



**Mid-Term Review**

# **Women Empowerment for Climate Resilience (WECR) Project**

Phongsaly Province, Lao PDR  
August 2021 - December 2025

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## List of Acronyms

CAAP = Community Adaptation Action Plan

CCA = Climate Change Adaptation

CDEA = Community Development and Environment Association

CDT = Community Dialogue Tool

CSO = Civil Society Organization

CVCA = Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

DAFO = District Agriculture and Forestry Office

DLWU = District Lao Women's Union

DONRE = District Office of Natural Resources and the Environment

ENA = Emergency Nutrition Assessment

FGD = Focus group discussion

GCVCA = Gender-sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

GDA = Gender Development Association

GEWV = Gender Equality and Women's Voice

GoL = Government of Laos

LWU = Lao Women's Union

MEAL = Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

MoU = Memorandum of Understanding

MTR = Mid-Term Review

MWG LTP = Marginalized Women and Girls Long-term Program

NTFP = Non-timber Forest Products

PAFO = Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office

PLWU = Provincial Lao Women's Union

PONRE = Provincial Office of Natural Resources and the Environment

PSP = Participatory Scenario Planning

ToR = Terms of reference

WEER = Women's Empowerment for Climate Resilience

WEER = Women's Economic Empowerment and Resilience

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## Executive Summary

The Women's Empowerment for Climate Resilience (WECR) project takes place in 20 ethnic minority agricultural communities in Khoua, Samphan and Mai Districts, Phongsaly Province. WECR is unique from similar projects due to its flexible design. While the project plan defines three objectives on locally-led adaptation, food & nutrition security, and gender-based violence, along with accompanying indicators, no specific activities are listed. Instead, a few foundational activities are described in the project guidance, while the remaining activities were left to be determined by communities during project implementation using a GCVCA vulnerability analysis, which informed village-level **Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs)**.

The present mid-term review (MTR) used a primarily qualitative methodology involving an in-depth desk review as well as interviews and focus group discussions with CARE project staff, government and CSO partners, village authorities, and men's and women's focus groups in ten target villages (50% of total). Quantitative data from Likert scale questions were disaggregated by gender and calculated by percentage while qualitative data was coded through a basic thematic analysis. Results were assessed based on evaluation questions under the six OECD DAC criteria as follows.

### Relevance:

- Alignment CARE policy and strategies was **VERY HIGH** on thematic alignment and **HIGH** on ways of working; alignment with partner strategies was **HIGH** for government and CSO partners.
- Relevance to community needs was ensured through high community involvement in project design. Based on community self-assessment and research results, alignment was **VERY HIGH** for climate change adaptation, women's leadership, and access to water, **HIGH** for gender equality and gender-based violence, **MODERATE-HIGH** for climate-smart agriculture and climate information services, and **MODERATE** for food security and women's income generation.

### Coherence:

- There were some gaps in internal project coherence due to disconnect between the theory outlined in the project documents and actual implementation, especially regarding activities being community-led versus delivered by the project.
- Coherence with local government partners was very high due to strong relationships, regular meetings, and shared work planning, and mostly strong for CSO partners, with some gaps due to an activity-focused partnership model without regular forums for meeting and discussion.

### Effectiveness:

- The MTR estimates fewer than 900 women have increased their resilience through WECR activities so far, but that this figure is on track with the overall goal given that most activities have not yet yielded results (due to the seasonal, agricultural nature of project activities). It is **difficult to evaluate results on children's resilience**.
- Most activities have made significant contributions to their respective thematic areas and project objectives or are predicted to do so before the project ends; some activities are difficult to access for most women, such as beekeeping, climate information, and community forestry.
- *Factors in project successes* included communities' pre-existing experience on diverse livelihood activities, using proven CARE models like VSLA and CDT, close monitoring from staff and partners, and working consistently with the same participants. *Factors limiting success* included persistent unequal gender norms, ethnic language barriers, women's lack of knowledge and confidence, short timelines, and the need for additional follow-up support to communities.

**Efficiency:**

- Delays in MoU processing was the most significant cause of inefficiency, especially as it contributed to further delays due to the seasonal timing needs for delivery of agricultural equipment, weather conditions and village access, and challenges with procurement.
- Supportive factors that improved efficiency included having an experienced local team in Phongsaly, strong relationships with government partners, and strong financial systems.
- MEAL could be strengthened through activity-level monitoring mechanisms (in development), streamlining project indicators, and ensuring beneficiaries are not double counted.

**Impact:**

- Too early to determine impact, but many early indications of success, especially on assets and agricultural techniques for improving incomes and food security, access to water, and increased knowledge and awareness of gender equality, with noticeable changes in family work sharing.
- *Systems and norms*: village management systems have so far remained mostly male dominated, but social norms on gender and women's leadership have shown improvement.
- There were positive and negative unintended impacts of the project, including a sense of injustice among some community members that not all families who participated in CAAP development received project support [negative] and existing land conflicts being settled through community forestry activities [positive].

**Sustainability:**

- Although there are no financial resources available after the project period, most activities are self-sustaining and can be continued by communities if they have sufficient technical skills.
- Communities are confident they can maintain basic farming activities introduced by WECR, but many are less confident about new techniques, especially for coffee and terraced paddy fields, as well as large animal raising and maintenance of water systems and community forests.

Analysis of sub-themes showed strong progress on food security, climate-smart agriculture, and access to water; good early progress with need for continuing follow-up on women's income generation, gender equality, and gender-based violence; and need for additional attention on locally-led adaptation, women's leadership, and climate information services.

WECR has unique strengths due to its flexible design, high level of community input and peer-to-peer learning methods, and has showed promising progress in using locally-relevant approaches to diversifying livelihoods for increased food security and climate resilience. Remaining areas for improvement include strengthening the project structure and rationale to create shared understanding between stakeholders, focusing on priority sub-themes and activities to avoid overspread of project resources, and ensuring women's empowerment and locally-led adaptation remain at the heart of project implementation by shifting focus away from the "what" of producing outputs in favor of the "how" of the process required to ensure ethnic women are in the lead of local climate action. Given successes to date and the flexibility of the project structure to adapt to fill existing gaps, WECR has a strong likelihood of creating meaningful changes in ethnic women's resilience before the end of the project period.



## Brief Project Overview

The current evaluation is a Mid-Term Review (MTR) of CARE International in Laos’ project entitled: “Women Empowerment for Climate Resilience” (WECR).

**1,800 ethnic minority women, 1,400 children and their families are more resilient to climate change.**

The project is funded by the Danish Telethon, with a project duration of 41 months (August 2021 to December 2024) and a total budget of 7,000,000 DKK, or 1,221,865 USD. The WECR Project is being implemented by CARE International in Laos in collaboration with partners consisting of CARE in Laos, Community Development & Environment Association (CDEA) Gender Development Association (GDA) and local government agencies.

The WECR project takes place in 20 villages of Khoua, Samphan and Mai Districts in Phongsaly Province. Phongsaly is the northernmost province in Laos, bordering China to the west and Vietnam to the east. The three target districts are rural and mountainous, with most of the twenty target villages being remote and difficult to access, particularly in the rainy season. Most of the target population are ethnic minorities in the Khmu, Akha, and Phunoy ethnic groups. For their livelihoods, they primarily depend on upland agriculture of cash crops, livestock, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for export. Many villages have limited or no access to basic services such as electricity, running water, phone service, healthcare, and education. The latter means that many in the target communities are illiterate, limiting access to information. Many women in particular do not understand or are not comfortable speaking in Lao language, leading to additional barriers in communication with project staff and duty bearers. The main objective of the WECR project is to enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers, particularly ethnic women, with the ultimate goal of improving the climate resilience and well-being of women, their families and their children. The project has three specific objectives (outcomes) on locally-led adaptation, food & nutrition security, and gender-based violence, respectively, which can be seen later in this section.

WECR is unique from similar projects due to its flexible design. While the logical framework defines the three objectives in the table below, it includes only indicators under each objective, and not any pre-determined activities. The core project activities are described in narrative form in the project guidance, while the remaining activities were left to be determined in the course of project implementation based on a participatory, community-led assessment using the newly adapted Gender-sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (GCVCA) tool. Under this project plan, the GCVCA analyses would allow communities to determine their own needs and priorities, and would be converted into Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs), which are combined to form village clusters with similar adaptation priorities. These cluster-level CAAPs in turn define the final activities to be implemented under the project.

Since the project documents did not contain a defined structure beyond the objectives and indicators, the consultants developed a framework of WECR’s key sub-themes and outputs for analysis purposes, as below.

**Table 1:** WECR objectives, sub-themes, and primary outputs

Project objective	Sub-themes identified	Relevant outputs or activities
<b>Objective 1: Locally led adaptation</b> Ethnic minority women develop and implement own solutions to their families’ climate challenges	Climate change adaptation	-GCVCA -CAAP
	Women’s leadership	-Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) -Community Innovation Funds
<b>Objective 2: Food &amp; Nutrition Security</b>	Food security	-Vegetable gardens

Ethnic minority women increase the income and food security of their family through three innovative areas of action: Weather information, drought resistance paddy fields and sustainable beekeeping.	Climate-smart agriculture	-Intercropping (including coffee, tea, and galangal with fruit trees)
	Women's income generation	-Livestock (small and large) -Terraced rice paddies -Beekeeping -Fish ponds
	Climate information services	-Weather information from NAFRI and DMH -Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)
	Access to water	-Water system construction or repair -Community forests (for water source preservation)
<b>Objective 3: Gender-based violence</b> Ethnic minority women develop and implement own solutions to their families' climate challenges.	Gender equality	-Climate change-GBV nexus research
	Gender-based violence	-Community Dialogue Tool (CDT) -Community Accountability Mechanism (CAM)

The project participants for WECR were also determined after the start of the project based on the specific activities selected and the number of people in each village who were ready for and interested in each activity. Lists of participating couples supported under each activity in each village were prepared as part of the CAAP process, with the aim that the couple children and other family members would also benefit.

Given that a complementary aim of the project is building the capacity of partner organizations and their staff, the project covers multiple target or impact groups as follows:

- Women and girls
- Children under 5 years
- Government partners, including District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO), District Office of Natural Resource and Environment (DONRE), and District Lao Women's Union (DLWU), as well as the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO), Provincial Office of Natural Resource and Environment (PONRE), Provincial Lao Women's Union (PLWU) and Provincial Office of Foreign Affairs (POFA)
- Civil society partners from the Community Development & Environment Association (CDEA) and Gender Development Association (GDA)

**Purpose and Evaluation objectives**

This MTR evaluation is part of CARE Laos' reporting, monitoring and evaluation framework and project requirements as set forth in the project document. At the time of the evaluation, in August 2023, the project is at the two-year mark of its implementation period (three years and five months in total). However, it is worth noting that due to delays in the processing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the government partners, actual implementation for the project only began after the MoU was signed on 6 June 2022, meaning the actual implementation time of the project had only been 14 months at the time of MTR data collection. Indeed, due to the delayed MoU process and other factors such as staff work burden and internal planning reasons, the majority of the baseline data for WECR was only collected four months prior to the MTR, in April 2023.

As a result of these factors, the current MTR is unconventional. Since it is being written prior to the baseline evaluation report, it is the first full assessment of the WECR project and its target areas, and thus in some ways it serves as a supplement to the baseline. Furthermore, since it is being undertaken not at the midpoint of actual implementation, but closer to a third of the way in, it will not be able to draw conclusions about impact as clearly as a traditional MTR. This is especially due to the project's agricultural focus, as many of the activities could not be implemented immediately upon MoU approval, but had to be delayed until the appropriate planting season. Even after those initial agricultural support activities are completed in the communities, it takes at least one full planting season to begin to see the full results of that activity. The current study is therefore limited in the extent to which it can evaluate impacts, and will necessarily focus more on process and short-term gains.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this MTR lists three main purposes, and describes another supplementary purpose in the narrative. The objectives of the MTR, then, can be outlined as follows:

1. Assess the achievement progress of project impact, outcomes and output against the project logical framework over the first half of project timeline.
2. Assess to what extent and what level of quality the project has achieved its intended results by using the OECD DAC criteria (relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability) to frame and guide the analysis.
3. Identify the challenges, lessons learned and recommendations that inform decision-making to inform necessary adjustments of project.
4. Assess and evaluate CARE approaches to the project (CARE Markers: Gender, Resilience and Governance)

The ToR emphasizes that these objectives should be pursued with the purpose of “[evaluating the] project’s performance [and] informing necessary adjustments of [the] project in relation to project design, planning, resources, approaches and methodologies.” Thus, the final aim of the MTR is to build clarity around WECR’s strengths and weaknesses so as to contribute to improvements in on-going implementation in order to maximize the project’s positive impacts.

## Evaluation Questions

The specific evaluation questions, as given in the mid-term review ToR, are as follows:

### *Relevance*

- To what extent the project objective and design respond to beneficiaries' need and consistent with the CARE Laos climate resilience policies?

### *Coherence*

- To what extent project stakeholders’ synergies, coordination and operation fit to the project achievement?

### *Effectiveness*

- To what extent did the project achieve its overall objective and how?

- Did the output lead to intended outcome?

- What factors were crucial for the achievement and failure to achieve the project objectives?

- What were the major barriers in improving the impact and effectiveness in project activities

### *Efficiency*

- How well and were the financial resources, expertise, time and other inputs efficiently used to achieve result chains (output, outcome and impact)?

### *Impact*

- Were there any significant changes in the lives of the intended beneficiaries as a result of the project intervention?

- Did the project intervention change in norms or system and how?

- Were there any unexpected, negative effects on the communities, as a consequence of the activities implemented?

### *Sustainability*

- To what extent are the benefit of project likely to be sustained after the completion of this project?

- What were they key factors/areas require addition support/attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of the project outcomes and potential for replication of this approach?

- To what extent has the project been able to hand-over the follow-up of key activities to the government counterparts and target communities?

- What are recommendation for similar support in future?

Although it was not listed as part of the original evaluation criteria, the project successes can also be evaluated according to the six CARE International pathways of change. A general assessment of WECR progress based on the pathways of change framework can be found under the Impact section of this report.

## Methodology and Study Design

There were two main components of this study: an in-depth desk review of secondary data and collection of primary data through interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). The desk review included a total of 30 project documents, which can be found in Annex 1.

Primary data for the evaluation was collected through interviews with project staff and partners, as well as FGDs with project participants and interviews with local village leaders. For local level data collection, a sample of three villages were selected in each of the three target districts, with one additional village in Mai District that was added later (in total, ten out of 20 villages, or 50% of target villages). Within each village, ten women and ten men who had participated in the project activities were selected to join gender-divided FGDs. One person from each village was selected to participate in an in-depth interview to be used as a case study. In addition, ten children under 5 in each village were assessed for malnutrition using an anthropometric survey. For all three populations (women, men, and children), convenience sampling of project participants was used based on the availability of the community members on the day of the interviews and their level of involvement in the project. Finally, interviews at the village level were conducted with the Village Head and the Head of the Village Lao Women's Union (LWU).

Regarding staff and partner interviews, the primary data collection consisted of interviews with CARE staff (both in-depth and brief, in both Vientiane and Phongsaly), as well as with provincial and district government partners, and with two representatives each from each of the civil society organization (CSO) partners. The survey tools used for interviews and FGDs with all stakeholder groups are included in Annex 2. The exception is the brief interviews with key technical staff at CARE, which did not have a pre-

determined format and consisted of a short series of technical questions adapted to the area of responsibility and technical expertise of the staff member. The details of the participant groups are below.

**Table 2:** Details of survey groups and actual surveys conducted

Survey group	No. surveys (planned)	No. surveys (actual)	Details	Notes
CARE staff (full)	5	5	Program Director, Senior Climate Change Advisor, Program Support Manager, Provincial Project Manager, Senior MEAL Officer	
CARE Vientiane staff (brief)	3	3	Finance Director, MEAL Advisor, Procurement Manager	
Government partners	5	5	PLWU (Phongsaly), DAFO (Khoua), DONRE (Mai), DLWU (Samphan), Head of DAFO (Samphan)	DAFO, DONRE, and DLWU = one from each district
CSO partners	4	3	CDEA President, CDEA Project Coordinator, GDA Project Officers (2)	Only 3 surveys because GDA staff interviewed together
Village leaders	18	18	Village Head and Village Lao Women's Union	In Noy, village LWU was unavailable and Village Head joined the FGD, but one village added in Mai District
Women participants	9 (90 ppl)	9 (86 ppl)	Project participants	No focus group in Noy, but one village added in Mai District
Men participants	9 (90 ppl)	10 (98 ppl)	Project participants	One village added in Mai District
Children under 5	90	88	Children of project participants and non-project participants	Collected 94 samples, but some were invalid

For analysis, the data was organized by source and evaluation question. Five documents were compiled: for data from the desk review, from focus group discussions with communities, from interviews with village authorities, from interviews with implementing partners, and from interviews with CARE staff. Each document was divided based on the OECD DAC criteria, and further divided by evaluation question and evaluation criteria. During the compilation process, data was kept disaggregated by gender and stakeholder (type of stakeholder, and where relevant, organization and position).

Data in the analysis documents was analyzed by survey question or evaluation question, as relevant. Quantitative data from questions given on a Likert scale was disaggregated by gender and calculated by percentage (i.e., percent of respondents who gave a particular answer for each prompt). Qualitative data under each topic was coded through a basic thematic analysis in order to identify recurring themes that came up across the documents, interviews, and focus group discussions. Anthropometric data on child malnutrition was analyzed using the open-source Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software.

## Key Limitations to Mid-Term Evaluation Data

Key constraints and limitations to the study process include the following:

- **Use of convenience sampling**, which likely created bias due to village leaders inviting particularly active and successful community members to join FGDs.
- **Community data collection exclusively in focus groups** rather than with individuals. It is likely that this obscured individual opinions, and was biased by the opinions of a few confident and outspoken individuals who were able to communicate easily in Lao language. This is especially the case for women. Women's FGDs generally had unanimous opinions, while men's groups showed more individual variation. Data related to the project indicators in particular was likely impacted by this bias.
- **Lack of clarity on specific project activities:** Since the consultants did not originally have access to the full list of project activities, the survey questions were developed based on the activities that were described in the 2022 Annual Report (the 6-month report was not yet completed at the time of survey design). As a result, the survey did not include targeted questions about activities that began in 2023, such as terraced rice fields, community forestry, and women's income-generating activities. Furthermore, the initial questions did not ask for details about whether the husband or wife was primarily responsible for each activity. These questions were added afterwards, but meant that data was gender disaggregated by level of participation only for villages in Khoua District.

Issues in carrying out the study included the following:

- **Weather and access to villages:** During the data collection period, rainy conditions made it impossible to access the Pakphae village cluster in Mai District (one planned village for the MTR had to be substituted for a different target village in Houay Oun village cluster). Then, continuing rain meant that data collection in three villages in Khoua District had to be delayed. The CARE team later went to collect data from one village in Pakphae village cluster to supplement the existing data.
- **Variation in enumerator quality:** the need to divide data collection in each village into women's and men's groups, and a limited time period for data collection, meant the enumerators had to divide into two teams. Thus, the interviews were conducted not only by the consultant, but also by various CARE staff and government partners. Having multiple enumerators meant that the questions might have been asked differently in different villages, and the depth of prompting and level of detail when recording answers varied. Furthermore, lack of enumerators with a health background creates concerns regarding the accuracy of anthropometric measurements of child malnutrition. In the future, the consultant team should spend more time on the pre-data collection training to go over each question in detail, including time slots for enumerators to practice asking the questions through mock interviews, after which they could receive feedback from the consultant to improve the quality of their prompting and data recording skills.
- **Gaps in quality data for Mai District**, especially for women. In Noy Village, all the women were away working in the fields, including the LWU representative, so data was only collected from men. In a second village, Houaylot, the data was not recorded clearly for the women's FGD, leading to low quality of data. Furthermore, due to weather conditions described above, it was not possible to collect data from villages in the Pakphae village cluster, which was particularly significant since this was a technical cluster under WECR that focused on land use planning and

community forestry, which are new activities for CARE in Laos and important to assess under the MTR. To resolve the issue, the CARE team went separately to collect data in Panghai Tai Village in Pakphae cluster at a later date to ensure the MTR included data from this technical cluster.

- **Social desirability bias:** As for all surveys, there is a high likelihood that the participants tended to give mostly positive responses to the survey questions to give a positive image of their own successes and the success of the project as a whole. This is especially true since the WECR project team (CARE and partner staff) were the primary data collectors for this evaluation. Evidence of this positive bias could be seen in inconsistencies in responses, for example, in communities' answers that the project had increased yields and income, even though they reported later in the interview that it was still too early and activities had not yet produced yields. Similarly, in Noy, seven of ten respondents in the men's FGD said they had not accessed climate information, but in the following question, all ten agreed that they had used climate information in their agricultural planning to some extent. Although it is likely impossible to avoid social desirability bias completely, it could be reduced through more open-ended survey questions (asking the community to describe the actual situation instead of asking closed questions about whether or not the project benefitted them) and hiring outside enumerators. Using these techniques, however, also have drawbacks (i.e., reducing the reliability of the data and increasing the cost of the evaluation, respectively).

## Results (by Evaluation Question)

### 1. Relevance

**Evaluation question:** To what extent the project objective and design respond to beneficiaries' need and consistent with the CARE Laos climate resilience policies?

#### Evaluation Criteria 1.1: Alignment to CARE Laos strategic priorities

For this analysis, the alignment of the WECR policy with CARE Laos strategic priorities was assessed on two levels: alignment with CARE policy globally, namely in comparison to the CARE Vision 2030 and the CARE Climate Justice Strategy, as well as alignment with various strategies particular to CARE in Laos. The assessment found the WECR project to be generally very closely aligned, as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3:** WECR alignment with CARE and partner priorities

	Alignment with global CARE priorities	Alignment with CARE in Laos	Alignment with government partner priorities	Alignment with CSO partner priorities
Thematic impact area	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Approaches and ways of working	HIGH	HIGH	-	-

#### Global CARE Priorities

Thematic alignment with global CARE priorities was assessed as **VERY HIGH**.

- WECR contributes directly to the Vision 2030 Goal under the Climate Justice impact area: “25 million poor and marginalized people, particularly women and girls, have strengthened their resilience and adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change and are contributing to the energy transition.”

- Many of WECR’s thematic areas are described under the Climate Justice Strategy as key factors that undermine women’s resilience, most notably food and water insecurity and compromised and unstable livelihoods.
- Both the Vision 2030 and the Climate Justice Strategy place strong emphasis on gender equality and involvement of women and girls in climate change efforts, particularly in leadership roles.

Alignment with global CARE policies regarding ways of working was assessed as **HIGH**.

- WECR integrates all three cross-cutting CARE approaches of gender equality, resilience, and inclusive governance as primary project priorities.
- WECR strongly integrates two out of three aspects of the CARE Theory of Change, notably by equipping women with improved farming techniques (agency) and conducting gender trainings with couples through CDT (relations), with some activities aimed at the third aspect (structure) through CDT’s attention to local systems for GBV response and land policy under community forestry activities.
- Alignment with Climate Justice Strategy pathways of change, particularly the first pathway on increasing capacities and assets for people of all genders.
- WECR could align more closely with the approaches outlined in global CARE strategy by utilizing the standard indicators for climate resilience that are set out in the Climate Justice Strategy, and placing greater emphasis on understanding formal and informal power dynamics, as outlined in the Vision 2030.

#### CARE in Laos Priorities

Thematic alignment with CARE in Laos priorities was assessed as **VERY HIGH**.

