

Term of Reference (TOR) for Project End-line Evaluation

Recruitment of an External Consultant for Conducting End-line Evaluation

I. Introduction

Climate change is a global issue that affects all countries, but its impacts are not evenly distributed. Some countries are more vulnerable and less resilient to its effects than others. Cambodia, for instance, ranked 152nd out of 181 countries in the ND-GAIN Country Index in 2019.¹, indicating a high level of vulnerability and low resilience. The lower the score (Cambodia scored 38.4), the more vulnerable and less resilient a country is considered. The 2019 Cambodia Women’s Resilience Index further highlighted this vulnerability, with local communities scoring 0.58 on the index. Interestingly, the index showed that men are slightly more resilient than women (.59 vs .56).² This gender disparity in resilience is significant and warrants attention.

Vulnerable and marginalised groups, particularly women, are often more severely affected by climate change due to their inherent vulnerabilities. Gender-based inequities mean that women face more adverse impacts from climate change than men. From ActionAid’s 14-year experience in Cambodia, it is evident that women are particularly exposed to disaster risks and suffer more in terms of access to resources, healthcare, safety, and security. During and after disasters, the work burden for women and girls often increases as they are typically responsible for securing fuelwood, water, food, and being primary caregivers. Despite their vulnerability, women’s contributions to building disaster resilience are often overlooked, and they have been largely marginalized in the development of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and decision-making processes. Research conducted by Monash University’s Gender, Peace and Security Centre in partnership with ActionAid revealed a low mutual awareness of scientific and women’s localized knowledge of climate change. Women at the local level have low awareness of technical information, while scientists and policymakers have low awareness of women’s valuable everyday knowledge in addressing climate-related crises locally.

To address these issues, ActionAid Cambodia (AAC) has received a fund of GBP1,243,242 from the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) to implement a project titled “Women-Led Alternatives to Climate Change (WLACC) in Cambodia”. The project aims to increase responsiveness to gender-responsive DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) in Cambodia. The project will directly benefit approximately 31,601 people / 18,855 (60%) women especially women and other vulnerable groups, and indirectly benefit the community members of 52,775 / 28,655 (54%) women, from 22,399 households living in the coastal area of Kampot and Koh Kong Tonle Sap Lake area of Pursat and Kampong Thom provinces. The intervention aims to improve the communities’ resilience in terms of social, economic, institutional, and infrastructural conditions at their local level. This initiative is a step towards

¹ Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (2019). Worldwide ranking by ND-GAIN country Index URL: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

²ActionAid Cambodia (2019). Cambodia Women’s Resilience Index. URL: <https://cambodia.actionaid.org/publications/2019/cambodia-womens-resilience-index-2019>

acknowledging and addressing the gender disparities in climate change impacts and resilience. It also highlights the importance of including women in the development and implementation of climate change policies and strategies.

The WLACC project is set to conclude in March 2025, and an end-line evaluation will be conducted by an external consultant to assess the project's overall effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. This evaluation will provide critical insights into the extent to which the project has met its objectives, the challenges faced during implementation, and the lessons learned that can inform future initiatives. Additionally, the findings will help ensure accountability to stakeholders and enhance the evidence base for gender-responsive climate action in Cambodia.

II. Objective of The Evaluation

The end-line project evaluation will assess the project's impact, outcomes, and changes resulting from the project activities in relation to the target groups: the Women Champion Network (WCN), smallholder farmers (crop and livestock), community members, and key stakeholders, including national and local government and civil society organizations (CSOs). The specific objectives are as follows:

- To determine the end-line value of the project indicators in comparison to the baseline.
- To evaluate the relevance, coherence, and validity of the project Theory of Change (ToC).
- To assess the effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the project.
- To measure men's and women's resilience using the Women's Resilience Index Survey Tool.
- To document lessons learned and draw recommendations for potential project scale-up.

