

Building the climate resilience of children and communities through the education sector (BRACE)

Annex 17b: Beneficiary Calculations

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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1. Introduction

This annex specifies the process undertaken during the BRACE project design to identify target beneficiaries and adaptation benefits. It outlines how the direct and indirect beneficiaries are calculated and defined. BRACE target beneficiaries were identified through a collaborative process involving key stakeholders across government. The data utilises existing government data sources. It complements Annex 17a and the information in the logframe.

2. Total project beneficiaries

The total numbers of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the BRACE project, disaggregated by country, gender and 'type' (i.e., children, school staff, government officials, and community members) are provided in Table 1 and Table 2 on the following page.

3. Adaptation benefit summary

The BRACE project activities will result in a range of direct adaptation benefits accruing to target beneficiaries, including children, teachers, school management committees, education officials and parents and community members. These have been captured in the logframe under total beneficiaries, ARA 1 *Most vulnerable people and communities*, ARA 2 *Health, well-being and food and water security*, and ARA 3 *Infrastructure and the built environment*.

Additional adaptation benefits have been highlighted across the components and outputs of the BRACE project:

1. Increased safety of children, educational personnel and caregivers in and around school to climate-related impacts (Output 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4)
2. Students, school personnel, government and community at large are better prepared to tackle with climate change vulnerability due to information received from the early warnings and climate information system (Output 1.3)
3. Enhanced integration of actions targeting the education sector in national and subnational adaptation planning (Output 1.1 and 2.1)
4. Enhanced access to climate finance to support more resilient education systems (Output 2.2)
5. Enhanced access to and exchange of knowledge on climate change resilience in the education sector (Output 3.1 and 3.2)

The tables on the following pages outline the direct (Table 3) and indirect (Table 4) beneficiaries for each of the adaptation benefits across all three components of the BRACE project.

Table 1. Total direct beneficiaries for the project, disaggregated by country, gender and type

Country	Direct beneficiaries														
	Children			School Staff			Government			Community			Overall		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Cambodia	202,176	186,419	388,595	1,001	1,319	2,320	217	212	429	600	600	1,200	203,994	188,550	392,544
South Sudan	84,100	93,218	177,318	1,211	807	2,018	202	201	403	10,967	10,869	21,836	96,480	105,095	201,575
Tonga	6,215	5,806	12,021	75	75	150	202	201	403	750	750	1,500	7,242	6,832	14,074
Total	292,491	285,443	577,934	2,287	2,201	4,488	621	614	1,235	12,317	12,219	24,536	307,716	300,477	608,193

Table 2. Total indirect beneficiaries for the project, disaggregated by country, gender and type

Country	Indirect beneficiaries								
	Children			Community			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cambodia	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400	0	0	0	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400
South Sudan	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682	0	0	0	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682
Tonga	0	0	0	18,381	18,381	36,762	18,381	18,381	36,762
Total	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082	18,381	18,381	36,762	4,373,994	4,266,850	8,640,844

Table 3. Direct beneficiaries by adaptation benefit

Adaptation Benefit	Country	Direct beneficiaries														
		Children			School Staff			Government			Community			Overall		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Increased safety of children, educational personnel and caregivers in and around school to climate-related impacts	Cambodia	202,176	186,419	388,595	1,001	1,319	2,320	15	10	25	600	600	1,200	203,792	188,348	392,140
	South Sudan	84,100	93,218	177,318	1,211	807	2,018	30	30	60	10,967	10,869	21,836	96,308	104,924	201,232
	Tonga	6,215	5,806	12,021	75	75	150	0	0	0	750	750	1,500	7,040	6,631	13,671
	Total	292,491	285,443	577,934	2,287	2,201	4,488	45	40	85	12,317	12,219	24,536	307,140	299,903	607,043
Students, school personnel, government and community at large are better prepared to take with climate change vulnerability due to information received from the early warnings and climate information system	Cambodia	31,508	29,052	60,560	424	536	960	15	10	25	600	600	1,200	32,547	30,198	62,745
	South Sudan	12,368	13,709	26,077	293	195	488	90	90	180	244	244	488	12,995	14,238	27,233
	Tonga	6,215	5,806	12,021	75	75	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,290	5,881	12,171
	Total	50,091	48,567	98,658	792	806	1,598	105	100	205	844	844	1,688	51,832	50,317	102,149
Enhanced integration of actions targeting the education sector in national and subnational adaptation planning	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	70	0	0	0	35	35	70
	South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	70	0	0	0	35	35	70
	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	70	0	0	0	35	35	70
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105	210	0	0	0	105	105	210
Enhanced access to climate finance to support more resilient education systems	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	70	0	0	0	35	35	70
	South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	70	0	0	0	35	35	70
	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	70	0	0	0	35	35	70

	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105	210	0	0	0	105	105	210
Enhanced access to and exchange of knowledge on climate change resilience in the education sector	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	167	334	0	0	0	167	167	334
	South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	166	333	0	0	0	167	166	333
	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	166	333	0	0	0	167	166	333
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	499	1,000	0	0	0	501	499	1,000

Table 4. Indirect beneficiaries by adaptation benefit

Adaptation Benefit	Country	Indirect beneficiaries								
		Children			Community			Overall		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Increased safety of children, educational personnel and caregivers in and around school to climate-related impacts	Cambodia	233,991	224,433	458,424	356,424	373,107	729,531	590,415	597,540	1,187,955
	South Sudan	332,169	332,169	664,338	319,143	319,143	638,286	651,312	651,312	1,302,624
	Tonga	0	0	0	18,381	18,381	36,762	18,381	18,381	36,762
	Total	566,160	556,602	1,122,762	693,948	710,631	1,404,579	1,260,108	1,267,233	2,527,341
Students, school personnel, government and community at large are better prepared to take with climate change vulnerability due to information received from the early warnings and climate information system	Cambodia	233,991	224,433	458,424	356,424	373,107	729,531	590,415	597,540	1,187,955
	South Sudan	332,169	332,169	664,338	319,143	319,143	638,286	651,312	651,312	1,302,624
	Tonga	0	0	0	18,381	18,381	36,762	18,381	18,381	36,762
	Total	566,160	556,602	1,122,762	693,948	710,631	1,404,579	1,260,108	1,267,233	2,527,341
Enhanced integration of actions targeting the education sector in national	Cambodia	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400	0	0	0	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400
	South Sudan	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682	0	0	0	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682

and subnational adaptation planning	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082	0	0	0	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082
Enhanced access to climate finance to support more resilient education systems	Cambodia	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400	0	0	0	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400
	South Sudan	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682	0	0	0	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682
	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082	0	0	0	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082
Enhanced access to and exchange of knowledge on climate change resilience in the education sector	Cambodia	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400	0	0	0	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400
	South Sudan	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682	0	0	0	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682
	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082	0	0	0	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082

4. Component 1

4.1 Total number of target schools in Component 1

Before moving onto how the beneficiaries have been calculated, it is important to note that under Component 1, the number of target schools and direct beneficiaries is different for each output. This is because not all schools will receive infrastructure improvements (Output 1.2). In Cambodia, the target number of schools for Output 1.2 is 40, in South Sudan 30 and for Tonga 7. This gives a total of 77 schools that will benefit from infrastructure improvements. For Output 1.3 on school safety and educational continuity management, Cambodia will reach 240 schools, South Sudan 75 schools and Tonga 100 schools. This gives a total of 415 schools for Output 1.3. For Output 1.4 on climate change resilience teaching and learning, Cambodia will work with the same 240 schools, whereas South Sudan will expand its reach to 510 schools. In Tonga, as the focus of the activities in this output is on secondary schools, the target is 50 schools reached. The total number of target schools for Output 1.4 is 800.

In each of the output sections below, we have provided details on how the beneficiary estimates have been reached. To avoid double counting, we have taken the largest number of schools for each country reached by at least one of the outputs. This gives us a total target number of schools reached by BRACE across Cambodia, South Sudan and Tonga as **850 schools**, as outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Total number of schools reached by BRACE by output

Country	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 1.4	Maximum total number of schools
Tonga	7	100	50	100
Cambodia	40	240	240	240
South Sudan	30	75	510	510
Total	77	415	800	850

The total number of schools by output area across the three countries is outlined in Figure 1 below. It should be noted that Output 1.1 focuses on enabling systems and is captured separately.

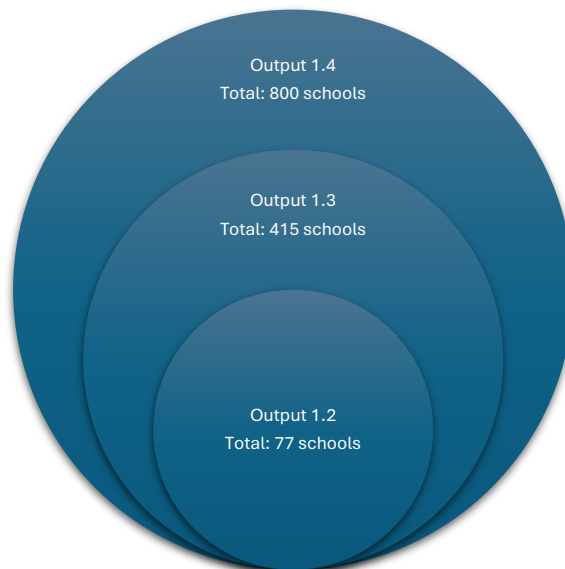


Figure 1. Total number of schools by output

4.2 Data sources

The data sources used to calculate the direct and indirect beneficiaries in Component 1 are outlined by country.

Cambodia:

- Data on numbers of pupils per school, teachers per school, staff per school, classroom size, number of schools, etc. has used the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS) Education Management Information System (EMIS) data (2023-2024). This is the most accurate, comprehensive dataset on the education sector in Cambodia. Table 6 below shows the average number of students across the three target provinces that have been used to inform the target students for the BRACE project, taken from the EMIS dataset.

Table 6. Average primary school students by gender per province targeted by BRACE in Cambodia

BRACE target province	Averages per primary school	
	# enrolled girls	# enrolled boys
Average Kampong Cham	160.3	177.8
Average Kampong Chhnang	131.7	139.9
Average Koh Kong	71.1	76.1
Average 3 provinces	121.1	131.3

- Data on communities by province, district and commune, including the total number of households and total number of males and females, uses the Commune Database 2022. This is the most comprehensive database generated by the Government of Cambodia.

Table 7. Commune data in Cambodia

Source: Commune Database 2022					
Province	Province	District	Sum of Total Household	Sum of Total Male	Sum of Total Female
Koh Kong	កោះកុង	កោះកុង	2352	4521	4205
		ខេមរភូមិន្ទ	7484	18010	17452
		ថ្មបាំង	1986	3967	3878
		បុទុមសាគរ	5684	11611	11447
		មណ្ឌលសីមា	4230	8775	8518
		ស្រែអំបិល	10276	22467	23803
	កោះកុង Total		32012	69351	69303
Kampong Cham	កំពង់ចាម	កងមាស	26823	54339	57269
		កំពង់ចាម	9572	19709	20897
		កំពង់សៀម	31544	63640	64989
		ព្រៃឈរ	46196	78032	81154
		ស្រីសន្ធរ	29877	58530	63980
	កំពង់ចាម Total		144012	274250	288289
Kampong Chhnang	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	9459	19767	20995
		កំពង់ត្រឡាច	27057	50689	54497
		ទឹកថ្លា	18325	36619	38123
		បរិបូណ៌	16282	30617	32949
		សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	22736	45183	46962

	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង Total		93859	182875	193526
	Grand Total		269883	526476	551118

South Sudan:

- Data on number of pupils, teachers, school size, etc. has been obtained from the World Bank Education portal for South Sudan¹ and is included in Table 8 below.
- Data on community numbers in South Sudan utilises the latest available census data² and is included in Table 9.

Table 8 below highlights the states and counties targeted by the BRACE project in South Sudan using the World Bank Education Portal.

Table 8. Education data on the states and counties targeted by the BRACE project in South Sudan

State	County	Number of schools	Total enrolments	Average school size
Unity	Rubkona	90	42,343	470
Jonglei	Akobo	58	18,237	314
Lakes	Rumbek North	29	6,987	241
Warrap	Twic	226	83,238	368
Upper Nile State	Malakal	65	19,706	303
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta East	42	6,807	162
Total		510	177,318	347

Table 9. Population data by state and county targeted by the BRACE project in South Sudan

State	County	Population
Unity	Rubkona	308,683
Jonglei	Akobo	90,839
Lakes	Rumbek North	73,963
Warrap	Twic	433,796
Upper Nile State	Malakal	76,231
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta East	319,113
Total		1,302,625

Tonga:

- Data on schools, number of pupils, teachers, etc. has been obtained from the Tonga EMIS 2022³. Table 10 below shows the overall school data that has been taken from the EMIS 2022 to inform the beneficiary calculations.
- For wider population data, the Tonga Census Data for 2016-2021 has been used (see Table 11)⁴.

Table 10. EMIS data for Tonga

EMIS 2022 Data calculations:

¹ <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/world-bank-education-indicators-for-south-sudan>

² South Sudan: Administrative Division (States and Counties) - Population Statistics, Charts and Map

³ Tonga Education OpenEMIS Core

⁴ Population and Housing Census | Tonga Statistics Department

	# of schools	Male students	Female students	Total	# males per school	#females per school	# of total students per school
Primary	130	8,055	7,293	15,348	62	56	118
Secondary	88	8,221	7,836	16,057	93	89	182
Primary+ secondary	218	16,276	15,129	31,405	78	73	150

Table 11. Tonga Census Data, 2006-2021

Location	2006	2011	2016	2021	Proportion, 2021, %	Change since 2006, %
Tonga	101,991	103,252	100,651	100,179		-2
<i>Tongatapu</i>	72045	75416	74611	74320	74%	+3
<i>Vava'u</i>	15505	14922	13738	14182	14%	-9
<i>Ha'apai</i>	7570	6616	6125	5665	6%	-25
<i>Eua</i>	5206	5016	4945	4864	5%	-7
<i>Ongo Niua</i>	1665	1282	1232	1148	1%	-31

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2006-2021

5. Adaptation benefits

This section outlines more details on the adaptation benefits, the assumptions, and direct and indirect beneficiaries for each adaptation benefit.

Adaptation Benefit 1: Increased safety of children, educational personnel and caregivers in and around school to climate-related impacts (Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4)

Adaptation Benefit 1 will be delivered through Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. Details on how the beneficiaries have been calculated are outlined below. The total beneficiaries – direct and indirect beneficiaries – are in Table 1 and Table 2 and by adaptation benefit in Table 3 and Table 4 .

Output 1.2 – School facilities are safer and greener

Assumptions: We assume that the adaptation benefits under Output 1.2 will be derived from improved access to climate-resilient school infrastructure, including water and sanitation facilities. We assume that 100% of the students and teachers at the target schools, as well as an average of two caregivers per student who visit the school, will be made safer as a result of the infrastructure upgrades. The assumptions will be verified during the inception phase of the BRACE project and may be updated.

The total number of schools targeted in Output 1.2 by country is outlined in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Total number of target schools for Output 1.2 by country

Country	Total # of target schools
Cambodia	40
South Sudan	30
Tonga	7
Total	77

In total, 77 schools (40 in Cambodia, 30 in South Sudan, and 7 in Tonga) will be retrofitted to improve climate resilience. As highlighted in the Funding Proposal (Activity 1.2.2), the infrastructure improvements will be based on an infrastructure plan that will respond to the needs in each individual school. The scope of works needed has been defined by using the bioclimatic assessment for standard school designs (adapted from a tool developed by Associate Professor Peter Graham at Monash University, Australia). It is anticipated that the retrofits will focus on building-related heat risk, for

example, by enhancing natural ventilation and shading, increasing thermal comfort by replacing roofs. In addition, in some contexts, there will be solar photovoltaic (PV) systems and improved shade through tree planting, and rainwater harvesting from the new roofs to enhance water and sanitation interventions.

The total number of direct beneficiaries by country for Output 1.2 is outlined in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Total number of direct beneficiaries by country for Output 1.2

	Children			School staff			Community members			Total
Country	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Cambodia	5,251	4,842	10,093	149	167	316	10,093	10,093	20,186	30,595
South Sudan	4,947	5,483	10,430	179	45	224	10,430	10,430	20,860	31,514
Tonga	426	574	1,000	25	25	50	750	750	1,500	2,550
Total	10,624	10,899	21,523	353	237	590	21,273	21,273	42,546	64,659

How have the direct beneficiaries been calculated?

Cambodia: As highlighted in Table 13, the total beneficiaries for Output 1.2 are 30,595. The direct beneficiaries for Output 1.2 have been identified using primary school data (MoEYS EMIS 2023-2024). We have taken the average number of students per school and staff per school across the three target provinces to calculate the estimated number of students and school staff in the 40 schools. We assume that each student has an average of two caregivers who visit the school and thus benefit from the school retrofitting activities under this output.

South Sudan: As highlighted in Table 13, the direct beneficiaries for Output 1.2 are 31,514. The source of data used to calculate the number of students and school staff per school uses the average school size in the target states from the World Bank 2015 data outlined above. It also assumes that two caregivers will regularly visit the school and benefit from the retrofitting. We assume only 20% of teachers are female based on World Bank 2015 estimates. For the caregivers, we assume a 50-50 male-female split.

Tonga: An isolated small Island Developing State (SIDS), the total number of children in the 7 target schools has been calculated using EMIS data. We assume that all children in the school will benefit from the retrofits, which gives a total of 1,000 children (426 male and 574 female) across the 7 schools. The number of teachers in the target schools is specified as 50 (25 male and 25 female). The data source for this is the EMIS data for Tonga. It is assumed that all teachers working in the school will benefit from working in safer and more climate-resilient schools. For the gender-disaggregated data, a 50-50 male and female split is assumed.

Indirect beneficiaries for Output 1.2

We have not counted indirect beneficiaries for Output 1.2 and have focused on direct beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries are captured in the other output areas for Component 1 and are outlined in the following sections.

Output 1.3 – School safety and education continuity management systems are operating effectively

Assumptions: We assume that 100% of the children at the schools with climate-related school safety plans and 100% of education personnel, caregivers and community members that receive information/training on how to conduct climate-related risk assessments within the school will benefit from increased safety to climate-related impacts and increased ability to implement resilience building. We also assume that 100% of the government staff engaged as master trainers will have increased ability to implement resilience building.

The school safety plans will be actioned through the implementation of school and community level activities, such as practicing drills for climate-related emergencies so children, education personnel and community members know the safe space to meet in the event of an emergency, for example. These drills will be practiced through simulations to reinforce what has been learned into practice. Children will take home household preparedness activities and plan with their caregivers how to protect themselves in the event of a climate-related emergency, and how they can ensure the school is a safe environment. The assumptions will be verified during the inception phase of the BRACE project and may be updated.

The total number of schools targeted in Output 1.3 by country is outlined in the table below. This includes all the schools in Output 1.2, with additional schools that will be reached with climate-related school safety planning, early warning systems, etc.

Table 14. Total number of target schools in Output 1.3

Country	Total # of target schools in Output 1.2	Total # of additional target schools for Output 1.3	Total # of target schools in Output 1.3
Cambodia	40	200	240
South Sudan	30	45	75
Tonga	7	93	100
Total	77	318	415

The total number of beneficiaries for Output 1.3 is outlined in the table below.

Table 15. Total number of direct beneficiaries in Output 1.3

	Children			School staff (teachers, principal)			Government			SMC/PTA, inc. community			
Country	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Total
Cambodia	31,508	29,052	60,560	424	536	960	15	10	25	600	600	1,200	62,745
South Sudan	12,368	13,709	26,077	293	195	488	90	90	180	244	244	488	27,233
Tonga	6,215	5,806	12,021	75	75	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,171
Total	50,091	48,567	98,658	792	806	1,598	105	100	205	844	844	1,688	102,149

The total direct beneficiaries have been identified under the following assumptions:

- **Cambodia:** 240 schools will have climate-related school safety plans and access to Climate Information Services (CIS) and Early Warning Systems (EWS). For the school safety trainings, it is assumed that four school staff (three teachers and one principal) will receive training on climate-related school safety (the gender ratio applied is 49:51 male/female). It is assumed that five School Management Committee members per school will also be trained (50/50 gender ratio). The total number of children is calculated based on the total number of children in the total number of target schools based on the EMIS data. We have also calculated the master trainers who will be engaged in delivering the activities from the government.
- **South Sudan:** This output targets 75 schools across six counties in South Sudan. This leads to a total of 26,077 direct child beneficiaries (13,709 female), which includes all children who attend the 75 target schools. We assume 13 members of Parent Teacher Association (PTA)/School Management Committee (SMC) per school – split equally between school staff and parents. This equates to a total of 488 school staff (195 female) from the target schools and 448 community members. In addition, 180 government officials (90 female) with 10 targeted per county and 20 per state will receive the training of trainers.

- **Tonga:** The direct beneficiaries are a total of 12,021 children (5,806 female) and 150 school staff (75 female) from 80 schools. This makes the total direct beneficiaries for this output 12,171. This data has been gathered using Tonga EMIS data 2022 based on the average number of students and teachers per school.

Indirect beneficiaries

Table 16. Total indirect beneficiaries for Output 1.3

Country	Children			Community			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Cambodia	233,991	224,433	458,424	356,424	373,107	729,531	1,187,955
South Sudan	332,169	332,169	664,338	319,143	319,143	638,286	1,302,624
Tonga	-	-	-	18,381	18,381	36,762	36,762
Total	566,160	566,602	1,122,762	693,948	710,631	1,404,579	2,527,341

The total number of indirect beneficiaries under Output 1.3 have been identified using the following assumptions:

Cambodia: The total remaining population (minus the direct beneficiaries) of the 3 provinces will indirectly benefit from new EWS/CIS systems and subnational plans, divided into school-aged (6-17) and adult (67.7% of population is 18 and over).

South Sudan: The total remaining population (minus the direct beneficiaries outlined above) of the 6 counties will indirectly benefit from EWS/CIS systems established. (51% are under 18; 49% are over 18, in order to estimate school-aged vs adults).

Tonga: The schools targeted by Output 1.3 are from all provinces. We estimate that approximately 37% of the population will indirectly benefit from the EWS and CIS.

Output 1.4 – Climate change resilience teaching and learning embedded in national systems

Assumptions: We assume that 100% of the teachers and other education personnel who are trained in climate change teaching and learning materials will receive the necessary follow-up support to implement the materials inside the classroom, thus leading to increased safety and ability to implement resilience building. We also assume that 100% of children will attend the lessons delivered by the teachers. We also assume that the lessons delivered by the teachers will include actionable steps to reinforce what the children have learned inside the classroom. This includes, for example, practical exercises inside the school, as well as homework, organising and practicing campaigns on climate change related topics that reach a wider audience. We therefore assume that 100% of the children that attend the lessons will benefit from increased safety to climate-related impacts and increased ability to implement resilience building activities. In addition, teaching and learning will also occur outside of the classroom through child clubs and other types of interventions. The teaching and learning through this type of intervention is practical by nature with children applying directly what they have learned. The assumptions will be verified during the inception phase of the BRACE project and may be updated.

The total number of schools targeted in Output 1.4 by country is outlined in the table below. This includes all of the schools in Output 1.2 and 1.3, with additional schools targeted in South Sudan. The number of target schools for Output 1.4 is lower in Tonga. This is due to Output 1.4 only targeting secondary schools in Tonga, whereas Outputs 1.2 and 1.3 are targeting both primary and secondary schools.

Table 17. Total number of target schools for Output 1.4

Country	Total # of target schools
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Cambodia	240
South Sudan	510
Tonga	50
Total	800

Total number of beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries for Output 1.4 is outlined in the Table 18 below.

Table 18. Total number of direct beneficiaries in Output 1.4

	Children			School staff			Government officials			Community			Total
Country	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Cambodia	186,422	171,893	358,315	919	1,161	2,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	360,395
South Sudan	84,100	93,218	177,318	918	612	1,530	30	30	60	293	195	488	179,396
Tonga	2199	2,378	4,577	25	25	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,627
Total	272,721	110,122	540,210	1,862	1,798	3,660	30	30	60	293	195	488	544,418

The total direct beneficiaries have been identified under the following assumptions:

Cambodia: It is estimated that three teachers per school (from 240 schools in total) receive training on climate change through the Green Generation package. The Green Generation package is only for children in grades 4,5,6, so we halve the estimated enrolled students in each school. It should be noted that there are additional schools that are co-financed by GPE with support from UNICEF and World Bank who will also be delivering training on climate change to teachers and distributing teaching and learning materials.

South Sudan: It is estimated that three teachers per school receive training on the climate change teaching and learning materials. This will bring a total number of 1,530 teachers (school staff) as direct beneficiaries. This output targets a total of 510 schools and includes all schools from across the six target counties. County officials (these are reflected in the table above as government officials) are trained who will then follow up on school visits (10 per county = 60 people). Additionally, the teaching and learning materials will be distributed to all schools in the county, with a total learner population of 177,318 child beneficiaries. The 510 total target schools in the county will benefit from improved teachers' knowledge relating to climate change, new learning materials, and monitoring visits facilitated by the projects from county officials to follow up on the teacher training.

Tonga: 50 teachers will be trained on elective course on climate change. The target for this output is secondary schools. It is assumed that 10% of secondary school students take the climate change elective course offered nationally. Using the average secondary students per school by gender from EMIS 2022 calculated below, we extrapolate out to find the estimated number of beneficiary children. We assume that 30% of secondary school-age children utilize the climate change subject content on the HAMA e-learning platform and that 2% of community members access it. The number of secondary school age children is obtained from EMIS data (2022).

Adaptation Benefit 2: Students, school personnel, government and community at large are better prepared to tackle with climate change vulnerability due to information received from the early warnings and climate information system (Output 1.3)

This adaptation benefit will be delivered through Output 1.3. In the previous section, we have provided information on how the direct and indirect beneficiaries have been calculated. We include the summary information below.

Assumptions: We assume that 100% of the children, school personnel, government staff and community members will be better prepared to tackle climate change vulnerability due to the information received from early warning and climate information systems. We assume they will participate in the trainings, be able to utilise the early warning and climate information received and utilise any accompanying equipment to access this information. The early warning and climate information will also be accompanied by practicing drills, coming up with plans on how to utilise the information, and activities to disseminate that information to children and community members in accessible formats.

As highlighted in Table 14 above, the target number of schools targeted is 415. The direct beneficiaries for this adaptation benefit are therefore the same as in Table 15 and the indirect beneficiaries are the same as in Table 16. The total beneficiaries – direct and indirect beneficiaries – by adaptation benefit are included in Table 3 and Table 4.

Adaptation Benefit 3: Enhanced integration of actions targeting the education sector in national and subnational adaptation planning (Outputs 1.1 and 2.1)

Outputs 1.1 and 2.1 will deliver Adaptation Benefit 3.

Assumptions: We assume that 100% of the Ministry of Education and other relevant government focal points that engage in the BRACE project under Outputs 1.1 and 2.1 will have increased understanding of climate change and the confidence required to engage with Ministries of Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction to advocate for the inclusion of the education sector within national adaptation planning processes. We also assume that through the BRACE project, 100% of the members of Local Education Groups (LEGs) and education clusters who are key coordination groups for the education sector and have engaged in project activities will also have an increased familiarity with national climate change processes (including planning) and will be able to provide the necessary support to Ministries of Education to support their engagement. We also assume that the policies developed in Outputs 1.1 and 2.1 will be endorsed by government, and implemented, therefore benefiting school-aged children indirectly through enhanced resilience of the education system. These assumptions will be verified during the inception phase and are subject to adjustment.

Outputs 1.1 and 2.1 target Ministries of Education, Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and National Designated Authorities (NDAs), as well as other relevant partners. In each country, Output 2.1 will engage at least four representatives from 10 departments within the Ministry of Education, at least 10 representatives from different government departments (including in relation to disaster risk reduction), 10 representatives from the LEGs, and 10 representatives from the national education clusters. This gives a total of 70 direct beneficiaries per country. We multiply this by the number of countries targeted by the BRACE project, which gives a total of 210 direct beneficiaries (government staff) for this Adaptation Benefit. Note that the same government stakeholders in Cambodia and South Sudan will also be targeted under Output 1.1.

The indirect beneficiaries are classified as all school-aged children in the country (excluding direct beneficiaries) who will be positively impacted by climate resilience improvements in the education sector. The total numbers of indirect beneficiaries are shown in Table 19 below.

Table 19. Indirect beneficiaries for Outputs 1.1 and 2.1

	Children		
	Male	Female	Total
Cambodia	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400
South Sudan	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682
Total	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082

Adaptation Benefit 4: Enhanced access to climate finance to support more resilient education systems (Output 2.2)

Output 2.2 will deliver Adaptation Benefit 4.

Assumptions: We assume that 100% of the Ministry of Education, DAEs, NDAs and other relevant government focal points engaged under Output 2.2 will benefit from enhanced access to climate finance for the education sector as a result of their engagement in the development of climate finance mobilization road maps (Activity 2.2.1) and associated capacity building (Activity 2.2.2). We also assume that the climate finance mobilization road maps will be endorsed by the respective governments, and implemented, thereby indirectly benefiting school-aged children through enhanced resilience of the education system. These assumptions will be verified during the inception phase and are subject to adjustment.

Output 2.2 targets Ministries of Education, DAEs and NDAs, as well as other relevant partners. In each country, Output 2.1 will engage at least four representatives from 10 departments within the Ministry of Education, at least 10 representatives from different government departments (including in relation to disaster risk reduction), 10 representatives from the LEGs, and 10 representatives from the national education clusters. This gives a total of 70 direct beneficiaries per country. We multiply this by the number of countries targeted by the BRACE project, which gives a total of 210 direct beneficiaries (government staff) for this Adaptation Benefit.

The indirect beneficiaries are classified as all school-aged children in the country (excluding direct beneficiaries) who will be positively impacted by climate resilience improvements in the education sector. The total numbers of indirect beneficiaries are the same as those shown in Table 19 above.

Adaptation Benefit 5: Enhanced access to and exchange of knowledge on climate change resilience in the education sector

Outputs 3.1 and Output 3.2 will deliver Adaptation Benefit 5.

Assumptions: We assume that 100% of the representatives of Ministries of Education, Climate Change and other climate change actors engaged in knowledge sharing and learning under Component 3 will have increased confidence and ability to exchange knowledge on climate change resilience in the education sector. We also assume they will be able to share this knowledge with other countries, including those supported through parallel project finance through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Climate-Smart Education Systems Initiative (CSESI).

For Component 3, which also directly addresses the barriers as outlined in the Theory of Change (Section B.2(a) of the Funding Proposal), we assume beneficiaries from the wider education and climate change community in Cambodia, South Sudan and Tonga will access the knowledge management platform and participate in the webinars to disseminate information to the climate change and education community. This is based on the assumption that government officials across Cambodia, South Sudan and Tonga will access the platform and utilise the resources to strengthen their climate resilience. In addition, other partners, including CSO partners, UN agencies, as well as other partners engaged in climate change and education will also access the materials and participate in the webinars through this component. Based on our experience of hosting similar webinars, we anticipate around 1,000 people will directly benefit. This is a conservative estimate. We also anticipate that through the parallel project finance support provided through CSESI, that additional stakeholders will access the materials. In addition, Component 3 of the BRACE project will include cross-country learning between the three project countries. It is anticipated this will include at least 20 representatives from the Ministries of Education and Climate Change in each country (a total of 60 direct beneficiaries). We can assume there will be some double counting between the individuals who are part of the coordination group and cross-country learning. To avoid double counting, we have estimated total direct beneficiaries for this component as 1,000.

The indirect beneficiaries are classified as all school-aged children in the country (excluding direct beneficiaries) who will be positively impacted by climate resilience improvements in the education sector.

The total numbers of indirect beneficiaries are shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. Indirect beneficiaries for Component 3

	Children		
	Male	Female	Total
Cambodia	2,069,272	1,962,128	4,031,400
South Sudan	2,286,341	2,286,341	4,572,682
Total	4,355,613	4,248,469	8,604,082

6. Monitoring and reporting on adaptation beneficiaries

As highlighted in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan (Annex 11), the M&E Plan will be further refined in early implemented, based on the targets and indicators in the project logframe, as well as the targets and indicators in the project's GESI Action Plan (Annex 8). The figures included in this annex are based on the current available data and may be subject to change based on as and when the Ministries of Education in the three countries update their official school census data in their respective EMIS systems.