



Technical Assistance Report

PUBLIC

Project Number: 56076-001
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
December 2022

Addressing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in ADB Operations

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Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
SEAH	–	sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment
DMC	–	developing member country
GPN	–	Good Practice Note
GBV	–	gender-based violence
IFI	–	international financial institution
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
OP	–	operational priority
SDCC	–	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

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

Vice-President	Woochong Um, Managing Director General and Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development
Director General	Bruno Carrasco, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC)
Deputy Director General Director	Xiaohong Yang, Thematic Advisory Service Cluster, SDCC Samantha Hung, Chief of Gender Equality Thematic Group (SDTC-GEN), SDCC
Team leader	Malika Shagzatova, Social Development Specialist (Gender and Development), SDTC-GEN, SDCC
Team members	Ann Mushayt W. Alemania, Associate Operations Analyst, SDTC-GEN, SDCC Ricardo Barba, Principal Social Development Specialist (Safeguards), Office of the Director General, South Asia Department Tsolmon Begzsuren, Social Development Specialist (Gender and Development), Office of the Director General, East Asia Department Noel Chavez, Senior Operations Assistant, SDTC-GEN, SDCC Ingrid Fitzgerald, Senior Gender and Social Development Officer, Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office in Sydney, Australia, Pacific Department Veronica Mendizabal Joffre, Senior Gender and Social Development Specialist, Office of the Director General, Southeast Asia Department Felix Nii Tettey Oku, Senior Social Development Specialist (Safeguards), Safeguards Division, SDCC Mary Alice Rosero, Senior Social Development Specialist (Gender and Development), Office of the Director General, Central and West Asia Department Rubina Shaheen, Principal Procurement Specialist, Procurement Division 1; Procurement, Portfolio, and Financial Management Department Melinda Tun, Senior Counsel, Office of the General Counsel

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KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 56076-001
Project Name	Addressing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in ADB Operations	Department/Division SDCC/SDTC-GEN
Nature of Activity Modality	Capacity Development Regular	Executing Agency Asian Development Bank
Country	REG (MON, NEP, PHI, SOL, TAJ)	
2. Sector		ADB Financing (\$ million)
✓ Transport	Transport policies and institutional development	1.000
Energy	Energy sector development and institutional reform	1.000
		Total <u>2.000</u>
3. Operational Priorities		Climate Change Information
✓ OP1: Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities		GHG Reductions (tons per annum) 0
✓ OP2: Accelerating progress in gender equality		Climate Change impact on the Project Low
✓ OP6: Strengthening governance and institutional capacity		
		ADB Financing
		Adaptation (\$ million) 0.000
		Mitigation (\$ million) 0.000
		Cofinancing
		Adaptation (\$ million) 0.000
		Mitigation (\$ million) 0.000
Sustainable Development Goals		Gender Equity and Mainstreaming
SDG 5.2		Gender Equity (GEN) ✓
SDG 16.2		
		Poverty Targeting
		Geographic Targeting ✓
4. Risk Categorization	Complex	
5. Safeguard Categorization	Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply	
6. Financing		
Modality and Sources	Amount (\$ million)	
ADB	2.000	
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund	2.000	
Cofinancing	0.000	
None	0.000	
Counterpart	0.000	
None	0.000	
Total	2.000	
Currency of ADB Financing: US Dollar		

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will help the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and executing and implementing agencies in participating developing member countries (DMCs) to develop and enhance systems, policies, and protocols to prevent, mitigate, and respond to risks of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) in ADB-financed sovereign projects with civil works. The TA will contribute to the collection of evidence and data, as well as qualitative assessments of gaps and issues to be addressed. The aim is to help ADB operations mitigate and respond to SEAH risks, while raising awareness and strengthening the capacities of government agencies, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), and service providers in SEAH prevention, risk mitigation, and response following good practices and principles of a survivor-centered approach.

2. In addition to the upstream work, the TA will support due diligence for the selected pilot projects in participating countries with respect to the application of the principles and recommendations of ADB's Good Practice Note (GPN) on addressing SEAH in ADB-financed projects with civil works (para. 9).¹ The expanded approach will help to address gaps in technical expertise and support SEAH-related project safeguard due diligence. It will also build the capacity of borrowers and contractors to mitigate and respond to SEAH risks. The TA will be implemented in five DMCs: Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Tajikistan, subject to further consultations with government stakeholders.²

3. The TA is included in the 2022 results-based work plan of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC), which was approved by Management. The TA is aligned with the following operational priorities (OPs) of ADB's Strategy 2030:³ addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities (OP1), accelerating progress in gender equality (OP2), and strengthening governance and institutional capacity (OP6). It is also in line with ADB's commitment to addressing SEAH in operations (paras. 7–8).⁴

II. ISSUES

4. **Prevalence of gender-based and sexual violence, but limited country-level data.** The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies the elimination of violence against women and girls as a priority for achieving gender equality and sustainable development. Violence takes many forms—it is not only physical, but also sexual, emotional, and economic, in both private and public spheres. Gender-based and sexual violence remains unacceptably high in Asia and the Pacific. More than 37% of women in South Asia, 40% of women in Southeast Asia, and up to 68% of women in the Pacific have experienced violence at the hands of their partners.⁵ Across Asia,

¹ ADB. *Good Practice Note on Addressing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment in ADB-Finance Projects with Civil Works*. Unpublished.

² The selection criteria for participation in the pilot include (i) forthcoming project pipelines with substantial number or thematic variety of projects with civil works, for the purpose of testing and learning from the pilot; (ii) DMC policy and social environment of qualified projects cause no extreme challenges (e.g., social and political) to address SEAH risks; and (iii) buy-in and willingness of forthcoming project executing and implementing agencies to participate in the pilot. SDTC-GEN has discussed and agreed the list of participating countries with ADB regional departments. SDTC-GEN in collaboration with Regional Departments and Resident Missions will further consult with executing and implementing agencies for no objection before the start of the pilot.

³ ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030 Operational Plans Overview | Asian Development Bank](#). Manila.

⁴ The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 17 August 2022.

⁵ World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and South African Medical Research Council. 2013. *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. Geneva. (pp. 16 and 20).

studies show that 30%–40% of women suffer sexual harassment in the workplace. In 2018, for every 10 victims of human trafficking detected globally, about 5 were adult women and 2 were girls. More than 9 of 10 detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are females.⁶ To inform policy makers and assist with the design and implementation of effective policies to combat gender-based violence (GBV), an understanding of the nature and prevalence of the phenomenon is essential. Data collected by national statistical offices usually rely on surveys and/or administrative sources, but these capture only a fraction of the actual prevalence and incidence of violence against women.⁷

5. Country legal frameworks and institutional systems to address sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. ADB recognizes that DMCs are at different stages in their journeys to prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV and sexual violence. Long-term efforts are needed to address SEAH effectively across Asia and the Pacific. Globally, about 155 countries have passed laws on domestic violence; 140 have legislation on sexual harassment in the workplace.⁸ The legal age of marriage for girls has been set below the age of 18 in 19 countries, and many more have exceptions that allow marriage under the age of 18, including with the consent of parents and judicial or religious authorities.⁹ Most countries set the age of consent for sex at 15–16 years or above, and many countries also have “close-in-age” exceptions while banning sex between adults and minors.¹⁰ Challenges also remain in enforcing laws and policies, limiting the access of women and girls to safety and justice. While more and better laws are essential to address SEAH, improved enforcement is necessary to protect women and children, including (i) operationalization of institutional systems and protocols for reporting and responding, (ii) provision of sufficient resources to support such systems, and (iii) addressing of underlying gender and social norms against wider gender inequality.

6. Lack of available services or limited capacity of service providers to address sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. Survivor-centered approaches and support to victims and survivors need to be prioritized so that survivors feel safe and confident in reporting SEAH incidents. Reporting mechanisms need to be adapted to local contexts to make them accessible and appropriate. Various factors limit the reporting of SEAH allegations.¹¹ Many victims and survivors are discouraged from reporting because they do not believe it will help or change anything.¹² Ineffective governance structures may lead to lack of clear responsibilities and/or accountability mechanisms, and no specific measures to address barriers to reporting by the most marginalized and vulnerable communities.¹³ While it may be simple to design mechanisms for confidential reporting and investigation, implementation relies on (i) political will; (ii) funding for

⁶ United Nations Women. 2022. *Facts and Figures: Ending Violence Against Women*.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>.

⁷ European Institute for Gender Equality. 2022. *Data Collection on Violence Against Women | EIGE (europa.eu)*.

⁸ World Bank. 2020. *Women, Business and the Law 2020*. Washington, DC.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32639/9781464815324.pdf>.

⁹ World Policy Analysis Center. 2022. <https://www.worldpolicycenter.org/data-tables/policy/what-is-the-minimum-age-of-marriage-for-girls>.

¹⁰ World Population Review. 2022. *Age of Consent per Country*. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/age-of-consent-by-country>.

¹¹ [Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment \(SEAH\) in the International Aid Sector: Victim and Survivor Voices: Main Findings from a DFID-led Listening Exercise \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#); [Top 10 Reasons People Do Not Report Sexual Abuse \(dlawgroup.com\)](#); and [WHO RHR 12.37 eng.pdf](#).

¹² Other barriers to reporting or seeking care from formal sources include shame and stigma, financial barriers, perceived impunity for perpetrators, cultural beliefs, fear of retaliation, and discriminatory attitudes toward victims in courts and law enforcement settings. In addition, many women do not report or seek care because they believe that the violence is normal.

¹³ Marginalized groups may include ethnic minorities; migrants; women and children; people with physical and mental disabilities; and people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics.

services; (iii) staff training (at local and international levels); (iv) survivor and community participation; (v) access to appropriate reporting channels, including available technology; (vi) and response services. Access to services that are more survivor-centered, culturally appropriate, and trauma-informed, with attention to survivors belonging to underserved groups, needs to be an integral part of policies, protocols, and practices.

7. Risk factors for sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment in ADB operations. In many countries where ADB operates, efforts to address gender-based and sexual violence face challenges such as prevailing patriarchy, inadequate legal protection for survivors, limited welfare and social protection systems, and lack of response services and trusted reporting mechanisms. This inhibits women's participation, voice, trust, and confidence in reporting SEAH incidences. At the same time, an influx of workers for large infrastructure projects often disrupts and changes the fabric of communities, further increasing SEAH risks for women and girls in project communities and female workers. The risks are exacerbated if (i) local institutions are weak and unable to effectively protect women and girls, (ii) women's organizations and service providers are not present or not supported, (iii) poverty is high in the project community, and (iv) projects operate in fragile and conflicted-affected situations. Studies also suggest that SEAH risks from large infrastructure works do not result only from the influx of male workers but are also directly linked to preexisting gender inequalities.¹⁴

8. ADB's commitment to address sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment in operations. At a meeting on 21 April 2018, the heads of 10 international financial institutions (IFIs), including ADB, confirmed their commitment to prevent SEAH—within their institutions and in their operations.¹⁵ The commitment was to ensure the creation of an environment in which SEAH is not only rejected, but active steps are taken to address the challenges faced by IFIs in this regard. It follows seven principles: (i) foster a culture of respect and high standards of ethical behavior across institutions; (ii) establish and maintain standards aimed at preventing SEAH and other forms of misconduct; (iii) provide a safe and trusted environment for those affected by SEAH to step forward to report incidents and concerns; (iv) provide protection for those affected, as well as whistleblowers and/or witnesses within their institutions, and take appropriate measures against any form of retaliation; (v) maintain robust policy frameworks and clear institutional mechanisms that address how incidents and allegations will be handled; (vi) provide effective training programs so all staff understand the requirements and standards of behavior; and (vii) support clients in developing and implementing policies and mechanisms that address SEAH.¹⁶

9. ADB's approach to address sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment in ADB-financed projects with civil works contracts. Projects with infrastructure development components may create a high-risk environment for SEAH incidents, especially where project-related activities and an influx of workers exacerbate preexisting gender inequalities and power dynamics in communities and households. ADB has developed a GPN on addressing SEAH in ADB-financed projects with civil works contracts. The GPN intends to support ADB staff,

¹⁴ Infrastructure and Cities for Economic Development. 2019. [Sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment \(SEAH\): Infrastructure tool \(publishing.service.gov.uk\); RSH Global Evidence Review Final Design V5.docx \(safeguardingsupporthub.org\).](#)

¹⁵ The IFIs represented included ADB, African Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Finance Corporation, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.

¹⁶ Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (United Kingdom). 2018. *IFI update on the Joint Statement on Continuous Advancement of Standards to Prevent Sexual Harassment, Abuse, and Exploitation.* <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/international-financial-institutions-commitments-to-tackle-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-and-sexual-harassment-in-the-international-aid-sector>.

borrowers, executing and implementing agencies staff, and contractors in designing and implementing measures to address SEAH in ADB-financed sovereign projects with civil works.¹⁷ The GPN is not ADB policy, and its recommendations are advisory. It will be piloted in selected ADB DMCs in new sovereign projects with civil works contracts. The TA-financed activities will support piloting of the GPN in five DMCs in collaboration with the executing and implementing agencies of ADB projects.

10. The TA builds on ADB's experience and lessons from previous projects on domestic violence and capacity-building efforts for national women's machineries, as well as on existing national programs to address GBV.¹⁸ Through the TA, ADB will work with key stakeholders in selected DMCs across all five regional departments to develop a shared analysis of what changes and support are needed - to ensure that (i) DMCs can effectively address SEAH concerns and risks; and (ii) response and reporting follow the best global practices, embodying a survivor-centered approach.

11. The TA is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (gender equality) and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions). It is also in line with ADB's commitments to address SEAH, including those reflected in Strategy 2030's OP2, which calls for assessing project risks of SEAH and human trafficking in the context of measures for eliminating GBV (footnote 12). Further, the TA supports (i) OP1 (addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities) in the effort to reduce vulnerability, improve working conditions, and address inequality of opportunities; and (ii) OP6 (strengthening governance and institutional capacity) to improve social safeguards in infrastructure governance following the Group of Twenty's Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment¹⁹. It will support DMC executing and implementing agencies in improving their systems and standards with the aim of enhancing project readiness and implementation, ensuring adherence to ADB standards, and mitigating project risks. The TA will also be aligned with and reinforce national gender equality strategies and national gender and GBV prevention action plans, as well as ADB country partnership strategies in selected DMCs.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

12. The TA is aligned with the following impact: access to justice and protection for survivors of sexual violence in the context of ADB operations with civil works in selected DMCs enhanced.²⁰ The TA will have the following outcome: institutional systems to prevent, mitigate, and respond to risks of SEAH in ADB-financed projects in selected DMCs strengthened.²¹ To achieve this, the TA will contribute to awareness raising and capacity building of DMC stakeholders (executing and implementing agencies, government institutions, NGOs, service providers, and local communities)

¹⁷ The GPN will be applied to new sovereign projects, defined as sovereign projects with concept papers approved after the launch date of the pilot, with civil works large enough to be carried out by a contractor, and include construction, upgrading and/or maintenance works within ADB-financed projects and sectors of operations.

¹⁸ ADB. 2018. *Technical Assistance to Mongolia for Combating Domestic Violence Against Women and Children*. Manila (financed by the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific, formerly Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction); ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance to Mongolia for Addressing and Preventing Domestic Violence in Mongolia during the COVID-19 Crisis*. Manila; ADB. 2009. *Technical Assistance to [Nepal for Establishing Women and Children Service Centers](#)*. Manila; ADB. 2015. *Technical Assistance for Legal Literacy for Women*. Manila; ADB. 2014. *Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Pakistan*. Final Report. Consultant's report. Manila; and ADB. 2020. *Technical Assistance Completion Report: Strengthening Gender-Inclusive Growth in Central and West Asia*. Manila.

¹⁹ [G20 Principles of Quality infrastructure investments](#)

²⁰ ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030 Operational Plans Overview | Asian Development Bank](#). Manila.

²¹ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

to prevent, mitigate, and respond to SEAH. The TA will support the development of knowledge products for monitoring, reporting, and responding to SEAH cases within government institutions, NGOs and national GBV and SEAH service providers in selected countries. The TA will also support the due diligence process and the design of new sovereign projects with civil works (footnote 17) with regard to mitigation and response measures to address project-specific SEAH risks.

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

13. **Output 1: Capacity of country stakeholders to address SEAH enhanced.** This output will support awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on practical applications of good practice approaches in addressing sexual violence, focusing on mitigation and response to SEAH risks in projects with civil works. The TA will provide opportunities for cross-country and/or cross-agency knowledge-sharing through national and regional capacity-building workshops, as well dissemination of knowledge products. These activities aim to (i) enhance understanding and knowledge of good practices in the design and implementation of SEAH monitoring and response systems; and (ii) introduce and/or strengthen survivor-centered approaches in SEAH response systems and case handling, including SEAH-related data collection, referral protocols and service provisions, investigation, litigation, and case closure. The TA will also build on and support ongoing government initiatives related to prevention, mitigation, and response to sexual violence, as well as country-level interventions supported by other multilateral development banks and development partners in line with the principles of harmonization and coordinated approach to avoid duplication.

14. **Output 2: Evidence, data, and tools to inform and support measures to address SEAH in ADB operations generated.** This output will support country studies with stakeholder mapping and gap analysis of existing policies and legal frameworks, programs, and mechanisms to address SEAH. The studies will build on existing evidence and data to analyze a countries' policy and legal frameworks, GBV-related data collection, stakeholders' analysis, and institutional assessments to inform five country knowledge products. The results of these studies will contribute to designing tool kits and training materials for executing and implementing agencies. The tool kits will include recommendations for effective systems and protocols for monitoring, reporting, and case handling of SEAH in ADB-financed sovereign projects that will be implemented under output 1. The TA will also support the development of a regional tool kit as a knowledge product to explore opportunities and challenges or limitations for using digital technology and mobile applications to report and refer SEAH survivors. It will provide good practice examples and recommendations on how digital technology and mobile applications can be used for reporting and responding to SEAH incidents.

15. **Output 3: Design of ADB projects and activities to address SEAH risks strengthened.** This output will support the design of new ADB projects with civil works (footnote 17) to incorporate mitigation and response measures to address project-specific SEAH risks. The activities will include (i) obtaining relevant data and information on SEAH at the national level, as well as project-specific risk factors in target project sites; (ii) identifying existing SEAH-related programs, response systems, and services for survivors available in the project area; (iii) ensuring that preparation of project documents is in line with the principles and recommendations of the GPN, and project-specific and proportionate measures are included in the project design to address SEAH risks for project workers and communities.

C. Cost and Financing

16. The TA financing amount is \$2,000,000, which will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (\$1,484,600 from TASF 6 and \$515,400 from TASF-other sources).²² The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

17. The TA uses the expanded approach. The total TA amount is broken down per output in Table 1.

Table 1: Cost Breakdown per Output

Outputs	Indicative Cost (\$)	Percentage of TA Amount (%)
1. Capacity of country stakeholders to address SEAH enhanced	700,000	35.0
2. Evidence, data, and tools to inform and support measures to address SEAH in ADB operations generated	700,000	35.0
3. Design of ADB projects and activities to address SEAH risks strengthened	600,000	30.0
Total	2,000,000	100.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank; SEAH = sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment; TA = technical assistance. Source: ADB estimates.

D. Implementation Arrangements

18. ADB will administer the TA, coordinating closely with regional departments and pilot country resident missions, as well as relevant executing and implementing agencies in selected DMCs. SDCC's Gender Equality Thematic Group will provide overall coordination for TA implementation. ADB will recruit, supervise, and evaluate individual consultants through a competitive consultant selection process. Indicative implementation arrangements are summarized in Table 1. An international consultant and project team leader will guide two international and five national consultants, as well as lead the development of country studies and country-specific tool kits and training modules for capacity-building activities. A regional coordinator at ADB headquarters will support TA implementation and coordination of activities.

19. In leading the implementation, the Gender Equality Thematic Group will coordinate closely with the operations departments that will implement the activities related to project preparation under output 3. The TA will be implemented over 24 months, starting in December 2022. ADB will select, supervise, and evaluate consultants; organize workshops; and provide staff to act as resource persons in training sessions, seminars, conferences, and workshops. The implementation arrangements are summarized in Table 2.

²² TASF resources from savings and cancellations of TASF 6 and TASF-other sources.

Table 2: Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	December 2022–December 2024 (24 months)		
Executing agency	ADB		
Implementing agencies	ADB: Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, ^a Central and West Asia Department, East Asia Department, Pacific Department, South Asia Department, Southeast Asia Department, and relevant pilot country resident missions.		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Individual selection	International expertise (25 person-months)	\$430,000
	Individual selection	National expertise (110 person-months)	\$420,000
Disbursement	Disbursement of technical assistance resources will follow ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2020, as amended from time to time).		

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

^a The Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department's Gender Equality and Thematic Group (SDTC-GEN) will be leading implementing agencies and will coordinate technical assistance activities with regional departments and pilot country resident missions. SDTC-GEN will be responsible for implementation oversight, communication with consultants and country level stakeholders where necessary, and overall, TA reporting. Under Output 3, regional departments will be closely involved in the project's specific SEAH due diligence and project preparation work. Oversight of consultants' inputs and outputs into project due diligence process and project documentation will be with regional departments.

Source: ADB.

20. **Consulting services.** ADB will engage consultants following the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and its associated project administration instructions and/or staff instructions.²³

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

21. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$2,000,000 on a grant basis for Addressing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in ADB Operations, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

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

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the TA is Aligned with Access to justice and protection for survivors of sexual violence in the context of ADB operations with civil works in selected DMCs enhanced (ADB Strategy 2030 and Operational Plans for Priority 1, 2 and 6) ^a			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
<p>Outcome Institutional systems to prevent, mitigate, and respond to risks of SEAH in ADB-financed projects in selected DMCs strengthened</p>	<p>a. By 2025, all approved new sovereign projects with civil works^b in five selected DMCs integrated measures^c to address project SEAH risks in project design (2021 baseline: 0)</p> <p>b. By 2025, at least 10 executing and implementing agencies established systems and protocols to address SEAH in ADB-financed sovereign projects with civil works (2021 baseline: 0) (OP 1.2.3; OP2.2.3, OP6.2.1)</p>	<p>a. Reports and recommendations of the President, quarterly and annual reports on projects, and review of contracts in pilot countries of implementation</p> <p>b. Quarterly and annual reports from relevant offices; and regular project monitoring reports that should include those systems</p>	<p>R: Processing of new sovereign projects may take longer than the TA implementation period.</p>
<p>Outputs 1. Capacity of country stakeholders to address SEAH enhanced</p>	<p>1a. By 2024, at least five country-specific tool kits for executing and implementing agencies with recommendations on effective systems and protocols for monitoring, reporting, and case handling of SEAH in ADB-financed sovereign projects completed and disseminated^d (2021 baseline: 0) (OP2.2.3)</p> <p>1b. By 2024, at least 150 staff of executing and implementing agencies^e (with at least 50 women) in five DMCs reported improved understanding and knowledge of good practices^f in the design and implementation of SEAH reporting and monitoring systems (2021 baseline: 0) (OP2.1.1)</p>	<p>1a. Country tool kits, and workshop reports; and quarterly and annual reports on project implementation</p> <p>1b. Pre- and post-training surveys; and quarterly and annual reports on project implementation</p>	<p>A: DMC stakeholders share concerns and challenges in addressing SEAH in development projects.</p> <p>R: Delays in obtaining no-objection letters and clearances might delay the start and implementation of project-related activities and publications.</p> <p>R: Restrictions related to COVID-19 might delay implementation of TA activities.</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
<p>2. Evidence, data, and tools to inform and support measures to address SEAH in ADB operations generated</p> <p>3. Design of ADB projects and activities to address SEAH risks strengthened</p>	<p>1c. By 2024, at least 150 personnel of service providers (with at least 75 women) in five DMCs reported improved skills on application of survivor-centered approaches in SEAH response systems and case handling^g (2021 baseline: 0) (OP2.1.1)</p> <p>2a. By 2023, at least five country studies with stakeholder analysis, and review of policies and legal frameworks, programs, and mechanisms addressing SEAH published and disseminated (2021 baseline: 0)</p> <p>2b. By 2024, one new regional tool kit on use of digital technology for reporting and response services for SEAH survivors published and disseminated (2021 baseline: Not applicable)^g</p> <p>3a. Principles and recommendations of the Good Practice Note on addressing SEAH in ADB-financed projects applied in new projects with civil works in five pilot countries. (2021 baseline: Not applicable)</p>	<p>1c. Pre- and post-training surveys; and quarterly and annual reports on project implementation</p> <p>2a. Country studies publications and workshops reports; quarterly and annual reports on project implementation</p> <p>2b. Tool kit and publication reference; quarterly and annual reports on project implementation</p> <p>3a. Consultants' reports, and project quarterly and annual reports.</p>	

Key Activities with Milestones**1. Capacity of country stakeholders to address SEAH enhanced**

- 1.1 Conduct stakeholder analysis and capacity assessment of executing and implementing agencies and service providers by May 2023
- 1.2 Develop and disseminate country-specific monitoring, reporting, and case-handling tool kits from June 2023 to February 2024
- 1.3 Prepare training concept designs and work plans for delivery of capacity building program by October 2023
- 1.4 Conduct training activities and assessments from November 2023 to April 2024
- 1.5 Monitor and report on progress of capacity building program delivery from May to June 2024

2. Evidence, data, and tools to inform and support measures to address SEAH in ADB operations generated

- 2.1 Develop a conceptual framework and work plans for data and information collection for country studies by February 2023
- 2.2 Map and review available evidence and conduct quantitative and qualitative data collection and gaps analysis from March 2023 to June 2023
- 2.3 Develop, discuss, disseminate, and publish country knowledge products and tool kits from June 2023 to February 2024
- 2.4 Develop a conceptual framework and work plans for data and information collection for guideline and/or tool kit on use of digital technology for reporting and response service from May 2023 to December 2023

3. Design of ADB projects and activities to address SEAH risks strengthened

- 3.1 Obtain relevant data and information on GBV and SEAH at the national level and project level from January 2022 to December 2024
- 3.2 Identify existing GBV and SEAH-related programs, response systems, and services for survivors in the project area from January 2022-December 2024
- 3.3 Prepare project documents to address project-specific SEAH risks with proportionate measures^c to mitigate and respond to SEAH risks for project workers and communities from January to 2022-December 2024

TA Management Activities

- Mobilize national TA coordinator (Q4 2022)
- Mobilize international and national consultants (Q1 2023)
- Conduct midterm review (Q3 2023)

Inputs

Asian Development Bank: \$2.0 million

A = assumption, ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, DMC = developing member country, GBV = gender-based violence, OP = operational priority, Q = quarter, R = risk, SEAH = sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, TA = technical assistance

^a ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030 Operational Plans Overview | Asian Development Bank](#). Manila.

^b New sovereign projects are defined as those with concept papers that start to develop after approval of the TA and civil works large enough to be carried out by a contractor and include construction, upgrading, and/or maintenance works within ADB-financed projects and sectors of operations. These also exclude results-based loans, policy-based loans, and financial intermediaries. The project approval period is from December 2022 to December 2024.

^c These measures, based on the project risk categorization, should include a project SEAH action plan, SEAH-related requirements in standard bidding documents and provisions in contracts, contractor's SEAH action plan, code of conduct, and declaration of contractual issues and response to previous SEAH concerns; and requirements for SEAH-specific reporting through project grievance redress mechanism and response measures following a survivor-centered approach.

^d These tool kits will inform the design of the capacity-building activities for the staff of executing and implementing agencies.

^e Good practice includes survivor-centered approach, prompt response and confidentiality requirements, gender-sensitive and SEAH-specific requirements for grievance redress mechanism, and first response protocols.

^f This may include capacity-building activities, including case studies and practical exercises, that are specific to challenges related to the implementation of case handling and response systems following good practice standards,

including ensuring informed decision-making by survivors, reporting to police and local authorities, supporting access to critical medical services, and ensuring safety of survivors, as well as investigation, litigation, and case closure. The design of these activities will be informed by country-specific studies developed under DMF Output 2a project design.

^g Service providers can include national and international nongovernment organizations, as well as government-supported services for GBV and SEAH survivors.

^h This design can be further supported through High-Level Technology Fund for development and pilot of e-tools if there will interest from participating countries. Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3) provides information for the for specialist in digital technology for SEAH reporting and response services.

Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities:

The expected values and methodological details for all OP indicators to which this TA will contribute results are detailed in Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3). In addition to the OP indicators tagged in the design and monitoring framework, this TA will contribute results for

Source: ADB.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
Asian Development Bank^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	430.0
ii. National consultants	420.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	218.0
ii. Training, seminars, workshops, forum, and conferences	16.0
iii. Studies	10.0
2. Studies	90.0
3. Training, seminars, workshops, forum, and conferences	
a. Resource persons	150.0
b. Travel cost of Asian Development Bank staff acting as a resource persons ^b	137.0
c. Venue rental and related facilities	90.0
d. Participants	242.0
4. Miscellaneous technical assistance administration costs ^c	97.0
5. Contingencies	100.0
Total	2,000.0

^a Financed by the Technical Assistance Special Fund (\$1,484,600 from TASF 6 and \$515,400 from TASF-other sources).

^b Includes the cost of travel of Asian Development Bank (ADB) staff as resource persons in workshops, conferences, and forums, and other capacity-building support per ADB (Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department; and Strategy and Policy Department). 2013. [Use of Bank Resources: Regional Technical Assistance and Technical Assistance vs. Internal Administrative Expenses Budget](#). Memorandum. 26 June (internal).

^c Includes translation, interpretation, graphic design, editing, printing, knowledge product expenses, Microsoft 365 license for individual technical assistance consultants, staff travel to support technical assistance implementation and/or administration as per ADB memo approved on 26 June 2013 on the use of ADB resources (footnote c), and other administrative support costs.

Source: ADB estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=56076-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants
2. Contribution to Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities