



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



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

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## BENIN



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Benin		
Year Started	2007		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	97	18	<b>115</b>
Grant amount committed	3,249,872	700,000	<b>3,949,872</b>
Project level co-financing in cash	2,961,921	463,197	<b>3,425,118</b>
Project level co-financing in kind	946,973	163,217	<b>1,110,190</b>
Total co-financing *	<b>5,235,307</b>		
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	Total Value 2016 - 2023
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>							
Biodiversity	3	1	-	2	5	-	11
Climate Change	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Land Degradation	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Capacity Development	1	-	1	-	-	2	4
International Waters	1	1	-	1	3	-	6
Chemicals and Waste	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</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	3	1	-	2	5	-	-	11
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	51
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	3	16	-	4	7	-	-	30
Hectares of ICCAs	140	878	-	141	176	-	-	1,335
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	23	16	-	7	11	-	-	57
Number of significant species conserved	8	7	-	15	15	-	-	45
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	5	3	3	5	3	-	-	19
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	194,914	31,515	51,507	208,000	9,749	-	-	495,685
<b>Climate Change</b>								
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	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23

	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	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	7
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	2,500	-	-	675	-	-	-	3,175
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	340	-	120	-	460
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	120
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	165	-	1	-	166
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	210	-	20	-	230
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
