



มูลนิธิรักษ์ไทย
Raks Thai
Foundation

Enhancing Climate Resilience of Northern Highland Communities

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Integrated Impact Evaluation: Baseline and Endline Study

Component B: Community Climate Resilience and Adaptive Capacity Assessment

Component C: Integrated Gender Analysis

1. Overview

Consulting Team	Team Leader + Gender Analysis Specialist (required) + Research Assistants
Project	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Northern Highland Communities
Contracting Authority	Raks Thai Foundation (RTF)
Assignment Type	Components B and C — Community Adaptive Capacity Assessment and Integrated Gender Analysis (Baseline, Midterm, and Endline Evaluation)
Total Duration	Approx. 25–30 working days across both phases
Baseline Study Period	July – September 2026
Midterm Review	November - December 2027
Endline Study Period	October – December 2028
Application Deadline	Two (2) weeks from date of publication of this TOR
Geography	38 communities across Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Nan, and Lamphun Provinces
Total Budget (Ceiling)	THB 1,000,000 (inclusive of all applicable taxes, lump sum, both phases combined)
Reporting To	Program Manager, Raks Thai Foundation

2. Background and Scope of the Project

The project 'Enhancing Climate Resilience of Northern Highland Communities' is a three-year EU-funded action (January 2026 – December 2028) implemented by Raks Thai Foundation (RTF), in partnership with CARE France, IMPECT, and Hug Muang Nan Foundation.

The northern highlands of Thailand are home to critical watershed forests feeding the Chao Phraya River basin — the country's primary water source. Highland and ethnic minority communities face intensifying climate-induced threats: erratic rainfall, water scarcity, food insecurity, and biodiversity loss. While communities possess valuable indigenous knowledge in landscape management, they face significant capacity gaps, restrictive policy environments, and limited access to financial resources and governance platforms. Women — who manage food, water, and caregiving — are disproportionately impacted and face additional barriers to participation in climate decision-making.

Working across 38 highland communities in 4 provinces, the project targets approximately 175,000 beneficiaries and pursues two Specific Objectives:

- SO1: Enable local development actors (CSOs and sub-district administrative organisations) to lead and implement community-based adaptation with a focus on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and green economy approaches.
- SO2: Enhance the voice of women and youth to better engage in environmental policymaking and implementation.

As part of the project's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) framework, an integrated Baseline Study (July–September 2026), Midterm Review (Nov–December 2027), and Endline Study (October–December 2028) will be conducted to assess changes over the project period. The studies will examine ecosystem services, community adaptive capacity, and gender dimensions.

This Terms of Reference (TOR) covers Components B and C: Community Climate Resilience and Adaptive Capacity Assessment and Integrated Gender Analysis. The assessment is expected to employ mixed methods for the baseline and endline collection and analysis, while using the qualitative method for the midterm review. The assessment complements Component A: Ecosystem Services Assessment by examining how environmental conditions, ecosystem services, and climate-related challenges influence community resilience, adaptation practices, gender relations, and social inclusion. Where relevant and feasible, the Consultant should draw upon findings from Component A to strengthen the analysis and interpretation of social and gender-related outcomes. RTF will facilitate access to available information and datasets generated through related project assessments.

3. Objectives of the Assignment (Components B and C)

- Assess baseline and endline of community and CSO adaptive capacities, knowledge, and enabling conditions for EbA and green economy approaches, providing baseline contextual information to inform training design and RTF's routine Output monitoring.
- Assess baseline and endline of the national and provincial policy and practice enabling environment for community-based climate adaptation and current status of Local Administrative Organisation (LAO) engagement with climate adaptation planning — Indicator I1.
- Conduct an integrated gender analysis examining women's and youth's participation, decision-making power, and leadership in community forest management and EbA initiatives.
- Map barriers and opportunities for women's meaningful participation and leadership in EbA initiatives, including cultural norms, mobility constraints, and intra-household power dynamics.
- Conduct GBV risk mapping and do-no-harm assessment for project activities in target areas.
- Design replicable data collection tools for RTF field staff to use for routine Output monitoring throughout the project lifecycle.
- At midterm, review the progress of the adaptation initiatives and capacities in the target communities and advise improvements of the implementation plan and theory of change.
- At endline, conduct a rigorous comparative analysis and assess project impacts on adaptive capacity and gender-transformative change using the five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria.

4. Scope of Work

4.1 Component B: Community Climate Resilience and Adaptive Capacity Assessment

- CSO and community knowledge, practices, and enabling conditions related to EbA and green economic initiatives — including CVCA data providing baseline contextual information to inform subsequent training design and RTF's routine Output monitoring.
- Current status of LAO engagement with climate adaptation planning, opportunities and restrictions for working with LAOs and provincial authorities for locally designed EbA — Indicator I1 baseline (document review and key informant interviews with LAO officials).
- Community ecosystem protection practices and actions — providing baseline for Indicator 1.1 analysis (data to be collected by RTF field team; consultant designs the tool and conducts the analysis).

- Endline assessment of adaptive capacity and space increases at the community and individual level, disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnic groups.

Minimum sample size (to be finalised in the Inception Report in consultation with RTF):

- Communities: Standardised pre-assessment instrument to be administered across all 38 target communities. Data collected from CVCA participants at the opening of each session before any facilitated input begins. Sample size must be stratified by gender, ensuring at least 50% of respondents are women (including male/female leaders, male/female youth, and other relevant subgroups), and adequately distributed across geographic zones, forest types, and ethnic minority groups.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Minimum 12 FGDs — conducted in separate groups for women, men, and youth (male and female); at least 2 FGDs with ethnic minority women's groups.
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Minimum 20 KIIs with CSO leaders, LAO officials, community forest committee members, women's group representatives, youth leaders, IMPECT staff, and provincial government officials.

4.2 Component C: Integrated Gender Analysis

The Gender Analysis Specialist leads this component, which is fully integrated into — not separate from — the baseline and endline reports.

- Gender roles and power relations in community forest management, water resource access, agricultural work, and EbA decision-making; division of labour and unpaid care burdens.
- Women's and youth's participation in CSO structures (community forest committees, women's groups, producer groups, youth groups) and leadership positions — providing qualitative depth to support SO2 indicator tracking by RTF.
- Barriers and opportunities for women's meaningful participation and leadership in EbA initiatives and access to sub-grants — including cultural norms, mobility constraints, and intra-household decision-making power.
- Ethnic minority women's specific context and agency — analysis must distinguish among the different ethnic groups present in the four provinces.
- GBV risks associated with project activities; mapping of available referral services; do-no-harm assessment.
- Baseline conditions for measuring gender-transformative change at endline — focusing on women's agency and participation in EbA governance structures (Indicators 1.1 and 1.3).

Note on SO2 scope boundary: The gender analysis provides qualitative evidence and contextual understanding relevant to SO2. However, the quantitative measurement and tracking of SO2 outcome indicators (2.1, 2.2, 2.3) and Output 2.1 indicators (2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3) is the responsibility of the RTF field team and Project Manager. The consultant's gender analysis should complement and inform RTF's monitoring of these indicators.

5. Methodology

A rigorous mixed-methods approach is required, combining participatory social research with gender-sensitive data collection methods. The consultant team must demonstrate how Components B and C are integrated into a coherent study design.

Recommended methods and question sets are annexed as a suggestion. The consultant can propose alternatives.

5.1 Social / Community Research Methods

- Structured household and community surveys — quantitative, targeting at least 50% women respondents, with data disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnicity.
- Gender-separated FGDs conducted by interviewers of the same gender where possible; FGDs with ethnic minority sub-groups conducted in appropriate languages.
- KIIs with community, CSO, LAO, and government stakeholders.
- Secondary data review: Project proposal and logframe, MEAL Plan, existing national, provincial and sub-district plans such as adaptation, agriculture, forest and biodiversity plan documents, national poverty and inequality data in the target sub-districts and communities.
- Participatory observation of community governance processes and CSO activities.

5.2 Gender Analysis Methods (Component C)

- Gender roles and power relations in community forest management, agriculture, and EbA decision-making, including division of labour and unpaid care burdens.
- Barriers and opportunities for women's and youth's meaningful participation in EbA initiatives and access to sub-grants under Output 1.2.
- Ethnic minority women's specific context and agency — analysis should distinguish among the different ethnic groups present in the four target provinces.
- GBV risks associated with project activities and mapping of available referral services in target areas.

6. Indicators Covered Under Components B and C

Code	Indicator	Baseline	Endline Target	Consultant Role
I1	# of LAOs with formally documented climate adaptation plans	Exact number assessed at baseline	8 LAOs	Baseline + Endline
I3	# and % of people of all genders using increased capacities for resilience and adaptation (PIIRS 28)	0 / 0%	14,810 people (100%)	Endline only
1.1	# and % of people taking action to protect/manage/restore ecosystems in support of climate adaptation (PIIRS 28.8). Note: RTF collects; consultant analyses.	0 / 0%	17,830 people (100%)	Consultant analyses (RTF collects)
2.1	# of women, men, girls, and boys acting as climate change agents / environmental rights defenders	0	2,210 people	Baseline and endline
2.2	# of women and youth CSOs influencing formal/informal climate-relevant decision-making (PIIRS 29)	0	126 CSOs	Baseline and endline
2.3	# of new or improved climate-relevant policies/programs/budgets (PIIRS 17 CLJ)	0	10 policies	Baseline and endline
2.1.1	# of youth and women groups empowered for local/national climate advocacy	0	126 groups	Baseline and endline
2.1.2	% of ethnic minority youth and women groups in provincial, national, and regional forums (PIIRS 14)	0%	60 groups	Baseline and endline
2.1.3	# of youth campaigns supporting community-based EbA and green economy	0	56 campaigns	Baseline and endline

Note: Quantitative tracking of SO2 outcome indicators and Output 2.1 indicators is the responsibility of the RTF field team. The Gender Analysis Specialist conducts qualitative analysis and validates interpretation of gender-related indicators at baseline and endline, given the significant interpretive dimension of these measurements.

The consultant also designs baseline data collection tools for the following Output indicators (RTF field team collects and analyses throughout the project): 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4.

7. Deliverables (Components B and C)

All written deliverables must be submitted in both English and Thai, with technical terms clearly defined. RTF written approval is required before the next payment milestone is triggered.

#	Deliverable	Content	Due Date
B1	Inception Report	Methodology (social/gender components); sampling framework (communities, household sample size, FGD composition); draft data collection instruments; community entry and FPIC protocol; weekly work plan.	July 2026, Week 2
B2	RTF-Approved Data Collection Instruments	Final survey questionnaire; FGD guides (separate guides for women, men, and youth groups); KII guides; observation checklist — submitted to RTF M&E Officer for written approval before fieldwork begins.	July 2026, Week 3
B3	Cleaned Datasets	Community survey datasets disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnicity; qualitative transcripts (FGDs and KIIs); data dictionary and QA documentation.	Aug 2026, Week 3
B4	Draft Baseline Report (Social and Gender Component)	Integrated report covering: community adaptive capacity findings; gender analysis (Component C); baseline values for all consultant-led indicators (I1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3). Maximum 40 pages excluding annexes.	Sept 2026, Week 1
B5	Final Baseline Report	Revised report incorporating RTF and CARE France feedback. English and Thai versions. Includes: data collection instruments and tools for RTF Output monitoring, community feedback summary.	End of Sept 2026
B6	Stakeholder Dissemination	Presentation of key social/gender findings to RTF, CARE France, IMPECT, and provincial stakeholders. Slides in Thai; English summary available.	End of Sept 2026
E1	Updated Inception Note (Endline)	Confirmation of methodology consistency with baseline; updated sampling plan; coordination arrangements.	Oct 2028, Week 1
E2	Cleaned Endline Datasets	Community survey datasets; qualitative transcripts; data dictionary.	Nov 2028, Week 2
E3	Draft Endline Report (Social and Gender Component)	Comparative baseline–endline analysis for all indicators; project impact assessment; gender-transformative outcomes; policy and programmatic recommendations.	Nov 2028, Week 3
E4	Final Endline Report	Revised report incorporating feedback; lessons learned; scaling recommendations. English and Thai versions.	Nov 2028, Week 4
E5	Stakeholder Dissemination (Endline)	Presentation of endline findings for policy dialogue with DCCE and provincial authorities; community-level feedback session.	Dec 2028

8. Implementation Timeline

Phase	Key Step / Activity	Timing	Responsible
PROCUREMENT	Contract negotiation and signing	End of May 2026	RTF + Consultant

BASELINE	Kick-off meeting; document review; Inception Report submission (B1); RTF written approval of instruments (B2)	July 2026, W1–2	Consultant → RTF
BASELINE	Community entry and FPIC process	July 2026, W1–2	RTF field team + Consultant
BASELINE	Field data collection — community surveys, FGDs, and KIIs (adaptive capacity + gender)	July 2026, W2–3	Consultant + RTF field team
BASELINE	Data processing, cleaning, and analysis	July–Aug 2026	Consultant
BASELINE	Draft baseline report (B4); RTF/CARE France review (max 5 working days)	Aug 2026, W4	Consultant → RTF review
BASELINE	Final baseline report and Output monitoring tools (B5); Stakeholder dissemination (B6)	End of Sept 2026	Consultant
IMPLEMENTATION	Routine monitoring by RTF field team using consultant-designed Output monitoring tools	2026–2028 (quarterly)	RTF MEAL Officer
ENDLINE	Consultant briefing; updated inception note (E1)	Oct 2028, W1–2	Consultant + RTF
ENDLINE	Endline field data collection — community surveys, FGDs, KIIs (adaptive capacity + gender)	Oct W3 – Nov W2 2028	Consultant + RTF field team
ENDLINE	Data analysis; draft endline report (E3); RTF feedback; final endline report (E4)	Nov 2028	Consultant
ENDLINE	Stakeholder dissemination and policy dialogue (E5)	Dec 2028	RTF + Consultant

9. Required Team Composition and Qualifications

The consultant team for Components B and C must include the following roles. Applications from individuals covering multiple roles are acceptable where qualifications are clearly demonstrated.

9.1 Team Leader / Principal Investigator

- Advanced degree (Master's or PhD) in Development Studies, Social Sciences, Geography, or a related field.
- Minimum 8 years' experience in community-based adaptation, participatory research, or development programme evaluation.
- Demonstrated experience leading mixed-methods baseline/endline studies for EU or equivalent international development projects.
- Experience working with highland and ethnic minority communities in northern Thailand.
- Strong written and verbal English; Thai language strongly preferred.

9.2 Gender Analysis Specialist (Required Role)

This is a required role. Teams applying without a Gender Analysis Specialist must clearly explain in their proposal how gender analysis quality will be ensured. RTF may facilitate co-identification of a qualified specialist for selected teams that require this support, within 10 working days of contract signing.

- Advanced degree (master's or PhD) in Gender Studies, Social Sciences, Development Studies, or equivalent.
- Minimum 5 years' experience conducting gender analyses in climate change, natural resource management, or community-based adaptation contexts in Thailand or the Mekong region.
- Demonstrated expertise in gender-transformative approaches, women's empowerment, and participatory feminist research methodologies.
- Experience designing and facilitating gender-sensitive FGDs and KIIs; experience training field researchers in gender-sensitive data collection.
- Familiarity with CARE's Gender in Brief framework or equivalent gender analysis tools is an advantage.
- Fluency in Thai; English writing proficiency required.

9.3 Research Assistants

- 2–4 research assistants for field surveys, FGD facilitation, note-taking, and data entry.
- Thai fluency required. Proficiency in one or more ethnic minority languages relevant to the target communities — including Karen (Pgaz K'Nyau), Akha, Hmong, Lahu, or Mien — is a strong asset.
- Research assistants should collectively represent the linguistic and ethnic diversity of the target communities where possible.

10. Budget and Payment Schedule

Budget ceiling: The total budget ceiling for Components B and C (this TOR) is THB1,000,000 (inclusive of all applicable taxes), as a lump sum covering both the Baseline, Midterm, and Endline phases. This constitutes the absolute maximum financial obligation of RTF under this contract. The budget is strictly inclusive of all project-related expenses including professional fees, translation (English and Thai), report production, and all field logistics (transport and accommodation during data collection). No additional costs will be covered by RTF beyond this fixed lump sum.

Proposals must include a detailed budget breakdown by phase, by team member role, and by cost category. Proposals that exceed EUR 10,666 will not be considered.

Instalment	Milestone / Trigger	Amount (THB)
Baseline		400,000
1st	Contract signing AND written approval by RTF of Inception Report and Data Collection Instruments (Deliverables B1 + B2)	200,000
2nd	Written approval by RTF of the Final Baseline Report and all baseline deliverables (B3, B4, B5, B6), AND submission of the Updated Endline Inception Note (E1)	200,000
Midterm		200,000
3rd	Approval of the Midterm Review Note	100,000
4th	Written approval by RTF of the Midterm Review Report and completion of all midterm deliverables	100,000
Endline		400,000
5th	Approval of the Endline Inception Note (E1)	200,000
6th	Written approval by RTF of the Final Endline Report and completion of all endline deliverables (E2, E3, E4, E5)	200,000

11. Coordination Arrangements

- The consultant team reports to the RTF Project Manager and M&E Officer throughout both phases.
- Bi-weekly progress check-ins (virtual or in-person) during active data collection and report writing periods.
- RTF field staff will support community access, scheduling of FGDs and KIs, and liaison with IMPECT for ethnic minority community protocols.
- The consultant team must participate in the baseline dissemination workshop (end of September 2026) and the endline policy dialogue session (December 2028).
- For the endline phase, the consultant team lead must attend a briefing with RTF at least one month before field data collection.

12. Ethical Considerations and Safeguards

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): Consent processes must be culturally appropriate for each ethnic minority group and conducted in the relevant local language. RTF and IMPECT will support facilitation.
- Gender-sensitive data collection: FGDs must be conducted in gender-separated groups; women researchers must lead women's FGDs wherever possible; privacy and safety of women respondents must be ensured throughout.
- Do No Harm: The Inception Report must include a brief GBV and safety risk assessment for each study area. Where risks are identified, adapted protocols must be agreed with RTF before fieldwork.
- Data sharing with communities: Key findings must be shared back with communities in accessible formats — Thai-language visual summary sheets.
- Data protection: Personal identifiers must be anonymised in all datasets delivered to RTF. Handling must comply with CARE's Data Protection Policy and EU GDPR requirements.

Conflict of Interest: This assignment is funded by the European Union and is subject to EU procurement standards. All applicants must submit a signed Declaration of No Conflict of Interest with their application.

13. Intellectual Property and Data Ownership

All data, reports, instruments, protocols, and other products generated under this assignment are the sole property of Raks Thai Foundation. The consultant team retains the right to use anonymised, aggregated data for academic research and publications, subject to prior written consent from Raks Thai Foundation. All resulting publications must acknowledge the EU-funded project and Raks Thai Foundation. Raw data containing personal identifiers must be securely deleted upon written acceptance of the final deliverable for each phase.

14. Selection Criteria

Criterion	Description	Weight
Gender analysis competence	Demonstrated experience of the Gender Specialist in gender-transformative approaches, participatory feminist methods, and gender analysis in climate/NRM contexts in Thailand or the Mekong region	30%
Technical expertise — community research	Demonstrated experience in participatory social research, CVCA methodology, and adaptive capacity assessment	25%
Experience with target context	Prior experience with EU-funded projects, ethnic minority highland communities, and/or community-based adaptation in northern Thailand	25%

Quality of technical proposal	Clarity, rigour, and gender-responsiveness of the proposed methodology; quality of sample data collection instruments submitted with the application	10%
Cost-effectiveness	Value for money; transparent daily rate per role; feasibility of proposed workplan within budget ceiling	10%

15. How to Apply

This TOR is published for a minimum two-week open application period to ensure transparency and equal opportunity in line with EU procurement standards. Interested individuals or teams must submit a complete application package to the address below by the stated deadline. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

Required application package:

- CV(s) of all proposed team members, clearly indicating the role each person will fill and confirming availability for both the Baseline (July–September 2026) and Endline (October–November 2028) phases.
- Cover letter (maximum 2 pages): the team's motivation, directly relevant experience, and approach to integrating gender analysis across both study phases.
- Technical proposal (maximum 10 pages): proposed methodology for the social research and gender analysis components; sampling framework specifying number of communities, households, FGD groups, and KIIs; how gender analysis is integrated (not treated as a separate add-on); and work plan.
- Sample data collection instruments: at minimum one draft household survey section and one FGD guide relevant to this assignment. These will be assessed for technical rigour and gender sensitivity.
- Financial proposal: daily rate per team member role; estimated number of days per role per phase; total cost for Baseline and Endline separately and combined. Proposals must not exceed EUR 10,666.
- Team composition note: if the team does not include a Gender Analysis Specialist, clearly explain how gender analysis quality will be assured and whether you are open to RTF facilitating specialist co-identification.
- Two professional references from clients who have managed the applicant(s) in a comparable assignment.
- Signed Declaration of No Conflict of Interest (template available on request from RTF).

Submit to:

Email: Rtfpdo@raksthai.org

Subject line: Application – TOR 2 (Components B and C) – Impact Evaluation – Climate Resilience Northern Thailand

Application Deadline: Two (2) weeks from the date of publication of this TOR. Late submissions will not be considered.

For technical enquiries, contact:

Prattana Samransuk, Program Manager, Raks Thai Foundation

Email: Prattana@raksthai.org | Phone: 089-6080861

Methodology and Question sets for the evaluation

	Mixed methods	Qualitative	Mixed methods
Actors	Baseline	Midterm	Endline
Communities	<p>Relevance</p> <p>8) What is the level of climate vulnerability and capacity in each target community?</p> <p>8) Livelihoods - Which key crops are most affected by climate change across the target communities? How much has the yield by crop reduced on average in the past three years?</p> <p>8) Livelihoods – What is the level of access to finance and market of the target communities?</p> <p>8) Forest and natural resources - Which areas in the communities are most treasured by the communities in terms of ecosystem services and sustainable use, access, and control?</p> <p>8) How are different population groups affected by climate change and which groups are more affected and most affected? Why? (incl. both institutional structure and cultural norms)</p> <p>8) How is the capacity and space for influencing of community CSOs especially women and youth groups to support community adaptation?</p> <p>8) How responsive or transformative is the project design to address their needs?</p> <p>8) What are commendations for the project design improvement and monitoring?</p>	<p>Effectiveness & Efficiency</p> <p>5) How effective is the process of CVCA raise awareness of climate adaptation urgency, support participatory planning of adaptation across all groups, and support presentation of the adaptation plans to the relevant agencies and supporters?</p> <p>5) What are the types of adaptation initiatives taken by the communities?</p> <p>5) What are observable signs of success or the needs for adjustment? Including yield, income, and investment per area per crop (or mixed crops), and benefit from structural improvement such as more water. What are the factors that make them likely successful or not successful?</p> <p>5) How efficient is the project investment? Are the interventions value for money?</p> <p>5) What are the recommendations for the project team to improve the capacity building plan with the communities</p>	<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>1) How effective is the project’s theory of change to increase capacity of CSOs, women, and youth groups to design locally led EbA plans and advocate for adoption of the EbA plans by the sub-district organizations and provincial climate committees?</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <p>7) How much does the project achieve the expected outcomes in terms of increasing adaptation capacity and advocacy space for the CSOs? Address all indicators in the logframe.</p> <p>7) What are the results of livelihoods adaptation, in comparison with baseline? Such as types of transformed or transitional agriculture, yield and investment per rai per crop/mixed crops) in relation with comparable climate year.</p> <p>7) How gender norms change in the target communities as a result of project implementation?</p> <p>7) Are there positive and negative unintended outcomes? Are there harms or abuses or PSHEA issues happened during the project implement? If so, how well were the cases managed?</p> <p>7) How adaptive is the project to the changing context during the implementation? What were the project adjustments and how effective are they?</p>

		and the engagement plan with the government and private sector?	<p>Impact</p> <p>2) the same as 'Government'</p> <p>2) Is there a remarkable difference in income increase and yield per rai among adaptive households (intervention group) and non adaptive households (non-intervention group) in the same community or other communities in the same district?</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p>1) Do adaptive households and communities have an increase in access to market and finance? Elaborate evidence.</p>
Government	<p>Relevance</p> <p>4) What are the national and local action plans and budget for climate change and biodiversity in the next 3-5 years? (focusing on the alignment between the provincial and sub-district plans for forest, fire, water, and natural resources management; and agriculture adaptation and eco-based tourism)</p> <p>4) How are the provincial and sub-district plans and budget responsive to the community needs for adaptation?</p> <p>4) How much does the project align with the action plans? What are the investments and opportunities the project can expect to work with the national and local governments? What are the needs of the communities unaccommodated in the action plans?</p> <p>4) What are recommendations for the project to adjust our ways of engagement</p>	<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>1. How is the national and local governments work with the project implementation partners, CSOs, women and youth groups towards the community-based climate adaptation plans?</p> <p>2. Which project actions are more effective than others to accelerate change in the national and local governments to respond to the community plans? Why are they effective?</p> <p>3. Which project actions can be improved? How?</p>	<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>7) How effective is the project's theory of change to influence national and local governments to become more responsive to the adaptation needs of the communities?</p> <p>7) How adaptive is the project to the changing context during the implementation? What were the project adaptations and how effective are they?</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>1) What is the endline value of the relevant SDG indicators on poverty, climate actions, gender equality, partnership at the community, sub-district, and provincial levels?</p>

	<p>with the national and local governments?</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>1) What is the baseline value of the relevant SDG indicators on poverty, climate actions, gender equality, partnership at the community, sub-district, and provincial levels?</p>		
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