The purpose of this evaluation is to understand the impact of project activities on target groups and their communities, identifying both intended and unintended outcomes. It aims to provide evidence-based insights and recommendations to guide future project implementations and potential scaling opportunities, while enhancing accountability through participatory assessments of project performance against established indicators and objectives. Additionally, it seeks to inform lessons learned throughout the project lifecycle to promote continuous improvement and knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

III. Approach and Methodology

3.1 Data Collection Methodology

Overall Methodology: It is expected that the overall methodology adopted for the evaluation shall initiate both quantitative and qualitative data/information, and specific methods that will be employed; and it should be **participatory and inclusive** ensuring participation of all key stakeholders and marginalised groups especially women and persons with disabilities. Where possible, data should be triangulated to ensure a robust assessment.

Qualitative Information: It is crucial for the final project evaluation to generate qualitative data to help understanding the context and situation in which the project was implemented. And it is insightful results give into the environment, culture, community, and other elements that should have influenced the project's desired outcomes. Moreover, the target beneficiaries' perceptions and project experiences exploration will be captured that allow the project beneficiaries and stakeholders to provide valuable insights into how the project have received, focal challenges faced, and way of perceived project impact. More than this, this method is crucial for the future project informing that it can be used in the project design and implementation. Well identified on why, how, and what has been done well, not well, leading to input reliable and more effective.

Quantitative Information: Quantitative data provides measurable and numerical outcomes that this allows for a clear, objective assessment of the project met its goals and to what extent. Surely, quantitative data can be easily compared. And it allows for data comparison between different groups within the project implementation. Essentially, it is valuable to track the project progress over time. By collecting the same data at different points in time, it is potentially to reveal how outcomes have changed that led to useful for an end-line evaluation to understand the project's impact.

Participatory and Inclusive Methods: Promoting inclusive and collective participation – holistic engagement and input sharing from all communities, marginalised groups, project implementing partners, relevant stakeholders, and government sector involve in the evaluation process to which led to greater buy-in and take full responsibility and ownership of the findings and recommendations. Another, it is fully promoted the empowerment through the participatory and inclusion methods by allowing them a voice in the evaluation. At the same time, diverse opinions will be included in a wider rang of project target groups, stakeholders as government and CSOs. Through these methods, the project will be able to produce the accuracy of those perspectives that directly affected by the project; and it is enabled to ensure the accuracy of evaluation findings. Ethically, participatory and inclusive methods are often seen as more ethical, respect, fully engaged, knowledgeable and feel safe, rather than treating them as a subject for the end-line project research.

Data Triangulation: Triangulation is useful for validating the findings of the evaluation. Comparing data from different sources based on different methods, it is manageable to check and monitor the consistency and data reliability that led to increasing confidence. And it also allows comprehensive view and understanding of the project's impact. Triangulation can identify and correct bias through comparison with other sources or methods can help to modify and correct bias data. Indeed, it is well coordinated to capture the depth and complexity of the project's impact by using the combination of quantitative with quantitative data.

The end-line evaluation should utilise innovative and mixed methods as indicated below:

- 1) **Desk review** of all relevant documents which are provided by AAC including project design document, project logframe, M&E plan, project baseline study report, project annual report, project tracking tools, dashboard, annual workshop minutes, etc.
- 2) **Qualitative methods** ensuring a deeper analysis of all required data collection and highlighting the most significant progress and changes. This method will include:
 - **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** will be conducted with project participants who directly benefit from the project. This includes farmers and community members who have access to improved physical infrastructure, community awareness programs, public forums, or various events. These discussions aim to gather valuable insights and feedback from those most affected by the project, ensuring their voices are heard and considered in future planning and implementation.
 - **In-depth Interviews (IDIs)** will be conducted with households in poverty or at risks and including persons with disabilities for project evaluation purposes. These interviews aim to gather detailed insights into their experiences, challenges, and needs. By engaging with individuals directly, we can better understand the specific factors contributing to their marginalized situations and assess the impact of the project on their lives.
 - **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)** will be conducted with key stakeholders to gather essential insights for the project evaluation. These interviews will involve discussions with individuals

who have a significant understanding of the project context, including project partners, women champion network leaders, national and sub-national government and other representatives from relevant organizations. By engaging with these key informants, we aim to obtain valuable perspectives on the project’s implementation, challenges faced, and its overall impact on the community.

