

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**TAR: CON 35154**

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
(Financed from the Japan Special Fund)**

**FOR THE**

**TEN YEARS AFTER RIO: PROMOTING SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION FOR**

**FOR**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**September 2001**

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	–	Association of South East Asian Nations
CSD	–	Commission on Sustainable Development
DMC	–	developing member country
ESCAP	–	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
MCED	–	Ministerial Conference in Environment and Development
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
TA	–	technical assistance
UN	–	United Nations
UNCED	–	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	–	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNGA	–	United Nations General Assembly

## **NOTE**

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

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development will be the first meeting of heads of state since the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and has been dubbed the Rio+10 Summit. Preparations for Rio+10 include review of progress achieved during the last 10 years in implementing the Earth Summit's Agenda 21, and mapping out priority actions as short- and long-term strategies for sustainable development. International organizations have been called on to launch a preparatory process at the regional and subregional levels to establish a provisional agenda and possible themes for Rio+10. Representatives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) met in February 2001 to discuss possible collaboration in assisting Asia and the Pacific developing countries to prepare for Rio+10. A follow-up reconnaissance mission was undertaken in April 2001 to meet with senior officials of ESCAP and UNEP's Regional Office in Bangkok to discuss (i) partnerships among the three institutions; (ii) the conceptual framework, objectives and scope of the technical assistance (TA); and (iii) formation of a steering committee and task force for the TA. An understanding was reached on the objectives, scope, cost estimates, and implementation arrangements for the TA. Subregional environmental organizations were subsequently consulted to determine their priorities for Rio+10 preparations. A strong interest has been expressed at the subregional level, particularly by the member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Central Asian republic (CAR) developing member countries (DMCs). This TA will assist the subregional preparatory process for Rio+10.<sup>1</sup>

## **II. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

2. The 1992 Earth Summit<sup>2</sup> was an important milestone in addressing increasing global and local environmental degradation and risks. It produced action on five official agreements: (i) adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, (ii) endorsement of Agenda 21, an action plan setting forth ways of achieving sustainable development by the 21<sup>st</sup> century, (iii) signing of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, (iv) signing of the Convention on the Protection of Biological Diversity, and (v) agreement on basic principles for managing and conserving the world's forests. Aside from the written commitments by most nations, the Earth Summit (i) secured a set of legal agreements among Governments for international cooperation on development and environment; (ii) established political commitment to the agreement at the highest level, and placed the issue of sustainable development on the international diplomatic agenda; (iii) opened new pathways for communication and cooperation between government and nongovernment organizations (NGOs); and (iv) led to an enormous increase in public awareness on environmental issues. A number of programs and projects have been implemented in line with the Earth Summit recommendations, and ADB has been instrumental in this regard, particularly ADB's assistance to DMCs for environmental and social capacity building integrating poverty reduction and environmental improvement; strengthening of local governments and civil society participation; support for local actions to address global issues such as climate change, biodiversity conservation and desertification; and strengthening of subregional cooperation for sustainable development.

3. The 55<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations called for a 10-year review of progress in implementing the Earth Summit's recommendations and formulated follow-up action

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<sup>1</sup> The TA was first listed in the *ADB Business Opportunities* (Internet version) on 15 June 2001.

<sup>2</sup> ADB, with a delegation led by the President, actively participated in the 1992 Earth Summit and discussed the role of regional development banks in the post-summit period.

proposals for consideration at the forthcoming Rio+10 Conference, to be held in September 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The conference will be at the summit level, and is needed to reinvigorate, at the highest political level, global commitment to sustainable development.<sup>3</sup> In doing so, the summit and its preparatory process should ensure a balance between economic development, social development, and environmental protection, as these are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development.

4. Major objectives of Rio+10 will include a review of progress in implementing recommendations and the other outcomes of the Earth Summit, to be carried out at the local, national, regional, and international levels by governments. The review will focus on identifying accomplishments and areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21. Agenda 21 sets a blueprint for action in the 1990s onto the 21<sup>st</sup> century of strategies and integrated measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation, and promote environmentally sustainable development. Agenda 21 is premised on the belief that sustainable development is not an alternative to but an imperative in both environmental and economic terms.

5. In anticipation of Rio+10, environmental issues in Asia and the Pacific were discussed during the interministerial conference on environment and development organized by ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP in Kitakyushu, Japan in September 2000. The participating ministries confirmed that the Agenda 21 implementation has been inhibited by a number of factors. While the region's financial crisis slowed some efforts, institutional weakness and lack of financing were the major barriers. The conference resulted in the Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific on Vision for the Twenty-First Century. The Kitakyushu Initiatives focus on implementation of programs at the local level bringing together the local government, NGOs, the private sector, and the general public, with involvement of national government to ensure the (i) setting up of socioeconomic and technological conditions to achieve countrywide sustainable development; (ii) provision of legislative infrastructure; and (iii) in particular, mobilization of assistance from bilateral and multilateral financial institutions.<sup>4</sup>

6. Since the Earth Summit, two ADB studies<sup>5</sup> have concluded that progress on tackling environmental management problems has been inadequate. The Emerging Asia study in 1997 gave a quantitative picture of the situation and pinpointed institutional and market failures as the key barriers, and the *Asian Environment Outlook 2001* elaborates on this. It identifies several specific sectoral and economic development policies that stimulate environmental decline. It also prescribes institutional, policy, and governance measures that would provide a sound basis for concurrent improvement of environmental performance and poverty reduction in the region, including options and opportunities to redirect the current development trajectory implicated by these driving forces. These ADB studies provide guidance for DMCs and international and bilateral assistance agencies on the most important and immediate changes that can be adopted by the region's policy makers, and on mainstreaming environmental concerns across and within sectors into all levels of poverty reduction and economic development planning, which should become a central theme of programs resulting from Rio+10.

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<sup>3</sup> Negotiations of the implementing protocols of the conventions agreed at the Earth Summit (e.g., the Kyoto Protocol) were dominated by national interests. Unilateral decisions by one or more particular countries, which may affect other countries, could be minimized through building subregional cooperation and consensus.

<sup>4</sup> As a first step of follow-up actions, ESCAP, together with the Government of Japan, conducted a study on indicators and designation of pilot projects in January 2001. A network secretariat will be established to help stakeholders formulate projects based on the assessment of pilot projects.

<sup>5</sup> (i) ADB. 1997. *Emerging Asia: Changes and Challenges*. Manila: ADB; and (ii) ADB. 2001. *Asian Environment Outlook*. Manila: ADB.

7. The consultations and dialogues with multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, and review of the implementation of the Earth Summit's follow-up proposals indicate the necessity for Rio+10 preparations to focus on facilitating implementation of approved actions. On the other hand, responsibility for preparations for Rio+10 in particular, and sustainable development planning in general, should not be limited to environment agencies. Planning and finance agencies and other stakeholders need to be fully involved in preparing initiatives. Representatives of DMCs and subregional organizations at the September 2000 Kitakyushu conference emphasized that collaboration and lesson-sharing for sustainable development will be more effective at the subregional than the regional level due to similar sociocultural backgrounds and challenges for environmentally sound development. Addressing the common environmental problems at the subregional level will strengthen the DMCs' position at Rio+10 in the short term and strengthen cooperation among countries in the subregions to more effectively address environmental problems in the longer term. Finally, activities need to be designed to integrate poverty reduction, social development, governance, and environmental improvement to achieve sustainable development. After consultations, ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP agreed that (i) preparatory activities will involve planning and finance agencies in the analysis, dialogue, and action planning from the outset; (ii) action planning will be on a subregional basis, building on national sustainable development plans; and (iii) an integrated and participatory approach will be taken in designing proposals involving multiple stakeholders.

### **III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **A. Objectives**

8. ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP have agreed to help DMCs prepare for Rio+10 at the subregional level. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international and regional organizations have expressed interest in coordinating their activities with the ADB-ESCAP-UNEP partnership. Because of ADB's comparative advantage through ongoing environmental assistance programs, ADB will lead the subregional preparatory process for Rio+10 in two subregions: Southeast Asia and Central Asia. ESCAP and UNEP will lead the preparatory process in the other subregions. Thus, the TA objectives are to help countries in Southeast Asia and Central Asia subregions (i) establish subregional strategies, and develop an integrated and participatory action plan that will be implemented in the medium and long term; and (ii) strengthen subregional cooperation in addressing common problems and poverty alleviation.

9. This is the first time a subregional approach is being taken in establishing strategies for implementing the Earth Summit recommendations, and developing an integrated and participatory action plan. Consultations and related analyses will build on existing national sustainable development plans, national-level preparation that is being supported by UNDP, and other relevant reports. Subregional and regional action plans will present the outcome of consultations with emphasis on mechanisms for implementation and on monitoring systems. The action plans will delineate priority issues and major challenges; present subregional platforms and mechanisms outlining key policy issues, priorities, and follow-up actions to ensure cooperation; and prepare specific projects, including institutional and financial requirements, to address the priority issues.

10. The discussions at the national to global level will be brought together into four common groupings: (i) rural poverty and the environment: the relationships among poverty, agriculture and environment, food security, social dimensions of sustainable development, good local governance, and financing; (ii) urban and industrial environment: the need to strengthen and

integrate urban and industrial development management, slum upgrading, empowering of local government and community, reduction of environmental health hazards (e.g., air and water pollution), and adoption of clean production concepts in industrial development and urban management; (iii) natural resources management: consumption and production, environmental management through efficient technologies and processes, economic instruments, long-term planning for abatement of greenhouse gas effects and climate change, biodiversity, environmental security, other sectoral issues, and the related international trade; and (iv) institutional and policy issues: strengthening of the global institutional framework for sustainable development, institutional reforms, coordination between the treaty regimes, and assessment of national and local sustainability strategies.

## **B. Scope**

11. The TA activities will include (i) compiling and reviewing reports from national-level preparation and other relevant reports including subregional environmental programs (e.g., the ASEAN Environmental Action Plan), relevant regional TA reports and environmental projects financed by ADB, and evaluation and audit reports on selected projects and TAs undertaken by ADB; (ii) preparing subregional analyses and an action plan based on such review and consultation with government institutions and other stakeholders including NGOs; and (iii) organizing a subregional preparatory process that includes discussions at the subregional level involving NGOs, the private sector, civil society, academia and other stakeholders active in environment and sustainable development, and subregional intergovernmental consultation to discuss and endorse the proposed subregional action plan.<sup>6</sup> The subregional action plan will incorporate stakeholders' inputs and be endorsed by the intergovernmental meeting for presentation in the Rio+10 Conference. This action plan will present subregional strategies and help development financial institutions to identify the driving forces that have resulted in environmental problems, and prepare specific programs to address the issues. Supplementing or (when necessary) adjusting the action plan accommodating Rio+10 recommendations will be undertaken by ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP in coordination with the concerned intergovernmental organizations through existing mechanisms. In ADB, the action plan will be used as input to country strategy and programs or their updates in consultation with the concerned governments of countries in the subregions.

12. The TA will (i) develop integrated and participatory subregional action plans; (ii) strengthen ownership of the plans by a multistakeholder group including government, financial and sector development agencies; the private sector; academia; and civil society; (iii) achieve a stronger negotiating position for DMCs through subregional participation at Rio+10; and (iv) establish a mechanism for feedback and commitment from countries to ensure that their national positions will be consistent with the agreed upon subregional position and reflected in their governments' plans and strategies. The TA framework is in Appendix 1. The background on global, regional, and subregional preparatory processes for Rio+10 is in Appendix 2.

## **C. Cost Estimates and Financing Plan**

13. The TA is estimated to cost \$500,000. ADB will finance \$200,000 equivalent, on a grant basis from the Japan Special Fund, funded by the Government of Japan. ESCAP has confirmed availability of \$100,000; and UNEP, \$200,000. The cost estimates include consulting services,

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<sup>6</sup> The intergovernmental meeting will be attended by representatives of key government agencies in environment, finance, and planning. The discussions with nongovernment stakeholders will take place prior to the intergovernmental meeting to assure that the outcomes will be considered during the intergovernmental meeting.

regional workshops, reporting and publications, and secretarial support. UNEP's contribution will include in-kind support covering office space and technical staff resources and other facilities in-kind, totaling \$50,000. The detailed cost estimates and financing plan are in Appendix 3.

#### **D. Implementation Arrangements**

14. The TA will be implemented as a partnership between ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP. A steering committee of senior officials of the three agencies has been established to guide the subregional preparation for Rio+10. ADB is represented by the manager of Environment Division, ESCAP by the director of its Environment and Natural Resource Development Division, and UNEP by the director of its Regional Resource Center for Asia and the Pacific. A task force with one member from each of the three agencies has also been established to undertake the works under the TA. A task manager will be selected by the steering committee to head the task force. A secretariat for daily TA implementation will be established in Bangkok, Thailand with general independence from the three agencies but under the overall guidance of the steering committee. The task force will focus on assisting at the subregional level. The TA will be implemented in eight months, from August 2001 to March 2002. ADB will execute the TA in partnership with ESCAP and UNEP pursuant to the terms of an implementation agreement to be signed by each of the three entities prior to commencement of TA activities.