<b>International Waters</b>								
Number of international waters projects completed	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	6
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	12
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	50	50	-	10	150	-	-	260

	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	3,000	-	-	-	114	-	-	3,114
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	1,661	-	-	950	-	-	2,611
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	4,500
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	316
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	2
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	3
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	4
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	3	-	148	-	-	-	-	151
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	700	-	2,020	-	-	-	-	2,720

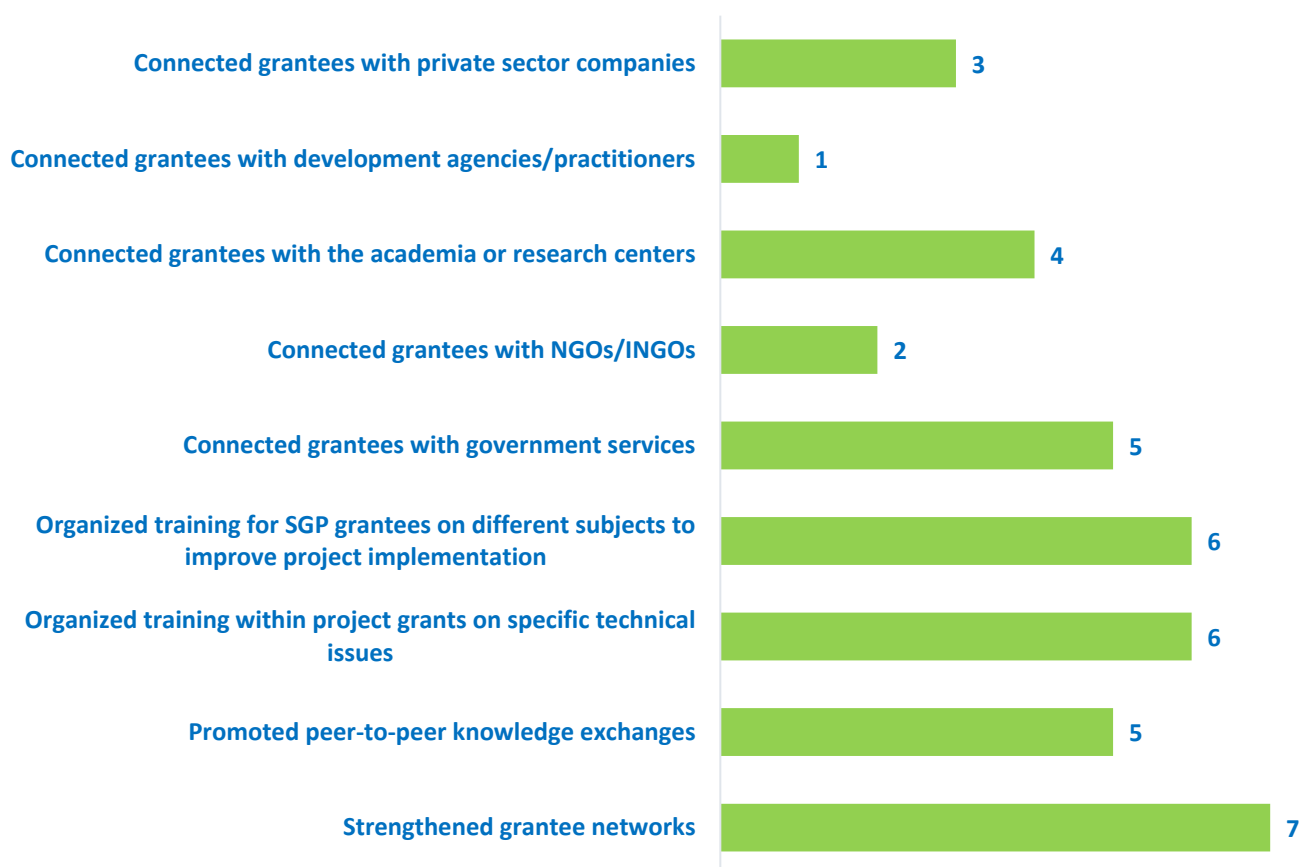
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>								
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	7
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	57	411	60	27	34	-	-	589
<b>South-South Exchange</b>								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	7
<b>Gender</b>								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	5	3	1	5	9	2	-	25
Number of completed projects led by women	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	3	-	5	25	25	-	-	58
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	4
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	5	3	1	1	8	3	-	21
Number of youth organizations	3	-	10	-	13	-	-	26
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	5
<b>Persons with Disability</b>								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Projects with policy influence	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	5	1	1	1	8	3	-	19
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	1	4	3	-	-	-	10
Community-level trainings conducted	3	-	2	2	2	12	2	23
Number of projects monitored through field visits	16	11	25	15	6	3	15	91
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	4	4	3	3	-	9	27
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	11	10	10	10	10	10	7	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.

