



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 51310-001
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
December 2017

Strengthening the Capacity for Environmental and Climate Change Laws in Asia and the Pacific

This document is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy 2011.

Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PRC	–	People’s Republic of China
SDGs	–	Sustainable Development Goals
TA	–	technical assistance
TTT	–	train-the-trainer
IUCNAEL	–	International Union for Conservation of Nature Academy of Environmental Law Ltd.

NOTE

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

Vice-President	Deborah Stokes, Administration and Corporate Management
General Counsel	Christopher H. Stephens, Office of the General Counsel (OGC)
Deputy General Counsel	Ramit K. Nagpal, OGC
Team leaders	Christina U. Pak, Senior Counsel, OGC Ostiane Goh-Livorness, Counsel, OGC
Team members	Ma. Celeste Grace L. Saniel-Gois, Senior Legal Operations Officer, OGC Bruce K. Dunn, Principal Environment Specialist, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department

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KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 51310-001	
Project Name	Strengthening the Capacity for Environmental and Climate Change Laws in Asia and the Pacific	Department/Division	OGC/OGC
Nature of Activity Modality	Capacity Development Regular	Executing Agency	Asian Development Bank
Country	REG (All DMCs)		
2. Sector		ADB Financing (\$ million)	
✓ Public sector management	Subsector(s) Law and judiciary		0.50
		Total	0.50
3. Strategic Agenda		Climate Change Information	
Inclusive economic growth (IEG)	Pillar 2: Access to economic opportunities, including jobs, made more inclusive	Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
Environmentally sustainable growth (ESG)	Environmental policy and legislation		
4. Drivers of Change		Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	
Governance and capacity development (GCD)	Client relations, network, and partnership development to partnership driver of change	Some gender elements (SGE)	✓
Knowledge solutions (KNS)	Knowledge sharing activities		
5. Poverty and SDG Targeting		Location Impact	
Geographic Targeting	Yes	Regional	High
Household Targeting	No		
SDG Targeting	Yes		
SDG Goals	SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, SDG15, SDG16		
6. Risk Categorization		Complex	
7. Safeguard Categorization		Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply	
8. Financing			
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)	
ADB		0.50	
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund		0.50	
Cofinancing		0.00	
None		0.00	
Counterpart		0.00	
None		0.00	
Total		0.50	

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will strengthen the capacity and networks of university-level educators and institutions to improve the teaching and application of environmental and climate change laws in developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), leading to more effective implementation, compliance, and enforcement of national laws and better implementation of international commitments such as the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹ The TA will (i) improve the quality of teaching of environmental and emerging climate change laws through train-the-trainers (TTTs) programs;² (ii) expand national, subregional, and regional networks; and (iii) enhance knowledge platform to increase national and regional expertise.³

2. The TA is consistent with (i) ADB's Environment Operational Directions,⁴ which emphasize the importance of strengthening environmental governance and management capacity, and responding to the climate change imperative towards green growth; (ii) the Climate Change Operational Framework, which provides direction for enhancing resilience and supporting climate adaptation and mitigation actions;⁵ and (iii) the Midterm Review of Strategy 2020,⁶ which reaffirms ADB's commitment to linking operations to inclusive and sustainable growth by improving governance, strengthening policies, and building capacity.⁷

II. ISSUES

3. Environmental degradation threatens ecosystems; food and water security,⁸ and livelihoods,⁹ particularly for the poor; and contributes to climate change impacts.¹⁰ Many environmental problems are worsened by illegal activities, and exacerbated by weak governance and ineffective implementation, compliance, and enforcement. Moreover, sustainability outcomes are being impeded by the lack of qualified practitioners who work with and in the government, judiciary, private sector and nongovernment organizations (NGOs), and possess expertise in environmental and emerging climate change laws. Although the demand for environmental law

¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2016. [Paris Agreement](#) (adopted 12 December 2015, entered into force 4 November 2016) FCCC/CP/2015/L.9; United Nations. [Sustainable Development Goals](#). The TA will directly address the SDGs relating to environmental and climate change (SDGs 13, 14, and 15), but can also help achieve SDGs 11 and 16.

