



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

Project Name	Strengthening Women's Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Asia and the Pacific
Project Number	50042-001
Country	Regional
Project Status	Active
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Technical Assistance
Source of Funding / Amount	<b>TA: Strengthening Women's Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Asia and the Pacific</b> Technical Assistance Special Fund US\$ 1.40 million
Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Knowledge solutions Partnerships
Sector / Subsector	<b>Agriculture, natural resources and rural development</b> - Agricultural policy, institutional and capacity development <b>Education</b> - Technical and vocational education and training <b>Energy</b> - Energy efficiency and conservation <b>Public sector management</b> - Public administration
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Gender equity
Description	The proposed knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will enhance the capacity of three developing member countries (DMCs) Fiji, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), and Mongolia to strengthen women's resilience to climate change and disaster risks. This will be done by demonstrating (i) the potential for _green jobs_ for women, (ii) developing and advancing gender-responsive national and sector policies and actions on climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM), and (iii) integrating women's rights into relevant environment law. The TA is included in the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Management-approved Gender Equity Thematic Group's 2017 annual work program.

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy

Women, and particularly poor women, suffer disproportionately from the impact of climate change and disasters triggered by natural hazards. Their recovery from post-disaster shocks is typically less rapid than that of men as a result of their lack of resource ownership and human capital endowments, disadvantaged socioeconomic position, lack of voice in decision-making processes, and disproportionate care responsibilities. The same factors hamper women's adaptive capacity and access to climate smart technology and production inputs in agriculture, as well as their capacity to capture economic opportunities provided by growing green economy value chains. When poor households suffer from multiple climate-related hazards, they may adopt extreme coping actions that can lead to long-term and intergenerational vulnerability, such as early marriage for girls, selling land and other assets for less than their value, withdrawing children from school, and reducing their food consumption. Women play a critical role in managing climate and disaster risks through their coping knowledge and experience in effectively mobilizing resources. However, their roles remain undervalued in climate policies and finance. Empowering women and recognizing them as agents of change, rather than simply victims, and supporting their participation in CCDRM policy and program development are fundamental requirements of sustainable development.

The growing recognition of the centrality of gender equality and women's empowerment in CCDRM has resulted in a number of global initiatives, including (i) the Paris Agreement; (ii) the Lima Programme on Gender, adopted by the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; (iii) gender policies and action plans adopted by global climate financing mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Green Climate Fund; (iv) Sustainable Development Goal 13.b; and (v) gender actions under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). Nonetheless, there are significant gaps in the capacity and commitment of countries to integrate gender equality in CCDRM work. Even those countries that have explicitly acknowledged the vulnerability of women to climate change and the impact of disasters have yet to define specific actions, work programs, and financing and implementation arrangements. Most countries find it challenging to design gender-responsive CCDRM projects. Key stakeholders such as women's groups and national machinery responsible for gender equality are largely excluded from important policy and program decision making.

Although national environmental laws will play an important role in effectively implementing national commitments to gender equality in CCDRM, little work has been done to critically assess the need for and means to implement legal reforms.

There is an unprecedented opportunity for women to benefit from growing green economies, but prospects for advancement from low-skill, entry-level positions to high-skill, higher-paying green jobs are hindered by existing gender inequalities. These include limited access to skills training and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), lack of finance, care responsibilities, limited access to assets such as land, and gender stereotypes in the existing labor market that reproduce the same gender gaps in the green economy. Reforms and demonstration of effective initiatives that are likely to accelerate green jobs and entrepreneurship for women are urgently needed to make the green economy value chain gender-inclusive.

Impact	Developing member countries (DMC) demand for investments in gender-responsive climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) programs to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5 and 13 increased.
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## Project Outcome

Description of Outcome	Capacity of selected DMCs in developing and implementing gender-responsive CCDRM policies and programs increased
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Progress Toward Outcome

### Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs	Green job potential for women demonstrated Policy advice for gender mainstreaming in CCDRM policies, strategies, and financing strengthened Legal frameworks for gender-inclusive CCDRM strengthened
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Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)

Geographical Location

## Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects

Involuntary Resettlement

Indigenous Peoples

### Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design

During Project Implementation

## Business Opportunities

Consulting Services	ADB will select, supervise, and evaluate all consultants. The TA will engage consultants using three methods: (i) an international consulting firm through fixed-budget selection, (ii) a nongovernment organization through single-source selection, and (iii) individual consultants (Table 1). Consultant selection will be in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time). TA proceeds will be disbursed in accordance with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).
Procurement	Equipment will be procured in accordance with ADB Procurement Guidelines. Upon TA completion, all training equipment and materials will be handed over to the relevant implementing agency in accordance with relevant ADB guidelines.

## Responsible Staff

Responsible ADB Officer	Jalal, Imrana
Responsible ADB Department	SDTC
Responsible ADB Division	SDTC-GEN
Executing Agencies	<i>Asian Development Bank Ms. Patricia Imrana Jalal, Senior Social Development Specialist (GAD), SDTC-GEN ijalal@adb.org 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines</i>

## Timetable

Concept Clearance	19 May 2017
Fact Finding	22 May 2017 to 11 May 2017
MRM	-
Approval	28 Jul 2017
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	31 Jul 2017

Project Page	<a href="https://www.adb.org/projects/50042-001/main">https://www.adb.org/projects/50042-001/main</a>
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