



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 54410-001
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
December 2020

Promotion of Gender-Responsive Judicial Systems

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Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CEDAW	–	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COVID-19	–	coronavirus disease
CPS	–	country partnership strategy
DMC	–	developing member country
GBV	–	gender-based violence
OP	–	operational priority
PARD	–	Pacific Department
PNG	–	Papua New Guinea
SDCC	–	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goal
SERD	–	Southeast Asia Regional Department
TA	–	technical assistance
VAWG	–	violence against women and girls

NOTE

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

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CONTENTS

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

KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 54410-001
Project Name	Promotion of Gender-Responsive Judicial Systems	Department/Division OGC/OGC
Nature of Activity Modality	Capacity Development, Policy Advice Regular	Executing Agency Asian Development Bank
Country	REG (FIJ, TIM)	
2. Sector	Subsector(s)	ADB Financing (\$ million)
✓ Public sector management	Law and judiciary	1.23
	Total	1.23
3. Operational Priorities		Climate Change Information
✓ Accelerating progress in gender equality		GHG Reductions (tons per annum) 0
✓ Strengthening governance and institutional capacity		Climate Change impact on the Project Low
		ADB Financing
		Adaptation (\$ million) 0.00
		Mitigation (\$ million) 0.00
		Cofinancing
		Adaptation (\$ million) 0.00
		Mitigation (\$ million) 0.00
Sustainable Development Goals		Gender Equity and Mainstreaming
SDG 5.2		Gender Equity (GEN) ✓
SDG 16.3		
		Poverty Targeting
		General Intervention on Poverty ✓
4. Risk Categorization	Low	
5. Safeguard Categorization	Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply	
6. Financing		
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)
ADB		1.23
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund		1.23
Cofinancing		0.00
None		0.00
Counterpart		0.00
None		0.00
Total		1.23
Currency of ADB Financing: US Dollar		

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will help address gender inequality, which impedes socioeconomic development in ADB Pacific DMCs and Timor-Leste, by strengthening the capacity of judicial systems to respond more effectively to violence against women and girls (VAWG)¹ cases, as well as increase knowledge sharing on gender-based violence (GBV) and access to justice issues for women and girls.² This TA builds on ADB's work with judicial systems in Pakistan and Afghanistan in handling GBV cases and establishing a model GBV court.³

2. The TA is consistent with ADB's Strategy 2030 priority of accelerating progress in gender equality in Asia and the Pacific.⁴ Specifically, OP 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality, 2019–2024, identifies scaling up support to legal and judicial institutions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.⁵ The TA also supports OP 6: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity, by improving the legal and judicial capacity to enable more effective delivery of services toward achieving inclusive and sustainable growth.⁶ Moreover, ADB's Pacific Approach, 2016–2020 supports SDG 5⁷ for achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls.⁸ ADB's Fiji CPS, 2019–2023 lists gender equality as a priority, in particular, identifying GBV as a barrier to sustained and inclusive growth.⁹ ADB's PNG CPS, 2021–2025 prioritizes preventing GBV as a driver of change in diversifying economic growth and addressing inclusivity and building resilience.¹⁰ ADB's Timor-Leste CPS, 2016–2020 acknowledges that women remain at high risk of domestic violence.¹¹

II. ISSUES

3. The extent and nature of VAWG are entrenched in all facets of society, including the public and private spheres, and come in all forms—physical, sexual, psychological, and economic.¹² Women and girls in Pacific DMCs face some of the highest rates of violence globally, with 60%–80% of women and girls aged 15–49 years experiencing intimate or non-intimate partner violence in their lifetime.¹³ In Timor-Leste, 59% of ever-partnered women aged 15–49 years experience intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime.¹⁴ Furthermore, the

¹ VAWG is any act of GBV that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women and girls. United Nations. 1993. *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (A/RES/48/104)*. Whereas, GBV is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender. Council of Europe. 2012. *Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)*. VAWG is one type of GBV and this TA will focus on VAWG.

² The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 23 November 2020.

³ ADB. 2015. [Technical Assistance for Legal Literacy for Women](#). Manila.

⁴ ADB. 2018. [Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific](#). Manila.

