

ANNEX A – SCOPE OF SERVICES AND OTHER CONDITIONS

I. Scope of Work

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR RESEARCH TEAM COORDINATOR



Project: USAID Greening Prey Lang

Background: WCS works with the Royal Government of Cambodia and other partners in protected areas (PAs) in the Northern Plains landscape including Chhep Wildlife Sanctuary (CWS) and Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (KPWS) under the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

The Northern Plains of Cambodia are the largest remaining intact block of a unique landscape that once covered much of Indochina. Government agencies and WCS are working in close partnership to eliminate threats to biodiversity through a programme of protected area management that focuses on safeguarding and improving our understanding of key species, building the capacity of local communities to engage in the conservation of natural resources, and developing sustainable sources of finance to fund conservation and improve the livelihoods of local people. Three Payment for Environmental Services (PES) programmes have been designed to complement protected area management in the Northern Plains: a community managed ecotourism programme that links income to bird and habitat protection; a programme providing premium prices for agricultural goods if households limit field expansion to within agreed land use plans (Ibis Rice); and land direct payments conditional upon the protection of nests of globally threatened birds. The programmes are managed at the village level by community organizations, supported WCS's local partners, the Sam Veasna Center and Sansom Mlup Prey.

From October 2020 to March 2021, WCS, supported by USAID Greening Prey Lang, will be re-assessing the impacts of the PAs and PES interventions in the Northern Plains. The results will be used to improve policy (both globally and nationally) and improve local implementation of the schemes. The impact evaluation will quantify the impact of PAs and PES over time on a panel of intervention and matched control villages and households practicing a range of livelihood strategies in villages in the northern forests of Cambodia, continuing a long-term study that started in 2008. The evaluation questions are:

1. Do PAs and PES protect forests in comparison with controls?
2. Do PAs have positive or negative impacts on human well-being?
3. Do PES programs deliver additional benefits to human well-being in comparison with controls?
4. Do the different environmental conservation programs have different impacts on different livelihood strategies, focusing on rice farmers, growers of cash crops and non-timber forest product collectors?

5. Do households reduce land-clearing behaviours as a result of the payment programs?

Since 2008, a long-term research programme has been evaluating the environmental and social impacts of both PAs and PES in the Northern Plains landscape, using a quasi-experimental panel study of 16 villages and approximately 1000 households (both intervention and matched controls). Previous repeat assessments were conducted in 2011, 2014 and 2017. The latest survey will focus on the 2017 assessment, extending the panel to a nine-year time series from the same households and villages interviewed in 2014 and 2017 (Table 1). A key feature of the survey is the repeat sampling of households interviewed in previous years. As such, significant effort should be placed on relocating panel households so that, where possible, all households interviewed in 2014/2017 (944 households) are included in the sample for 2020. However, it may also be necessary to select new households to account for attrition or additional household participation in the three PES programmes.

Table 1: Number of households interviewed in each village in 2014.

Village type	Village	Number of households
Control (outside PA)	Kdak	47
	Mrech	41
	Phneak Roleuk	42
	SraVeal	42
	Svay D Chas	42
Treatment (inside PA)	Antil	57
	ChaomSre	55
	Dangphlat	110
	Kralapeas	49
	Kunakpheap	43
	Narong	63
	Prey Veng	60
	Reaksmei	57
	Robunh	41
	Sambo	53
	Tmatboey	139

The survey will assess the impacts on wellbeing for households living inside the two protected areas, as well as those participating in the different PES programmes. Wellbeing outcomes will be measured using three separate indicators:

- The Basic Necessities Survey (BNS). The BNS incorporates multiple aspects of poverty into a single score for each household in the sample, relative to a locally-derived definition. The list of BNS items will need to be reviewed to ensure its continued utility in future surveys.
- Annual data on rice harvests, the Cambodian staple food crop.
- Household food security, measured as the difference between a household's annual rice harvest and its total rice needs for the year.

The Consultant team will be responsible for providing the following services: advising the lead consultant on survey design for the 2020/21 iteration of the panel study, training and testing survey instruments, implementing the survey, checking and cleaning the data and participation in the

dissemination of results. The Consultant team will report to the lead technical consultant, who will be oversee implementation of the panel survey.

Time period: October 1st 2020 through March 31st 2021

Consultant Team specific services will be as follows:

1. Advise on the development of survey instruments, including questionnaires and protocols, to implement the surveys.
2. Recruit and train researchers to undertake household survey.
3. Test and assist in any necessary revision of survey instruments.
4. Implement 2020/21 household and village surveys, digitize and clean data.
5. Undertake or assist in the development of appropriate outreach and stakeholder engagement activities to ensure the research approach and results are widely known and adopted by stakeholders both nationally and internationally. This might include presentations at national and international fora.
6. Contribute to the preparation of academic papers and other publications.

Deliverables:

1. Review of survey protocols and instruments, plus translation ready for testing
2. Field activity report
3. Household database
4. Village database
5. Review of reports and academic papers

Proposed Schedule

Project activities will start in October 2020 with administration, with all fieldwork activities expected to be completed by the 30th December 2020 (Table 2). Data entry and verification will be completed by end of January 2021. Final submission of the household and village databases is expected in February 2021.

Table 2: Proposed schedule of works.

	Oct 2020	18-24 Oct 2020	25 Oct to 15 Dec 2020	16 Dec to 31 Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021
Administration and design						
Testing and finalizing tools						
Data collection						
Data entry						
Data cleaning and double checking						
Submission of data to WCS and resolution of any outstanding issues						