Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in ADB’s Operations in Nepal

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Outline

A. Gender in ADB Corporate Architecture
B. ADB Operations in Nepal
C. GESI Case Study: Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP)
1998: Policy on Gender and Development (GAD)

2008: ADB Long-Term Strategy “Strategy 2020” • Gender Equity as a Driver-of-Change

2010: ADB Pilot Results Delivery Scheme • commitment to achieve 40% of all ADB operations classified with ‘Gender Equity’ and ‘Effective Gender Mainstreaming’
(i) 1998: Policy on GAD

- **Gender mainstreaming**: a key strategy in promoting gender equity and women’s empowerment in *all* ADB operations and sectors.

- **Mainstreaming** = ‘to consider gender issues in all aspects of ADB operations, accompanied by efforts to encourage women’s participation in the decision-making process in development activities’.

- **Gender analysis** = ‘to assess systematically the impact of programs and projects on men and women and on their economic and social relationships’ is key.
Poverty Reduction

- Inclusive Econ. Growth
- Environmentally Sustainable Growth
- Regional Integration

(i) 2008: Strategy 2020

Private Sector Devt

Good Governance & Capacity Development

Gender Equity

Overarching Goal

Strategic Agenda

Drivers of Change
Inclusive Economic Growth as key development strategy with two mutually reinforcing strategic focuses:

- High, sustainable growth to: (a) Create and expand economic opportunities; and (b) Broaden accessibility to opportunities for all to ensure that members of society can participate in and benefit from growth.

- Expanding human capacities for the disadvantaged, through ▶ investments in education, health, and basic social protection; ▶ poor access to markets and basic productive assets by putting in place sound policies and institutions.
(B) ADB operations in Nepal
### (i) Country Partnership Strategy (CPS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DMC</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Entry-points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Nepal (2010-12)          | CPS 2013-2017 being finalized                | • GESI Analysis (Summary) based on Country Gender Assessment  
                              |                                                                 | • GESI considerations in priority sector assessments (summaries)  
                              |                                                                 | • Gender targets in CPS Results Framework  
                              |                                                                 | • Gender targets in Sector Roadmaps |
| South Asia Regional Strategy | • Focus on Transport; Energy and Trade Facilitation  
                              |                                                                 | • Gender Equity ► priority theme |

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**Gender & Development**

Getting the Balance Right

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Asian Development Bank
ADB will increase the access of women and socially excluded groups to project benefits by …..

- mainstreaming GESI issues in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring of all ADB operations;
- building the institutional capacity of the DMCs to achieve its GESI goal;
- extending policy formulation and reform, and affirmative action policies for women and socially excluded groups, including policy dialogue and advocacy;
- providing targeted interventions to support women and socially excluded groups; and
- extending assistance to incorporate GESI issues in national development plans and strategies.
1. Gender Equity Theme (GEN)
   - Gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) as explicit project outcome
   - Directly supports GEWE

2. Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM)
   - GEWE substantially integrated but not explicit outcome
   - Directly supports GEWE

3. Some Gender Benefits (SGB)
   - Gender partially integrated and does not meet EGM criteria
   - Indirectly supports GEWE
   - Gender addressed in risk mitigation

4. No Gender Elements (NGE)
   - Gender not integrated in design
(iv) Key features of GESI Portfolio in Nepal

- From project-specific approaches (setting GESI indicators/targets) to more systematic inclusion of GESI indicators/targets in CPS Results Framework and CPS Sector Roadmaps;
- Development and Implementation of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plans in all projects and programs;
- Enhanced Reporting of GESI APs during Review Missions and quarterly project progress reports;
- Strong emphasis on GESI disaggregated data collection and reporting;
- Strengthened Capacity of EAs/IAs on GESI mainstreaming through workshops, consultation meetings, and training;
- Conduction of Country Gender Assessment (CGAs), Country Gender Sector Diagnostic;
- Documentation of Gender Equality Results in ADB Operations;
- Active involvement in Social Inclusion Donor Thematic group.
## Nepal GESI Portfolio 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of intervention</th>
<th>Sectors/Project</th>
<th>GEN</th>
<th>EGM</th>
<th>SGE</th>
<th>NGE</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted project for women</td>
<td>Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Project (GEEOW)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GESI Mainstreaming classification</td>
<td>i. Agriculture and natural resources</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Water Supply and Urban Development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Education</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Public Sector Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v. Finance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. Multisector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. Transport and Communication</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viii. Energy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9 (26%)</td>
<td>11 (32%)</td>
<td>3 (9%)</td>
<td>11 (32%)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(vi) GESI Achievements: Key Areas

- Participation and representation in decision making
- Livelihood through skill development, employment, and access to services
- Institutional Strengthening
- Capacity Development

Empowerment
### (vii) GESI Achievements (sector-specific), 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Agriculture and Irrigation projects</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CADP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity Development</td>
<td>Participation in training: Women 62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in agriculture related training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(52% Janajati and 10% Dalits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in training: Women 58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(on-site technical training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>CMIAASP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Participation in training: Women 20-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(leadership, awareness raising, TOT for farmer leaders)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RRRSDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in RBG: Women 46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(16% Dalit, 44% Janajati)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RBIC: Women 43% (6% Dalit, 57% Janajati)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VICCCs: Women 29%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DPCC: Women 26%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skills training: Women 43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Institutionalization of sex, caste, ethnicity disaggregated data collection and reporting in MIS

Development of DLS Gender Strategy
Gender Training to DLOs, CLAs, partner NGOs and CBOs

Review of Irrigation Policy 2004 from GESI perspective

Skills training: Women 43%
(C) Case Study: Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP)

- Designed to reduce rural poverty in 18 conflict-affected, remote hill and mountain districts

- Project period – 2005 to 2011 October

- Aim- to increase access to economic opportunities and social services

- Focus- to enhance the social and financial capital of poor, Dalits, ethnic minorities and women

- Project Components: (i) community development and rural livelihood restoration; (ii) capacity building and decentralized governance; (iii) rural transport infrastructure; and (iv) project management services

- Transport + strategy- employment to local, supplementary infrastructure scheme, life skill training, awareness training

- Majority of works implemented through Building Groups (BGs), organized by Village Works and Roads Construction Committee (VWRCC)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Community Development and Rural Livelihood Restoration</td>
<td>Strengthened women capacity</td>
<td>participation in project activities; Orientation and awareness training</td>
<td>At least 33% are women and 50% are from disadvantaged groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Enhanced life skill capacities and increased access to economic opportunities</strong></td>
<td>Social mobilisation of women and DAGs into self-help groups Training on gender, health, nutrition, rights, HIV/AIDS to community people and BGs</td>
<td>Active participation of women (50%) and DAG (60%). 50% women and 50% DAGs) with 40-50% of trained human resources involved in income generation activities.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project Component</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Targets</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Capacity Building and Decentralised Governance</td>
<td>Increased responsiveness of staff to promote gender element in local governance</td>
<td>Orientation workshops on gender and social inclusion;</td>
<td>At least 33% participation from women.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Policy dialogue with central and local government staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Rural Transport Infrastructure</td>
<td>Increased women’s confidence to participate in organizations and decision making</td>
<td>Compulsory inclusion of women in BG; Equal pay for similar nature of work; women at least in one leadership position of BG; management training to leaders</td>
<td>Ensure that women form at least 40% of total BG members; at least 50% BG leaders; at least 50% BG leaders;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Component</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4. Project Management Services</td>
<td>Project institutions are adequately equipped with technical capacity for gender mainstreaming and social inclusion</td>
<td>Gender and Social Development Specialists in CISC, DISC, and NNGO; Collecting disaggregated information in monitoring; Develop Gender Policy for the Rural Transport System</td>
<td>-at least 50% are women (SMs and field facilitators)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DRILP-Key Achievements**

- Women’s participation target largely achieved.
  - Women’s composition in VWRCC ≥ 33%, while in key positions of VWRCC is 35.13%

- GESI specialist for project coordination unit (PCU) and GESI focal points at district levels enhanced the project - NGOs involved with social mobilization activities have 50% women field staff.

- Gender Policy and Operational Guidelines for Local Transport Sector” developed.

- Women are empowered through leadership position in project institutions

- Direct access to income increased
  - Employment : Women 35% as unskilled labor (51% Disadvantaged Groups)

- Livelihood enhancement through life skill training
  - Development of women entrepreneur
Achievement in women’s Participation

1. **1502 Community orientation/ awareness to 48558 participants**
   - Male: 26566 (55%)
   - Female: 22094 (45%)

2. **1347 BG formed with 31503 members**
   - Male: 19531 (62%)
   - Female: 11971 (38%)

3. **1957 institutional capacity development training to 63371 participants**
   - Male: 39290 (59%)
   - Female: 24081 (41%)

4. **932.3 million NPR paid to VWRCC/BG**
   - Male: 62% earning went to male
   - Female: 38% earning went to female
Opportunities and Challenges

- Experience of DRILP GESI implementation can be replicated in other ADB projects and Gender portfolio of the country
- Tangible livelihood support effective in rural and community people
- Seasonal male migration to abroad
- Weak mechanism to generate of sex, caste, ethnic disaggregated data
- Sustainability of achievement from the project
- Dual responsibility/increased workload of women
- Multiple involvement of capable women within project area
GENDER & DEVELOPMENT

Getting the Balance Right