

# ACTION AID-CAMBODIA

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### FINAL PROJECT EVALUATION GENDER RESPONSIVE ALTERNATIVES TO CLIMATE CHANGE PHASE II (GRACC II)



*Mrs. Tim Samey, member of Women Champion Network in Pursat, is feeding the pigs that she expanded from initial chicken raising support by the project. Credit to Thovy Hsandy*

## **Action Aid Cambodia**

#33, Street 71, Sangkat Tonle Bassac,  
Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tell: 023 211 462

### **Prepared for Action Aid Cambodia by**

#### **Primary authors**

1. **Mr. Samban Seng**, consultant team leader
2. **Mr. Thovy Hsandy**, associate consultant
3. **Ms. Suong Soksophea**, associate consultant
4. **Mr. Kenneth Norman Westgate**, report quality assurer

#### **Other Contributors**

5. **Mrs. Oeurn Samposh**, senior capacity building officer, DRR/CC - ACC
6. **Mr. San Putthy**, Humanitarian and DRR/CC team leader, Action Aid Cambodia

## **Disclaimer**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### About the GRACC II Initiative

Women and other special needs groups such as children, elders, people with disability (PWD), women headed households, etc. are often severely and disproportionately affected by disaster and climate change compared with other groups in society.

The Gender Responsive Alternative on Climate Change phase II (GRACC II) project is one of ActionAid Cambodia's initiatives that continued from GRACC I to address these challenges focusing on empowering women through the establishment of the Women Champion Network (WCN) and identification of Women Champions (WC). The individual WC advocate and influence the DRR/CC agenda of the government stakeholders especially at sub-national and community level to strengthen community resilience and address their gendered needs. This is purposely contributing to the overall objective of project which has increased woman's participation and leadership in decision-making on DRR/CC at sub-national (district and province) and local level (commune).

The project is implemented through two local partners - Children and Women Development Center in Cambodia (CWDC), in Kampot province, and Rural Friend Community for Development (RFCD), in Pursat province, through the period of 36 months from July 2019 to June 2022 building on the GRACC I project.

This end-line evaluation was conducted through qualitative and quantitative data collection and comparison to the baseline (baseline report) on the status of achievements against the project's overall objective and the 4 project results plus another additional component on Covid-19 response. The evaluation covers both target provinces of Kampot and Pursat and engaged, in total, 237 respondents (168 women) of which 35 are people with disability (PWD).

This evaluation has two main parts – the first part is the measurement of project results against OECD's evaluation criteria and the second part is the end-line evaluation where project progress is measured against the baseline report developed at the beginning of the project and the targets set.

### Key Findings

**Relevance (5/5):** The project intervention is relevant to the needs and gaps for gender in climate change and disaster risk reduction but also to key areas in the national and international policy framework such as Cambodia Law on Disaster Management, the Sendai Framework for Action 2030, NCDM's national guideline on mainstreaming gender into DRM and the Ministry of Women's Affairs Climate Change Strategy Plan for Gender and Climate Change 2013-2023, as well as AAC's program framework 2018-2022.

**Effectiveness and impact' (4/5):** Despite the project implementation amidst the Covid-19 outbreak in the country, two WCNs were established (one in Pursat province and another in

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<sup>1</sup> It was agreed during the evaluation kick off meeting that due to the nature of the baseline report, the ToR for the project evaluation, and the project design, the focus of project's overall objective/goal is about WCN's performance – leadership, participation and influence - but it is not about reducing disaster and climate change risk. Thus this evaluation's core focus of effectiveness and impact is on WCN's performance only. Similarly, this is why effectiveness and impact is combined for the purposes of this evaluation.

Kampot province). WCs of WCNs were trained and they implemented the project activities to advocate with local authorities in particular at commune level and in other forums and platforms including at regional and global level. Local authorities acknowledge that WCNs have been beneficial for the community while WCs are providing valuable inputs in the commune development planning<sup>2</sup>. WC individuals gain more confidence and knowledge related to gender and DRR/CC. WCs also expand their networking and are more outspoken. While there is an advancement in performance and participation of the established WCNs, the discussion with project stakeholders and the literature review, including the review of training materials, reveals that the ~~central purpose~~ of GRACC II on Gender Responsive DRR/CC was addressed to some extent but more is required to be done. Similarly for localization<sup>3</sup>, as the project design includes some elements of localization through the GRACC framework, there is limited explicit mention and description of localization in project documents including in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. Overall, it is noted that there is no negative impact as a result of this project.

### **Efficiency (4/5):**

The project design and implementation demonstrates a high level of efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Adapting working modalities from onsite to online platform through distribution and training of WCN to use templates saved costs for inputs of many project activities. The project saved some costs and reallocated these to other activities – procurement of tablets, conducting research on vulnerability of disabled women to climate change, introducing livelihood activity to build resilience, developing Women Vulnerability Index, and more importantly to respond to covid-19 pandemic during critical period of spread out.

**Sustainability (3/5):** From an overall perspective, the level of sustainability of this initiative is associated largely with the performance and continuation of the established WCN/WC. To support this and aside from training skills and knowledge transfer interventions, the project has worked to develop WCN's 5-year plan. The 5-year plan is then broken down into annual plans with an expectation that this will guide the continuation of the WCNs to implement related activities that were introduced during the course of the project. Although this is the case, the project has not yet introduced the sustainability plan with defined sustainability indicators and milestones with stakeholders.

### **Lessons Learnt:**

**Good Practices:** The project has demonstrated some good practices through introducing the 4 elements of the GRACC framework (collective action, knowledge, participation and leadership, enabling environment), which are practical and complete elements for WCN empowerment and in responding to AA's Human Right Based Approach (HRBA). The adaptation to utilize the online platform in delivering training and implementing project activities was effective for the pandemic situation, adapting implementation modalities from onsite to being online by distributing and training WCs to use tablets, and including both structural and non- structural measures for the implementation of DRR and CCA mitigation work (livelihood component). This project intended to build resilience and engage local authorities and senior NGO officials in the setup of WCN as it could contribute to sustainability in the long run through (i) influencing the development of national

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<sup>2</sup> KII with WCs and Commune Authority

<sup>3</sup> Two objectives out of the 3 objectives of the ToR for this evaluation, are about measuring AAC's localization in of the GRACC II project intervention.



gender mainstreaming guidelines in DRM, (ii) conducting local funding by WCN to support local most vulnerable households in time of need, (iii) thorough training and orientation on the step by step process of integration of DRR/CC in the local development planning process, (iv) regularly conducting WC's in-country and oversea visits to empower and expose women to new knowledge but also for them to advocate at international level, and (v) introducing case studies on the impact of climate change and disaster risk on women and the Women Charter of Demand (WCD) as a practical ways for WCN to advocate for attention by stakeholders and policy makers.

**Areas for Improvement:** Although the project design aims for gender responsive DRR/CC, the actual implementation has some limitations toward achieving this purpose and to some extent the project activities lead to an overall DRR/CC and a gender approach rather than a genuine gender responsive DRR/CC approach despite the fact that there is strong women's engagement in the project. Similarly, the Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) capacity building as part of the concretization of localization process, has limited core contents on a genuine step by step CBDRR process and its lessons learned and there are also limitations in the core principles that guide the success of a CBDRR program. Due to the limitation in the focus of gender in the DRR/CC context in the training element, which is the initial core step of the project, the process of the other subsequent project steps of risk and vulnerability assessment (Action Research/VRA/HVCA), as well as the implementation of planning with a genuine gender responsive aspect implemented, are also limited. Additionally, although the term "localization" is absent in all project documents, the content of the GRACC framework focuses on some elements of the localization approach especially with regard to women's role and the shifting in power and decision making for them.

Localization is closely linked to sustainability of any projects. In the context of GRACC II project, localization and sustainability requires specific frameworks and plans accompanied by clear indicators and milestones in order for stakeholders to be clear and able to work toward it.

### **Conclusion and Recommendation:**

GRACC I and GRACC II have contributed to a certain advancement of WCN/WC as institution but also as individuals in their role, leadership, participation and influence on DRR/CC. There is still room for improvement to meet the essential purpose of gender responsive DRR/CC. The sustainability of the project remains unclearly defined and agreed by stakeholders. This has posted a challenge for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of the initiative.

It is concluded that while sustainability of the established WCN requires further considerable efforts for improvement, the Covid-19 pandemic has interrupted project implementation and caused greater challenges and adverse consequences. For this reason, ACC may consider the project's continuation for another round. This should be treated as a phase-out/exit round with a shorter period of time (1 year or 1.50 year) by building on existing structures and achievements in GRACC II, and more importantly by addressing those areas for improvement captured in this evaluation, which can then be turned into a developed model for GRACC<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Project proposal's background section - to support women's empowerment in planning for and establishing a sustainable model for self-organizing, leadership, collective action and to expand their networks for influence at the national level. GRACC II is also set up as WCN and provided with small grants to support the network for implementing WCN led key priorities in the fields.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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I want to also give my appreciation to a number of people in WCN, and local authorities in the target area for their time, contribution, openness and patience in different exercises during the data collection phase of the evaluation.

Last but not least, I am grateful to a number of people who played an important role in assisting us during the fieldwork. We convey our thanks to representatives of the project partner organizations - Mr. Koy Maquis, Executive Director Children and Women Development Center in Cambodia (CWDC), Ms. CHAN Theara, Executive Director Rural Friend Community for Development (RFCD) and together with their focal staff – Ms. Cheat Chenda (CWDC), Mr. Kunch Chantha (RFCD). We appreciate also the contribution and patience of the participants and target households with our list of questions.

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### **Mr. Samban Seng**

Consultant team leader



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACC	Action Aid Cambodia
CBDRR	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDM	Commune Committee for Disaster Management
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CWDCC	Children and Women Development Center in Cambodia
DCDM	District Committee for Disaster Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRACC	Gender Responsive Alternative to Climate Change
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
HAG	Humanitarian Advisory Group
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
KII	Key Formant Interview
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MSC	Most Significant Change
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PWD	People with disability
RFCD	Rural Friend Community for Development
VDMG	Village Disaster Management Group
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
WCN	Woman Champion Network
WC	Women Champion
WCD	Woman Charter of Demand

## INTRODUCTION

Localization in all contexts (development and humanitarian) is critical to women's empowerment and leadership which is essential to AA's HRBA. ActionAid has been influencing localization, particularly for localization outcomes from the Humanitarian Advisory Group (HAG) for humanitarian contexts for many years and it is becoming an increasing focus for Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Climate Change (GRACC) phase II is central to the purpose mentioned above and it aims to increase women's participation and leadership in decision-making on DRR/CC at sub-national (district and province) and local levels. The project is funded by DFAT through the Australian NGO Cooperation Programme (ANCP) – in the amount of 282,956 AUD or 209,877 USD - and implemented by ActionAid Cambodia (AAC) in partnership with Rural Friend Community Development (RFCD) in Pursat province and the Children and Women Development Centre in Cambodia (CWDC) in Kampot province. GRACC II is implemented for 3 years from July 1, 2019 up to June 30, 2022

Table 1: Project Target Areas

GRACC II Project Target Areas					
Province	Local Partner	Municipal/District	Sangkat/Commune	Village	
Kampot	CWDC	Kampot	Traeuy Kaoh	Boeng Ta Pream	
				Srae	
				Doun Kaot	
				Ta Angk	
			Kampong Bay	Kampong Bay Khang Cheung	
				Kampong Bay Khang Tboundg	
			Krang Ampil	Svay Thum	
				Krang	
			Kampong Kandal	Muoy Ousaphea	
				Sovann Sakor	
			Andoung Khmer	Tvi Khang Cheung	
				Tvi Khang Tboundg	
				Ou Touch	
				Ta Doeb	
Andoung Khmer					
Pursat	RFCD	Krakor	Kampong Po	Po Robang	
				Kampong Lor	
			O Sandann	O Tabruk	
				O Sandann	
				Putream	
				Doung Chour	
		Pursat	Lo Ioksor	Po Takouy	
				Koh	
				Prek Sdey	
			Svay Art	O Sdao	
				Sathani	
					Krang Punloat
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2 Provinces</b>	<b>3 Districts</b>	<b>9 Communes</b>

Continuing from GRACC I and with the overall objective to increase women's participation and leadership in decision making on DRR/CCA at sub-national and local levels, the design of GRACC II is based on the GRACC framework that highlights the importance of localization's elements in climate change and the gender-responsive framework for adaptation to climate change that was developed by ActionAid Australia

with the support of Monash University and partners in Vanuatu, Cambodia, and Kenya. The project supports women's empowerment in planning for and establishing a sustainable model for self-organizing, leadership, collective action and to expand their networks for influencing at the national level also. Central to this, the project prioritizes 4 specific results.

Table 2: Four Specific Results of RRACC II

- **Result 1:** A sustainable women's group or network is established, self-organizing and recognized for their leadership in DRR/CC.
- **Result 2:** Women's every day and local knowledge is documented and used together with scientific knowledge to influence planning and policy on climate change (CC) and disasters.
- **Result 3:** Increase in women-led alternatives for DRR and CCA at local and sub-national levels.
- **Result 4:** There is a shift in power dynamics at the community level, with increased understanding of women's rights and the gendered impact of CC and disasters.

To achieve this, the project extends capacity building through considerable technical trainings and other methods - both in terms of formal training as well as mentoring, coaching, and guidance to support women's empowerment in planning for and establishing a sustainable model. GRACC II also set up WCN and provided small grants support to their network for implementing WCN led key priorities in the field. The project works with CSOs and government relevant line ministries/departments. Stakeholders engaged in the project are at a sub-national level such as Women Champion Network (WCN), District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM), Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM), Village Disaster Management Group (VDMG) and community people.

Aside from the project also reallocated some resource to support WCN and its member to respond to Covid-19 pandemic during the critical time of community outbreak through initiative on local level awareness on prevention and distribution of some hygienic items as well as leaflets.

## GRACC II PROJECT END-LINE EVALUATION

### Objective, Scope and Focus

The specific objective of this end-line evaluation is

- a) To determine the effectiveness, relevance, and efficiency of localization strategies that have been implemented by ActionAid partners and their partners from the perspective of women participants in the programme and key informants.
- b) To determine the impact of localization on women's empowerment, leadership, inclusion (particularly women with disabilities), and rights.
- c) To determine the impact of COVID-19 on communities and how they have been supported by ActionAid to address the challenges.

This evaluation comprises two main parts – the first part is the measurement of project results against OECD's evaluation criteria and the second part is the end-line evaluation where project progress is measured against the baseline report developed at the beginning of the project and its target.