² Environmental laws regulate the impact of human activities on the environment, and cover a broad range of activities that affect air, water, land, flora, or fauna. For the purposes of this TA, climate change laws generically refer to laws related to greenhouse gas reduction, emission standards, and adaptation. Climate change law is still under development in many developing countries, and many do not yet have such laws.

³ The TA was not included in the regional cooperation operations business plan, management-approved annual work program of the department or a sector or thematic group, or an endorsed corporate priority, and has therefore been approved by the Vice-President for Administration and Corporate Management.

⁴ ADB. 2013. *Environment Operational Directions, 2013–2020: Promoting Transitions to Green Growth in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

⁵ ADB. 2017. *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030: Enhanced Actions for Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Resilient Development*. Manila.

⁶ ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific*. Manila.

⁷ The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 6 December 2017.

⁸ ADB. 2016. *Asian Water Outlook 2016: Strengthening Water Security in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

⁹ A recent review by ADB indicates that the Asia and Pacific region has a high dependence on natural capital for revenue generation and employment. ADB. 2017. *Opportunities for Investing in Natural Capital*. Working paper (forthcoming); and ADB. 2013. *Technical Assistance for Promoting Ecosystem Services and Forest Carbon Finance*. Manila (TA 8564-REG).

¹⁰ For example, coastal and marine ecosystems are under threat, with significant losses of mangroves, sea grasses, and coral reefs, which reduce coastal resilience to climate change.

expertise is growing—resulting from new policies and laws, and in some cases through a new system of specialist environmental law courts—there are insufficient suitably trained environmental law experts to work within governments, private companies, and the courts.¹¹ Additionally, the adoption in 2015 of the Paris Agreement and SDGs requires qualified experts to translate international obligations into domestic policy and law, and support and advise countries in conducting international negotiations.

4. A major challenge in meeting the increasing need for environmental and climate change law practitioners is the lack of capacity in legal education or academia.¹² A recent survey of 14 DMCs found that less than half made environmental law a compulsory subject at the basic law degree level,¹³ while many law schools do not offer it as an elective.¹⁴ The teaching of environmental law is currently under resourced and inadequate in almost all countries in the Asia and Pacific region, even those that have decreed the subject mandatory within a basic law degree curriculum. Most ADB DMCs have insufficient (or an unknown number) of qualified environmental law professors or specialists, and some DMCs have reported that environmental law is being taught by lecturers with no expertise in the subject. The lack of environmental law capacity is even more prevalent in Greater Mekong Subregion member countries, such as Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR).¹⁵ Moreover, the teaching of environmental law is difficult because (i) the legal and policy aspects of environmental and climate change issues are complex, multidisciplinary, and evolving; (ii) training programs, teaching curricula, technical resources, and tools are very limited; and (iii) many resources are in English, originating from Australia, Europe or the United States. Additionally, environmental law educators and practitioners lack networks linking them to their peers, experts and other stakeholders (e.g., those working in government, the judiciary, NGOs, and the private sector), both in their own countries and in the region, for sharing of knowledge and problem solving.¹⁶ Similar challenges will apply to emerging climate change laws.

5. To address the need to strengthen the capacity of university-level educators and institutions in the teaching and application of environmental laws, ADB approved a regional TA project in December 2013.¹⁷ The TA has supported training of an initial batch of 57 law professors

¹¹ On a worldwide basis, numerous constraints result in a lack of legislators, administrators, lawyers, judges, and others who are sufficiently informed about or have the resources to implement sustainable development. P. Rogers, K. Jalal, and J. Boyd. 2008. *Introduction to Sustainable Development*. United Kingdom: EarthScan.

¹² "Countries, assisted by international organisations, non-government organisations and other sectors, could strengthen or establish national or regional centres of excellence in interdisciplinary research and education in environmental and development sciences, law and management of specific environmental problems." United Nations. 1992. *Agenda 21*. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Chapter 46: Promoting Education, Public Awareness and Training, clause 5j).

¹³ The 14 DMCs include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

¹⁴ Currently, environmental law is a mandatory subject at the basic law degree in India, Indonesia, Myanmar, the PRC, the Philippines, and Viet Nam.

¹⁵ ADB. 2013. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Capacity for Environmental Law in the Asia-Pacific: Developing Environmental Law Champions*. Manila (TA 8616-REG). A comprehensive report on the state of environmental law teaching in the 14 DMCs will be published under this TA.

¹⁶ Effective implementation and enforcement calls for strong interconnection among all those involved in enforcing environmental laws. European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law. 2016. [First Ever Joint EU Environmental Enforcement Networks Conference Highlights Need for Further Strengthening the Compliance Chain](#). News release. 15 June.

¹⁷ Understanding these international legal frameworks and/or principles will help DMCs implement them at the national level. The Strengthening Capacity for Environmental Law in the Asia-Pacific: Developing Environmental Law Champions (footnote 15, above) started out as a small-scale TA project, but has been scaled up based on demand from DMCs. It is scheduled to be completed on 30 June 2018.

and university lectures from 14 DMCs on a TTT model, focusing on teaching methodologies such as role playing, field trips, and reflective journals and covering substantive environmental law, addressing issues such as (i) brown issues of air and water pollution, and related national laws regarding spatial planning and environmental impact assessment; (ii) natural capital, covering green laws and biodiversity, wildlife, protected areas, and wetlands; (iii) blue issues and laws regarding marine and coastal protection and pollution; (iv) natural resources laws; and (v) emerging climate change laws. The value of the initial TTT programs was overwhelmingly endorsed by participants from the 14 DMCs, who called for additional support from ADB for in-country TTT programs. The participants agreed that there is a significant need for more training programs of a similar nature in their respective countries; most indicated that they felt inspired to improve their own teaching and contribute to building environmental law capacity in their own countries. Following the initial TTT programs, over 20 TTT program proposals were received from 14 DMCs under the TA; 6 TTT programs have been supported—in Malaysia, Viet Nam, the Philippines, the People’s Republic of China (PRC), Thailand, and Cambodia (together with the Lao PDR participants)—and one TTT program is expected to be delivered in Myanmar by the completion of the ongoing regional TA (footnote 15). Through the TTT programs, a willing cadre of environmental law champions are now engaged and connected to contribute to the delivery of TTT programs, and strengthening the teaching of environmental law in their countries. By the end of 2017, these “champions” will have expanded the TTT programs by training over 230 national environmental law professors and lecturers from over 160 academic institutions across 14 DMCs, and now serve as country focal points leading the efforts to strengthen capacity in their respective countries.

6. The TTT programs have also led to the emergence of national and regional networks that bring together environmental law teachers to share knowledge, network, collaborate, and solve problems. These new networks provide support and inspiration to participants to continue the teaching and promotion of environmental law in Asia. A database of environmental law educators and institutions—a first in the region—together with teaching materials and resources is available on the recently launched regional knowledge platform under the ongoing regional TA (footnote 15).¹⁸ The database provides access to environmental law experts in the region, who are available for consultations and to train judges, government officials, and other stakeholders. The regional knowledge platform can also be used as a network and knowledge-sharing tool. For example, under the TA, TTT program participants from Malaysia trained the Malaysian session court judges responsible for environmental adjudication in July 2017. After the TTT program at the Peking University Law School in October 2016, a WeChat discussion group around environmental law issues was established, comprising not only environmental law professors and students but practitioners in environmental administration and justice, including some government officials who are actively engaging in discussion regarding environmental laws, compliance, and enforcement. The WeChat network has grown to over 500 active members, including environmental protection agency agents who use this channel to consult professors on environmental law issues.

