by UNDP of the principles of Leaving No One Behind, 2022](#)

- Projects funded through the SGP apply an ‘empower’ lens to LNOB and typically target predetermined ‘groups’, with limited prior gender or power analysis (but paying some attention to overlapping vulnerabilities). Examples are integrating indigenous biodiversity knowledge systems and facilitating intergenerational learning in South Africa; supporting sustainable land and forest management while promoting women’s rights and empowerment in Guatemala; and educating indigenous leaders on property rights and conflict resolution in Bolivia. In 2020, SGP launched a ‘Global Innovation Programme on Persons with Disabilities and Responsive Development’. Youth have led initiatives on ancestral knowledge and practices in Guatemala and Viet Nam; women’s empowerment in Morocco, and ocean pollution reduction in Seychelles and the Bahamas.

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Biodiversity

In **Vietnam**, SGP supported grantee, Nghe An Centre of Consultation on Forestry Development, on a project in the mountainous district of Que Phong in North West of Vietnam that is part of the Nghe An biosphere reserve of Vietnam. With a poverty rate of 32.9%, the district is home to Thai ethnic people accounting for 80.33% of the district’s population. The project aimed to strengthen capacity and knowledge about forest protection and management in linkage with improving livelihood and cultural life for Thai ethnic people; land and forest allocation to the local community; and scaling up the model of Bon Bo tree cultivation to promote added value chain, employment creation and income generating along with forest protection and management. The project has benefited 3,781 people (98.4% Indigenous people) in the region, of which 52% are women. It restored the community’s forest worship festivals along with promoting awareness of managing, protecting and sustainably using the forests among the indigenous community, especially among the young generation. It promoted the allocation of land and forests and grant of land-use right certificates (more than 400 hectares) to the local community, which serves as a model for the local authority to speed up the land and forest allocation process of 265,771 hectares in the entire province. Around 200 households were involved in the Bon Bo plant development model, to develop a sustainable Bon Bo plant under natural forest canopy. This promoted the local cooperative to increase the production value chain of Bon Bo seeds and support local livelihoods. Additionally, it promoted transfer of technology (advanced dryer) in processing, preserving, reducing post-harvesting losses, improving standard and quality of Bon Bo seeds, and establishing a trade name for Bon Bo seeds in accordance with the One Commune - One Product (OCOP) Programme.

*(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)*

### International Waters

In **Viet Nam**, the *Youth Union of Thua Thien Hue province* led a project promoting youth participation in activities contributing to the protection of the *Tam Giang lagoon*. The project organized seminars, focusing on crucial topics such as environmental protection and combating plastic waste. Eight training courses were provided on waste separation at the source and the application of microorganisms for the treatment of organic waste in households. More than 300 officials and youth union members participated in a cultural exchange program "*Green Space - Green Vitality*". 100 youth union members engaged in the *Golden Bell Ringing Contest*, promoting the "*Say no to plastic bags and single-use plastic products*" movement. The project also included 53 creative entries in the "*Recycling Plastic Scrap*" contest, demonstrating the community's commitment to finding practical solutions to manage plastic waste. Besides, the project efficiently launched the "*Green Sunday*" initiative, mobilizing nearly 15,000 officials, youth union members, and people from local communities, including a 46% female participation rate, for regular clean-up activities in the environment, village roads, and alleys. In addition, young fishermen, through the "*Living Green for the Community*" club, actively advocated for waste reduction, raised awareness among their fellow fishermen and tourists about the importance of not discharging garbage into the

ocean, and collected garbage from the ocean to raise funds for helping poor students. The project's impact extended to other coastal provinces, inspiring other fishermen to join in the commitment to protect the ocean from pollution, with a total of 30,090 offshore boats in the locality. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

## Sustainable Forest Management

In **Viet Nam**, the Nghe An Association of Tourism promoted ecotourism for ethnic minorities living in the buffer zones of Pu Mat National Park, contributing to forest protection and biodiversity conservation of the Western Nghe An Bio Reserve. With a forest coverage of 62%, the Western Nghe An Biosphere Reserve is the fifth largest biosphere reserve in the country and is home to rich biodiversity, beautiful landscapes, and unique ethnic minority culture. It was identified as one of the three key regions to implement the strategy of developing tourism into a significant economic force in Nghe An province. Through the project, three demonstration models of sustainable forest conservation and ecotourism development were established for dissemination and replication. Specifically, mulberries were cultivated for silkworm raising. Forest preservation and restoration activities were conducted. The project also connected with travel agencies and set up two revolving loan funds for tourism development and brocade weaving. As a result, 1,032 people benefited from the project, of which 46% were female and 77% were ethnic minorities. Several villages that used to illegally exploit forest lands have transformed into craft communities developing community-based ecotourism and creating eco-friendly jobs. Knowledge and experience were documented and shared with communities and stakeholders in developing ecotourism based on forest ecosystems connecting wildlife protection, biodiversity conservation, and preserving natural resources for ethnic minorities. Policy recommendations on project sustainability and replication were documented and proposed to local authorities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

## Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Viet Nam**, the red onion is a traditional agro-product of Vinh Chau, where it is cultivated on over 6,000 hectares in the Mekong Delta. Water scarcity has become more and more acute with the impacts of climate change, and the lack of irrigation has severely impacted red onion cultivation. SGP supported a project to test integrated cultivation, water saving irrigation methods, and the application of microorganisms to produce bio-organic fertilizer for red onions. The project was conducted by the Women's Union of Vinh Chau in a pilot site that covers an area of 187 hectares. Through adaptive farming, the women farmers improved irrigation and saved water, used less pesticides, and utilized red onion waste for composting. The project also raised the awareness, organizational, and technical capacity of 545 people, of which 33.78% were women. In addition, the project improved the organizational capacity of the Women's Union in planning, reporting, and financial management, and more women have joined the Union. The Union members have helped each other improve cultivation knowledge and capacity development to organize and manage community projects, especially community-based climate change adaptation projects. With SGP's support, a revolving fund as well as guidance material on seeds and the prices of agricultural materials, has made it easy for other women farmers to replicate the success. This women-led project also contributed to a government programme on restructuring the agricultural sector by promoting sustainable cultivation of the red onion in the Mekong Delta, which also has positive impact on poverty reduction and livelihoods improvement. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

In **Viet Nam**, SGP supported a project led by the *Farmers' Associations of Dong Xuan District* to demonstrate various climate smart agriculture (CSA) techniques including crop rotation, intercropping peanut-cassava, growing grass for livestock, and agroforestry-based farming on hillsides. These CSA techniques reduced climate risks and improved land use, agriculture productivity and economic efficiency. The capacity of communities and women in the pilot site was significantly improved through 29 awareness raising events, FFS training courses and study-exchanges. Among the 1,132 people that benefited from these capacity building efforts, poor female farmers accounted for 43.7%. The project also increased female farmers' access to new and advanced techniques, loans, market information, enabling them to develop plans for crop farming, income and expenditures, and GAP certified products. In addition, the project helped bring down the poverty rates in two communes, Xuan Quang 3 and 2, from 36.7% to 28.4% and from 61.4% to 38.3%, respectively, in two years (2015-2017). Moreover, a revolving credit fund were successfully operated to provide women with more access to financial resources. This fund continues to support the community after the end of the

project. The local government has issued a policy on replication of the project in areas with similar conditions across the district. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).**

### Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In **Vietnam**, in partnership with the UN-REDD programme, SGP has supported the REDD+ Action Programme in the Northern province of Lào Cai. The SGP project was conducted in the commune of Tả Ngải Chồ, where the population is composed entirely of indigenous peoples, with a high rate of poverty over 44%. Working with the Forest Protection Development Plan (FPDP) of the Tả Ngải Chồ commune, the project was developed for 1,071 hectares of forests managed by 931 indigenous peoples (27% women) across 12 villages. Within the framework of the FPDP, four alternative ‘*livelihood models*’ were systematically field-tested including: (i) anise-planting, with 30 households over 20 hectares; (ii) maize- planting, with 10 households over 2 hectares; (iii) local pig-raising, with 10 households; and (iv) chicken- raising, using egg incubators, with 20 households. The SGP project also established 12 Community Livelihood Development Funds, operated by the villages. By directly involving the indigenous hill tribes in tracking the implementation of the FPDP commune activities and providing feedback to stakeholders on the proposed alternative livelihood development models, the completed SGP project has contributed to piloting the roll out of the Vietnam REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism. With cash co-financing of 4,740 Euros from Transparency International, combined with \$14,817 in payments for ecosystem services under the Vietnam Forest Protection and Development Fund, lessons learned from the SGP project have contributed to the REDD Action Programme for Lào Cai province, as well as the Vietnam UN-REDD programme at the national level. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).**

In **Viet Nam**, SGP has worked with the *Dao Cham* indigenous people in Nam Dam village located in the Dong Van Karst Plateau Geo Park. The village, which has 47 households where 235 *Dao Cham* IPs live, has a long tradition in using medicinal herbs for health care. With the advent of the Nam Dam Community Co-operative, the development of herbal bath services started to garner increasing interest from the public for its therapeutic and health benefits. In the face of a growing number of tourists and visitors, the herbal bath infrastructure used by the indigenous co-operative was rudimentary, the planning for the bathing services was short-term, with insufficient attention paid towards the sustainable use and conservation of the medicinal herbs and plants. In this context, the SGP Viet Nam country team worked with the *Dao Cham* to develop a project to: (i) support the sustainable collection of forest herbs according to GCP-WHO standards; (ii) professionalize the herbal bath services; and (iii) pilot the implementation of fair and equitable access and benefit sharing (ABS) arrangements obtained from the herbal baths, together with a pilot commercial brand. Over the course of the SGP project, the *Dao Cham* IPs (70-90% were indigenous women) assessed the plants' genetic diversity through the application of sustainable use criteria for the collection of wild medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs). The IPs were trained to conserve the MAPs most at risk of extinction in the wild through multiplication in nurseries (using seeds or cuttings), field trials in cultivating and domesticating some of the MAPs (*Angelica sinensis*, artichoke, honeysuckle), as well as intercropping techniques within the forest (*Sambucus javanica*). Following completion of the project, it is expected that the *Dao Cham* community will continue to improve the medicinal plant garden, making it a place for cultural knowledge exchange, as well as sustainable ecotourism. The Nam Dam community cooperative has also become known as a “new type of cooperative”, making full use of the local strength and local decision making, enabling the *Dao Cham* to become masters of their own destiny. The Nam Dam cooperative has over 20 active members and is increasingly demonstrating the role of MAPs in local economic development. The cooperative is in the process of designing and upgrading its equipment, as well as preparing a dossier to register the production facility at the highest level of the Food and Hygiene Standards (FHS) certification. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).**

### Scaling up, replication and Policy Influence

In **Viet Nam**, the aim of the SGP project was to restore, manage and sustainably exploit fishery resources by adopting co-management between communities and relevant stakeholders. Other purposes included ensuring the harmony among users and increasing the income and living standards of fishermen. The pilot model was in Thuan Quy commune which is located in South Centre Coast of Viet Nam. SGP project enabled the establishment of Thuan Quy Communal Fishermen Association with an initial membership of 50 fishermen, which effectively managed the exploitation of a type of clam named *Anadara antiquata*. The association

actively prevented and handled violations. It protected 1600 hectares of sea surface by promoting breed regeneration, environment evaluation and resource mobilization. As a result, the provincial government of Thuan Quy approved the plan to replicate the demonstration to an additional 3000 hectares in three communes nearby, applying the co-management of fisheries. The project's best practices have been promoted in a national conference with participations from other 16 provinces and contributed to implementing guidance for Fisheries Law. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

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

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
GEF-7 National Dialogues	30/5/2018
Convention on Biodiversity	16/11/1994
The Ramsar Convention	20/8/1989
Cartagena Protocol on biosafety; and The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	19/4/2004 12/02/2014
National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity	31/5/2007
Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity	23/4/2014
United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	16 /11/ 1994
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	26/4/1994
Kyoto Protocol	25/9/2002
National Strategy on Climate Change	05/12/2011
National Strategy for Green Growth	25/9/2012
The first national biennial report submitted to the UNFCCC	2014
The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	23/11/1998
National Action Programme to implement UNCCD	02/9/2006
National target program for climate change adaptation (3 phases: inception 2009-2010; implementation 2011-2015 và development post 2015)	02/12/2008 05/12/2011
National target program for climate change response 2012-2015	
The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	22/7/2002



<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
National plan deploying the Stockholm Convention	10/8/2006
WB's Poverty Reduction Strategy Program	Ratified 5/2002
Minamata Convention on mercury	Signed 11/10/2013, Not ratified yet
National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2020 and vision to 2030	Decision No. 1216/QĐ-TTg dated 05/9/2012
The national targeted program on new rural development 2010 - 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the new rural program).	Decision No. 800/QĐ-TTg dated 04/6/2010
National target program on sustainable poverty reduction	Decision No. 1489/QĐ-TTg dated 08/10/2012
Strategy for renewable energy development in Vietnam to 2030, vision 2050	Decision No. 2068/QĐ - TTg dated 25/11/2015
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	

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.