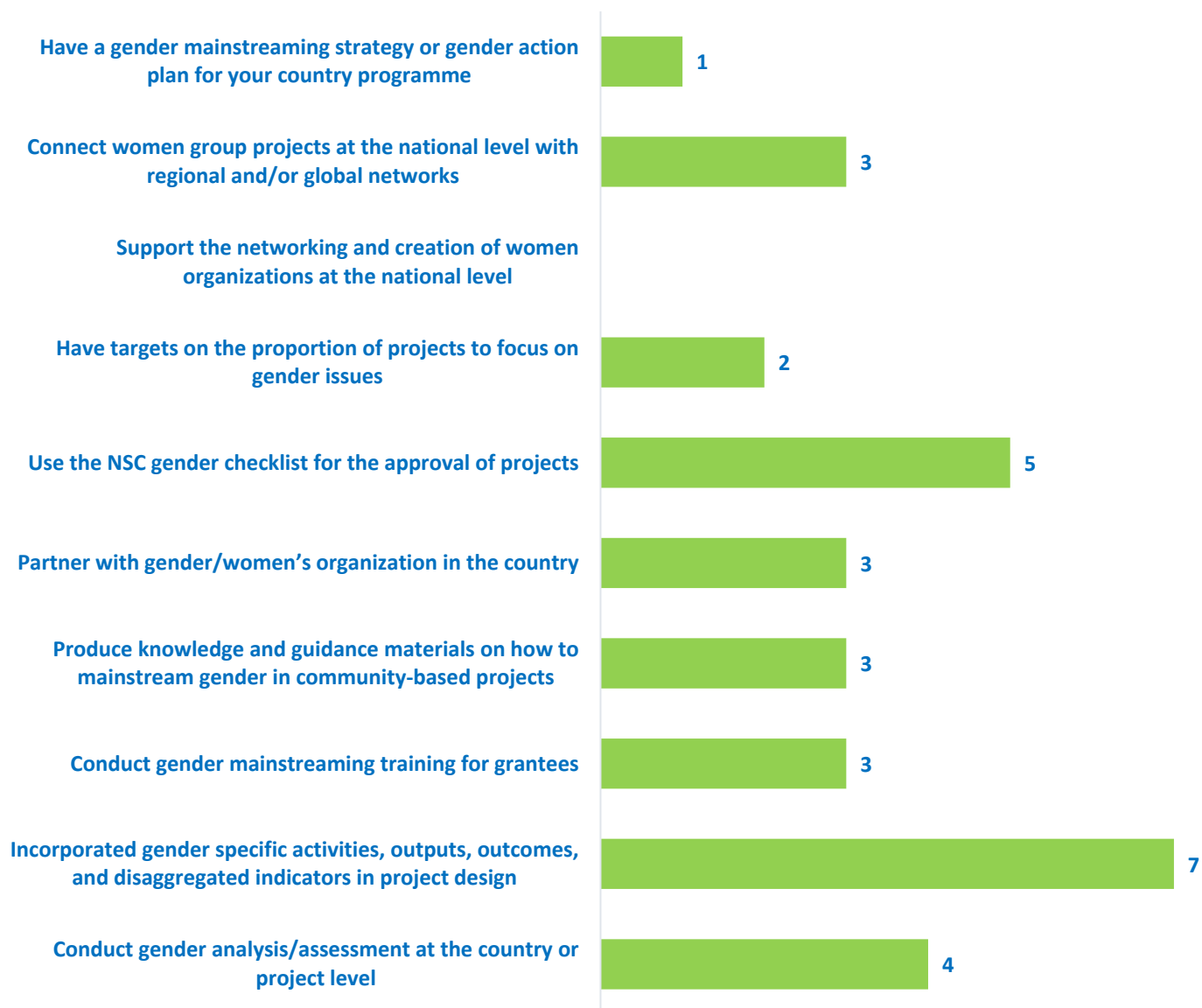
### Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

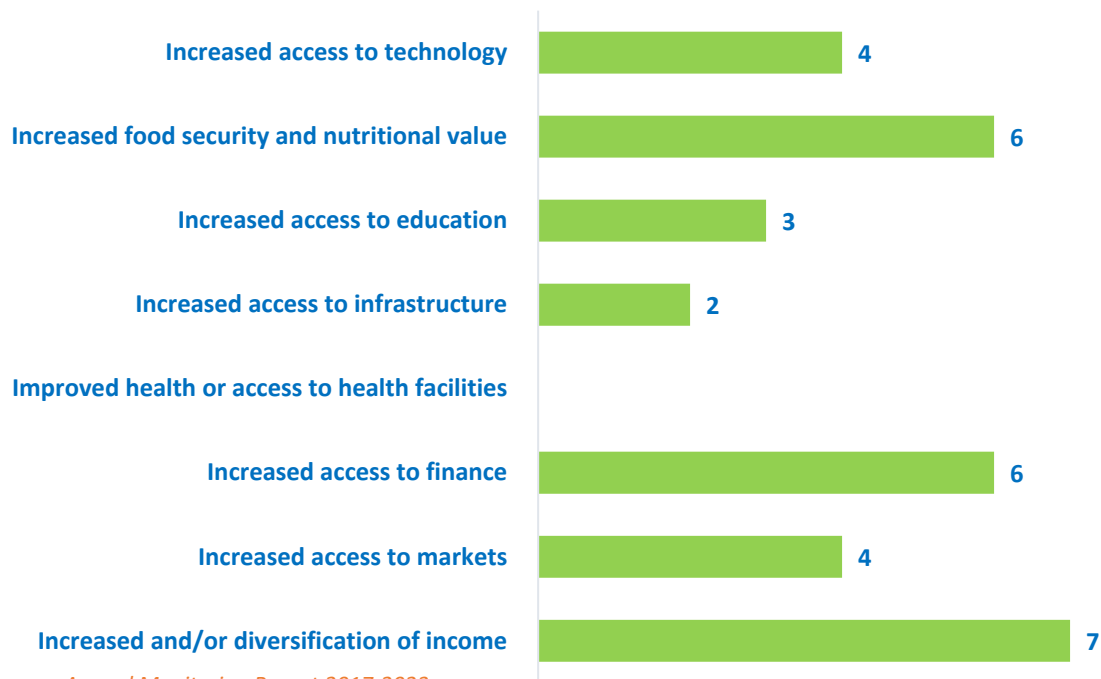


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



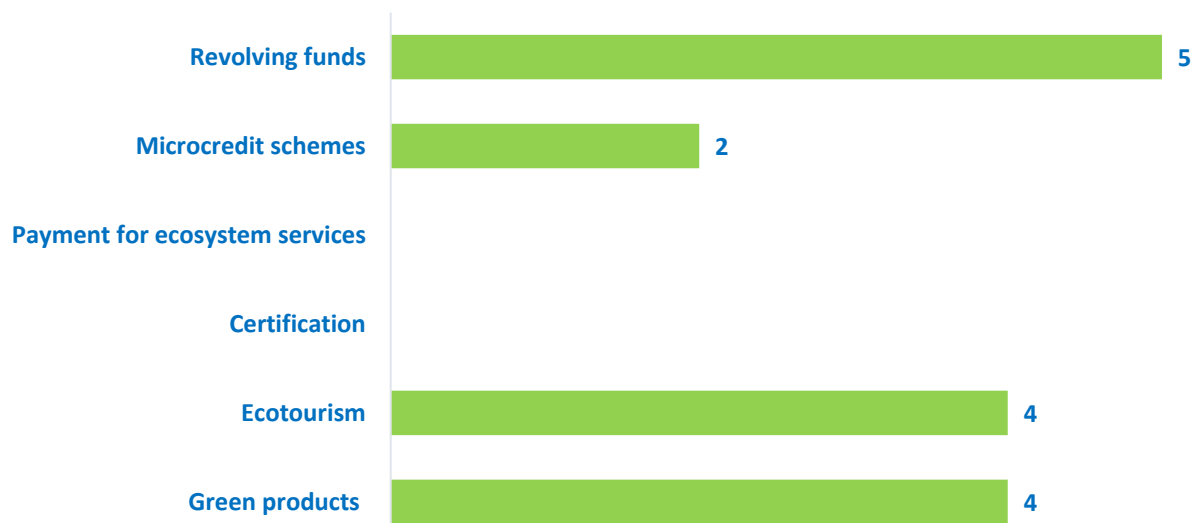
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**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

## 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 **Benin**, SGP supported NGO ‘Culture, Education and Research for Development in Benin’ (CERD- Benin), in the face of a growing degradation of the Shea agro-forestry systems in Benin (known locally as “*parcs agro-forestiers*”), to support the creation of improved Shea parks (PACPKA). The project worked to preserve the old Shea park in the commune of *Boukombé* through a technique of “assisted natural regeneration” (ANR). CERD also experimented with a short-cycle grafting technique for Shea butter from the fifth year onwards. With the participation of 160 farmers, the initiative identified approximately 17,000 trees, spread over 500 hectares, for assisted natural regeneration. A further 10 hectares in the borough of *Natta* in the commune of *Boukombé* tested out the grafted Shea nurseries. This resulted in the production of 3 tons of butter by the association of students’ mothers (*Association des Mères d’élèves*). The improved production was made possible, among other things, by the installation of a demonstration plot in the form of a nursery fed by a water tower. This demonstration site served as a training center both for producers, as well as for agronomy students focusing on research on the new grafting techniques. Despite the technical requirements required for grafting, a favorable factor for the increased community participation was the shortening of the duration of production. In support of the overall SGP Benin country strategy, a second SGP project in the commune of *N’dali* pursued similar objectives adding the planting of 30 hectares of *Acacia Auriculiformis* to meet the firewood needs of the local population, resulting in the production and marketing of 10 tons of Shea butter. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

SGP supported an agroecological project in **Benin** which worked on the conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plant species in the *Djidja* Terroir. At least 10 species of rare or endangered medicinal plants were conserved and reintroduced on a 2-hectare demonstration site through replanting and protecting the existing seedlings. Members of the community-based association were trained in reproductive techniques of medicinal tree species including African Mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*), pepper (*Xylopia aethiopicum*), African teak (*Milicia excelsa*), as well as leguminous tree species such as *Pterocarpus santalinoides*, which is typically grown in agroforestry systems acting as a windbreak and promotes soil conservation in water catchments. The planting of *Moringa oleifera* was also introduced to an area of 0.5 hectares to improve the food security and income of members of the association. The SGP field demonstration site was equipped with an automatic watering system using a water tower. Since the demonstration site did not have easy access to an available source of water, a borehole well was drilled for watering the seedlings and human consumption, and a storeroom was constructed with a drying area for the plants. Under the guidance of the management committee, the project was carried out with the involvement of the entire community. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

### International Waters

In **Benin**, with support from SGP, *Action Plus On* enhanced measures to safeguard mangrove ecosystems, increase the productivity of the coastal lagoon and promote agro-economy in three districts of the commune of Ouidah, situated on the coast of the country.

20 village committees were set up to protect Lake Ahémé from prohibited fishing practices, secured more than 300 ha of mangrove resources, and assured the conservation of wetlands in Ouidah. Furthermore, clean-ups of the coastal lagoon and awareness campaigns were organised to educate the population on the laws related to fishing and aquaculture in the country. With regard to capacity building initiatives, the project supported the establishment of experimental agroecology sites by locality to normalize agricultural activities. To this end, two two-day training sessions on the production cycle, inputs used, and land productivity were organized for 45 producers, followed up by a practical application of the notions learned.

As a result of the project activities, local people started to use other species of energy wood other than mangrove wood for cooking salt and the residents of the villages bordering the coastal lagoon started to apply sustainable fishing practices. Energy-efficient stoves and solar cookers were also promoted in all the organised groups. Leaders from each village were trained on how to build economic stoves for domestic uses and salt-making activities. It was indeed reported that a total of 100 smokehouses were built during the project implementation. This has particularly helped the fishmongers from six villages who were able to earn income from the construction of economical smoking. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

### Capacity Development

In **Benin**, an SGP project led by *Consortium ODAS ONG-GEA Benin* focused on sharing the results, knowledge, lessons learned and best practices of prior SGP projects with an aim to improve the effectiveness of future projects and to foster replication and scaling up of these practices. The information was collected through a participatory process focusing on milestones, activities, processes, outcomes, challenges, and lessons shared at knowledge fairs in the South, Central, and North of the country. In these fairs, the project also organized hands-on workshops on innovative processes and methodologies and a series of lectures by experts and practitioners on relevant topics. The knowledge exchange and networking led to partnerships and networking among NGOs, CSOs, and donors, and allowed three NGOs to have co-financing from GIZ and Swiss Cooperation. A platform for environmental NGOs stimulated by SGP will continue transferring knowledge to different networks. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

### CSO-Government Dialogue

In **Benin**, more than five years ago, SGP supported *Centre de Promotion des Projets Integres Orientes sur les Strategies Locales* in the establishment of a national dialogue platform for environmental NGO networks. Long after the end of the project support, the platform continues to serve as an important instrument for collaboration and discussion on environmental issues in the country. It currently hosts five networks whose memberships vary from 30 to 300 NGOs and/or CBOs. The platform actively supports the central government and partners in their efforts to improve environmental management, including active involvement in the implementation of international agreements and conventions ratified by Benin in coordination with relevant ministries. The platform is also working to constitute a representative framework for cooperation and synergy on environmental actions in the country. During the reporting period, a dialogue on banning the use of non-biodegradable plastic bags was organized through the platform. While the relevant law exists, its implementation could be challenging. The exchanges made it possible to identify the bottlenecks and clarify the roles that could be played by NGOs, private sector, municipalities, and government in the implementation of the law. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

### South-South Exchange

From January 2021 to April 2022, a project of evaluation and sharing of innovative experiences was implemented in agroecology and green energies in 10 countries, eight of which were SGP countries including **Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Guinea, Niger, and Togo**. The objective of the project was to address deforestation and climate change by consolidating and scaling up good practices in the context of exchanges of South-South experiences. At the end of the project, several animations were created. One was about an African cluster on green coal, another introduced a virtual initiative-sharing platform including 31 climate initiatives. The modernization of a production unit was supported in Cameroon, and an association was formed in Guinea. Training on the production of

Biochar was held in Cote d'Ivoire in July 2021, with the participation of 25 people from 10 countries. An award ceremony was organized for winners from 14 countries. In October 2021, an animation of an African cluster on agroecology was created through the dissemination of the good practices of "peasant seeds for better resilience to climate change". In addition, experiments on traditional improved granaries (GTA) were continued. Bi-fertilizers and bio-protective recipes were developed. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

### Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Benin**, SGP supported a project for the sustainable development of sacred forests and promotion of the national consortium Aires Heritage and Native Community Territories (APAC), by strengthening their governance and implementation of the APAC national consortium. Although women are culturally excluded from APAC's activities, as gender component is integral to all projects of the SGP, the process of strengthening APAC was negotiated to include them in all possible stages. The inclusion of gender began with diagnosis and participatory planning and moved on to involving women in the development of niche markets for biodiversity and agro-biodiversity of APAC. The project also developed a bio-cultural community protocol for each APAC that identified their knowledge and endogenous practices. Women, now support activities and work carried out in APAC, in the same way as men. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Benin has ratified or signed several international legal instruments relating to protection environment and natural resource management. These instruments cover both multilateral and bilateral agreements. They help guide national environmental policy. The conventions and protocols are listed in the table below accompanied by programs or action plans.

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

Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux	Date de ratification / d'achèvement
Dialogues nationaux GEF-7	Mai 2018
Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (CDB)	28 / 09 /1994
Cinquième rapport national sur la mise en œuvre de la convention sur la diversité biologique	Janvier 2014
Stratégie et Plan d'Action Nationaux pour la Biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB)	2014
Protocole de Nagoya sur Accès aux ressources génétiques et le Partage juste et équitable des Avantages découlant de leur utilisation (APA)	31/05/2005
Traité international sur les Ressources Phytogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (TIRPGAA)	24/02/2006
Protocole de Cartagéna sur la biosécurité	12/10/2014
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC)	30 / 06 /1994
Protocole de Kyoto	25 Février 2002
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1 <sup>ère</sup> , 2 <sup>ème</sup> , 3 <sup>ème</sup> )	2001, 2011, 2019
Loi N° 2018-18 sur les changements climatiques en République du Bénin	Juin 2018
Stratégie de développement à faible intensité de carbone et résilient aux changements climatiques (2016- 2025)	2015
Accord de Paris sur le climat	Octobre 2016
Plans d'Action Nationaux d'Adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC	2008
Contributions Déterminées au niveau National (CDN) pour l'Accord de Paris	2017
Rapport Biennal Actualisé (RBA) des inventaires de Gaz à Effet de Serre (GES)	2019
Convention des Nations Unies sur la Lutte contre la Désertification (CNULD)	29 / 08 /1996
Programmes d'action nationaux au titre de la CCNUCC (PAN)	2012
Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	11/10/2013

Programmes d'action nationaux au titre de la CCNUCC (PAN)	2012
Note politique sur les cibles et mesures Neutralité de la Dégradation des Terres (NDT)	Novembre 2017
Plan d'Action National sur la Gestion Durable des Terres (PAN- GDT 2018- 2027)	Février 2019
Plan d'action national sur la Gestion Durable des Terres (GDT)	2019
Convention de Ramsar sur les zones humides d'importance internationale	24/01/2000
Convention d'Abidjan pour la Coopération en matière de Protection et de Développement du Milieu Marin et Côtier de la Région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre	16/10/1997
Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les Polluants Organiques Persistants (POP)	05 /01/ 2004
Protocole de Montréal sur les SAO	1993
Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	07/11/2017
Plan national actualisé de mise en œuvre de la convention de Stockholm sur les POP	Mai 2018
Convention de Bamako sur l'interdiction de l'importation en Afrique et le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières de déchets dangereux et de leurs mouvements en Afrique	17/07/1997
Convention relative à la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage	1er janvier 1986
Plan National de Développement (PND) (2018- 2025)	Octobre 2018
Programme de Croissance pour le Développement Durable (PC2D) (2018- 2021)	Mars 2018
Programme d'Action du Gouvernement (PAG) (2016 – 2021)	2016

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.