



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

Countries/Region: **Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand**

Project Title: **Building the Resilience of Persons with Disabilities to Cope with Climate Change in the Asia Pacific Region**

Thematic focal area: **DRR and EWS**

Implementing Entity: UNDP

Executing Entities: TBC

AF Project ID: **ASI/MIE/DRR/2018/PPC/1**

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **13,662,863**

Reviewer and contact person: **Martina Dorigo**

Co-reviewer(s): **Ming Yang**

IE Contact Person(s):

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	UNDP Response
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes. Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand are parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia on 22 August 2002 - Nepal on 16 September 2005 - The Philippines on 20 November 2003 and - Thailand on 28 August 2002 	OK, noted.
	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes, the Asia-Pacific region is highly prone to extreme climate events.	OK, noted.
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	Yes.	OK, noted.

	<p>2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?</p>	<p>While the objective of this project is described, namely “to strengthen the climate resilience of persons with disabilities and disabled people organizations through improving the early warning systems for climate change, and enabling disabled people organizations to design effective adaptation options with persons with disabilities”, the justification for a regional approach is not sufficiently informed.</p> <p>CR 1: Kindly provide more information on the added value of this regional initiative against individual country projects for the same purposes.</p> <p>Additionally, you might consider more strategies for development of the project concept note, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Processes for ensuring the participation of people with disabilities in all stages of preparedness and response through effective analysis and mapping; 2. The active engagement and representation of people with disabilities in decision making bodies and the leadership roles of people with disabilities in informing practice, as coordination and collaboration is required between the diverse range of actors in disaster and humanitarian response; 3. Awareness raising of preparedness measures amongst people with disabilities; 4. Accessibility that is embedded across the physical environment, in communications, and in reconstruction; 5. Effective advocacy by building on existing networks and through coalitions; 6. Data disaggregated by disability and other characteristics Technology such as GIS has the potential to play a greater role in helping prepare and protect people with disabilities during disasters. 	<p>CR1: The proposed project aims to integrate a regional approach at all stages. One way it does this is through the “Component 3: Knowledge generation, codification and dissemination of the effectiveness of targeted measures to reduce the vulnerability of persons with disabilities to climate change risks.” This component intends to enhance regional engagement between the participating countries, and exchange of lessons and knowledge and harmonized technical assistance for further replication. Please refer to Paragraphs 33-36 for further information.</p> <p>On the strategies for development of the note (i.e. participation, engagement, representation, etc), these are well noted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paragraphs 28 and 29 provide additional information on the participation of people with disabilities and the active engagement and representation - Component 2 is designed through technology, to improve accessibility to communication, as it relates to reduce vulnerability to climate change, and to enhance disaster risk reduction. The project is part of a wider UNDP programme on disabilities and climate change which is under development. The wider project will address issues related to accessibility in the physical environment and reconstruction - Paragraph 27 provides additional information on data issues, while para 34 addresses public awareness and advocacy issues

	<p>3. Have the project/programme objectives, components and financing been clearly explained?</p>	<p>Yes, the project objectives, components and financing have been sufficiently described at this stage. Nevertheless, kindly take into account the above suggestions.</p>	<p>Well noted.</p>
	<p>4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it supports concrete adaptation actions? - it builds added value through the regional approach? - it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation? - it is cost-effective? - it is consistent with applicable strategies and plans? - it incorporates learning and knowledge management? - it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund? - it will take into account sustainability? 	<p>Kindly see the below comments:</p> <p>CR 2: The proposal should develop an action plan for adaptation that will fit each participating country and justify how this project will support the action plan.</p> <p>The value added through the regional approach is not demonstrated. While the outputs are clear on a country level, the project does not provide enough information on the regional level. Kindly see above comment CR1.</p> <p>The project seems to propose innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, e.g. it will initiate a challenge scheme for the incubation of smart innovative technological and infrastructure solutions to cater to the needs of people with disabilities. Nevertheless, the strategy to achieve this should be better informed, including information on the engagement of private sector and/or the creation of public private partnerships.</p> <p>CR 3: At concept stage please provide more information on what kind of innovation will be generated, and how it will bring innovative solutions to the region.</p>	<p>CR2: Well noted. Please see Paragraphs 15, 33, 34, 35 and 37 for further information.</p> <p>CR3: Well noted. A major focus of the project will be the development of early warning systems, to be tailored to the needs of persons of disabilities with innovative technology solutions. This will be driven through a human-centred design (HCD) approach through engagement with disabled people's organizations and the private sector to achieve scale and replication. The project will support the development of the technological applications which have been identified and assist with the scale up and replication of the viable technologies, through public and private sector partnerships so that they can be used to assist persons with disabilities. These will be teased out clearly in the proposal stage with further inputs from relevant counterparts, as well as UNDP's Private Sector and Innovation unit, as well as the country-level focal points of this unit, to identify opportunities we can access to ensure innovative approaches in the proposed project. Please also see Paragraphs 42 & 43 for further information. Further approaches will be highlighted in the proposal stage.</p>

The are no elements to define whether the proposed initiative will be cost-effective.

CR 4: Please justify that the approaches and results of the project are the most cost-effective.

This project is aligned to many international conventions and frameworks; however, no mention was made with alignments to national plans and strategies.

CR 5: Please provide information for each of the participating countries to justify that the project is consistent with their national applicable strategies and plans.

CR4:

The proposed project will be cost-effective as described below:

- A country by country approach would be far more inefficient than addressing this issue through a regional project. By pooling technical, financial, and human resources, the project will achieve cost-effectiveness.
- The project will rely heavily on synergies with other ongoing and/or planned and completed projects/projects in the field of CCA and DRR. The project will tap on the models, methodologies, capacities, procedures developed and applied to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure maximum efficiency of interventions.
- Please refer to paragraphs 37-43 for an added section on cost effectiveness. Further approaches will be highlighted in the proposal stage.

CR5:

The proposed project is aligned with international conventions and frameworks, as well as national plans and strategies. These have been further elaborated in Paragraphs 6 and 14.

The project includes a KM component (3) that aims to enhance the capacity of DRR and CCA officials and policy makers, for them to incorporate more efficiently the concerns of persons with disabilities into climate change adaptation planning and disaster risk reduction. This component entails the development of training manuals, and specific tools which will be shared with other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

It is not possible to define whether this project was developed through a consultative process (including vulnerable groups and gender considerations). Preliminary consultations should be held at this stage with potential stakeholders that will be involved in this initiative

CR 6: Please elaborate whether, whom, and how, the Agency has consulted the country stakeholders, particular reference has to be made to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations.

Generally, it seems that this proposal takes into account the sustainability aspect. Nevertheless, since the regional approach is not informed, an assessment on the regional sustainability cannot be conducted.