7. Participants under the ongoing regional TA expressed the need for further capacity building in their countries and urged support for more TTT programs. Due to limited funding and resources, the TTT program proposals from South Asian countries, the southwest PRC, and Indonesia could not be supported under the ongoing TA. The TTT participants have also requested continuing support for existing national and regional networks, which are nascent and need further support to make them self-sustaining. For example, the TTT participants have requested ADB assistance in convening national roundtables (in-person and electronic) to focus on national issues and national networks, and requested an enhanced knowledge platform to

¹⁸ <http://www.teachenvirolaw.asia/>

include more national and regional resources and localized materials, as well as e-learning courses to supplement the in-person TTT programs. Discussions on sustainability measures for the TTT programs and the national and regional networks have been held among ADB staff, TTT participants, and the international environmental law community.

8. Environmental law professors and institutions serve as crucial resources and trainers to ministries of environment, environmental protection agencies, national judiciaries, businesses, and NGOs. Moreover, these university-level law educators and institutions are responsible for educating future environmental and/or climate change law practitioners and civil servants, policy makers, and judges, who will influence sustainability outcomes in ADB DMCs. If the legal education system lacks the capacity to educate students for these positions, then the implementation, compliance, and enforcement of environmental and climate change laws will inevitably be compromised. Consequently, building capacity and networks of university-level educators and institutions to improve the teaching and application of environmental and climate change laws has become a critical issue in ADB's DMCs.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

9. The TA is aligned with the following impact: improved environmental governance capabilities of DMCs.¹⁹ The TA will have the following outcome: capacity for teaching and application of environmental and climate change laws strengthened to support more effective implementation, compliance, and enforcement in ADB DMCs.²⁰ The TA will also build on results and lessons from ADB TA for Strengthening Capacity for Environmental Law in the Asia–Pacific: Developing Environmental Law Champions, and other TA projects implemented under the Office of the General Counsel's Law and Policy Reform Program.²¹

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

10. **Output 1: Quality of teaching of environmental and climate change laws improved.** The TA will support the design and delivery of in-person TTT programs comprising an overview of the core substantive elements of environmental and emerging climate change laws, including coverage of the Paris Agreement and SDGs;²² and teaching methodologies to enhance student learning and interest.²³ The in-person TTT programs will be delivered with support from ADB and

¹⁹ ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific*. Manila; ADB. 2013. *Environment Operations Directions 2013–2020: Promoting Transitions to Green Growth in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila; ADB. 2017. *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030: Enhanced Actions for Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Resilient Development*. Manila; Paris Agreement (footnote 1, above); and targets associated with SDGs 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

²⁰ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

²¹ The TA will complement ADB. 2016. *Technical Assistance for Developing Judicial Capacity for Adjudicating Climate Change and Sustainable Development Issues*. Manila (TA 9279-REG). The main risk identified by that TA is that law schools and law curricula fail to train future lawyers and judges in climate change and sustainable development legal issues.

²² The TTT Programs will cover brown issues of air and water pollution and related national laws regarding spatial planning and environmental impact assessment; natural capital covering greens laws and biodiversity, wildlife, protected areas and wetland; blue issues and laws of marine and coastal protection and pollution; natural resources laws; climate change laws (including Paris Agreement); regional and international environmental law; and environmental and climate change and climate finance dispute resolution.

²³ The teaching of environmental law offers the opportunity to incorporate a wide range of teaching methodologies for the purpose of enhancing student learning and interest, such as role playing, mootings, flipped classrooms, reflective journals, field trips, case studies, and small group discussions.

the knowledge partner, and in conjunction with a host institution. The in-person TTT programs are effective in training environmental and climate change law champions to lead in-country TTT programs and serve as resource persons and trainers for judges, government officials, private sector, and other environmental law practitioners.²⁴

11. **Output 2: National, subregional, and regional networks expanded.** The TA will convene national, subregional, and regional in-person and e-roundtables, and support the establishment of new and the expansion of existing national, subregional, and regional networks to foster knowledge sharing and collaboration within and among the DMCs. It is hoped that TA support for the regional, subregional, and national networks will enable these to be self-sustaining upon TA completion. Dialogue regarding the sustainability of national and regional networks to ensure sustainability of TA-financed activities (including the promotion and improvement of teaching of environmental and climate change laws and more effective knowledge sharing) will be included in national and regional roundtables led by in-country focal points, and sustainability action plans will be agreed among the various networks by the completion of the TA.²⁵

12. **Output 3: Knowledge platform to increase national and regional expertise enhanced.** The TA will support an enhanced knowledge platform to improve national and regional expertise in environmental and climate change laws, which will be hosted on the website developed under the ongoing regional ADB TA (footnote 18). The website will support ongoing learning for TTT participants by (i) developing and providing e-learning certificate programs to gain further instruction on key substantive topics and methodologies not covered during the in-person TTT program, (ii) providing access to TTT training materials and other teaching resources, and (iii) providing regional and country-specific knowledge resources.²⁶ Materials will be localized and translated to the extent possible.

C. Cost and Financing

13. The TA is estimated to cost \$550,000 of which \$500,000 will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 6). The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2. Host institutions will provide counterpart support in the form of staff time and assistance, training venues and/or training materials, and other in-kind contributions. Additional funding sources, including contributions from development partners, are being explored, subject to TA implementation progress.²⁷

²⁴ DMCs will be identified on a demand basis in consultation with ADB's regional departments, resident missions, and relevant ADB sector and thematic groups. Additionally, consultations will be held with the knowledge partner, host institutions, and development partners such as the United Nations Environment Programme. The selection of DMCs will be prioritized based on submission of proposals under ADB's TA for Strengthening Capacity for Environmental Law in the Asia-Pacific: Developing Environmental Law Champions (footnote 15), the quality of the proposal, and the capacity of host institution. Participants will be selected based on teaching credentials and demonstration of commitment in teaching environmental and/or emerging climate change laws.

²⁵ Consultations are being held with the implementing partner (IUCN Academy of Environmental Law) under the existing regional ADB TA (footnote 15) and the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainability issues, as well as with country focal points.

²⁶ Although the e-learning course will be designed primarily for TTT participants, other interested parties from ADB DMCs can gain access to the e-learning course. The content and format of the e-learning course will be determined after a needs assessment and consultations with relevant stakeholders.

²⁷ The current budget is insufficient to meet the demand under the TA, including demand created under the existing regional TA (footnote 15).

D. Implementation Arrangements

14. ADB will implement the TA from 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2021.²⁸ ADB's Office of the General Counsel will administer the TA. It will carry out TA administration and supervision; implementation oversight; and communication with consultants, the knowledge partner, and stakeholders in close coordination with ADB's operations departments and other sector and thematic groups.

15. The implementation arrangements are summarized in the table.

Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	March 2018–February 2021		
Executing agency	ADB		
Implementing agency	Office of the General Counsel, through its Law and Policy Reform Program		
Knowledge partner	International Union for Conservation of Nature Academy of Environmental Law Ltd.		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	International consultants (individual consultant recruitment)	3 person-months	\$40,000
	National consultants (individual consultant recruitment)	9 person-months	\$60,000
Disbursement	The technical assistance resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2010, as amended from time to time).		

ADB = Asian Development Bank.
Source: Asian Development Bank.

16. **Consulting services.** The TA will require 12 person-months of consulting services, comprising 3 person-months of international consultant and 9 person-months of national consultant services. ADB may also engage resource persons as needed. ADB will engage consultants on an individual basis following ADB's Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and the associated project administration and TA staff instructions.²⁹ ADB will disburse TA proceeds following its *Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook* (2010 as amended from time to time).

17. **Knowledge partnership.** The International Union for Conservation of Nature Academy of Environmental Law Ltd. (IUCNAEL) is ADB's nominated knowledge partner, given their expertise in the teaching of environmental and climate change laws, and global network of over 200 institutions in more than 60 countries involving more than 800 scholars and experts who share a commitment to the advancement of teaching and research in environmental and climate change laws. Under the ongoing ADB TA (footnote 15), IUCNAEL has jointly contributed to the development of the TTT training programs, network building, and knowledge products. Under this TA, IUCNAEL will deliver the following outputs:

²⁸ The implementation period of this TA will commence following completion of activities under the ongoing ADB TA for Strengthening Capacity for Environmental Law in the Asia–Pacific: Developing Environmental Law Champions (footnote 15), although consultant recruitment may commence soon after TA approval.

²⁹ Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

- (i) design and deliver tailored in-person TTT programs to cover environmental and climate change laws, including substantive content and diverse teaching methodologies particularly suited to the teaching of environmental and climate change law, while also taking into account the country context, and using environmental and/or climate change law scholars and practitioners with previous experience in the relevant countries;
- (ii) design and convene national, subregional, and/or regional in-person or e-roundtables to foster knowledge-sharing and collaboration within and among the networks;
- (iii) support the establishment of new, and the expansion of existing, national and subregional networks, and continue to facilitate the expansion of the established regional network; and
- (iv) develop and provide content for the knowledge platform to increase national and regional expertise in environmental and climate change laws and sustainable development issues—including a TTT training manual, TTT teaching resources, and country-specific and regional knowledge resources—and where possible assist in translation of the content.

The detailed outputs and work plan for 2018 are set out in the Knowledge Partnership Agreement.

18. **Social media and websites.** The website under the ongoing ADB TA (footnote 19) will continue to serve as the online platform for knowledge-sharing and networking. A presence may be established on LinkedIn or another suitable social media platform based on the interest of participants and the specific country context. Following TA completion, the website and any social media created under the TA will be maintained and funded by the regional network.³⁰ This arrangement will be covered under the sustainability management plans to be developed by the focal points and institutions under the TA.

E. Governance

19. Assessments of financial management, preliminary risk, and conflict of interest undertaken by the TA team indicate that there are no financial management, integrity, anticorruption, and/or conflict of interest-related concerns.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

20. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 on a grant basis for Strengthening the Capacity for Environmental and Climate Change Laws in Asia and the Pacific, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

³⁰ For example, the regional network, including the website, may be supported through membership fees and/or support from various institutions.

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the TA is Aligned with:			
Environmental governance capabilities of ADB DMCs improved (ADB Midterm Review of Strategy 2020; ADB Environment Operations Directions 2013–2020; ADB Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement; and targets associated with Sustainable Development Goals 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16) ^a			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Capacity for teaching and application of environmental and climate change laws strengthened to support more effective implementation, compliance, and enforcement in ADB DMCs</p>	<p>By the end of February 2021:</p> <p>a. At least 60 university-level teachers of environmental and/or climate change law attend in-person TTT programs (at least 30% of participants are women)</p> <p>b. At least 30% of TTT participants extend learning through online courses and teaching materials and resources</p> <p>c. At least two national and/or subregional networks established or expanded</p> <p>(2018 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>Post-TTT training reports produced by the knowledge partner</p> <p>Reports from country focal points</p> <p>Web analytics report</p> <p>E-learning course certificates of completion</p>	<p>Lack of participants in DMCs</p> <p>Lack of interest from institutions to host TTT programs</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Quality of teaching of environmental and climate change laws improved</p>	<p>By the end of February 2021:</p> <p>1a. At least two in-person TTT programs delivered</p> <p>1b. At least 70% of the trainees provide positive feedback on the TTT training programs</p> <p>(2018 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>1a. Reports produced by the knowledge partner</p> <p>1b. Feedback from host institutions and participants</p>	<p>Lack of participants in DMCs</p> <p>Lack of interest from institutions to host TTT programs</p>
<p>2. National, subregional, and regional networks expanded</p>	<p>By the end of February 2021:</p> <p>2a. At least two national, subregional and/or regional roundtables convened</p>	<p>2a. Proceedings of roundtables</p> <p>2a.–b. Reports from country focal points</p>	<p>Lack of participant interest in attending the roundtables and engaging in networks</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
	<p>2b. At least two new national and/or subregional networks established (formal or informal)</p> <p>2c. At least 70% of TTT participants are profiled on regional network database</p> <p>2c. Sustainability action plans agreed by the networks</p> <p>(2018 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>2a.–c. Reports produced by the knowledge partner</p> <p>2c. Web analytics report (number of hits, views, and downloads)</p>	
<p>3. Knowledge platform to increase national and regional expertise enhanced</p>	<p>By the end of February 2021:</p> <p>3a. At least one multimedia e-learning course developed and offered, and at least 50 participants earn certificates from online courses</p> <p>3b. Participants and external audience access and share content on the regional platform (www.teachenvirolaw.asia)</p> <p>(2018 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>3a. E-learning course certificates issued</p> <p>3b. Participant feedback and user surveys</p> <p>3b. Web analytics report (number of hits, views, and downloads)</p>	<p>Lack of interest in using the knowledge platform (website)</p>
<p>Key Activities with Milestones</p> <p>1. Quality of teaching of environmental and climate change laws improved</p> <p>1.1 Select DMCs for in-person TTT programs (Q2 2018–Q1 2019).</p> <p>1.2 Select host institutions, identify participants, and deliver TTT programs (Q3 2018–Q4 2020).</p> <p>2. National, subregional, and regional networks expanded</p> <p>2.1 Organize and convene national, subregional, and/or regional roundtables (Q3 2018–Q4 2020).</p> <p>2.2 Provide support for expanded regional network database on TA website (Q3 2018–Q4 2020).</p> <p>3. Knowledge platform to increase national and regional expertise enhanced</p> <p>3.1 Conduct needs assessment and develop e-learning course (Q3 2018–Q1 2019).</p> <p>3.2 Develop and publish teaching resources, training materials, and regional and country-specific knowledge resources based on feedback and demand on website (Q3 2018–Q4 2020).</p>			
<p>Inputs</p> <p>ADB: \$500,000 Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 6)</p> <p>Note: Host institutions will provide counterpart support in the form of staff time and assistance, training venues, and/or training materials, and other in-kind contributions.</p>			