- 3) **Quantitative methods** will involve few required surveys methods. The consultant team will be responsible for further development of the methodology and the evaluation tools demonstrating how strong procedure/process of data collection for each evaluation objective will be collected.
- **WRI survey** will be the method used to measure the sole impact indicator, the “Resilience Index Score.” The tool and accompanying guidance will be provided by AAC. The consultant is invited to propose additional variables to enhance the survey, ensuring it captures relevant data for evaluation purposes. The survey must be conducted in the same locations as the baseline, using the same sampling method as described in the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the WRI study.
 - **Women Champion Network survey** can be conducted either face-to-face or as a self-administered questionnaire for the 116 members. This survey will encompass various aspects, including but not limited to the functioning of the network, members' capacities, confidence levels, practices, recognitions, and the impacts of their initiatives.
 - **Farmers surveys** will be conducted with farmers involved in the intervention, focusing on their experiences and outcomes related to the project.

Summary Table of Proposed Data Collection Methods and Participants

Method	# Participants	Remarks
FGDs	64	2 groups of 6-8 across 4 provinces
KIIs	35	3 national level + 8 x 4 province
IDIs	12	3 per province
WRI Survey	384	Follow WRI methodology
Women Champion Survey	115	(can be self-administered)
Farmer Survey	120	(can discuss about roles with consultant)
Total	730	

List of Key Stakeholders for KIIs

Provinces	Key stakeholders and key informants
Phnom Penh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff from Ministry of Women’s Affairs • National Committee for Disaster Management • AAC project team
Kampot Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Women Development Center in Cambodia (CWDC) (project delivery partner) • Women Champion Network in Kampot x 2 • Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM) x 2 • Other informants (PCDM,DCDM etc) x 2 • School director/teacher
Koh Kong Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mlup Promviheathor Center (MPC) (project delivery partner) • Women Champion Network in Kampot x 2 • Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM) x 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other informants (PCDM,DCDM etc) x 2 • School director/teacher
Pursat Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Friend Community for Development (RFCD) (project delivery partner) • Women Champion Network in Kampot x 2 • Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM) x 2 • Other informants (PCDM,DCDM etc) x 2 • School director/teacher
Kampong Thom Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation For Alleviation of Poverty organization (COFAP) (project delivery partner) • Women Champion Network in Kampot x 2 • Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM) x 2 • Other informants (PCDM,DCDM etc) x 2 • School director/teacher

- 4) **Data Comparative Approach:** the methodology should be in placed the comparative analysis between the starting period and the ending period of the end-line survey tasks.
- 5) **Disaggregated data:** Data will be disaggregated by gender, age and disability as per ActionAid's standard monitoring procedures. This disaggregation will be especially important in understanding where there are differences in perceived levels of resilience across different groups. On the gender disaggregation, AA will also look at male vs female representatives of households, as these are considered to be the primary decision makers.
- 6) **Participatory and Inclusive methods:** Building trust, quality data and information accuracy, collective participation, and holistic empowerment the participatory and inclusive methods are the key to lead the research process to produce everyone voice and representative which promote very well of the marginalised people.

3.2 Evaluation Criteria and Guiding Questions

Criteria	Evaluation questions
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent was the theory of change presented in the outcome/ output model a relevant and appropriate vision on which to base the initiatives? • To what extent the project was able to address the needs and priorities of target groups Women Champion Network (WCN), smallholder farmers, and community members, government and CSOs across all four provinces? • How well does the project align with the local socio-economic and cultural contexts of the target communities? • How adaptable was the project in responding to changing circumstances or emerging needs within the community
Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well do the project activities work together to achieve the overall objectives? Are there any overlaps or gaps in the project design that impact its coherence? • To what extent do the project activities align with national gender equality policies and frameworks, as well as with national strategies for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction? • How have combining advocacy, institutional strengthening and livelihoods approaches helped to improve climate resilience? (learning question)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has working with both local and national government impacted the communities' resilience to climate change? (learning questions)
Validity of the Theory of Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How valid is the project Theory of Change (ToC) in illustrating the connections between activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact? Are the assumptions underlying the ToC still applicable considering the project's implementation and the current context? • How effectively do the indicators used to measure progress align with the ToC? What improvements can be made to enhance this alignment?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In which areas does the project have the greatest achievements? Why and what have been the supporting factors? How can the project build on or expand these achievements? • In which areas does the project have the fewest achievements? What have been the constraining factors and why? How can or could they be overcome? • Are the project objectives and outputs clear, practical and feasible within its frame? Do they clearly address marginalized groups?
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent have project funds and activities been delivered in a timely manner? • To what extent do the M&E systems utilized by AA ensure effective and efficient project management? • To what extent were resources used to address the problems of self-sufficiency and livelihood in general, and gender issues in particular? • How does the project's cost-effectiveness compare to similar initiatives? Are there areas where efficiencies could have been improved, and what factors contributed to any inefficiencies?
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent do AA interventions have well-designed and well-planned exit strategies which include a gender dimension? • What could be done to strengthen exit strategies and sustainability in order to support target group? • To what extent will targeted girls, boys, men, women and marginalised groups specifically persons with disabilities benefit from the project interventions in the long-term?
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What long-term changes can be observed in the lives of the target groups as a result of the project? • What are the women specific lived experiences of climate change in the target communities? And how are these changing year on year? (Learning questions) • Based on the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale , what aspects did the project intervention result in a positive change in the lives of women and girls in terms of self-sufficiency and livelihood? • How have the project activities influenced resilience among men and women, as measured by the Women's Resilience Index?
Gender quality and women empowerment and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale, at what level has the project integrated gender considerations into its overall objectives and activities? • How effectively does the project integrate the needs of persons with disability? • What barriers do women and persons with disabilities face in participating in project activities, and how has the project addressed these challenges?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What mechanisms are in place to ensure the sustainability of gender equality and women’s empowerment outcomes after the project concludes? • What different needs do persons with disabilities (PWD)s have in relation to DRR/CCA due to their different disabilities? What are the appropriate approaches in working with people with disabilities to improve their climate resilience? (Learning questions)
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IV. Key Responsibilities

AAC and AAUK:

- Prepare the ToR for firm consultant team to lead the end-line project evaluation.
- Recruit, shortlist, select and prepare the contract with a firm consultant team who successfully qualifies.
- Arrange an inception meeting with firm consultant team to discuss about the end-line project evaluation process.
- Work with NGO implementing partners to coordinate end-line project evaluation fieldwork and,
- Review, give feedback and approve the research plan, methodology and end-line project evaluation report.
- Organize a validation workshop with key stakeholders, integrating it with the annual reflection workshop.
- Publish the final evaluation report in both hard copy and digital formats.
- Organize an event to disseminate the findings of the evaluation.

Consultant team:

- Study ToR and submit technical and financial proposal to AAC for review;
- Conduct the desk review of the secondary source that clearly starts defining the evaluation questions design, guidance and implementing procedures. The questions should be focused on the project’s objective, impact, outcomes and outputs. Ensuring well defined questions that the end-line project evaluation process remains strong focused and targeted.
- Submit the inception report, which includes a literature review, a detailed end-line project evaluation plan encompassing evaluation frameworks and matrix, methodologies, quality control procedures, data collection plan and materials, and the report format.
- Conduct a debrief session with the project team and partners to discuss the itinerary, address risks and concerns, and collaboratively outline the next steps.
- Organize training sessions for data collectors and interviewers to cover data collection methodologies, ethical considerations, key terms, and effective interviewing techniques for high-quality data.
- Prepare, print or digitally script all necessary materials for data collection, ensuring that interview, surveys, and consent forms are clear, organized, and accessible.
- Obtain informed consent from participants before interviews, clearly explaining the evaluation's purpose, data usage, and participants' rights while conducting interviews and facilitating discussion respectfully and ethically.
- Provide regular updates on fieldwork progress to the project team during and after data collection to ensure transparency and alignment.

- After collecting the data, analyze it by organizing and interpreting the information to identify key descriptions, patterns, trends, and themes using statistical software, qualitative analysis tools, or a combination of both.
- Draw conclusions about the project's outcomes and impact based on the data analysis, and present findings clearly with visual aids like graphs or charts, along with recommendations for future improvements.
- Produce case studies focusing on (i) the impact of women's leadership on building community resilience to disaster risk reduction and climate change, and (ii) the acknowledgment of Women Champions by government and community stakeholders.
- Present the preliminary findings to the project team and partners to facilitate discussion and gather feedback.
- Submit the draft report along with raw and clean data, a codebook, and a code frame, case studies and draft WRI summary for review and inputs.
- Participate in the Annual Workshop scheduled for March 2025 to share and validate the findings with stakeholders.
- Submit the final research report, which includes the case studies, by the deadline outlined in the contract.

V. Safeguarding and Ethical Consideration

All evaluations to be carried out in line with ActionAid's Evaluation Standards and the Feminist Research Approach and the FCDO's policy on safeguarding. More information of these Standards can be found in the annex of this TOR, but in practical terms require the evaluation and evaluator to consider the following:

Community voice and representation: it is essential that the evaluation reflects the voices of women and men involved in the project. People should be consulted as part of the evaluation, and their voices included in the evaluation report as direct quotes and case studies. In line with ActionAid's mandate, the evaluation should prioritise people living in poverty and exclusion, especially women.

Feedback: as a minimum the evaluators should commit to feeding key findings and recommendations back to the communities engaged in the evaluation.

Transparency and ethical standards: the evaluators should explain clearly to communities engaged in the evaluation what the purpose of the exercise is, and how their information will be used. ActionAid's ethical standards for research and data collection should be followed, including a risk assessment covering security risks to communities. As a minimum the evaluation should 'do no harm'.

Women's rights: Women's rights must be respected in all evaluations. All evaluations should seek to explore how women have been affected by an intervention and the effect on gender relations. It is essential that women's voices are heard clearly in the evaluation. The timing and location of evaluation activities and the composition of the evaluation team should be designed to maximise women's ability to participate in the evaluation.

Transparency about methodology: The evaluation should include a detailed and transparent discussion of the methodology used and key decisions taken in designing and implementing the evaluation. This should include information about the sampling (approach to sampling, numbers of

people/communities covered, how representative), what tools were used and why, methodological limitations and gaps.

Disaggregated data: data must be disaggregated in as much detail as possible. As a minimum this means disaggregation by age and sex. Where possible data should also be disaggregated by other

VI. Deliverables and Timeframe

The deliverables of the project final evaluation are enumerated as follows:

Deliverables	Scopes	Outputs	Timeframe	# working days
Deliverable 1: Submission of the Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct desk research using project documents and other relevant sources on policies, frameworks, and gender-responsive service delivery in DRR and CCA. • Define the evaluation framework, evaluation matrix, and evaluation questions. • Develop data collection guidance, tools, and materials aligned with evaluation objectives, key questions, context, and accuracy needs. • Prepare and submit the inception report. • Present the draft inception report to the AAC and AAUK team and partners. 	1 Final Inception Report which includes a literature review, a detailed end-line project evaluation plan encompassing evaluation frameworks and matrix, methodologies, quality control procedures, fieldwork itinerary, data collection materials and guidance (surveys, KIIs, IDIs and FGDs) and the report format.	Week 1- Week 2 of Jan	7 days
Deliverable 2: First draft of the final report and pre-liminary findings presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debrief with the team and partners. • Train data collectors and interviewers on methodologies and ethical considerations. • Collect data through surveys, interviews, and discussions. • Provide fieldwork updates. • Clean and analyze data. • Draw conclusions and present findings with visual aids. • Produce case studies. • Present preliminary findings for feedback. • Submit the draft report with raw and clean data, a codebook, and a code frame for review. 	1 set of training materials 1 fieldwork report 1 raw and cleaned dataset cleaned (.xls) 1 preliminary findings deck (.ppt) 1 draft final report (.doc) 1 draft WRI summary 1 final draft deck for validation workshop (.ppt)	Week 3 of January – Week 4 of February 2025	20 days

Deliverable 3: Final version of the report, incorporating all the comments from AAC and AAUK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the Annual Workshop scheduled for March 2025 to share and validate the findings with stakeholders. • Finalising and submit the final research report, which includes the case studies, by the deadline outlined in the contract. 	1 final end-line evaluation report in ENG 1 final end-line evaluation deck in KH and EN 1 final WRI summary 1 key finding presentation delivery	Week 1-2 of March 2025	4 days
Total working days				31 days

The consultant team have to ensure the completion of evaluation activities in accordance with the tasks, deliverable and timeframe agreement written in the consultancy contract. The consultant will constitute and coordinate evaluation team members to conduct the End-line evaluation and conclude it to the required quality standard. The consultant is expected to coordinate field level data collection, the day-to-day management of evaluation activities, data entry, data analysis and writing the evaluation report.

VII. Qualification of Consultant Team

AAC is seeking an experienced consultant team with the following qualification:

Qualification Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least Master's degree in a relevant discipline, preferably in Climate Change, Development Studies, or Gender Studies.• Experience in designing and conducting baseline, end-line, and project assessments in DRR and CCA.• At least 7 years experiences in monitoring and evaluation especially end-line survey and final evaluation.• Proficient in developing and managing both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies.• Strong ability to analyze large datasets and summarize findings visually and effectively.• Have excellent written and spoken English skills and demonstrated ability in writing briefing papers and other information products• Comprehensive knowledge and research experiences relevant to the field of the project, preferably gender responsiveness, networking, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, women empowerment and human-right based approach.• Understanding of inclusive practices, particularly regarding People with Disabilities (PWD).• Experience with participatory and inclusive research methodologies.• Proven experience in participatory and inclusive methods.• Proven strong analytical and report writing skills.• Ability to be flexible with time and work schedule and attention to meet tight deadlines.

VIII. Payment

The total budget allocated for this end-line consultancy is a maximum of 16,000 USD with including tax. This payment will be expensed for local travel, data collectors, participants per diem and transportation, accommodation and translation fee are included in this budget package. Other expenses such as project's team per diem and accommodation are covered by ActionAid International Cambodia.

The consultancy fees payment will be released in three instalments below:

- 30% upon the completion of the 1st deliverable
- 30% upon the completion of the 2nd deliverable
- 40% upon submission of the completion of the 3rd deliverable

IX. Submission Application of bids

Interested consultant team/firm can apply through submission the proposal to cambodia.job@actionaid.org before the deadline of **05 December 2024**.

The proposal must incorporate the following information:

- Consultant team profile (CVs and Express of Interest)
- Technical proposal and financial proposal
- Tentative research work plan
- Previous works relevant to the assignment (if any)

The contact person for this assignment is Mr. San Putthy, Project Team Leader of DRR Team of ActionAid Cambodia. Email: putthy.san@actionaid.org or Mobile: 012 966 841.

X. Annex

Annex 1: [ActionAid Feminist Research Guideline](#)

Annex 2: Project information

Project Title	Women-Led Alternative to Climate Change (WLACC) in Cambodia
Project Duration	36 Months
Project Start-End Date	15 th December 2021 to 31 st March 2025
Project Target Location	4 Provinces of Cambodia: 2 coastal areas (Kampot and Koh Kong) and 2 in the Tonle Sap/Great Lake area (Kampong Thom and Pursat)
Project Implementation Partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children and Women Development Center in Cambodia (CWDC) in Kampot 2. Rural Friend Community for Development (RFCD) in Pursat 3. Mlup Promviheathor Center (MPC) in Koh Kong 4. Cooperation for Alleviation of Poverty Organization (COFAP) in Kampong Thom
Project Budget	£1,243,242
Project Target Beneficiaries	<p>31,601 people (18,855 women/girls) direct participant/beneficiaries: Women Champions, farmers, fisherfolk/livestock, children and government.</p> <p>52,775 people (28,655 women/girls) indirect beneficiaries: Other local community members living in target locations who benefitted from the improvement of social, economic, infrastructure and institutional resilience.</p>
Project Objective	<p>Impact: Community people particularly women and children in target areas are more resilient to climate shocks and stresses</p> <p>Impact Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resilience Index Score <p>Outcome: Increased responsiveness to gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (DRR/CCA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outcome indicator 1: Number of WCNs that are more responsive to DRR/CCA ▪ Outcome indicator 2: Number of community households who practice climate resilient livelihoods approaches ▪ Outcome indicator 3: Number of communes with local services related to DRR/CCA that are more gender-responsive <p>Output 1: Collective leadership of women-led network on climate resilience established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1 indicator 1.1: Number of Women Champion Networks (WCN) with a functioning structure (including vision, mission, by-law, structure and plan) • Output 1 indicator 1.2: Number of national and international forums recognizing participatory methodologies and problems of women in Cambodia on climate resilience

	<p>Output 2: Community people, in particular women and children, have increased capacity to understand climate shocks and stresses and take action to strengthen their livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 2 indicator 2.1: Number of community members who report an increase in knowledge on disaster and climate resilient approaches and livelihoods • Output 2 indicator 2.2: Number of households who report using grants for practicing climate resilient livelihood techniques (e.g. agroecology) <p>Output 3: Increased women-led advocacy action to demand for Climate Justice and Gender Equality at different levels (local, national, and international)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 3 indicator 3.1: Number of women-led advocacy actions/initiatives implemented in target communes to improve community resilience to climate change and disasters. • Output 3 indicator 3.2: Number of commune public forums facilitated by the WCN.
<p>Main Activities Implemented</p>	<p>Activity 1.1 Strengthen institution capacity and collective leadership of women-led network on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.1.1 Provide ongoing coaching on leadership, organisational development, advocacy and campaign ▪ Activity 1.1.2 Support annual network meeting and exchange learning and reflection of WCN ▪ Activity 1.1.3 Support to WCN to actively participate in relevant platforms/workshops to build confidence, alliance and credibility ▪ Activity 1.1.4 Provide financial support to WCN’s secretariat to ensure operations and visibility/profile ▪ Activity 1.1.5 Coach WCN to develop a financial plan to support ongoing operations and activities, beyond the project. This may include supporting increased knowledge on grants (nationally and internationally) available for grassroots organisations and skills for proposal writing ▪ Activity 1.1.6 Provide financial support to women champions in Kampot, Kampong Thom, Pursat, and Koh Kong to build solidarity among members, allies and other networks to support their advocacy and campaign strategies ▪ Activity 1.1.7 Strengthening functionality of Disaster Management Groups PCDM, DCDM, CCDM and VDMGs (Target: 12 training/workshop to 108 VDGMs, 51 CCDMs, 7 DCDMs, 4 PCDMs, and 2 NCDMs = 172 persons in structure) <p><u>Activity 1.2 Support WCN in mobilizing membership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.2.1 Support WCN to recruit new members ▪ Activity 1.2.2 Support WCN to conduct 4 community base-level trainings on gender and DRR & CCA to new recruited members ▪ Activity 1.2.3 Support WCN core team to conduct training on gender responsive alternatives to climate change to newly recruited members ▪ Activity 2.1 Support Women Network to identify target vulnerable women groups and mobilise them to implement agroecology

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 2.2 Document agroecology practices and disseminate as a model practice and introduce to the Government and relevant stakeholders to replicate the model to other locations ▪ Activity 2.3 Support WCN’s core team to conduct gender and climate change awareness raising to reach more women and communities (at village and school level) ▪ Activity 2.4 Training on climate change scientific knowledge to women champion core team members ▪ Activity 2.5 Annual forum or conference to bring new or emerging scientific knowledge on climate change together for sharing and learning ▪ Activity 2.6 Training on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and H-form to sub-national disaster management committee in all 4 Provinces ▪ Activity 2.7 Training on CBDRR, Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction/ Climate Change to potential women champions in Kampong Thom Province ▪ Activity 2.8 Training on gender/women’s rights in DRR/CC, women leadership and advocacy to women champions in Kampong Thom Province ▪ Activity 2.9 Training on Commune 3-year rolling Investment Programme and Commune 5-year Development Plan (CIP/CDP) Development Process to WC core team representatives from local authorities of Kampong Thom province ▪ Activity 2.10 Training on gender-responsive alternatives to climate change to WC core team and commune and sub-national authorities in Kampong Thom ▪ Activity 3.1 Development of Charter of Demands (data collection from community, consultation workshop, finalise the Charter of Demands, and printing) in Kampong Thom Province with support from Women DRR/CCA Champions from Pursat, Kampot and Koh Kong ▪ Activity 3.2 Support WCN to facilitate Commune Public Forums in target communes particularly focus on promoting women’s roles and leadership gender responsive DRR and CCA budgeting. ▪ Activity 3.3 Provide on-going technical assistance to the WCN leadership team to review and contextualize Women’s Charter of Demands (WCD) and advocate for gender-responsive alternatives to be prioritized in sub-national and commune development plans through coaching and advices ▪ Activity 3.4 Train WCN and support them to conduct small scale participatory action research to inform their localized WCDs, action plans and case studies. ▪ Activity 3.5 Support WCN to develop/document case studies for evidence-based advocacy ▪ Activity 3.6 Support WCN to use their evidence in regular meetings with sub-national and commune councilors to prioritise and increase budget allocation and expenditure to gender-responsive alternatives ▪ Activity 3.7 Support WCN to implement women-led key priorities/alternatives to mitigate disaster risks in selected target communes (small mitigation grants-soft and hard).
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Annex 3: Project Indicators to assess in the end-line survey

<p>II. Resilience Index Score</p>	<p>Main Source: Household Survey</p> <p>Secondary Sources: KIIs and FGDs</p>	<p>The primary data collection method for this indicator will be a sample-based survey, featuring a multi-dimensional resilience questionnaire, of target households, conducted at baseline and end line.</p> <p>The probability proportional to size sampling (PPS) procedure will have done to select the sampled villages. The survey team will contact village chiefs to get enumeration areas (EA) sketched by The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) during Cambodia Census 2019. The team will randomly pick up an EA (each EA consists of 90-120 households) from each village as the primary sampling unit (as mentioned in (3). The team will systematically pick up 12 households for interview and another 12 households reserving for replacement if the selected household did not meet the survey's criteria or do not have willing to join the interview.</p> <p>KIIs with commune chiefs and FGDs with WCN members will be carried out on a regular basis to triangulate and add qualitative depth to all data.</p>	<p>Remote data collection will be applied in case that the face-to-face interviews are not applicable.</p> <p>Using the list of selected and reserved lists of households from the evaluation team, in cooperation with village chiefs and women champions, NGO partners will collect all phone numbers of household head and their spouses. Using those contact, the data collection team will call to make appointment with household representatives for phone call interview.</p>	<p>Consultant for baseline and end-line</p>
<p>OCI1. Number of WCNs that are more responsive to DRR/CCA</p>	<p>Main Source: Perception Survey</p> <p>Secondary Source: FGDs</p>	<p>The primary data collection method for this indicator will be a perception survey of WCN members, conducted at baseline and end line and annually after year 1 and year 2. The survey will include aspects of Refers to active</p>	<p>Upon updated list of WCN network member, the team will send out self-administered perception survey. Four FGDs with</p>	<p>Consultant for baseline and end-line Partners & Programme Team of ActionAid</p>

		and inclusive actions made and processes initiated for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Mitigation. FGDs with WCN members will be carried out to triangulate and add qualitative depth to all data.	WCNs through Online Meeting Platform (Zoom, Telegram etc) will be carried out to triangulate the survey findings.	Cambodia after year 1 and 2.
OCI3. Number of communes with local services related to DRR/CCA that are more gender-responsive	Main Source: Structured Interview Secondary Sources: KIIs and FGDs	The primary source for this indicator will be structured survey interviews with all the commune chiefs/representatives in all project target locations. The data of indicator will be triangulated through DRR/CCA local services responsive checklist, key informant interview with women champion representative who are living in the communes.	In case, face-to-face interviews are not applicable, remote data collection through Telegram/Zoom/Messenger Room will be apply.	Consultant for baseline and end-line Partners & Programme Team of AA Cambodia after year 1 and 2.