CR 7: Please justify how this project will be sustainable in each participating county after project implementation period will be over

CR6: UNDP Country Offices in Cambodia, Philippines, Nepal, and Thailand conducted extensive consultations with national level stakeholders over the past few months. Their recommendations have informed the outcomes under this proposed project. Please refer to Paragraph 11 for further details.

CR7: In terms of sustainability, the project will consolidate the existing knowledge and establish information exchange, coordination and communication channels to help disseminate knowledge and strengthen institutional capacities in the participating countries, and disability people's organisations. Please refer to Paragraph 41 for further details.

	<p>5. Does the pre-concept briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?</p>	<p>Not sufficiently addressed. If the Executing Entities (EE) have not yet been fully identified, the proponent should at least provide the name of potential EE and explain how the coordination will be arranged.</p> <p>CAR 1: Kindly, if at this stage the EE are not fully defined, provide a list of potential institutions that will act as EE and describe their role and responsibility in the project management structure.</p>	<p>Well noted. UNDP will implement directly via the following potential partners in the respective countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia: Ministry of Environment and Disability Action Council - Philippines: National Council for Disability Affairs
Resource Availability	<p>6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes?</p>	<p>Yes, the requested funding is USD 13,662,863.</p>	<p>OK, noted.</p>
	<p>7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total project/programme budget?</p>	<p>Yes, the administrative costs constitute 15.8% of the total project funding.</p>	<p>OK. Noted.</p>
Eligibility of IE	<p>8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?</p>	<p>Yes, the proposal has been submitted through UNDP.</p>	<p>OK, noted.</p>

Civil Society Review		<p>Accessibility solutions prove to be the appropriate solutions for the impact of climate change. This would be the provision of tools and methodologies for the affected individuals during the catastrophic situations due to climate change, which would have caused health impacts on those individuals.</p> <p>There is a requirement of water management solutions also. This is for the objective of managing water in situations of adversely impacting floods and droughts. New strategies and ideologies are necessary in the current era of climate change impact scenarios.</p>	<p>Well noted. The project is part of a wider UNDP programme on disabilities and climate change which is under development. The wider project will address issues related to accessibility in the physical environment and reconstruction components.</p> <p>Well noted. We will continue to explore the scope of incorporating water management solutions at the concept stage.</p>
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Technical Summary	<p>This regional proposal aims to build the capacity of participant countries to more effectively take action in improving the resilience of persons with disabilities to climate change and climate related disasters. This will be achieved through the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 1: Capacity Building for Disabled People’s Organizations, Persons with Disabilities and Governments to address Climate Change, and Enhance Institutional Frameworks; - Component 2: Early warning infrastructure and last mile services targeting the specific needs of persons with disabilities to better manage and reduce vulnerability of climate change induced risks; - Component 3: Knowledge generation, codification and dissemination of the effectiveness of targeted measures to reduce the vulnerability of persons with disabilities to climate change risks. <p>The initial technical review finds that the following Clarifications Requests (CR) and Corrective Actions Requests (CAR) need to be addressed:</p> <p>CR 1: Kindly provide more information on the added value of this regional initiative against individual country projects for the same purposes;</p> <p>CR 2: The proposal should develop an action plan for adaptation that will fit each participating country and justify how this project will support the action plan;</p> <p>CR 3: At concept stage please provide more information on what kind of innovation will be generated, and how it will bring innovative solutions to the region;</p> <p>CR 4: Please justify that the approaches and results of the project are the most cost-effective;</p> <p>CR 5: Please provide information for each of the participating countries to justify that the project is consistent with their national applicable strategies and plans;</p> <p>CR 6: Please elaborate whether, whom, and how, the Agency has consulted the country stakeholders, particular reference has to be made to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations;</p> <p>CR 7: Please justify how this project will be sustainable in each participating county after project implementation period will be over;</p> <p>CAR 1: Kindly, if at this stage the EE are not fully defined, provide a list of potential institutions that will act as EE and describe their role and responsibility in the project management structure.</p>
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Date:	08/27/2018



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PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Building the Resilience of Persons with Disabilities to Cope with Climate Change in the Asia Pacific Region
Countries:	Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand ⁱ
Thematic Focal Area ⁱⁱ :	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Development Programme
Executing Entities:	<u>United Nations Development Programme</u>
Amount of Financing Requested:	13,662,863 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

1. It is well established that climate change is one of the major challenges facing humanity, with impacts that are potentially devastating such as increased severity and frequency of storms, sea level rise, or changing weather patterns. This affects the poorest and vulnerable populations most severely. Research has shown that persons with disabilities, who make up 15% of the world populationⁱⁱⁱ are disproportionately affected by climate change impacts due to their livelihood circumstances, socio-political isolation (perpetuated by stigma, discrimination, inaccessible infrastructure/information and exclusion), and related information asymmetries. Constraints and exclusion from related decision-making processes aggravate their vulnerabilities.^{iv v vi vii viii}
2. In the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Working Group II notes that socially and geographically disadvantaged people, including those facing discrimination based on gender, age, race, class, caste, ethnicity and disability, are asymmetrically impacted by climate change and climate disasters^{ix} in the following ways:
 - Persons with disabilities often face food shortages and climate change is predicted to exacerbate food shortages and malnutrition. An expected decline in production will adversely affect people already living in poverty, triggering increased risks for persons with disabilities.^{x xi}
 - Climate change is expected to expose hundreds of millions of people to increased water stress. People living in poverty are at the greatest risk, and many persons with disabilities already face barriers accessing safe water for drinking, sanitation and hygiene, thus compounding these water issues.
 - Persons with disabilities may also have increased sensitivity to water-borne pathogens.
 - Droughts and floods are also expected to become more severe, adversely impacting an already scarce water supply.^{xii xiii}