⁵ ADB. 2019. [Strategy 2030 Operational Plan for Priority 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality, 2019–2024](#). Manila.

⁶ [Strategy 2030 Operational Plan for Priority 6: Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity, 2019–2024](#). Manila.

⁷ United Nations. 2015. *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York.

⁸ ADB. 2016. [Pacific Approach, 2016–2020](#). Manila.

⁹ ADB. 2019. [Country Partnership Strategy: Fiji, 2019–2023—Achieving Sustained, Inclusive, Private Sector-Led Growth](#). Manila.

¹⁰ ADB. 2020. [Country Partnership Strategy: Papua New Guinea, 2021–2025—Achieving Diversified, Sustained, and Inclusive Growth](#). Manila.

¹¹ ADB. 2016. [Country Partnership Strategy: Timor-Leste, 2016–2020](#). Manila.

¹² UN Women. [Secretary-General's In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence Against Women](#). New York.

¹³ J. K. Singh et al. 2020. *Comparative Legal Review of the Impact of Gender Stereotyping on Judicial Decisions in Violence against Women Cases Across the Pacific Island Region*. London: Equality and Justice Alliance for Sisters for Change.

¹⁴ Australian Aid; Nabilan; World Bank. 2018. *Intimate Partner Violence Against Women of Timor-Leste: Understanding the differences between the Nabilan Baseline Study and the Demographic and Health Survey*.

COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated VAWG, referred to as the “shadow pandemic,” and women and girls are facing even higher rates of violence and sexual abuse.¹⁵

4. This reality for women and girls persists, although VAWG laws have become a focus over the past decade in the Pacific and Timor-Leste. While domestic and family violence was once considered a private matter, significant legislative enactments have been made in the Pacific DMCs to protect women and girls. During the last decade, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu have put in place laws that criminalize different forms of VAWG, serve as a deterrent, and indicate that such behavior is socially unacceptable.¹⁶ In Timor-Leste, the Law Against Domestic Violence was enacted in 2010 and under the Criminal Code of 2009, domestic violence is categorized a public crime.¹⁷

5. Nevertheless, VAWG remains pervasive in the Pacific DMCs and Timor-Leste and survivors face harsh realities when seeking protection under the justice system. Evidence suggests that laws alone are not enough to eliminate VAWG.¹⁸ In addition to laws to combat VAWG, the harmful gender bias and stereotyping in the judicial system must be addressed.¹⁹ There is lack of understanding or misinterpretation of women and girls’ legal rights, lack of gender sensitivity toward women and girls’ legal rights, harmful gender bias and stereotyping on decision-making, and inadequate institutional mechanisms to deal effectively with VAWG cases.

6. Recent studies have found that gender bias and stereotyping are still prevalent and lead to the denial of justice for survivors, as well as creating future barriers for women and girls’ access to justice. For example, a 2016 study that analyzed the judicial sentencing practices from 908 VAWG cases in Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu found that judges considering sentencing were affected by gender bias and stereotypes, and took into account mitigating circumstances such as the perpetrator being the breadwinner,²⁰ alleged “provocation” by the survivor,²¹ and participation in customary reconciliation ceremonies²² or compensation, which discriminate against survivors on the basis of gender. The application of these mitigating circumstances was raised in 75% of the cases examined by the study and was used by the judge to justify a sentence reduction in more than 50% of the cases.²³ Studies in Timor-Leste show that women and girls often feel the judicial system ignores their needs and inputs, and rulings are based on the administrators of justice’s own biases regarding women or girls’ status in society, serving to reinforce the social situation.²⁴ Even in cases where convictions are secured, survivors of GBV are

¹⁵ UN Women. [COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls](#). New York.

¹⁶ World Bank. 2020. [Women, Business and the Law 2020](#). Washington, DC; and Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development. 2019. [Working Together to Implement Domestic Violence Legislation across the Pacific](#). News release. 24 December.

¹⁷ Government of Timor-Leste. 2017. [Launch of the 2017–2021 National Action Plan against Gender Based Violence](#). News release. 16 June.

¹⁸ J. Klugman. 2017. [Gender Based Violence and the Law](#). Background Paper on Governance and the Law for the *World Development Report 2017*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

¹⁹ N. Pillay. 2014. [Equality and Justice in the Courtroom](#). *Huffington Post*. 3 March (noting that judicial stereotyping is a common and pernicious barrier to justice in GBV cases).

²⁰ The sole breadwinner argument is a particularly powerful mitigating factor in Fijian case law and was raised in 19.7% of GBV sentencing decisions from 2015 to 2018. Footnote 13.

²¹ For example, in *State v. Valaibulu* (High Court of Fiji, 2017), in issuing the sentence, the magistrate relied on the perpetrator’s “effort at reconciliation,” adding that he believed the perpetrator was “provoked” by the wife’s behaviour, which “led to the offence,” and praising the perpetrator for not blaming his wife.

²² In Kiribati, the customary practice of *te kabara bure* (a formal apology) makes the crime public and is a disincentive for committing the crime. However, as a male perpetrator can easily regain his standing by practicing *kabara bure*, he has little to lose. In Samoa, *ifoga* (a traditional apology) is considered in sentencing perpetrators.

²³ E. Christie, H. Singh, and J. Singh. 2016. [An Analysis of Judicial Sentencing Practices in Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Cases in the Pacific Island Region](#). ICAAD and DLA Piper.

²⁴ A. Kovar. 2012. [Approaches to Domestic Violence against Women in Timor-Leste: A Review and Critique](#). In *Human Rights Education in Asia-Pacific, Volume 3*. Osaka: Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center.

typically those who are most re-victimized and re-traumatized by the criminal justice process because of the insensitive or harsh treatment they experience from criminal justice officials.²⁵

7. Consequently, these gender biases and practices in the judicial system result in low reporting of crime, traumatization of survivors, failure to investigate or prosecute, barriers to achieving a conviction, and reduced and frequent noncustodial sentences for VAWG perpetrators. Furthermore, this harmful gender bias and stereotyping produces detrimental case law that may be relied on by future perpetrators and judges. In the Pacific DMCs, it is critical to address gender biases and practices in the judicial system because of the wide discretion in applying customary laws in VAWG cases. For example, in PNG, VAWG case law demonstrates that judges and magistrates frequently consider cultural norms such as reconciliation and victim-blaming, especially in village courts.²⁶

8. Globally, it has been well-documented that the judicial system has insufficient capacity to address the needs of girls and women survivors of violence.²⁷ Justice personnel such as judges, magistrates, and prosecutors should receive regular and updated training not only on the laws but on all aspects of VAWG, and the issues faced by survivors.²⁸ Studies have shown how training and capacity development can change practice and improve judicial decision-making. In the Pacific DMCs, it has been reported that judicial officers, when made aware of stereotypes and biases, can and do recognize and reject stereotyping and discriminatory factors in adjudicating cases and handing down sentencing decisions.²⁹ For example, at a judges workshop, a former Fijian High Court judge noted how culturally driven bias affects how women and girls are perceived and treated in the courtroom.³⁰

9. Moreover, specialized courts and procedures can positively change the way VAWG cases are handled.³¹ Specialized GBV courts provide a stronger possibility that court personnel will be gender-sensitive, experienced in the unique characteristics of VAWG cases, and able to process cases more quickly, thereby reducing the burden on survivors. Judges who consistently deal with VAWG cases may see repeat offenders and can take appropriate action. Even when specialized courts are not created, implementing special measures for VAWG cases, such as court procedures designed to move VAWG cases through the system quickly (fast-tracking), have achieved remarkable results.³² To increase access to justice for women and girls living in remote areas such as villages or outer islands, the use of specialized mobile courts for adjudicating VAWG cases can be explored during the TA needs assessment.³³ Mobile courts have helped

²⁵ E. Craig. 2016. [The Inhospitable Court](#). *University of Toronto Law Journal*. 66 (2). pp. 197–243.

²⁶ Footnote 12.

²⁷ UN Women, Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls. 2011. [Provide Training and Develop Capacity](#). 20 December.

²⁸ A recent evaluation study by the Government of Australia recommended continued efforts to train justice operators at all levels to apply the laws sensitively and appropriately, and to educate women regarding their rights and how to use the laws. M. Ellsberg et al. 2019. [Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Evaluating a Decade of Australia's Development Assistance](#). Canberra: Government of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

²⁹ S. Cusack. 2014. [Eliminating Judicial Stereotyping: Equal Access to Justice for Women in Gender-Based Violence Cases](#). Submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on 9 June 2014.

³⁰ See N. Shameem. 2012. [Gender, Justice, and Judges](#). Fiji Judiciary Criminal Workshop for Judges and Magistrates. 14 June. Australian Centre for Leadership for Women.

³¹ Under ADB's TA for Legal Literacy (ADB. 2015. [Technical Assistance for Legal Literacy for Women](#). Manila), the GBV capacity building programs provided to the Pakistan judiciaries resulted in the establishment of a model GBV court, which requires GBV cases to be prioritized and conducted in a gender-inclusive manner, including special features such as a screen for survivors, an e-evidence facility, and a facilitation room for women and children.

³² UN Women, Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls. 2011. [Specialized Courts and Procedures Positively Change the Way Cases Are Handled](#). 20 December.

³³ For example, Timor-Leste introduced mobile courts in 2008 to increase citizens' access to justice. Judges, public defenders, and public prosecutors, along with other legal support staff, travel from judicial capitals such as Dili to municipalities to facilitate mobile court sessions that hear criminal and civil cases over several days. United Nations Development Programme, Timor-Leste. 2017. [UNDP Mobile Court Travels to 9 Municipalities](#). 1 July.

increase access to justice for women and girl survivors in remote places or fragile and conflict-afflicted situations, and saved costs and travel time for parties, but court resources, the security of court personnel, and other implications need to be considered based on the country context.³⁴

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

10. The TA is aligned with the following impact: increased access to justice to help eliminate violence against women in Pacific DMCs and Timor-Leste (ADB Strategy 2030 OP 2 and OP 6, SDGs 5 and 16, CEDAW). The TA will have the following outcome: improved gender responsiveness of the judicial system in handling VAWG cases.³⁵

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

11. **Output 1: Strengthened capacity of judicial systems in responding to violence against women and girls cases.** This output will conduct an assessment of the current VAWG legal framework, institutional mechanisms, and capacity to address VAWG issues within the judicial systems; and produce a report with recommendations to the implementing agencies. Based on the assessment recommendations, and in consultation with the implementing agencies, this output will (i) develop and deliver customized capacity building programs for judges, magistrates, and prosecutors³⁶ on gender sensitization and VAWG laws and procedures, as well as a review of the jurisprudence on VAWG cases, international conventions, legal principles, and standards relating to the procedural and substantive rights of women and girls, to aid in judicial decision-making and effective judgment writing for VAWG cases; and (ii) develop tools such as bench books, handbooks, protocols, and/or guidelines on handling VAWG cases.³⁷ Under this output, recommendations can be provided on specialized mechanisms such as a dedicated GBV court, a judicial certification program for a group of specialized judges to handle VAWG cases, and/or special court procedures to provide for more effective and faster adjudication of VAWG cases. Upon request, the TA can assist in integrating or establishing special mechanisms in the judicial system of the participating DMC.³⁸

12. **Output 2: Increased regional knowledge on gender-based violence issues.** This output will (i) convene regional knowledge sharing events on GBV and access to justice issues; and (ii) produce publications on GBV and/or VAWG cases and access to justice issues.

C. Cost and Financing

13. The TA is estimated to cost \$1,225,000, which will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-6 and TASF-other sources). The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

³⁴ Development partners such as the United Nations Development Programme and the American Bar Association have supported mobile courts in Africa, and relevant lessons can be considered for Pacific and Timor-Leste contexts. UNDP. 2014. *Evaluation of UNDP's Support to Mobile Courts in Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia*.

³⁵ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

³⁶ In some cases, it may be appropriate to provide capacity building to nonjudicial personnel such as "authorized justices" or "authorized persons."

³⁷ For Timor-Leste, it will be crucial to develop tools in local languages such as Tetum.

³⁸ For Timor-Leste, alongside this TA, a legal literacy media campaign will be supported under ADB. 2019. [Technical Assistance for Enhancing Gender Equality Results in Southeast Asian Developing Member Countries \(Phase 2\)](#). Manila. The TA team will coordinate and collaborate with media campaign component under the SERD TA in alignment with TA's objectives and time frame.

D. Implementation Arrangements

14. ADB, through its Office of the General Counsel's Law and Policy Reform Program, will be the executing agency and administer the TA. Under the One ADB approach, the TA will be implemented jointly with ADB's SDCC through its Gender Equity Thematic Group, PARD and SERD. The implementing agencies will be the Supreme Courts, prosecution offices, and relevant government ministries and agencies.³⁹ The TA will begin implementation in Timor-Leste.⁴⁰ For the Pacific DMCs, it is expected to start in Fiji based on the government's recent focus on VAWG;⁴¹ initial interest from the Supreme Court of Fiji; a strong Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation; the existence of a VAWG legal framework; and the availability of women support services.⁴² Other target Pacific DMCs may be selected in consultation with SDCC and PARD, based on further consultations with governments, judiciaries, prosecution offices, and development partners. Implementation arrangements are summarized in the table.

Implementation Arrangements			
Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	January 2021–December 2024		
Executing agency	ADB		
Implementing agencies	Supreme courts, prosecution offices, and relevant government ministries and agencies		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Individual: individual selection	International expertise (3): (15 person-months, intermittent; 15 person-months, intermittent; 6 person-months, intermittent; for a total of 36 person-months)	\$450,000
	Individual: individual selection	National expertise (4) (12 person-months each, intermittent, for a total of 48 person-months)	\$350,000
Disbursement	Disbursement of TA resources will follow ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2020, as amended from time to time).		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

15. **Consulting services.** ADB will engage consultants following the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and its associated project administration instructions and/or staff instructions.⁴³ The terms of reference will be finalized based on the detailed scope of work, which will be determined during TA implementation.⁴⁴ Additionally, resource persons will be engaged as needed.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

16. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$1,225,000 on a grant basis for Promotion of Gender-Responsive Judicial Systems, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

³⁹ To avoid duplication of efforts, the TA will complement other initiatives in the area of combatting VAWG by other development partners. ADB will collaborate with development partners such as UN Women, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, The Pacific Community, and civil society organizations.

⁴⁰ The Government of Timor-Leste has already provided the written no-objection letter.

⁴¹ Government of Fiji. 2020. [Fiji Starts National Consultations on Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls](#). News release. 25 November.

⁴² For example, Fiji Women's Crisis Center provides counselling, legal, and medical support to female survivors of domestic violence; and is involved in public advocacy and community education on violence against women.

⁴³ Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

⁴⁴ Lump-sum payments and output-based contracts will be considered for consulting services.

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the TA is Aligned with
Increased access to justice to help eliminate violence against women in Pacific DMCs and Timor-Leste (ADB Strategy 2030 OP 2 and OP 6; SDGs 5 and 16; CEDAW)

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
<p>Outcome Improved gender responsiveness of the judicial system in handling VAWG cases</p>	<p>By 31 December 2025:</p> <p>a. Increased reporting of GBV cases by survivors (OP 2.2.3)</p> <p>b. Increased conviction rate (OP 2.2.2)</p> <p>c. Curricula and modules on training programs institutionalized in judicial schools or judicial academies for least two DMCs (OP 2.3.2, OP 6.2.1)</p> <p>(2021 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>a. Police and court statistics</p> <p>b. Implementation agencies' reports and recommendations</p> <p>c. Studies and reports by development partners and civil society organizations</p> <p>d. Annual and final ADB monitoring reports on TA implementation and impacts</p>	<p>Lack of support from and participation by implementing partners</p> <p>Lack of access to statistics</p> <p>Cultural skepticism about discussing gender-based issues</p> <p>Exogenous events such as pandemics and disasters</p>
<p>Outputs 1. Strengthened capacity of judicial systems in responding to VAWG cases</p>	<p>1a. By 2024, at least 10 training programs delivered to judges, magistrates, and/or prosecutors on handling and/or resolving VAWG cases and gender sensitization (OP 6.1.1)</p> <p>1b. Improved awareness of and skills in handling VAWG cases demonstrated through pre- and post-training surveys (OP 2.2.3)</p> <p>1c. Adoption of a special mechanism such as fast-</p>	<p>1a. Annual and final ADB monitoring reports on TA implementation and impacts</p> <p>1b. Surveys conducted by ADB and implementing partners</p> <p>1c. Studies and reports by implementing agencies and external parties such as development partners and civil society organizations</p>	<p>Lack of support and participation from implementing partners</p> <p>Cultural skepticism about discussing gender-based issues</p> <p>Exogenous events such as pandemics and disasters</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
	<p>track special court procedures, a dedicated GBV court, or a judicial certification program on handling VAWG cases in at least two DMCs (OP 2.2.3; OP 6.1.1)</p> <p>(2021 baseline: 0)</p>		
<p>2. Increased regional knowledge on GBV issues</p>	<p>2a. By 2024, at least two regional knowledge sharing events convened on GBV and access to justice issues (OP 2.2.3)</p> <p>2b. By 2024, at least two publications on GBV and/or VAWG cases and access to justice issues (OP 2.2.3)</p> <p>(2021 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>2a. Annual and final ADB monitoring reports on TA implementation and impacts</p>	<p>Lack of participation from implementing partners and other stakeholders</p>

Key Activities with Milestones

1. Strengthened capacity of judicial systems in responding to VAWG cases

- 1.1 Conduct a needs assessment on the current VAWG legal framework; institutional mechanisms, including relevant court procedures; and the capacity to address VAWG issues within the judicial systems in participating DMCs (Q2 2021–Q4 2022)
- 1.2 Discuss needs assessment report findings with implementing agencies and agree on assistance to be provided (Q4 2021–Q4 2022)
- 1.3 Develop and deliver customized capacity building programs for judges, magistrates, and prosecutors on gender sensitization, VAWG laws and procedures, VAWG-related case law, handling of VAWG cases, and international best practices and writing effective judgments (Q4 2021–Q3 2024)
- 1.4 Conduct before and after surveys of participants of training programs (Q4 2021–Q4 2024)
- 1.5 As requested, assist in developing tools such as bench books, handbooks, protocols, and/or guidelines on handling VAWG cases (Q1 2022–Q3 2024)
- 1.6 As requested, assist in establishing specialized mechanisms, such as a dedicated GBV court, a judicial certification program for a group of specialized judges to handle VAWG

cases, or special court procedures to provide more effective and faster adjudication of VAWG cases (Q1 2022–Q3 2024)

1.7 Produce annual and final monitoring reports on the TA implementation and impact (Q4 2021–Q4 2024)

2. Increased regional knowledge on GBV issues

2.1 Convene regional knowledge sharing events on GBV and access to justice issues (Q1 2022–Q4 2024)

2.2 Produce publications on VAWG cases and access to justice issues (Q1 2022–Q4 2024)

Inputs

ADB: \$1,225,000 (TASF-6 and TASF-other sources)

Note: The government and implementing parties will provide counterpart support by providing information, staff, workspace, local transportation, and other in-kind assistance.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DMC = developing member country, GBV = gender-based violence, OP = operational priority, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund, VAWG = violence against women and girls.

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	450.0
ii. National consultants	350.0
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	50.0
2. Capacity building and regional conferences ^b	280.0
3. Publications and miscellaneous administration and support costs ^c	45.0
4. Contingencies	50.0
Total	1,225.0

Note: The technical assistance (TA) is estimated to cost \$1,225,000, of which contributions from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are presented in the table. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of office accommodation for consultants, if needed, local communications, logistical and administrative assistance for workshop and conferences, and other in-kind contributions.

^a Financed by the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-6 and TASF-other sources).

^b Includes venue rental and related facilities, participants, facilitators, and resources persons, including airfare, accommodation, per diem, honoraria, and other miscellaneous travel expense allowance, as applicable. ADB staff may act as resource persons under the TA, and travel and accommodation costs can be charged to the TA. Representation expenses are allowed. ADB (Budget, Personnel, and Management Systems Department and Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department). 2013. Use of Bank Resources: Regional Technical Assistance and Technical Assistance vs. Internal Administrative Expenses Budget. Memorandum. 26 June (internal).

^c Includes interpretation, translation, printing, and/or dissemination costs related to capacity building programs and external publications.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=54410-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants