

TAR: OTH 38565

Technical Assistance
for Legal Empowerment for
Woman and Disadvantaged Groups
(Financed by the Poverty Reduction
Cooperation Fund)

July 2005

Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
LE	–	legal empowerment
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
TA	–	technical assistance

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFICATION

Poverty Classification	–	Targeted intervention
Sector	–	Law, economic management and public policy
Theme	–	Gender and development, inclusive social development
Subtheme	–	Gender equity in empowerment and rights

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Studies carried out by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the late 1990s indicated that women and other disadvantaged groups face a range of sociocultural and legal constraints to effective access to basic social services and productive resources¹. In 2001, an ADB-funded study² examined the current and potential impact of addressing these constraints through legal empowerment (LE), defined as the use of legal services³ and related development activities to improve disadvantaged groups' exercise of their rights and control over their lives. Qualitative and quantitative research yielded preliminary evidence that LE contributes to poverty reduction and good governance. Building on the recommendations of the study and its call for further research, the proposed technical assistance (TA) will more rigorously test and demonstrate effective modalities of legal services and integrated development activities for women and disadvantaged groups.

2. The TA will be implemented in three developing member countries (DMCs):⁴ Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan.⁵ During TA fact-finding missions in October–November 2004, technical discussions with governments and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) at central, provincial, and district levels confirmed the relevance of the proposed activities under the TA as well as governments' commitment to work with ADB in the implementation of the proposed activities.⁶ The TA framework is in Appendix 1.

II. ISSUES

3. ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy moved from using income levels as chief indicator of poverty toward a definition that accentuates equality of rights and opportunity. ADB's portfolio has expanded to include investments in law and institutional reform, equal access to justice, and the establishment of legal frameworks and institutions for gender equality and poverty reduction. In this context, there has been an increasing recognition that where legal services targeting women and other disadvantaged groups are provided in conjunction with ongoing development efforts in natural resource management and conservation, rural development, land tenure, water and irrigation, and health and other areas of socioeconomic development, they create an enabling environment for community-based organizations, self-help groups, and individuals to successfully engage with legal and administrative institutions and to address critical impediments to their access to basic social services and productive resources. For example, learning about and acting on their legal entitlements helps: poor farmers make use of agrarian reform laws to access private or government-managed lands that would otherwise be illegally controlled by local elites; women's groups to effectively and sustainably manage water resources through improved understanding of water rights and responsibilities, government policy making, and conflict resolution mechanisms; women to assert their autonomy in personal reproductive health decisions, HIV/AIDS prevention, and legal responses to domestic violence, dowry, and underage marriages; upland and coastal communities to manage natural resources in sustainable, poverty-

¹ ADB. 2002. *Sociolegal Status of Women in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand*. Manila.

² ADB. 2001. *Report on Regional Technical Assistance on Legal Literacy for Supporting Governance-Legal Empowerment: Advancing Good Governance and Poverty Reduction, in Law and Policy Reform at ADB*. Manila.

³ Legal services are defined here to include: educational activities (legal information, legal awareness and literacy), legal assistance (legal counseling and representation), paralegal development, alternative dispute resolution and/or dialogues with government officials.

⁴ The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (Internet edition) on 21 October 2004.

⁵ Countries were selected based on their diverse approach to legal empowerment, ADB's current involvement in law and judicial reform policy dialogue and investment, and the potential for scaling-up the pilot-tested approach to ADB operations.

⁶ Concept clearance endorsed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund at a peer review meeting on 9 July 2004.

reducing ways; and women and other disadvantaged groups to improve their status, access social services, and interact cooperatively and productively with government agencies and officials across a broad range of sectors.

4. Overall, progress in the integration of LE components and/or activities within development programs has been slowed by lack of adequate investment in research and documentation of integrated approaches that combine the provision of legal services for women and other disadvantaged groups with mainstream development efforts undertaken by ADB and other large development partners. To accelerate this process, the following should be considered.

5. First, it is essential to enhance the understanding of existing public-private partnership modalities in the provision of legal services targeting women and other disadvantaged groups. In the three project countries, identifying and mapping the work of relevant government agencies, legal services NGOs, and development service delivery NGOs (i.e., those that do not specialize in the provision of legal services but whose work may include legal rights and entitlements dimensions) can help assess the nature, outreach and impact of their LE interventions, existing public-private partnerships, and structural issues which promote or hinder the integration of LE components within poverty and sector-specific development projects.

6. Second, while public legal services and reforms can be effective means for LE, community-based organizations, self-help groups and individuals are more likely to benefit where effective grassroots intermediary organizations exist. For many years, legal services NGOs in the three project countries have been providing legal services targeting women and disadvantaged groups. However, their limited resources and capacity prevent them from expanding or scaling up their local successes. Lack of coherent approach to LE is also a constraint. In this context, it is increasingly recognized that a more cost-effective and sustainable approach could be to build strategic alliance between legal services and development service delivery NGOs. Building capacity of both types of NGOs to work on a coherent approach and standards in the design and implementation of LE components is crucial. This would involve addressing issues such as technical and financial sustainability, formulating viable options for public-private partnerships in the provision of legal services and establishing effective monitoring and information systems to assess the poverty reduction and good governance impact of LE interventions.

7. Third, there is an urgent need to gather more evidence that legal services combined with basic social services delivery for women and disadvantaged groups can greatly contribute to poverty reduction and good governance. Research undertaken in the last few years⁷ has offered compelling anecdotal examples and basic but promising quantitative evidence of the connection between legal empowerment, the economic and social advancement of women and other disadvantaged groups and good governance.

8. Fourth, and finally, effective methodologies and institutional arrangements in particular sectors need to be established and disseminated among development practitioners in DMCs and funding agencies, including ADB. The limited integration of LE components and activities within ADB operations reflects a combination of factors, including lack of sufficient follow-up on earlier ADB research that drew important connections between LE, governance reform, and the advancement of the broader poverty reduction agenda. Similarly, there is a need for further evaluation and research to identify and document LE modalities, which hold greatest potential for

⁷ Research carried out under the auspices of the World Bank, the Ford Foundation and the ADB include: Manning, Daniel, 1999. *The Role of Legal Services Organizations in Attacking Poverty* Washington, DC: the World Bank; McClymont, Mary, and Stephen Golub, 2000. *Many Roads to Justice: The Law-Related Work of Ford Foundation Grantees Around the World*. New York: the Ford Foundation; and further confirmed by the key findings of ADB's 2001 Report (see footnote n.2).

poverty reduction and good governance, taking account of country and regional differences.⁸ Research should be combined with pilot program activities that are purposively designed to combine LE and mainstream development initiatives.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

9. The impact of the proposed regional TA will be to promote increased incorporation of LE components within ADB loans. Its outcome will be to identify and test effective LE strategies and methodologies to increase access to basic social services and productive resources by women and disadvantaged groups.⁹ The proposed TA will also help disseminate practical lessons learned for use by ADB staff, governments, NGOs, and funding agencies. It will have four major outputs, linked to the sequence of project components described below: (i) situation analyses report, (ii) review of ADB portfolio and its potential for incorporation of LE components, (iii) good practices for integrating LE components into ADB operations, and (iv) an operating manual for NGOs involved in LE initiatives.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

1. Component 1: Background Information

10. This component will collect relevant background information, which will inform the design of the pilot LE initiatives to be carried out under component 2. This will involve: (i) situation analyses reports, and (ii) review of ADB portfolio and its potential for incorporation of LE components. Country-specific situation analyses will include: (i) mapping of key government agencies, legal services, and development service delivery NGOs involved in LE initiatives;¹⁰ (ii) description of the legal framework governing the provision of legal services, including relevant jurisprudence and/or trends in promoting disadvantaged groups' access to basic social services and productive resources; (iii) outline of the legal framework for the operations of NGOs and community-based organizations, including how the framework supports or inhibits public-private partnerships; and (iv) assessment of LE initiatives in terms of their potential to effectively reach larger numbers of women and disadvantaged groups. Review of ADB portfolio will consist in identifying opportunities and practical modalities to ensure a more effective and systematic incorporation of LE components in mainstream development programs in the three project countries.

2. Component 2: Pilot Legal Empowerment Initiatives

11. This component will identify relevant national legal services NGOs and test effective LE modalities to increase women's and other disadvantaged groups' access to basic social services and productive resources, in one or two districts in each of the three project countries. The pilot initiatives will be conducted in the context of ADB loans with potential to work with local service

⁸ Research methodologies should avoid mechanical benchmarking and be designed to elicit findings and results that may not be anticipated in the research design.

⁹ For the purpose of this TA, disadvantaged is defined to include the poor, as well as those who face discrimination and/or abuse as a result of their gender, race, ethnic identity or other personal attributes. Poverty and discrimination of this kind undercut disadvantaged groups' ability to access basic social services (health, education, water/sanitation and justice) and productive resources.

¹⁰ This will include: bar councils and associations, associations of women jurists, women's rights NGOs and networks, legal services NGOs, community-based organizations and development service delivery NGOs involved in LE for women and disadvantaged groups.

delivery NGOs.¹¹ Pilot LE initiatives may include: educational activities (legal information, awareness, and literacy), legal assistance (legal counseling and representation), paralegal development, and alternative dispute resolution and/or dialogues with government officials. Legal services NGOs will be selected to carry out pilot activities in collaboration with locally based service delivery NGOs, local government agencies, and the communities (see selection criteria in Appendix 4), while in other cases capable local legal services organizations may undertake the work directly. The effectiveness of pilot LE initiatives will be measured based on cost-effectiveness (i.e., estimated cost of LE initiatives/number of beneficiaries reached and/or cases solved) and impact on target groups. The impact of pilot LE initiatives will be assessed through sample surveys and focus groups discussions, using control groups to allow comparison between the areas with LE initiatives and those without. The indicators to assess impact will include: general knowledge and application of the law; access to productive resources and/or social services provided by the loans; engagement and confidence in citizen advocacy; positive perception of gender equity and the role of women in governance; and confidence in the value of law and good governance. The information and understanding drawn from the LE pilot initiatives will yield valuable lessons and best practice for use in the design and implementation of ADB loans. The pilot phase will continue for 12 months, including a participatory preparation phase which will identify the exact types of LE services and detailed implementation arrangements.

3. Component 3: Dissemination and Follow-Up

12. This component will assess impact and lessons learned flowing from components 1 and 2, so as to suggest further steps for the ADB, DMCs, and NGOs in the three project countries. Findings and sector-specific lessons learned from the pilot LE initiatives targeting women and disadvantaged groups will be presented in: (i) good practices for integrating LE components into ADB operations, outlining modalities to be utilized in the design, implementation, and impact assessment of LE initiatives within sector-specific operations; and (ii) an operating manual for NGOs involved in LE initiatives, outlining options and practical modalities to ensure technical and financial sustainability of LE initiatives, public-private partnerships, greater impact of LE initiatives, and establishment of effective monitoring and information systems. TA results and findings will be discussed at national workshops in the three project countries; and at a regional conference at ADB headquarters. National workshops will aim to present findings and seek feedback from advisory working groups and government focal agencies, civil society, and funding agency representatives to identify potential ways to scale up the LE approach from local to provincial and/or national levels, and to promote public-private LE partnerships in sectors relevant for ADB operations. The regional conference will present findings and lessons learned and plan any follow-up activities that could ensue from the TA.

C. Cost and Financing

13. The total cost of the TA is estimated at \$550,000 equivalent. The TA will be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund in the amount of \$550,000 and administered by ADB. The detailed cost estimates and financing plan are in Appendix 2.

¹¹ ADB loans will be selected by the international NGO—in close consultation with the Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division, the Office of the General Counsel and the regional departments—among primary health care and/or water and sanitation (Bangladesh); rule of law and governance (Pakistan) and rural/urban development (Indonesia).

D. Implementation Arrangements

14. The TA will be implemented over 18 months, commencing in November 2005 with completion date expected in April 2007. Consultants' inputs will amount to: 12 months for international consultants, 18 months for national consultants, and 12 months for each legal services NGO selected to carry out LE initiatives in the three project countries. An international NGO will be engaged under the quality- and cost-based selection method as a firm to undertake the consulting services under this project, in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* and satisfactory procedures for engagement of national consultants. Simplified technical proposals will be required from the short-listed NGOs. The implementation team fielded by the international NGO will be composed of: international experts (team leader, field coordinator, and research coordinator), national experts (sociological and research specialists), and subcontracted national legal services NGOs. The outline terms of reference for the international/national experts and national legal services NGOs are in Appendix 3. The international NGO will select and subcontract designated legal services NGOs in each project country to carry out the LE pilot initiatives under component 2, applying the selection criteria set forth in Appendix 4, on terms and conditions to be approved pre-fact by ADB.

15. The Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division (RSGS) will be the Executing Agency of the TA, responsible for overall management and monitoring of TA activities, in collaboration with the Office of the General Counsel. Pilot testing of LE initiatives in selected districts where ADB projects are being implemented will be facilitated by the field coordinator, in consultation with regional departments and resident missions concerned. The advisory working group will provide guidance to the implementation team in the design of the TA-funded activities, be informed on progress in carrying out the research and LE initiatives, provide insights into relevant government policies and ways of integrating LE into DMCs' national poverty reduction strategies and ADB loans, and contribute to discuss follow-up initiatives. It will serve advisory functions on voluntary bases and include representatives from governments' focal agencies, legal services NGOs, collaborating development service delivery NGOs and TA consultants. Governments' focal agencies for this TA have been identified based on their current and/or potential involvement in facilitating pro-poor LE initiatives and include: the National Legal Aid Services Organization (Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs), Bangladesh; the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan; and the Directorate General of Human Rights Protection (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) in Indonesia. Governments' focal agencies in each DMC will be responsible for ensuring inclusion and participation of representatives from ministries of women's affairs, relevant sector ministries and government agencies responsible for national poverty reduction strategy processes in the advisory working group.

16. The reporting requirements for the international NGO are as follows: (i) an inception report, including a detailed work plan, within 4 weeks of TA commencement; (ii) individual country semiannual progress reports; (iii) a draft final report, at least 1 month before the regional conference at ADB headquarters; and (iv) a final report summarizing the outputs with appropriate documentation of achievements.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

17. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved ADB administering technical assistance, not exceeding the equivalent of \$550,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund for the Legal Empowerment for Women and Disadvantaged Groups, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data sources/Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Impact</p> <p>Promote increased incorporation of legal empowerment (LE) components within Asian Development Bank (ADB) loans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visibility of LE components within poverty reduction and sector-specific policies, strategies, programs and projects • Increased access to basic social services and productive resources by women and disadvantaged groups in the project areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular supervision from ADB headquarters (HQ) and review missions • Qualitative opinions of key stakeholders, quantitative results from sample survey, and observations of focus groups discussions • Summaries of proceedings from national workshops and regional conference • Technical assistance (TA) completion report 	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Identify and test effective LE strategies and methodologies to increase access to basic social services and productive resources by women and disadvantaged groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and pilot LE initiatives implemented • Effective modalities for LE targeting women and disadvantaged groups documented, analyzed, cross-fertilized, and tested • Sustainable country-specific action plans for follow-up LE initiatives developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular supervision from ADB/HQ and review missions • Qualitative opinions of key stakeholders, quantitative results from sample survey, and observations of focus groups discussions • Summaries of proceedings from national workshops and regional conference • TA completion report 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative process with government, civil society NGOs and beneficiaries during project design and implementation • Country-driven project design/implementation • ADB project staff continuous support to the consultant teams during pilot LE initiatives in project areas • Effective coordination among funding agencies to avoid duplication and conflicting advice
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Situation analysis report</p> <p>2. Review of ADB portfolio</p> <p>3. Good practices for integrating LE initiatives into ADB operations</p> <p>4. Operating manual for NGOs involved in LE initiatives</p>	<p>Report completed (by February 2006)</p> <p>Review completed (by February 2006)</p> <p>Good practices completed and published (by April 2007)</p> <p>Manual completed and published (by April 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular supervision from ADB/HQ and review missions • Qualitative opinions of key stakeholders, quantitative results from sample survey, and observations of focus groups discussions • Summaries of proceedings from national workshops and regional conference • TA completion report 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducive working relationship between the executing agency, consultants' teams, and governments' focal agencies • ADB staff is proactive in mainstreaming LE activities within poverty-reduction and sector-specific projects and programs • Collaborative efforts among Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Office of the General Counsel and Regional Departments

Activities with Milestones	Inputs
<p>Component 1: Background information</p> <p>1.1: Synchronization of country activities (by December 2005)</p> <p>1.2: Carrying out situation analyses in project countries (by February 2006)</p> <p>1.3: Carrying out of reviews of ADB portfolio in project countries (by February 2006)</p>	<p>International consultants: 12 person-months</p> <p>National consultants: 18 person-months</p> <p>National legal services</p> <p>NGOs: 36 person-months</p>
<p>Component 2: Pilot legal empowerment initiatives</p> <p>2.1: Inception meeting at ADB/HQ (by December 2005)</p> <p>2.2: Implementation of LE pilot initiatives (by January 2006)</p>	<p>ADB-administered financing: \$550,000</p>
<p>Component 3: Dissemination and follow-up</p> <p>3.1: Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of pilot LE initiatives (by January 2007)</p> <p>3.2: National workshops for review of country-specific and overall findings (by March 2007)</p> <p>3.3: Regional conference for discussion of TA findings and lessons learned at ADB/HQ (by April 2007)</p> <p>3.4: Preparation and dissemination of TA outputs (by April 2007)</p>	

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Total Cost
Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund Financing^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and Per Diem	
i. International Consultants	150.0
ii. National Consultants	74.0
iii. National Legal Services NGOs ^b	144.0
b. International and Local Travel	40.0
2. National Workshops (3)	15.0
3. Regional Conference (1)	45.0
4. Facilitators/Resource Persons	14.0
5. Reports and Publications ^c	10.0
6. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	6.0
7. Contingencies	52.0
Total	550.0

NGO = nongovernment organization.

^a Administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

^b The item "Legal Services NGOs" includes all costs (incl. travel and per diem) incurred by the NGOs in the three project countries where legal empowerment initiatives will be pilot-tested.

^c The item "reports and publications" includes printing, translation and dissemination costs associated with the publication of (i) situation analyses report, (ii) review of ADB portfolio and its potential for incorporation of legal empowerment (LE) components, (iii) good practices for integrating LE components in ADB operations, and (iv) operating manual for NGOs involved in LE initiatives.

Source: ADB estimates.

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

1. The implementation team of the international nongovernment organization (NGO) will include three international experts (team leader [6 person-months]; field coordinator [5 person-months]; and research coordinator [1 person-month]), for a total of 12 person-months; six national experts (three sociolegal specialists [3 person-months/country]; three national research specialists [3 person-months/country]), for a total of 18 person-months; and three national legal services NGOs (12 person-months/pilot district), for a total of 36 person-months. The international NGO will enter into subcontracts with the national legal services NGOs, on terms and conditions approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (Appendix 4). The approach and methodology for supervising and administering such subcontracts, and the identity and qualifications of each proposed national legal services NGO, will need to be detailed by each short-listed international NGO in their simplified technical proposal, as this aspect will be given significant weight in evaluation of such proposals. Specific terms of reference associated with international/national experts and national legal services NGOs are outlined below.

A. International Experts (12 person-months)

2. The team leader (law and development specialist, 6 person-months) will have overall responsibility for the substantive direction of the technical assistance's (TA) research and pilot legal empowerment (LE) initiatives and for preparing relevant outputs summarizing findings, recommendations and lessons learned from the TA. The team leader will have a postgraduate university degree in law, government and political science, and/or legal anthropology, with at least 10 years of significant prior experience researching, documenting and evaluating the impact of LE initiatives in Asia; have formal gender and development training and/or demonstrated skills and expertise in mainstreaming gender equality and social justice concerns within policy and law reforms; be familiar with relevant law-and-development literature, the grassroots realities of NGO operations, the situation of women and other disadvantaged groups in Asia; have researched and consulted for funding and international development agencies that have supported LE work; and be familiar with ADB Poverty Reduction Strategy, Policy on Gender and Development, and business and project cycles. She or he will be responsible for:

- (i) organizing the inception meeting at ADB headquarters (with participation of field coordinator and research coordinator) to discuss the methodology to be followed in the research and pilot LE program initiatives to be funded under the TA;
- (ii) assisting in organizing the national workshops and the regional conference at ADB/HQ to present findings, lessons learned, and plan any follow-up activities that could ensue from the TA; and
- (iii) three outputs: review of ADB portfolio and its potential for incorporation of LE components; good practices for integrating LE components into ADB operations; and operating manual for NGOs involved in LE initiatives.

3. The field coordinator (implementation specialist, 5 person-months) will have specific responsibility for overseeing the logistical, financial and administrative matters relating to the TA implementation through regular interaction with ADB staff, advisory working groups, government focal agencies, legal services and development service delivery NGOs and participation in the semiannual review missions. The field coordinator will have a postgraduate university degree in law, government, and political science and/or legal anthropology and at least 10 years of significant prior experience managing country-specific and multi-country research, TA and development projects, have formal gender and development training and/or demonstrated skills and expertise in mainstreaming gender equality and social justice concerns within policy and law reforms; and be familiar with LE issues and operations in Asia; be familiar with the mandate

of multilateral development banks and with ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy, Policy on Gender and Development, and business cycles. She or he will be responsible for:

- (i) visiting the TA countries to coordinate the process of identification of legal services and development service delivery NGOs, government focal points, advisory working groups, meeting with ADB project staff, international NGOs and funding agencies, as well as with other prospective staff that will be involved in the implementation of the TA;
- (ii) negotiating contractual agreements with selected legal services NGOs responsible for the LE pilot initiatives to be funded under the TA;
- (iii) organizing the meetings and facilitating the discussions of the advisory working groups in the three project countries;
- (iv) supervising the preparation of the county-specific situation analyses, including documentation of pilot LE initiatives in the three project countries;
- (v) participating in the semiannual TA review meetings;
- (vi) identifying potential ways to scale up the LE approach from local to provincial and/or national levels, and to promote public-private LE partnerships in sectors relevant for ADB loans; and
- (vii) producing (a) inception report, including a detailed work plan, within 4 weeks of TA commencement; (b) individual country semi-annual progress reports; (c) a draft final report, at least 1 month before the regional conference at ADB/HQ; and (d) a final report summarizing the outputs with appropriate documentation of achievements.

4. The research coordinator (1 person-month) will have a postgraduate university degree, preferably in applied social sciences, significant prior experience with survey research and other social science research tools and methodologies, and be familiar with LE issues and operations in Asia. She or he will take the lead in designing survey and related research tools and writing up the results of that research. More specifically, she or he will be responsible for:

- (i) leading technical discussions with team leader, field coordinator, and other TA core staff on the research tools and methodology to be adopted in the design and implementation of the TA-funded LE pilot initiatives; and
- (ii) preparing draft questionnaires for baseline surveys, impact-oriented surveys (targeting both intervention and control groups), follow-up surveys, and qualitative interviews and discussions, which will be used in the implementation of the LE pilot initiatives to be funded under the TA.

B. National Experts (18 person-months)

5. The sociolegal consultants (9 person-months) will have graduate university degree in law, government, and political science and at least 5 years of relevant professional work experience. They will be responsible for carrying out country-specific situation analyses reports in the three project countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia and Pakistan) on critical institutional and legal aspects, which will inform the design of TA-funded research and LE pilot initiatives. This will involve (i) mapping of key government agencies, legal services and development service delivery NGOs involved in LE initiatives; (ii) description of the legal framework governing the provision of legal services, including relevant jurisprudence and/or trends in promoting disadvantaged groups' access to basic social services and productive resources; (iii) outline of the legal framework for the operations of NGOs and community-based organizations, including how the framework supports or inhibits public-private partnerships; and (iv) assessment of LE initiatives in terms of their potential to effectively reach larger numbers of women and disadvantaged groups. Information will be gathered through reports on public-funded legal

literacy and legal aid programs; annual reports of civil society organizations and development service delivery NGOs involved in LE; other quantitative and qualitative studies and—to the extent possible—emerging jurisprudence from formal and informal (traditional and/or alternative) dispute resolution systems on relevant cases on women's and other disadvantaged groups' access to basic social services and productive resources.

6. The research consultants (9 person-months) will have a graduate university degree in social sciences and at least 5 years of relevant professional work experience. They will be responsible for (i) assisting the research coordinator in carrying out the implementation of the LE pilot initiatives to be funded under component 2 of the TA; (ii) assisting in planning, organizing and facilitating the national workshops, seeking feedback from advisory working groups and government focal agencies, civil society, and funding agency representatives in identifying potential ways to scale up the LE approach from local to provincial and/or national levels, and to promote public-private LE partnerships in sectors relevant for ADB operations; and (iii) developing technical summaries of the national workshops' proceedings in English.

C. National Legal Services Nongovernment Organizations (36 person-months)

7. National legal services NGO (12 person-months/pilot district) will be responsible for (i) pilot-testing the proposed LE initiatives to a sample of target beneficiaries (women and disadvantaged groups) in one or two districts in each of the three project countries; (ii) contributing to self-evaluate and assess the impact of TA-funded LE pilot initiatives; (iii) supporting the team leader in the preparation of the good practices for integrating LE components into ADB operations and operating manual for NGOs involved in LE initiatives; (iv) participating in the national workshops for the review of the country-specific and overall findings; and (v) participating in the regional conference at ADB/HQ for the discussion of the TA findings and lessons learned.

D. Administrative and Technical Reports

8. The international NGO will be responsible for the finalization of the following administrative and technical reports:

Table A3: List of Administrative and Technical Reports

Report	Deadline
1. Administrative Reports	
Inception report	December 2005
Individual country semi-annual progress reports	July 2006
	January 2007
Draft final report	March 2007
Final report	April 2007
2. Technical Reports	
Situation analyses report	February 2006
Review of ADB portfolio and its potential for incorporation of LE components	February 2006
Good practices for integrating LE components into ADB operations	April 2007
Operating manual for NGOs involved in LE initiatives	April 2007

ADB=Asian Development Bank, LE=legal empowerment, NGO=nongovernment organization.
Source: ADB estimates.

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

1. The international nongovernment organization (NGO) will select and subcontract designated legal services NGOs in each project country to carry out the legal empowerment (LE) pilot initiatives under component 2, applying the selection criteria set forth in para. 2, on terms and conditions to be approved pre-fact by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

2. To be eligible for funding, national legal services NGOs must
 - (i) be an ADB developing member country institution;
 - (ii) be a not-for-profit organization;
 - (iii) be legally registered (at least 3 years) as NGO in ADB member country;
 - (iv) have operated for at least 3 years;
 - (v) have a minimum of five paid staff;
 - (vi) be committed to the principles of gender equality in terms of its own staffing;
 - (vii) have a management or advisory board;
 - (viii) maintain a proper accounting and financial system;
 - (ix) have a demonstrated track record to promote pro-poor legal services and public interest litigation targeting the interests of women and other disadvantaged groups;
 - (x) have long-term presence and credibility in districts relevant to ADB operations;
 - (xi) have strategic vision on modalities to expand the outreach and impact of LE initiatives to new sectors relevant for ADB operations; and
 - (xii) have openness to work with governments' focal agencies and improve public-private partnerships in promoting pro-poor LE initiatives.