15. An international consultant (two person-months) will be engaged to support the day-to-day tasks of ADB in the Task Force. The consultant will have expertise in environmental management, a thorough understanding of international conventions and treaties, and experience with implementing national economic development programs and projects. Domestic consultants will be engaged by the task force for each subregion in consultation with ADB (a total of four person-months). They will help the task force prepare the draft subregional reports. The consultants financed by the ADB TA grant will be selected and engaged in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB on the engagement of domestic consultants. The outline terms of reference for consulting services are in Appendix 4. ADB will be responsible for procuring materials under the TA. However, ADB may agree on arrangements with the secretariat, when appropriate, to carry out procurement satisfactory to ADB and in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines for Procurement*.

16. ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP will monitor and periodically review the progress of TA implementation by the task force through monthly progress reports. ADB will review the inception, interim, and draft final reports, and attend at least one subregional workshop.

#### **IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION**

17. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance, on a grant basis, in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of \$200,000 for the purpose of the Ten Years After Rio: Promoting Subregional Cooperation for Sustainable Development Project, and hereby reports such action to the Board.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Goal</b> Establish subregional strategies, and strengthen subregional cooperation in addressing common problems and issues.	Regional environmental improvement arising from strengthened subregional cooperation through adoption of subregional policy, projects, and action plans.	Close liaison with the TA secretariat in monitoring progress of TA implementation, and communication with ESCAP and UNEP's regional office in Bangkok.	Consensus and commitment of countries in the subregion to establish subregional strategies and promote regional cooperation can be reached.
<b>Purpose</b> Develop subregional action plans (Southeast Asia and Central Asia) in environmental management to address common problems through subregional cooperation.	Time-bound action plans, subregional commitment to implement the plans, and earmarking of funds by governments and development financial institutions.	Review of subregional reports, record of presentation at Rio+10, and monitoring of decisions made by subregions, as well as subregional cooperation in implementing the action plans.	Subregional reports will be used by the concerned subregions for Rio+10, and DMCs will implement the project proposals and action plan presented in subregional reports.
<b>Outputs</b> Subregional programs in addressing common problems (rural poverty/ environment, urban and industrial environment, natural resource management, and institutional issues) in an integrated and participatory action plan.	Well-received subregional reports covering integrated and participatory action plans, and coownership of the reports by finance and planning agencies, and stakeholders; and statements on subregional cooperation.	ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP will monitor and record presentation of the reports in Rio+10, and implementation of the action plans.	Subregional consensus can be reached in addressing common issues, strategies to address the issues, and priorities.  DMC governments will use the materials produced by the TA.  Finance and planning agencies will adopt the action plan.
<b>Activities</b> Compile and review national-level preparation and other relevant reports for preparing subregional action plan.  Organize subregional preparatory process: (i) meetings with stakeholders to discuss the draft action plans; and (ii) intergovernmental meetings at the subregional level.  Finalize and publish subregional action plans incorporating government and stakeholder inputs during the preparatory <b>process</b> .	Draft subregional action plan prepared.  Subregional preparatory process covering a series of meetings with stakeholders, and intergovernmental meetings and workshops undertaken.  Subregional action plans prepared and finalized for presentation in Rio+10.	Records of the follow-up of the TA and presentation at Rio+10.  Records of the organization of subregional preparatory processes.  Records of subregional report incorporating strategic, action, and implementation plans.	The subregional reports will be presented at Rio+10.  Subregional preparatory process will be implemented as envisaged, and the reports will be used for Rio+10.  Strong consensus among countries to address common problems and solutions.



Design Summary	Performance Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Inputs</b> Provision of consulting services, subregional workshops for the Rio+10 preparatory process, and counterpart staff and project management.	International and domestic consultants selected and engaged to assist the subregional preparatory process. Counterpart staff and TA management provided by ESCAP and UNEP.	Records of activities, and regular monitoring by ESCAP and UNEP.	Cooperation by ESCAP and UNEP as ADB's partner in the Rio+10 preparatory process and overall TA implementation.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DMC = developing member country, ESCAP = Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Rio +10 = World Summit on Sustainable Development, TA = technical assistance, UNEP = United Nations Environmental Programme

## **PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### **A. Background**

1. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) has become a milestone in addressing increasing environmental problems that may endanger the earth's life support system. In view of this, the 55th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) called for a ten-year review of progress achieved in implementing the UNCED's recommendations, and follow-up action proposals in the forthcoming United Nations (UN) World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10).

### **B. International Level**

#### **1. Decision of the 55<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly**

2. The UNGA decided to (i) hold Rio+10 in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2002; (ii) organize the 10-year review of progress in implementing Agenda 21 to reinforce the global commitment to sustainable development; (iii) launch a preparatory process to establish a provisional agenda and possible themes for Rio+10 at the regional and subregional levels through the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD); and (iv) ensure a balance between economic development, social development, and environmental protection (interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development) through Rio+10, including its preparatory process.

#### **2. Global Preparatory Process**

3. The UNGA invited the UN Secretariat and relevant organizations, agencies, and programs from within and outside the UN system to support preparatory activities in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing way. These include the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), regional commissions and secretariats of conventions related to UNCED, and international and regional financial institutions (e.g., the Global Environment Facility).

4. The UNGA also encouraged effective contributions from, and active participation of, all major groups identified in Agenda 21 at all stages of the preparatory process. International-level preparations will include a series of (i) CSD meetings in its function as the summit preparatory committee, and (ii) global meetings of stakeholders to be organized and coordinated by the CSD Secretariat in collaboration with various partners. Four meetings planned by CSD for the Rio+10 preparations include the first (30 April-2 May 2001), second (late January 2002) and third (late March 2002) preparatory committee meetings at the UN headquarters, New York; and the Fourth Preparatory Committee Meeting (May 2002) in Indonesia.

#### **3. Regional and Subregional Preparatory Processes**

5. Two key regional preparatory processes designed by UNGA are the: (i) stakeholders' meetings at the regional and subregional levels, consisting of nongovernment organizations, the private sector, civil society, community-based organizations, academia, and other stakeholders active in the field of sustainable development; and (ii) intergovernmental meetings at the regional and subregional levels. These regional and subregional preparatory meetings will be undertaken by various UN agencies in cooperation with multilateral and bilateral financial

institutions. The stakeholders' meetings will take place prior to the intergovernmental meetings to assure that their outcome will be considered during the intergovernmental meetings. The subregional and regional reports should be available by January 2002 for the first substantive CSD meeting. The regional and subregional preparatory meetings will undertake two main tasks:

- (i) develop (a) regional assessments on the main achievements in implementing Agenda 21 and other outcomes of UNCED, including major regional, subregional, and national initiatives toward sustainable development; (b) prospective outlooks and main constraints; and (c) new initiatives and commitments to overcome constraints and foster further progress; and
- (ii) formulate regional platforms outlining key policy issues, priorities, and follow-up action proposals, including specific proposals to strengthen or raise the effectiveness of international cooperation and international institutions.

## **C. The Asia and Pacific Region**

### **1. Five Subregions of Asia and the Pacific**

6. Asia and the Pacific is the world's most populated region. Because of its vastness and diversity in terms of geography, topography, climate, ecology, and other natural conditions, as well as differences in sociocultural, economic, and political systems, the region is grouped into five subregions: South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northwest Pacific, Central Asia, and South Pacific (with Australia and New Zealand).

7. The subregions have a history of cooperation in the environmental sector either through an intergovernmental agency or directly through South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme for South Asia; Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for Southeast Asia; and South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) for South Pacific. Intergovernmental action programs include the Northeast Asia Subregional Programme on Environmental Cooperation, and Central Asian Regional Environment Action Plan. The technical assistance (TA) will cover two subregions (Southeast Asia and Central Asia) while the other subregions will be covered with assistance from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UNEP.

### **2. Rio+10 Preparation Partnership**

8. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), ESCAP, and UNEP have agreed to help prepare for Rio+10 on an equal partnership basis. A steering committee and task force with senior officials from the three agencies have been established. Each agency has designated a senior staff member to the task force. A task manager will be selected by the steering committee to head the task force. A secretariat for daily TA implementation will be established in Bangkok. This agreement will be communicated to concerned governments, and subregional, regional, and global concerned agencies bearing the three agencies' logos. The task force is responsible for substantive and logistical arrangements.

### **3. Subregional and Regional Preparations**

9. At the subregional level, the three agencies will work with and build on intergovernmental bodies and existing cooperation mechanisms. A comprehensive report for

each subregion will be prepared based on a common guideline. The report will be composed of two parts, 20 percent being "Review and Evaluation" and 80 percent being "Mechanisms for Implementation."

- (i) The "Review and Evaluation " section will cover (a) main achievements and lessons learned in implementing Agenda 21 and other UNCED recommendations; (b) major constraints and time-bound measures; (c) institutional and financial requirements and opportunities; (d) new initiatives and commitments toward overcoming constraints and fostering progress; (e) linkage of the subregional program with regional initiatives; and (f) ways to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development, focusing on action-oriented decisions.
- (ii) The "Mechanisms for Implementation" section will cover (a) priority issues and assessment of major challenges, (b) regional action program, (c) subregional platforms and mechanisms outlining key policy issues, (d) priorities and follow-up actions to ensure cooperation, and (e) project proposals on institutional and financial requirements to address the priority issues.

10. The report will be reviewed in a discussion involving major stakeholders at the subregional level. The five subregional reports will be consolidated into a regional synthesis report. The latter will be reviewed by major stakeholders in a meeting, followed by an intergovernmental meeting. The reports and their preparatory processes will (i) involve consultation and engagement of environment, finance, and planning agencies; (ii) focus on identification and analysis, and facilitate implementing mechanisms to address the priority issues; and (iii) engage informal networks for advise and consultation.

#### **4. Schedule of the Preparatory Process**

11. ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP have formed a steering committee and task force to guide the preparatory process, which includes organization of five subregional meetings, and one regional preparatory committee meeting. The overall activities and calendar of events in preparation for Rio+10 are in the table on the next page.

Calendar of Events for World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 Preparations				
Event	Date	Location	Focal Agency	
Global				
First Preparatory Committee	30 April-2 May 2001	New York	CSD	
Second Preparatory Committee	28 January-8 February 2002	New York	CSD	
Third Preparatory Committee	18-29 March or 1-19 April 2002	New York	CSD	
Fourth Preparatory Committee	6-17 May 2002	Indonesia	CSD	
World Summit on Sustainable Development	2-11 Sep 2002	Johannesburg, South Africa	CSD	
Regional				
Regional Roundtable for East Asia and the Pacific	9-11 July 2001	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	DESA	
Regional Roundtable for Central Asia and the Pacific	30 July-1 August 2001	Bishek, Kyrgyzstan	DESA	
Regional PrepCom for Asia and the Pacific	27-29 November 2001	Pnomh Penh, Cambodia	ESCAP, Task Force	
Subregional				
Subregional Preparatory Committee for Northeast Asia	26-28 July 2001	Beijing, People's Republic of China	Led by ESCAP (supported by ADB, UNEP)	
Subregional Preparatory Committee for Southeast Asia	17-19 October 2001	Manila, Philippines	Led by ADB (supported by ESCAP, UNEP)	
Subregional Preparatory Committee for South Asia	27-29 September 2001	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Led by UNEP (supported by ADB, ESCAP)	
Subregional Preparatory Committee for South Pacific	5-7 September 2001	Apia, Samoa	Led by SPREP (supported by ADB, ESCAP, UNEP)	
Subregional Preparatory Committee for Central Asia	19-21 September 2001	Almaty, Kazakstan	Led by ADB and UNEP (supported by ESCAP)	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSD = Commission on Sustainable Development, DESA = Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ESCAP = Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, SPREP = South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme

**COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN**  
(\$'000)

<b>Item</b>	<b>ADB</b>	<b>ESCAP</b>	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
<b>A. Staff Resources/Consultants</b>				
1. Remuneration and Per Diem				
a. International Consultants	44	15	15	74
b. Domestic Consultants	40	20	20	80
2. International and Local Travel	15	0	0	15
3. Communications	2	0	0	2
4. UNEP's Technical Support Staff (In-kind)	0	0	30	30
<b>B. Subregional and Regional Workshops</b>				
1. Subregional Workshops	60	50	50	160
2. Regional Workshops	0	10	20	30
<b>C. Reports and Publications</b>	10	5	15	30
<b>D. Administration</b>	2	0	2	4
<b>E. Office Space (UNEP's In-kind Contribution)</b>	0	0	20	20
<b>F. Secretarial Services (Interpreter)</b>	5	0	5	10
<b>G. Contingencies</b>	22	0	23	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>500</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ESCAP = Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme

Note: ADB will mainly finance the southeast and central Asian subregions. ESCAP and UNEP will mainly finance the south Asia, northeast Asia, and south Pacific subregions. Two subregional workshops will be financed under the TA, i.e., for Southeast Asia in Manila, and for Central Asia in Almaty.

Source: Staff estimates.

## OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

1. A regional technical assistance (TA) on Ten Years After Rio: Promoting Subregional Cooperation for Sustainable Development is prepared to help countries in the region prepare for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10) to be held in South Africa in September 2002. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) have agreed to help prepare for Rio+10 on an equal partnership basis (text: para. 14; and Appendix 2, paras. 6 and 7).

2. The TA objectives are to (i) help countries in southeast and central Asia subregions establish subregional strategies and develop an integrated and participatory action plan that will be implemented in the medium- and long-term, and (ii) strengthen subregional cooperation in addressing common problems and poverty alleviation. The scope of activities for each subregion will include the following.

- (i) Compile and review national reports<sup>1</sup> from national-level preparation and other relevant reports including subregional environmental programs (e.g., Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] Strategic Plan of Action on the Environment for 1999-2004), Regional Environmental Action Plan for Central Asia, relevant regional TA reports and environmental projects financed by ADB, and evaluation and audit reports on selected projects and TA undertaken by ADB. Prepare subregional analyses and action plans based on such review and consultation with government institutions and other stakeholders, including nongovernment organizations (NGOs). The report will contain a proposal for the development of an integrated and participatory action plan at the subregional level.
- (ii) Organize a subregional preparatory process that includes a series of (a) stakeholders' meetings to discuss the draft report at the subregional level involving local governments, NGOs, the private sector, civil society, academia, and other stakeholders active in the field of sustainable development; and (b) intergovernmental meetings to discuss and endorse the report.<sup>2</sup>
- (iii) Finalize the subregional report incorporating stakeholders' inputs and have the report endorsed by the intergovernmental meeting, for presentation at Rio+10. The subregional report will be composed of two parts: "Review and Evaluation" will comprise 20 percent of the report, and "Mechanisms for Implementation" will cover 80 percent.

3. ADB, ESCAP, and UNEP have each designated one member to the task force. However, since the TA secretariat will be in Bangkok, an international staff consultant (two person-months) will be recruited to undertake day-to-day tasks of the ADB representative in the task force. The consultant will have expertise in environmental management. Domestic consultants will be engaged by the task force for each subregion in consultation with ADB (a

<sup>1</sup> The national report presents the outcome of a multistakeholder assessment of progress achieved by each country in implementing Agenda 21 and other United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) recommendations. This will be carried out in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

<sup>2</sup> The meeting will be attended by representatives of key government agencies in environment, economics, finance, and planning. The meeting with stakeholders will take place prior to the intergovernmental meeting to assure that the outcomes will be considered during the intergovernmental meeting.

total of four person-months). The consultants will have a general understanding of international conventions and treaties, and experience with implementing national economic development programs and projects. The domestic consultants will support the work of the task force in preparing the subregional action plans. Each consultant may travel to countries in the subregion in undertaking the tasks.

#### **A. International Consultant**

4. The consultant will be recruited to assist and support the ADB representative on the task force. The consultant will coordinate and work with ADB's 5844-REG: *Promoting Sustainable Development Agenda in Asia: Ministerial Conference, 2000*. The consultant will be recruited for two person-months, and will be based in Bangkok. The consultant's tasks will include, but not limited to, the following.

- (i) Together with members of the task force, undertake the subregional preparatory process for Southeast Asia and Central Asia, in preparing the subregional reports for Rio+10. The report will be composed of two parts (para. 2 [iii]).
- (ii) In coordination with domestic consultants and relevant institutions/organizations, prepare subregional reports. In carrying out the preparatory process, undertake the following.
  - (a) At the national level, coordinate with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Council for Sustainable Development, focal institutions in each country preparing the Agenda 21 review, and other relevant institutions in compiling and reviewing the national-level and other relevant reports (including national Agenda 21, and evaluation and audit reports on selected projects and TA undertaken by ADB).
  - (b) At the subregional level, coordinate with intergovernmental agencies (i.e., ASEAN for Southeast Asia, and Intergovernmental Sustainable Development Commission for Central Asia), and other relevant institutions and stakeholders in compiling and reviewing the subregional environmental programs. Based on this, prepare the draft subregional report.
  - (c) Assist intergovernmental agencies in preparing presentations for the subregional and regional meetings.
- (iii) Undertake other tasks of the task force, as needed, during TA implementation.

#### **B. Domestic Consultants**

5. The consultants, under the guidance of the Task Force, will prepare two separate subregional reports focusing on integrated and participatory action plans in the southeast and central asian subregions. He/she may travel to countries in the subregions to undertake consultations. These reports will be composed of two parts in which "Review and Evaluation" and "Mechanism for Implementation" will cover about 20 and 80 percent respectively, with greater focus on the latter. It will also include an effective monitoring system.



6. After preparing the first draft reports (in coordination with the international consultant), the consultants will (i) submit the draft reports to the task force for comments; (ii) visit key countries in the subregion (when necessary) to revise the draft reports; (iii) resubmit the final drafts to the task force; and (iv) present the draft reports (together with the international consultant) in the subregional meetings, i.e., (i) a one-day stakeholders' meeting to be attended by representatives from academia, NGOs, the private sector, financial institutions, industrial groups, women and youth groups, and other stakeholders; and (iii) a one-day intergovernmental meeting attended by environment, finance, and planning agencies from countries in the concerned subregion.

7. The consultant will incorporate the inputs and/or comments received in the final subregional report.

### **C. Subregional Report**

8. The "Review and Evaluation" section will cover the following.

- (i) the main achievements and lessons learned by the subregions in implementing Agenda 21 since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), including major subregional and national initiatives toward sustainable development;
- (ii) a review of (a) implementation of subregional environmental programs; and (b) projects financed by ADB, including assessment of costs that have been invested in, and environmental and social benefits accrued from them (based on evaluation and audit reports on projects and TA undertaken by ADB);
- (iii) the major constraints faced by the subregions' countries, and of the action-oriented decisions needed to implement Agenda 21, and environmental protection, and specific time-bound measures to address them;
- (iv) an assessment of (a) institutional and financial requirements (or obstacles) and opportunities that have emerged since UNCED within Agenda 21's framework; and (b) initiatives and commitments toward overcoming constraints and fostering further progress within the subregions;
- (v) the linkage of the subregional programs with the outcomes of the regional initiatives such as the Ministerial Conference in Environment and Development (MCED) in Kitakyushu, September 2000; and
- (vi) ways to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development at the global, regional, and national levels.

9. For the "Mechanisms for Implementation" section, the consultant will do the following.

- (i) Compile priority issues from existing assessments,<sup>3</sup> and national and subregional assessments; and assess major challenges.

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<sup>3</sup> E.g., (i) UNEP. 1997. *Global Environment Outlook*. London: UNEP; (ii) ADB and ESCAP. 1990,1995,2000. *State of the Environment in Asia and the Pacific*. New York: United Nations; and (iii) ADB. 2001. *Asian Environment Outlook 2001*. Manila: ADB.

- (ii) Prepare two separate reports for the southeast and central Asian subregions addressing priority issues. Reflect International Development Goals, which set the targets, including those for poverty reduction, natural resource management, and addressing institutional issues, in the report, and the Regional Action Program for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, adopted at the MCED in 2000. The report will specifically address the following:
  - (a) rural poverty and the environment: ways to reduce rural poverty by improving agriculture, food security, local governance, environment, and financing;
  - (b) urban and industrial environment: ways and opportunities for urban poverty reduction by improving urban planning, strengthening and integrating urban and industrial development management, upgrading slums, empowering the local government and community, reducing environmental health hazards (e.g., air and water pollution control), and adopting the cleaner production concept;
  - (c) natural resource management: improving resources management considering issues related to consumption and production; environmentally sensitive management, technologies, and processes; economic instruments; long-term planning for abatement of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change; biodiversity; and other sectoral issues); and
  - (d) institutional issues: strengthening the global institutional framework for sustainable development, institutional reforms, coordination between the treaty regimes, and assessment of national and local sustainability strategies.
- (iii) Formulate subregional platforms and mechanisms outlining key policy issues, priorities, and follow-up action proposals to ensure cooperation, including actions and cooperation required at the regional and global levels taking into account the regional message for Rio+10 adopted at the MCED in 2000.
- (iv) Formulate project proposals and their institutional and financial requirements to address the priority issues, and monitoring system. They should meet the International Development Goals and Regional Action Plan in Asia and the Pacific region.