



# Technical Assistance Report

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Project Number: 54305-001  
Transaction Technical Assistance Facility (F-TRTA)  
September 2020

## REG: Enhancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Results in South Asia Developing Member Countries

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Asian Development Bank

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
GAP	–	gender action plan
GBV	–	gender-based violence
GESI	–	gender equality and social inclusion
GESI/D/SS	–	gender equality and social inclusion diagnostics of select sectors/state
GESI AP	–	gender equality and social inclusion action plan
HDI	–	Human Development Index
MPI	–	Multidimensional Poverty Index
OPHI	–	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
SARD	–	South Asia Department
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goal
TA	–	technical assistance
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Program

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## TRANSACTION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

<b>1. Basic Data</b>		<b>Project Number:</b> 54305-001
<b>Project Name</b>	Enhancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Results in South Asia Developing Member Countries	<b>Department/Division</b> SARD/SAOD-PR
<b>Nature of Activity Modality</b>	Capacity Development Facility	<b>Executing Agency</b> Asian Development Bank
<b>Country</b>	REG (BAN, BHU, IND, MLD, NEP, SRI)	
<b>2. Sector</b>	<b>Subsector(s)</b>	<b>ADB Financing (\$ million)</b>
✓ Energy	Energy sector development and institutional reform	0.50
Agriculture, natural resources and rural development	Agricultural policy, institutional and capacity development	0.25
Education	Education sector development - social protection initiatives	0.25
Health	Mother and child health care	0.25
Transport	Transport policies and institutional development	0.50
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	Urban policy, institutional and capacity development	0.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.20</b>
<b>3. Operational Priorities</b>	<b>Climate Change Information</b>	
✓ Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities	GHG Reductions (tons per annum)	0
✓ Accelerating progress in gender equality	Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
✓ Making cities more livable	<b>ADB Financing</b>	
✓ Promoting rural development and food security	Adaptation (\$ million)	0.00
✓ Strengthening governance and institutional capacity	Mitigation (\$ million)	0.00
	<b>Cofinancing</b>	
	Adaptation (\$ million)	0.00
	Mitigation (\$ million)	0.00
<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<b>Gender Equity and Mainstreaming</b>	
SDG 1.b	Gender Equity (GEN)	✓
SDG 2.4		
SDG 3.7	<b>Poverty Targeting</b>	
SDG 4.5	Household Targeting	✓
SDG 5.1, 5.5, 5.c		
SDG 7.1		
SDG 10.2		
SDG 11.2, 11.7		
<b>4. Risk Categorization</b>	Complex	
<b>5. Safeguard Categorization</b>	Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply	
<b>6. Financing</b>		
<b>Modality and Sources</b>	<b>Amount (\$ million)</b>	
<b>ADB</b>	<b>2.20</b>	
Transaction technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund	2.20	
<b>Cofinancing</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
None	0.00	
<b>Counterpart</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
None	0.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.20</b>	
<b>Currency of ADB Financing:</b> US Dollar		

## I. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY

### A. Justification

1. **The proposal.** The proposed regional transaction technical assistance (TA) facility will support the developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in South Asia to enhance the integration of gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in project design and implementation and achieve greater GESI results. It aims to deliver three main outputs: (i) improved quality of GESI mainstreaming at entry, (ii) enhanced implementation, monitoring, and reporting of GESI results, and (iii) strengthened GESI capacities of sectors and partners. The TA facility will support 239 projects (117 projects in the pipeline and 122 projects under implementation) across sectors of the South Asia Department (SARD).<sup>1</sup> To ensure consistency in following through the implementation of this TA facility, the same set of consultants will be contracted to attend to the multiple ensuing and/or ongoing projects. The same implementation arrangement will be adopted to ensure smooth coordination between the consultants and project teams.

2. **Progress in gender equality in South Asia.** Despite the global progress in gender equality mainstreaming and push for greater women economic empowerment, gender remains strongly interlinked with poverty and inequality. While all six DMCs of SARD did well in reducing the gender gap in education and health and survival, they were still far from closing the gender gap in economic participation and opportunity, and political participation.<sup>2</sup> This gender performance is reflected in select national gender development indicators (Table 1), which show that while women, compared to men, have a higher life expectancy at birth and net enrollment rate in secondary education (except in Maldives), they have significantly lower completion rate in secondary education (except in Maldives and Sri Lanka), labor force participation rate, and proportion of seats in national parliaments.

**Table 1. Selected National Gender Development Indicators in Six South Asian Countries**

	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) in 2018 <sup>a</sup>		Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		Upper Secondary Education Completion Rate		Labor Force Participation <sup>a</sup>		Women's Share of Seats in Parliament (2019) <sup>f</sup>
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Bangladesh	70.6	74.3	61.07 (2018) <sup>b</sup>	72.28 (2018) <sup>b</sup>	21.25 (2014) <sup>b</sup>	17.47 (2014) <sup>b</sup>	81.3	36.0	20.6
Bhutan	71.1	71.8	64.11 (2018) <sup>b</sup>	76.55 (2018) <sup>b</sup>	25.1 (2010) <sup>c</sup>	17.1 (2010) <sup>c</sup>	74.5	58.2	14.9
India	68.2	70.7	60.94 (2013) <sup>b</sup>	62.40 (2013) <sup>b</sup>	46.48 (2016) <sup>b</sup>	39.58 (2016) <sup>b</sup>	78.6	23.6	14.4
Maldives	77.2	80.5	96.5 (2017) <sup>d</sup>	87.9 (2017) <sup>d</sup>	32.56 (2017) <sup>b</sup>	45.66 (2017) <sup>b</sup>	82.0	41.9	4.6
Nepal	69.0	71.9	60.94 (2019) <sup>b</sup>	62.82 (2019) <sup>b</sup>	51.6 (2016) <sup>c</sup>	39.2 (2016) <sup>c</sup>	84.4	81.7	32.7
Sri Lanka	73.4	80.1	89.82 (2018) <sup>b</sup>	92.26 (2018) <sup>b</sup>	20 (2006) <sup>e</sup>	30 (2006) <sup>e</sup>	72.2	34.9	5.3

<sup>a</sup> UNDP. 2019. [Human Development Report 2019, Beyond Income, Beyond Averages, Beyond Today: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century](#). New York.

<sup>b</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics. [Education](#) (accessed 29 July 2020).

<sup>c</sup> UNICEF. 2019. [Education Overview: Completion Rates](#) (accessed 29 July 2020).

<sup>d</sup> Trading Economics. 2020. [Maldives: World Bank Development Indicators](#) (accessed 29 July 2020). Data is on the net enrollment rate in lower secondary education.

<sup>e</sup> UNESCO. [GEM Report: Upper secondary completion rate: Sri Lanka](#) (accessed 29 July 2020).

<sup>f</sup> Asian Development Bank. [Basic 2020 Statistics](#). Manila.

<sup>1</sup> The list of ensuing and ongoing projects to be supported by the TA is accessible in the list of linked documents in Appendix 3. This TA will support projects categorized as *gender equity* (GEN) and *effective gender mainstreaming* (EGM).

<sup>2</sup> World Economic Forum. 2019. [Global Gender Gap Report 2020](#). Geneva.

3. Overall, the South Asian countries have made great strides in reducing poverty over the years. In Bangladesh, the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) decreased from 0.344 in 2004 to 0.198 in 2014.<sup>3</sup> In Bhutan, the MPI declined from 0.175 in 2010 (footnote 3) to 0.050 in 2012 and further to 0.023 in 2017.<sup>4</sup> India halved its MPI from 0.283 in 2005–2006 to 0.123 in 2015–2016 (footnote 3). The MPI of Maldives decreased from 0.018 in 2009<sup>5</sup> to 0.003 in 2016–2017 (footnote 3). Nepal’s MPI also halved from 0.350 in 2006 (footnote 5) to 0.148 in 2016 (footnote 3). Sri Lanka had an MPI of 0.021 in 2003 (footnote 5), which decreased to 0.009 in 2016.<sup>6</sup> However, while the countries have achieved significant progress, the report, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index: Illuminating Inequalities* (UNDP & OPHI, 2019), suggests that South Asian countries are still trailing behind other countries in the region. Over one-third of multidimensionally poor in the world live in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal. Multidimensional poverty is higher in rural than urban areas, and unequal among age groups with children suffering the most.<sup>7</sup>

4. **Intersecting inequalities.** The different levels of multidimensional poverty bring to light the concept of intersecting social inequalities based on sex, age, disability, gender identity, geographical location, and income status.<sup>8</sup> This conceptualization of inequality focuses on individuals and groups with multiple marginalized identities. It includes men and boys who experience social exclusion not based on their gender identity but other disadvantaged identities and disabilities. Paying attention to intersecting inequalities is at the core of the principle of “leaving no one behind,” which underpins the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its objective to “eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion.”<sup>9</sup>

5. Intersecting inequalities are evident during disasters, such as the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The most affected among the poor are women, older people, persons with disabilities, and those with overlapping marginalized identities. According to a recent survey of UN Women on the consequences of COVID-19, in Bangladesh, Maldives, and Nepal, more women in formal or informal employment have experienced a decrease in income from paid jobs since the spread of COVID-19.<sup>10</sup> With all school children at home, decreased income, and no available transport, more women—being traditionally responsible for unpaid care and domestic work—carry the heaviest burden of managing all of these needs (footnote 10). Moreover, there are reports that with many women and girls forced to ‘lockdown’ at home with their abusers, gender-based violence (GBV) has increased during the pandemic. The recent UN-Women survey reported that more than 40% of civil society organizations providing services to women victims of violence saw increases in cases of violence perpetrated by family members.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>3</sup> UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). 2019. [Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2019: Illuminating Inequalities](#). New York and Oxford. pp. 18-20. Sri Lanka is not in the list of studied countries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 2010 was taken from footnote 3, p. 18. Data for 2012 and 2017 were taken from the National Statistics Bureau of Bhutan and OPHI. 2017. *Bhutan Multidimensional Poverty Index 2017*. Thimphu.

<sup>5</sup> UNDP. 2011. *Human Development Report 2011, Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All*. New York.

<sup>6</sup> Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Economic Reforms and Public Distribution. 2019. [Global Multidimensional Poverty for Sri Lanka](#). Battaramulla.

<sup>7</sup> OPHI. 2019. [Data Tables 2019](#). (accessed 15 July 2020).

<sup>8</sup> M. Oosterom and P. Scott-Villiers, eds. 2016. [Power, Poverty and Inequality](#). *IDS Bulletin. Transforming Development Knowledge*, 47 (5).

<sup>9</sup> UN Sustainable Development Group. 2019. [Leaving No One Behind: A UNSDG Operational Guide for UN Country Teams \(Interim Draft\)](#). p. 6.

<sup>10</sup> UN Women. 2020. [Unlocking the Lockdown: The Gendered Effects of COVID-19 on Achieving the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific](#). Bangkok.

<sup>11</sup> UN Women. 2020. [Rapid Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 on Women’s Civil Society Organizations](#).

6. **Definition of social exclusion and social inclusion.** An ADB study defines social exclusion as a cause and consequence of capability deprivation in different forms (e.g., to live a minimally decent life, participate in governance) and explains its different dimensions.<sup>12</sup> First, exclusion is relational deprivation in that some are deprived while others are not; hence, an issue of inequality. Second, deprivation is involuntary. Third, deprivation may be constitutively relevant (i.e., it is unacceptable, such as malnutrition) or of instrumental importance (e.g., landlessness leads to poverty of farmers). This third point is related to vulnerability, which means being at risk of deprivation. Fourth, deprivation could be active (i.e., deliberate in policies and programs) or passive (i.e., unintentional due, for example, to lack of resources or capacity). The study also highlights the issue of “unfavorable inclusion,” where there is an attempt to include but on unequal terms (e.g., unequal wage for work of equal value, unequal participation in decision-making). This conceptualization of exclusion, vulnerability, and unfavorable inclusion will guide the strategies of this TA facility in promoting social inclusion. Social inclusion is the process of improving the participation in society of people who are disadvantaged based on, among others, sex, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, and economic status, through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice, dignity, and respect for rights.<sup>13</sup>

7. **Expanding and deepening GESI solutions and results.** Like its precursor regional TA,<sup>14</sup> the proposed TA facility will give priority attention to women and girls who experience social exclusion, vulnerability, and unfavorable inclusion. This TA will also support male engagement in promoting gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) (e.g., recognition, reduction, and redistribution of women’s unpaid domestic and care work; supporting women’s entry in sectors associated with men; and addressing the effects of the patriarchal view of masculinity and femininity on men and boys). The TA will also respond to other issues of social exclusion and vulnerability of men/boys, women/girls and other socially excluded groups.<sup>15</sup> This expanded focus is in response to the challenge set by ADB Strategy 2030’s priority for addressing remaining poverty and inequalities, and the assessed persistence of gender bias against women.<sup>16</sup> It will support the integration of gender equality targets in at least 71% (239) of SARD’s projects or programs by 2024—with 50% of the projects categorized as *gender equity theme* (GEN) or *effective gender mainstreaming* (EGM)—and increase the access of the poor and vulnerable to development opportunities in different sectors.<sup>17</sup>

8. For effective implementation, this TA facility will build on the lessons of SARD’s regional TA8311: Enhancing Gender Equity Results in South Asia Developing Member Countries, implemented in 2010–2020. Foremost of these lessons is the importance of collaborative or convergence approach between the ADB resident missions and headquarters, between the Office of the Director General, SARD (SAOD) and sector divisions, between SARD and other ADB departments, and between ADB and the executing and implementing agencies, not only in tapping available resources but also in designing, refining, implementing, and evaluating

<sup>12</sup> A. Sen. 2000. Social Exclusion: Concept, Application, and Scrutiny. [Asian Development Bank Social Development Papers No. 1](#). Manila.

<sup>13</sup> UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs. 2016. [Leaving No-one Behind: The Imperative of Social Inclusion. Report on the World Social Situation](#), New York. p. 18.

<sup>14</sup> ADB. 2017. [Enhancing Gender Equality Results in South Asia Developing Member Countries \(Phase 2\)](#). Manila.

<sup>15</sup> This includes actions to assess and address male vulnerabilities as well as measures to promote the equal opportunities of men/boys and women/girls to engage in the promotion of gender equality and social inclusion.

<sup>16</sup> UNDP. 2020. [2020 Human Development Perspectives. Tackling Social Norms: A Game Changer for Gender Inequalities](#). New York.

<sup>17</sup> ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030 Operational Plan for Priority 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality, 2019-2024](#). Manila.

evidence-based GESI initiatives and results; and in ensuring that agreed GESI activities and targets are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.

9. **Alignment with ADB priorities.** This TA facility is aligned with the second operational priority (OP2) of ADB Strategy 2030, “accelerating progress of gender equality.” It embeds OP2 and OP1, “addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities,” across all sector projects. It also complements with operations contributing to other OPs.<sup>18</sup> The proposed TA facility will strengthen the contributions of the South Asian countries to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 1 (no extreme poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and the upholding of the SDG principle of “leaving no one behind.”

## B. Outputs and Activities

10. **Output 1: Quality of gender action plan for ensuing projects improved at entry.** Output 1 aims to enhance the social and gender features of the design, including the gender action plan (GAP), of supported projects by integrating relevant social inclusion elements, as well as approaches for male engagement in the promotion of GEWE. Hence, output 1 will supplement the current gender equality framework and tools available in ADB.<sup>19</sup> In this line, the TA will support the review of existing ADB operational frameworks and develop guidance notes, which will aid project teams, including executing and implementing agencies, in identifying GESI solutions to be incorporated in project design. This TA will also support the rolling out of the guidance notes for ensuing projects, with emphasis on infrastructure, sustainable cities, renewable energy, water supply and sanitation, and climate change adaptation. An international consultant (i.e., GESI policy reform expert) will be engaged to provide technical support in developing and rolling out of the guidance notes, together with the project teams. The consultants based in resident missions<sup>20</sup> will ensure the integration of key social dimensions in the GESI analysis and in the preparation of the GESI AP, including the proper assessment of the feasibility of the GESI AP. Output 1 intends to ensure that SARD operations are designed to be inclusive and sustainable.

11. **Output 2. Quality of implementation, monitoring, and reporting of gender equity and social inclusion results strengthened.** Output 2 aims to facilitate the effective implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the results of the GAPs or GESI APs of ensuing and ongoing projects. The TA will procure consultants (national and international) to provide continuing support to executing and implementing agencies for the effective and successful completion of the GAPs/GESI APs of GEN- and EGM-categorized projects (including those identified for coronavirus disease [COVID-19] response) through participation in review missions, mid-term review missions, and project completion missions.<sup>21</sup> The engaged international consultants (i.e., GESI and operations management expert, GESI policy reform expert) will help the national

<sup>18</sup> The other operational priorities of ADB Strategy 2030 are “tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability (OP3);” “making cities more livable (OP 4);” “promoting rural development and food security (OP 5);” “strengthening governance and institutional capacity (OP 6);” and “fostering regional cooperation and integration (OP 7).”

<sup>19</sup> The guidance note will include guide questions to identify whether a proposed project or program has relevant social inclusion issues; identify individuals and groups that could benefit from the resources, services, and opportunities of a program or project; and design an appropriate GESI Action Plan (GESI-AP).

<sup>20</sup> On the average, consultants devote 10 days for project design for GEN-EGM categorized projects and 5 person-days for SGE categorized projects.

<sup>21</sup> It is estimated that for GEN-EGM categorized project, a consultant will devote, on the average, 10-15 person days per project for implementation, and about 5-10 days for (preparing) project completion reports (PCR). The resident mission-based consultants support over 100 GEN/EGM-categorized projects under implementation, and about 20 PCRs a year.

consultants (based in resident missions) document the good practices and deliver quality GAP/GESI AP completion reports. The consultants will also contribute to the identification of (i) innovations or strategies to improve GESI implementation, monitoring, and reporting of results; (ii) opportunities for male engagement in GEWE; and (iii) areas for enhancement of care services for victims or survivors of GBV, children, older people, and other vulnerable groups. To improve the tracking of GAP/GESI APs of ongoing operations, the TA will support the enhancement of the *SARD Tracking System* to provide real-time reporting of GESI indicators listed in the *ADB Corporate Results Framework and Strategy 2030 Operational Plan for Priority 2 (2019–2024)*. The SARD GESI Network, composed of headquarters- and resident mission-based social development officers and consultants, will regularly meet through video conferencing and in annual retreats to cross-fertilize experiences. International consultants will also be recruited to provide specialized inputs in new areas of the SARD portfolio. The consultants will be working in close coordination with SARD's GESI network.

**12. Output 3: Capacities of sector agencies and partner networks to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion in sector programs and projects strengthened.** Output 3 will have three complementing components aimed at enhancing the capacities of sector agencies to ensure effective integration of GESI elements in the project development cycle, from project design (relative to output 1) to implementation and monitoring until project completion (relative to output 2). First, the TA will strengthen sector networks relevant to ADB operations through deep-dive lateral learnings, sub-regional conferences, and national workshops. It will support the establishment of national and regional networks advancing GESI in key sectors, such as the Women in Power Sector Professional Network (We-POWER) in South Asia and similar networks for transport, urban development, and water supply and sanitation sectors. Second, it will support the organization of national workshops for training of executing and implementing agencies in GESI mainstreaming with the participation of resident mission-based staff and partner civil society organizations/nongovernment organizations. And third, to guide current and future SARD operations, lessons and good practices drawn from project implementation and monitoring (under Output 2) will be packaged into knowledge products, including: (i) basic, intermediate, and advanced training modules on GESI mainstreaming in core sectors; (ii) select toolkits (e.g., a self-assessment tool for infrastructure sector agencies and utilities) on integrating GESI in sector operations; (iii) SARD Working Papers on the GESI framework, male engagement in GEWE, gender-responsive budgeting and affordability of child- and elderly care service provisions; (iv) GESI results case studies [six in-country series]; (v) videos; and (vi) impact evaluation of selected projects for GEN- or EGM-categorized projects and programs. International and national experts will be engaged for the production and dissemination of these knowledge products in conferences, workshops, and electronic platforms.

### **C. Cost and Financing**

13. The TA facility is estimated to cost \$2,200,000, which will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (\$1,617,000 from TASF-6 and \$583,000 from TASF-other sources). The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 1. The governments were informed that approval of the TA does not commit ADB to finance any ensuing project.

### **D. Implementation Arrangements**

14. ADB will be the executing agency and will administer the TA facility. SARD's GESI Team, under the Office of the Director General, Portfolio, Results and Quality Control Unit (SAOD-PR), will be responsible for implementing the TA facility in close coordination with sector divisions and resident missions within SARD. The TA facility is categorized *complex*. The TA activities will be

implemented in close consultation with the executing and implementing agencies in South Asian countries. Activities at the project level will commence upon approval of the Project Concept Paper or Report and Recommendation of the President of the projects to be supported by the TA facility.

15. The SAOD-PR GESI Team will be responsible for the selection, recruitment, and evaluation of consultants; and will coordinate closely with sector divisions and resident missions within SARD and executing agencies/implementing agencies in South Asian countries. The implementation arrangements are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: Implementation Arrangements**

<b>Aspects</b>	<b>Arrangements</b>		
Indicative implementation period	November 2020–October 2023		
Executing agency	ADB		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Individual consultants	62 person-months for international 250 person-months for national	\$1,780,000 <sup>22</sup>
Disbursement	The TA resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2020, as amended from time to time)</i> .		

ADB= Asian Development Bank, TA= technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

16. **Consulting services.** ADB will engage consultants to provide technical assistance for enhanced GESI results in South Asian countries. The consultants' inputs will comprise a total of 312 person-months: (i) international consultants (individual) [62 person-months]; and (ii) national consultants (individual) [250 person-months].<sup>23</sup> ADB will engage the consultants following the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and its associated project administration instructions and/or staff instructions. The same consultants will be engaged across multiple ensuing and/or ongoing projects.

## II. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

17. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$2,200,000 on a grant basis for Enhancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Results in South Asia Developing Member countries, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

<sup>22</sup> This includes the remuneration for consultants and per diem, and out-of-pocket expenditures as indicated in Appendix 1: Cost Estimates and Financing Plan.

<sup>23</sup> Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

**COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN**  
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
<b>Asian Development Bank<sup>a</sup></b>	
<b>TASF-6</b>	
1. Consultants <sup>b</sup>	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	530.0
ii. National consultants	515.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	70.0
ii. Studies	200.0
2. Workshops <sup>c</sup>	178.0
3. Contingencies	124.0
Sub-total	1,617.0
<b>TASF-Others</b>	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	110.0
ii. National consultants	360.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	30.0
2. Workshops <sup>c</sup>	57.0
3. Contingencies	26.0
Sub-total	583.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,200.0</b>

TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Note: The technical assistance (TA) is estimated to cost \$2,200,000, of which contributions from the Asian Development Bank are presented in the table. The TA has the following confirmed allocations: (i) \$1,117,000 TASF-6 (covering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal), and \$333,000 TASF-Others (covering India and Sri Lanka) for a total of \$1,450,000; and (ii) SPD TA pool- additional \$500,000 TASF-6 (covering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, and Nepal) and \$250,000 TASF-Others (covering India and Sri Lanka) for a total of \$750,000.

<sup>a</sup> Financed by the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-6 and TASF-other sources).

<sup>b</sup> Remuneration of consultants is reflected in Table 2. Implementation Arrangements (paras. 12 and 13). Inputs (by person months) per consultant is indicated in the Terms of Reference of Consultants (list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

<sup>c</sup> Workshops include costs for: (a) subregional conference, including airfare, accommodation for participants from SARD developing member countries and associated events' management costs; (b) deep-dive lateral learning; and (c) in-country national workshops. ADB staff may travel for meetings, conferences, and workshops as resource persons. Except for the support for the establishment of the We-POWER networks/national chapters, the workshops and knowledge products to be supported under this TA facility will equally cover all sectors.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

## PROJECTS UNDER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY

**Table 1: Indicative Consultants' Input Allocation (for Output 1)**  
(in person-months)

<b>Consultants</b>	<b>Agriculture natural resources and rural development</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>Water and other urban infrastructure and services</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual Consultant							
A. International							
1. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and operations management expert	2	2	3	2	3	3	15
2. GESI policy reform expert	1	1	2	1	2	2	9
B. National							
1. GESI implementation and monitoring experts	3	4	7	3	7	6	30
2. Research and administrative support experts	1	1	2	1	2	2	9

Note: Ensuing projects to be supported by the TA facility (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

Source: ADB estimates.

**Table 2: Indicative Consultants' Input Allocation (for Output 2)**  
(person-months)

<b>Consultants</b>	<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Bhutan</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Maldives</b>	<b>Nepal</b>	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual Consultant							
A. International							
1. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and operations management expert	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.3	3.0
2. GESI policy reform expert	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.4	3.0	1.1	9.0
B. National							
1. GESI implementation and monitoring experts	35.0	15.0	25.0	8.0	50.0	17.0	150.0
2. GESI network research and administrative expert	3.7	1.5	3.0	0.7	4.5	2.0	15.0
3. Research and administrative support experts	6.7	2.7	5.0	1.3	9.0	2.3	27.0

Note: Ongoing projects to be supported by the TA facility (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

Source: ADB estimates.

**LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS**

[HTTP://WWW.ADB.ORG/DOCUMENTS/LINKEDDOCS/?ID=54305-001-TAREPORT](http://www.adb.org/documents/linkeddocus/?ID=54305-001-TAREPORT)

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants

**Supplementary Documents**

2. List of Indicative Ensuing Projects to be Supported by the TA Facility, 2020-2023
3. List of Ongoing Projects to be Supported by the TA Facility, 2020-2023
4. Summary of Projects in the Pipeline, 2021-2023
5. Summary of Projects Categorized as Gender Equity and Effective Gender Mainstreaming Under Implementation