Based on the overall objective (increased women's participation and leadership in decision making on DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) at sub-national and local levels), the proposed results of the project and discussions during the assignment kick off meeting with AAC team; this evaluation's central focus is to evaluate/assess the Effectiveness, Relevance, Efficiency, impact and Sustainability of AA's implemented localization strategy for influencing women through empowerment, leadership, decision making, advocacy, and planning for DRR/CC rather than to evaluate/assess the extent to which disaster risk and climate change risk and impacts have been reduced through women's role, leadership, participation and influence in

the project. The evaluation also looks at the lessons learnt<sup>5</sup> which then provide guidance to related recommendations on its implementation linking into future directions of such interventions.

## Evaluation Methodology and Step by Step Process

Table 3: Detail Methodology and Step by Step Process

Step/process	Methods and tools
Literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project proposal</li> <li>• M&amp;E plan,</li> <li>• Project progress report</li> <li>• Training materials</li> <li>• List of trainings and workshops conducted during the course of the project</li> <li>• Training reports</li> <li>• WCN’s plan and WCD</li> <li>• List of DRR/CCA measures</li> <li>• Policy frameworks and plans such as – the Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR), Ministry of Women’s Affairs Gender and climate change strategy plan 2013-2023, National Action Plan for DRR 2019-2023, guideline on mainstreaming gender in DRM cycle, AAC’s program framework 2019-2022.</li> <li>• GRACC framework</li> <li>• Other organizations’ localization frameworks...etc.</li> <li>• List of mitigation measures</li> </ul>
Inception report development	Based on the results from the literature review and validation of the captured points from the literature review, the team developed the inception report and modified some questionnaires proposed in the ToR by AAC. The inception report was then submitted for approval by AAC team.
Field data collection	<p><u>Qualitative method:</u> 15 Key Information Interview (KII) - 6 in Pursat province, and 6 in Kampot provinces, 3 with AAC team (Country Director, Director programs, project team), while in the field with local authorities (CCDM and VDMG), WCN’s members and leaders, and partner organization’s representatives. 6 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) – 3 in each province with the same target groups as in KII process except those from a team from ACC. The FGD used the following tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ <u>Developing a SWOT analysis</u> – the analysis covers the topic around implication of the established WCN’s role, performance, leadership, participation and influence on the DRR/CC planning and implementation process by looking at these from the angle of Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA).</li> <li>⇒ <u>Consultation and reflection on integrated CIP and CDP plan</u> - to promote discussion between local authorities and WCN representatives to assess how the process was done, and how the process reflects the decision and influence of WCN in the local development planning process.</li> </ul> <p><u>Quantitative method:</u> A quantitative survey was conducted and tracked with the KoBo toolbox and cleaned in Excel format before <del>interring</del> inputting to SPSS data analysis. Data collectors were trained and the questionnaires were tested follow by some modification in the ??</p>

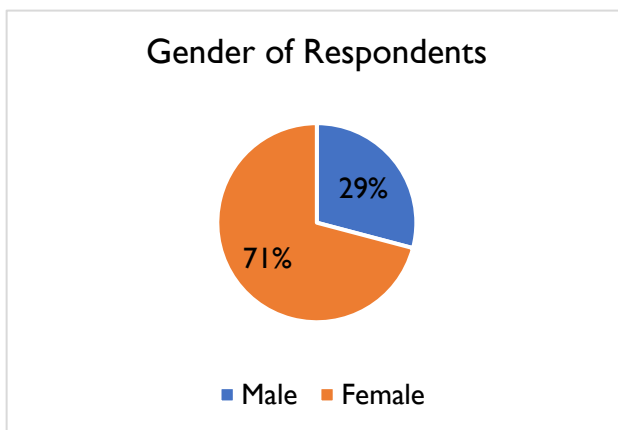
<sup>5</sup> Lesson Learnt and Recommendation is also not part of the requirement in the announced ToR, but the it is agreed during the assignment kick off meeting that these are important criteria that need to be included.



Data quality assurance and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data quality of the research was ensured with reliability and validity for analyzing and reporting. The triangulation method confirmed data reliability from official documents from the project with concrete research findings as the secondary data collection. Data triangulation and verification started from the second day of the field data collection instead of waiting until the data collection was finished. By starting to verify data during the early stages of the data collection, there was a window within which to cross check and verify unclear issues from day to day in the data collection process.</li> <li>The cleaned data <del>will be</del> was analyzed in SPSS as descriptive statistics, cross-tabulation, and inferential statistical as needed. The SPSS outputs will be transferred to Excel for data presentation with graphs and tables for the research findings report.</li> </ul>
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Validation of initial findings:</u> the evaluation conducted a validation meeting with AAC team on the initial findings on the 13 June 2022 to verify the initial findings and seek clarification of inputs as well agreement on the findings.</li> <li><u>Report drafting and submission:</u> after the validation workshop, the consultant team drafted the report and submitted a zero draft to ACC team for additional comments and feedback. Then the consultant team finalized and submitted the report accordingly : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One full version in English,</li> <li>- One brief summary finding in Khmer.</li> <li>- Two Most Significant Change (MSC) stories.</li> <li>- One PowerPoint presentation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Gender and Inclusion Responsiveness in the Survey Process

Figure 1: Gender of Respondents



The gender responsiveness flowed through all steps of the survey. Women, Men, PWD, elderly people, LGBT, and marginalized people were included in the whole survey process— in research design, research tools and questionnaires, the data collection plan, data analysis, and the report. As shown in figure 1, the female respondents represented 71% and male 29% of the total.

Among the total respondents, 15% (35 of 237) were people living with disabilities. They contributed by sharing their ideas, knowledge, experience and practice on DRR, CCA and gender.

**Sample size calculation:** The Yamane (1967) method of sample size calculation that is based on a proportionate systematic random sample with 95% confidence level, and a margin of error of 0.05 was used. For this, the in-depth interview required 286 respondents. As the actual respondents who joined the survey was 237 (85% of those planned) the survey was conducted (more than 50% female) with the following beneficiaries – 134 from Pursat province and 103 from Kampot province. During the data collection period it was the time of Cambodia Commune Elections, but fortunately, the evaluation covered all target project areas. The questionnaires covered all result indicators and some outputs that are indicated in project framework. The questionnaire was pre-tested and revised based on actual feedback before submitting for actual implementation.

Table 4: Actual Sample Size Collected

Sample Size Collected				
City/Province	Kampot	Pursat		Total
Khan/District	Krong Kampot	Krong Pursat	Kroker	
<b>Sample</b>	103 (87 female, 21 people with disabilities)	78 (47 female, 10 people with disabilities)	56 (34 female, 4 people with disabilities)	237 168 females, 35 people with disabilities

Table 5: Actual Target Areas Covered in the Evaluation

Province	District	Number of commune/Sangkat	Number of Villages
Kampot	1	5	15
Pursat	2	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>

Geographically, data collection covered all 100% of GRACC II target areas in provinces, districts, communes and villages

Figure 2: Map of target areas



## Limitations and Challenges

- Documents and data availability: Due to key staff turn-over (project focal point, M&E focal point) during the course of the project thus project data in some cases is unavailable and unfinalized. Similarly, some of the project documents are also not available and/or unfinalized.  
**Solution:** the consultant team proactively examined the project documents from the project team, verified data with various sources and especially validated with project team members from time to time to confirm the accuracy of data and information collected.
- Measuring “localization” approach and achievements: the term “localization” is not captured and defined in project documents but it is stated in 2 out of the 3 objectives of the evaluation’s ToR. This led to some challenges when discussing localization with project stakeholders. Although this was the case, it was understood that the GRACC framework’s elements are part of the localization process as AAI HRBA.  
**Solution:** for the field data collection, instead of wording “localization”, the consultant team explored with informant on “key elements of localization”. The consultant team proactively explored with the program director and country director who have the institutional knowledge and memory of project design to conduct interviews on the implication of “localization” then compare the results to elements of project implementation especially the element in the GRACC framework and review AAC’s program framework 2018-2022. In addition, the consultant team also conducted a desk review on some general frameworks on localization in order to have the basis to verify what the project has been doing on the topic<sup>6</sup>.
- Availability of informants/audiences: As the evaluation was conducted at a time when government was in the process of preparing for commune elections, it was challenging to get especially those from local authorities to fully take part in the evaluation process.  
**Solution:** the consultant team proactively planned and regularly followed up on the data collection schedule with partner organizations and AAC team in advance to ensure that informants were available and back-up options were proposed if there were changes in the plan. Interviewing through phone calls was carried out and the authorities could participate at their convenience
- Covid-19 prevention: the consultant team briefed data collectors and members of the team on taking preventive measures to avoid covid-19 infection especially following the rule of “3 preventions and 3 don’t”.

