



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

CAMBODIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Cambodia		
Year Started	2005		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	127	125	252
Grant amount committed	4,450,914	4,743,452	9,194,366
Project level co-financing in cash	1,991,923	723,482	2,715,404
Project level co-financing in kind	2,897,155	2,373,096	5,270,251
Total co-financing *	12,729,107		
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 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	2	4	-	6	1	3	16
Climate Change	3	1	-	-	2	-	6
Sustainable Forest Management	5	-	5	-	-	-	10
Capacity Development	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
International Waters	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total Projects Completed	10	5	6	8	6	3	38

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	-	2	4	-	6	1	3	16
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	7
Hectares of PAs	-	2,805	73,150	-	1,925	-	181,207	259,087
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,969	5,969
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	5	-	7	-	5	17
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	1	12	1	-	3	17
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	37,380	7,571	4,135	-	564,088	613,174
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	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	-	104,910	5,123	7,571	7,866	776	145,254	271,500
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access	-	10	1	1	-	3	-	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 **
solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication								
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	108	427	10	-	396	48	989
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	6
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	10	4	5	-	-	4	23
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	10
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	9,519	-	9,795	7,866	-	-	27,180
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	-	-	958	-	958
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	-	1,793	-	1,793
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	2
Organic farming	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	4

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Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	31
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	446	-	-	-	446
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	2	1	4	3	2	4	1	17
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	78	105	550	649	370	189	181	2,122
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	3	5	6	8	5	2	29
Number of completed projects led by women	-	3	1	1	1	1	2	9
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	6	-	1	2	2	3	14

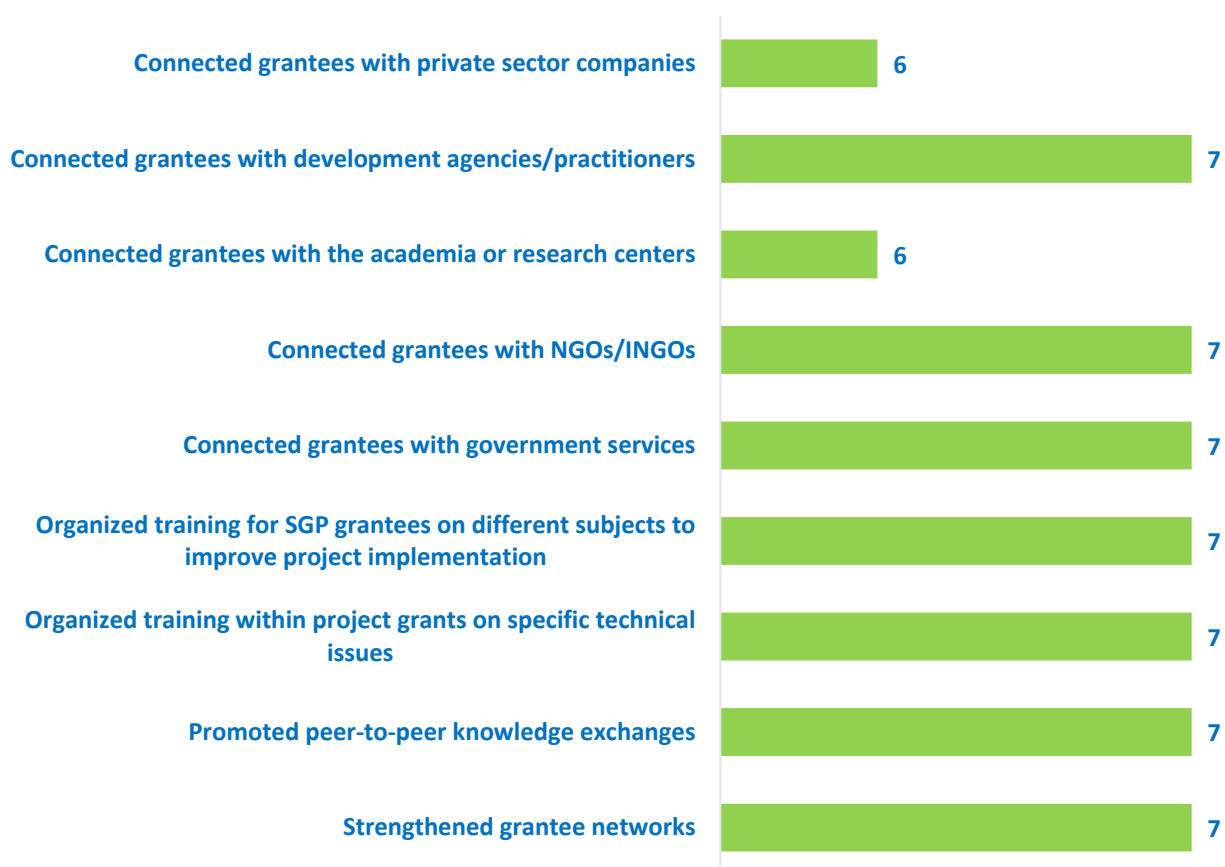
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	18	-	150	-	15	3	186
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	6	5	4	6	5	3	29
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	6	5	1	-	5	58	75
Community-level trainings conducted	-	7	1	4	6	15	3	36
Number of projects monitored through field visits	6	13	14	12	7	7	10	69

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PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	10	4	8	7	8	7	48
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

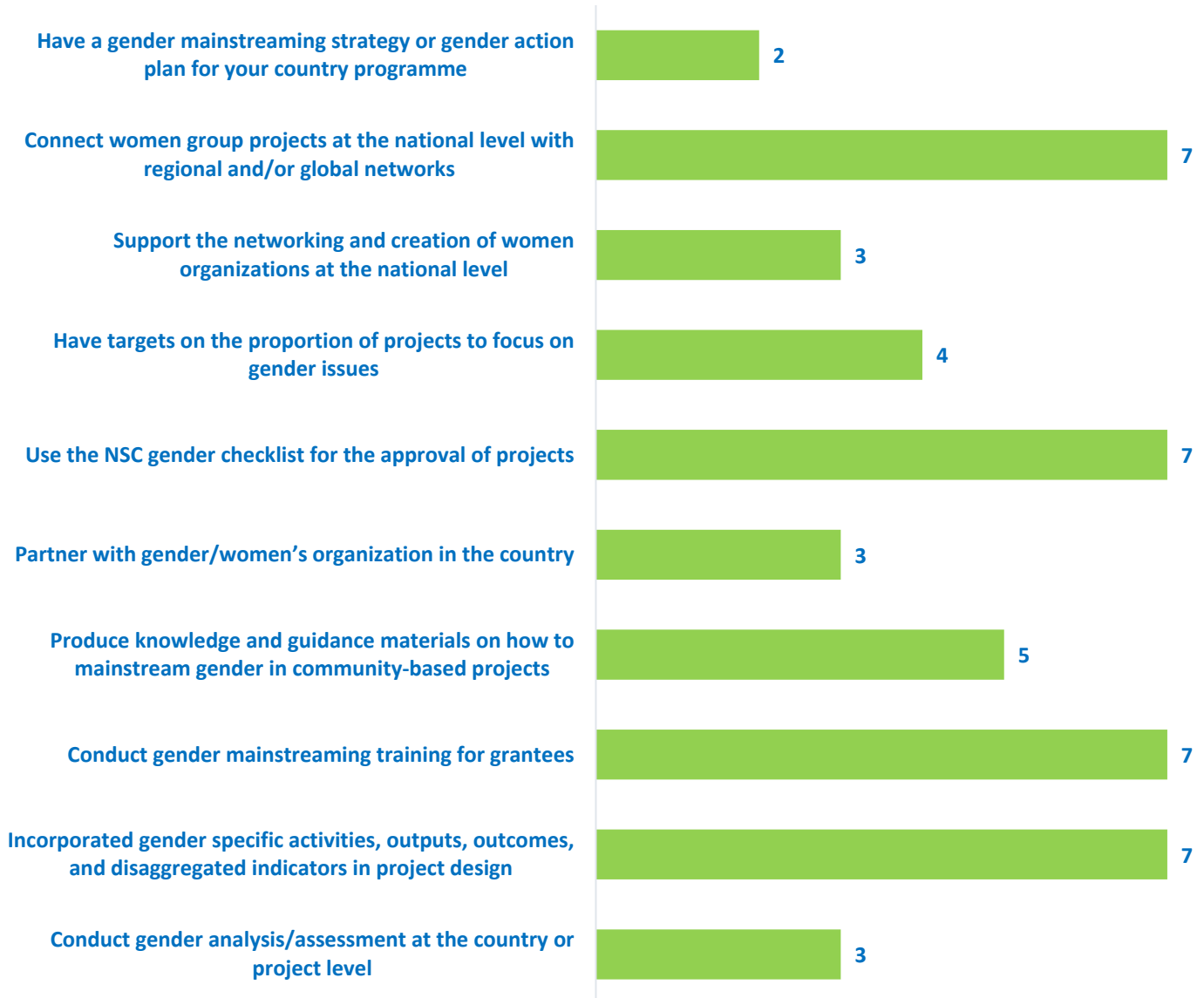
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

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



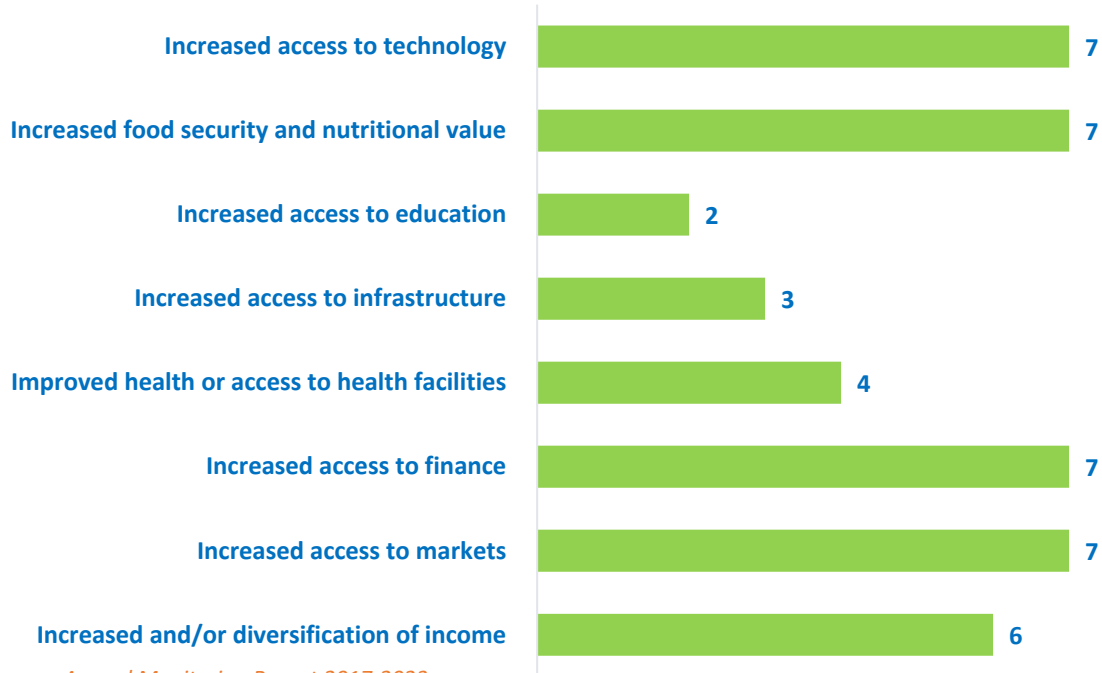
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



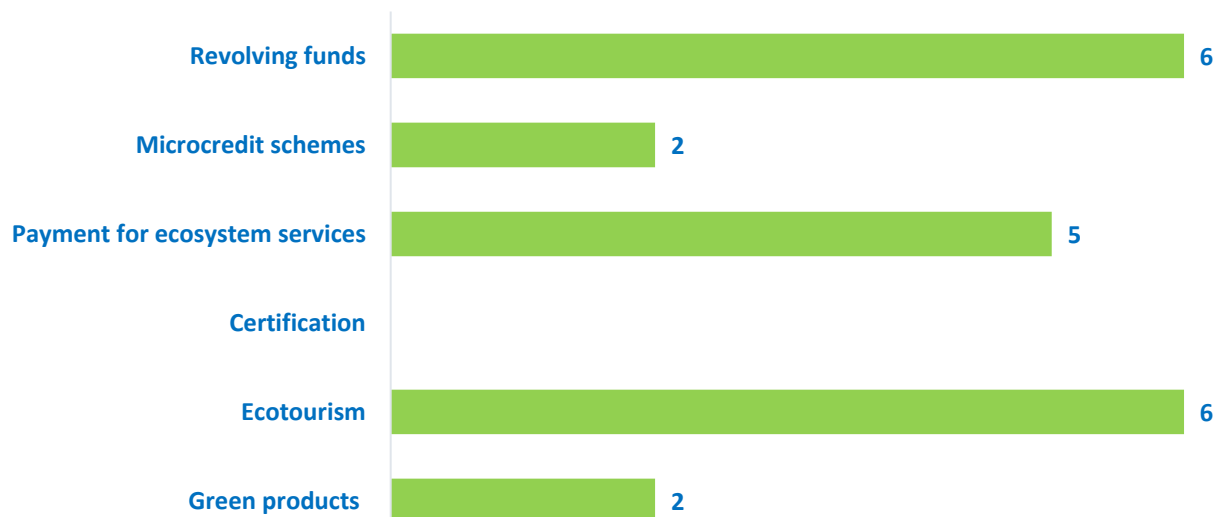
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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



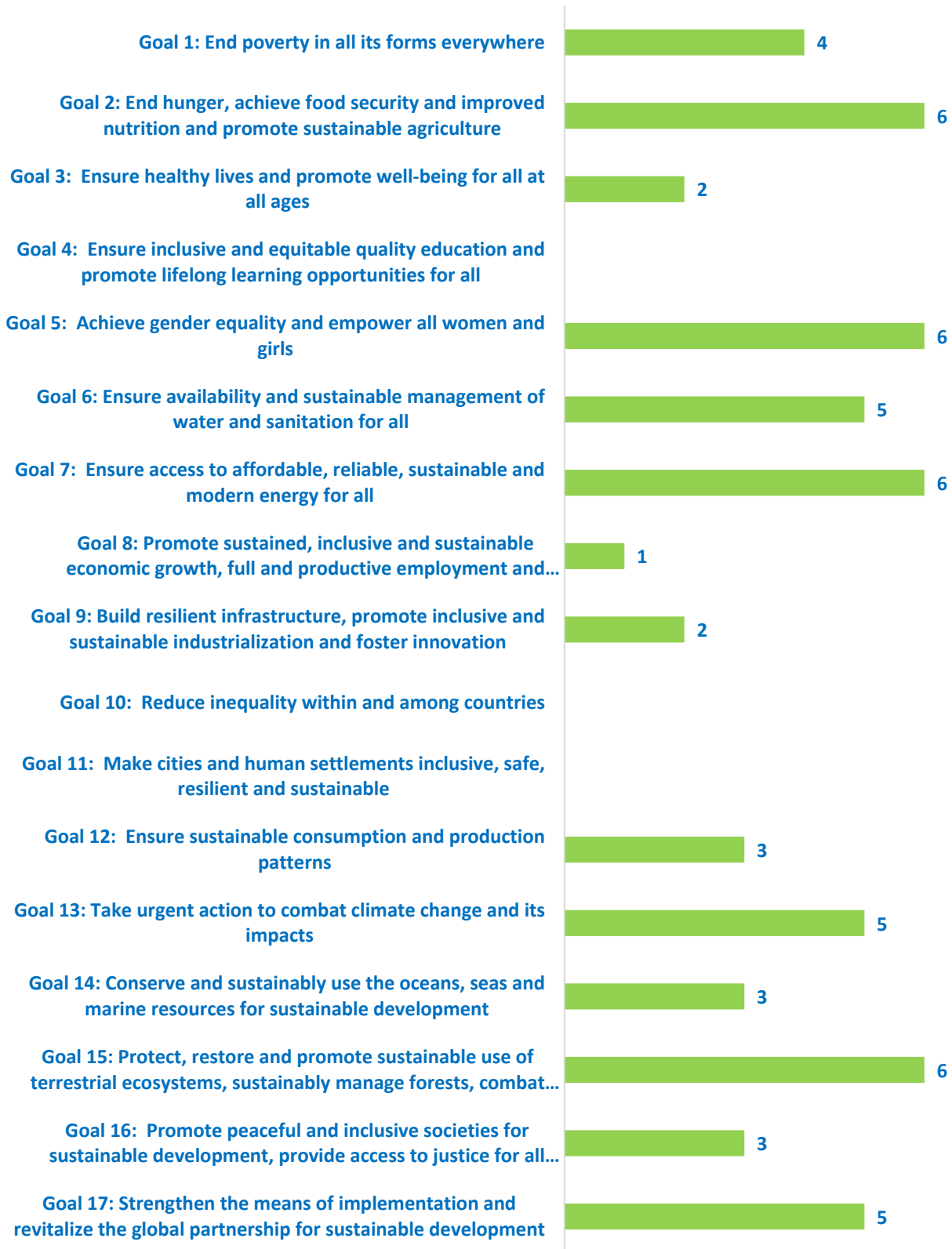
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

Biodiversity

In **Cambodia**, a project completed by *Sansom Mlup Prey Organization* improved communities' livelihoods and supported conservation through promoting growing organic wildlife-friendly rice (IBIS Rice). The project's success was achieved for the community members residing in the seven targeted villages who participated as IBIS members. To become IBIS members, farmers were required to sign a contract annually, pledging adherence to the 12 rules of the IBIS rice project, primarily related to conservation regulations in the *Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary*. The project diligently mapped all farmlands of the IBIS members using GIS technology to ensure their legality and compliance with the conservation rules. Strict monitoring of the farmlands helped prevent illegal land expansion, hunting, logging, and the use of chemical inputs. The project's mechanisms also ensured that members understood and followed the conservation rules, contributing to the conservation of wildlife and forests in the sanctuary.

As a result, the project recruited 143 new IBIS members, bringing the total number of IBIS rice households to 704 in the seven targeted villages by February 2023. Of these registered members, 594 households complied with wildlife-friendly rules after undergoing inspection, resulting in a compliance rate of 99.83% with IBIS project regulations. Through the project's efforts, these compliant households sold back a total of 914 metric tons of organic paddy rice to the *IBIS Rice Conservation Company* (IRCC), receiving a premium price of an average of 1,750 KHR/kg (0.42 USD/kg), which was 59% higher than the local market price. This generated a significant income of USD 425,917 from IBIS Rice sales for 415 IBIS members, averaging to approximately USD 944 per household. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

Sustainable Land management

In **Cambodia**, SGP supported grantee, *My Village Organization* to help *Prov* Indigenous People and Community Forestry (CF) committee members in the implementation of sustainable forestry resource management that conserved 1,073.08 hectares of forestry area, with the ultimate objective to reduce the pressure on forest exploitation and increase income. In the country, forests were extremely important for the livelihood and well-being of the population. 85 percent of Cambodians lived in rural communities, and they were heavily reliant on forest resources to meet their daily substance needs. However, inadequate policies and forest management escalated in loss of forest resources, environmental degradation and exploitation as well economic insecurity for the local population. Rural communities reported low productivity with 9 chickens per household, 40% chicken mortality, 0.1 ha of cultivated land per household, productivity of 0.26 ton per hectare and 30% of vegetable productivity loss due to pest destruction.

The project provided support to 120 families by offering technical assistance to diversify crops and improve agricultural technique, ultimately reducing the pressure on forest exploitation. It also enhanced CF recognition from relevant stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); rehabilitated and improved the community-based water reservoir and water gate in order to enable access to water for household consumption and irrigation. As long-term results, the project will also contribute to the Provincial Development Plan (2020-2024), the Commune Development Plan (2020-2024), the Commune Investment Programme (2020-2024) regarding the protection of natural resources and water supply as well as working towards the achievement of SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 6 and SDG 15. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

International Waters

In **Cambodia**, the Action for Research and Development completed a project strengthening community capacity for mangrove conservation in Prey Nup District, Preah Sihanouk Province. In the district, littering was the main challenge, which flows into the sea through canals and seriously affected marine biodiversity and the well-being of local people. Two meetings were organized with the participation of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resource Officers of Prey Nup district,

Commune Councilors, community representatives, and representatives from waste collection companies. As results, contracts were signed with waste collection companies. A total of 2 tons of waste in targeted communes (Prey Nup and Toul Tortoeung) are collected daily from the village to the landfill sites designated by district/provincial authorities. In addition, education was conducted by community extension workers at the household level in the two communes on keeping, placing and packaging waste, negative effects of waste, and promoting a better environment. Two community clean campaigns were conducted with the participation of the district governor of Prey Nup, district environment officer, Fisheries Administration officer, commune councilors, police, schoolteachers, students, village security volunteers, business sellers, and local villagers. Plastic bags, bottles, and other plastic trash were collected in public areas including main roads, canals, bridges, etc. It was reported that approximately 1 to 1.5 tons of waste have been collected, packed, and placed in the trash bins properly. As a result, the project has contributed to the implementation of SAP in the South China Sea by restoring and conserving 3,431 hectares of the marine ecosystem, including sustainable use and management of community fishing domain by conducting regular patrolling, conservation of seagrass, and protection of existing mangrove areas and replanting 25,000 small mangrove trees in 15 hectares of degraded areas. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

Cambodia SGP team supported *NGO Forum on Cambodia* in organizing the 7th National Farmer Forum “The Enhancement of Multi-Stakeholder Engagement for Access to Water, Capital, and Markets”, which was held in December 2017. The total of 320 delegates (88 of them were women) participated in the forum including government, civil society, academic, research and religious institutions, private sector as well as farmer representatives from 25 provinces. 7 of SGP grantees were also part of the organizing committee. The purpose of the forum was to provide opportunities for stallholder farmers and farmer associations to engage in discussion and strengthen partnership with relevant institutions working in the agricultural sector. SGP contribution towards supporting farmers in accessing capital and technical support was highlighted at the forum. The issues and concerns raised by the farmers were documented and served as a basis for developing a set of policy recommendations. Some of the key recommendations include provision of capacity building to the farmers and supporting sustainable farming in climate change adaptation; investing in construction of small and medium scale irrigation schemes; lowering interest rates for loans for smallholders and special provisions for loan repayment for farmers facing disaster risks. The recommendations are currently being finalized and will be submitted to the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water, the 3rd Commission of the National Assembly, financial institutions, development partners, agri-business companies and other relevant stakeholders to promote implementation of effective policies in response to the challenges faced by the small landholder farmers. An informal working group comprised of farmers, CSOs, agri-business companies and the government agencies helped to strengthen collaboration, build trust and continue dialogue. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

In **Cambodia**, the SGP team worked with *NGO Forum* on the organization of the 9th Farmer Forum on “Smallholder Farmers during COVID-19”. 190 people (73 female), from 14 provinces attended the event, which was chaired by the National Assembly representatives, keynote speakers and representatives of technical institutions. On this occasion, smallholder farmers, civil society organizations, policy research institutes, ministries and development partners had the opportunity to share their views on improving the market demand, promote relevant policies to support Smallholder Farmers during the COVID-19 pandemic, and strength cooperation to help farmers invest in agriculture. As a result of this dialogue, the participants reached the conclusion that key organisations should increase the widespread dissemination of agriculture safety standards, the Ministry of Agriculture should increase funding to support agricultural communities, loan repayments should be postponed, and quality control for fish, meat and vegetable should be strengthened. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