- WECR matched closely with strategic priorities under all three CARE in Laos strategies analyzed: the Marginalized Women and Girls Long-term Program (MWG LTP) strategy, the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategy, and the Gender Equality and Women’s Voice (GEWV) draft strategy
- Strong alignment with the Women’s Economic Empowerment and Resilience (WEER) program area, and the climate change and gender equality cross-cutting topic areas under MWG LTP
- WECR integrates all seven of the CCA strategy sub-approaches to some extent: diversified livelihoods (primary), management of land and natural resources (minor), improved enabling environment through policy and mitigation measures (minor), disaster risk reduction and management (minor), women lead on climate action (primary), climate knowledge and climate information services (major), and access to assets and resources (major).
- WECR also aligns with both of the major priorities listed under the GEWV strategy: women’s voice and leadership, and eliminating gender-based violence

Alignment with global CARE policies regarding ways of working was assessed as **HIGH**.

- Alignment with the MWG LTP in areas such as multiplying impact through proven tools (for WECR: PSP, CDT, VSLA, GCVCA, and CAAP), and focus on research and generation of evidence.
- Could improve alignment with MWG LTP by using the relevant standard indicators for WEER and climate change projects.
- The four underlying approaches found in the CCA strategy—enabling community problem-solving, access to information, building networks, and gender equality—were all included in WECR, though they could still be strengthened by giving more attention to the process required to create change in each area.
- WECR aligns with GEWV approaches through the use of VSLA (fulfilling “gender-transformative models”) and CDT (fulfilling “gender-transformative models”, “social norms change” and “engaging men and boys”), but could supplement these existing methods with additional activities aimed at transformative gender change.



## Evaluation Criteria 1.2: Relevance to national and local partner strategic priorities

### Alignment with Government Priorities

Thematic alignment with government of Laos (GoL) priorities was assessed as **HIGH**.

- Assessment by project partners
  - For Objective 1 (locally-led adaptation), 80% of GoL staff said this was either relevant or very relevant to government policy.
  - For Objective 2 (food security), most GoL staff said it was only somewhat relevant (60%), though a strong minority said it was relevant (40%).
  - For Objective 3 (gender-based violence), 100% of partners said this was either relevant or very relevant to government policy.
- Comparison to national policy
  - Aligns with the 9<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) 2021-2025, especially under Outcome 3: Enhanced well-being of the people (Output 1: Poverty alleviated in rural and remote areas, and people's livelihoods, cultural values, and media work improved and Output 3: Equal access to socio-economic development opportunities promoted and the rights of women and children protected) and Outcome 4: Environmental protection enhanced and disaster risks reduced
  - The current Lao National Agriculture Development Strategy to 2025 and Vision to the year 2030 mentions developing and strengthening capacity of female farmers and poor families of ethnic groups in remote areas with new production techniques and access to information
  - The Law on Disaster Management promotes women's empowerment and participation in disaster management at village level. Village LWU is included Village Disaster Management Committee.
  - Under the National Strategy on Climate Change of Lao PDR (2021), one of the strategies to 2030 focuses on enhancing prevention, adaptation, resilience to climate change impacts. The priority projects and actions also include strengthening climate information services, early warning system and increasing resilience in agriculture for farmers.
  - Other national strategies that partners said were related to WECR were the Lao Women's Union Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and the Law for the Protection of Women and Children (specifically related to Objective 3).
- Relevance to local-level policy
  - Most partners referenced the Phongsaly Implementation Plan to Promote the Advancement of Women 2021-2025 as being relevant to WECR.
  - Most local policy was in line either with the technical agricultural aspects of WECR, or the gender equality aspects of WECR, but not both.
    - "The strategy of the government Crop Department focuses on creating work, food security, and generating income for farmers, but it does not identify specific priorities about strengthening ethnic women...I have not seen this area of work in any local work plans." (DAFO, Khoua District)
    - "[The Implementation Plan] helps create jobs and income for ethnic women. Regardless, Phongsaly PLWU does not yet have a specific goal or priority on generating income and food security in its policy." (Phongsaly PLWU)
  - The DAFO-Khoua representative said women-led climate adaptation "Is still new for the local level."

### Alignment with CSO priorities

Thematic alignment with CSO partner priorities was assessed as **HIGH**.

- Partners from GDA remarked that WECR was strongly aligned with the priorities outlined in the GDA Five-year Strategy in objective 3 (gender and GBV), but less closely aligned with objectives 1 and 2, as they do work on women’s empowerment in general, but do not work directly on the themes of climate change or food security.
- Although CDEA does not have any formal strategy document, the CDEA President commented that WECR is highly relevant to CDEA’s work under objectives 1 and 2, which are closer to the work their organization has done in the past on access to water and raising small livestock for food security, particularly for the benefit of women and children.
- Although the policies are not aligned across all areas, since GDA implemented activities only under objective 3, while CDEA supported on activities under objectives 1 and 2, these responses indicate that the project was well aligned with the partners’ priorities regarding the specific activities for which they were responsible.

Evaluation Criteria 1.3: Respond to the specific needs of target beneficiaries and stakeholders at community level

### Stakeholder involvement in project design

The specific activities supported by WECR received significant input from communities and local stakeholders during the design phase, largely through the GCVCA assessment process, and thanks to flexibility from the donor. The CARE team highlighted these characteristics were key to ensuring the project activities meet communities’ real needs, and was the core of what distinguished WECR from other similar projects.

- Through village-level GCVCA assessments (or GCVCA review sessions in old target villages where they had already been conducted), 575 men and women across the 20 target villages assessed their own vulnerabilities, capacities, and needs, 54% of whom were women.
- The development of CAAP plans took place first at the village group level with community leaders and farmer representatives (70 farmer representatives, 47% F), before being finalized with each individual community (participation from 1,076 community members, 45% F).
- Village authorities reported their communities were meaningfully involved in the project design.
  - “[We] joined in the selection of priority activities that are appropriate for the location and needed by the community” (Village Head, Laopan 2 Village)
  - “[I] motivated the community to join and create a plan for appropriate activities to solve the village’s problems” (Village Head, Phongkou Village)

### Self-reported relevance of WECR to community needs

As part of focus group discussions, communities were asked to evaluate the extent to which they had witnessed various issues (in line with WECR sub-themes) prior to the start of the project. The results of their self-assessment, including opinions from 86 women and 88 men, can be seen below.

**Table 4:** Community self-assessment of relevant issues

Issues in community	none	minimal	moderate	significant	Analysis
Climate change and disaster	20 F, 23% 9 M, 10%	27 F, 31% 9 M, 10%	23 F, 27% 46 M, 52%	16 F, 19% 24 M, 27%	80% of men believed climate change was a moderate or significant problem compared to 45% of women

Women do not speak up or act as leaders	10 F, 12% 7 M, 8%	2 F, 2% 21 M, 24%	28 F, 33% 39 M, 44%	46 F, 53% 21 M, 24%	A total of 86% of women believed this was either moderate or significant, as did 68% of men; more than half of women (53%) rated it as significant
Child malnutrition	17 F, 20% 14 M, 16%	38 F, 44% 41 M, 47%	21 F, 24% 28 M, 32%	10 F, 12% 4 M, 5%	Most women and men believed the issue of child malnutrition was either nonexistent or minimal in their communities (64% of women, 63% of men)
Women don't earn enough income	7 F, 8% 2 M, 2%	36 F, 42% 43 M, 49%	24 F, 28% 36 M, 41%	19 F, 22% 7 M, 8%	More women (22%) compared to men (8%) believed this was a significant issue. Most women and men believed it was either a minimal (42% F, 49% M) or moderate (28% F, 41% M) issue.
Women don't assess info (ex: weather forecasts)	27 F, 31% 5 M, 6%	17 F, 20% 38 M, 43%	18 F, 21% 18 M, 20%	24 F, 27% 27 M, 31%	There was wide variation in responses on this topic for both men and women, likely indicating differences between villages.
Women do not know climate-smart agricultural techniques	22 F, 26% 3 M, 3%	43 F, 50% 52 M, 59%	0 F 30 M, 34%	21 F, 24% 3 M, 3%	Most women and men considered this issue to be minimal or nonexistent (76% of women, 63% of men)
GBV	53 F, 62% 27 M, 31%	30 F, 35% 46 M, 52%	3 F, 3% 15 M, 17%	0 F 0 M	Most women (62%) considered GBV to be nonexistent in their community, while most men (52%) considered it to be minimal. No men or women considered it a significant issue and only 3% of women and 17% of men considered it to be a moderate issue.
Household work distribution	27 F, 31% 0 M	39 F, 45% 17 M, 19%	0 F 31 M, 36%	20 F, 23% 40 M, 45%	Most women (77%) believed this to be either nonexistent or minimal in their community, compared to 19% of men. Most men believed it was either a significant issue (45%) or a moderate issue (36%)

In summary, the issues that community members considered the most severe were women's lack of leadership skills, climate change impacts, and among men, household work distribution. Issues of moderate concern included women's income generation and women's access to information. Issues of minimal concern included gender-based violence and child malnutrition. This was closely aligned to reports from village authorities, who reported that high issues of concern included climate change impacts (which 76% considered a moderate or significant issue) and women's leadership (71% consider moderate or significant), while issues of least concern were GBV (only 12% considered moderate or significant) and child malnutrition (24% considered moderate or significant).

Research-reported relevance of WECR to community needs (from Climate Change-GBV Nexus Research)  
Results from this research study conducted under WECR suggested a high level of relevance of all of WECR's primary thematic focuses, especially the need for climate change action (Objectives 1-2), women's leadership (Objective 1), and gender-based violence (Objective 3).

#### *Climate change*

- In addition to short-term shocks like heatwaves, heavy rains, storms, flooding, drought, pest infestations, and animal disease, communities also reported impacts from long-term stressors related to environmental degradation and changes in climatic conditions.

- Environmental impacts experienced included reduction in forest resources (described by 75% of all research respondents in Phongsaly, and reported by men at three times the rate of women), decrease in water resources (described by over half of respondents), reduced land for farming (described by over a third of respondents), and general reduction in crop productivity.
- In all, 63% of respondents across Phongsaly and the other research area of Xaignabouly reported that they had lost income as a result of these environmental changes, including 100% of men in Phongsaly.

#### Women's leadership

- Example of barriers to women's leadership: *"[My husband and I] sometimes had arguments because I went to meetings and did not prepare food and cleaned the house. My husband came back from the farm tiredly and he got mad...Back then when I was a local leader, I always participated in village's works and had no time for house chores. My husband sometimes gets mad at me. I felt bad but it's acceptable because what he said it's right."*

#### Gender-based violence

- Data indicates that in the target areas, "psychological violence such as yelling and belittling women, destroying home items is the most common form of violence between spouses, which happen on daily basis. Physical abuse such as punching and slapping also occurs but has been reported less often by respondents...According to various key informants interviewed across the study sites, domestic violence e.g., verbal and physical is perceived as acceptable unless someone is seriously injured... Verbal abuse caused by intoxication is also regarded as normal."
- Most of the respondents in this study (both male and female) reported little to no violence in their communities. In general, they followed the view that if violence does not result in injury then it is not serious (and so they do not report it when talking about family violence).

**Table 5:** Summary of Relevance of WECR Sub-themes to Community Needs

Sub-theme	Relevance	Detail
Climate change adaptation	Very high	Very high level of relevance based on both self-reports and research results.
Women's leadership	Very high	Very high level of relevance based on both self-reports and research results.
Food security	Moderate	Low level of immediate relevance based on self-reports, but concerns related to environmental impacts described in research results for long-term food security of agricultural communities.
Climate-smart agriculture	Moderate-high	Moderate level of concern based on self-reports, but likely to become increasingly important due to changing climatic and environmental conditions described in both self-reports and research.
Women's income generation	Moderate	Moderate level of concern based on self-reports.
Climate information services	Moderate-high	Moderate level of concern based on self-reports, but likely to become increasingly important due to changing climatic and environmental conditions described in both self-reports and research.
Access to water	Very high	Based on both self-reports and research impacts related to climate impacts such as drought and changing rainfall patterns, access to water will be an increasing issue of concern.
Gender equality	High	Although community self-reporting was mixed, research results indicated a high level of gender-unequal social norms; lack of awareness about gender equality may have biased results.

Gender-based violence	High	Although communities rated GBV as a low issue of concern, research results indicated normalization of violence in target communities, which the researchers found to be highly prevalent. Normalization, in addition to the sensitivity of GBV, very likely led to underreporting.
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2. Coherence

**Evaluation question:** To what extent project stakeholders’ synergies, coordination and operation fit to the project achievement?

Evaluation Criteria 2.1: Internal coherence and coordination

Internal coherence

The MTR analysis showed some inconsistencies in internal coherence between the project guidance and the actual implementation as in the table below.

**Table 6:** Areas of disconnect between theory and implementation

Original theory	Real implementation
WECR aims to impact children by strengthening child resilience, including reducing child malnutrition	Not clear in the project rationale or implementation how the project aims to increase children’s resilience; no activities directly consider the needs of children or support parents to build children’s resilience, through nutrition or otherwise
CAAP plans to focus primarily on activities communities can do on their own without CARE support	CAAP activities are almost entirely CARE-supported
Community Innovation Funds in which women’s VSLAs develop and lead local climate-adaptive and livelihood activities, deciding for themselves on use of climate funds	Project staff consulted women in VSLA groups for their preferred activities, and then coordinated and carried out relevant trainings and study trips, with VSLA representatives as participants
Generation of evidence on various topics, including: market research, comparison of PSP and LaCSA app for climate information, and climate change-GBV nexus research	Only the climate change-GBV nexus research was carried out as planned. There was no evidence of market research and plans for piloting app-based climate information were not carried out.

Internal coordination

Based on interviews with CARE staff, internal coordination was mostly strong, but with a few remaining gaps in coordination between different teams. Existing mechanisms included weekly and monthly catch-up meetings for the program team and communication by Whatsapp and ad hoc meetings as needed with the climate change technical team. The main area for strengthening was the need for coordination between different teams responsible for WECR on a regular basis (between Vientiane and Phongsaly technical teams, between the program team and finance and procurement teams, and involvement of the MEAL and gender teams).

Evaluation Criteria 2.2: Synergies and coordination with partners

Coordination mechanisms

Coordination at the provincial and district levels was reported to be strong, regular, and collaborative. CARE and government staff described three different mechanisms for coordination with government partners under WECR: bi-annual IMC meetings, regular monthly planning meetings (including work

planning and reporting), and ad hoc meetings to discuss specific issues. Respondents reported a strong working relationship between CARE and partner staff at the local level, with active, supportive staff on both sides, and a high level of importance and support given to WECR by government partners.

Coordination with CSO partners was mostly strong, but could be further strengthened by taking a more strategic focus with regular meetings for sharing progress and reflections. CARE and CDEA staff agreed that it was helpful to have the CDEA project officer based at the CARE office in Mai District, as it facilitated learning, exchange, and support, and meant that the CDEA staff was naturally included in team meetings and work planning activities. Coordination with GDA was more challenging, as staff were not based at the CARE office, but were engaged only on a short-term basis at the beginning of the project, with an activity-level focus on CDT implementation.

### Contributions

Both government and CSO partners contributed to the project design process as part of the GCVCA and CAAP process. GDA and CDEA staff joined workshops and provided comments towards the finalization of the GCVCA tool, while government staff participated by engaging communities in the GCVCA analysis and CAAP development processes, and providing their own comments through their participation in these local-level workshops. Other contributions that various partners made to the implementation process are shown in Table 8 below.

**Table 7:** Contributions of government and CSO partners

Partner	Role	Contribution
DAFO	Technical advice, providing trainers	On beekeeping, coffee planting, vegetable gardens, cash crop planning, veterinary trainings, fruit tree planting, etc.
DONRE	Technical monitoring, providing information	Dissemination of weather forecasts and climate information
DLWU	Implementation	Engaging women in project activities, sharing knowledge with communities
CDEA	Forest preservation activities	Community forests to preserve water sources and natural resources, and averting conflict between communities over land disputes through clear demarcation in Mai District
GDA	Facilitation of CDT, Climate change-GBV nexus research	Including planning, implementation, and reporting on CDT, and participating in the nexus research (design and data collection)

### Evaluation Criteria 2.3: Complimentary and coordination with other projects in Laos

None of the MTR respondents described coordination with non-CARE projects, however it was clear that WECR had grown out of previous CARE project successes. Some of these are shown in Table 9 below.

**Table 8:** WECR approaches from past projects

Approach	Project	Detail
GCVCA	SUPA, NU-PCR	Version used in WECR was newly adapted under this project
Climate-smart agriculture	ACIS 2, SUPA, NU-PCR	Build up strengths from previous projects by selecting most effective activities; for WECR, used a cluster methodology instead of a list of activities as in past projects
Climate information	ACIS 2	Had good results from past climate information project; aim to continue involving communities in learning about weather updates

VSLA, CDT	Various	Continue to use as a platform for women in local communities (VSLA), and building foundational understanding of gender and GBV with action plans towards change (CDT)
Water systems with counter	SCALING	Lesson learned to use a counter system when constructing water systems to collect money for a village maintenance fund; also increases community ownership and sustainability
Coffee processing	SUPER WE, EW-ECVC	Based on success with past coffee projects in Sekong; see potential in Phongsaly, as communities are already starting to plant coffee, but do not have high quality products due to lack of training

### 3. Effectiveness

#### Evaluation Criteria 3.1: Achievement of project made toward expected outcomes and objectives

**Evaluation question:** To what extent did the project achieve its overall objective and how?

##### Progress towards overall objective

The overall objective of the project is expressed in the project goal: 1,800 ethnic minority women, 1,400 children and their families are more resilient to climate change. The total number of female beneficiaries of WECR recorded by CARE staff is 3,788 women in 20 villages who have directly joined project activities so far, with the total number of female indirect beneficiaries at 8,081. Although both of these figures are well above the project goal, it should be noted that there is likely significant double-counting involved in this figure, as it is calculated by adding the total number of participants in each activity, and it is likely that many women joined multiple activities. Furthermore, it may take more time before women can fully benefit from increased resilience as a result of the project activities, particularly agricultural activities, such as coffee, terraced rice fields, galangal and fruit trees, which have not yet generated yields.

To give an alternative calculation, WECR activities that are likely to have meaningfully built women’s resilience as of the MTR include VSLA and associated trainings (leadership and women’s income generation), vegetable gardens, PSP, water system construction, and CDT. VSLA included a total of 334 members, vegetable gardening included 294 female participants, PSP involved one female representative per village for 20 participants, the CARE beneficiaries table indicated that 51 women had benefitted from water system construction, and slightly over 200 women participated in CDT trainings. Not accounting for double counting, this includes just over 900 women whose resilience may have been strengthened through project activities. Given that many activities are still processing, this puts WECR on track to meet its goal.

It is more difficult to assess whether or not the project activities have improved the resilience of 1,400 children. There are no explicit records about children joining activities directly (except for five VSLA members who are under 18), and number of child beneficiaries is not formally collected. In total, 1,416 families are recorded as participating in WECR activities. Using the assumption that each family is made up of a couple and their children, and multiplying by the average Lao fertility rate as of 2021, 2.5, it can be estimated that the number of children who might be reached indirectly through project activities is 3,540. If 40% of these children or more are able to build their resilience through their parents’ participation in WECR activities, the project goal will be met.

##### Assessment against project indicators

Progress against WECR indicators was analyzed in a separate document, which can be found in Annex 3.

**Evaluation question: Did the output lead to intended outcome?**

The extent to which outputs led to intended outcomes is analyzed in brief through an assessment of how each output contributed its relevant sub-theme(s). Activity- and output-level successes and challenges are assessed in more detail in the Outcome Matrix, which is included as a separate document. Successes and challenges under each sub-theme are analyzed in more detail under the Analysis section of this report.

**Objective 1: Locally led adaptation**

*This objective was assessed as including the two major sub-themes of climate change adaptation (CCA), in particular CCA planning, and women's leadership. The activities under WECR that related directly to those themes included GCVCA and CAAP (for CCA), and VSLA and Community Innovation Funds (for women's leadership).*

*Thematic analysis: Adaptation*

**GCVCA and CAAP:** *Contribution to sub-theme (CCA) - significant;* opened opportunities for community reflection, knowledge generation, and planning around climate change and adaptation at the village level

*Thematic analysis: Women's leadership*

- **VSLA:** *Contribution to sub-theme (women's leadership) - significant;* VSLA gives women a platform to learn and practice their leadership skills in a safe environment in which women are the ones responsible for all management roles; it is the only WECR activity that directly supports women's leadership
- **Community Innovation Funds:** *Contribution to sub-theme (women's leadership) - moderate;* although they support women's income generation, which may lead indirectly to increased influence and leadership, the Community Innovation Fund activities did not open opportunities for women to practice leadership skills directly

**Objective 2: Food & nutrition security**

*The sub-themes identified as underlying Objective 2 included food security, climate-smart agriculture, women's income generation, and climate information services.*

*Thematic analysis: Food security, Climate-smart agriculture, and Women's income generation*

- **Vegetable gardens:** *Contribution to sub-themes (Food security) - significant;* increased source of nutritious food; *(Income generation) – minor,* as extra vegetables can be sold to generate supplemental income; *(Climate-smart agriculture) - moderate;* although vegetable gardening requires water for watering, shade houses help improve water efficiency; also contributes to diversification of agricultural products
- **Intercropping (coffee, tea, and galangal):** *Contribution to sub-themes (Food security) – minor,* through fruit trees; *(income generation) – significant,* through promotion of high-value cash crops; *(climate-smart agriculture) – significant;* increases crop diversity, preserves soil nutrients, and fruit trees provide protection against climate impacts (wind, water evaporation, direct sunlight, etc.)
- **Livestock:** *Contribution to sub-themes (Food security) – significant;* *(Income generation) – significant;* *(Climate-smart agriculture) - moderate;* contributes to agricultural diversity, but methods taught during trainings were not inherently climate-smart
- **Terraced rice paddies:** *Contribution to sub-theme (Food security) - significant;* *(Income generation) - moderate,* as rice can be sold as well as eaten; *(Climate-smart agriculture) - significant;* as paddy fields are not rainfall-dependent and are resistant to changes in seasonal rainfall patterns
- **Beekeeping:** *Contribution to sub-theme (Food security) – minor,* as honey can be eaten but has low nutritional value; *(Income generation) – moderate,* as it generates income, but not women's income;



(Climate-smart agriculture) – **minor**, as it can be linked to activities to preserve natural spaces but is not inherently climate smart (bees may be sensitive to changing climactic conditions)

*Thematic analysis: Climate information services*

**Weather forecasts and PSP:** *Contribution to sub-theme (Climate information services)* - **moderate**; although men's access to climate information was moderate, few women demonstrated significant understanding of the weather information or how to use it to improve their planning and livelihoods

*Thematic analysis: Access to water*

- **Water system construction:** *Contribution to sub-theme (Access to water)* - **significant**
- **Community forestry:** *Contribution to sub-theme (Access to water)* - **moderate**; although CDEA partners report early successes, communities will need to continue maintaining preserved land in the long-term to see meaningful results

**Objective 3: Gender-based violence**

*Although the content of Objective 3 is identical to Objective 1, due to the overarching topic of gender-based violence, this objective was analyzed to include the two sub-themes of gender equality and gender-based violence. Outputs under WECR that contributed to achievements in these two areas were the climate change-GBV nexus research, the Community Dialogue Tool (CDT), and the Community Accountability Mechanism (CAM).*

*Thematic analysis: Gender and GBV*

- **Climate change-GBV nexus research:** *Contribution to sub-theme (gender and GBV)* - **significant**, as it is important to understand the issue of GBV in the target community before it can be addressed
- **Community Dialogue Tool (CDT):** *Contribution to sub-theme (gender and GBV)* - **significant**; CDT is a proven CARE model that changes agency, relations, and structures around gender norms and local GBV action, and was reported by GDA to have created visible change over time in communities' understanding on gender equality
- **Community Accountability Mechanism (CAM):** *Contribution to sub-theme (gender and GBV)* - **moderate**; the PHSEA training built community understanding on gender and power, but may not create lasting change as a one-time activity; project stakeholders reported few or no incidents being reported through CAM

**Evaluation question:** What factors were crucial for the achievement and failure to achieve the project objectives?

**Objective 1: Locally-led adaptation**

*Ethnic minority women develop and implement own solutions to their families' climate challenges*

Factors contributing to successes:

- **GCVCA and CAAP:** The model allowed for a high degree of community input, ensuring that women and men in target villages participated in the project design; furthermore, it helped ensure that the climate solutions were feasible and appropriate to the communities' needs (usually they were similar to activities communities had already been doing on their own).
- **VSLA:** The VSLA model was a platform for women in the target village that gave them opportunities to improve their leadership skills and experience, and learn new methods of income-generation relevant specifically to women; the model also does not require participants to be literate or know Lao language

### Challenges:

- **Traditional gender norms:** in some villages, women's opportunities to participate in village-level decision-making were limited by traditional social norms such as: work burdens and social expectations that prevent women from holding formal or informal leadership positions, beliefs that certain kinds of work (e.g., heavy work) are more appropriate for men than women, and women's difficulties in accessing information in comparison to men.
- **Women's lack of confidence:** In spite of reported improvements in women's capacities and confidence across the target area, respondents in some mostly Akha and Phunoy ethnic villages reported women still did not dare to speak up or express their opinions to the extent that men do, limiting their access to leadership opportunities.
- **Ethnic language barriers:** Women's lower levels of Lao language abilities compared to men create additional barriers that prevent them from accessing project activities, information, and leadership opportunities, especially formal village positions. This issue was most prevalent in Akha and Phunoy ethnic villages.

### **Objective 2: Food & Nutrition Security**

*Ethnic minority women increase the income and food security of their family through three innovative areas of action: Weather information, drought resistance paddy fields and sustainable beekeeping.*

#### Factors contributing to successes:

- **CAAP plans:** Selection of techniques that are relevant to community needs and capacities, as described in Objective 1 above.
- **Existing community experience:** for example, beekeeping in Kiewkalae where they had been beekeeping since 1973, or improving techniques for coffee planting, chicken raising, and broom-making in villages where they had already been doing these activities.
- **Close monitoring and encouragement:** by CARE staff and government partners

#### Challenges:

- **Resistance to change:** a few government staff and respondents in a small number of villages described difficulties in adopting new techniques due to the difficulty of change or lack of interest/willingness to change (for example, not wanting to vaccinate livestock)
- **Lack of market awareness:** although some communities had received previous support finding markets from DAFO and the Office of Commerce, in many cases communities reported selling products mostly to merchants who come to the village; one government partner reported that not knowing whether there are markets for certain products such as large livestock prevents communities from wanting to invest in new activities
- **Ethnic language barriers and traditional gender norms:** As in Objective 1 above
- **Climate impacts:** such as droughts that affected the success of vegetable gardens
- **Men's role as breadwinner:** a few responses from women's FGDs indicated that since men are traditionally the ones who sell products, they are considered the one who makes money for the family (even though both men and women contributed to the process); creates conditions not supportive of women's income generation and economic empowerment

### **Objective 3: Gender-based violence**

*Ethnic minority women develop and implement own solutions to their families' climate challenges.*

#### Factors contributing to successes:

- **CDT tool:** The tool is easy to understand, using relevant and easy-to-interpret pictures to aid retention. It also spreads lessons out over multiple sessions to build on previous learning over

time. Finally, it engages local leaders, and includes planning sessions to ensure the learning is followed by tangible action.

- **GDA’s expertise:** GDA staff are experienced in conducting activities on gender equality and gender-based violence, and also had previous experience with the CDT tool. They were able to understand communities’ situations, ways of thinking, and paths to behavior change using a gender lens. GDA also used engaging activities and methods, such as giving out prizes for correct answers during review activities to ensure participants would try to remember the lessons until the next session.
- **Consistency in participating couples:** The same couples joined the CDT trainings every month, so lessons and understanding built up over time. When old participants were not able to join, GDA staff found other people in the same family to join, so the lessons would continue to be shared and continued within that family.

Challenges:

- **Ethnic language barriers and traditional gender norms:** As in Objective 1 above.
- **Short timeline:** GDA implemented the entire CDT curriculum over a brief 6-month period, meaning some lessons were rushed and had to be combined, and creating difficulties with logistics and coordination, especially due to unreliable access to villages due to weather.
- **Limited involvement from CARE staff:** CARE staff did not go to the field with GDA and LWU partners for CDT activities, creating some level of disconnect between Objective 3 and the other project activities, and inhibiting their ability to monitor the CDT action plans
- **Potential for gaps in on-going support:** GDA expressed concerns about the level of monitoring and implementation of action plans moving forward (25% of which required outside support beyond village capacity)

**Evaluation question:** What were the major barriers in improving the impact and effectiveness in project activities?

The major barriers to effectiveness and impact are described above, with the major issues as follows:

- Short implementation timeline (exacerbated by MoU and project delays)
- Disconnect between gender and livelihood activities
- Need for additional follow-up support after trainings on new techniques
- Existing barriers to gender equality (unequal gender norms, women’s lack of knowledge and confidence, ethnic language barriers) in some villages
- Communities’ lack of market awareness

These barriers are analyzed in more detail in Annex 4, along with proposed mitigation solutions.

Evaluation Criteria 3.2: Management of risk

CARE had multiple systems in place for managing risk, as shown in Table 10 below.

**Table 9:** Risk management systems and methods

Type of risk	System or method	Comment
Financial	Finance policy, audits, and BVA check-ins	Strong policy with regular trainings, audits for accountability, BVA check-ins to monitor spending
Program quality	Monthly program team updates, annual and monthly work plans, financial approval system, BVA check-ins, risk registers,	To ensure progress and program quality; ensure activities and spending is in line with agreed plans and match between all stakeholders; multiple layers of internal controls; monitor

	community accountability mechanism (CAM)	spending and risk; pathways for feedback from communities
Organizational	Risk registers, Emergency response team (ERT)	Monitoring of risk and preparedness to cope with disasters and emergencies
Protection	PHSEA policy and trainings, CAM	Human Resources team trains all staff and partners on CARE code of conduct and protection policies; accountability mechanism for reporting of incidents at community level

The above evidence indicates that strong risk management measures are in place, however partners were not evenly informed on this topic. Of the government and CSO partners interviewed, 28.5% said CARE staff had not spoken to them about managing risk at all, 43% said they had been informed in brief, and 28.5% said they had been well informed. Almost all partners, however, said that they would report any incidents of concern to the CARE Project Manager, or to other CARE staff.

#### 4. Efficiency

**Evaluation question:** How well and were the financial resources, expertise, time and other inputs efficiently used to achieve result chains (output, outcome and impact)?

##### Evaluation Criteria 4.1: Fund utilization and management

Significant spending delays due to long MoU approval process, but efficient spending since project approval thanks to planning and strong internal systems.

##### Factors supporting efficient fund utilization and management:

- **Efficient planning and implementation:** led by implementation team in Phongsaly; since MoU approval, spending has been efficient and in line with plans
- **Financial risk management systems:** finance policy, audits, monthly check-ins, and approval systems

##### Barriers to efficient fund utilization and management:

- **MoU processing delays:** resulting in delayed spending (less than 50% spending at halfway point)
  - First year spending plan was 50,000 USD but since the MoU was not approved, real spending was only 7,500 USD
  - The project team will have to rush spending during the remaining project years
- **Delays from weather and village access:** cannot deliver supplies to villages as per plan, especially due to flooding in Mai District; will likely lead to overspending in Year 3
- **Purchase of technical equipment:** causes delays due to need for close checking from technical team prior to purchase; further delays if purchases do not meet specifications

##### Evaluation Criteria 4.2: Work planning

Overall delays due to delays in MoU approval, but work is carried out efficiently based on updated plans.

##### Factors supporting efficient work planning:

- **Good coordination and relationships:** especially between CARE project team in Phongsaly and local government partners

##### Barriers to efficient work planning:

- **MoU delay:** exacerbated by the flexible nature of WECR (lack of defined activities was untraditional for government partners), and by COVID-19 (delayed meetings)

- **Unpredictable conditions:** especially relating to weather, village access, and availability of government partners; makes it difficult for field staff to plan ahead and allow adequate time for procurement and finance requests
- **Seasonal work planning needs:** due to the agricultural nature of WECR, many activities must be carried out during a specific time of year, exacerbating delays when missed activities must be put off until the appropriate season of the following year
- **Lack of overarching project procurement plans:** can lead to urgent requests to the procurement team for large items that cannot be delivered on time, creating delays in project work plans; if requests cannot be made ahead of time, the team needs to have emergency plans so that work can continue efficiently in spite of necessary purchasing delays

#### Evaluation Criteria 4.3: Utilization of human resources in implementation of the project

In spite of minor gaps, human resources were utilized efficiently due to the project design and capacity building activities.

##### Factors supporting efficient utilization of human resources:

- **Project design in line with local capacity needs:** due to high input from local stakeholders through CAAP process, the capacity of local stakeholders and beneficiaries and the availability of local trainers informed the project design
- **Experienced implementing team:** most of the WECR project staff have previously implemented similar climate-focused agriculture projects for CARE in the same target areas (in many cases the same target villages)
- **Foundational capacity building:** during the early phases of the project, staff and partners attended two extensive climate change trainings in Vientiane on climate change, the CARE climate change strategy, and GCVCA (one of which included participants from local government and village representatives)

##### Barriers to efficient utilization of human resources:

- **Gaps in technical support:** between CARE advisors in Vientiane and implementing team in Phongsaly, due in large part to work burdens and lack of time, as well as lack of set communication channels within some teams
- **Specific technical interventions required:** in some cases extending beyond the technical expertise of CARE and partner DAFO staff and requiring external trainers and support
- **Turnover of key staff:** Causing implementation delays soon after MoU approval

#### Evaluation Criteria 4.4: Partnership arrangement for the project

In general, roles between CARE and government partners were clear, while roles between CARE and CSO partners were less well defined.

##### Factors supporting efficient partnership arrangement:

- **Clear roles and strong coordination with government partners:** growing out of close relationships and collaboration during previous CARE projects in Phongsaly, defined roles and responsibilities (also practiced through previous projects), collaborative work planning, and active, engaged local government partners
- **Partner staff based at CARE Phongsaly office:** allowed for close communication and collaboration, capacity building opportunities, and relationship building with CDEA

##### Barriers to efficient partnership arrangement:

- **Lack of forums for building partnership:** No specific workshops were held to bring the CSO partners together to clarify roles, discuss shared visions, build capacity, or share learning

- **Activity-based partnership model:** makes partnership less strategic and more transactional, and can lead to gaps in quality due to short-term nature of shared work
- **Complexity of actual situations:** means that although roles might be defined in the partnership agreements, there remains lack of clarity during real implementation

Evaluation Criteria 4.5: Oversight and guidance functions of CARE Laos senior program management

High degree of overall support (see Table 12 for details on program quality risk management), with minor gaps (see “Barriers to efficient utilization of human resources” under Evaluation Criteria 4.3).

Evaluation Criteria 4.6: Oversight and guidance functions of Project Implementation Management Committee (IMC)

Oversight and guidance provided by the IMC was adequate. Project staff were thankful for the high degree of support and attention partners on the IMC committee members gave to the WE CR project, and were thankful for the comments provided even though it was not always reasonable to make all of the recommended adjustments.

Evaluation Criteria 4.7: M&E data and reporting system

WE CR utilized various methods for monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL), including:

- Field visits, observations, and meetings with communities (by project staff)
- Various meetings, including monthly planning meetings (with local partners), internal CARE technical meetings (ad hoc), IMC Meetings (every 6 months), and informal meetings with donors (every 6 months)
- Annual and monthly work plans
- Project reports (6-month and annual)
- Outcome tracking table
- Annual PIIRS data entry in global CARE system

In addition, three gaps were identified:

- **Need for more regular, activity-level monitoring.** The MEAL Advisor and Program Director advised that a tool for a field observation report was in the planning stages.
- **Need for streamlining of indicators,** between project indicators, indicators from various strategy documents, and CARE Global Indicators
- **Need for collection of beneficiary data without double-counting.**

## 5. Impact

Evaluation Criteria 5.1: Strengthening Women’s Resilience

**Evaluation question:** Were there any significant changes in the lives of the intended beneficiaries as a result of the project intervention?

At the time of the MTR it was still too early to see lasting impacts from the project. Nonetheless, some preliminary positive results were described by project stakeholders as follows, and may indicate potential areas of long-term change.

Women’s FGDs mostly described improved livelihoods and awareness of gender equality.

- “The project has helped [us] build strong livelihoods, such as by planting galangal, planting fruit trees, and beekeeping, and by [providing] knowledge about gender equality.” (Kiewkalae)

- “[Without the project], we would not have a family plan, and would not have equality in the family.” (Laopan 2)

Men’s comments were similar, but more likely to include planning and weather information:

- “[Without the project] we would not receive climate information, would not be able to prevent problems like animal disease, would not know new techniques, and would not have new crop varieties.” (Panghai Tai)
- “[Without the project] we would not receive weather forecasts, and we would live our lives according to the old way.” (Namthouang)

The changes described by project staff and partners were similar, focusing on new knowledge, livelihoods, and gender equality, as seen in the following table.

**Table 10:** Changes observed after project implementation

Change	Detail
New knowledge and ways of thinking	New livelihood techniques, able to use climate information for planning, and self-assessment of own problems through GCVCA (improves community’s understanding about how to increase their own resilience).
Increased involvement of women	Women can create activity plans, join village and family work, have more opportunities to express their voices, and can use VSLA to support their own livelihood activities.
Improved climate-resilient agriculture (leads to increased food sources and income)	Terraced paddy fields, intercropping with drought-resistant cash crops and fruit trees, and planning using climate information.
Sustainable water sources and improved quality of land and forests	Resulting from water system construction or renovation and forest preservation activities.
Increased knowledge and awareness of gender equality	Communities have learned and understood about gender roles in the family; GDA reports that if they effectively change their behaviors in accordance with this understanding, it will reduce violence in the long-term.

**Evaluation question:** Did the project intervention change in norms or system and how?

When asked about changes in systems or norms, most community members answered by describing the current systems or ways of thinking, without describing which were new ways changes and which predated the project activities. Their responses are shown in the tables below.

**Table 11:** Village-level systems

System	Comments
Systems for disseminating information	<p>“[We] have meetings and disseminate information over the village loudspeaker. [The village authorities] notify the goal and disseminate different kinds of information for everyone in the community to know.” (Men’s FGD, Namthouang)</p> <p>There were few indications of change in this area. Both men and women’s FGDs described meetings as the primary method of disseminating information, with men also listing loudspeakers. Women in many villages reported that a family representative would attend the meeting from each family, and that this was generally the husband, although one government partner reported observing that women in some villages could now serve as the family representative.</p>

Village-level decision-making systems	<p><i>"For family work, families decide [together]. Men are the ones who decide on village-level work" (Women's FGD, Phongkou)</i></p> <p>There were no indications of change in this area. Men's FGDs described the process as a consultation meeting between the village authorities followed by a consultation meeting involving the whole village, followed by a unanimous decision. In most villages women reported being involved in decisions, while in a few they said men made these decisions.</p>
Participation and inclusion in village decision-making	<p><i>"Women do not join unless the project specifies that they are to join." (Women's FGD, Kiewkalae)</i></p> <p>For the most part, villages did not report any changes in level of participation and inclusion since the start of the project. Women in a few villages still reported being excluded. Men in Namthouang reported a general increase in participation and ownership.</p>
Systems for solving communal problems	<p><i>"The village authorities consult with each other and [then] discuss with the community. Then we solve the problem together." (Village Head, Laopan 2)</i></p> <p>The system described for solving village problems was the same as for general decision-making, except that men's groups further added that it involved the distribution of work tasks and working together to solve the problem, and bringing any issues to the district level if they cannot be resolve locally. No changes were reported in this system. Women's groups reported that sometimes they joined discussions, and sometimes they did not.</p>
Other changes in systems	<p><i>"We now have an implementation plan, and can better create activities within the village" (Men's FGD, Phongkou)</i></p> <p>In two villages, respondents described having a village plan as a positive system change that had begun since the start of the project</p>

**Summary:** there was not yet any clear evidence of significant changes in systems as a result of WECR activities. Generally speaking, women continued to have lower levels of involvement in village decision-making compared to men. Limited improvements were reported in level of local ownership in one village, and in local planning in two villages.

**Table 12:** Ways of thinking and social norms

Norms / ways of thinking about...	Comments
Climate change	<p><i>"The climate is changing a lot; for example, the weather no longer follows the normal seasons, and there are long hot seasons, cold winters, and heavy rains" (Men's FGD, Laopan 2)</i></p> <p>Although there was little evidence of structural changes in how women and men thought about climate change, increased awareness of specific climate change impacts was evident in the responses of men's FGDs. Some women's groups were also able to verbalize changes.</p>
Livelihoods	<p><i>"Most people have already used diverse livelihood techniques to build their family's economies since old times" (Women's FGD, Phongkou)</i></p> <p>Most focus groups, both men and women, described their thinking about livelihoods by talking about the importance of crop diversification and having many livelihood sources to earn income and establish food security. One respondent directly described the link between the need for diversified livelihoods and climate change resilience. Some respondents reported that diverse livelihoods was an old idea they had been practicing prior to the start of the project.</p>
Nutrition	<p><i>"The community understands nutrition well; we also have the Agriculture for Nutrition project [in our village]" (LWU, Laopan 2)</i></p> <p>There was no clear evidence that WECR created changes in thinking about nutrition. Most communities described changes in nutrition knowledge that had not been supported under</p>



	WECR, but a small number of respondents also mentioned agriculture for food security as part of this topic.
Gender equality	<p><i>“Women have long hair, breasts, and wear sinhs; men have short hair and wear pants. Men have more power than women.” (Women’s FGD, Houaylot)</i></p> <p>In at least one community, women demonstrated that they remembered and understood lessons from CDT trainings, describing aspects of gender and power that influence how men and women interact. In other communities, both women and men talked about the need to help each other with household work and share decision-making, all of which are likely influenced by WECR activities implemented by GDA through the CDT curriculum. Many men’s FGDs and some women, however, continued to use standard expressions about gender equality, such as “Men and women have equal rights,” indicating that their thinking on gender had not developed.</p>
Women’s leadership	<p><i>“Women still do not dare to express themselves. Their knowledge and abilities are still limited. Regardless, many young women are now graduating from high school. Hopefully in the future there will be women who are daring enough to help manage the village and join the village committee.” (Village Head, Kiewkalae)</i></p> <p>Both men and women expressed the belief that men and women had equal rights to become leaders, however in some village respondents expressed doubts about women’s preparedness to take on leadership roles due to issues like lack of confidence, knowledge gaps, illiteracy, and shyness about making decisions. To some extent, this may show changes in thinking promoted by WECR, since it shows that communities are able to analyze the root causes that lead to women’s lack of leadership capacity instead of assuming that women are inherently bad leaders. In one village, the village LWU reported that the community increasingly understood and accepted women’s capacity for leadership. In another village, however, women said the social norm that leaders must be men was still widely accepted.</p>

**Summary:** On the topic of climate change and livelihoods, responses demonstrated changes in level of knowledge and understanding, but not changes in norms or ways of thinking. Social norms on women’s leadership showed some level of change in increasing acknowledgement of women’s capacity for leadership under the right conditions. Social norms on gender roles showed noticeable changes among women in some villages related to the changeable nature of gender and the possibility of altering traditional roles through new, more gender equal ways of work sharing and decision-making. Thinking on nutrition had not noticeably changed.

Evaluation Criteria 5.2: Unintended impacts

**Evaluation question:** Were there any unexpected, negative effects on the communities, as a consequence of the activities implemented?

Partners, staff, and communities generally agreed there were no negative impacts on the communities as a result of WECR, with CARE staff explaining that there was a strong focus on the principle of “Do no harm” during the project development that helped ensure this was the case. Nonetheless, a small number of concerns came up at the village level, as well as one positive unintended impact.

1. **[Negative] Sense of injustice over equipment distribution:** Community members and village authorities in a few villages raised concerns about the project delivering materials to only a small portion of families even though many other families had also participated in developing the CAAP plans. One village requested more transparent information about the criteria for selecting families as “prepared” for the activities. Communities and village authorities generally wanted project support to reach all families, or to focus more on developing role model families.
2. **[Negative] Increase in women’s workloads in some villages:** Women in a small number of primarily Akha villages reported that they felt WECR activities reflected men’s priorities more than women’s. In one FGD in Ommok Village, women said the CAAP activities added to their work

burden, and that if they had time, they preferred to use it on their primary livelihood activities instead of those promoted under WECR.

3. **[Positive]Resolution of potential land conflicts:** Two potential conflicts related to land rights were averted through the community forestry activities. The first was related to the difference between the original plan in the CDEA-CARE Project Agreement to create six community forests, compared to the real situation in which many of the target villages were combined villages, with individual sub-villages that had their own land and requested their own forests. This resulted in the need to expand from six to nine forests, which CDEA accommodated to avoid producing conflicts between villages, increasing the number of village forests by 50% compared to the original goal. Secondly, a potential conflict arose related to contested land between Noy and Omtum Villages, but was resolved when the villages came to an agreement, and clear boundaries were laid down with GPS coordinates, averting potential for land conflict between the two villages in the future.

**Supplementary evaluation question:** How can project successes be understood based on the CARE pathways of change framework?

**Table 13:** assessment of project impacts under the pathways of change framework

Pathway	Level of Focus	Level of Success	Analysis
<b>Pathway 1</b> - Advocacy to influence policies and programs <b>Systems change:</b> Change in policies, programs, budgets.	<b>Minor:</b> influencing communal land use policy at the district level as one component of community forestry activities, which were carried out in one of three target districts	<b>High:</b> District-level policies defining communal-use forest land for 9 villages were formalized under the project, along with GPS coordinates	Successful village forest policies ensure formal recognition of communities' rights to access natural resources that strengthen their resilience to climatic changes
<b>Pathway 2</b> -Social norms change <b>Systems change:</b> Increased gender-equitable norms (or decrease in gender-harmful norms) at community-level.	<b>Significant:</b> change in social norms was the primary focus of objective 3 on gender and GBV, and a secondary focus of objective 1 on women's leadership and locally-led adaptation	<b>Moderate:</b> the findings indicated changes on gender norms, particularly related to household work sharing, however there continue to be barriers regarding social norms around women's leadership that limit the project successes	Initial progress has been made, but continuing effort is required to follow up on and create further social norms change around gender equality, GBV, and women's leadership; this should be a primary focus of the project moving forward as it is an underlying barrier to the success of other project activities
<b>Pathway 3</b> -Social movements <b>Systems change:</b> Fostering and strengthening collective action among conveners, allies, resource partners, amplifiers.	<b>Significant:</b> WECR includes a strong focus on building learning networks between farmers and a secondary focus on strengthening the capacities of CSO and government partners; such networks necessarily form the basis of collective	<b>Moderate:</b> Strengthening communal learning networks between farmers has been promoted through construction of village-based learning centers, use of peer-to-peer learning techniques, and use of a cluster model, however continuing follow-up is required to ensure the farmers are able to fully utilize these networks as a platform of learning and communal	Project successes in this area could be furthered by strengthening strategic and practical focus on the cluster model, farmer learning networks, and partnership models, so that both the overarching goals and the means of implementation for these approaches are clear and receive sufficient monitoring and support.

	action and social movements	action; capacity strengthening for partners has occurred for both government and CSO partners, but still lacks long-term strategic focus	
<b>Pathway 4</b> -System-strengthening and social accountability <b>Systems change:</b> Increased capacity of institutions and services to provide inclusive and effective services and to fulfill their obligations. Greater social accountability.	<b>Minor:</b> Although WE CR does not focus on institutions, it does work closely with government partners to strengthen their capacity to deliver extension services (for agriculture) and VMU moderation services (for GBV); the Community Accountability Mechanism (CAM) also promotes improved accountability	<b>High:</b> WE CR has strengthened the quality and frequency of government technical support to communities through close partnership with government staff, and has rolled out CAM in all target villages, along with trainings for communities on PHSEA. Strengthening of GBV services could still be strengthened through the remainder of the project	The use of CAM is a strong step towards improved community-level accountability. Strong relationships with government is also an important preliminary step towards systems strengthening, although it is limited in its potential for sustainability due to lack of government monitoring budgets.
<b>Pathway 5</b> - Inclusive Market based approaches (iMBAs) <b>Systems change:</b> Markets that are more inclusive, uphold labor rights, and are sustainable (economically & environmentally).	<b>Moderate:</b> Market access was not a primary focus of the project, although a market assessment was proposed as part of the project activities based on the project guidance.	<b>Moderate:</b> Although some of the technical trainings under the project included a marketing component, for the most part market-based approaches were not integrated in the project activities, and the market study was not carried out as planned	A stronger market-based approach would have benefited the project, given the focus on new and diversified livelihoods techniques, especially since most communities reported that they continued to sell products mostly in markets they already knew of, or sell to middlemen who came to buy things from the village. A participatory market analysis would be a valuable contribution to both local leadership potential and a market-based approach.
<b>Pathway 6</b> - Model Replication <b>Systems change:</b> Adopt and scale up proven models in ways that are context-specific while maintaining fidelity and impact of the core intervention	<b>Significant:</b> WE CR included or built off of a large number of proven CARE models including GCVCA, CAAP, CDT, and VSLA, of which GCVCA and CAAP were adapted specifically under the project to be more contextually appropriate	<b>High:</b> The use of the proven models was well integrated in the project activities and proved effective. GCVCA and CAAP were considered a highly successful project component by staff and partners, while CDT and VSLA were assessed by partners and communities to have made noteworthy changes in communities' knowledge and capacities on gender equality, GBV and women's leadership.	Effective use of proven models has been a key contribution to the successes of WE CR, and can be further utilized moving forward by using CARE gender equality tools (such as Gender Equality in a Relationship and the Women's Entrepreneurship trainings) to continue to challenge unequal social norms and empower women in WE CR target villages.

## 6. Sustainability

**Evaluation question:** To what extent are the benefit of project likely to be sustained after the completion of this project?

### Evaluation Criteria 6.1: Financial Resource

All project stakeholders, including CARE staff, CSO partners, and government partners, confirmed that there would not be any available financial resources to continue activities after the end of the project period. Government staff reported that although they would try to continue monitoring when the monitoring could be combined with other activities, due to limited or non-existent monitoring budgets, they would not be able to continue monitoring WECR activities specifically. However, since the activities were designed with local feasibility as a priority, most should be able to be maintained without additional financial support. For example, water systems were designed using a counter system to collect money from communities that can be used for maintenance costs, while most crops promoted under the project are long-term crops that will either continue to produce after the end of the project (such as fruit trees and coffee), or have seeds or roots that can be used to generate more of the same plant during the following growing season (such as vegetables and galangal). After learning how to organize and conduct meetings, VSLAs can also continue even after the end of the project. Thus, in spite of the lack of continuing financial resources, it is likely that a large portion of project activities can be sustained in some form without external financial support.

### Evaluation Criteria 6.2: Technical knowledge

Because the project was designed to focus on activities with which communities had previous experience, there was not a high barrier for learning technical knowledge in most cases, meaning most activities have a high potential to be sustained after the project. Details on activities that communities evaluated they could or could not yet continue on their own without project or government support are given in the table below.

**Table 14:** Community self-assessment of activity sustainability

Possibility to continue	Comments	
Activities the community is confident they can continue without support	<b>Women's FGDs:</b> - None (Laopan 2, FGD and LWU) - All (Phongkou) -Galangal planting and propagation (2 FGD, 1 LWU) -Poultry raising (2 FGDs, 3 LWU) -Vegetable gardens (Namthouang FGD and LWU) -Beekeeping (Houaylot) -Fruit trees (Houaylot) -Planting rice (Houaylot LWU)	<b>Men's FGDs:</b> - Planting and animal raising activities (2 FGDs) -Galangal (2 FGDs, 3 village heads) -Chicken raising (1 FGD, 1 village head) -Vegetable gardens (1 FGD, 1 village head) -Fruit trees (1 village head) -Beekeeping (Kiewkalae FGD and village head) -Planting rice (Houaylot) -Broomgrass and NTFPs (1 FGD, 1 village head)
Activities the community is unsure whether or not they can continue without support	<b>Women's FGDs:</b> -No responses	<b>Men's FGDs:</b> -Irrigation of terraced rice paddies (Houaylot) -Community forest and land preservation (Noy) -New beekeeping techniques (Kiewkalae FGD and village head) -Planting fruit trees (Kiewkalae FGD and village head)

<p>Activities for which the community still needs additional support to be able to continue</p>	<p><b>Women’s FGDs:</b>          -None (3 FGDs, 2 LWU)          -Beekeeping: “We don’t know how to make the hives, and mostly men are responsible for this activity.” (Namthouang)          -Fruit trees (Laopan 2 LWU)          -Cow raising (Laopan 2 LWU)          -Income generation for women (Laopan 2 LWU)</p>	<p><b>Men’s FGDs:</b>          -None (1 FGD, 2 village heads)          -Terraced rice paddies (2 FGDs, 1 village head): “I think for the terraced rice paddies, the community will also be able to do this themselves after learning from the project and government staff, and four families implementing it for themselves” (Namthouang village head)          -Beekeeping (Namthouang)          -Construction of shade houses for vegetable gardens (Phongkou)          -Repairing the water system (Phongkou)          -Marking the area for the water source protection forest (Phongkou)          -Livestock vaccinations (Houaylot)          -Providing climate information (Kiewkalae FGD and village head): “The responsible person in the village is still not strong [on this]” (FGD)          -Planting cash crops for sale (Laopan 2 village head)</p>
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**Evaluation question:** What were the key factors/areas requiring additional support/attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of the project outcomes and potential for replication of this approach?

Based on comments from project staff and partners, important factors for improving project sustainability include the following:

- Focus on village-level capacity
  - Providing close monitoring and on-the-ground technical support to communities as they implement new techniques and model new behaviors
  - Creating opportunities for beneficiaries to participate in learning exchanges with other villages, and go on study trips to other districts and provinces
  - Teach skills for long-term sustainability, such as propagation of fruit trees and other crops
- Build community ownership, independence (external support is unsure after the end of the project)
  - Learning centers within villages (ex: beekeeping center, coffee center)
  - Strong management committees (water systems, community forests), with source of funding for maintenance activities
  - Need for unity and mutual respect within the village; promote shared visions and goals, and clear roles and responsibilities around areas of project work that will be continued by the community

**Evaluation question:** To what extent has the project been able to hand-over the follow-up of key activities to the government counterparts and target communities?

Evaluation Criteria 6.3: Sustainable strategy

WECR was designed with sustainability as a focus. Some of the specific actions and strategies WECR staff and partners described as part of promoting sustainability under the project include:

- Promoting community ownership in designing and implementing CAAP activities (with CARE and partners serving in an advisory role by providing knowledge and capacity inputs)
- Ensuring communities have a voice in selecting the activities that are important to them and appropriate for their environment

- Selecting livelihood activities that grow out of what communities already know
- Collaboration with government partners regarding the extent of monitoring support they can realistically provide after the end of the project period
- Plans to develop an exit strategy in the final year of the project to outline sustainability plans in detail

#### Evaluation Criteria 6.4: Potential networks and partnerships

See Table 15 for ways in which WECR has promoted building of networks at different levels.

**Table 15:** Networks promoted under WECR

Level	Method	Detail
Within communities	Informal knowledge sharing	-Sharing occurs naturally as new techniques are practiced by families in the village -While all men’s FGDs reported that they had shared knowledge from WECR activities with others in the village, most women (56%) reported that they had not
	Exchange during activities	-Informal peer-to-peer education within farmers’ groups -Formal and informal discussion, both specific to the activity, and about farming in general -VSLA as a platform for women’s exchange and discussion
Between communities	Study visits	-Built networks between representatives of target communities and communities in other provinces -Created linkages for communities to learn specific technical skills like coffee farming, beekeeping, and bowl-making from experienced peers (instead of from government and project staff)
	Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)	-Allows village representatives to discuss with each other across villages about seasonal weather patterns and agricultural plans
	Learning exchange within livelihood clusters	-Intention for farmer networks to come together for discussion around shared livelihood activities, but no formal exchanges yet
With duty bearers	Involvement of government partners	-Government partners closely involved in all field visits, opening opportunities for increased linkages between communities and government duty bearers
	Facilitate coordination between departments	-Project work opens forums for government partners to connect with staff from other departments and in other districts -Opportunity to exchange learning and discuss ways of working

Evaluation question: What are recommendation for similar support in future?

#### Evaluation Criteria 6.5: Gaps and barriers

Major gaps and barriers that are likely to inhibit the sustainability potential of the project include:

- **Variation in local management capacity:** Since the sustainability of activities depends closely on village-level management and ownership, the role of local authorities is key to success. In villages where local authorities are supportive and active, activities are likely to succeed in the long run, while in other cases, lack of strong local management will likely result in lack of sustainability
- **Need to carry forward gender-focused activities:** After completing the gender and GBV project components under Objective 3, GDA was no longer able to support and monitor progress on

communities' action plans, and since CARE staff did not join the original activities, the quality of any future monitoring may be diminished and given lower priority compared to CARE's regular work. For example, a summary meeting with partners from all three target districts to exchange learning on CDT was originally planned for February 2023, and has not been carried out as of September 2023, six months after the completion of CDT activities. Since gender equality is a foundational aspect of WECR, ensuring that any gains made through CDT trainings are sustained and continue to be built through the end of the project will be key to ensuring long-lasting change.

## Analysis

Although it is too early to assess lasting changes generated from WECR, progress and reflections on each of the sub-themes are given as follows.

### **LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION**

In all, 90% of CARE staff and partners interviewed considered the adaptation component of WECR to be successful. The use of the GCVCA assessment, leading into the development of CAAP plans, laid a strong foundation for building local adaptation capacity. The newly adapted GCVCA tool encouraged knowledge generation and self-assessment by communities on the topics of climate risk, existing livelihood capacities, gender equality, and adaptation options, while CAAP encouraged them to identify their priorities and develop action plans. Yet, in contrast to the original project guidance, the CAAP plans did not include activities that were community-led or community-implemented. Involvement of local communities in planning and decision-making mostly ended after the finalization of the activity lists, taking ownership out of the hands of the community and placing it under the responsibility of project staff. Notably, none of the communities or village authorities described adaptation planning among the key project benefits of WECR.

If WECR is to meet its goals on building locally-led adaptation, it will need to revise existing CAAP plans and/or Community Innovation Funds in each community so that the activities are truly locally-led. It will be particularly important to include mechanisms that open spaces for women to serve in leadership and decision-making roles on adaptation planning.

### **WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP**

A total of 88% of project staff and partners considered the women's leadership component of WECR either successful (50%) or very successful (38%). Government and CSO partners cited examples of WECR building women's leadership capacity primarily through VSLA and its associated activities for strengthening women's leadership skills and income-generating capacity, but also through activities such as GCVCA and CAAP, which enabled women to express their opinions at village-level planning sessions. A partner from DAFO further observed that women in some villages were starting to join project activities as the designated representative of their family. Some of these gains may have begun before the start of WECR, as one of the preliminary findings of the GCVCA assessment was that women in old CARE target villages were more active and confident than women in new target villages.

In spite of gains, community feedback indicated that gaps in women's leadership remained. As the project coordinator from CDEA noted, "there has been an improvement [in women's involvement] from no involvement to moderate involvement." Both project stakeholders and women's FGDs explained that in some villages, only men participate in village management. About half of community FGDs reported that women could be leaders while the other half reported that women still lacked sufficient knowledge, skills, and confidence to lead, or that only certain well-informed and courageous women could lead. Other key barriers identified by project stakeholders included ethnic language barriers, women's

work burdens, women's lack of mobility (due to work that is tied to the home and inability to drive motorbikes in some villages), and women's lack of confidence to speak up and voice their opinions. In a few villages, women's focus groups and project partners reported that it was men who were responsible for most of the CAAP activities. When asked to provide comments about various areas of work under WECR, many women's focus groups skipped questions about agriculture or technical work and only responded to questions about peace and equality in the family, or in some cases questions on nutrition. During the MTR data collection, there were no case studies collected specifically on women in Mai and Samphan Districts, as men were considered to be the most interesting and successful project participants in all the villages visited. Given these challenges, WECR will need to strongly increase its focus on building women's leadership in order to achieve its goals on women-led adaptation.

## **FOOD SECURITY**

Seventy-five percent of staff and partners believed that activities aimed at food security, such as planting gardens and raising chickens, had been successful in improving communities' food security. Others, however, noted that it was too early to see results on food security, and that the lack of educational activities or any involvement from health technical staff limited the project's potential impact in this area. Reinforcing this point, communities and village authorities linked gains in food security primarily to changes in knowledge and behavior, which, since this was not a component of WECR, likely came from other projects implemented in the same area, such as the government Agriculture for Nutrition project or CARE's 1000 Days maternal health project. Nonetheless, women's and men's focus groups also listed food security as a benefit of WECR activities, particularly vegetable gardening and small livestock. By increasing the diversity of agricultural products, WECR is likely to increase food security in the long term.

## **CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE**

Regarding climate-smart agriculture, 86% of staff and partners considered the work under this sub-theme to be successful or very successful. Most project stakeholders considered diversification of livelihoods to be the key success in this area, although others described activities that were drought-resistant or conserved water, such as mountain coffee farming, or methods that were resistant to changing climactic conditions, like terraced paddy fields. When asked about the most popular and successful WECR activities in their communities, most FGDs and village authorities described climate-smart agricultural activities, particularly intercropping with cash crops and terraced rice paddies. Although several communities reported they had already been using a variety of livelihood approaches prior to the start of the project, WECR contributed by providing material and technical supports to improve existing production to be more effective and more resistant to climate change impacts. Nonetheless, communities reported that they still had difficulties with some of the newly introduced techniques. The project would benefit from putting more emphasis on monitoring and technical supports for communities than on material supports alone.

## **WOMEN'S INCOME GENERATION**

On the topic of women's income generation, 67% of project stakeholders considered WECR activities to be successful, and 77% of men's focus group participants moderately or strongly agreed that their incomes had increased as a result of the project activities. The majority of women, on the other hand, 57%, disagreed that their incomes had increased. These women, along with a portion of the project staff and partners, reported that incomes had not yet increased in large part because the agricultural activities supported under the project had not yet been harvested and sold. However most respondents



were hopeful that agricultural activities such as coffee, galangal, livestock, beekeeping, and terraced rice paddies would increase incomes over time.

The question of women's income generation specifically, and women's access to financial resources, brought up a separate set of questions. Some women's FGDs reported that women do not have time to generate income because they are busy with housework, cannot go far from home, and cannot do economic work while caring for young children. Furthermore, it was reported that women could not always access gains in family income on an equal basis with men. 100% of women and 49% of men agreed or strongly agreed that men are responsible for earning most of the income in the family, and women in one village emphasized that men are the ones who earn income by selling the agricultural products produced through WECR activities. Moreover, although most women and men reported that women were the main ones who kept the family money, and that decisions about purchases were decided together between the husband and wife, this was not always the case. In a few villages, women's and men's FGDs reported that the husbands were the ones who kept the money, and while all men said that husbands and wives decided on family purchases together, a few women's focus groups reported that the husband was either the one who decided, or the one who made the final decision about use of family money. These inequalities highlight the importance of continuing to support activities like VSLA, and to consider additional activities to strengthen women's capacity to generate their own sources of income.

### **CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES**

Only 50% of project staff and partners considered the project component around climate information successful, and 75% of local government partners believed it was only minorly successful. Although CARE staff reported a high degree of access to climate information in local communities, both CARE staff and government partners expressed skepticism about whether the community members were truly understanding, interpreting, and using the information in their planning processes. As a DAFO representative in Khoua said, "Only a few people can use climate information to help themselves adapt," and the Head of DAFO in Samphanh agreed that only "half of communities can use climate information in their daily lives." One CARE staff remarked that although communities seem to be using weather information about daily decisions such as whether to go to the fields or not, he had yet to see clear evidence that they were using the 3-month data to support in their seasonal planning.

Reports from communities were similarly mixed. Although one village, Panghai Tai, gave positive reports about using climate information to improve production, most villages did not describe significant benefits from CIS activities. Most said they had received climate information only once, that many in the community could not understand the information, and that the information had come too late in the year (after communities had already planted rice). Women in particular reported low understanding of climate information (71% understood very little or not at all, while the remaining 29% said they understood moderately well), and were often unable to express how this information could be useful. One village head reported that the people who understood weather forecasts and other climate information were mostly only the village newscasters who attended PSP meetings as village representatives and young people who had returned from studying in the city.

### **ACCESS TO WATER**

Construction or repair of water systems received highly positive feedback from communities, who reported easier access to water for their daily activities, as well as increased ability to participate in WECR activities such as vegetable gardens, which require watering. However, communities had some concerns about sustainability, and requested additional support on strengthening water management committees. While water system construction has a high level of benefit for women, women's engagement in

management and decision-making on this topic was particularly low, with management committees consisting mostly of men, and women rarely joining meetings and activities on this topic.

Community forestry activities implemented by CDEA to protect water sources also showed early signs of success, earning a high degree of community support as well as providing additional benefits on resolving land conflicts. Families in some communities agreed to give up their use of land they had formerly used for production, such as by cutting down cardamom trees after the following harvest, or no longer planting trees for timber on protected land. The CDEA project coordinator predicted that in villages where the community members give high importance to preservation of water sources and natural resources, and where village authorities and forest management committees are strong, there is a good possibility that they may be able to continue to protect the communal forests into the future, however this will need to be assessed at a later stage of the project. As with water system construction, however, women's involvement is particularly low, with relatively few women joining activities. Forest management committees typically consist of one woman (village LWU) and six men.

## **GENDER EQUALITY**

On the whole, 89% of staff and partners believed gender equality was a successful or very successful component of WECR. However, CARE and GDA staff also noted that gender equality is necessarily slow to change and takes time. GDA remarked that the project had successfully provided information on equal gender roles to communities, and that the community members retained the information they had learned well from month to month between CDT sessions. Yet although GDA staff observed that communities were starting to consider the information and evaluate their own behaviors, whether or not this would lead to long-term behavior change was not yet certain.

By the time of the MTR, however, community members were beginning to report changing behaviors in the household. As the village head of Phongkou reported, "The behavior of men and women has changed. There is increased understanding that women and men have equal rights, and the right to decide together about family issues." Many women similarly said that women and men had begun to consult with each other more to solve family problems, and that husbands were increasingly sharing housework. Even in more conservative ethnic Akha villages, women were starting to observe changes. As the women's FGD in Kiewkalae said, "There are improvements in gender equality in the family a little bit at a time. Men watch the small children while women cook." Men's FGDs reported similar changes, adding that sharing responsibilities had increased peace and unity in the family.

In spite of early successes, it will be important for WECR to maintain a strong focus on gender moving forward. Most WECR activities on gender equality were implemented during a short period at the beginning of the project implementation, including GCVCA, the climate change-GBV research, CDT sessions, PHSEA trainings under CAM, and leadership trainings for VSLA committee members, most of which were completed in 2022 or early 2023. To ensure lasting change, it is important that gender activities to change agency, relations, and structures continue throughout the project.

## **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

100% of stakeholders believed WECR activities on gender-based violence were successful. GDA reported that there were clear changes in understanding between the CDT pre-tests and post-tests, and that each village had created GBV reduction plans (although GDA noted that plans could be implemented by communities about 75%, meaning for the remaining 25% they would need outside support). For the most part, male stakeholders (including project partners, village heads, and men's FGDs) stated that after the GBV trainings, villages had been peaceful, with no reports of violence. Women also noted positive changes, but in contrast to men, the women's FGDs did not claim that violence had been eliminated. Instead, they described increased understanding about gender equality, decreased violence, and "more love and unity in the family" (women's FGD, Namthouang). However, in many cases it may be difficult to

create new behaviors and change old ways of dealing with problems. As the women's FGD in Kiewkalae reported, "most people will follow the old traditions. If there is a case [of gender-based violence], [the victim] will tell their relatives to come and educate [the perpetrator]." One CARE staff further commented that communities may not have a clear understanding of all forms of violence, especially economic violence through abuse of women's labor, as is commonly seen in expectations for women to perform uncompensated heavy labor such as retrieving firewood. "Communities don't see this as an issue," he said. Thus, it will be important that CDT action plans in each village are monitored, and additional support is provided to ensure that communities continue to progress in their understanding of what gender-based violence is, how it can be prevented through changes in social norms and gender roles, and how it should be addressed and reported when cases of violence occur.

## Conclusions

WECR is an innovative project that puts rural ethnic women at the center of climate change adaptation. The project is uniquely flexible in its design, using approaches like GCVCA and CAAP to maximize the extent to which the community could participate in selecting adaptation activities that were relevant to their needs, feasible, and appropriate to their local context. WECR draws on CARE's past experiences by integrating proven tools for gender equality and women's empowerment like VSLA and CDT alongside climate-resilient, income-generating agriculture techniques such as intercropping with cash crops, vegetable gardening with shade houses, terraced rice farming, and beekeeping, as well as activities to promote women's income generation (food processing and handicrafts) that have been selected by women themselves. The project has also generated new evidence about how climate change and gender-based violence affect the target communities through a collaborative piece of research on the climate change-GBV nexus. The project uses methods such as study trips, community learning centers on coffee processing and beekeeping, and recruitment of trainers from local villages to allow community members to serve as peer trainers, teaching techniques in a way that is easy for their peers to understand and relevant to their experiences. These model approaches all contribute to the strong foundation that WECR has built in its target communities, which are on track to build diversification of livelihoods, increased income generation, and improvements in food security by the end of the project period. The WECR technical interventions are supported by a strong organizational base. CARE in Laos has strong systems for risk management, program quality assurance, and financial efficiency that ensure work is carried out ethically, effectively, and according to plan. WECR also benefits from strong human resources, as the project team in Phongsaly are experienced CARE staff who have implemented many similar projects in the same target area in the past. As a result, these staff have a strong understanding of the local context and close working relationships with local government partners, who are highly supportive of WECR.

In spite of these strengths, WECR has some remaining gaps that should be addressed to ensure that women's resilience is meaningfully strengthened in line with project goals. In particular, key areas to address include 1) increasing the clarity of project structure and documentation, 2) focusing in on a few priorities sub-themes and activities to avoid overspread of project resources, 3) strengthening strategic focus in cluster implementation, and 4) ensuring that women's leadership and locally-led adaptation remain at the heart of project implementation.

Firstly, **increasing clarity of project structure** and rationale will be beneficial to provide clarity for stakeholders and communities on the intent of different project activities and how they support each other to achieve objectives. The lack of structure in the current project design is understandable since WECR prioritized flexibility, however the lack of a detailed logical framework contributes to lack of clarity in both the overall project rationale and the specific process required to carry out the activities and

achieve the project goals. For instance, the lack of a specific plan for implementation resulted in disconnect between the project that was defined in the project guidance and the project that was implemented in the communities, as many aspects of the design were lost in translation from theory and practice. While the project guidance focused on the outcome-level “how” of climate resilience, including processes for promoting local ownership, women’s empowerment, and generating learning and evidence, without defined activities to demonstrate how to put these ideals into practice, the actual implementation focused more on the output-level “what”, like which activities needed to be implemented, how much equipment was delivered, and how many people were supported. CAAP plans were developed, but not always in a way that fosters community ownership. Climate information was delivered, but still not in a way that is accessible to most ethnic women. Farmers were trained, but not always supported with regular monitoring visits to ensure they could understand and implement new techniques. Gender trainings were conducted, but not integrated across all areas of work.

A further repercussion of the lack of project structure was that it was not clear which activities fell under which objectives, leaving project staff—and the consultants for this MTR—without a clear, standardized framework for analysis and reporting. The lack of an overarching project rationale also contributed to some level of disconnect between the project activities and the indicators. Furthermore, although the overview of key activities under each village group level CAAP plan was accessible in both Lao and English versions, it was more difficult to find a list of specific, village-level activities, and the version eventually obtained by the consultant team was only in Lao language, and was divided into three separate documents by district. The challenge in accessing complete English-language documentation on the final WECR activities and how they tie into the project objectives not only diminishes the potential for oversight from project advisors and donors, but also inhibits shared understanding between project stakeholders regarding which activities are being implemented and why. Now that the final project activities have been finalized, it is highly recommended that the project team develop an updated logical framework to ensure that the project activities are formally documented and all parties have a common understanding. This updated list of activities should furthermore be tied together with an overarching rationale or theory of change to ensure the activities contribute to a coherent plan. In absence of this kind of rationale about pathways to increased resilience, WECR activities have thus far remained mostly disconnected. In some cases, it was not clear to communities or partners how different project components were related to each other, or how they contributed to the overall project goal.

Secondly, **focusing on a few priority sub-themes and activities** will help WECR to avoid overspread of project resources and ensure field staff have sufficient time to provide in-depth monitoring and support. The overspread of project resources was a reasonable outcome given that WECR covers a wide range of program areas, approaches, models, cross-cutting issues, and thematic areas, including what the consultant team analyzed as nine sub-themes of climate change adaptation, women’s leadership, food security, climate-smart agriculture, women’s income generation, climate information services, access to water, gender equality, and gender-based violence. While the breadth of interconnecting issues covered in the project design is admirable, due to the difficulty of effectively creating transformative change in such a wide range of topic areas, in practice this has meant that implementation is unbalanced, with some activities taking up the bulk of staff time, energy, and resources (such as agriculture and income-generation) while others are given less attention (such as adaptation planning, women’s leadership, and gender-based violence). In addition, the breadth of work and number of activities supported meant that project staff were overburdened, leading to delays in implementation, and leaving them without enough time to provide sufficient monitoring and support. This had a

particularly strong implications for women beneficiaries, who often need more support than men to build their knowledge, skills, and confidence enough to be able to carry out and benefit from project activities.

Thirdly, strengthening **strategic focus in cluster implementation** will help ensure WECR effectively builds farmers' capacities to network and learn from each other after the end of the project period. The livelihood cluster structure was a key component of the project design, but was to some extent lost in implementation due to a detail-oriented focus on village-level implementation instead of a bigger picture focus on building local expertise on a specific topic area and promoting learning exchanges to spread that knowledge to other communities. Although activities related to each cluster focus were implemented in each set of target villages, they have not yet achieved their aim of building strong, geographically-focused expertise. Project participants generally see themselves as the recipients of support on various activities, rather than as role models for a few selected activities and implementors for the other activities. Furthermore, many communities have reported it is challenging to learn the new techniques and have requested more monitoring support from the project. If the cluster approach of working from small-scale expertise up to large scale peer-to-peer learning is to be successful, farmers in each community will need close, targeted support on their thematic activity of focus with regular monitoring in order to become experts equipped to share the techniques they have learned with others. The farmers will also need more opportunities to build networks and forums for learning exchange to facilitate both capacity building on the topic of focus between role model villages within the cluster, as well as for sharing learning representatives from villages in other clusters.

Regarding the specific cluster activities, there is also a need to consider how suitable these are for achieving the project goals. The project plan was for Khoua to become a center of learning for honey and coffee production, Samphanh for galangal intercropping, Mai - Houay Oun for animal raising, and Mai – Pakphae for preservation of water source forests, however the extent to which these activities fulfilled women's empowerment, climate resilience, and sustainable long-term change for communities needs to be considered in more depth. For instance, the review found that honey, coffee, large animal raising, and forest management were all activities mostly carried out by men. While it is undeniably challenging to balance the differing project priorities of income generation, women's involvement, and climate resilience—and decide where sacrifices need to be made regarding each of these priorities to ensure feasibility and maximize benefits for communities—it would benefit the project to strategically consider such questions in order to determine the direction and focus of the WECR project moving forward.

**Ensuring women's empowerment and locally-led adaptation remain at the heart of project implementation** will be key to ensuring WECR accomplishes its goal of ensuring ethnic women are in the lead of local climate action. As a women's empowerment project, WECR needs to be able to evaluate barriers to women's level of involvement, and when gaps in women's agency, relations, or structures prevent them from fully engaging in any given project activity, adjustments must be made to refocus away from implementation of the activity itself and towards the foundational need of creating conditions that allow women to participate and take on a leadership role. CARE already has many new and existing models that can help support these changes, such as the Women's Leadership curriculum, Women's Entrepreneurship trainings, Gender Equality in a Relationship trainings, among others. At minimum, GBV action plans developed by communities during GDA-led CDT sessions should be monitored and followed up, including implementation of the supplementary gender equality activities suggested by GDA in their final report, however WECR also has the opportunity to pursue changes in women's resilience at a more transformational level.

One option for creating transformational change is to focus on the four underlying climate change adaptation strategies outlined in its CCA Strategy: 1) building community problem-solving, 2) supporting access to information, 3) building networks, and 4) gender equality. *Building women's problem-solving capacity* requires giving additional focus to the adaptation planning and implementation process. Importantly, for women who feel that CAAP plans developed alongside men still do not represent their needs, they may need to develop their own CAAP plans in women's groups, in which women lead while husbands and other men fill a supporting role. If women feel like activities such as beekeeping and large animal raising are inaccessible to them, the focus should be shifted to other activities. If feasible, the Community Innovation Funds as outlined in the original project guidance should be put back into the hands of women, and women will need to be closely supported by project staff to ensure they are able to make decisions and carry out their plans. This support will be vital, as management and decision-making experiences will be new for most women, and they will initially lack both knowledge and confidence in addition to other challenges such as language barriers, women's work burdens, and unequal social norms. This is part of the reason for the importance of *access to information*. Since they still have lower levels of knowledge than men on both production methods and selling their products, economic empowerment also means that women will need to be extensively involved in various learning processes to access new information and build their knowledge base—not only trainings but also participatory market analyses and study trips and learning exchanges specifically targeted at women. Such learning exchanges would contribute to *building networks* between women farmers, a process that would be strengthened through more extensive work with women's groups so that women are better connected to other women within their village, as well as in other villages and beyond, including linkages with government duty bearers and market actors fostered through project activities and market analyses, respectively. Finally, as described above, *gender equality* needs to be considered across all WECR activities. To support this process, the CARE gender equality team needs to be integrally involved in an advisory role for this project.

WECR is an ambitious project with strong ideals that in spite of various challenges and barriers, has already succeeded in making noteworthy progress on improving women's resilience. Nonetheless, the project still has the potential to build its impact even further by taking advantage of its flexible structure to ask deeper questions about how changes in resilience, gender roles, women's leadership, local ownership, community problem-solving, and adaptive capacities happen, and how WECR can realistically support transformation on these underlying issues. How the project successes can meaningfully build the resilience of ethnic women, and how social norms and power dynamics at the local level will need to transform in order to allow that to happen, should be a key consideration for WECR moving forward to ensure the project maximizes its impact.

## Limitations, best practices and Challenges

As described in the "Conclusions" section above, key **limitations** include:

- Need to strengthen the structure and clarity in the project logic and design, and improve documentation of the project activities
- Overextension of project resources to address a wide breadth of sub-themes,
- Gender equality and women's empowerment are primarily addressed as isolated activities rather than as underlying barriers across all project areas
- Need to strengthen local leadership and ownership in on-going implementation and monitoring of CAAP activities

**Best practices** identified through the MTR included:

- Flexible, innovative project design that allows for community input and responds to local needs
- Close collaboration with government partners, including regular monthly meetings and shared work planning
- Promotion of peer learning through study trips, learning centers, and trainings in which farmers teach farmers
- Building up knowledge and understanding of a specific target group over time, as per the CDT model (which includes a series of six trainings with the same 10 couples in each community), or VSLA (which includes trainings and capacity building activities with the same group of leadership committee members)
- Using engaging training methods with visuals (such as CDT pictures) or dramas (such as CAM PHSEA trainings) to engage community members across language barriers and help them remember content more easily

On-going **challenges** for the project include:

- Gendered social norms conditions that limit women's agency and opportunities for participation and leadership in many target villages (expected roles in the family, women's work burdens, lack of knowledge and experience, lack of confidence, lack of decision-making power, etc.)
- Ethnic language barriers that prevent women from fully participating in village or project activities with Lao-speaking staff in some target villages
- Local leadership structures that minimize women's influence (for example, management committees made up of people in the village with formal positions, who are rarely women)

## Lessons and recommendations

The MTR results suggest a significant refocusing of the project on women's empowerment and local adaptation capacities, supported by increased coordination within and between project teams.

### 1. **RECOMMENDATION: Strengthened coordination mechanisms between WECR stakeholders for regular reflection and review**

Due to the flexible, unstructured project design and light project documentation of WECR, it is particularly important that all teams and stakeholders involved in WECR have a common understanding of the project's goals, activities, needed inputs, and implementation strategy, as well as sufficient opportunities for regular reflection on project successes and challenges. The following is recommended to improve clarity and shared understanding and move away from ad hoc problem-solving towards a more strategic view.

#### **A. WECR Project Workshop to reflect on MTR results and plan project adjustments**

After finalizing the results of the MTR, stakeholders of MTR including the Phongsaly-based project staff, Vientiane-based program managers and technical advisors (including MEAL and gender advisors), and donors should come together to discuss the vision for the project moving forward. Although the workshop can start out as an internal reflection, the team should consider involving government and CSO partners, as well as other CARE teams such as procurement and finance, for relevant discussions. A suggested agenda for this workshop might include:

- Review of WECR and findings from the MTR
- Development of a basic theory of change around WECR project goals

- Agreement on activities moving forward (both continuing and new activities) based on level of priority and feasibility
- Assignment of roles and responsibilities as necessary for making any project adjustments
- Discussions on how to maximize efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in different technical areas of work: procurement, finance, gender, MEAL, partnership

**B. Update of project documents:** especially an updated project logical framework that reflects the current list of project activities, including changes made during the project workshop.

**C. Quarterly meetings of WECR project team for reflection and planning** to review project progress, including successes and challenges, and make adjustments to the project plan as needed; these meetings should include project partners when possible to ensure shared understanding.

## **2. RECOMMENDATION: Strengthen strategic focus of and learning within livelihood clusters through increased monitoring and networking support**

**A. Revisit the purpose of the livelihood clusters:** including both the overall goal of using the cluster model instead of a typical activity-focused model, and how that goal will be achieved. This will include considering questions about implementation methods and whether the cluster activities of focus are appropriate to achieve the project goals. As part of this process, for each cluster focus the project team should ask questions related to women’s involvement (Are women interested in this activity? Are women meaningfully involved? Does the activity place undue burden on women’s time? Do women benefit equally to men from this activity? Can any changes be made to the activity that change how or to what extent women are involved?) and climate resilience (How and to what extent does the activity increase climate resilience? Are there any ways the resilience component of the activity could be increased?).

**B. Build technical expertise through increased and more focused monitoring support.** Once the purpose and nature of the cluster activities are clarified as in the last step, consider questions such as: What kind of support can the project provide to ensure communities are able to improve their production techniques on their given area of focus? How, if at all, will support differ for an activity in a village in the role model cluster for that activity versus the same activity outside of the role model cluster? The project team will need to provide regular monitoring on the cluster area of focus accordingly, including ensuring that communities are aware of their area of technical focus and their role as a role model village, and that they feel that they are adequately supported to develop that specific production skill to the point that they are capable of sharing it with others. However, given that project staff already reported being overburdened with activity implementation, it is monitoring on secondary activities will likely need to be reduced or even eliminated in order to make this possible.

**C. Create forums for networking and learning exchange within and between clusters:** As seen in the best practices for WECR, farmers learn best from other farmers, who can teach new skills in a way that is relatable and grounded in the local context, figuratively and often literally speaking the same language to ensure the skills taught are easy to understand and adopt. Thus, it is vital that after the technical capacities of role model families in each village are developed, they are also shared with others within the village, between villages within that cluster, and with villages outside of that cluster. Clear mechanisms for sharing learning at all three levels should be developed and rolled out as part of WECR. Role model families should



be supported in village level dissemination meetings to share what the new techniques they have been using and the results of those techniques with other families. Representatives of villages within each cluster should have opportunities for district-level learning exchanges specifically related to the technical area of focus for their cluster. Once a cluster has developed strong expertise on their technical area of focus, representatives of villages from other clusters should have opportunities to go to those strong villages on study visits to see how they might implement similar activities in their own villages. Farmer-to-farmer networks for learning exchange that can be maintained even after the end of the project should be encouraged and facilitated to ensure a continual process of community-owned and community-led learning and technical improvement in which farmers gain new skills not only from projects and duty bearers, but from expert peers in other villages.

### **3. RECOMMENDATION: renewed focus on gender equality, women's leadership, and women-led adaptation planning, including women-only activities as needed**

To maximize its transformational potential for ethnic women, the WECR project should refocus on gender equality not as a supplemental activity delivered alongside more traditional livelihoods interventions, but as the heart of the project activities. To do so, the consultant team recommends considering the following methods:

**A. Engage gender expertise:** Gender equality and women's empowerment experts should be engaged in project planning, management, and decision-making. CARE's Gender Equality Advisor should be closely involved in an advisory role. Depending on the specific gender activities selected and existing human resources, field-based staff from other projects who have strong experience implementing gender activities in target communities could also be engaged. At minimum, partners from GDA need to be involved in the planned CDT exchange meeting with district partners, but the project may also benefit from further input from GDA if this can be arranged. If there is any staff turnover or opportunity to hire new staff, women should be hired so that the team is not entirely male.

**B. Implement suggestions from GDA to follow-up on CDT activities:** Partners from GDA led communities in creating action plans to reduce GBV and increase gender equality, and their recommendations for how the project can support the implementation of these community-level plans is a good starting point for WECR to increase integration of gender equality activities in the target communities based on communities' own plans and needs. It is recommended that CARE translate sections "VI. Summarized Action Plans of 21 Villages in 3 Districts", and "VII. Recommendations" of the GDA report into English for international project advisors to be able to read and support. The recommendations below include both recommendations from the report and recommendations made by GDA during their MTR interview.

- *Hold the planned exchange meeting about results and lessons learned from CDT activities in the three target districts.*
- *Conduct quarterly monitoring of GBV action plans in all target communities*
- *Conduct gender equality trainings in the target villages, including drama shows about gender equality and GBV, or videos CARE has previously produced on topics like gender equality in the family and sexual harassment. Tools like the CARE Gender Equality in a Relationship curriculum could also be used.*
- *Capacity building activities for village authorities and Village Moderation Units on gender equality and GBV to engage local duty bearers as allies and supporters of women, and especially victims of GBV*

- *Activities to promote women's economic empowerment, such as small business trainings for women on topics that women see as relevant to them, such as sewing and embroidery, handicrafts, food processing, or small agriculture; trainings should also integrate gender equality (Note: the CARE Women's Entrepreneurship curriculum could be used for this)*
- *Provide additional funding for VSLA groups for them to gain experiencing managing money to promote women's livelihoods activities (Note: this is the purpose the Community Innovation Funds were intended fulfill)*

**C. Create and expand platforms for women's leadership and adaptation planning:** MTR results indicate that women in many communities do not yet have the confidence and supporting social conditions to take on leadership roles in mixed-gender environments. It is therefore important to consider whether the project has the capacity to build women-only platforms in which women can practice their leadership skills and develop their confidence and abilities with other women.

- Option 1: Engage VSLAs in each village as a primary target group of WE CR
- Option 2: Use a variation of the CARE Laos Farmer Learning Network (FLN) to build production groups specifically for women

In either case, the platform can be used to create a safe, all-female environment in which women can join activities, express their opinions, and make decisions, including on project activities such as the following:

- Engage in a new CAAP planning process to select activities that are specifically relevant to women's needs, and that women are mostly able to implement by themselves.
- Engage members in trainings on topics such as leadership, entrepreneurship, and technical trainings on livelihood activities (ensuring that trainings use methods that diminish language barriers, draw interest, and are easy to remember for women, such as peer trainings by other farmers, trainings that use pictures and videos, and lessons taught through drama shows).
- Women engage in participatory market analyses to understand which of the livelihood activities they are interested in has high market potential, who are the potential buyers in the area, and what are fair prices for those products.
- Groups plan and lead activities to build their livelihoods and adaptation capacities using Community Innovation Funds.
- Women are engaged in monitoring activities to evaluate their successes in implementing the women's CAAP plans.
- Members participate in learning exchanges with women in other communities to share experiences and learning on climate change adaptation, livelihoods, and income generation.

**D. Focus on activities that are relevant and accessible to women:** As much as is reasonable, WE CR should shift project resources away from activities that women report are not relevant or are inaccessible to them and focus on activities that directly support women's learning and livelihoods. This may require an assessment of current WE CR activities on a village-by-village basis to determine which have high levels of participation from and benefits for women, as opposed to those carried out by their husbands. These activities may be different between villages, but should be used in a similar way to deliver targeted interventions that build women's knowledge, capacities, confidence, and agency, as well as serving as a platform for them to engage men in changing unequal relations and structures.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Documents included in the desk review

No.	CARE Policy and Frameworks	Language	Relevant evaluation criteria
1	CARE 2030 Vision	English	Relevance
2	MWG Long-Term Program Strategy	English	Relevance
3	CARE Climate Justice Strategy	English	Relevance
4	CARE Laos CCA Strategy	English	Relevance
5	CARE Laos Gender Equality Strategy	English	Relevance
<b>CARE Tools</b>			
6	GCVCA Handbook	English	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability
7	CAAP Guidelines	English	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability
8	FLN Guidelines	English	Effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability
9	CDT Handbook	English	Effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability
10	Markers: Gender, Governance, Resilience	English	Effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability
<b>WECR Project Documents</b>			
11	WECR Project Guidance	English	Relevance, coherence, efficiency, sustainability
12	GCVCA Preliminary Results	English	Relevance, effectiveness
13	Overall CAAP Plan (with livelihoods groups)	English	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency
14	Village-specific CAAP plans - Khoua	Lao	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency
15	Village-specific CAAP plans - Mai (Houy-oun)	Lao	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency
16	Village-specific CAAP plans - Mai (Pakphae)	Lao	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency
17	Village-specific CAAP plans - Samphanh	Lao	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency
18	Annual Report 2022	English	Relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability
19	Baseline Inception Report	English	Relevance
20	6-month report Jan-Jun 2023	Lao	Relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability
<b>Partnership Documents</b>			
21	WECR MoU	English	Relevance, coherence, efficiency
22	GDA ToR	English	Coherence, efficiency
23	GDA Partnership Agreement	English	Coherence, efficiency
24	CDEA ToR	English/Lao	Coherence, efficiency
25	CDEA Partnership Agreement	English	Coherence, efficiency
26	GDA Final Report	Lao	Coherence, effectiveness, efficiency
<b>Research and results</b>			
27	Climate Change-Gender-based Violence Nexus Research report	English	Relevance
28	Baseline Evaluation – Livelihoods data	English	Relevance
29	Baseline Evaluation – Anthropometric data	English	Relevance
30	Baseline Evaluation – CDT results	English	Relevance

## Annex 2: Data collection tools

### ແບບຟອມສອບຖາມພະນັກງານອົງການແຄຣ (Survey Form for CARE Staff)

ພາກສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຖືກສຳພາດ:.....

ດຳແໜ່ງຂອງຜູ້ຖືກສຳພາດ:.....

ວັນທີສຳພາດ:.....

#### RELEVANCE

- 1) ແຕ່ລະຈຸດປະສົງຂອງໂຄງການ WECR ສອດຄອງກັບຍຸດທະສາດ, ແຜນການ ແລະ ບຸລິມະສິດຂອງອົງການແຄຣຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ? ສອດຄອງແນວໃດ?
  - a. **ຈຸດປະສົງ 1: ແມ່ຍິງຊົນເຜົ່າສາມາດແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດທີ່ກະທົບຕໍ່ຄອບຄົວຂອງພວກເຂົາ**  
ບໍ່ສອດຄອງ ສອດຄອງ ສອດຄອງຫຼາຍ  
ຈຸດປະສົງນີ້ສອດຄອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພາກລັດແນວໃດ?
  - b. **ຈຸດປະສົງ 2: ແມ່ຍິງຊົນເຜົ່າສາມາດສ້າງລາຍໄດ້ ແລະ ຄຳປະກັນສະບຽງອາຫານຂອງຄອບຄົວຂອງພວກເຂົາໂດຍນຳໃຊ້ວິທີການປັບໂຕເຂົ້າກັບການປ່ຽນແປງດ້ານດິນຟ້າອາກາດ**  
ບໍ່ສອດຄອງ ສອດຄອງ ສອດຄອງຫຼາຍ  
ຈຸດປະສົງນີ້ສອດຄອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພາກລັດແນວໃດ?
  - c. **ຈຸດປະສົງ 3: ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບທາງເພດ (ບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ) ແລະ ການຢຸດການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ**  
ບໍ່ສອດຄອງ ສອດຄອງ ສອດຄອງຫຼາຍ  
ຈຸດປະສົງນີ້ສອດຄອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພາກລັດແນວໃດ?
- 2) ທ່ານເຄີຍມີປະສົບການໄດ້ເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການມາກ່ອນບໍ່? ຖ້າມີ, ທ່ານເຫັນບັນຫາຫຼັກຂອງຊຸມຊົນໃນແຕ່ລະຫົວຂໍ້ທາງລຸ່ມນີ້ແມ່ນຫຍັງ?
  - a. ການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດ \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. ການທຳມາຫາກິນ \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ການຄຳປະກັນສະບຽງອາຫານ \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບທາງເພດ (ບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ) ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນຜູ້ນຳຂອງແມ່ຍິງ \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. ການຢຸດການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) ໂຄງການໄດ້ໃຊ້ວິທີການຫຍັງແດ່ໃຫ້ຊຸມຊົນໄດ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການອອກແບບໂຄງການ ແລະ ການຕັດສິນໃຈວຽກທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບໂຄງການ?

#### COHERENCE

- 4) ການປະສານງານລະຫວ່າງແຕ່ລະຄູ່ຮ່ວມງາມພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການ WECR ເປັນລັກສະນະແບບໃດ (ເຊັ່ນ: ວິທີການໃນການປະສານງານ, ຄວາມຖີ່ໃນການລວມວຽກ, ຮູບແບບຂອງການລາຍງານ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ)
  - a. ລະຫວ່າງຫ້ອງການປະຈຳນະຄອນຫຼວງ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການປະຈຳຜັ່ງສາລີຂອງອົງການແຄຣ
  - b. ລະຫວ່າງອົງການແຄຣ ແລະ ພາກລັດຖະບານ
  - c. ລະຫວ່າງອົງການແຄຣ ແລະ ສຳມະຄົມ
- 5) a) ຄູ່ຮ່ວມງານພາກລັດຖະບານໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງໂຄງການ WECR ຄືແນວໃດ?  
b) ຄູ່ຮ່ວມງານສຳມະຄົມໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງໂຄງການ WECR ຄືແນວໃດ?

- 6) ມີການເຊື່ອມເຂົ້າບົດຮຽນ ແລະ ປະສົບການຈາກໂຄງການອື່ນໆ (ອາດຈະເປັນໂຄງການເກົ່າຂອງແຄຣ ຫຼື ໂຄງການຂອງອົງກອນອື່ນ) ໃນການອອກແບບ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ WECR ຄືແນວໃດ?

**EFFECTIVENESS**

- 1) ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກວ່າໂຄງການນີ້ໄດ້ສໍາເລັດເປົ້າໝາຍການສ້າງຄວາມທົນຕານ (ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ) ຂອງແມ່ຍິງໃນການຮັບມືກັບການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຜ້າອາກາດໄດ້ຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ?
- |    |            |             |         |             |        |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| a. | ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ | ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ | ບໍ່ຮູ້ |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
- b. ສໍາເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?
- c. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?
- d. ມີປັດໄຈຫຍັງແຕ່ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ?
- 2) ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກວ່າໂຄງການນີ້ໄດ້ສໍາເລັດເປົ້າໝາຍການສ້າງຄວາມທົນຕານ (ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ) ຂອງຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍໃນການຮັບມືກັບການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຜ້າອາກາດໄດ້ຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ?
- |    |            |             |         |             |        |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| a. | ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ | ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ | ບໍ່ຮູ້ |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
- b. ສໍາເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?
- c. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?
- d. ມີປັດໄຈຫຍັງແຕ່ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ?
- 3) a) ຊ່ອງຫວ່າງ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຫຼັກທີ່ໄດ້ຈຳກັດຜົນສໍາເລັດຂອງໂຄງການມີຫຍັງແດ່?
- b) ໄດ້ມີການແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນບໍ່? ໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ?

ສໍາລັບແຕ່ລະຂໍ້ທາງລຸ່ມນີ້: ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກວ່າຂໍ້ດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ຮັບຜົນສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ? ຜົນສໍາເລັດຫຼັກຂອງແຕ່ລະຂໍ້ມີຫຍັງແດ່? ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍໃນແຕ່ລະຂໍ້ມີຫຍັງແດ່? ປັດໄຈຫຍັງແຕ່ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ?

- 4) ການປັບໂຕເຂົ້າກັບການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຜ້າອາກາດໃນຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- |    |            |             |         |             |        |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| a. | ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ | ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ | ບໍ່ຮູ້ |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
- b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 5) ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນຜູ້ນຳຂອງແມ່ຍິງໃນວຽກງານການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຜ້າອາກາດໃນຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- |    |            |             |         |             |        |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| a. | ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ | ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ | ບໍ່ຮູ້ |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
- b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 6) ການຄ້າປະກັນສະບຽງອາຫານ ແລະ ການຫຼຸດການຂາດສານອາຫານຂອງເດັກນ້ອຍ
- |    |            |             |         |             |        |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| a. | ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ | ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ | ບໍ່ຮູ້ |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
- b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 7) ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນອຸຕຸກະເສດ (ເຊັ່ນ: ພະຍາກອນອາກາດ) ຂອງແມ່ຍິງ
- |    |            |             |         |             |        |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| a. | ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ | ສໍາເລັດ | ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ | ບໍ່ຮູ້ |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|
- b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_

- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ບັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ:
- 8) ການເຮັດກະສິກຳທີ່ມີຄວາມທົນຕາມຕໍ່ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ
- a. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
- b. ຄວາມສຳເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ບັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ:
- 9) ການສ້າງລາຍໄດ້ຂອງແມ່ຍິງ
- a. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
- b. ຄວາມສຳເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ບັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ:
- 10) ການສ້າງຄວາມສະເໝີພາບລະຫວ່າງຍິງ-ຊາຍ (ແລະເພດອື່ນໆ)
- a. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
- b. ຄວາມສຳເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ບັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ:
- 11) ການຢຸດການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ
- a. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
- b. ຄວາມສຳເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ບັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ:
- 12) ມີການຕິດຕາມຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງໂຄງການໂດຍວິທີການໃດ? ທ່ານໄດ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຕິດຕາມຄືແນວໃດ?
- 13) ອົງການແຄຣມິລະບົບຫຍັງແຕ່ສຳລັບການບໍລິຫານຄວາມສ່ຽງ ລວມການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ລາຍງານເຫດການທີ່ອາດຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນ? ຖ້າເກີດເຫດການ ຫຍັງໃນຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ, ຕ້ອງໄດ້ລາຍງານໃຫ້ໃຜ ຫຼື ໜ່ວຍງານໃດ?
- 14) ໂຄງການ WECR ມີການປະຕິບັດແນວໃດແຕ່ເພື່ອຫຼຸດຄວາມສ່ຽງ? ເຊັ່ນຕົວຢ່າງ: ຄວາມສ່ຽງດ້ານການເງິນ, ຄວາມສ່ຽງດ້ານຄຸນນະພາບຂອງ ໂຄງການ, ຄວາມສ່ຽງດ້ານການຮ່ວມມື, ການປົກປ້ອງແມ່ຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ

**EFFICIENCY**

ການເງິນ

- 15) ລາຍຈ່າຍຕົວຈິງໄດ້ໄປຕາມແຜນງົບປະມານບໍ່? ຖ້າມີການປ່ຽນແປງໄດ້ປ່ຽນຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?
- 16) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າຜົນໄດ້ຮັບເໝາະກັບລາຍຈ່າຍຕົວຈິງບໍ່? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?
- 17) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າມີວິທີບໍລິຫານງົບປະມານທີ່ຈະມີປະສິດທິພາບຫຼາຍເພີ່ມຕື່ມບໍ່?

ແຜນວຽກ

- 18) ການປະຕິບັດວຽກຕົວຈິງໄດ້ໄປຕາມແຜນວຽກບໍ່? ຖ້າມີການປ່ຽນແປງໄດ້ປ່ຽນຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?
- 19) ແຜນວຽກຂອງໂຄງການນີ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກການແຜ່ລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດໂຄວິດ-19 ບໍ່? ຖ້າມີ, ໄດ້ມີການປັບປ່ຽນຄືແນວໃດ?
- 20) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າການດຳລົງວຽກຂອງໂຄງການ WECR ຖືກປະຕິບາດຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິພາບບໍ່? ເປັນຫຍັງ ຫຼື ເປັນຫຍັງບໍ່ມີ?

ຊັບພະຍາກອນມະນຸດ

- 21) ການອອກແບບໂຄງການໄດ້ຄຳນຶງເຖິງຄວາມອາດສາມາດຂອງຜູ້ປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນຄືແນວໃດ?
- 22) ໃນທຳນຽມໂຄງການ, ມີການແປງວຽກລະຫວ່າງຜູ້ອອກແບບ ແລະ ຕັດສິນໃຈວຽກ ແລະ ຜູ້ໄປປະຕິບັດວຽກຕົວຈິງຄືແນວໃດ?

23) ທີ່ມງານໂຄງການມີຊ່ອງຫວ່າງວິຊາການໃນດ້ານໃດແດ່ (ຕົວຢ່າງ: ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຜ້າອາກາດ, ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບທາງເພດ, ການກະສິກໍາ, ອື່ນໆ)?

**ການຮ່ວມມື**

24) ມີການຕົກລົງກັນຮ່ວມກັບຄູ່ຮ່ວມງານຂອງໂຄງການກ່ຽວກັບບົດບາດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງແຕ່ລະອົງກອນຢ່າງຊະເຈນກ່ອນທີ່ໂຄງການໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດບໍ່? ມີການປ່ຽນແປງໃນໜ້າທີ່ຂອງແຕ່ລະອົງກອນໃນຊ່ວງໄລຍະຫຼັງຮັບອະນຸຍາດບໍ່? ຖ້າມີ, ມີການປັບປ່ຽນແນວໃດແດ່?

25) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າມີອັນໃດແດ່ທີ່ສາມາດປັບປຸງໄດ້ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມມືລະຫວ່າງແຕ່ລະອົງກອນ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການນີ້ຈະມີປະສິດທິພາບກ່ວາ?

**ການຕິດຕາມ**

26) ໂຄງການ WECR ໄດ້ຮັບຄໍາປຶກສາດ້ານວິຊາການຈາກທາງໃດເປັນສ່ວນຫຼາຍ? ຄໍາປຶກສາດັ່ງກ່າວສາມາດເຮັດໃຫ້ການດໍາລົງວຽກຂອງໂຄງການ ມີປະສິດທິພາບ ແລະ ປະສິດທິຜົນໄດ້ຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ?

27) ໂຄງການ WECR ໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກຄະນະກຳມະການ IMC ຢ່າງພຽງພໍບໍ່? ຍັງຂາດການສະໜັບສະໜູນໃນດ້ານໃດແດ່ (ເຊັ່ນ: ວິຊາການ, ການເມືອງ, ການບໍລິຫານ, ອື່ນໆ)

**ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ລາຍງານ**

28) ມີການນໍາໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນໃນການປັບປຸງການດໍາລົງວຽກງານຂອງໂຄງການບໍ່? ຖ້າມີ, ນໍາໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນໃດແດ່ ແລະ ໄດ້ນໍາໃຊ້ແນວໃດ?

**IMPACT**

- 1) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າການປ່ຽນແປງທີ່ຊຸມຊົນຈະໄດ້ຮັບຈາກໂຄງການໃນໄລຍະຍາວແມ່ນຫຍັງ?
- 2) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າມີຫຍັງບໍ່ທີ່ສາມາດປັບປຸງໄດ້ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນວ່າຊຸມຊົນເປົ້າໝາຍຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຈາກໂຄງການໃນໄລຍະຍາວ?
- 3) ທ່ານໄດ້ສັງເກດເຫັນຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຫຍັງບໍ່ທີ່ໄດ້ເກີດຈາກກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຄາດຫວັງ? ເຊັ່ນຕົວຢ່າງ: ຄວາມກັງວົນກ່ຽວກັບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຜ້າອາກາດ, ການເພີ່ມວຽກຂອງແມ່ຍິງ, ຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກສໍາລັບແມ່ຍິງທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບໜ້າທີ່ໃໝ່ໃນຂັ້ນບ້ານ, ການຜິດຖຽງກັນພາຍໃນບ້ານ ຫຼື ຄອບຄົວກ່ຽວກັບກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການ, ຫຼື ອື່ນໆ

**SUSTAINABILITY**

**ການເງິນ**

- 29) ມີຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດທີ່ກິດຈະກຳທີ່ຖືກສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກໂຄງການຈະລົ້ມເຫຼວຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດໂຄງການຍ້ອນຂາດງົບປະມານ?
- 30) ທີ່ມງານໄດ້ເຮັດອັນໃດແດ່ເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນບໍ່ໃຫ້ກິດຈະກຳລົ້ມເຫຼວຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດໂຄງການ?
- 31) ມີແຫຼ່ງງົບປະມານອື່ນໆໃດບໍ່ທີ່ສາມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້ເພື່ອສືບຕໍ່ກິດຈະກຳຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດໂຄງການ?

**ວິຊາການ**

- 32) ໂຄງການໄດ້ໃຊ້ວິທີການແນວໃດເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນວ່າຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຈາກໂຄງການມີຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ຄວາມໝັ້ນໃຈພຽງພໍທີ່ຈະປັດຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳໄດ້ຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດໂຄງການ?
- 33) ຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດມີໂອກາດ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດພໍທີ່ຈະຂະຍ້າຍກິດຈະກຳອອກໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນພາຍໃນຊຸມຊົນຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດໂຄງການໄດ້ບໍ່?
- 34) ຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດມີໂອກາດແລກປ່ຽນຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ປະສົບການກັບຄົນອື່ນແນວໃດແດ່? ໄດ້ມີການຈັດກິດຈະກຳແລກປ່ຽນຄວາມຮູ້ລະຫວ່າງບ້ານຕໍ່ບ້ານ, ເມືອງຕໍ່ເມືອງບໍ່? ຖ້າຍັງບໍ່ມີ, ມີແຜນທີ່ຈະຈັດກ່ອນທີ່ໂຄງການຈະສິ້ນສຸດບໍ່?

**ຍຸດທະສາດ**

- 35) ມີຍຸດທະສາດຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງໂຄງການບໍ່? ຖ້າມີ, ຈະປະຕິບັດແຜນຍຸດທະສາດແນວໃດ?
- 36) a) ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ອາດຈະສືບຕໍ່ໄດ້ຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດໂຄງການ?
- b) ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ອາດຈະສືບຕໍ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດໂຄງການ? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?

**ເຄືອຂ່າຍ**

- 37) ມີການສ້າງເຄືອຂ່າຍແນວໃດລະຫວ່າງ...
  - a. ຊາວກະສິກອນພາຍໃນບ້ານ

- b. ຊາວກະສິກອນບ້ານຕໍ່ບ້ານ, ເມືອງຕໍ່ເມືອງ
- c. ຊາວກະສິກອນກັບອົງກອນຈັດຕັ້ງດ້ານຊາວກະສິກອນ ແລະ ອົງກອນອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ

ຊ່ອງຫວ່າງ

38) ໂຄງການຍັງຕ້ອງການການສະໜັບສະໜູນເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃນດ້ານໃດແດ່ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນວ່າຊຸມຊົນເປົ້າໝາຍຈະໄດ້ສືບຕໍ່ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຈາກໂຄງການນີ້  
ໃນໄລຍະຍາວ (ຫຼັງໂຄງການສິ້ນສຸດ)?



**ແບບຟອມສອບຖາມຄູ່ຮ່ວມງານ (ພາກລັດ ແລະ ສຳມະຄົມ) (Survey Form for Partners [Government and CSO])**

ພາກສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຖືກສຳພາດ:.....

ດຳແໜ່ງຂອງຜູ້ຖືກສຳພາດ:.....

ວັນທີສຳພາດ:.....

**RELEVANCE**

- 1) ແຕ່ລະຈຸດປະສົງຂອງໂຄງການ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງຕໍ່ກັບຄວາມສາມາດໃນການປັບຕົວຂອງແມ່ຍິງ (WECR) ສອດຄ່ອງກັບຍຸດທະສາດ, ນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ແຜນດຳເນີນງານແຫ່ງຊາດ/ແຂວງ/ເມືອງແນວໃດ?
  - a. **ຈຸດປະສົງ 1: ແມ່ຍິງຊົນເຜົ່າສາມາດສ້າງແຜນກິດຈະກຳຂອງຄອບຄົວເຂົາເຈົ້າໃນການປັບຕົວເຂົ້າກັບການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດ**  
 ບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງ ສອດຄ່ອງໜ້ອຍ ສອດຄ່ອງ ສອດຄ່ອງຫຼາຍ  
 ຖ້າມີຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງ, ຈຸດປະສົງນີ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍ/ຍຸດທະສາດ/ແຜນດຳເນີນງານແຫ່ງຊາດ/ແຂວງ/ເມືອງຍັງແດ່?
  - b. **ຈຸດປະສົງ 2: ແມ່ຍິງຊົນເຜົ່າສາມາດສ້າງລາຍຮັບເພີ່ມ ແລະ ຄ້າປະກັນດ້ານສະບຽງອາຫານຂອງຄອບຄົວເຂົາເຈົ້າໂດຍການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຜນການປັບຕົວເຊັ່ນ: ການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນອາກາດ, ການປູກເຂົ້ານຳໃຊ້ແນວພັນທົນແລ້ງ ແລະ ການລ້ຽງເຜິ້ງ**  
 ບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງ ສອດຄ່ອງໜ້ອຍ ສອດຄ່ອງ ສອດຄ່ອງຫຼາຍ  
 ຈຸດປະສົງນີ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພາກລັດແນວໃດ? ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍ/ຍຸດທະສາດ/ແຜນການຫຍັງແດ່?
  - c. **ຈຸດປະສົງ 3: ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບທາງເພດ (ບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ) ແລະ ການຢຸດການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ**  
 ບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງ ສອດຄ່ອງໜ້ອຍ ສອດຄ່ອງ ສອດຄ່ອງຫຼາຍ  
 ຈຸດປະສົງນີ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພາກລັດແນວໃດ? ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍ/ຍຸດທະສາດ/ແຜນການຫຍັງແດ່?

**COHERENCE**

- 2) ການປະສານງານລະຫວ່າງອົງກອນ ຫຼື ພາກສ່ວນຂອງທ່ານກັບອົງການແຄຣເປັນລັກສະນະແບບໃດ (ເຊັ່ນ: ວິທີການໃນການປະສານງານ, ຄວາມຖີ່ໃນການລວມວຽກ, ຮູບແບບຂອງການລາຍງານ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ)
- 3) ອົງກອນ ຫຼື ພາກສ່ວນຂອງທ່ານໄດ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດໃນການອອກແບບໂຄງການ ແລະ ການຕັດສິນໃຈວຽກທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບໂຄງການ?
- 4) ອົງກອນ ຫຼື ພາກສ່ວນຂອງທ່ານຮັບຜິດຊອບກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ວຽກງານຫຍັງແດ່ພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການ WECR? ພວກທ່ານໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ແນວໃດ?

**EFFECTIVENESS**

- 5) ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກວ່າໂຄງການນີ້ໄດ້ສຳເລັດເປົ້າໝາຍການສ້າງຄວາມທົນຕານ (ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ) ຂອງແມ່ຍິງໃນການຮັບມືກັບການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດໄດ້ຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ?
  - a. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ ສຳເລັດໜ້ອຍ ສຳເລັດ ສຳເລັດຫຼາຍ ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ສຳເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?
  - c. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?
  - d. ມີປັດໄຈຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ?
- 6) ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກວ່າໂຄງການນີ້ໄດ້ສຳເລັດເປົ້າໝາຍການສ້າງຄວາມທົນຕານ (ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ) ຂອງຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍໃນການຮັບມືກັບການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດໄດ້ຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ?
  - a. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ ສຳເລັດໜ້ອຍ ສຳເລັດ ສຳເລັດຫຼາຍ ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ສຳເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?

- c. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດໃນດ້ານໃດ?
  - d. ມີປັດໄຈຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ?
- 7) a) ຊ່ອງຫວ່າງ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຫຼັກທີ່ໄດ້ຈຳກັດຜົນສໍາເລັດຂອງໂຄງການມີຫຍັງແດ່?
- b) ໄດ້ມີການແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນບໍ່? ໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ?

ສໍາລັບແຕ່ລະຂໍ້ທາງລຸ່ມນີ້: ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກວ່າຂໍ້ດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ຮັບຜົນສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ? ຜົນສໍາເລັດຫຼັກຂອງແຕ່ລະຂໍ້ມີຫຍັງແດ່? ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍໃນແຕ່ລະຂໍ້ມີຫຍັງແດ່? ປັດໄຈຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ?

- 8) ການປັບໂຕເຂົ້າກັບການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດໃນຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- a. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 9) ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນຜູ້ນຳຂອງແມ່ຍິງໃນວຽກງານການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດໃນຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- a. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 10) ການຄ້ຳປະກັນສະບຽງອາຫານ ແລະ ການຫຼຸດການຂາດສານອາຫານຂອງເດັກນ້ອຍ
- a. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 11) ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນອຸຕຸກະເສດ (ເຊັ່ນ: ພະຍາກອນອາກາດ) ຂອງແມ່ຍິງ
- a. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 12) ການເຮັດກະສິກໍາທີ່ມີຄວາມທົນຕານຕໍ່ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ
- a. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 13) ການສ້າງລາຍໄດ້ຂອງແມ່ຍິງ
- a. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສໍາເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ:
- 14) ການສ້າງຄວາມສະເໝີພາບລະຫວ່າງຍິງ-ຊາຍ (ແລະເພດອື່ນໆ)
- a. ບໍ່ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສໍາເລັດ                      ສໍາເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສໍາເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_

- c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ:
- 15) ການຍຸດການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ
- a. ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດໜ້ອຍ                      ສຳເລັດ                      ສຳເລັດຫຼາຍ                      ບໍ່ຮູ້
  - b. ຄວາມສຳເລັດຫຼັກ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. ກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ປັດໄຈອື່ນໆທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ມັນສຳເລັດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ:
- 16) ມີການຕິດຕາມຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງໂຄງການໂດຍວິທີການໃດ? ທ່ານໄດ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຕິດຕາມຄືແນວໃດ?
- 17) ເຄີຍມີຜະນິດການອົງການແຄອຸດແນະນຳໃຫ້ທ່ານຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບລະບົບລິຫານຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ລາຍງານເຫດການຂອງອົງການແຄອຸດບໍ່?
- a. ບໍ່ມີໃຜແນະນຳ                      ໄດ້ແນະນຳຄ່າວຽງ                      ໄດ້ແນະນຳຢ່າງດີ                      ໄດ້ແນະນຳເລື້ອຍໆ
- 18) ຖ້າເກີດເຫດການຫຍັງກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບວຽກຂອງໂຄງການ WECR ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກໜັ້ນໃຈທີ່ຈະລາຍງານເຫດການດັ່ງກ່າວບໍ່? ທ່ານຈະລາຍງານໃຫ້ໃຜ ແລະ ແນວໃດ?

**IMPACT and SUSTAINABILITY**

- 19) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າການປ່ຽນແປງທີ່ຊຸມຊົນຈະໄດ້ຮັບຈາກໂຄງການໃນໄລຍະຍາວແມ່ນຫຍັງ?
- 20) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າມີຫຍັງບໍ່ທີ່ສາມາດປັບປຸງໄດ້ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນວ່າຊຸມຊົນເປົ້າໝາຍຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຈາກໂຄງການໃນໄລຍະຍາວ?
- 21) ທ່ານໄດ້ສັງເກດເຫັນຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຫຍັງບໍ່ທີ່ໄດ້ເກີດຈາກກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຄາດຫວັງ? ເຊັ່ນຕົວຢ່າງ: ຄວາມກັງວົນກ່ຽວກັບ ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ, ການເພີ່ມວຽກຂອງແມ່ຍິງ, ຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກສຳລັບແມ່ຍິງທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບໜ້າທີ່ໃໝ່ໃນຂັ້ນບ້ານ, ການຜິດຖຽງກັນພາຍ ໃນບ້ານ ຫຼື ຄອບຄົວກ່ຽວກັບກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການ, ຫຼື ອື່ນໆ
- 22) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າອົງກອນ ຫຼື ພາກສ່ວນຂອງທ່ານຈະສາມາດສະໜັບສະໜູນຊຸມຊົນໃນການສືບຕໍ່ປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຫຼັງໂຄງການສິ້ນສຸດບໍ່? ຖ້າໄດ້, ຈະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນໄດ້ແນວໃດ? ຖ້າບໍ່ໄດ້, ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?

**ແບບສອບຖາມສຳພາດນາຍບ້ານ ແລະ ສາທະພັນແມ່ຍິງບ້ານ (Survey Form for Village Head and Village Lao Women's Union)**

ຊື່ຜູ້ໃຫ້ສຳພາດ:.....,                      ຕາແໜ່ງ:.....,                      ບ້ານ:....., ເບີໂທລະສັບ:.....,                      ວັນທີໃຫ້ສຳພາດ:.....

- 1. ໂຄງການ WECR ເລີ່ມຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນເດືອນ/ປີໃດ?:.....
- 2. ໃຫ້ທ່ານຊ່ວຍອະທິບາຍສາຍພົວພັນລະຫວ່າງໂຄງການ ແລະ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ?.....
- 3. ໃຫ້ທ່ານອະທິບາຍວ່າພາຍໃນບ້ານຂອງທ່ານມີບັນຫາຂ້າງລຸ່ມນີ້ຫຼາຍ-ໜ້ອຍຂະໜາດໃດ:

ບັນຫາຂອງຊຸມຊົນ	ບໍ່ມີ	ມີໜ້ອຍ	ມີປານກາງ	ມີຫຼາຍ	ໜາຍເຫດ
ບັນຫາການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ ແລະ ໄພພິບັດ					
ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ກຳສະແດງອອກ ແລະ ບໍ່ກຳເປັນຜູ້ນຳພາ					
ເດັກນ້ອຍຂາດສານອາຫານ					
ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ມີລາຍໄດ້ພຽງພໍ					
ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮູ້ຂໍ້ມູນ (ຢ່າງເຊັ່ນພະຍາກອນອາກາດ)					
ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ຮູ້ເຕັກນິກກະສິກຳທີ່ມີດ່ (ບໍ່ທຳລາຍ) ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ					

ບາງຄອບຄົວຍັງມີການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ					
ບໍ່ມີການແປງວຽກຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເຊິ່ງຫັນແລະກັນພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວເທົ່າທີ່ຄວນ					

ມີບັນຫາຫຍັງອີກທີ່ຮຸນແຮງກວ່າບັນຫາເຫຼົ່ານີ້ບໍ່? ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຫຍັງ?

4. ທ່ານມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຫຍັງແດ່ໃນການອອກແບບ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ?
5. ການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແລະ ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃນການອອກແບບ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການເປັນແນວໃດ?
6. **ພາຍຫຼັງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳມີການປ່ຽນແປງໄປໃນທາງທີ່ດີແນວໃດແດ່?**

<b>ຕົວຢ່າງກິດຈະກຳ</b>	ຕົວຢ່າງຄຳຕອບ: ຜົນຜະລິດເຂົ້າ, ລາຍຮັບ, ຄວາມຮູ້/ເຕັກນິກວິຊາການ, ຄວາມຮັກ ແລະ ສາມັກຄີພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວ/ແປງເປົ້າຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວ, ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນບັນຫາຂອງຄອບຄົວ, ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງແມ່ຍິງໃນວຽກບໍລິຫານບ້ານ/ການຈັດຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆໃນຂັ້ນບ້ານ, ອາຫານການກິນ/ສຸຂະພາບ/ໂພສະນາການຂອງຜູ້ຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ
ນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນອາກາດຊ່ວຍຕັດສິນໃຈວຽກປູກຝັງ	
ການປູກກາເຟ	
ການລ້ຽງໄກ່	
ການປູກສວນຜັກຄົວເຮືອນ	
ການປູກຊາ (ແຈ)	
ການປູກຂາ ແລະ ໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ	
ການລ້ຽງເຜີ້ງ	
ກຸ່ມທ້ອນເງິນແມ່ຍິງ	
ຄວາມເທົ່າທຽມ, ປົກປ້ອງສິດ,ການປ້ອງກັນການຄຸກຄາມ ແລະ ໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ	

7. ກິດຈະກຳໃດທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ, ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແລະ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ເປັນພິເສດ? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?
8. ມີກິດຈະກຳໃດແດ່ທີ່ແມ່ນບຸລິມະສິດສຳລັບປະຊາຊົນແຕ່ມີຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ ແລະ ບໍ່ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໄດ້ດີ? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?
9. ພາຍຫຼັງມີການສ້າງແຜນປັບໂຕຂອງຊຸມຊົນ ເຂົ້າໃນການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ (CAAP) ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃນການປົກສາຫາລື, ການວາງແຜນ ແລະ ການຕັດສິນບັນຫາຂອງບ້ານມີການປ່ຽນແປງຫຍັງແດ່?
  - a. ວິທີການເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ຮັບຮູ້ຂໍ້ມູນໃໝ່ພາຍໃນບ້ານ
  - b. ການຕັດສິນໃຈວຽກຂອງບ້ານ
  - c. ຄົນທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນວຽກ ແລະ ການຕັດສິນໃຈຂອງບ້ານ (ຕົວຢ່າງ: ມີຄົນໃໝ່ເຂົ້າປະຊຸມບ້ານທີ່ບໍ່ເຄີຍເຂົ້າປະຊຸມມາກ່ອນ)
  - d. ການລົມສົນທະນາກັນພາຍໃນບ້ານກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາ ແລະ ວຽກຂອງບ້ານ
  - e. ການປ່ຽນແປງອື່ນໆ
10. **ແນວຄວາມຄິດ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຂອງຄົນພາຍໃນບ້ານມີການປ່ຽນແປງໃນແຕ່ລະຫົວຂໍ້ຂ້າງລຸ່ມ:**
  - f. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ
  - g. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບອາຊີບ ແລະ ການທຳມາຫາກິນ
  - h. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບໂພສະນາການ (ກິນອາຫານທີ່ບຳລຸງສຸຂະພາບ)

- i. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ
- j. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມສາມາດຂອງແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຈະເປັນຜູ້ນຳ
- k. ນອກຈາກຫົວຂໍ້ທີ່ກ່າວມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ, ຍັງມີຫົວຂໍ້ອື່ນອີກບໍ່ທີ່ມີການປ່ຽນແປງ

11. ຄວາມເພິ່ງໃຈຕໍ່ການໃຫ້ບໍລິການຂອງພະນັກງານໂຄງການ

ການບໍລິການ	ບໍ່ພໍໃຈ	ທຳມະດາ	ພໍໃຈ	ພໍໃຈຫຼາຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
ຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ເຕັກນິກວິຊາການຂອງພະນັກງານໂຄງການໂດຍລວມ					
ໄລຍະເວລາການລົງຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມເຕັກນິກວິຊາການຂອງພະນັກງານໂຄງການ					
ການສື່ສານ ແລະ ການໃຫ້ຄຳແນະນຳຂອງພະນັກງານໂຄງການ					
ການສະໜອງວັດຖຸ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນກິດຈະກຳທັນຕໍ່ເວລາກຳນົດ					

- 12. ກິດຈະກຳໃດທີ່ປະຊາຊົນໃຫ້ຄວາມສົນໃຈໜ້ອຍ ແລະ ຂາດຄວາມເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ?
- 13. ມີປະມານຈັກຄອບຄົວທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການ? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?
- 14. ທ່ານຄິດວ່າປະຊາຊົນທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຫຍັງແດ່?
- 15. a) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ປະຊາຊົນສາມາດປະຕິບັດໄດ້ໂດຍຕົນເອງ? (ບໍ່ມີພະນັກງານລັດ ແລະ ພະນັກງານໂຄງການລົງບ້ານກໍຍັງສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້)
- b) ທ່ານຄິດວ່າມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ປະຊາຊົນບໍ່ສາມາດປະຕິບັດໄດ້ໂດຍຕົນເອງ (ຕ້ອງມີພະນັກງານລັດ ແລະ ພະນັກງານໂຄງການມານຳພາ)
- c) ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ທ່ານບໍ່ແນ່ໃຈວ່າປະຊາຊົນຈະສາມາດປະຕິບັດໂດຍຕົນເອງໄດ້ ຫຼື ບໍ່
- 16. ໂຄງການຕ້ອງປັບປ່ຽນຫຍັງ ພວກເຂົາຈຶ່ງສາມາດເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການ?
- 17. ທ່ານມີຄຳແນະນຳຫຍັງແດ່ສຳລັບໂຄງການ?
- 18. ມີບັນຫາອື່ນບໍ່ທີ່ທ່ານຢາກສົນທະນາ?

**ແບບສອບຖາມກຸ່ມສົນທະນາ (Survey Form for Focus Group Discussion)**

**ຈຸດປະສົງ: ເພື່ອປະເມີນຜົນໄດ້ຮັບສົມທຽບກັບຈຸດປະສົງຂອງໂຄງການ**

- ເປົ້າໝາຍຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການ ເປັນຍິງ 10 ທ່ານ ແລະ ຊາຍ 10 ທ່ານ ລວມທັງຊາວໜຸ່ມແບ່ງກຸ່ມສົນທະນາ.
- ອຸປະກອນ: ເຄື່ອງອັດສຽງ, ປຶ້ມຂຽນບັນທຶກ,
- ເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂດຍການນຳສະເໜີຈຸດປະສົງ, ທິມງານ, ເວລາການສົນທະນາ ແລະ ວິທີການປຶກສາຫາລື ໂດຍເນັ້ນໃຫ້ທຸກຄົນມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ, ຕາມຄວາມສະມັກໃຈ ແລະ ປະກອບຄຳເຫັນຢ່າງຕົງໄປຕົງມາ ແລະ ມີຄວາມຈິງ
- ຊື່ບ້ານ:....., ເມືອງ:.....
- ວັນທີ:.....
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກຸ່ມສົນທະນາ:.....ທ່ານ (ຍິງ/ຊາຍ)
- ຄຳຖາມ:

1. ກ່ອນໂຄງການຍັງບໍ່ທັນເຂົ້າ, ບ້ານຂອງພວກທ່ານມີບັນຫາຂ້າງລຸ່ມນີ້ຫຼາຍ-ໜ້ອຍເທົ່າໃດ:

ບັນຫາຂອງຊຸມຊົນ	ບໍ່ມີ	ມີໜ້ອຍ	ມີປານກາງ	ມີຫຼາຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
ບັນຫາການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຜ້າອາກາດ ແລະ ໄພພິບັດ					
ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ກຳສະແດງອອກ ແລະ ບໍ່ກຳເປັນຜູ້ນຳພາ					
ເຕັກນິກອາດສາມາດອາຫານ					

**WECR MID TERM REVIEW**

ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ມີລາຍໄດ້ພຽງພໍ					
ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮູ້ຂໍ້ມູນ (ຢ່າງເຊັ່ນພະຍາກອນອາກາດ)					
ແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ຮູ້ເຕັກນິກກະສິກໍາທີ່ເປັນມິດຕໍ່ (ບໍ່ທໍາລາຍ) ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ					
ບາງຄອບຄົວຍັງມີການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ					
ບໍ່ມີການແປງວຽກຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເຊິ່ງຫັນແລະກັນພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວເທົ່າທີ່ຄວນ					

ມີບັນຫາຫຍັງອີກທີ່ຮຸນແຮງກວ່າບັນຫາເຫຼົ່ານີ້? ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຫຍັງ?

**2. ຕອນນີ້ທີ່ມີໂຄງການເຂົ້າແລ້ວໄດ້ມີການປ່ຽນແປງແນວໃດ? ມີຈັກຄົນເຫັນດີກັບແຕ່ລະຂໍ້ຂ້າງລຸ່ມນີ້?**

ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ	ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ	ເຫັນດີໜ້ອຍ	ເຫັນດີປານກາງ	ເຫັນດີຫຼາຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
ກິດຈະກຳໃນແຜນປັບໂຕຂັ້ນບ້ານ (CAAP) ຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງທ່ານ (ເປັນສິ່ງທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດຕໍ່ທ່ານ)					
ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກວ່າໂຕເອງມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈກ່ຽວກັບການໃຊ້ງານປະມານແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຜ້າອາກາດໃນຂັ້ນບ້ານ (ຕົວຢ່າງ: ຕັດສິນໃຈວ່າຈະເຮັດກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ຈະຊ່ວຍບ້ານຮັບມືກັບການປ່ຽນແປງຂອງດິນຜ້າອາກາດ)					
ທ່ານຮູ້ສຶກໂຕເອງໄດ້ເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບດິນຜ້າອາກາດ (ຕົວຢ່າງ: ພະຍາກອນອາກາດ)					
ຫຼັງຈາກຮັບຂໍ້ມູນດິນຜ້າອາກາດແລ້ວ, ທ່ານໄດ້ໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນນີ້ໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈ (ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກຂອງທ່ານ ຫຼື ເລື່ອງອື່ນໆ)					
ລາຍໄດ້ຂອງທ່ານໄດ້ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນຫຼັງຈາກທີ່ທ່ານໄດ້ເຂົ້າກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການ					
ຫຼັງຈາກເຂົ້າໂຄງການແລ້ວ, ຜົນຜະລິດຂອງທ່ານໄດ້ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ					ມີການເພີ່ມຜົນຜະລິດຈັກເປີເຊັນ (ທຽບກັບປີ 2021):
(ສໍາລັບທ່ານໃດທີ່ເຂົ້າກິດຈະກຳລ້ຽງເຜິ້ງ) ມີການເພີ່ມລາຍໄດ້ຂອງຕົນຈາກກິດຈະກຳລ້ຽງເຜິ້ງ					
ຜູ້ເປັນຜູ້ຊາຍ (ຫົວໜ້າຄອບຄົວ) ຄວນເປັນຜູ້ຕັດສິນສຸດທ້າຍກ່ຽວກັບທຸກເລື່ອງຂອງຄອບຄົວ					
ຜູ້ເປັນຜົວມີໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບທີ່ຈະຫາລາຍໄດ້ເປັນສ່ວນຫຼາຍໃຫ້ກັບຄອບຄົວຂອງຕົນ					
ແມ່ຍິງມີວຽກຂອງແມ່ຍິງ ສ່ວນຜູ້ຊາຍມີວຽກຂອງຜູ້ຊາຍ ແລະ ຄວນຈະເຮັດວຽກຂອງໃຜຂອງມັນ					
ແມ່ຍິງສາມາດເຮັດທຸກວຽກໄດ້, ເຊັ່ນ: ເປັນນາຍບ້ານ, ເປັນເຈົ້າເມືອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ, ເປັນນາຍົກ, ຫຼື ເປັນນັກບິນກໍ່ເຮັດໄດ້					
ທ່ານຮູ້ວິທີການຍ້ອງຍໍການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ ແລະ ທ່ານສາມາດປະຕິບັດໃນຊີວິດປະຈຳວັນຂອງທ່ານໄດ້					
ວຽກເຮືອນ/ວຽກຄອບຄົວຂອງທ່ານໄດ້ຫຼຸດລົງເພາະມີການຊ່ວຍກັນເຮັດວຽກພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວໃຫ້ຫຼາຍເພີ່ມຕື່ມ					
ທ່ານສາມາດນໍາໃຊ້ ແລະ ເປັນຜູ້ຕັດສິນໃຈກ່ຽວກັບເຄື່ອງໃຊ້ໃນການຜະລິດຂອງຄອບຄົວທ່ານ (ເຊັ່ນ: ລົດໄຖ, ເບ້ຍໄມ້, ອຸປະກອນແປງຮູບແບບກາຟ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ) ໄດ້ງ່າຍກວ່າທີ່ຜ່ານມາ					

**3. ມີທ່ານໃດແດ່ທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການຂ້າງລຸ່ມນີ້:**

<b>ກິດຈະກຳ</b>	<b>ຈ/ນ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ</b>	<b>ພາຍຫຼັງເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງຕົວທ່ານເອງ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວມີການປ່ຽນແປງໄປໃນທາງທີ່ດີແນວໃດແດ່? ຕົວຢ່າງ: ຕົວຢ່າງຄໍາຕອບ: ຜົນຜະລິດເຂົ້າ, ລາຍຮັບ, ຄວາມຮູ້/ເຕັກນິກວິຊາການ, ຄວາມຮັກ ແລະ ສາມັກຄີພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວ/ແປງເປົ້າຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວ, ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນບັນຫາຂອງຄອບຄົວ, ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງແມ່ຍິງໃນວຽກບໍລິຫານບ້ານ/ການຈັດຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆໃນຂັ້ນບ້ານ, ອາຫານການກິນ/ສຸຂະພາບ/ໂພສະນາການຂອງຜູ້ຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ</b>
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ນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນອາກາດຊ່ວຍ ຕັດສິນໃຈວຽກປຸກຝັງ		
ການປຸກກາຝ		
ການລ້ຽງໄກ່		
ການປຸກສວນຜັກຄົວເຮືອນ		
ການປຸກຊາ (ແຈ)		
ການປຸກຂ່າ ແລະ ໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ		
ການລ້ຽງເຜີ້ງ		
ກຸ່ມທ້ອນເງິນແມ່ຍິງ		
ຄວາມເທົ່າທຽມ, ປົກປ້ອງສິດ, ການປ້ອງ ກັນການຄຸກຄາມ ແລະ ໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ ຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ		

4. ທ່ານເຮັດແນວໃດຈຶ່ງມີການປ່ຽນແປງທີ່ດີຂຶ້ນ?
  - ເຕັກນິກວິຊາການປຸກຝັງ/ລ້ຽງສັດ:
  - ລາຍຮັບເພີ່ມຈາກ:
    - o ໃຜຊອກຕະຫຼາດໃຫ້:
  - ຄວາມຮັກ, ສາມັກຄີ ແລະ ການແບ່ງເບົາພາລະພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວ:
  - ອາຫານຫານກິນ/ສຸຂະພາບ/ໂພສະນາການຂອງແມ່ ແລະ ລູກ:
  - ອື່ນໆ:
5. ແມ່ນໃຜເປັນຜູ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ແລະ ຊຸກຍູ້ດ້ານເຕັກນິກ/ຄວາມຮູ້ເຫຼົ່ານີ້ໃຫ້ແກ່ພວກທ່ານ (ໃຫ້ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມລະບຸຊື່ຂອງວິຊາການ)?
6. ເມື່ອມີລາຍຮັບເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ:
  - ແມ່ນໃຜເປັນຜູ້ເກັບຮັກສາເງິນ?.....
  - ທ່ານໃຊ້ຈ່າຍຊື້ຫຍັງແດ່ ແລະ ໃຜເປັນຄົນຕັດສິນໃຈ?.....
7. ຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນອາກາດ:
  - ຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນອາກາດຄັ້ງສຸດທ້າຍແມ່ນເດືອນ/ປີໃດ?.....
  - ທ່ານເຂົ້າໃຈເບິ່ງຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນອາກາດບໍ່?.....
  - ມີຄວາມຖືກຕ້ອງບໍ່?.....
  - ຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນອາກາດສາມາດຊ່ວຍແນວໃດແດ່?.....
8. ພາຍຫຼັງມີການສ້າງແຜນປັບໂຕຂອງຊຸມຊົນ ເຂົ້າໃນການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ (CAAP) ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃນການ  
ປົກສາຫາລື, ການວາງແຜນ ແລະ ການຕັດສິນບັນຫາຂອງບ້ານມີການປ່ຽນແປງຫຍັງແດ່?:
  - a. ວິທີການເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ຮັບຮູ້ຂໍ້ມູນໃໝ່ພາຍໃນບ້ານ .....
  - b. ການຕັດສິນໃຈວຽກຂອງບ້ານ.....
  - c. ຄົນທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນວຽກ ແລະ ການຕັດສິນໃຈຂອງບ້ານ (ຕົວຢ່າງ: ມີຄົນໃໝ່ເຂົ້າປະຊຸມບ້ານທີ່ບໍ່ເຄີຍເຂົ້າປະຊຸມມາ  
ກ່ອນ).....
  - d. ການລົມສົນທະນາກັນພາຍໃນບ້ານກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາ ແລະ ວຽກຂອງບ້ານ .....
  - e. ການປ່ຽນແປງອື່ນໆ.....
9. ແນວຄວາມຄິດ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຂອງຄົນພາຍໃນບ້ານມີການປ່ຽນແປງໃນແຕ່ລະຫົວຂໍ້ຂ້າງລຸ່ມ:

- a. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ.....
- b. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບອາຊີບ ແລະ ການທຳມາຫາກິນ.....
- c. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບໂຊຊະນາການ (ກິນອາຫານທີ່ບຳລຸງສຸຂະພາບ).....
- d. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ.....
- e. ຄວາມຄິດກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມສາມາດຂອງແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຈະເປັນຜູ້ນຳ.....
- f. ນອກຈາກຫົວຂໍ້ທີ່ກ່າວມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ, ຍັງມີຫົວຂໍ້ອື່ນອີກບໍ່ທີ່ມີການປ່ຽນແປງ.....

10. ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທີ່ສະແດງຄວາມເຝິງຝົ່ມໃຈຕໍ່ການໃຫ້ບໍລິການຂອງຜະນັກງານໂຄງການ

ການບໍລິການ	ບໍ່ພໍໃຈ	ທຳມະດາ	ພໍໃຈ	ພໍໃຈຫຼາຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
ຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ເຕັກນິກວິຊາການຂອງຜະນັກງານໂຄງການໂດຍລວມ					
ໄລຍະເວລາການລົງຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມເຕັກນິກວິຊາການຂອງຜະນັກງານໂຄງການ					
ການສື່ສານ ແລະ ການໃຫ້ຄຳແນະນຳຂອງຜະນັກງານໂຄງການ					
ການສະໜອງວັດຖຸ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນກິດຈະກຳທັນຕໍ່ເວລາກຳນົດ					

- 11. ມີກິດຈະກຳໃດແດ່ທີ່ມີຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ ແລະ ບໍ່ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໄດ້ດີ? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?
- 12. a) ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ທ່ານສາມາດປະຕິບັດໄດ້ໂດຍຕົນເອງ? (ບໍ່ມີຜະນັກງານລັດ ແລະ ຜະນັກງານໂຄງການລົງບ້ານກໍຍັງສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້)
- b) ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ທ່ານບໍ່ສາມາດປະຕິບັດໄດ້ໂດຍຕົນເອງ (ຕ້ອງມີຜະນັກງານລັດ ແລະ ຜະນັກງານໂຄງການມານຳພາ)
- c) ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ທ່ານບໍ່ແນ່ໃຈວ່າຈະປະຕິບັດໂດຍຕົນເອງໄດ້ ຫຼື ບໍ່ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງທ່ານຈະເປັນແນວໃດ ຖ້າທ່ານບໍ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການ (ໃຫ້ 2 ທ່ານຕາງໜ້າ ຕອບ)?
- 13. ທ່ານເຄີຍແປງປັນຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ເຕັກນິກທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຈາກໂຄງການກັບຄືນອີ່ນທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການບໍ່?
- 14. ແຕ່ລະທ່ານມີຄຳແນະນຳຫຍັງແດ່ສຳລັບໂຄງການ?.....
- 15. ມີບັນຫາອື່ນບໍ່ທີ່ພວກທ່ານຢາກສືບທອນ?



ຄໍາຖາມສໍາລັບກໍລະນີສຶກສາ (Case Study Questions)

ສູ່:

ບ້ານ:

ອາຍຸ:

ຊົນເຜົ່າ:

ຄົນໃນຄົວເຮືອນ:

ຕໍາແໜ່ງໃນບ້ານ (ຖ້າມີ):

ກິດຈະກຳທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ:

ເລີ່ມເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການຕັ້ງແຕ່ (ເດືອນ, ປີ):

**1. ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍສະພາບສະຖານະຊີວິດຂອງທ່ານກ່ອນທີ່ໂຄງການຍັງບໍ່ທັນເຂົ້າ:**

- ຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ທັກສາ, ຄວາມໝັ້ນໃຈ, ການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການວາງແຜນ ແລະ ວຽກຕ່າງໆຂອງບ້ານ
- ວຽກງານ, ຜົນຜະລິດ, ລາຍໄດ້, ໄພພິບັດ, ແລະ ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ
- ຊີວິດຄອບຄົວ, ບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ

**2. ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍກິດຈະກຳທີ່ທ່ານເຂົ້າຮ່ວມນໍາໂຄງການວ່າທ່ານໄດ້ເຮັດຫຍັງແດ່?**

**3. ຫຼັງຈາກເຂົ້າກິດຈະກຳແລ້ວ, ຊີວິດຂອງທ່ານມີການປ່ຽນແປງແນວໃດແດ່:**

- ຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ທັກສາ, ຄວາມໝັ້ນໃຈ, ການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການວາງແຜນ ແລະ ວຽກຕ່າງໆຂອງບ້ານ
- ວຽກງານ, ຜົນຜະລິດ, ລາຍໄດ້, ໄພພິບັດ, ແລະ ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ
- ຊີວິດຄອບຄົວ, ບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ

**ແບບຟອມການວັດແທກຮ່າງກາຍຂອງເດັກ (Anthropometric Measurement Form)**

ເມືອງ:.....

ບ້ານ: .....

ວັນທີສໍາພາດ: .....

ພາກ 1: ຂໍ້ມູນຄອບຄົວ	ຄໍາຕອບ
ຜູ້ພາດກາວັດແທກ (ສາຍພົວພັນກັບເດັກ)	
ຊົນເຜົ່າ	
ສະຖານະພາບ	
ລະດັບການສຶກສາຂອງທ່ານ	
ຈໍານວນສາມະຊົກຄົວເຮືອນທັງໝົດມີຈັກຄົນ?	
ຈໍານວນເດັກລຸ່ມ 5 ປີ ທັງໝົດມີຈັກຄົນ?	
ພາກ 2: ຂໍ້ມູນເດັກ	
ວັນເດືອນປີເກີດຂອງເດັກແມ່ນຫຍັງ?	
ອາຍຸຂອງເດັກ:	

ເພດຂອງເດັກ:	
ເດັກຄົນນີ້ເປັນລູກຜູ້ທີເທົ່າໃດ?	
<b>ພາກ 3: ການວັດແທກຮ່າງກາຍເດັກ</b>	
ນ້ຳໜັກຂອງເດັກ (ນັບຕັ້ງແຕ່ຕໍ່າສຸດ 0.1kg - ບັນທຶກທັງເລກເສດທີ່ຢູ່ຫລັງຈຸດ ເລກທົດສະນິຍົມ)	
ຄວາມສູງ/ຄວາມຍາວຂອງເດັກ (ນັບຕັ້ງແຕ່ຕໍ່າສຸດ 0.1cm - ບັນທຶກທັງເລກເສດທີ່ຢູ່ຫລັງຈຸດ ເລກທົດສະນິຍົມ)	
ວັດແທກຮອບແຂນທ່ອນເທິງຂອງເດັກ (ນັບຕັ້ງແຕ່ຕໍ່າສຸດ 0.1cm - ບັນທຶກທັງເລກເສດທີ່ຢູ່ຫລັງຈຸດ ເລກທົດສະນິຍົມ)	

Annex 3: Assessment of success against indicator results

<b>PROJECT GOAL:</b> 1,800 ethnic minority women, 1,400 children and their families are more resilient to climate change.		<b>Progress</b> Green = indicator met Light green = indicator almost met Yellow = indicator on track/partially met Red = indicator not met Grey = not enough information	<b>Comment</b>
<b>(Outcome) Specific objective 1</b>	<b>(Locally led adaptation) Ethnic minority women develop and implement own solutions to their families' climate challenges</b>		
<b>Outcome Indicator #1.1</b>	90% of women feel that the Community Adaptation Action Plans reflect their needs	84% of women agree to some extent	49% of women strongly agreed and 35% moderately agreed that their village CAAP plans included their needs. In a few cases, mostly in Akha and Phunoy ethnic villages, women stated that they felt CAAP plans mostly represented men's priorities.
<b>Outcome Indicator #1.2</b>	Increased income for 1,400 women	On track; Up to 720 women (based on 6-month report) but on track to increase; alternative calculation of 1,629 women (but likely includes a high degree of double counting)	<u>Up to 720 women</u> : Calculated by adding together all women who participated in beekeeping activities (who may or may not have sold honey), farmed vegetables (who may or may not have sold the vegetables), or were members of VSLA groups that earned interest (for whom increases in income from the activity were minimal). This figure does not account for women who may have sold chickens or brooms (the only other activities that may have generated income to date). This figure is on track to increase when seasonal livelihood activities supported by the project produce results. <u>1,629 women</u> : Calculated by taking 43% (the portion of women who somewhat or strongly agreed that their income had increased since the beginning of the project) of the total number of female project beneficiaries (3,788). Note that there is likely a very high degree of double counting in the beneficiary table (which is calculated by adding participants in all activities in each village), and that the women's responses used to generate the percentage of agreement are highly susceptible to social desirability bias. The actual figure for number of women with increased income is expected to be closer to the figure above.
<b>Outcome Indicator #1.3</b>	20 local climate solutions implemented	Activities to promote climate resilience implemented in 20	Activities such as VSLA, women's income-generating trainings, intercropping with coffee, intercropping with galangal, vegetable gardening, small and large livestock, beekeeping, fish ponds, terraced rice paddies, climate information services, water system construction, community forestry, CDT trainings to reduce gender-based

		target villages, including VSLA.	violence, and community accountability mechanisms were implemented in all villages. Success under this indicator could be strengthened if the activities were more closely connected into a single, overarching plan or interlinking set of solutions rather than individual activities.
Outcome Indicator #1.4	90% of women feel included in the decision making on the allocation of climate funds	63% of women moderately agreed (33%) or strongly agreed (30%) that they felt included in allocation of climate funds	Only 27 women out of a sample of 86 responded to this survey question. Most groups did not answer, saying their village had not yet done this activity. Although this indicator could be loosely applied to women’s participation in CAAP planning more generally, its most direct application is related to the Community Innovation Fund conducted under VSLA groups, and it was probably in reference to this that communities said they had not yet participated in the activity. In reality, a variation of the Community Innovation Fund was carried out in 10 of the 20 WECR project villages, in which it was used to support VSLA members through income-generating activities for women, such as producing Kaipen (crispy riverweed), grass brooms, and alms bowls. These activities were selected in consultation VSLA participants, however since Community Innovation Funds were conducted as technical trainings and not directly managed by VSLA groups, women may have felt disconnected from the process of how funds were allocated.
<b>(Outcome) Specific objective 2</b>	<b>(Food &amp; nutrition security) Ethnic minority women increase the income and food security of their family through three innovative areas of action: Weather information, drought resistance paddy fields and sustainable beekeeping.</b>		
Outcome Indicator #2.1	chronic malnutrition among children under age of 5 years reduced by 20%	<i>Baseline results not available—unable to compare</i>	Initial malnutrition rates found at the time of the MTR were already quite low. A sample of 88 children under 5 found only three children (2 boys and 1 girl), or 3.6% of all children, with moderate acute malnutrition. No children with severe acute malnutrition were identified. It is possible that vegetable gardening and chicken raising activities were already having a positive impact on children’s nutrition at the time of the MTR, and also that other government and civil society nutrition projects already operating in the target area have had an impact.
Outcome Indicator #2.2	89% of 1,600 women have access to climate information services	44% of women moderately (34.5%) or strongly (9.5%) agreed that they had accessed climate information	In most villages, women reported they had only heard climate information once, in May or June 2023. Most women reported weak understanding about climate information. In two villages, women rated their understanding of climate information as moderate, in three villages as low, and in two villages as not understanding at all. In one additional village, women said they had not known the project included climate information. Women from Akha and Phounoy ethnic villages were more likely to report not understanding climate information.
Outcome Indicator #2.3	78% of 1,400 women act on climate information services	75% of all women moderately (42%) or strongly (33%)	It is likely that this response was affected by social desirability bias—a large portion of women who said they had <i>not accessed</i> CIS still reported that they had <i>used</i> CIS (note the differences in percentages between 44% who had accessed and 75% who

		agreed that they had used climate information, but the actual figure is likely lower (should be less than 44% of women above who can access CIS)	had used). Asked about what the climate information could be used for, most women’s FGDs said for planning, but did not identify what kind of planning. Only one group could clearly describe the purpose of climate information as preparing for planting crops and raising animals and to prepare for weather conditions. Some groups responded that they did not know the use of CIS.
Outcome Indicator #2.4	50% higher yield from rice harvest	<i>Activities on rice productivity had not yet yielded results at the time of the MTR</i>	Although rice crops supported under WECR had not yet produced yields, the project has laid foundational work that is likely to produce improvements in yields later on. So far climate information services, seasonal crop calendars and early warning systems through the participatory scenario planning have been implemented for minimizing risks in upland rice farming, reducing rice losses and improve agriculture productivity during late May and early June 2023 at 20 target villages. Terrace rice farming with an area of 1.75 ha at three villages in Samphan District started in June 2023. Successes in increasing productivity through these activities should be reassessed after rice crops have been harvested.
Outcome Indicator #2.5	200 women (11%) increase their income through sustainable beekeeping	8% of all women surveyed moderately agreed that beekeeping had increased their incomes. A maximum of 208 women might have increased incomes due to beekeeping activities.	-Only 16 women (of 86 survey respondents) responded to questions about income generated through honey production. Of these, 57% disagreed that honey had increased their incomes, while 44% moderately agreed. In total, this means 8% of all women said their income had increased through beekeeping to some extent. -According to the 6-month report, there were a total of 208 women participating in beekeeping activities. However, some villages reported that beekeeping activities were still new and there was not enough to sell, while others reported difficulties finding markets, so it is unlikely that all 208 were able to earn income from selling honey. -It is worth noting that beekeeping was primarily led by men in nearly all target villages for reasons discussed in the MTR report. Thus, although the income generated can be counted as family income, it is not women’s income specifically.
<b>(Outcome) Specific objective 3</b>	<b>(Gender based violence) Ethnic minority women develop and implement own solutions to their families’ climate challenges.</b>		
Outcome Indicator #4.1	% Of community members (male/female) whose attitude on gender	% of community members with supportive attitudes on gender norms has	<b>Men as final decision-makers in the family:</b> baseline = 51% (no gender disaggregation) demonstrate gender equitable attitudes, MTR = 35% (men 55%, women 13%); <i>decrease of 16%</i>

	norms to prevent violence against women has improved	shown an average decrease of 16% across four domains of gender equality since the baseline	<p><b>Husband as primary income earner:</b> baseline = 40% demonstrate gender equitable attitudes, MTR = 27% (men 51%, women 0%); <i>decrease of 13%</i></p> <p><b>Division of men’s and women’s work:</b> baseline = 59% demonstrate gender equitable attitudes, MTR = 46% (men 54%, women 36%); <i>decrease of 13%</i></p> <p><b>Women’s leadership potential:</b> baseline = 92% demonstrate gender equitable attitudes, MTR = 61% (strong agreement that women can be leaders: men 50%, women 73%) or 83% (including both strong and moderate agreement that women can be leaders: men 82%, women 85%); <i>average decrease of 20%</i> (31% for strong agreement, 9% for strong and moderate)</p> <p>It is noteworthy that across all categories except women’s leadership potential, women had much lower gender equitable attitudes than men, possibly showing either social desirability bias for male respondents or women’s lack of access to information related to gender equitable attitudes.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> the baseline was carried out in April 2023, after gender equality activities under CDT had been completed in all villages (as of February 2023), and so may not represent true baseline levels of gender attitudes. Since WECR does not include any additional gender equality specific activities, there is unlikely to be significant change in gender attitudes in the future unless additional gender equality activities are added.</p>
Outcome Indicator #4.2	% Of target community member (male/female) who take active steps to prevent violence against women	88% of women and 86% of men agree that they know how to prevent violence and can implement these methods in their own lives, but these methods they describe are not always preventative	Women’s FGDs who described their methods for preventing violence under this question universally talked about reactive measures, usually in line with traditional methods for dealing with cases of violence: namely, notifying the husband’s and wife’s parents and relatives about the violence, and notifying the village authorities. In addition to being reactive instead of preventative, these methods are unlikely to be used for any type of violence except for severe physical violence resulting in injury. Thus, in spite of their positive responses, it is doubtful whether most men and women can truly understand and implement measures to prevent gender-based violence.
Outcome Indicator #4.3	% Of women who report positive change in household responsibility	87% of women reported that their workloads had decreased due to increased support from other family methods (49%	Out of the seven villages that commented on workload distribution, the majority reported that men and women shared work, and four explicitly said that women’s work had decreased compared to the past as a result of increased support from husbands and children. FGDs in two villages reported that most work continues to be done by women, but this response does not necessarily indicate that there have not been any changes. One of these two villages also reported that men had begun to help with housework more than in the past.

		moderately agree, 38% strongly agree)	
Outcome Indicator #4.4	% Of women who report positive change in access to and control over family resources relevant to their livelihood's opportunities	73% of women agreed (moderately or strongly) that they could access and decide about productive assets, but some described continuing barriers	Nearly 3 in 4 women agreed that they could access and make decisions about family assets, however they also identified continuing barriers such as the following. Women's FGDs reported that men were mostly responsible for using large farm equipment, and that women either did not know how to use it or were afraid to use it. Women in a few villages reported being unable to drive motorbikes, and were dependent on men for transportation. Women in some villages also reported low understanding about newly introduced technical methods for farming, which would in turn decrease their access (ability to use) the relevant productive assets. Women in one village reported that although they were nervous about using large farm equipment like grass-cutters, they were nonetheless ready and prepared to try to learn such new skills.

Annex 4: Barriers and proposed solutions

Barrier	Details and analysis	Proposed solutions
Short implementation timeline exacerbated by delays	<p><u>Delays:</u> the lack of structured activities in the original project plan was an untraditional format that likely contributed to the long MoU processing time. Since the MoU took longer than expected, many activities could not be rolled out based on the original work plan, and since some of these activities were seasonal, they had to be delayed until the next planting season. As a further impact of these delays, many activities could not be completed before the rainy season closed access to some of the target villages.</p>	<p>Although many of the sources of delays were out of the project’s control, it is a good lesson learned that MoU processing may take more time for projects with a flexible structure like WECR, and this should be taken into account during planning.</p>
	<p><u>Lack of sufficient staff time:</u> field staff reported that they were overburdened with activities, and so had little time for follow-up on newly introduced techniques. This indicates that there is a mismatch between the number of activities, number of staff, and amount of implementation time.</p>	<p>Since number of staff and implementation time are difficult or impossible to change, recommend to reduce the number of activities (or reduce the time required for certain activities in favor of others)</p>
	<p><u>Short timeline for gender activities:</u> CDT activities implemented by GDA were fit into a brief six-month period at the start of the project. GDA noted that the limited time made it challenging to carry out the CDT activities, which include six village-level sessions, in all the target villages, meaning some lessons had to be combined, and they did not have time for the final presentation to government partners and project staff about the CDT results. Furthermore, the short timeline limited the extent to which gender and GBV activities could be carried on and integrated through the rest of the project duration.</p>	<p>Gender activities should be continued on throughout the project duration. Explore possibilities to continue partnership with GDA to support follow-up on CDT activities.</p>
Disconnect between gender and livelihood activities	<p><u>Disconnect between CARE and GDA activities,</u> meaning communities and GDA staff alike did not understand how the gender and agricultural activities under WECR were related. GDA staff could not answer communities’ questions about the overarching project, while CARE staff were not involved in or informed of the integral gender equality activities happening under Objective 3.</p>	<p>Carry out the planned CDT workshop with involvement from CARE staff, and clear handover of gender and CDT follow up activities from GDA to CARE. Explore the possibility of continuing partnership with GDA on WECR activities in some form, but with greater shared responsibility and collaboration between CARE and GDA.</p>
	<p><u>Lack of gender integration in agriculture activities:</u> With some exceptions, such as the GCVCA and VSLA (and associated activities), most climate and agricultural activities under WECR did not have an integrated gender component. Agricultural activities did not generally account for the specific needs of women or take special action to promote women’s involvement, and as a result some of the activities were primarily carried out by men, and in some villages almost all activities were male-led.</p>	<p>Explore possibilities for integrating gender equality activities across all WECR objective areas, including possibilities such as working in women-only groups and drawing on existing CARE gender equality tools (GER, Women’s Entrepreneurship, etc.)</p>
Need for additional	<p><u>Technical follow-up:</u> As described above, project field staff are responsible for many activities and do not always have time to provide adequate follow-up to all target</p>	<p>As above, recommend to reduce number of activities to give staff more time for monitoring and support.</p>



<p>follow-up support after trainings on new techniques</p>	<p>communities. Many community members similarly reported that they are not yet confident enough to implement newly taught agricultural techniques on their own.</p> <p><u>Beneficiary group:</u> A lesson learnt from CDT activities was that using a small group of participants and conducting a series of trainings with the same group over time helped participants to progressively build their learning and understanding. For agricultural activities, however, many activities were one-time trainings and equipment delivery for large numbers of participating families, reducing the possibility to develop a close mentoring relationship between project staff and beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Recommend to select a smaller group of role model couples for agriculture activities to develop progressive learning of new technical methods over time in a similar format to CDT.</p>
<p>Existing barriers to gender equality in some villages</p>	<p>Including gender norms related to women’s work responsibilities, women’s decision-making power, women’s leadership capacities, women’s level of knowledge, women’s level of confidence and daring, and ethnic language barriers (more of an issue for women than for men). While these issues exist in all communities to some extent, they tended to be more pronounced and were only a significant barrier to the success of project activities in a small number of mostly in Akha and Phunoy ethnic villages.</p>	<p>Continue implementing gender equality activities, both gender-specific activities as a follow-up to CDT activities, as well as gender-integrated activities across all areas of the project.</p>
<p>Communities’ lack of market awareness</p>	<p>While a few FGDs reported that DAFO or Office of Commerce staff had supported them to find markets in the past, the majority reported that they found their own markets, in many cases simply selling their products to the middlemen who came to the village to buy them. Using such default methods of selling to middle men or to buyers they already know limits the extent to which communities can diversify their livelihoods and earn a reasonable income from the products they sell.</p>	<p>Carry out participatory market analyses for the key products promoted under WECR (consider one market analysis per livelihood cluster). The analysis should meaningfully involve project beneficiaries to take the lead in contacting potential buyers and market actors to build their own knowledge and adaptation capacities. Women in particular need to be meaningfully involved, possibly by conducting a separate, parallel analysis with men’s groups so they are able to take on leadership roles in the analysis process.</p>

## Annex 5: Full list of CAAP activities

Cluster	GCVCA Priorities	Initial CAAP Priorities	Project CAAP- all villages	Project CAAP – final	Village production groups	Final activities
Khoua	*Drought (5/6 villages) *Animal disease (3/6 villages) Pests (1/6 villages) Cold (1/6 villages)	<u>Main:</u> Agriculture for food security (integrated crops, coffee, fruit trees, bees) <u>Secondary:</u> -Strengthen economy and gender -Poultry and village vets -Vegetable growing	-Weather information -VSLAs -CDT -Village animal vets and animal raising techniques	<b>Role model for bee raising, pilot for green coffee</b> -Bee raising (5 villages) -Coffee (4 villages) -Water system (1 village)	-Agriculture for food security (intercropping coffee, fruit, rattan, tea, etc.) -Livelihoods and gender -poultry farming and village vets -household gardens	Koungkeuay: intercropping (coffee and fruit trees), poultry raising, beekeeping, dry season gardens, communal forage pasture, VSLA, CIS
						Ommok-Omphia: intercropping (coffee and fruit trees), water system, poultry raising, beekeeping, dry season gardens, communal forage pasture, VSLA, CIS
						Saenlat: intercropping (tea and fruit trees), fish ponds, animal raising, beekeeping, dry season gardens, communal forage pasture, VSLA, CIS
						Yangteuy: intercropping (coffee, fruit trees, Job's tears), beekeeping, animal raising, dry season gardens, fish ponds, large animal raising, women's economic activities, VSLA, CIS
						Viengkham: intercropping (coffee and fruit trees), fish ponds, beekeeping, animal raising, dry season gardens, women's economic activities, VSLA, CIS
Mai – Huay Oun	*Floods (hard rain), *cold spells/*animal disease, strong winds, crop disease	<u>Main:</u> Raising animals and village vets <u>Secondary:</u> -Integrated crops (galangal and fruit trees) -Land use planning	-Weather information -VSLAs (2 villages) -CDT -Village animal vets and animal raising techniques	<b>Role model for raising small/big animals</b> - Galangal -Beekeeping -Preserved land	-Small and large animals (village vets) -food security (veg gardens, intercropping) -rice productivity -land use planning	Noy: village vets/animal raising, community forest, intercropping
						Omteum-Houaylort: village vets/animal raising, intercropping, veg gardens, rice productivity, community forest, beekeeping
						Kiewkalae: village vets/animal raising, rice productivity, intercropping, veg gardens, beekeeping
Mai -Pak Phae	*Drought (rainfall patterns), *animal disease, *floods (hard rain, storms),	<u>Main:</u> Agriculture group for planning land use (ex: water source protection forest, protected forest) <u>Secondary:</u>	(Specific) - Galangal (3 villages) -Bees (7 villages)	<b>Role model for land planning and preservation</b> - Galangal -Beekeeping -Preserved land	-Land use planning -Raising chickens -Raising big animals -Raising bees -Household gardening in dry season	Pakyouan-Koksom: land use planning/forest preservation, poultry raising, CIS
						Chabeu: land use planning/forest preservation, poultry raising, dry season veg garden, intercropping, beekeeping, CIS
						Tangsoi: forest preservation/land use planning, intercropping, small animal raising, dry season veg garden, paddy field improvement, bridge, water system, VSLA, CIS

	crop disease, pests	-Raising animals and village vets -Integrated crops (galangal and fruit trees)	-Preserved land (6 villages)		-Household gardening in rainy season -Cultivating galangal and fruit trees	Panghai Tai: land use planning/forest preservation, intercropping, small animal raising, dry season veg garden, CIS, VSLA
Samphanh	<p><u>New GCVCA:</u> *Animal disease (3/3 villages) *Drought (2/3 villages) <u>Old GCVCA:</u> *Drought (rain patterns), *cold/animal disease, floods/rain, wind</p>	<p><u>Main:</u> Cultivate galangal, tea trees and fruit trees <u>Secondary:</u> -Raising animals and village vets -Handicrafts (sewing, weaving)</p>	<p>-Weather information -VSLAs (1 village) -CDT -Village animal vets and animal raising techniques (6 villages)</p>	<p><b>Role model for galangal</b> -Galangal (8 villages) -Bees (6 villages) -Water system (1 village)</p>	<p>-Agriculture for food security (intercropping fruit, galangal, tea; household gardens) -Poultry raising and village vets -Handicrafts</p>	Mouchi-Kang: intercropping (fruit and tea), dry season gardens, poultry raising/village vets, fish ponds, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS
						Namthouang: intercropping (fruit and galangal), dry season gardens, poultry raising/village vets, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS
						Phouxang Kao: intercropping (fruit and tea; fruit and galangal), water system, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS
						Phouxang Mai: intercropping (fruit and galangal; fruit and tea), dry season gardens, poultry raising/village vets, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS
						Mouchi-Kao: intercropping (fruit and galangal), terraced paddy fields, poultry raising/ village vets, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS
						Phongkou: intercropping (fruit and galangal), dry season gardens, water system, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS
						Laopan 2: intercropping (fruit and galangal), poultry raising/ village vets, fish ponds, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS
						Kongsavi: intercropping (fruit and galangal), dry season gardens, poultry raising/ village vets, fish ponds, gender equality (CDT, leadership), CIS

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