## Ethical Consideration

Contextual sensitivities: The consultant team adhered to AAC's terms, conditions and ethical measures. Security of personnel and sensitive data at all stages of the activity were clearly discussed with AAC and partners during field work. The consultant team respected human and child rights and strongly practiced safeguarding principles throughout the assignment period.

Ethics approval: The assessment plan with all detailed methods and key informants was approved by AAC’s team during the inception report submission.

Consent: The consultant team requested support from the AAC staff and partners in the completion of the consent forms, if applied. The consultant team sought permission from relevant stakeholders before meetings started and sought permission and had consent forms signed by parents/caregivers and key informants for the case stories. Similarly, for photo taking.

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<sup>6</sup> Localization by – Humanitarian Advisory Group, NEAR localization performance measurement framework, Pathway to localization report 2019 in which Action Aid is one of the report’s producers, ToR for this end-line evaluation.

## Evaluation Workplan

Province	Date
Kampot	8-11, May, 2022
Pursat	17-20, May, 2022

## EVALUATION FINDINGS

Below is a snapshot reflecting the project achievement against OECD-DAC evaluation criteria followed by the description of achievement per criteria.

Table 6: Summary Level Against Each OECD Evaluation Criteria

Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Impact	Sustainability
5	4	4	4	3

**Scoring** - 1: Very low, 2: Low, 3: Medium, 4: High, 5: Very high

### Relevance (5/5)

Table 7: Evaluation questions for relevance

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How relevant is the project to the problems, needs and priorities of women and other most vulnerable groups?</li> <li>2. Are the identified issues and needs for localization being addressed by the project interventions?</li> <li>3. To what extent are the project interventions aligned with localization policies and strategies at global, regional, national and local level on DRR/CC, gender?</li> <li>4. Are the project's achievements so far leading to, or could in the future catalyze beneficial development effects (gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance to respond to disaster and climate change)</li> </ol>
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*“As women we recognize the problem and challenge that women are facing...Initially both authority and community public don't support us and believe in us and they say - why women are talking to much and what is really Women Champion...but after we got trained and run some activities, we have knowledge...they started to support and recognize us. This not just only in the village and commune but also at province too. From that point, they starts to invite us to their upcoming meeting every month...so that we can bring the concerns into their plan....they also often inform us and share with us any project ideas...so with this we collaborate ideas and resource for better development in the project”,* said Ms. Mom Thoeun, Deputy village chief and WCN member.

The project design addresses identified gaps in gendered roles and needs overall but also specifically in DRR/CC and it is consistent with national and international policy frameworks such as Cambodia Law on

Disaster Management<sup>7</sup>, and the Ministry of Women’s Affairs Climate Change Strategy Plan for Gender 2013-2023, NCDM’s Cambodia national guideline for mainstreaming of inclusive gender in and across disaster management<sup>8</sup>, the Sendai Framework for Action 2030. For AAC, the objective 4 of its program framework 2019-2022 particularly focuses on this area and states that – Women take up more leadership roles in building resilient communities and livelihoods, and the localization of disaster management.

In more practical term, various other research documents and policy frameworks call for closer and more robust interventions by stakeholders to tackle gender and women’s role in climate change and disaster risk reduction across sectors.

For localization<sup>9</sup>, there is evidence of some key elements of localization intended outcomes and performances included in the project design and implementation following the GRACC framework, such as

- Establishment and empowerment of WCN
- Working in partnership with the two local partners to implement the project
- Working with local authorities (commune committees for disaster management, To some extent with district authorities)
- Providing resources (funding/grant) to the established WCN to implement DRR/CC measures (both structural and non structural measures)
- Mentoring and coaching WCN to exercise their rights but also human rights as a whole in the community and with local authorities
- Conducting participatory action research in the community to capture the community’s voice
- Training and encouraging women to have WCN and sensitizing and advocating with local authorities for DRR/CC through WCD and integration into Commune Integration Process (CIP).

Although this is the case, it remains essential that the project focuses more on contextualized and specific performance indicators and outcomes for localization based on a wider perspective of the localization framework by Humanitarian Advisory Group or other examples such as NEAR’s localization performance measurement framework to concretize the project outcomes and performances during implementation towards a more systematic localization approach, but more importantly to keep project stakeholders aware of it from the beginning of the project for them to work together toward achieving it.

## Effectiveness and Impact<sup>10</sup> (4/5)

Table 8: Evaluation Question for effectiveness and impact

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was the planned overall objective in the project document achieved? What are the results achieved beyond the project Logframe? What changes need to be made to meet goals in the future?</li> <li>2. What are the remaining barriers to achieving the project outcomes, target and objectives?</li> </ol>
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<sup>7</sup> Part of the article 18 of the law states that – In the event of any emergency incidents, authorities in the area must pay high attention to the needs of women, children, elderly, people with disability, and those that can not work.

<sup>8</sup> The Cambodia National Action Plan for DRR 2019-2023, does not include gender in the context of DRR and CCA, thus the project addresses this gap by contributing to the development of this national guideline.

<sup>9</sup> The ToR of this end-line evaluation requires localization to be measured.

<sup>10</sup> It was agreed during the evaluation kick off meeting that due to the nature of the baseline report, the ToR for the project evaluation, and the project design, that the focus of project overall objective/goal is about WCN’s performance – leadership, participation and influence, but it is not about reducing disaster and climate change risk. Thus this evaluation’s core focus on effectiveness and impact is concerned with WCN’s performance only. This is also why effectiveness and impact is combined for the evaluation.

3. What are the positive and/or negative changes attributed to the project goal, especially on the legal framework and its process in women's empowerment and leadership and its essential contribution to AA Human Right Based Approach (HRBA)?
4. To what extent do you see the changes (negative and/or positive) identified in the project with regards to improved localization?

The assessment of the project's effectiveness and impact is based on the project's 4 results.

According to the project's 4 results, there are 23 activities in total. Among those activities, 11 activities (48%) are completed, 11 activities (48%) are in progress at the time of this final end-line evaluation, and 1 activity (4%) is incomplete, but it was confirmed by project team that all activities will be completed by end of the project.

Table 9: Status of Project Activity Completion in of end-line evacuation taking place<sup>11</sup>

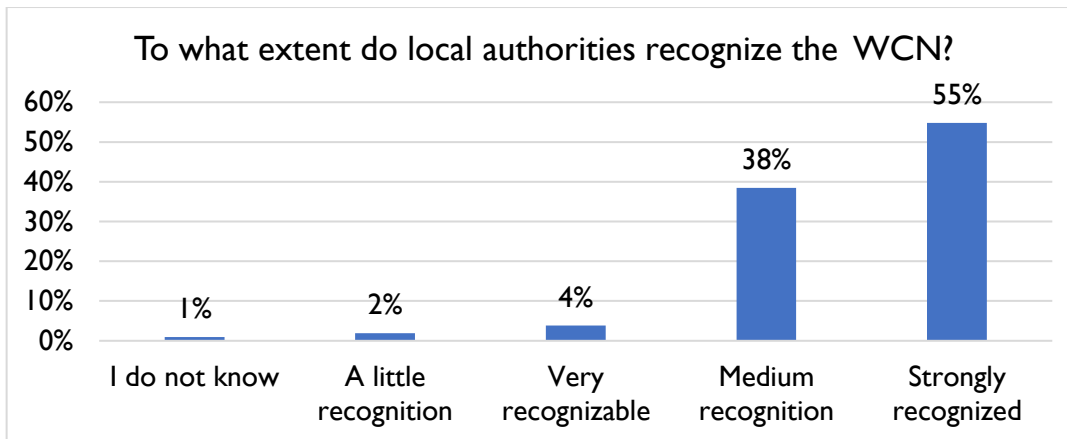
Result	Project activities			
	Total	Complete	In-progress	Incomplete
Result 1	13	7	5	1
Result 2	3	3	0	0
Result 3	3	0	3	0
Result 4	4	1	3	0
Total and Percentage	23	11	11	1
	100%	48%	48%	4%

Despite the implementation taking place amidst the Covid-19 outbreak, two WCNs were established and trained (one in Pursat province and another in Kampot province) and they were able to carry out activities such as conducting action research which led to the development of WCN's action plan, Women's Charter of Demand (WCD), and the production of case studies as an advocacy tool on woman's needs for DRR/CC, as well as DRR/CCA awareness events in the communities. WCN also able to use scientific knowledge and data from the women vulnerability index and the WCD to support some of these advocacy activities.

More importantly, WCNs represented women in the community and other special needs groups to advocate and integrate DRR/CC structural and non-structural measures into government's local development planning mechanism – the Commune Development Planning (CDP) and Commune Investment Process (CIP). Advocacy work was also done from local to international levels through other forms. Engagement and participation of WCN/WC has increased from time to time. There is an increase of recognition of this network and individual WC.

Figure 3: The Recognition by Local Authorities of WCN

<sup>11</sup> Data provided by AAC senior capacity building officer.

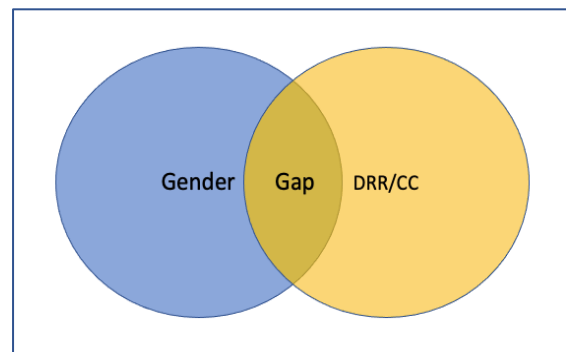


As a result of this, the established WCNs/WCs were able to participate regularly in village and commune level regular meetings as planned – in some cases by formal invitation and in some cases, the WC personnel had multiple roles as a WC as well as a Chief of Village or Deputy Chief of Village meaning they are already part of the village and commune authority in the government system.

While there is an improvement in performance and participation of the established WCNs and WCs, the discussion with project stakeholders and the literature review, including the review of training materials, WCD, WCN’s action plan<sup>12</sup>, reveals that the central purpose of GRACC II on Gender Responsive DRR/CC was only addressed to some extent and that is yet to be fully met.

Figure 4: Gaps in Gender Responsive DRR/CC Interventions in GRACC II<sup>13</sup>

This identified gap of technical input on the gender responsiveness aspect of DRR/CC in the project is a domino effect in the implementation of the project’s core steps/activities. When the training component of the project eg. the training on HVCA/VRA/Action Research and gender in DRR/CC missed to cover genuine implication of gender in climate change and disaster risk, then it leads to the same problem/gap in other subsequent steps such as actual conduct of HVCA/VRA/Action Research process with community, CC/DRR planning with community and within WCN...etc.



In addition, the project’s intention to advocate for policy change and for **government structures at national level to provide women’s leadership is yet to be met**. Although this the case, but the project, through different activities, has invited government’s women leader to engage in different way – mostly opening the events and lead some project activities meeting.

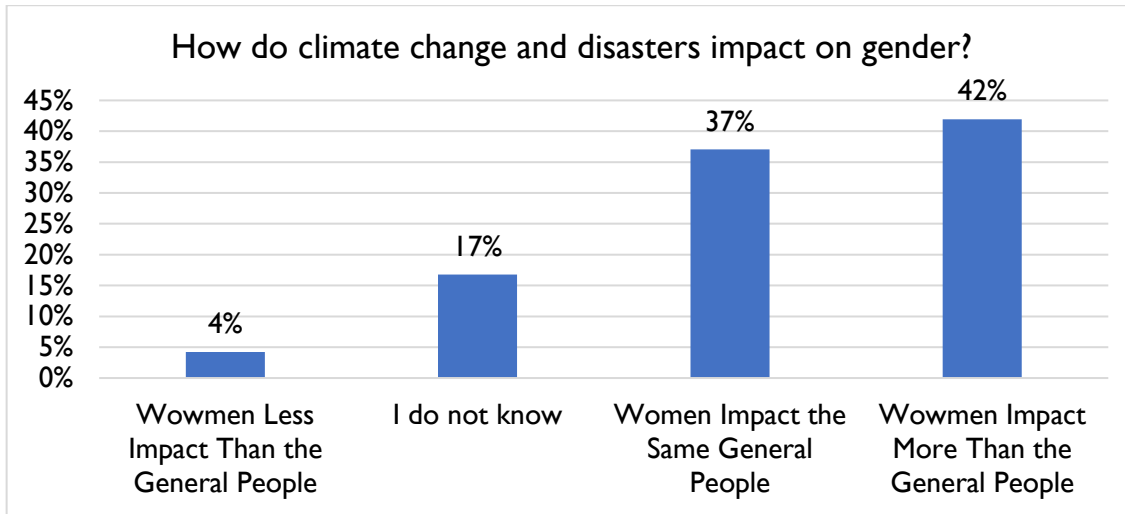
<sup>12</sup> It was not possible to review the Participatory Action Research/VRA/HVCA result documents as they are not available.

<sup>13</sup> These gaps were observed in the implementation phase while project adequately considered the gender responsive approach to DRR/CC. The gaps identified in the implementation phase are from – 1). Review of training materials - 7 training modules conducted in the project and provided by senior capacity building officer, 2). KII with project stakeholders, 3). Verification of initial finding with ACC DRR/CC team leaders and senior capacity building officer, 4). Review of WCN action plan and WCD.



The evaluation team did not observe/discover any major negative impacts occurring during the course of this project implementation.

Figure 5: Climate Change Impact on Gender

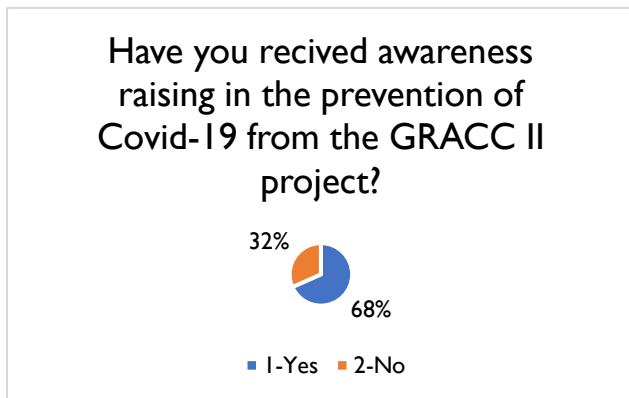


This figure indicates knowledge and perception of respondent who joined the gender and women rights training. In the results, 42% of all respondents answered that the impact of disaster risk and climate change has something beyond general impact on the community as a whole. However, 38% responded that the impact is the same, while 4% claimed that the women get less impacted than other people.

For tracking of end-line progress against project baseline and targets, please refer to appendix 5.

### Covid-19 Response Component

Figure 6: Respondents who Got Covid-19 Support from Project



During the Covid-19 community outbreak, the pandemic caused different adverse effects and impacts on communities in different places. Likewise, for those GRACC II target communities. It was reported that some of the common effects and impacts on the community are: children were not able to attend school as usual, livelihoods and income generation activities were stopped resulting in the loss of regular income, and local authorities were not able to run public services as usual given the need for them to focus on prevention work. The most challenging impact was on food shortages amongst

those of most poor household given the fact that their daily earnings were interrupted due to community dynamics and economic activities being interrupted.

To respond to the emerging challenge, in May 2020, the project re-allocated some fund to support both partner organizations to respond to the outbreak with the specific purpose of contributing to government’s effort to prevent the expansion of the disease in the country. This was through increasing awareness raising on effective prevention measures in the community, and for those poor households, giving more attention on Covid-19 infection. WCN/WC has played crucial role in this process and has conducted awareness campaigns and meetings in different communities and distributed items such as soap for handwashing, and Covid-19 prevention awareness raising brochures. It was reported that there was active participation and

attention by local authorities in this process but there were constraints on the mobilization of villagers as they needed to go out for their daily livelihoods and income generation activities.

## Efficiency (4/5)

Table 10: Evaluation Question of Efficiency

1. Were the resources and inputs converted to outputs in a timely and cost-effective manner?
2. How should resources be used in a different way to achieve better results for the project?

The measurement and analysis of efficiency levels in this evaluation applies the efficiency factors in the OECD's updated evaluation guidelines which include economic efficiency, operational efficiency and time. The project has demonstrated a high level (4/5) of efficiency taking into account the following factors.

- As per project design and implementation, the total budget allocated for this project is USD 209,877 to cover 3 full years implementation across a target of 2 local partner NGOs, in 3 district, 9 communes and 27 villages in both target provinces. The project reaches out to a total number of 771 beneficiaries (142 women) with 702 indirect and 69 direct WCN members ).
- During the implementation, the project adapts the implementation model through an online communication platform to run different project activities. This has demonstrated greater cost-effectiveness and cost-efficiency in a large proportion of project activities especially during year 3. This not only saved costs, but it produced a widespread impact for WCN's knowledge meaning the online working modality is important for the future.
- Compared with the original plan and design, the project has saved some costs and reallocated them to other activities such as promotion of livelihood activities as part of the implementation of DRR/CCA measures , procurement of tablets and mobile phones for distributions to WCN members, conducting a study on the vulnerability of women with disabilities to climate change and women vulnerability index, and contributing to the development of national guidelines for mainstreaming gender in DRM which is the first ever national document led by NCDM and designed as a generic document that can be used by all stakeholders.

Aside from this, at effectiveness and impact level, the established WCN is well recognized by key stakeholders such as local villagers and government authorities at village, commune, district and provincial level which is considered to be one of the success stories of the project.

## Sustainability

Table 11: Evaluation Question of Sustainability

1. What has the project done to promote its sustainability?
2. Is strengthening implementation partners/technical working group's capacity appropriate and realistic enough to achieve long-term sustainability?
3. What are the long-term benefits of the project?
4. What are the main factors that may challenge sustainability perspectives?

The measurement of project sustainability is concerned with WCN/WC's continuation as an institution and/or a movement. As mentioned earlier, the project has established the WCNs and there are certain levels of investment during the establishment process to ensure buy-in from different stakeholders and also to promote ownership. The WCN establishment document is also available to inform and guide the work of WCNs. Different capacity building activities such as training, regular monitoring support and coaching, were conducted on DRR/CC, Gender Based Violence (GVB), Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction

(CBDRR), Leadership, HRBA, fundraising/resource mobilization...etc. in order to strengthen WCN's capacity to perform the jobs required for them to handle. Along with this capacity building, throughout the course of the project WCN/WC already played and performed a crucial role in carrying out different related activities in particular at community and at commune level. From this, it is possible to conclude that WCN has demonstrated progress and movement on its journey based on what was set out for them in its establishment document. The WCN's 5 years plan is another document produced to guide WCN's sustainability. Resource wide, the WCN in some places also was able to conduct fundraising to support families in need during some minor and household level crises and incidents. WCN also received grant to initiate income generation project such as mobile café shop, an saving to support their continuation.

On the one hand, the WCN/WC is making progress during the course of the project implementation, while on the other hand project stakeholders confirmed during the evaluation that they do not consistently understand what sustainability means for them and what is its scope and definition in the context of GRACC II and also in the context of ACC's localization approach. This is due to two main factors:

1. Clearly defined frameworks, scope and indicators for localization are absent and only partially introduced to project stakeholders during the project start up and during the course of implementation.
2. The project, from the beginning and during the implementation, has not introduced the practice of sustainability planning in relation to the localization framework. In a more practical sense, sustainability milestones and indicators for GRACC II were required to be defined and communicated with key stakeholder in particular and also the WCN from the beginning and put for implementation along the course of the project.

Obviously, it is not logical and practical for WCN to shoulder all the activities at full scale but to be guided by sets of activities introduced by the project. Hence the project will need to raise awareness on the importance of sustainability and its planning together with clearly defined sustainability indicators with project stakeholder from the beginning of the project.

## Lessons learnt

### Good Practices

- **Digitalizing the project implementation:** During the Covid-19 community outbreak, the project equipped all WCN members with tablets and trained them how to use them for meetings and to communicate around project implementation. This proved to be a cost-effective approach for WCN members to enable them to continue implementing project activities and also to engage and maintain communication with other stakeholders and platforms for influence and advocacy purposes.
- **Livelihoods measures as part of adaptation and resilience building:** In many cases, the community based DRR/CC project focused largely on infrastructure while GRACC II introduced approaches between both infrastructure and livelihood measure to adapt to climate change and reduce vulnerability to disaster risks which is, from experience, one of the most appropriate ways to build resilience. Livelihoods project such as home gardening and chicken raising were technically supported by provincial agriculture departments to most vulnerable households as a form of climate resistant approach and technique. Along with this, the initiative for WCN to implement some income generation activities such as running a coffee shop or establishing savings is a key measure beyond the traditional approach that deals with infrastructure as physical mitigation work.
- **Authority and advisor role in the established WCN:** Having local authority personnel as members of the WCN is seen and recognized to be a key approach as it contributes positively in different ways to the project's overall objective. This is due to the legitimacy of the authority and its robust structure and power. Similarly, having NGO's senior staff as advisors and members of WCN is a great benefit as they have related knowledge and experience that can strategically support and guide the WCNs.
- **Contributing to influencing national policy framework on gender responsive DRR/CC:** Although it was not directly influenced by the work of WCN/WC, the AAC team has actively worked

hand in hand with other stakeholders to support the Government's National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) to develop a guideline in mainstreaming Gender across the disaster management cycle and this guideline is to be used by every stakeholder in the country, and not just for NCDM.