In **Cambodia**, three regional province workshops on the amendment of the Forestry Law and the Protected Areas Law were organized in collaboration with the *NGO Forum on Cambodia* and the Secretariat of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) in May 2022. The workshops gathered 15 provincial administrations, provincial departments, and local authorities with a total of 117 participants, 70 representatives of civil society organizations, 9 representatives of indigenous organizations, and 117 community representatives including 53 indigenous peoples. As a result, the workshop organizing committee received a few substantial inputs from stakeholders at the sub-national level to better respond to the management and sustainability of natural resources, as

outlined in the entry-level report. With these inputs, in partnership with the Royal Government for the effectiveness of natural resource governance, the NGO Forum on Cambodia and the NCDD will continue the discussions at national workshops with civil society organizations and community representatives on the input for the amendment of the Forestry Law and the Protected Areas Law, aiming to promote the rights of communities in customary tenure, as well as roles and responsibilities of local authorities and stakeholders at the sub-national level in the sustainability of natural resources. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

South-South Exchange

In 2016, a team of 60 participants from *India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor-Leste*, convened in Kathmandu, Nepal for a workshop, funded by World Health Organization to learn from the SGP's experience on health waste management practices. Further uptake of HECAF's successfully used techniques and *modus operandi* is expected by professionals from visiting countries. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Cambodia**, SGP project "Community Forestry Conservation for Community Economic Development (CFCCD)" was conceptualized to support two Community Forestry areas spread over 3,104 hectares, in Samaki community forestry in Anlog Veng district and O Thmarda Tekkhiev community forestry in Trapaing Prasat district of Oddar Meanchey province. With an overall objective of ensuring that the two-community forestry's are sustainably conserved, and the biodiversity resources are sustainably used for improving the livelihood and food security of the members of the community forestry; through promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture, establishing NTFP groups for processing and marketing of NTFPs products and Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET).

The project has contributed to sustainable management and use of the 3,104 hectares of forest by enhancing patrolling activities in the community forestry. A 4,350m canal has been constructed at the boundary of the forestry to prevent land encroachment for farming by surrounding community members, and a pond has been dug in Samaki community forestry for wild animals and community's use. It has built the capacities of the CBET sub-committee in O'Thmarda Teuk Khiev community forestry, to establish, manage and run CBET to gain income for conserving their forest. The project has also supported 50 families to implement Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). Overall, the project facilitated participation of the community forestry's committee members at National REDD strategy consultation workshop and has contributed in achieving the country's CBR+ plan and UN-REDD+ program, by aligning the community's needs and priorities with expected CBR+/REDD+ project outputs. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

At the national level, GEF focal area strategies and SGP strategic objectives have clear alignment with country priorities and strategies. This CPS is well aligned with the key national priorities such as CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014- 2023, National Policy on Green Growth, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), National Policy on Rural Electrification by Renewable Energy, National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework (2015) and the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (2017-2031) of the government to provide the foundation for planning, designating and managing protected areas that are representative of major ecosystems and well connected. An understanding of the wildlife, habitats and ecosystems to be conserved forms the core of this knowledge base while social, economic and political considerations along with traditional and local community knowledge provide additional layers of important information.

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
International Frameworks/Treaties	
GEF-7 National Dialogues	Signed in 1992, ratified in 1995
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Signed in 1992, ratified in 1995
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	25 January 2012
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	signed in 1992, ratified in 1995
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1st completed in 1993 2nd assessment in 2010 and completed in Nov 2015
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Feasibility study was conducted in 2014.
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	25 December 2006
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	25 December 2006
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Signe in 1994 and ratified in 1997.
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	In the process of development.
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Adopted on 22nd May 2001, entered into force 17 May 2004
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies	2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	02 June 2006
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	10 October 2013
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted at Doha on 8 December 2012	07 October 2015
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2019

Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies (IW) ³	2002
National Policies	
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	05 February 2016
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	02 June 2006
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	22 December 2005
National Policy on Green Growth	01 March 2013
National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019 -2023	2019
National Action Program to combat land degradation/desertification 2018-2027	2018
Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023	2013
National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework (2015)	2015
National Policy on Rural Electrification by Renewable Energy	Jan 2007
Climate Change Strategic Plan for Manufacturing, and Energy Sector	2013
Protected Areas Law	15 Feb 2008
Forestry Law	31 August 2002
SUB-DECREE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE	2006
Royal Degree on the Establishment of the National Committee for Sustainable Development	2015

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.