- Climate change and climate disasters will cause millions of people to be displaced, causing them to migrate. Many persons with disabilities will also be left behind when others have moved on, with the consequent loss of crucial social and support networks.
 - The infrastructure, particularly public schools, health facilities, temporary shelters constructed primarily after the climate induced disaster are not accessible.
 - In the absence of other family members, support systems, and information, persons with disabilities may also get deprived from relief materials and other basic rights such as food, education and shelter.
 - Persons with disabilities who migrate may face challenges around mobility, requiring assistive devices, a lack of accessible transportation and accommodation.^{xiv xv xvi}
3. Amongst persons with disabilities, intersectional discrimination is common, and greatly intensifies existing vulnerabilities. Service providers can often be insensitive to the needs of persons with disabilities, especially those from marginalized groups. Persons with disabilities often face barriers accessing information and resources which could impact their knowledge of, and capacity to adapt to climate change. Climate change also increases pressure on available resources and services, which could lessen their availability for persons with disabilities. This will also place greater pressure on affected populations to maintain and rebuild their assets after climatic shocks. This can lead to increased conflict over natural resources, placing greater pressure on persons with disabilities with less capacity to adapt. Persons with disabilities and their families are also vulnerable to exposure of their assets and livelihoods to climatic risks and have limited capacity to manage these risks.^{xvii}
4. Climate change will make climate events such as hurricanes, cyclones, storms, droughts, and floods worse, amplifying the impacts, along with making access to natural resources, transportation and emergency shelters difficult. On the other hand, lack of identification of specific needs of persons with disabilities add extra challenge for them to receive the required support. In the Asia-Pacific region, which is highly prone to extreme climate events and disasters, persons with disabilities face disproportionately high levels of risk of susceptibility. Evidence shows that **persons with disabilities are between two and four times more likely to be killed during disasters than others.**^{xviii} Persons with disabilities were 2.45 times more likely to have been injured during Tropical Cyclone Pam which struck Vanuatu on the 13th March 2015 causing an estimated US\$ 449.4 million in damages (equivalent to 64.1% of the GDP of Vanuatu.^{xix} Very few persons with disabilities had assistive devices, and adults with disabilities had poorer access to disaster risk reduction efforts compared to adults without disabilities.^{xx}
5. At the global level, a number of conventions highlight the importance of including the needs of persons with disabilities, and the Asia-Pacific region is making some progress in this regard:
1. Article 11 of the **UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** (UNCRPD) requires the 177 states which are party to it, to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk including natural disasters.
 2. The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** requires governments to engage with Persons with disabilities in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards for DRR.
 3. The **Incheon Strategy 2013-2022** to “Make the Right Real” for persons with disabilities in Asia-Pacific includes “Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management.”

4. Goal 7 of the Incheon Strategy links directly to the **UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 on Climate Action**. SDG Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11 also consider the needs of persons with disabilities.

However, despite these international agreements, further progress is needed at the country level to fully realise the equal rights of persons with disabilities as it relates to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

6. At the country level in Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand, there has been some progress in strengthening the resilience of persons with disabilities to address climate change and reduce risks related to disasters. These are indicated in their national policies, strategies, and plans:

- In Cambodia, the project will be aligned with the INDC and National Communications that prioritize the protection of vulnerable groups; Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013^{xxi}; the Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan for Disaster Management Sector 2013^{xxii} which recognizes the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups; and the National Action Plan Process in Cambodia^{xxiii} which recognizes that existing inequalities and poverty exacerbate individual vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change.
- In Nepal, the project will be governed by the Constitution (Article 43 & Article 18); and aligned with the Regulation on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability 2016-2025^{xxiv} (Section 17^{xxv}); the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (2017-2030) which is currently being drafted; the National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction Management; and the Local Adaptation Plans of Action Manual^{xxvi} which uses disability as one of criteria to identify climate vulnerable people. The upcoming National Communication to be submitted to UNFCCC is expected to address the the needs of persons with disabilities and its links to CCA and DRR.—
- In Philippines, the project will be governed by the Constitution, which mandates state responsiveness to the needs of persons with disabilities. It will be aligned with the Magna Carta of Disabled Persons, which accords equal rights to persons with disabilities; the President’s Proclamation No. 688^{xxviii} which aims to operationalise disability efforts through the formulation of the National Plan of Action for the Decade.^{xxix} In 2010, the Philippines passed into law the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (DRRM)^{xxx} to strengthen institutional capacities to prepare for, mitigate, prevent, and respond to disasters from the national to local levels. This law recognizes persons with disabilities as part of “vulnerable” groups that must be considered in all DRRM activities.
- In Thailand, the project will be aligned with the 5th National Plan for Persons with Disabilities’ Quality of Life Promotion (2017-2021)^{xxxi}; the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Master Plan; and the National Plan for Improvement of Quality of Life of Persons with Disabilities which covers disaster management for persons with disabilities.

7. However, many challenges continue to exist. These include, but are not limited to:
 - Government policy, planning and consultation processes around climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction don’t provide for adequate mechanisms to ensure the inclusion, active participation, and voices of persons with disabilities in their design, implementation and monitoring.^{xxxii}

- DPOs and persons with disabilities do not have adequate and accessible information on awareness of climate risks, climate change adaptation policy frameworks, or the tools and evidence necessary to advocate for their needs.^{xxxiii}
 - Early warning systems are not tailored to the needs of persons with disabilities, i.e. for those with hearing, visual or psychosocial impairments.
 - Inaccurate and uneven data on disability prevalence, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in general (and even less disaggregated by different types of disability, age, social groupings, and gender), reflect broader challenges related to disability data.^{xxxiv xxxv xxxvi} This impedes the implementation of effective adaptation measures.
 - Information asymmetries prevent informed decision-making for persons with disabilities. These stem from the disregard to the particular challenges faced by people with different types of disabilities, e.g. materials that do not follow accessibility and reasonable accommodation guidelines, incompatibility with assistive devices, and inadequate vocabulary related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, risks, impacts, and warnings in national sign languages for the deaf.^{xxxvii xxxviii xxxix}
 - Infrastructure used in climate disasters (shelters, transportation, communications) is often inaccessible to different groups of persons with disabilities.^{xl xli xlii}
 - Broader challenges relating to cultural and religious stigma, discrimination, poverty, lack of access to education, gender-based violence and discrimination, youth and children with disabilities, aggravate the disadvantages faced by persons with disabilities in relation to climate response.^{xliii xliiv xlv xlvi}
8. While there is a growing focus on the impacts of climate change on livelihoods, health, migration, access to water and sanitation, persons with disabilities are referenced (if at all) only under the heading of *vulnerable groups*, with insufficient attention given to the specific challenges they face (let alone attention to the issues facing groups with different types of disabilities). Furthermore, persons with disabilities are not privy to opportunities to participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring of CCA policy frameworks.
9. The status quo in the participant countries renders persons with disabilities extremely vulnerable to climate change, and in a situation where they continue to be at an inherent disadvantage in responding effectively to climate impacts and climate events. Governments do not have the data or systems in place to effectively assist persons with disabilities or DPOs to enhance their resilience or reduce their risks to disasters. This initiative aims to strengthen the climate resilience of persons with disabilities and DPOs through improving the early warning systems for climate change and enabling DPOs to design effective adaptation options with persons with disabilities.

Project / Programme Objectives:

10. The overall objective of the project is to build the capacity of participant countries to more effectively act in improving the resilience of persons with disabilities to climate change and climate related disasters. The project will work with persons with disabilities and DPOs to build their capacity on climate change adaptation, raise awareness so that they can be empowered, and work with government and the private sector to design effective climate change adaptation policies and strategies. The project will work to collect appropriate and disaggregated data, which can be used to propel the design of effective laws and regulations relating to persons with disabilities and climate change.

11. UNDP Country Offices in Cambodia, Philippines, Nepal, and Thailand conducted extensive consultations with national level stakeholders over the past few months. Their recommendations have informed the outcomes under this proposed project.

- In **Cambodia**, two individual consultative meetings were held with **Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO)** and the **Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY)** and the **Disability Action Council (DAC)**. A consultative workshop was also held with – government ministries [**Ministry of Environment, MoSVY, DAC, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Cambodian Red Cross, Ministry of Women Affairs and National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM)**] and **Climate Change sector NGOs and Disabled Peoples' Organizations (DPOs)**. The total number of participants were 70 people (40 persons with disabilities including 10 women with disabilities, 10 from climate change NGOs, 15 from government representatives and 5 staff (all of them are persons with disabilities) from CDPO and facilitators). This workshop focused on identify the needs/issues of persons with disabilities before/during/after disasters and emergencies, and the impacts of climate change, and made recommendations to this proposed project.
- In **Nepal**, the main stakeholder consultation was attended by more than 40 participants representing focal government agencies, the **National Federation of Disabled (NFDN)**, thematic DPOs (women, ethnic, youth, disability categories), private sector, I/NGOs and academic institutions. Additional consultations took place with NFDN jointly with other key DPOs, focal government agencies such as the **Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen and Ministry of Home Affairs**, and private sector working on the intersection of persons with disabilities, CCA and DRR. One-to-one consultations with key actors working on disability, CCA and DRR were also held.
- In **Philippines**, consultations were held with national stakeholders such as **National Council for Disability Affairs, National Disability Council**, and civil society and DPOs such as members of the **Inclusive Development and Empowerment Agenda (IDEA)**, and **Women With Disabilities LEAP to Social and Economic Progress (WOWLEAP)**. Additional consultations were also held with members of the **Global Resilience Partnership**, who have implemented projects in disability inclusion in DRR.
- In **Thailand**, the **National Expert on Disaster Risk Management and Disability Inclusion** was consulted, including officials from the **Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)**. Additional internal consultative meetings were held among senior officers of the agency responsible for research and international cooperation division, policy and planning division, **Early Warning Centers**, community outreach division, training division.
- In addition to country level consultations, the proposed project has been informed by several discussions with the **UN Climate Resilience Initiative A2R** with members from **UNDP, UN Environment, FAO, Global Resilience Partnership, ICRC, IFRC, and Columbia University**.

The proposed project will continue to engage with stakeholders and build on these recommendations and inputs at each stage.

12. The project will engage with governments and DPOs, providing the governments with technical advice while facilitating the inclusion of persons with disabilities and DPOs, in the overall policy development discussion in the country. Overall, the project will build the capacity of the participant countries to take effective actions to improve the resilience of persons with disabilities to climate change and climate related disasters.

13. Adaptation Fund resources will be used to develop specific tools and materials specifically for persons with disabilities, for example, the development of sign language materials and documents in accessible formats, along with the communication materials for persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. Resources will be used to improve policies, and mainstream budgets to better include persons with disabilities into climate change adaptation issues. Technical advice will be provided to governments, and non-governmental organizations to improve strategies, procedures, and policies. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction risks and concerns will be integrated into disability action plans, policies, and frameworks. The project will be consistent with current government policies on climate change as well as the National Adaptation Plans, National Communications and the Intended Determined National Contributions, in the participating countries, and will provide outputs, information and knowledge management products which will inform government policies.
14. A major focus of the project will be the development of early warning systems, to be tailored to the needs of persons of disabilities with innovative technology solutions. This will be driven through a human-centred design (HCD) approach through engagement with DPOs and the private sector to achieve scale and replication.
15. The project will adopt an integrated approach to identify, capture and share the outputs of the project, so that the tangible outputs can be used to reduce the vulnerability of persons with disabilities in other communities, as well as to increase the capacity of those who support persons with disabilities to address climate change risks. The project will include a strong regional knowledge-sharing component in order to maximise effective dissemination of the tools and experiences documented and systemized at the local, national and regional levels through South-South cooperation. Additionally, the project will build the knowledge and capacity of relevant regional partners (such as the ASEAN Disability Forum) to support disability-inclusion in DRR and CCA of their member institutions and thus build sustainability at regional as well as country levels. The lessons learned, technologies produced, and results from the program will be used to inform projects in other countries and to scale up the capacity and resilience of persons with disabilities. While a regional approach will be used for this project, activities will be tailored and designed specifically for each participating country. UNDP will work with each country to ensure that there is a specific program of activities and action plan for each country, that is consistent and feeds into national communications, national adaptation plans and other related activities, so as to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize the efficiency of proposed interventions.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1. Capacity Building for Disabled People's Organizations, Persons with Disabilities, and Governments to address Climate Change, and Enhance Institutional Frameworks.	Improved data regulatory, legal and institutional frameworks, to better manage climate change risks, such as droughts, floods, cyclones, and improved disaster risk reduction	Output 1.1 Improved disaggregated data on persons with disabilities to support planning for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures. Output 1.2	Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand	2,500,000

	<p>measures for persons with disabilities.</p> <p><u>Improved participation of persons with disabilities and disabled people's organizations in policy making bodies on climate change and disaster risk reduction.</u></p>	<p>Enhanced, Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework to incentivize and mandate assistance to persons with disabilities during times of climate disasters.</p> <p>Output 1.3 Improved capacity of Disabled People's Organizations to include persons with disabilities specific issues in climate change adaptation policies</p>		
<p>2. Early warning Infrastructure and last mile services targeting the specific needs of persons with disabilities to better manage and reduce vulnerability of climate change induced risks.</p>	<p>Introduction of cutting-edge technologies for the diffusion of, and responses to, early warnings of impending extreme events, geared towards the special needs of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Improved early warning systems for climate events such as drought, floods, and storms, recognizing the needs of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Initiate a challenge scheme for the incubation of smart technological and infrastructure solutions to cater to the needs of persons with disabilities during climate disasters and extreme weather events.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Support the incubation and acceleration of innovative solutions targeting the needs of persons with disabilities that are promising for scale up via public-private partnerships.</p>	<p>Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand</p>	<p>7,000,000</p>
<p>3. Knowledge generation, codification and dissemination of the effectiveness of targeted measures to reduce the vulnerability of persons with disabilities to climate change risks.</p>	<p>Knowledge products that capture the lessons from implementing measures.</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Development of training modules for CCA and DRR practitioners and government officials on how to incorporate the specific needs of persons with</p>	<p>Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand</p>	<p>2,000,000</p>

		<p>disabilities into CCA and DRR frameworks.</p> <p>Output.3.2 Technical training workshops and manuals for persons with disabilities and relevant community-based organisations on climate change and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Output 3.3 Impact evaluation of the effectiveness of early warning systems using mobile phone technologies that provide targeted support to the needs of persons with disabilities.</p>		
4. Project/Programme Execution cost				1,092,500
5. Total Project/Programme Cost				12,592,500
6. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)				1,070,363
Amount of Financing Requested				13,662,863

Project Duration: The project duration will be five years.

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

Climate Context

16. **South and South-East Asia** is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) indicates that temperatures in this region have been increasing at a rate of 0.14°C to 0.20°C per decade since the 1960s, which is predicted to increase from 0.8°C to 3.2°C by the end of the century (with differences between regions and microclimates within and across Southeast Asia). Southeast Asia also has one of the highest percentages of persons with disabilities compared to other regions around the world (16%) (see Table 1). Persons with disabilities face many problems, in addition to being marginalized, and the impacts of climate change will be felt more severely by persons with disabilities than those for the general population. This section highlights the climate change vulnerabilities for each country, and the related issues faced by the persons with disabilities within those geographies.

Table 1: Prevalence of moderate and severe disability by region based on Global Burden of Disease estimates for 2004

Severity of disability	World	High income countries	Percent					
			Africa	Americas	Southeast Asia	European	Eastern Mediterranean	Western Pacific
Severe	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7
Moderate	12.4	12.2	12.2	11.5	13.1	13.4	11.2	12.3
All	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.1	16.0	16.4	14.0	15.0

Source: adapted from World Health Organization and The World Bank (2011).

17. **Nepal** is at high levels of risk from disasters caused by natural hazards, climate change. It also has a high concentration of persons with disabilities. Experience from past disaster events such as the 2017 floods reveal that persons with disabilities suffer the most during disaster events and face increased hardship for recovering their livelihood.^{xlvii} The health impacts are also severe - altered rain patterns can lead to waterborne infectious diseases such as cholera, and outbreaks of vector-borne diseases such as Japanese encephalitis and malaria in Nepal have been specifically linked to excess rainfall.^{xlviii} Distributions of vector-borne diseases have been shifting into highland areas, putting more persons with disabilities at risk.⁴⁴
18. In a population of approximately 28 million, there are varying estimates of the number of persons with disabilities ranging from 1.94%^{xlix} to 3.6%.^l Persons with disabilities are very susceptible to natural disasters. Flood early-warning systems are yet to be designed to be inclusive of persons with disabilities. Additionally, there is a need to enhance the awareness and capacity of elected officials and government staff to integrate the concerns of persons with disabilities into disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation plans. There is also inaccurate and unreliable data which is needed to design effective adaptation interventions and policies.
19. **Cambodia** is a least developed country and one of the poorest countries in the world.^{li} Just over a fifth of the Cambodian population (23 per cent) lives below the poverty line, with a high concentration of people living very near the poverty line, who are highly vulnerable to small economic shocks.^{lii} Climate change has severe impacts in Cambodia. The increase in frequency and intensity of floods has caused severe damage to rice harvests. Successive combinations of droughts and floods have resulted in a significant number of fatalities and considerable economic losses.^{liii} Sea level rise may also affect the 435 kilometres long coastline, which already suffers from storm surges, high tide, beach erosion, and seawater intrusion.^{liv} Low-lying areas, including settlements, beach resorts, seaports, coastal fisheries, and mangroves forests, may become submerged with rises in sea levels.^{lv} In addition, vector-borne diseases, in particular malaria, may become more widespread under changing climatic conditions.^{lv}
20. Cambodia, like many other countries in the region, lacks comprehensive data on the numbers and distribution of persons with disabilities. The 2013 Cambodian Inter-Census Population Survey states that 2.06 per cent of the total population have a disability. Of these, 48 per cent are female, 52 per cent are male, and 86 per cent live in rural areas. Initial data at the commune level suggests that 45% of adults with disability do not earn an income.^{lvi} With disability rates higher in rural areas along with the pursuit of livelihood strategies that are associated with high exposure to hazards means that persons with disabilities have lower incomes and standards of living which limited their ability to be

resilient to the changing climate. For Cambodia, early warning systems are not designed for persons with disabilities. There is lack of data on persons with disabilities prevents effective policies and regulations, and disability is not included in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies and laws. DPOs are not included in the discussions related to climate change and there is a need to increase their capacity and knowledge of climate change issues.

21. By virtue of its location the **Philippines** is in the “Pacific ring of fire” and directly in the typhoon path, the Philippines is vulnerable to the impacts of natural hazards.^{lvii} This vulnerability has been aggravated with the onset of climate change. The World Risk Report of 2016 placed the Philippines third among the high disaster risk countries in the world. Its coastal communities, especially in the eastern seaboard fronting the Pacific Ocean, bear the full brunt of an average of 20 typhoons a year, not to mention the chronic impacts of sea level rise.⁵³ While the country has abundant water resources, water availability is scattered. Given geographic and seasonal variations, several parts of the Philippines have become water scarce during the dry season.^{lviii} Climate change is further exacerbating this situation. The Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) observed that while there has been decreasing number of tropical cyclones that entered the Philippine area of responsibility (PAR) between the period 1951 to 2015; the intensity increases over the years; explaining the most damaging typhoons experienced in the recent years, notably Typhoon Haiyan, which is by far the strongest ever recorded in the world. The El Nino event in 2015 was also one of the strongest since 1950, affecting 7 million individuals across 43 provinces. The hardest hit was North and South Cotabato with 1.7 million and 800,000 affected people, respectively.^{lix}
22. In the Philippines, results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing show a disability prevalence rate of only 1.57% or for a total of 1,443,000 persons with disabilities, however there are many indications that this figure under-reported. Persons with disabilities are most at risk to climate change in Philippines, as often they do not have access to early warning systems for climate events and are more likely to suffer severely. In 2010, the Philippines passed into law the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (RA 10121) in order to strengthen institutional capacities to prepare for, mitigate, prevent, and respond to disasters from the national to local levels.^{lx} The law puts more emphasis on gender than disability, stating that disaster risk reduction and management plans should be gender-responsive. Persons with disabilities also face barriers accessing information and resources which could impact their knowledge of, and capacity to adapt to, climate change. There is a lack of useful disability data to support disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation planning and prioritization. There is also the need to include concerns of persons with disabilities in developing sub-national and local disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation plans.
23. **Thailand** is one of the top ten countries identified globally as being in the “extreme risk” category of those most vulnerable to future climate change impacts over the next 30 years.^{lxi} Extreme, severe drought and floods are likely to be experienced increasingly in the near and longer-term future. There will be a greater frequency and intensity of flooding during wet season, and extended drought periods during the dry season, presenting a significant challenge to effective water management in Thailand. The frequency of floods and drought events has already increased considerably over the past 50 years.^{lxii} Increased incidence of extreme events, and rainfall variability, are adversely impacting economic activity and livelihoods. Thailand until a few years ago, was the largest exporter and leading rice supplier in the world.^{lxiii} Thailand’s consecutive years of below-normal rainfall have the

potential to cripple the agricultural sector and slow the country's economy.^{lxiv} Future climate change influence on these extremes, according to climate projections, is set to increase both in the magnitude and frequency of these extreme events. In economic terms, the recent drought in 2015-2016 is estimated to have resulted in losses of US\$3.4 billion, while the 2011 floods are estimated to have cost US\$45.7 billion in loss and damage costs.^{lxv} Projected negative impacts are estimated to affect Thailand's agriculture (which employs roughly half of the country's population) nationally during 2040 – 2049 to range from loss and damage impacts of US\$24 to US\$94 billion.^{lxvi}

24. In Thailand, there are around 1.5 million persons with disabilities (2.2% of total population^{lxvii}) but disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation information and early warnings are not accessible and available to persons with different disabilities. Persons with disabilities generally lack knowledge on the impact climate change, and how to adapt. In addition, in Thailand there is a need to promote and establish a new enabling environment and new policies to ensure the person with disabilities are included in issues related disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
25. There are thus many issues confronting persons with disabilities in the participant countries as it relates to climate change adaptation and enhancing resilience. These include issues related to lack of data to inform policy decision, regulation and development of new laws, the need for enhanced and improved early warning systems and enhancing the capacity of DPOs to work with persons with disabilities on issues of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Programme Components

Component 1: Capacity Building for Disabled People's Organizations, Persons with Disabilities and Governments to address Climate Change, and Enhance Institutional Frameworks.

26. There is a lack of information and data in the participating countries on persons with disabilities, that are living in areas that are susceptible to climate induced disasters, along with a lack of knowledge on the exact impact climate change will have on persons with disabilities. Through this component there will be baseline surveys and studies on the specific numbers of persons with disabilities that are present in vulnerable areas, and accessibility assessments of critical infrastructure (such as disaster shelters, current climate early warning systems, transport systems and disaster infrastructure).
27. All of the data which will be collected will be disaggregated by disability type and gender to assist planning, as in many cases, women with disabilities often face additional discrimination and challenges. The data which is collected will be used to assist with with the development of technologies for disaster risk reduction. DPOs will play a key role in collecting the relevant data and will receive training on data collecting methodologies. In line with other recent UNDP projects, the project will work with the UNDP Global Centre for Disaster Statistics to utilise cloud-based solutions for the storage and analysis of data.
28. Policy and regulatory frameworks on inclusive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation are lacking. In this component there will be a review of disaster risk reduction plans, disaster preparedness plans, and climate change adaptation strategies to include persons with disabilities. National and regional DPOs will be involved in the reviews to ensure that persons with disabilities' concerns are effectively addressed. Laws, policies

and regulations will also be examined and reviewed for inclusivity. Where appropriate, new policies, regulations and laws will be put in place to address the concerns of persons with disabilities. The project will work to enhance the representation and participation of persons with disabilities, and DPOs in relevant climate change and disaster risk reduction activities in the government so that disability related issues can be effectively incorporated in climate policies and programs in the relevant countries. There will be a review of the current decision-making bodies in each country as it relates to climate change and disaster risk reductions and how best to allow the participation of persons with disabilities, and DPOs in these decision-making bodies. Trainings and workshops will be held for governments to understand the importance of the inclusion of disability concerns.

29. There will be technical training workshops for DPOs to improve their overall understanding of climate change and disaster risk reduction, and to allow these organizations to advocate, and work with governments of issues related to persons with disabilities, to ensure that concerns related to person with disabilities are incorporated to national climate change adaptation plans and policies.

Component 2: Early warning infrastructure and last mile services targeting the specific needs of persons with disabilities to better manage and reduce vulnerability of climate change induced risks.

30. This will be the major component of the project and will focus on using technology to establish early warning systems that will be targeted to persons with disabilities. These early warning systems will be designed for people who have hearing and vision impairments, and other physical disabilities, and will build where possible on current early warning infrastructure if it is already in place. Possible specific outputs will include, for example, speech related emails to provide climate information and disaster warnings.
31. A challenge scheme will be put in place for the design of innovative smart technologies, so that the specific needs of persons with disabilities can be catered to, through the design of appropriate early warning systems. This will involve working with the private sector and using human-centred design to put in place solutions that will be effective for persons with disabilities. Some possible technological applications could include the development of specific applications, crowd-sourcing, and geo-tagging.
32. The project will support the development of the technological applications which have been identified and assist with the scale up and replication of the viable technologies, through public and private sector partnerships so that they can be used to assist persons with disabilities.

Component 3: Knowledge generation, codification and dissemination of the effectiveness of targeted measures to reduce the vulnerability of persons with disabilities to climate change risks.

33. The project will respond to the uneven and limited levels of disability inclusion across DRR and CCA, by accelerating knowledge-generation, sharing and dissemination between the participating countries and more broadly within Asia-Pacific. This component will facilitate exchange and development of solutions and innovations addressing disability inclusion in DRR and CCA and translate them into effective knowledge management platforms to enhance the capacity of DRR and CCA officials and policy makers so that they can more effectively incorporate the concerns of persons with disabilities into climate change

adaptation planning and disaster risk reduction. There will be the production of training manuals, and specific tools to assist, with the aim of informing and training officials on the issues related to persons with disabilities. The training modules will be shared with other countries in the Asia-Pacific region as well as globally so that other countries will be able to learn and put measures in place to address climate change. Help with practical issues such as the incorporation of design to ensure compatibility with assistive devices, and aid persons with disabilities will be included. Lessons learned, and best practices will be documented and shared with other countries in the region. Regional bodies such as the ASEAN Disability Forum and South Asian Disability Forum will be key partners for hosting and disseminating this knowledge to member DPOs across ASEAN and South Asia. The project will therefore leverage its regional coverage to accelerate knowledge production and dissemination as well as enhancing sustainable platforms for regional engagement between the participating countries, and exchange of lessons and knowledge and harmonized technical assistance for further replication. Regional knowledge platforms and exchanges will also engage with key regional and global actors in the field of disability inclusion, DRR and CCA (including the International Disability Alliance) as well as other countries in the region with the aim of supporting the adoption of disability-inclusive approaches and techniques as widely as possible.

34. Technical training workshops will also be held for DPOs and other community-based organizations on climate change and its impacts, along with disaster risk reduction on preparedness for climate related disasters, and specific measures and tools for persons with disabilities. These workshops will train participants in climate change as well train the participants on how to use the outputs of Component 2, such as the challenge scheme identified technological solutions, and sign language specifically for climate change and disaster risk reduction. These training manuals and documents will be shared with the other countries in the region to encourage peer learning and sharing. To enhance regional knowledge sharing, online platforms and networks will be developed to facilitate the sharing of information with disabled people's organizations. Through this component there will be training to enhance the advocacy skills of DPOs and allow them to work together to promote disability issues as it relates to climate change.

35. The regional approach will also allow the exchange of experience in application of different responses to similar climate and disaster risks (water-related hazards and risks associated with floods, drought and rise of sea level). This will support regional replication and upscaling of locally and nationally tested good practices and lessons learnt. This will support regional replication and upscaling of locally and nationally tested good practices and lessons learnt.

36. There will also be an impact evaluation of the early warning systems designed in component 2, as to how effective these early warning systems are in providing persons with disabilities with the relevant information and data. This information will be shared via UNDP networks and platforms to other DPOs so that they can benefit from the outputs of the project.

Cost Effectiveness, Sustainability and Innovation:

37. The project will be **cost effective** through its regional approach. In this case, a country-by-country approach would be far less efficient both in terms of development time and cost. By pooling human, technical and financial resources for countries with similar contexts, greater efficiencies can be achieved.

38. At the local level the project will achieve cost-effectiveness by bringing together diverse stakeholders into multi-sectoral risk assessment, providing evidence-based analysis, to improve decision-making and reduce losses caused by climate change and climate-related disasters, through applying innovative disaster risk reduction measure.
39. At the regional level, the South-South cooperation aspect of the project will ensure harmonization and replication of cost-effective information and communication tools and technologies, through pooling of technical expertise and advisory support, and facilitating the systematic exchange of risk information, lessons learnt and experience, in order to enable sufficient scale for cost-effectiveness. Existing experience, know-how and knowledge products (methodologies, guides, models, software) as well as those generated with the project support will be made available for participating stakeholders.
40. The project will rely heavily on synergies with other ongoing and/or planned and completed projects/projects in the field of CCA and DRR. The project will tap on the models, methodologies, capacities, procedures developed and applied to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure maximum efficiency of interventions.
41. The proposed project will be **sustainable** through enhancing the climate change legal and regulatory frameworks which will enable the issues and needs of persons with disabilities are better integrated. Building institutional capacities in DPOs (including regional DPOs such as ASEAN and South Asian Disability Fora) and government institutions will outlast the lifetime of the project. This will ensure persons with disabilities have access to platforms to represent their interests in decision-making processes. Consolidating existing knowledge, establishing channels of information exchange, coordination, and communication in the participating countries and DPOs, and engaging regional DPOs to lead this effort will also ensure the sustainability of the project. The knowledge generated will be available and accessible to all.
42. The project will be **innovative**, through its focus on technological solutions. With the support of the project, the countries will have at their disposal a number of vetted and validated innovative technologies for disaster risk reduction, along with updated policies and legal measures to address disability issues as it relates to climate change and disaster risk reduction. Working with core partners such as the ASEAN Disability Forum and South Asian Disability Forum will ensure that the outputs of the project will be sustainable. Further information on sustainability will be provided at the project concept stage.
43. The project will work closely with UNDP's Private Sector and Innovation unit, the country-level focal points of this unit, as well as DPOs to implement innovative solutions for disaster risk reduction. Private sector engagement, and public-private partnerships will be explored in applicable cases. Further information will be provided on innovation at the project concept stage.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

44. The project will be directly implemented by UNDP via the Ministry of Environment, Disability Action Council in Cambodia; the Ministry of Forest and Environment in Nepal; the National Council for Disability Affairs in Philippines; and the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in Thailand.^{lxviii} This will be supported through UNDP's Regional Hub for the Asia-

Pacific Region and the UNDP Country Offices of each country. Country level implementation will be through the engagement of:

- National level DPOs, other NGOs (including national red cross/red crescent societies);
- Relevant ministries including disaster risk reduction, environment, and/or local governance, central agencies of planning and line ministries dealing with key vulnerable sectors, national hydro-met agencies, as well as local governments, social welfare, and disabilities rights. Existing national and local DRR and CCA platforms and coordination mechanisms will be harnessed.
- Regional support institutions will involve ICRC, IFRC, and disability forums such as ASEAN Disability Forum.
- Appropriate partners in the private sector.

45. A **Regional Steering Committee (RSC)** will be established, composed of high-level representatives of the institutions from each target country, UNDP Country Offices and key regional institutions including ICRC, IFRC and disability forums such as ASEAN Disability Forum and South Asian Disability Forum.
 - The RSC will meet on a regular basis (frequency to be determined) during implementation to consolidate national components and ensure coherence of regional approach, to achieve consensus, and provide overall coordination.
 - It is expected that the RSC will function as the key strategic and coordination body of the project with the detailed Terms of Reference to be defined during the proposal stage.
46. The **Project Implementation Team** will be composed of a **Regional Coordination Unit (RCU)** and **National Implementation Units (NIU)**. The project will establish National Implementation Units (NIU) in each country, comprised of National Coordinators, administrative/financial officers, ICT/GIS Specialists, and other profiles as necessary. A more detailed description of RCU and NIU functions and structure will be provided after the completion of the proposal development stage.
47. The project also contemplates the establishment of **National Technical Committees (NTC)**, composed of technical experts from key national and provincial/municipal institutions and agencies, representatives of local governments, academia, NGOs and community organizations, and UNDP Country Office technical officers. The technical experts will provide expertise in the area of environment and climate change, disaster risk reduction and EWS, local development, territorial planning, hydrometeorology, GIS/ICT and the like.


Further details pertaining to execution arrangements will be outlined in the full proposal.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government^{lxix}** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.*

Atty. Analiza Rebueltah-Teh Undersecretary, Climate Change Service and Mining Concerns Department of Environment and Natural Resources Republic of Philippines	Date: 27 July 2018
Tin Ponlok Secretary General NCSD Ministry of Environment Kingdom of Cambodia	Date: 6 August 2018
Wijarn Simachaya Permanent Secretary Ministry of National Resources and Environment Thailand	Date: 14 August 2018
Sindhu Prasad Dhungana Joint Secretary and Chair, Planning, Monitoring and Coordination Division, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Nepal	Date: 23 August 2018

B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
 <p>Adriana Dinu Director, Sustainable Development (Environment) a.i. Executive Coordinator, Global Environmental Finance Bureau for Policy and Programme Support United Nations Development Programme</p>	
Date: 24 August 2018	Tel. and email:+1 (212) 906-5143; adriana.dinu@undp.org
Project Contact Person: Pensiri Sattapan	
Tel. And Email: +66 (2) 304 9100 ext. 5405; pensiri.sattapan@undp.org	



ENDNOTES

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- ⁱ UNDP offices in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan have been in constant communication with their government counterparts to procure official endorsement for the pre-concept note but have faced unexpected delays. A copy of the pre-concept note is with all NDAs, but endorsement is dependent on the varying national processes. Country level involvement of these countries will be subject to official endorsement.
- ⁱⁱ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.
- ⁱⁱⁱ World Health Organization & The World Bank (2011). World Report on Disability. Geneva: World Health Organization
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- ^v Gartrell, 2010 'A frog in a well': The exclusion of people with disability from work in Cambodia. *Disability and Society*, 25, 289-301
- ^{vi} IFRC, 2007. World Disasters Report 2007: Focus on Discrimination. Geneva, Switzerland: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- ^{vii} UNESCAP, 2017 Disability in Asia and the Pacific: The Facts - 2017 Midpoint Review edition [Online]. Bangkok: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). Available: http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Disability_The_Facts_2.pdf [Accessed 19 June 2018].
- ^{viii} Ibid 2
- ^{ix} Olsson, L., M. Opondo, P. Tschakert, A. Agrawal, S.H. Eriksen, S. Ma, L.N. Perch, and S.A. Zakieldeem, 2014: Livelihoods and poverty. In: *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC* [Field, C.B., V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L. White (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 793-832.
- ^x World Bank (2008) *Climate Change, Human Vulnerability, and Social Risk Management*
- ^{xi} Lewis, D. & Ballard, K. (2012) *Disability and Climate Change – understanding vulnerability and building resilience in a changing world*
- ^{xii} Ibid 10, 11
- ^{xiii} Ibid 10, 11
- ^{xiv} International Disability and Displacement Consortium (IDDC) (2012), *Disability and sustainable development*. <https://www.iddcconsortium.net/>
- ^{xv} Ibid 11
- ^{xvi} Ghenis, A. (2016) *Making migration accessible: Inclusive relocation for people with disabilities*
- ^{xvii} Ibid 10, 11, 14
- ^{xviii} Ibid 7
- ^{xix} http://www.ilo.org/suva/public-information/WCMS_368560/lang--en/index.htm
- ^{xx} *Disability Inclusion in Disaster Risk - Reduction: Experiences of people with disabilities in Vanuatu during and after Tropical Cyclone Pam and recommendations for humanitarian agencies (July 2017)*. The University of Melbourne, CBM, Nossal Institute Partnership for Disability Inclusive Development
- ^{xxi} [The Royal Government of Cambodia \(RGC\) 2013. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan \(CCCSP\), Phnom Penh. Available at: http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/policies/ncsd-news/197-cccsp-2014-2023-kh-en-final.html](http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/policies/ncsd-news/197-cccsp-2014-2023-kh-en-final.html)
- ^{xxii} [RGC, 2013. Climate Change Strategic Plan for Disaster Management Sector, 2013. National Committee for Disaster Management, Phnom Penh.](http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/policies/ncsd-news/197-cccsp-2014-2023-kh-en-final.html)
- ^{xxiii} [GSSD 2017. National Adaptation Plan Process in Cambodia. General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia, Phnom Penh. Available at: http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html?download=859:cambodia-nap-process-document](http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/39-financing.html?download=859:cambodia-nap-process-document)
- ^{xxiv} [Government of Nepal. National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. Available at :http://drrportal.gov.np/document/documentdetail/1352](http://drrportal.gov.np/document/documentdetail/1352)
- ^{xxv} [Section 17 covers disability and disaster risk reduction. The plan has three key policy provisions, \(i\) that persons with disabilities as per their severity are given priority in rescue, relief, response and reconstruction during the disaster, \(ii\) all DRR processes will be disability inclusive and the participation of](http://drrportal.gov.np/document/documentdetail/1352)

the persons with disabilities are assured and (iii) the safety and security measures during the disaster will give priority to benefit persons with disability in all the phases of the DRR.

^{xxvi} Government of Nepal. *LAPA manual*. Available at:

[http://www.mope.gov.np/download/Local%20Adaptation%20Plan%20of%20Action%20Manual%20\(Draft%20for%20Comment\).pdf.9ae96488f46674057b5f10932f81959e](http://www.mope.gov.np/download/Local%20Adaptation%20Plan%20of%20Action%20Manual%20(Draft%20for%20Comment).pdf.9ae96488f46674057b5f10932f81959e)

^{xxvii} Consultations conducted by the UNDP Nepal Country Office.

^{xxviii} Proclamation No. 688 by the President of the Philippines, Benigno Aquino III. November 22, 2013.

<http://www.ncda.gov.ph/disability-laws/proclamations/proclamation-no-688/>

^{xxix} Government of Philippines. *National Plan of Action*. Available at: ncda.gov.ph/wp-content/downloadableforms/National%20Plan%20of%20Action.doc

^{xxx} Republic of the Philippines. *The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System 2010*. Available at: <https://www.ifrc.org/docs/idrl/878EN.pdf>

^{xxxi} Government of Thailand. *National Plan for People with Disabilities' Quality of Life Promotion (2017-2021)*. Available at:

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^{xxxii} Ibid 2.

^{xxxiii} Priestley, M. & Hemingway, L. 2007. Disability and Disaster Recovery: A Tale of Two Cities?. *Journal of Social Work in Disability & Rehabilitation*, 5, 23–42.

^{xxxiv} Ibid 6

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^{xxxvi} Ibid 7

^{xxxvii} Calgaro, E., Allen, J., Craig, N., Craig, L. & Dominey-Howes, D. 2013. Deaf Community Experience, Knowledge & Needs Assessment - Final Results Report (Milestone 2 & 3) [Online]. Sydney: University of NSW.

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^{xli} Waterstone, M. E. & Stein, M. A. 2006. Emergency Preparedness and Disability. William & Mary Law School Scholarship Repository: Faculty Publications [Online]. Available:

<http://scholarship.law.wm.edu/facpubs/661>

^{xlii} Ibid 23

^{xliiii} Ibid 4

^{xliiv} Ibid 24

^{xlv} UNESCAP 2012. *Disability, Livelihood and Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: An executive summary of research findings*. Bangkok United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

^{xlvi} Ibid 2

^{xlvii} Start Network, "Floods in north, northeast, and southeast Bangladesh," 17 August 2017.

^{xlviii} Dhimal Meghnath, Dhimal Mandira Lamichhane, Pote-Shrestha Raja Ram, Groneberg David A, Kuch Ulrich. 2017. Health-sector responses to address the impacts of climate change in Nepal [Online]. *WHO South-East Asia Journal of Public Health*. Volume 6. Issue 2.

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^{lxviii} As requested by the Adaptation Fund, these are the potential EE's as identified by Cambodia and Philippines.

^{lxix} Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 24 August 2018

Resubmission Date: 3 September 2018

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Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Countries: Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand

Title of Project/Programme: Building the Resilience of Persons with Disabilities to Cope with Climate Change in the Asia Pacific Region

Type of IE (NIE/MIE): MIE

Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme

Executing Entity/ies: United Nations Development Programme

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	November 2018
Completion date of PFG	November 2019

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)


Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Technical Feasibility	Examination of various early warning systems and technologies, and appropriateness	8,000
National and regional stakeholder consultations.	Stakeholder input into the development of the project components and activities. Partnership strategy development with disability people's organization	12,000
Total Project Formulation Grant		20,000

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity	Signature	Date	Project Contact	Telephone	Email
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Coordinator, IE Name		(Month, day, year)	Person		Address
Adriana Dinu Director, Sustainable Development (Environment) a.i. Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		Aug 24, 2018	Pensiri Sattapan	+66 (2) 304 9100 ext. 5405	pensiri.sattapan@undp.org