- **GRACC framework a practical tool for women's empowerment:** GRACC framework/theory of change is well recognized by KIIs in the sense that it helps promoting women's participation and leadership through a rights-based approach. The 4 core elements (collective action, knowledge, participation and leadership, enabling environment) are recognized as practical and relevant steps and priorities especially in the context HRBA.
- **Local fundraising:** In some cases, WCN was able to conduct local level fundraising to mobilize funds and resource to support some households affected by minor crises and incidents. This proves that the established WCNs are empowered and able to fulfill some of their required roles. This is also a part of the evidence indicating a self-sustaining approach for the group.
- **Training on integration of WCN's plans and WCD into CIP:** the training and capacity building on the process of the CIP and CDP was very practical and effective. Based on the WCN/WC interviews, WCNs/WCs were able to follow the step-by-step process of integration of DRR/CC from their plans and WCD into the process accordingly and get recognized by the local authority especially commune councils who manage this process.
- **Research on vulnerabilities of women with disability to climate change:** as part of the contribution to policy advocacy that is the core purpose, the project also initiated research on the topic to help identify key factors that put women with disabilities at risk to climate change. The report suggests some practical tools and methods to address the key gaps in this area in order to ensure an inclusive approach that sees women with disability considered in any project interventions. Similarly, the project also documented the Cambodia Women Resilience Index based on the sustainable livelihoods framework. This document is a key document to inform policy making and planning to support women to build their resilience.

### **Area for Improvement:**

- **Technical capacity Building interventions for Gender Responsive DRR/CC and CBDRR:** The training component of the project (Gender in DRR/CC, Risk Assessment – Action Research/VRA, Gender Based Violence) to some extent still retains a general gender concept and women leadership focus. This is broad and requires additional refocusing towards stressing an in-depth gender context in DRR/CC interventions given the absence of content or sessions on in-depth tools for analysis and planning of gender and DRR/climate change in the module on action research. Similarly, the CBDRR module as part of strengthening the localization process is more an overview of DRR and CCA rather than an examination of the in depth process of CBDRR as the content on principles, methods, and the step by step processes of CBDRR are absent in the module.
- **Gender Responsive Risk Assessment and planning:** Action research and VRA used in the project are the methodologies used in the process of risk and vulnerability assessment in the project that lead to the proposing of gender responsive DRR/CC measures to be included in the WCN's plan. KII with WCN members revealed that the process largely covers general disaster and climate change risk and vulnerability while the process of gender responsive disaster and climate change risk and vulnerability planning is covered to a lesser extent. Documentation of the Action Research conducted in each community by WCN is also a key document. As long as WCN has clear evidence of the climate change risk and vulnerability that they have assessed then they have more ideas and confidence to advocate for them that can be shown at any advocacy platforms/events. In addition, this document can be used by other stakeholders as well to be baseline or M&E data to measure project achievement in terms of reducing risk and vulnerabilities identified.
- **Clearly articulate and link Risk and Vulnerability in risk assessment and planning:** it is generally known that dealing with disaster risk and climate change adaption requires an understanding of the need for reducing vulnerability and building capacity. While this is the case, the actual process of risk and vulnerability assessment in many cases does not narrow down into clear conclusions of what the

risks and vulnerabilities are. This is because the problem analysis carried out as one of the steps in risk and vulnerability assessment is not done appropriately consistently. For this reason, it leads to an absence of information about risk and vulnerability for inclusion in the planning process as well.

- **Inclusion of community level and household level preparedness for response in the plan:** One element of resilience is preparedness for response especially at community level. WCN and WCD include some preparedness measures such as building safe ground/areas but there is a gap in other practical and possible self-organized community level preparedness such as simulation exercises and household level preparedness for response planning that encourages self-response. This is most relevant in the context of addressing the needs of the most vulnerable individuals and households through a gender, inclusion, and disability lens in addition to the community level's common needs.
- **Integration of Gender Responsive DRR/CC measures to CIP:** WCNs/WCs have demonstrated an appropriate step by step process to integrate WCN's plan and Women's Charter of Demand into the Commune Investment Plan process. While this is the case, it was confirmed that the proposed DRR/CC measures from WCN's plan in most cases are the same as those proposed by commune authorities. This means there are limited genuine gender responsive DRR/CC measures proposed and integrated, except the proposed measure on separated toilet for women and men at safe area.
- **Localization and sustainability:** Although the term "localization" is absent in all project documents, the content of the GRACC framework focuses on some elements of localization of the HRBA approach especially in respect of women's roles and shifting power and decision making to them. Localization is closely linked to sustainability of any projects. In the context of the GRACC II project, localization and sustainability have not been fully and explicitly addressed and this causes challenges for stakeholders especially WCNs to define and agree on localization and sustainability scope and scale.
- **Level of project logical change/result chain in project intervention design:** while the final and overall objective (or project goal – project impact level) of the project is about reducing disaster and climate change risk in the context of a gender sensitive approach and through the influence and roles of WCNs, the project design focuses its final objective or goal at the level of WCN's performance. For this reason, the baseline report also covers and focuses on at this level of change in WCNs/WCs. Thus, the project evaluation measurement was able only to look at this level rather than looking at how vulnerability to and risk of climate change and disaster were reduced and the level of resilience that was built through the influence and roles of the established WCNs/WCs.

## CONCLUSION

GRACC I and GRACC II have contributed to a certain advancement of WCNs/WCs at the institutional level and in individual roles, leadership, participation and influence on DRR/CC. WCNs/WCs were well recognized by people in the community, the public and authorities at different levels. It is also acknowledged by project stakeholders that the achievement and advancement of WCNs/WCs is not solely through GRACC II but also through the contribution of GRACC I. The elements included in the GRACC framework proved to be a consistent and practical approach and framework to empower and encourage WCNs/WCs to perform their role in gender responsive DRR/CC, and this to some extent contributed to the localization approach.

While the overall approach of the GRACC framework is acceptable, there is still room to improve some of its technical aspects to meet the central purpose of gender responsive DRR/CC. The identified technical gaps are to be found in related training, action research which is the process of risk and vulnerability assessment and in the DRR/CCA planning in WCN/WC. Sustainability of the project is still not specifically defined. This has posed some challenges for stakeholders to define and ensure practicality of sustainability of the initiative. In conclusion, while sustainability of the established WCNs is still unclear and coupled with the emergence of Covid-19 pandemic, the progress of WCNs and WCs building has been disrupted and this has created significant challenges and adverse consequences on the project implementation. ACC may consider the continuation of the project for another round and this round should be treated as a consolidation and phase-out round with a shorter period of time (1 year or 1.50 year) by building on the existing structures and achievements of GRACC II. At the technical level, a

consistent understanding and knowledge of CB-DRR/CC approach, concepts and process (for localization) is lacking, meaning that gender responsive DRR/CC among implementors and stakeholders including WCNs/WCs remains limited as the project’s capacity development so far focuses mainly on general knowledge about DRR/CC (but not CB-DRR/CC), and general gender, roles and leadership of women rather than gender responsive DRR/CC. Also, the training on the conduct of Action Research was mainly concerned with a general process of action research rather than an in-dept process of **gendered and inclusive Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and analysis** that will lead to improved gendered DRR/CC planning. As long as WCNs/WCs have extensive, solid and in-depth understanding of gender responsive disaster and climate change risk and vulnerability that they and their communities are facing, then they will have the confidence and can exercise their rights and use an evidence-based approach to advocate on any decisions that affect their lives, in accordance with the GRACC framework.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. As the GRACC II aims to support women's empowerment in planning for and establishing a sustainable **model** for self-organizing, leadership, collective action and expansion of networks to influence the national level on Gender Responsive DRR/CC, it is relevant and most important for ACC to turn all the experiences, achievements, and learnings from GRACC I and GRACC II into a GRACC model that can be replicated in other places. This model could be framed into different phases as below:

Table 12: Snapshot of the Suggested GRACC Model

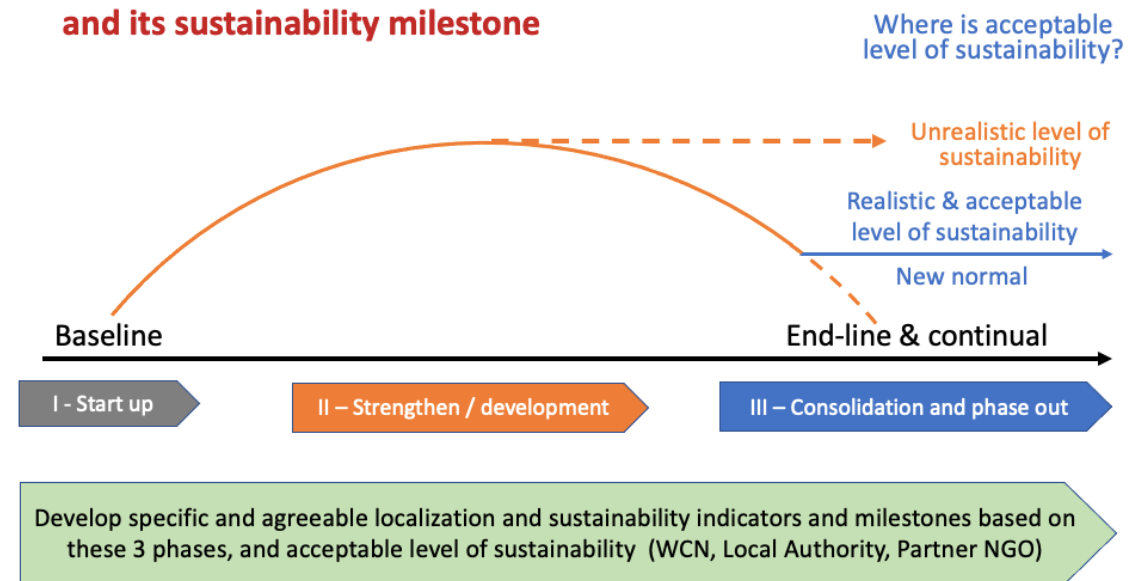
Phase		Description
I	Start up	This phase is where the project starts up and WCN is established, Gender Responsive DRR/CCA and localization work is sensitized, and sustainability and localization are agreed to followed by some capacity development interventions
II	Development/ strengthening	Continue to focus on strengthening the capacity of stakeholders as well as sustainability and the localization component.
III	Consolidation and phaseout.	Consolidate the program focus based on the sustainability milestones and exit plan implementation.

2. According to this proposed model, the startup phase can be considered in GRACC I and the development phase can be considered in GRACC II. For phase III, ACC may consider continuing the project for a shorter period of time (probably between 1 -1.50 year) with a particular focus on addressing the remaining areas for improvement identified in GRACC II such as:

Figure 7: Concept of project sustainability indicator in GRACC model



## Proposed GRACC model Development and its sustainability milestone



- a. To develop and agree with key stakeholders in particular - partner NGOs, WCNs, and local authorities - on a sustainability plan with clear milestones and indicators.
  - b. Along with the sustainability plan in (a), developing and implementing a realistic localization framework that does not only focus on WCNs, but also on partner NGOs and local authorities as they are all local resource and capacities that can work together to address climate change and disaster risk.
  - c. Adopt the training module on gender responsive DRR/CC produced jointly with UNWOMEN to train WCN members on the topics, so that they can apply genuine gender responsive DRR/CC related tools and procedures to promote evidence-based advocacy and influence. Gender Responsive Approaches and practices applied in Training, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HVCA/Action Research/VRA) and Action Plan development should be practical.
  - d. While DRR/CC has to do with reducing Risk and Vulnerability to specific hazards and with building the capacity of the most vulnerable groups, then it is important to ensure that Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity of the community and special needs groups are well addressed in Risk and vulnerability Assessments (Action Research/VRA/HVCA) and Action Plan development, and subsequently in the process of action plan development (See template in appendix 6).
  - e. During the risk and vulnerability assessment and planning, consider including an additional element of community and householder level preparedness such as community level emergency response simulation and household level preparedness plans and practical checklist.
3. Given the fact that GRACC II was able to partly address the need for policy influence at national level while the project activities were mainly at sub-national by WCN, it is observed that there are some potential spaces that phase III in the model can consider to bring in WCN's voice and influence. Basically, there are so many related strategic plans and frameworks that will be ending in 2023 in Cambodia, such as National Action Plan for DRR 2019-2023, MoWA's Climate Change Strategy Plan for Gender and Climate Change 2013-2023, Cambodia Climate Change Strategy Plan 2014-2023...etc. This is where the learning and experience from GRACC I and GRACC II implementation could be put forward during the development of the new phases of these plans.
  4. For the last 3 years, on an annual basis, the National and provincial Contingency Plan for flood and drought was updated on almost an annual basis and then followed by the pre-season preparedness meetings. This is a regular platform where gender responsive DRR/CC can be put forward to raise the



voice of WCN. For the last 3 years, AAC (but also the entire NGO DRR network in Cambodia) was in the process re-establishing the connection and collaboration given there was change in NCDM's leadership.

5. In addition to engaging authorities and NGO senior staff in WCN, where possible, consider using Red Cross Volunteer as members of WCNs. In addition, recruit more WC members in the village/community to be realistic with the number of villagers per village/community.
6. By the end of GRACC II, the establishment of WCN remains in the form of two institutions – one in Pursat and one in Kampot. The final round/phase (proposed phase III) of GRACC will need to merge the two as one otherwise the progression of WCN as a whole will not be consistent and smooth in the future.

## **APPENDIXES**

1. Questionnaire for Survey
2. Questionnaire for FGD
3. Questionnaire for KII
4. Quantitative Figures
5. Tracking of end-line progress against project baseline and target
6. Sample template for community/WCN's action plan

### Community DRR/CCA Action Plan

- Purpose: .....
- Community:.....Last updated: .....

Risk/Problem/ Impact...	Vulnerability (Why is this risk or problem?)	Who are the most vulnerable to this risk/problem (The elements at risk)	Action to transform Vulnerability to Capacity (Action to build resilience)	Who lead this action	Timeframe
<b>Flood</b> (describe brief background of flood in this community).....					
1. Post flood unsafe migration.	1.1 People are depending only on one livelihood option (Eg. rice planting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 elder HHs in the community</li> <li>• 20 women headed HHs in the village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote livelihood diversification and climate smart livelihood.</li> </ul>		
	1.2 Lack rice and vegetable seed for replanting after flood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 Poor HHs in the village.</li> <li>• Those 45 HHs in the north of the village at floodplain zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote rice and seed bank and safe storage method.</li> </ul>		
2. PWD facing drowning or left behind in flood time lead to death	2.1 PWD has no access to inclusive flood warning message	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 HH in total in the villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design special and inclusive EWS system for PWD and impairment.</li> </ul>		
	2.2 They are living in small shelter and away from the village (marginalization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 HH living far from the villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of these HHs and include them in the evacuation simulation exercise.</li> </ul>		