



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 52132-001
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
May 2019

India: Advancing Gender Budgeting in Select States

This document is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy.

Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 3 May 2019)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee/s (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.014402
\$1.00	=	₹69.43250

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
GBI	–	gender budgeting initiative
GEWE	–	gender equality and women's empowerment
JFPR	–	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

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

Vice-President	Shixin Chen, Operations 1
Director General	Hun Kim, South Asia Department (SARD)
Country Director	Kenichi Yokoyama, India Resident Mission (INRM), SARD
Team leader	Prabhjot Khan, Social Development Officer (Gender), SARD
Team members	Meenu Lalit, Project Analyst, SARD Francesco Tornieri, Principal Social Development Specialist (Gender and Development), SARD

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

CONTENTS

	Page
KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ISSUES	1
III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	3
A. Impact and Outcome	3
B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities	3
C. Cost and Financing	4
D. Implementation Arrangements	5
IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION	5
APPENDIXES	
1. Design and Monitoring Framework	6
2. Cost Estimates and Financing Plan	9
3. List of Linked Documents	10

KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 52132-001	
Project Name	Advancing Gender Budgeting in Select States	Department/Division	SARD/INRM
Nature of Activity	Capacity Development	Executing Agency	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India
Modality	Regular		
Country	India		
2. Sector		Subsector(s)	
		ADB Financing (\$ million)	
		Total	0.00
3. Strategic Agenda		Subcomponents	
Inclusive economic growth (IEG)	Pillar 2: Access to economic opportunities, including jobs, made more inclusive	Climate Change Information	
		Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
4. Drivers of Change		Components	
Governance and capacity development (GCD)	Institutional development Organizational development	Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	
Knowledge solutions (KNS)	Knowledge sharing activities	Gender equity (GEN)	
Partnerships (PAR)	Bilateral institutions (not client government) Official cofinancing		
5. Poverty and SDG Targeting		Location Impact	
Geographic Targeting	No	Not Applicable	
Household Targeting	No		
General Intervention on Poverty	Yes		
SDG Targeting	Yes		
SDG Goals	SDG2, SDG4, SDG5, SDG7, SDG9, SDG11		
6. Risk Categorization		Low	
7. Safeguard Categorization		Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply	
8. Financing			
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)	
ADB		0.00	
None		0.00	
Cofinancing		2.00	
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (Full ADB Administration)		2.00	
Counterpart		0.00	
None		0.00	
Total		2.00	
Currency of ADB Financing: USD			

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will contribute to strengthening gender mainstreaming processes and instruments and their implementation within government stakeholders in India, specifically select state departments and executing and implementing agencies of Asian Development Bank (ADB)-supported projects. To achieve this, the TA will help (i) create and strengthen mechanisms that can methodically and systematically incorporate gender-responsive measures across sectors; (ii) enhance the capacity of state department officers in applying gender budgeting tools; (iii) develop customized resources on gender-responsive planning and budgeting across select sectors and thematic areas; and (iv) develop an e-governance tool that collates information on schemes and entitlements related to women, including good practices on gender mainstreaming across sectors and thematic areas. The TA will contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls in India.

2. This TA supports the Three-Year Action Plan (2017-18 to 2019-20) of the Government of India.¹ The key action agenda of the plan includes building an inclusive society with special emphasis on enhancing the welfare of vulnerable groups, including women. This TA is also in line with ADB's country partnership strategy for India, which supports gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) in key sectors.² The TA is included in ADB's Country Operations Business Plan for India, 2019–2021.³

II. ISSUES

3. Despite its comprehensive efforts to promote GEWE, India has witnessed persistent gender inequality challenges. While India's gender development index improved in 2016 (0.819 from 0.795 in 2015), it continues to be grouped with countries with low gender equality in human development. The Human Development Report 2016 by the United Nations Development Programme reflects stark inequalities in important indicators such as mean years of schooling (4.8 among females and 8.2 among males) and estimated gross national income per capita (\$2,184 among females and \$8,897 among males).⁴ This is consistent with the Global Gender Gap Report 2016 of the World Economic Forum, which ranked India 113th (out of 144 countries) in economic participation and opportunities, and educational attainment.⁵ Other gender issues highlighted in ADB's country partnership strategy for India are (i) female employment in India's organized sector was low (20.5%); and (ii) low asset ownership, particularly land, affects women's access to extension services, training, new technologies, and credit.

4. The international discourse on gender budgeting developed (i) out of a growing understanding that macroeconomic policies contribute to narrowing or widening gender equality gaps, and (ii) when gender budgeting emerged as an important tool to scrutinize government budgets for their contribution to gender equality. Gender budgeting is now widely accepted as an important strategy for good governance and inclusive policy implementation. There is an increased recognition and evidence that gender equality investments could help achieve development goals, including alleviating poverty, enhancing human security and increasing

¹ NITI Aayog. 2017. Three Year Action Agenda. <http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/coop/IndiaActionPlan.pdf>.

² ADB. 2017. *Country Partnership Strategy: India, 2018–2022—Accelerating Inclusive Economic Transformation*. Manila.

³ The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 6 October 2017 under its former title Enhancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Results in ADB Operations.

⁴ The GNI per capita figures are in 2011 PPP terms. UNDP. 2016. *Human Development Report 2016: Human Development for Everyone*. New York.

⁵ World Economic Forum. 2016. *The Global Gender Gap Report 2016*. Geneva.

livelihood options.⁶ Empirical data from existing studies that explore the links between gender inequality, economic growth, and development showcase the gains of investing in the education of girls. A 30-year data set across select Asia and Pacific countries indicate that, for a 1% rise in the ratio of female–male secondary schooling, the annual per capita gross domestic product growth rates were increased by 0.3%. A 1-year rise in schooling attainment of females over 15 years of age resulted in decreased total fertility rates of 0.4%. Also, a 1.0% rise in the female–male education ratio decreased under-5 mortality rates by 1.4%.⁷ Given the centrality of budgets in public policy, gender budgeting in India is recognized and officially endorsed as a framework to promote and analyze government policy commitments in mitigating gender inequality challenges.

5. Almost 90 countries have engaged in some form of gender budgeting initiative. In Asia and the Pacific alone, around 29 countries have adopted gender budgeting strategies.⁸ A few of these countries—Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka—have adopted innovative strategies including institutionalizing legislative commitment to gender budgeting, strengthening mechanisms within the budgetary processes, implementing collaborative action between important actors in gender budgeting, strengthening gender audits within beneficiary-oriented programs and schemes, mainstreaming audit of gender budget as part of the audit mandate, introducing penalty systems for noncompliance with gender budgeting guidelines, and planning gender budgeting initiatives (GBIs) with a thematic focus. These countries provide a wide array of GBIs that can be studied, scaled up, and customized for strengthening gender budgeting in India for improved GEWE outcomes.

6. In India, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal agency for promoting gender equality. The government officially endorsed gender budgeting as an effective strategy for gender mainstreaming at the national level, and state governments were also directed to follow suit.⁹ The Ministry of Finance introduced a gender budget statement in 2005–2006, which captures the quantum of allocations for women across programs of line ministries and departments. Gender budget cells were constituted within various ministries and departments with the express mandate to serve as nodal mechanisms to ensure that gender issues are identified and addressed across sectors. Several state governments took measures to institutionalize gender budgeting. The slow pace and uneven magnitude of gender budgeting remains across most states.¹⁰ GBIs at the state level are also faced with (i) an ineffective approach centered on gender budget statements; (ii) weak institutional mechanisms and capacities, e.g., nonfunctional gender budget cells; (iii) methodological limitations of the gender budget format; and (iv) methodological irregularities in reporting gender budgets under identified categories. Further, interregional cross-learning from innovative strategies is also lacking, which could play an important role in encouraging national and state departments to adopt good practices.

⁶ United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 56th session. 27 February–9 March 2012. New York. Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women interactive expert panel. Panel 4: Progress in financing for gender equality from the perspective of international organizations and multilateral development partners.

⁷ Patricia Alexander. 2008. *Investing in Gender Equality: Global Evidence and Asia–Pacific Setting*. Colombo: United Nations Development Programme.

⁸ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). 2016. *Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Asia–Pacific Region: A Status Report*.

⁹ In 2005–2006, the Government of India officially adopted and institutionalized the gender budget, with the introduction of the gender budget statement in the union budget. The Eleventh Plan (2007–2012) identified the gender budget as an important strategy for gender equality. The plan underlined that the gender budget should be implemented across the board and sectors. State governments were directed to adopt the same approach and reflect this in the annual plans.

¹⁰ Swapna Bist Joshi. 2014. *Assessing Gender Equality Investments: A Multi-State Perspective*. New Delhi: UN Women and National Foundation for India.

7. The need for capacity development remains broad given the size and diversity of India, the growing number of stakeholders involved in governance and the entry of new staff for new projects. Moreover, with greater devolution of funds from the union government to state governments through the Fourteenth Finance Commission, and the increasing share of funds for state governments to implement development programs, it is imperative that efforts are invested in gender budgeting capacity development at the state level. It is important that cross-learning from first-hand experience in selected regional gender budgeting strategies is initiated through national learning workshops. The peer learning programs will support study of these experiences and their customization to strengthen state-specific GBIs.

8. E-governance has emerged as an important tool to ensure enhanced access to services. The vision of the national e-governance plan, approved by the government in 2006, is to make all government services accessible through common service delivery outlets and ensure the efficiency, transparency, and reliability of such services. The potential of e-governance as a key mechanism to facilitate cross-learning within and across various tiers of governance and to enhance awareness and access of women to schemes and entitlements remains unexplored.

9. The TA is a response to these problems and gaps. It will contribute to an improved gender development index and gender empowerment measure and help mitigate gender-specific development challenges. The TA initiatives will help develop and reinforce institutional mechanisms that will sustain and impact gender equality investments within sectors, therefore affecting relevant indicators, albeit gradually. More specifically, under the TA (i) gender budgeting mechanisms will be refined and strengthened; (ii) training methodologies and knowledge products will be informed of specific sector and thematic gender issues; (iii) capacities of state officials on application of gender budgeting tools and in regional GBIs will be enhanced; and (iv) an e-governance tool will be created to promote cross-learning among different levels of government and also enhance awareness and access of women to schemes and entitlements.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

10. The TA is aligned with the following impact: Greater gender benefits through government schemes and programs.¹¹ The TA will have the following outcome: Institutional capacities in gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming of state departments of select TA states and executing and implementing agencies of ADB-assisted projects enhanced.¹²

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

11. **Output 1: Gender budgeting mechanisms refined and strengthened.** The TA will help refine and strengthen gender budgeting mechanisms in four states: Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Manipur.¹³ This will be done after a thorough diagnosis of issues through scoping studies and through recommendations for endorsement and follow-up. Existing ADB-assisted gender-oriented projects in the state concerned may be taken up as platforms for demonstrating gender budgeting mechanisms.

¹¹ Mission statement of the Ministry of Women and Child Development on budgeting for gender equity.

¹² The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

¹³ The states were selected based on: (i) being recommended by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Department of Economic Affairs, and (ii) being ADB priority states.

12. Output 2: Knowledge products developed, including customized training modules.

Through research, the TA will help (i) create the evidence on sector application of gender budgeting tools, and (ii) develop customized training resources and knowledge products based on the evidence generated. The training modules will be used to build capacities of sector state departments and executing and implementing agencies of ADB-assisted projects.

13. Output 3: Gender budgeting capacities of government stakeholders strengthened.

Under the TA, a comprehensive gender budgeting capacity development plan will be prepared to facilitate sustained capacity building of state departments, executing and implementing agencies of ADB-assisted projects, and other stakeholders. This will involve (i) a training needs assessment to guide needs-based training programs; (ii) a comprehensive gender budgeting capacity development plan and calendar based on the training needs assessment; (iii) trainings and workshops for government representatives; (iv) national lateral learning programs with national and international resource team members to understand GBIs and assess their scalability; and (v) pre- and post-assessment tools to evaluate training and exposure visit effectiveness and also to prepare a methodology to evaluate training impacts.

14. Output 4: E-governance tool developed. This output will develop an e-governance tool to strengthen support mechanisms focused on gender mainstreaming practices and information related to women's schemes and entitlements. This will include research to (i) list various gender-specific schemes and entitlements across departments, and other information; and (ii) create a knowledge pool of information on good practices on gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting across state governments and development partners. This will help create a knowledge bank and facilitate cross-learning on gender mainstreaming practices across all stakeholders. It will also facilitate enhanced access of the most marginalized women to government schemes and services. Special efforts will be made to ensure that the services reach the socially excluded and the most vulnerable women.

C. Cost and Financing

15. The TA is estimated to cost \$2.5 million, of which \$2.0 million will be financed on a grant basis by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) and administered by ADB.¹⁴ The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

16. The following are ineligible expenditures under the 2017 JFPR policy guidelines and are not included in the TA project's financing plan (Appendix 2): (i) purchase of vehicles, (ii) salaries for civil servants, (iii) foreign travel,¹⁵ (iv) scholarships or long internships, (v) detailed engineering design, (vi) civil works and other related expenses, and (vii) items on ADB's List of Ineligible Items (or Negative List) and Prohibited Investment Activities List.¹⁶

17. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, office space for the project management unit, meeting venues, access to data and information, staff time to review outputs of consultants and conduct periodic field visits, and other in-kind contributions. The counterpart fund will be 25% of the JFPR TA value and 20% of the TA total.

¹⁴ ADB. 2011. *Cost Sharing and Expenditure Eligibility: Policy Implementation Review*. Manila.

¹⁵ Except in the case of TA projects where the participation of recipient countries, including civil servants, in international workshops, conferences, mentoring visits, or study tours is fully justified in the original proposal with detailed description, objectives, and budget, and approved by the Government of Japan.

¹⁶ ADB. 2011. *Cost Sharing and Expenditure Eligibility: Policy Implementation Review*. Manila.

D. Implementation Arrangements

18. The indicative implementation arrangements are summarized in the table. ADB will administer the TA. ADB's India Resident Mission will play an active role in selecting, supervising, and evaluating the consulting firm. All activities, including consultations, trainings, and workshops, will be organized in coordination with ADB's India Resident Mission.

Table 1: Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	June 2019–May 2021		
Executing agency	Government of India through the Ministry of Women and Child Development		
Implementing agency	India Resident Mission, Asian Development Bank (TA Administration)		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	International Organization (QCBS)	Output-based	\$1,750,000
	Individual (ICS)	46 person-months	\$250,000
Disbursement	The TA resources will be disbursed following the Asian Development Bank's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2010, as amended from time to time).		
Asset turnover or disposal arrangement upon TA completion	Upon TA completion, all training materials will be turned over to the relevant executing agencies.		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ICS = individual consultant selection, QCBS = quality- and cost-based selection, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

19. **Consulting services.** ADB will select and evaluate all consultants. The TA will engage consultants using two methods: (i) an international consulting firm through quality- and cost-based selection (90:10 quality to cost ratio), and (ii) two individual consultants (Table 1).¹⁷ Consultant selection will be in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time).¹⁸ TA proceeds will be disbursed in accordance with ADB's *Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook* (2010, as amended from time to time).

20. **Cofinancier requirements.** ADB's India Resident Mission will submit to the Embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency office in India copies of the TA progress and completion reports (presenting the project's cumulative inputs, outputs, outcomes, impacts created, and lessons learned). Schedules of the project's national training workshops and events including measures taken to ensure Japan's visibility in these events and other project activities will be provided to the two offices.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

21. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the Asian Development Bank administering technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$2,000,000 to the Government of India to be financed on a grant basis by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction for Advancing Gender Budgeting in Select States, and hereby reports this action to the Board (footnote 14).

¹⁷ Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

¹⁸ Output-based partial lump sum contract will be considered in the engagement of international organization in compliance with ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Action Plan*. Manila (actions 2.9.2 and 2.10.2) to reduce administrative burden and improve economy, efficiency, and value for money.

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the TA is Aligned with			
Greater gender benefits through government schemes and programs ^a			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
Outcome Institutional capacities in gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming of state departments and executing/implementing agencies of ADB-assisted projects enhanced. ^b	By 2021, a. At least 3 of the 4 participating state governments (Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur) took measures to refine and strengthen gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming. (2019 baseline:1). ^c By 2023, b. Executing and implementing agencies of at least 70% of the ADB-gender mainstreamed portfolio in the 4 participating states allocated resources for the implementation of the gender action plan. (baseline: Not applicable).	a. MWCD reports, state department reports b. ADB Project documents	Resistance of state departments and sector agencies to prioritize programs and projects, and allocate human and financial resources for gender equality and women's empowerment
Output 1: Gender budgeting mechanisms refined and strengthened.	1a. By 2020, a scoping study report prepared for each of the 4 states, containing recommendations to strengthen gender budget mechanisms (2019 baseline: 0). 1b. By 2021, format and methodology of gender budget statement in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur finalized (2019 baseline: Madhya Pradesh).	1a. State department reports and scoping studies 1b. TA Consultant Reports	Fast turn-over of trained staff
Output 2: Knowledge products including customized training modules developed.	2. By 2020, training modules and knowledge products with sectoral focus (Energy, Transport, Urban, Skill Development, Health, Agriculture and Rural development) developed (2019 baseline: Not applicable).	2a. TA Consultant Reports	

Output 3: Gender budgeting capacities of government stakeholders strengthened.	<p>3a. By 2020, level of knowledge and skills and training needs in gender budgeting of relevant stakeholders in 4 states identified (2019 baseline: Not applicable).</p> <p>3b. By 2020, capacity development strategy prepared for all 4 state governments (2019 baseline: Not applicable).</p> <p>3c. By 2020, gender budgeting capacity development program for officials of relevant departments (2 training programs per state) developed and organized in 4 states (2019 baseline: Not applicable).</p> <p>3d. By 2021, 50% of workshop/training participants reported enhanced capacity to undertake gender budgeting (2019 baseline: Not applicable).</p>	<p>3a. TA Consultant Reports</p> <p>3b. Training Reports including pre and post assessment for each CD program</p> <p>3c. Training reports</p> <p>3d. Pre- and post-assessment reports for each capacity development training</p>	
Output 4: E-governance tool developed. ^d	<p>4a. By 2021, requisite material for e-governance tool prepared (2019 baseline: Not applicable).</p>	<p>4a. TA Consultant Reports</p>	

Key Activities with Milestones**1. Gender Budgeting mechanisms are refined and strengthened**

- 1.1. Conduct state specific Gender budgeting baseline assessment/scoping studies (Q4 2019).
- 1.2. Disseminate and share findings of the scoping studies with important government stakeholders (Q2 2020).

2. Knowledge products including customized training modules developed

- 2.1. Conduct research/expenditure reviews on select sectors and thematic focus areas (Q1 2020)
- 2.2. Develop evidence based and customized resources/training material and policy briefs (Q2 2020)
- 2.3. Pilot test the modules to assess the efficacy and make relevant changes (Q2 2020)
- 2.4. Advocacy with respective state sectoral Departments to officially adopt the Modules for staff routine trainings (Q3 2020)

3. Gender budgeting capacities of government stakeholders strengthened

- 3.1. Conduct a training need assessment (TNA) of relevant stakeholders (sector departments, EA/IA of ADB projects) and analyze the TNA report (Q2 2020)
- 3.2. Prepare a capacity development strategy with well-defined outputs and deliverables and seek endorsement by respective state governments (Q2 2020)
- 3.3. Develop training/workshop calendar and organize programs (Q1 2020)
- 3.4. Map state specific GBI in India and lateral learning programs to learn from good models. (Q4 2020)
- 3.5. Administer pre and post assessment questionnaire and other evaluation tools to assess training impacts (Q3 2020)

4. E-governance tool developed

- 4.1. Develop partnership with relevant stakeholders to study good practices in e-governance (Q1 2020)
- 4.2. Study successful ICT for women models that can be replicated (Q3 2020)
- 4.3. Conduct consultations with women groups to ensure accessibility of the tool (Q1 2020)
- 4.4. Prepare the content of the e-governance tool (Q4 2020)

TA Management Activities

Recruit International Consulting Firm (Q3 2019)

Form the project management Unit (Q3 2019)

Inputs

ADB the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Fund: \$2.0 million.

Note: The government will provide counterpart support in the form of meeting venues, access to data and information staff time to review outputs of consultants, conducting of periodic field visits, and other in-kind contributions.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, Q = quarter, TA = technical assistance, TBD = to be determined.

^a Mission statement of the Ministry of Women and Child Development on budgeting for gender equity.

^b State departments of select TA states.

^c Measures will include at least one of the following: (i) budget call circulars (BCC) include instructions on gender budget; (ii) approved format and methodology for gender budget statement; (iii) approve and constitute gender budget cell with clear mandate, composition, role and responsibility and; (iv) endorse gender budget trainings for departmental staff as part of routine staff trainings.

^d The e-governance tool will be a database of gender-related schemes and programs. It will also include models of good practices related to gender-responsive planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring across government departments and state governments.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	496.0
ii. National consultants	763.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	81.0
ii. Surveys ^b	80.0
iii. Training, seminars, and conferences ^c	440.0
iv. Reports and communications	20.0
v. Miscellaneous administration and support costs ^d	20.0
2. Contingencies	100.0
Total	2,000.0

Note: The technical assistance is estimated to cost \$2.5 million, of which contributions from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction are presented in the table above. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, office space for the project management unit, meeting venues, access to data and information, staff time to review outputs of consultants and conduct periodic field visits, and other in-kind contributions. The value of government contribution is estimated to account for 20% of the total technical assistance cost.

^a Administered by the Asian Development Bank. TA is funded by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, approved by Government of Japan on 10 April 2019.

^b Surveys will be planned for scoping studies in project states.

^c Includes estimated cost of all training, workshops, conferences, and meetings (output 1: five workshops [one national and four in state capitals] and 24 meetings [national and in state capitals]; output 2: four national workshops and four state trainings in state capitals; output 3: eight trainings [two trainings per state, four lateral learning programs at zonal level] and 14 meetings [central and state]; and output 4: four meetings [central]).

^d All incidental expenditure incurred in relation to the management of the project including printing, translation, office accommodation (apart from government counterpart support), and communications. For printing of external publications, justification and information on specific target readers and estimated number of copies will be provided.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=52132-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants