



Completion Report

PUBLIC

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December 2022

Strengthening Women's Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Asia and the Pacific

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

TA Number, Country, and Name: TA 9348-REG: Strengthening Women's Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Asia and the Pacific		Amount Approved: \$1,400,000	
		Revised Amount: Not Applicable	
Executing Agency: Asian Development Bank	Source of Funding: Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 6): \$700,000 TASF-Other Sources: \$700,000	Amount Undisbursed: \$106,507	Amount Used: \$1,293,493
TA Approval Date: 28 July 2017	TA Signing Date: 28 July 2017	TA Completion Date	
		Original Date: 31 December 2020	Latest Revised Date: 30 June 2022
		Financial Closing Date: 15 November 2022	Number of Extensions: 2
TA Type: Knowledge and support TA	Nature of Activity: Capacity development	TA Arrangement: Regional	

Description

The TA was designed to enhance the capacity of developing member countries (DMCs)—Fiji, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), and Mongolia—in strengthening women's resilience to climate change and disasters through investigating and demonstrating the potential for women's participation in green jobs, advancing gender-responsive national policies and programs, and by linking gender equality and women's empowerment to relevant national laws and policies. The TA provided support to strengthen government efforts on gender and climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) agenda by identifying opportunities for women's employment as countries transition to a green economy and support development of green sectors, build capacity of DMC partners, and develop operationally relevant knowledge products.

Expected Impact, Outcome, and Outputs

The TA's expected impact is DMC demand for investments in gender-responsive CCDRM programs to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 13 increased. The expected outcome was capacity of selected DMCs in developing and implementing gender-responsive CCDRM policies and programs increased. The TA delivered three outputs: (i) green jobs potential for women demonstrated; (ii) policy advice for gender mainstreaming in CCDRM policies, strategies, and financing strengthened; and (iii) legal frameworks for gender-inclusive CCDRM strengthened.

There were revisions in the design and monitoring framework: (a) addition of video documentary on Green Jobs for Women: Construction Skills for Fijian Women as a deliverable under Output 1 and (b) removal of *"inclusion of at least two gender measures in two national climate policy frameworks and/or sector action plans adopted" as a deliverable* under Output 2.

Implementation Arrangements

Initial TA implementation arrangements included engagement of (i) an international consulting firm through fixed-budget selection method for Outputs 1 and 2; (ii) individual consultants through individual consultant selection method for Output 3; and (iii) one international nongovernment organization (NGO) in Fiji and a national consulting firm in Mongolia through single-source selection.

Changes in implementation arrangements

- After contract termination with the consulting firm, three international consultants were engaged through individual consultant contracts: one for Output 1 and two for Output 2. This change from consulting firm to individual consultants was intended to facilitate flexibility and adaptability in working closely with government partners and to engage consultants who worked under Output 3. This approach strengthened the holistic approach for analysis of laws (under Output 3) and policies (under Output 2) on CCDRM and gender.
- Procurement of equipment for the Mongolia demonstration subproject was carried out by the national consulting firm through shopping and in accordance with ADB Procurement Guidelines. After subproject completion, all equipment was transferred to the vegetable processing facility through the government implementing agency as per ADB guidelines.

The changes in implementation arrangements had no impact on the overall TA amount. But initial cost estimates and financing plan were adjusted and cost categories were reallocated as follows:

- Allocation was realigned with planned activities and adjustments were made to address a negative balance in the Consultant category.
- For clarity, equipment and goods in the cost estimates and financing plan were separately presented.

- The category of goods under Training, Seminars, Workshops was removed since procurement of goods was done by the consulting firm under their contract.

Completion Date

The TA completion date was first extended from 31 December 2020 to 30 November 2021 and subsequently to 30 June 2022, for a cumulative implementation period of 4 years and 11 months. The first extension was requested as major activities, including implementation of green jobs demonstration subprojects, were delayed due to coronavirus disease (COVID-19) quarantine measures and protocols. The second extension was requested to allow for completion and finalization of key knowledge products and to conduct a regional workshop.

Conduct of Activities

Output 1: Green jobs potential for women demonstrated.

The two green jobs demonstration subprojects in Fiji (certification training on carpentry skills for women) and Mongolia (training program on vegetable processing and provision of the equipment for processing facility in Orkhon soum) were successfully delivered as planned.

- The **demonstration subproject in Fiji** provided training on carpentry skills that women can use to contribute to decision-making on shelter preparedness in their communities, as well as to access employment opportunities within a male-dominated construction industry. Training graduates received Certificates II (December 2018) and III (March 2021) in Construction, a recognized Australian qualification issued through Technical and Further Education Queensland. And as part of practical training, twenty small climate-friendly and disaster-resilient houses were also constructed and provided to selected beneficiaries.

A video documentary "[Green Jobs for Women: Construction Skills for Fijian Women](#)" was produced (published on August 2021) to capture stories, training graduates' reflections and project results that demonstrate the potential of women in the construction sector and resilient housing in Fiji.

- The **demonstration subproject in Mongolia** supported the East Asia Department's grant project (Community Vegetable Farming for Livelihood Improvement) which is funded under Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific. This demonstration subproject provided 100 women in Orkhon soum (trainings in July, August, and October 2020) with skills development training on vegetable processing, to create livelihood opportunities for women vegetable growers. In support for small vegetable processing and packaging, the TA supported procurement and provision of necessary equipment (June 2022) to be used by cooperatives comprising trained women for a vegetable processing facility.

A regional report/knowledge product on promoting female employment in the green economy has been prepared and country specific entry points have been shared through country workshops, and highlights of regional study were shared during the Final Regional workshop on 9-10 June 2022. The knowledge product will be completed and published by Q3 2023 under a separate budget.

Output 2: Policy advice for gender mainstreaming in climate change and disaster risk management policies, strategies, and financing strengthened.

Some deliverables under this Output were revised following consultations and feedback from project country stakeholders and in consideration of changing context/circumstances:

- Country reports on gender analysis of CCDRM policies in the three participating countries were published. A series of country workshops in Fiji, Lao PDR, and Mongolia (i.e., three national technical consultative workshops in June 2019 for Lao PDR, Fiji, and Mongolia and three capacity-building workshops – Mongolia in December 2021, 30 persons; Fiji in January 2020, 25 persons; Lao PDR - March 2021, 35 persons) were conducted to build capacity of government partners and national stakeholders on gender analysis of policies and laws using the proposed National Good Practice Legislative Framework for Strengthening Women's Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters, findings of analysis and recommendations. The workshops also served as part of the review process for the country reports.

- Both the national technical consultative workshops and capacity-building workshops drew participants from government, CSOs, academia, research institutes and private sector. Both gender and CCDR policies, and gender and green jobs have been identified as key areas of importance to governments. In total, 125 government and non-government stakeholders attended the technical consultative workshops.

- During the capacity-building workshops, 29 participants in Fiji, 92 participants in Mongolia (*separate workshops for 3 target groups*), and 66 participants in Lao PDR (with 253 participants joining online) were trained on gender mainstreaming approaches in law making and policy-development.

Publication of three country reports that integrate gender analysis of laws and policies that are relevant to women's resilience to climate change and disasters was completed in close coordination with country level stakeholders:

Fiji: <https://www.adb.org/publications/women-resilience-fiji-gender-equality-climate-change>

Lao PDR: <https://www.adb.org/publications/women-resilience-lao-pdr>

Mongolia: <https://www.adb.org/publications/women-resilience-mongolia>

- A policy brief on how laws and policies can support women's resilience to disasters and climate change in Asia and the Pacific was prepared with recommendations shared during the regional workshop and will be published by Q2 2023 under separate budget.

Output 3: Legal frameworks for gender-inclusive climate change and disaster risk management strengthened.

The regional report on [Gender inclusive legislative framework to strengthen women's resilience to climate change and disaster risk](#) was published in December 2021.

A **final regional workshop** was conducted on 8-10 June 2022 to present findings and launch knowledge products generated under the TA. The workshop also served as a culmination of the work under this project, and an opportunity for government partners from Fiji, Lao PDR and Mongolia to exchange views and experiences, discuss lessons learned, gain insights from various experts in the field of gender and CCDRM, and look forward to the next agenda for gender mainstreaming of climate change action. The workshop was conducted as a hybrid event with approximately 40 participants and resource speakers, including (a) government agencies in Fiji (*Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Alleviation*), Lao PDR (*Ministry of Labor & Social Welfare, Lao Women's Union*) and Mongolia (*National Committee on Gender Equality*), and (b) international organizations/NGOs (*UN FAO, ILO, UNDRR, UNFPA, Fiji Women's Rights Movement, International Women Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific from Malaysia*). Highlights of the workshop can be found here: <https://events.development.asia/learning-events/regional-workshop-policy-and-legal-frameworks-gender-inclusive-climate-change-and>

Technical Assistance Assessment Ratings

Criterion	Assessment	Rating
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TA has been relevant throughout the implementation period. At approval, the TA is included in the ADB Management- approved Gender Equity Thematic Group's 2017 annual work program, which operationalizes ADB's continued promotion and support of gender equity under ADB Strategy 2020. Consequently, the knowledge work under this TA supported two strategic priorities under ADB Strategy 2030 - climate change and gender equality. The TA's approach in linking gender and CCDRM represents a key strategy for ADB to achieve its corporate commitment and two-fold targets under Strategy 2030. ▪ Both gender and CCDRM policies, and green jobs for women are key areas of importance to the participating countries governments. During TA implementation: (a) Fiji was developing/updating its Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Law and was conducting consultations with regards to its draft DRRM bill; (b) Lao PDR was developing its National Strategy on Climate Change (2021–2030) and is being designed based on its CC Decree and Lao PDR's international and regional commitments; and (c) Mongolia is implementing initiatives such as a green jobs mapping study under its National Green Development Policy. Consequently, country reports provided gender analysis and recommendations on relevant laws and policies. ▪ The TA design was appropriate as its activities addressed the need for buy-in particularly for women machineries, awareness for government staff/officials in target sectors, and capacities of key stakeholders (e.g., <i>building capacity to analyze policies and laws using gender lens and providing tools such as good practice guide/examples through its publications</i>), which are key determinants of the TA's intended outcomes of increasing women's participation in policy and decision-making. The risk of this approach was it depended on government schedule and availability--which in turn was affected by turnover of government officials and change in government priorities. Nonetheless, the approach was necessary despite the risk. 	Relevant
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TA addressed key determinants of women's participation in climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) policy and decision-making, i.e., (a) building capacity to analyze policies and laws through training/workshops and engagement in the preparation and review of studies/publications, (b) providing tools and references such as good practice guide/examples through its publications/knowledge products, (c) increasing awareness across sectoral ministries on link between gender and CCDRM, which will strengthen support for participation of women machineries in policy making. These achievements will contribute in strengthening capacity of women to develop and implement gender-responsive CCDRM policies. ▪ TA developed and published knowledge products and provided capacity building activities/workshops to share practical and achievable recommendations, which are aligned with international good practice and each of the participating country's contexts. This ensured that recommendations developed by the TA can be taken up by government 	Effective

Criterion	Assessment	Rating
	<p>stakeholders to support the priority goal of strengthening women's resilience to climate change and disaster risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National steering committees facilitated coordination with relevant agencies and created connections between national and international actors working at country level. ▪ The demonstration project in Fiji was able to show: (i) how women have used their new skills in the community and how this has empowered them to take on new roles; (ii) how having Certificate II and Certificate III certification and learning "Australian standards" helped in seeking employment; and (iii) how project activities impacted beneficiary communities when the new homes were handed over to selected beneficiaries identified in collaboration with local authorities. ▪ The demonstration project in Mongolia was able to support upgrading of vegetable processing and thereby increasing productivity of female vegetable growers in Orkhon soum who mostly processed their vegetables at household level. Through the training and support provided by the project, they have gained confidence to work with equipment at the vegetable processing facility and this created potential for significant increase in their livelihoods. 	
Efficiency	<p>TA resources were regularly monitored and evaluated to ensure that activities were appropriately funded, and resource efficiency was maximized. Particularly in implementing demonstration subprojects in Fiji and Mongolia, wherein partnering with organizations with readiness to start project implementation and proven record in delivering similar outputs in the project area significantly facilitated implementation of activities. Fund savings were also reallocated for the purchase of both wet and dry vegetable processing facilities for the Mongolia demonstration project. The TA was extended twice, from the original 31 December 2020 to 30 November 2021 and subsequently to 30 June 2022, for a cumulative implementation period of 4 years and 9 months. While the TA experienced implementation delay of more than a year, this was mainly due to external factors outside of TA's direct control, e.g., the TA approach depended on government schedule and availability, which was later exacerbated by COVID-19 lockdowns in participating DMCs and restrictions in travel. Initially, TA also experienced a slow start due to a change in TA officer/team leader. Nonetheless, all outputs were substantially completed and achieved within the budget. As at the TA's financial closing, the total disbursement is \$1,293,493 (92%).</p>	Efficient
Overall Assessment	<p>Overall, the TA was successful as it is rated relevant, effective and efficient. The project was relevant and effective, addressing a critical agenda for Asia and the Pacific on CCDRM and gender equality. Not only did it contribute to the implementation of ADB's strategic priorities, it also contributed to key outcomes both at the country level and community level. Implementation arrangements made it possible for the TA to work closely with key country level stakeholders - while this route was more difficult, it facilitated engagement and participation by government partners in implementation and in the development of TA outputs. This was a key aspect of the TA approach to building DMC capacity, particularly for women's national machineries in the three countries, to support their efforts to influence the process of development and implementation of gender-responsive CCDRM policies and programs. And despite delays, all outputs were substantially completed within budget.</p>	Successful
Sustainability	<p>The TA results are likely sustainable as outputs, i.e., reports/studies were developed in partnership with national women's machineries, and this promoted strong ownership of the knowledge products. The national women's machinery has expressed its interest in moving to the next stage of implementation of recommendations of country studies on strengthening laws and policies. Ownership is a key factor to enable recommendations of the TA to be implemented eventually by government. TA's intended outcome is also likely sustainable given TA was able to address key determinants (e.g., capacity building, particularly in analyzing laws and policies) of increasing women's participation in policy and decision-making.</p>	Likely sustainable

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Design and/or planning	While TA design emphasized working closely with government partners, which became a key aspect that ensured relevance and effectiveness of project outputs and activities, it also depended on government schedule and availability. Securing government partner commitment through preparation of a formal work plan and schedule would have mitigated risk of delays and/or served to expedite implementation.
Implementation and/or delivery	Establishment of mechanisms such as Steering Committees for coordination with various actors, with partnership with national women machineries, and with support by local coordinators/gender specialists was a key strategy to promote ownership of project outputs.
Management of staff and consultants	Given the dynamic nature of working with various stakeholders and working closely with government partners, continuously clarifying expectations on the scope of deliverables (from TOR, inception report, report outlines) and establishing regular communication/check-in was key. This ensured that issues and risks were addressed on time. TA reports encountered delays due to unsatisfactory performance of consulting firm and need for engagement of individual consultants for replacement--which resulted to changes in implementation arrangements as well as in scope/content of some of the reports. Involvement of colleagues/experts in Resident Missions, particularly gender specialists/focal and relevant sector specialists was critical to ensure that outputs and activities complement and build on existing initiatives by ADB and governments.
Knowledge building	Throughout the project, particularly during national workshops and in-country capacity building activities, draft reports, initial findings and recommendations were shared to validate and gain more insights and inputs. And because of this emphasis towards "co-production" of knowledge, it facilitated direct exchange among various actors in the field of CCDRM and gender, which raised awareness on gender-CCDRM link across sectoral ministries. This was critical for achieving the objective of the TA to promote the development and implementation of gender-responsive CCDRM policies and programs.
Stakeholder participation	Counterpart government agencies' (i.e., national women's machineries) ownership is crucial. This was an enabling factor for recommendations of the reports/knowledge products to be implemented eventually by government and generated the needed commitment to develop and implement gender-responsive CCDRM policies and programs. The TA design emphasized working closely with government partners, which increased participation and buy-in particularly for relevant sector agencies such as for water (Fiji), agriculture (Lao PDR), and energy (Mongolia).

Follow-up Actions

While there is not yet any specific and planned follow-up action on TA results, recommendations on next steps for Fiji, Lao PDR, and Mongolia policymakers and implementers to ensure CCDRM policies and strategies are gender-responsive should be looked further into, particularly in the preparation and/or review of ADB Country Partnership Strategies and/or any prospective relevant climate change-related policy-based loans or other project modalities.

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Designation and Division:

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DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact		
DMC demand for investments in gender-responsive CCDRM programs to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 13 increased		
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
Outcome Capacity of selected DMCs in developing and implementing gender-responsive CCDRM policies and programs increased	<p>a. At least three gender-responsive CCDRM national or sector policies, programs, and legal and institutional frameworks adopted (2017 baseline: 0)</p> <p>b. Participation rate of women's organizations and/or gender stakeholders in national or sector CCDRM structures increase to 30% (2017 baseline: 0%)</p>	<p>a. <u>Achieved.</u> Relevant laws and policies that could strengthen women's resilience were identified and practical recommendations to enhance these laws were provided, including suggestions for an overall strategic focus on next steps for law and policymakers and implementers to ensure CCDRM policies and strategies in Fiji, Lao PDR, and Mongolia are gender-responsive. Increased commitment to gender equality in CCDRM in Fiji has resulted in gender-responsive law and policy development, including the Climate Change Act 2021. In Lao PDR development of the NSDRR was guided by the NSDRR Drafting Committee, led by the MLSW, and included government sectors, and the LWU. NSDRR recommends that provisions of the strategy are aligned with Disaster Management law, but also with the Law on Gender Equality and the National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2021–25, which requires a minimum of 30% women in all government committees. As a result of enhanced knowledge and capacity of relevant government officials in developing and implementing gender-responsive laws, policies and programs to strengthen women's resilience to climate change and disasters in Mongolia, Article 7 of the revised Labor Code of Mongolia, which prohibits sexual harassment in the workplace, was adopted in 2021</p> <p>b. Not measured. The data to support and measure the achievement of this Outcome target is not available. Analysis, information, and tools were provided for women's organizations to participate in CCDRM structures. The reports/publications of the TA can serve as a tool and source of information to understand issues and complexity of dealing with climate change and disaster risk in general, and specifically to consider the rights of women in CCDRM laws and policies. This increased the capacity of women's organizations/machinery to advocate for the achievement of women's rights and gain improved access in decision-making.</p>
Outputs 1. Green jobs potential for women demonstrated	<p>1a. Set of strategic entry points in three selected countries to promote female employment in the green economy identified and disseminated through regional workshop by 2022 (2017 baseline: Not applicable)</p> <p>1b. At least two demonstration subprojects (Fiji and Mongolia)</p>	<p>1a. <u>Achieved.</u> Set of strategic country-specific entry points have been shared through country workshops in June 2019 (Lao PDR – 89 persons, Fiji – 62 persons, and Mongolia – 76 persons) and incorporated as part of the forthcoming regional report and knowledge product on promoting female employment in the green economy, with report highlights presented during the regional workshop (40 persons) in Manila in June 2022 (see item 1c below).</p> <p>1b. <u>Achieved.</u> Two demonstration projects implemented: Fiji - (i) Training on Certificates II and III in Construction, a recognized Australian qualification</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
	with green jobs potential for women completed by 2022 (2017 baseline: Not applicable)	issued through TAFE Queensland; and Mongolia - (ii) Training on vegetable processing in support to a small vegetable processing and packaging facility in Orkhon soum.
	1c. One regional knowledge product on promoting female employment in the green economy in three selected countries produced and disseminated by 2022 (2017 baseline: Not applicable)	1c. <u>Partially achieved</u> . A regional report/knowledge product on promoting female employment in the green economy has been drafted (first draft in September 2019; second draft in November 2022) and will be completed and published under separate budget by Q3 2023.
	1d. Green Jobs for Women: Construction Skills for Fijian Women - Video documentary of technical assistance project to equip Fijian women with carpentry skills produced by YYYY (2021 baseline: Not applicable)	1d. <u>Achieved</u> . Video documentary "Green Jobs for Women: Construction Skills for Fijian Women" was produced and published. See link: https://www.adb.org/news/videos/green-jobs-women-construction-skills-fijian-women
2. Policy advice for gender mainstreaming in CCDRM policies, strategies, and financing strengthened	2a. Policy brief on how laws and policies can support women's resilience to disasters and climate change in Asia and the Pacific produced by April 2022, with findings disseminated through regional workshops by 2022 (2017 baseline: Not applicable) 2b. Three knowledge products on integrating gender in CCDRM policies, projects, and financing proposals adapted to national contexts disseminated and used in capacity-building activities by 2020 (2017 baseline: Not applicable)	2a. <u>Partially Achieved</u> . Policy brief on how laws and policies can support women's resilience to disasters and climate change in Asia and the Pacific has been drafted with recommendations presented during the regional workshop (June 2022), and will be published by Q2 2023 under separate budget. 2b. <u>Achieved</u> . Three country reports (Fiji, Lao PDR, and Mongolia) on " <i>Women's Resilience in (country): How Laws and Policies Promote Gender Equality in Climate change and Disaster Risk Management</i> " published. See links below: Fiji: https://www.adb.org/publications/women-resilience-fiji-gender-equality-climate-change Lao PDR: https://www.adb.org/publications/women-resilience-lao-pdr Mongolia: https://www.adb.org/publications/women-resilience-mongolia Draft reports were shared during national workshops and in-country capacity building activities. Final published reports were shared online and during the regional workshop (June 2022).
3. Legal frameworks for gender-inclusive CCDRM strengthened	3a. At least one knowledge product outlining good practices globally and linkages between national gender equality, the environmental sector, and CCDRM laws produced by 2022 (2017 baseline: Not applicable)	3a. <u>Achieved</u> . Regional report on " <i>Gender-Inclusive Legislative Framework and Laws to Strengthen Women's Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters</i> " published. See link: https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-inclusive-legislative-framework-laws-women-resilience

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
	3b. One regional workshop held, with key policy makers from relevant ministries from DMCs; at least 65% of participants agree that their capacity to integrate gender commitments into CCDRM related laws, policies, and programs has been enhanced by 2022 (2017 baseline: Not applicable)	3b. <u>Achieved</u> . Regional workshop on Policy and Legal Frameworks for Gender-Inclusive Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management held on 9-10 June 2022 (around 40 persons participated). The workshop was ADB's first post-pandemic hybrid workshop event in Manila. Delegates from Fiji, Lao PDR, and Mongolia discussed how global frameworks and country laws and policies must strengthen gender equality and promote women's resilience. The 2-day workshop was a vibrant discussion of cross-country and regional experiences, and participants contributed to enhancing the important agenda of strengthening women's resilience to external shocks including those related to climate change and disasters. https://events.development.asia/learning-events/regional-workshop-policy-and-legal-frameworks-gender-inclusive-climate-change-and
Actual Key Activities with Milestones 1. Green jobs potential for women demonstrated 1.1 Form partnerships with at least two organizations in delivering activities for this output (<i>Completed: Habitat for Humanity Fiji and Mongolia Rural Development and Relief Association</i>). 1.2 Conduct national skills-needs analyses to determine skills required by women to equally participate in and benefit from opportunities created in the green job sectors (<i>Completed: draft report on Green Jobs Gender Assessment for Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Fiji</i>). 1.3 Initiate green jobs demonstration (<i>Completed: see item 1b above</i>). 1.4 Disseminate knowledge products with DMC officials and roundtables with key stakeholders to promote employment of women in the green economy (<i>Completed: draft report on Green Jobs Gender Assessment for Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Fiji presented in national workshops in June 2019</i>). 2. Policy advice for gender mainstreaming in CCDRM policies, strategies, and financing strengthened 2.1 Conduct country assessments on gender and CCDRM (<i>Completed: country reports prepared and published. See item 2b above</i>). 2.2 Conduct capacity-building workshops and seminars for multidisciplinary teams of selected DMCs, and national women's machineries on gender equality (<i>Completed: conducted three national workshops and three capacity-building workshops</i>). 2.3 Produce draft policy brief on integration of gender equality issues into CCDRM programs, with a specific focus on strengthening women's resilience (<i>Policy brief has been drafted and will be published by Q2 2023 under separate budget</i>). 2.4 Disseminate and present findings of reports at key forums and through articles in relevant publications (<i>Findings of reports presented in Regional Workshop conducted on 8–10 June 2022</i>). 3. Legal frameworks for gender-inclusive CCDRM strengthened 3.1 Conduct assessment of CCDRM-related laws and policies (<i>Completed: see item 3a above</i>). 3.2 Conduct capacity-building workshops and seminars with key policy makers from relevant ministries. from DMCs in integrating gender-related laws and policies in CCDRM policies and programs (<i>Completed: regional workshop conducted</i>). 2.4 Disseminate and present findings of reports at key forums and through articles in relevant publications (<i>Findings of reports presented in Regional Workshop conducted on 8–10 June 2022</i>). 2.5 Conduct regional workshop (<i>Completed: see item 3b above</i>).		
Actual Inputs Asian Development Bank: \$1,293,493		

CCDRM = climate change and disaster risk management, DM = Disaster Management, DMC = developing member countries, LWU = Lao Women's Union, MLSW = Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, NSDRR = National Strategy on DRR, TAFE = Technical and Further Education.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COST

Table A2.1: Technical Assistance Cost by Activity
(\$'000)

Item	Amount		
	Original	Revised	Actual
1. Consultants	1,155.0	1,040.0	923.8
2. Equipment	000.0	80.0	87.2
3. Training, seminars, and/or conferences	142.0	234.0	262.3
4. Miscellaneous TA administration	35.0	28.0	20.2
5. Contingency	68.0	18.0	00.0
Total	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,293.5

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A2.2: Technical Assistance Cost by Fund
(\$'000)

	TASF 6	Total Cost
1. Original ^a	1,400.00	1,400.00
2. Actual	1,293.49	1,293.49
3. Unused	106.51	106.51

TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund

^a Original estimated cost in the TA report.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.