Assumptions for Partner Financing

Not applicable

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DMC = developing member country, Q = quarter, TTT = train-the-trainer.

^a ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific*. Manila; ADB. 2013. *Environment Operations Directions 2013–2020: Promoting transitions to green growth in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila; ADB. 2017. *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030: Enhanced Actions for Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Resilient Development*. Manila; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2016. Paris Agreement (adopted 12 December 2015, entered into force 4 November 2016) FCCC/CP/2015/L.9; and United Nations. Targets associated with [Sustainable Development Goals](#) 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
Asian Development Bank^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	50.0
ii. National consultants	60.0
b. International travel ^b	20.0
2. Contributions to knowledge partner ^c	
i. Delivery of two train-the-trainer programs and one roundtable event	44.0
ii. Costs for IUCNAEL project staff	36.0
iii. Miscellaneous administrative costs	10.0
3. Trainings, roundtables, and conferences ^d	240.0
4. Miscellaneous technical assistance administration and support ^e	20.0
5. Contingencies	20.0
Total	500.0

IUCNAEL = International Union for Conservation of Nature Academy of Environmental Law Ltd.

Note: Note: The technical assistance is estimated to cost \$550,000 of which contributions from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are presented in the table above. Host institutions will provide counterpart support in the form of staff time and assistance, training venues and/or training materials, and other in-kind contributions. The value of host institutions' contribution is estimated to account for 10% of the total technical assistance cost.

^a Financed by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 6).

^b Includes international travel for international and national consultants.

^c For ADB-IUCNAEL joint work plan for 2018 only.

^d Includes expenses for two train-the-trainer programs of approximately 60 participants, and national and regional roundtables, including travel and accommodation costs for participants, IUCNAEL and national trainers, and any resources persons (including staff traveling as resource persons). For trainings and roundtables, it also includes representation expenses in accordance with ADB (Budget, Personnel, and Management Systems Department; and Strategy and Policy Department). 2013. Use of Bank Resources: Regional Technical Assistance and Technical Assistance vs. Internal Administrative Expenses Budget. Memorandum. 26 June (internal) No travel to or from nonmember countries will be financed unless the required approvals are obtained.

^e Includes publications of knowledge products and other publications, report preparation, communications, studies and surveys, translations, interpreters, and other administrative and support expense.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=51310-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants