



# Technical Assistance Report

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Project Number: 48259-002  
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)  
September 2020

## Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Disaster Risk Financing (Phase 2)

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Asian Development Bank



## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
COVID-19	–	coronavirus disease
DMC	–	developing member country
DRF	–	disaster risk financing
DRM	–	disaster risk management
TA	–	technical assistance

## GLOSSARY

Adverse selection	–	process by which the price and quantity of goods or services in a given market is altered due to one party having information that the other party cannot have at reasonable cost
Ex ante	–	Pre-disaster
Ex post	–	Post-disaster
Insurance penetration	–	measures the contribution of insurance premium to the gross domestic product of a country in percentage terms.
Moral hazard	–	is a situation where there is a tendency to take undue risks because the costs are not borne by the party taking the risk.
Non-life insurance	–	includes engineering, fire, marine, health, automobiles, crop, livestock and liability insurance and includes catastrophes.
Parametric insurance	–	also known as index-based insurance, is based on the use of a parameter or index (typically rainfall amount or temperature or windspeed or earthquake intensity) that is correlated to the loss (e.g., loss of crop yield or loss of income). The nature of the product means that no loss adjustment needs to take place. The claims payment amount payable is fixed in advance in the insurance contract and is triggered upon exceeding the threshold conditions.
Return period	–	gives the estimated time interval between events (such as floods, windstorms, or tornadoes) of a similar size or intensity

## NOTE

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

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## KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

<b>1. Basic Data</b>		<b>Project Number:</b> 48259-002
<b>Project Name</b>	Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Disaster Risk Financing (Phase 2)	<b>Department/Division</b> SDCC/SDSC-FIN
<b>Nature of Activity Modality</b>	Capacity Development Regular	<b>Executing Agency</b> Asian Development Bank
<b>Country</b>	REG (CAM, KGZ, NEP, PAK, PHI)	
<b>2. Sector</b>	<b>Subsector(s)</b>	<b>ADB Financing (\$ million)</b>
✓ Finance	Insurance and contractual savings	1.00
		<b>Total</b> <b>1.00</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
✓ Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability		<b>ADB Financing</b>
✓ Strengthening governance and institutional capacity		Adaptation (\$ million) 0.00
✓ Fostering regional cooperation and integration		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 1.5		Some gender elements (SGE) ✓
SDG 8.10		
SDG 10.2		<b>Poverty Targeting</b>
		General Intervention on Poverty ✓
<b>4. Risk Categorization</b>	Low	
<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>1.00</b>
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund		0.50
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund		0.50
<b>Cofinancing</b>		<b>0.00</b>
None		0.00
<b>Counterpart</b>		<b>0.00</b>
None		0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.00</b>
<b>Currency of ADB Financing:</b> US Dollar		



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will enhance financial resilience to disasters triggered by natural hazards, epidemics, and pandemics in selected developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The TA will support (i) assessments of the enabling environment for disaster, epidemic, and pandemic risk financing in Cambodia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and the Philippines; (ii) regional knowledge-sharing events in Central–West, South, and Southeast Asia on developing risk financing frameworks; (iii) the development of two disaster insurance products in Nepal; and (iv) a disaster public expenditure and institutional review in Nepal. The TA will build on the Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Disaster Risk Financing (Phase 1) project.<sup>1</sup> The TA is aligned with ADB’s Strategy 2030 operational priorities 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7, focusing on social protection systems, strengthening women’s resilience to external shocks, building climate and disaster resilience, strengthening institutional capacity to respond to economic shocks, and increasing support for regional public goods and collective action to mitigate cross-border risks.<sup>2</sup> The TA is included in the 2020 Management-approved results-based work plan of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC).<sup>3</sup>

## II. ISSUES

2. **Adverse economic and social impacts.** ADB DMCs are extremely vulnerable to natural hazards. From 2000 to 2019, disasters in DMCs have killed almost 716,000 people; affected 3.3 billion people; and caused direct physical losses totaling \$676 billion—27% of the global total.<sup>4</sup> Disasters have had devastating economic and social impacts, not only resulting in damage to infrastructure, crops, and housing but also leading to loss of government revenues, disruptions in trade and commerce, and market destabilization. Health emergencies, especially epidemics and pandemics, also pose a substantial risk, leading to both morbidity and mortality and substantial economic dislocation over a wide geographic area, as demonstrated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. Immediately affected poor and near-poor households may suffer the adverse effects of disaster and health shocks for decades as livelihoods are disrupted, limited savings are eliminated, debt is accumulated, and children are sometimes permanently withdrawn from education to boost earnings. Marginalized groups such as women, children, the elderly, the disabled, and minorities are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards, mirroring wider socioeconomic and cultural inequalities.

3. **Risk financing options.** Confronted with fiscal challenges that disasters and pandemics present, policy makers in DMCs are seeking to strengthen ex ante or pre-disaster and ex post post-disaster risk financing options to ensure that populations, businesses, and governments have the resources to improve preparedness; facilitate timely relief, early recovery, and reconstruction; and build back better. Ex ante instruments include setting aside reserves; establishing contingent financing arrangements; and using risk transfer products involving indemnity and parametric insurance, reinsurance, and capital market solutions. Ex post or post-disaster funding instruments include recurrent and capital budget reallocations, domestic and external credit, tax increases, and development partner assistance.

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<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2015. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Disaster Risk Financing (Phase 1)*. Manila.

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila. Operational priorities and plans: <https://www.adb.org/about/strategy-2030-operational-priorities>.

<sup>3</sup> The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB’s website on 25 May 2020.

<sup>4</sup> EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database. <https://www.emdat.be> (accessed 23 March 2020).

4. **Challenges to uptake of risk financing instruments.** Despite increased recognition of the need to enhance financial resilience to disasters and health shocks, uptake of risk financing instruments remains low in ADB DMCs, particularly in the poorest countries. Most governments make limited regular budgetary provision for unforeseen events such as disasters and health emergencies. National and local governments are often mandated to allocate a part of their budgets for such purposes. However, these allocations are often largely limited to immediate humanitarian relief costs and preliminary health response. Moreover, DMCs have typically made limited use of other ex ante risk financing instruments, including insurance. In 2018, the non-life insurance penetration rate in Asia is extremely low at just 1.58%—only slightly above the rate in sub-Saharan Africa which is 1.47%. By comparison, Asia’s developed countries have an average non-life rate of 2.89%, similar to Western Europe’s 3.02%. Low penetration rates in DMCs are partly a result of demand frictions such as unaffordability, liquidity constraints, lack of trust, and behavioral biases. On the supply side, adverse selection and moral hazards; high transaction; lack of sound legal and regulatory institutions; and a lack of credible, granular data on risks limit uptake of disaster insurance.

5. As a result of under insurance, ex ante risk financing arrangements are inadequate when a major disaster or pandemic strikes, and the resulting spending needs are often largely met, by default, through budget reallocations. Such reallocations can take time to approve and can knock previous spending priorities and development goals off track. Ad hoc risk financing arrangements and related uncertainties regarding budget availability also hinder response and recovery planning and the effective use of resources. Therefore, many governments seek to strengthen sovereign disaster and epidemic insurance instruments and nudge the insurance market to develop property, health, and agricultural insurance products. Strong commitment and coordination among DMCs can help expand the use of such mechanisms.

6. **Key findings from disaster risk financing assessments.** Strategy 2030 has identified the need for DMCs to strengthen financial preparedness for disaster response, support health insurance reforms, and promote regional cooperation in risk financing to mitigate cross-border disaster, climate change, and infectious disease risks. Under the Operational Plan for Integrated Risk Management, 2014–2020, ADB is expanding its engagement in risk financing through contingent disaster financing and actions to increase disaster insurance penetration.<sup>5</sup> It has supported assessments of the enabling environment for disaster risk financing (DRF) in Fiji, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Key findings from these assessments include: (i) national DRF strategies are required to help establish financial protection arrangements; (ii) DMCs need to develop shock-responsive social protection systems via integration with risk transfer arrangements; (iii) risk financing arrangements must factor in better financial preparedness against health shocks; and (iv) regional knowledge sharing on risk financing solutions should be enhanced.

7. The assessments point to the need to strengthen fiscal resilience of DMCs by tracking budget allocations and expenditure on disaster risk management (DRM) and improving the institutional framework for DRF. Such allocations may be spread across sector budgets and may form just one component or an indirect benefit of a wider development project. Additional issues surrounding the monitoring of post-disaster spending largely reflect DMCs’ overreliance on post-disaster budget reallocations and poor related records. These challenges around monitoring budgetary expenditure make it difficult for the federal government to (i) hold public bodies to account on DRM policy and spending commitments, (ii) ensure that individual line agencies and local governments have sufficient resources to meet their DRM responsibilities, (iii) ensure a cost-effective balance of expenditure on disaster risk reduction and post-disaster response, and (iv)

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<sup>5</sup> ADB. 2014. *Operational Plan for Integrated Disaster Risk Management, 2014–2020*. Manila.

ensure that the extent and nature of public spending on DRM is appropriate relative to the scale and nature of disaster risks and other demands on public resources.

8. Additional lessons from the country diagnostic studies have highlighted that insurance is not a stand-alone risk financing solution. Its suitability needs to be assessed based on several criteria, including the frequency and severity of the types of hazards faced, the opportunity cost of premium payments, and the availability of alternative mechanisms for managing risk. Comprehensive DRF strategies could help governments compare the available options and use different risk financing instruments most effectively. The selection process should involve assessing the scale of risk at each return period, determining who bears each risk, and identifying the most suitable instrument for each layer of risk. A thorough risk assessment and cost–benefit review is also critical to matching risk financing options to risks. The selection of sovereign risk transfer instruments is ultimately a political exercise that requires balancing timeliness, accuracy, and cost; and establishing an enabling environment for private sector participation.

### III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### A. Impact and Outcome

9. The TA is aligned with the following impact: enabling environment for risk financing in selected DMCs strengthened (footnote 2). The TA will have the following outcome: capacity in selected DMCs for developing and deploying sustainable and scalable risk financing products enhanced.<sup>6</sup>

#### B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

10. **Output 1: Frameworks for disaster and pandemic risk financing developed.** Under this output, SDCC will deliver country diagnostics assessments on disaster and pandemic risk financing to four target countries: Cambodia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Drawing on ongoing DRF projects in the four countries, the assessments will study the enabling environment for disaster and pandemic risk financing and identify actions to advance the availability and uptake of risk financing solutions. The country diagnostics assessments will expand the DRF diagnostics framework developed under phase 1 of the TA to include epidemics and pandemics. The assessments will cover government policies; the impact of shocks on businesses and livelihoods and broader economies; the availability of social protection and insurance and other risk financing instruments, including gender-inclusive products; availability of technical support for facilitating insurance claims underwriting and claims administration; private sector credibility; and market regulation. Drawing on these assessments, the TA will support the organization of regional knowledge-sharing events under regional cooperation and integration platforms, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), and the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation, involving officials from finance, health, and DRM ministries.

11. **Output 2: Feasibility studies on disaster insurance products for livelihood restoration, homeowners, and small businesses in Nepal undertaken.** The TA will support two gender-sensitive feasibility studies to inform the design of potential insurance pilots for post-disaster restoration of livelihoods and small businesses in municipalities in Nepal. Municipalities will be selected in consultation with the government. The first study will focus on weather index-based crop insurance against loss of yield for small and marginal rice farmers who have borrowed

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<sup>6</sup> The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

from financial institutions and will also seek to bridge gender gaps. The second will focus on the provision of post-disaster assistance to homeowners and small businesses using parametric index insurance products linked to social assistance schemes. Both studies will explore cost-sharing arrangements for insurance premiums among federal, provincial, and local governments and the involvement of private insurance companies.

**12. Output 3: Disaster-related public expenditure and institutional review in Nepal undertaken.** The TA will support a public expenditure and institutional review to map DRM resources and responsibilities in Nepal. The review will analyze federal, provincial, and local government arrangements, and generate recommendations for each domain of government to adopt more effective integration of DRM in government spending.

**13. ADB's value addition.** In line with the country partnership strategies, the assessments in Cambodia and the Philippines will contribute to the Public Asset Financial Protection Program under the Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility.<sup>7</sup> The Philippine assessment will complement ADB's Disaster Resilience Improvement Program proposed for 2020. The Kyrgyz Republic assessment will complement the Landslide Risk Management Sector Project proposed for 2020 and ongoing ADB TA to design a regional disaster insurance facility for CAREC countries.<sup>8</sup> The Pakistan assessment will extend the DRF diagnostics framework developed under phase 1 of the TA to cover pandemic financing and contribute to the implementation of the national DRF strategy with ADB support. The Nepal assessment will complement the policy-based loan program Support for Reforms to Strengthen Devolved Service Delivery proposed for 2020. The Nepal National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority has expressed interest in designing pilot projects on insurance and DRM public expenditure and institutional review. The regional knowledge-sharing events will focus on financial preparedness for disasters, epidemics and pandemics, insurance, and capital market solutions, and regional risk financing frameworks. SDCC will produce knowledge products for wider dissemination of innovative ideas and lessons through ADB Knowledge Events. Where possible, the TA will complement and supplement existing and proposed initiatives and activities.

### C. Cost and Financing

**14.** The TA is estimated to cost \$1,000,000, of which (i) \$500,000 will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 6) and (ii) \$500,000 will be financed on a grant basis by the Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund.<sup>9</sup> The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

**15. Eligible and non-eligible expenditures.** The Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund finances TA operational expenses through consulting services and related goods and activities. It is not available for civil works, the procurement of large-scale equipment, and permanent staffing costs.

### D. Implementation Arrangements

**16.** ADB will administer the TA. The Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division and the Finance Sector Group under the Sector Advisory Service Cluster of SDCC will jointly

<sup>7</sup> The Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility is a regional platform led by participating ASEAN member states, including Cambodia and the Philippines.

<sup>8</sup> ADB. 2019. *Technical Assistance for Building Disaster Resilience through the Development of a Regional Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Facility*. Manila.

<sup>9</sup> Established by ADB. Financing partner: The Government of Japan.

implement the TA and carry out TA administration and supervision, implementation oversight, and communication with consultants and stakeholders in coordination with relevant sector and thematic groups and operations departments. Activities organized under the TA will include the organization and participation of ADB DMCs in virtual and face-to-face knowledge events, such as workshops and conferences. ADB staff involved with the TA may participate as resource persons in knowledge-sharing events, which will include eliciting feedback and suggestions on improving the activities being implemented under the TA. Budget will also be allocated for (i) representation and entertainment expenses during knowledge events, and (ii) ADB staff to provide support services (travel and related costs for secretarial and administrative services) for TA implementation and administration.

17. The implementation arrangements are summarized in the table.

Implementation Arrangements			
Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	September 2020–December 2022		
Executing agency	ADB through SDCD and SDSC-FIN		
Implementing agency	ADB through SDCD and SDSC-FIN		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Individual: individual selection	International expertise (21.75 person-months)	\$420,800
	Individual: individual selection	National expertise (18.75 person-months)	\$83,800
Disbursement	The TA resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2020, as amended from time to time). Disbursement of the TA fund sources will be via cost sharing.		

ADB = Asian Development Bank; SDCD = Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division; SDSC-FIN = Finance Sector Group, Sector Advisory Service Cluster; TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

18. **Consulting services.** Individual consultants will be recruited through individual selection to provide 21.75 person-months of international and 18.75 person-months of national consultant services. Recruitment will be based on the same methodology developed for selecting consultants during phase 1 (footnote 1). Disaster and pandemic risk financing are highly specialized domains and it is challenging to find diverse skill sets within a single consulting firm. Individual consultants bring in-depth knowledge of the subject and extensive hands-on experience in dealing with businesses and governments in multiple geographies. Resource persons will also be engaged to contribute to the delivery of regional knowledge events under the TA. 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.<sup>10</sup> Output-based and/or lump-sum contracts will be considered for consulting services, where appropriate, with the concurrence of the Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department.

#### IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

19. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$1,000,000 on a grant basis for Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Disaster Risk Financing (Phase 2) and hereby reports this action to the Board.

<sup>10</sup> Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<p><b>Impact the TA is Aligned with</b></p> <p>Enabling environment for risk financing in selected developing member countries strengthened (ADB Strategy 2030)<sup>a</sup></p>
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Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Capacity in selected DMCs for developing and deploying sustainable and scalable risk financing products enhanced</p>	<p>By 2022:</p> <p>a. The four targeted countries adopted sustainable action plans to address gaps in risk financing products (2019 baseline: 0)</p> <p>b. One scalable disaster insurance pilot approved for implementation (2019 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>a. Government websites, news releases</p> <p>b. Approval letter from the government</p>	<p>Changes in key ministerial and/or government official posts shift government priorities away from developing the insurance market.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1. Frameworks for disaster and pandemic risk financing developed</p>	<p>1a. By 2021, four country diagnostics assessments on disaster and pandemic risk financing delivered to the four participating governments and other relevant stakeholders (2019 baseline: 0)</p> <p>1b. By 2022, at least 100 DMC participants (at least 30% of whom are women) of at least three regional knowledge-sharing events reported improved knowledge on risk financing (2019 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>1a. Country reports, consultants' report on capacity building activities, and program evaluation report</p> <p>1b. Post-evaluation of regional knowledge-sharing events</p>	<p>Financial resources earmarked by the governments are not enough to fully implement the recommendations arising from the assessments.</p> <p>Uncertainty because of the COVID-19 outbreak restricts DMCs' ability to support TA activities.</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
<p>2. Feasibility studies on disaster insurance products for livelihood restoration, homeowners, and small businesses in Nepal undertaken</p> <p>3. Disaster-related public expenditure and institutional review in Nepal undertaken</p>	<p>2. By 2022, two feasibility studies, focusing on pilot-testing agricultural, homeowners, and small businesses insurance in Nepal completed (2019 baseline: 0)</p> <p>3a. By 2022, one disaster public expenditure and institutional review, including recommendations to integrate DRM more effectively into government spending at each domain of government in Nepal completed (2019 baseline: 0)</p> <p>3b. By 2022, at least 20 officials, of whom 10% are women from key agencies, trained and reported increased knowledge on the methodology for tracking disaster-related public expenditure (2019 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>2. Final pilot feasibility reports</p> <p>3a. Disaster public expenditure and institutional review report</p> <p>3b. Consultants' report on capacity building activities and program evaluation report</p>	<p>Disaster risk data limitations constrain the detailed pilot design.</p>

### Key Activities with Milestones

#### 1. Frameworks for disaster and pandemic risk financing developed

- 1.1 Conduct country diagnostics assessments (Q3 2020–Q4 2021)
- 1.2 Organize national consultative workshops in each participating country to discuss preliminary recommendations (Q4 2021)
- 1.3 Finalize country diagnostics assessments (Q4 2021)
- 1.4 Organize regional workshops of policy makers, regulators, and insurance industry players to share lessons on disaster and pandemic risk financing, with special focus on insurance and capital market products (Q4 2020–Q4 2022)

<p><b>2. Feasibility studies on disaster insurance products for livelihood restoration, homeowners, and small businesses in Nepal undertaken</b></p> <p>2.1 Conduct feasibility study in Nepal for first disaster insurance product pilot (Q1–Q4 2021)</p> <p>2.2 Conduct feasibility study in Nepal for second disaster insurance product pilot (Q1–Q4 2022)</p> <p><b>3. Disaster-related public expenditure and institutional review in Nepal undertaken</b></p> <p>3.1 Conduct disaster public expenditure and institutional review in Nepal (Q1–Q3 2021)</p> <p>3.2 Organize a capacity building workshop in Nepal to disseminate review findings and train participants on expenditure tracking methodology (Q4 2021)</p> <p><b>TA Management Activities</b></p> <p>Management of consultant contracts (Q4 2020–Q4 2022)</p> <p>Regular reporting and supervision until Q4 2022</p> <p>Preparation of final report until Q4 2022</p>
<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <p>ADB: \$500,000</p> <p>Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund: \$500,000</p>
<p><b>Assumptions for Partner Financing</b></p> <p>Not applicable</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, DMC = developing member country, Q = quarter, TA = technical assistance.

<sup>a</sup> ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila. Source: Asian Development Bank.

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

Item	Amount
<b>A. ADB<sup>a</sup></b>	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	263.8
ii. National consultants	71.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	111.8
ii. Reports and communications	12.0
iii. Miscellaneous administration and support costs	5.0
2. Printed external publications	10.0
3. Contingencies	26.4
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>	<b>500.0</b>
<b>B. Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund<sup>b</sup></b>	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	157.0
ii. National consultants	12.8
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures: international and local travel	54.4
2. Training, seminars, workshops, forum, and conferences	
a. Facilitators	58.0
b. Travel cost of ADB staff acting as a resource person and/or providing secretarial and administrative support <sup>c</sup>	40.0
c. Venue rental and related facilities	66.0
d. Participants	88.0
e. Representation <sup>c</sup>	10.0
3. Contingencies	13.8
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>	<b>500.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: The technical assistance is estimated to cost \$1,000,000, of which contributions from ADB and the Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund are presented in the table.

<sup>a</sup> Financed by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 6).

<sup>b</sup> Established by ADB. Financing partner: The Government of Japan.

<sup>c</sup> ADB. 2017. [Staff Instruction on Business Processes for Cost Sharing and Eligibility of Expenditures for ADB Financing](#). Manila.

Source: ADB estimates.

**LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS**

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=48259-002-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants