



Board of Directors

IN.330-19  
9 October 2019

Technical Assistance  
Capacity Building on River and Ocean  
Eco-Environmental Management and  
Plastic Waste Pollution Control  
(People's Republic of China)

The attached report is circulated for the information of the Board. The President approved the technical assistance on 19 September 2019.

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# Technical Assistance Report

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Project Number: 53087-001  
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)  
September 2019

## People's Republic of China: Capacity Building on River and Ocean Eco-Environmental Management and Plastic Waste Pollution Control

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Asian Development Bank

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 19 September 2019)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1411
\$1.00	=	CNY7.0860

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
FECO	–	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center
IWEM	–	integrated watershed environmental management
MEE	–	Ministry of Ecology and Environment
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
TA	–	technical assistance
YREB	–	Yangtze River Economic Belt

## NOTE

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

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## KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

<b>1. Basic Data</b>		<b>Project Number:</b> 53087-001	
<b>Project Name</b>	Capacity Building on River and Ocean Eco-Environmental Management and Plastic Waste Pollution Control	<b>Department/Division</b>	EARD/EAER
<b>Nature of Activity</b>	Capacity Development, Research and Development	<b>Executing Agency</b>	Ministry of Ecology and Environment former "Ministry of Environmental Protection"
<b>Modality</b>	Regular		
<b>Country</b>	China, People's Republic of		
<b>2. Sector</b>		<b>Subsector(s)</b>	
✓ Agriculture, natural resources and rural development	Land-based natural resources management	<b>ADB Financing (\$ million)</b>	
		0.30	
	Water-based natural resources management		
		0.30	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>3. Operational Priorities</b>		<b>Climate Change Information</b>	
✓ Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities		Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
✓ Accelerating progress in gender equality			
✓ Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability			
✓ Promoting rural development and food security			
✓ Strengthening governance and institutional capacity			
<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>		<b>Gender Equity and Mainstreaming</b>	
SDG 6.6		Some gender elements (SGE)	✓
SDG 10.4			
SDG 12.2			
SDG 15.4			
<b>4. Risk Categorization</b>		<b>Poverty Targeting</b>	
Low		General Intervention on Poverty	✓
<b>5. Safeguard Categorization</b>			
Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply			
<b>6. Financing</b>			
<b>Modality and Sources</b>		<b>Amount (\$ million)</b>	
<b>ADB</b>		<b>0.60</b>	
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Technical Assistance Special Fund		0.60	
<b>Cofinancing</b>		<b>0.00</b>	
None		0.00	
<b>Counterpart</b>		<b>0.00</b>	
None		0.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.60</b>	
<b>Currency of ADB Financing:</b> US Dollar			

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will build up the capacity and enhance the knowledge of the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in preparing a strategy and implementing actions on integrated watershed environmental management (IWEM), river and ocean eco-environmental management, and plastic waste pollution control<sup>1</sup> that will support the implementation of the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) Development Plan<sup>2</sup> and the Rural Vitalization Strategy,<sup>3</sup> aligned with the PRC's vision of achieving an ecological civilization.<sup>4</sup>

2. The TA is consistent with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) country partnership strategy for the PRC, 2016–2020;<sup>5</sup> included in ADB's country operations business plan for the PRC, 2019–2021;<sup>6</sup> and aligned with key operational priorities of the Strategy 2030, especially in the area of IWEM.<sup>7</sup> The TA will also support innovation in the reform of institutions and use of policy mechanisms for improved environmental management.

## II. ISSUES

3. The government has been promoting ecological civilization, with specific targets identified in the PRC's Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2016–2020.<sup>8</sup> Ecological civilization denotes a departure from the past emphasis on economic growth as the core of development to the prioritization of quality and efficient development. However, water pollution control in major watersheds of the PRC has recorded slow progress, with the water and eco-environmental impacts to downstream areas highlighting the importance of linkages between river and ocean ecological and environmental areas.

4. The proposed TA complements lending and nonlending assistance under ADB's YREB framework approach, addressing the areas of ecosystem restoration and environmental protection, institutional and policy reform, and capacity building. ADB is also co-leading a special policy study on eco-compensation and green development institutional reform in the YREB with the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development to create an enabling policy framework and serve as a knowledge-sharing platform.

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<sup>1</sup> The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of the ADB website on 1 April 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Government of the PRC. 2016. *Outline of the Yangtze River Economic Belt Development Plan, 2016–2030*. Beijing.

<sup>3</sup> Government of the PRC, State Council. 2018. *Outline of the Rural Vitalization Strategy, 2018–2022*. Beijing.

<sup>4</sup> ADB. 2018. *Framework for the Asian Development Bank's Assistance for the Yangtze River Economic Belt Initiative: 2018–2020*. Manila. The YREB is comprised of 11 provinces and municipalities (Anhui, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Zhejiang provinces; and the municipalities of Chongqing and Shanghai) along the Yangtze River. The YREB generates about 45% of the PRC's gross domestic product and is home to over 40% of its population.

<sup>5</sup> ADB. 2016. *Country Partnership Strategy: People's Republic of China, 2016–2020—Transforming Partnership: People's Republic of China and Asian Development Bank*. Manila.

<sup>6</sup> ADB. 2019. *Country Operations Business Plan: People's Republic of China, 2019–2021*. Manila. The name of the proposed TA project was modified from “PRC YREB-Water and Pollution Management” to “Capacity Building on River and Ocean Eco-Environmental Management and Plastic Waste Pollution Control” to better reflect its scope and purposes.

<sup>7</sup> ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

<sup>8</sup> Government of the PRC. 2016. *Outline of the Thirteenth Five-Year Program for National Economic and Social Development, 2016–2020*. Beijing.

5. **Plastic waste pollution control.** Water pollution from source to sea is regarded as one of the most significant challenges facing many countries, especially in the Asia and Pacific region. Plastic waste pollution has been particularly identified as an issue that adversely affects the global community and environment. With the development of the PRC's economy and the corresponding rise in income levels, the demand for plastic products has grown at an increasing rate, with consumption of plastic products increasing from fewer than 40 million tons in 2008 to more than 75 million tons in 2017.<sup>9</sup> During the PRC's Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party, the Party Central Committee and the State Council accorded high importance to addressing the issue of solid waste pollution, especially white pollution caused by plastic wastes.<sup>10</sup> The problem of plastic waste pollution has become increasingly serious and has a great impact on society and ecosystems, especially in river and ocean ecological and environmental areas, where plastic wastes are impacting on fragile ecosystem and biodiversity in the PRC and globally. Plastic products have an extremely long degradation life cycle in nature, and improper disposal of plastic wastes causes significant negative impacts on ecological and environmental areas. A draft action plan on white pollution control has been prepared by the PRC's Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) and the National Development and Reform Commission to focus on plastic waste pollution from agricultural plastic products, plastic packaging, and plastic shopping bags.<sup>11</sup>

6. **River and ocean eco-environmental management.** The institutional and regulatory functions and responsibilities governing the management and protection of river surface water and groundwater, and ocean eco-environmental management are not well coordinated, with potential overlap and unclear division of duties and responsibilities across the central government and the provincial-level river and marine eco-environmental management bodies. This lack of coordination among institutions and on regulations poses the risk of compromising various other ecosystem services. Weak institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms have the potential to compromise the effectiveness and efficiency of eco-environmental programs. The *Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2014 Revision)* requires that the Ministry of Environmental Protection (currently known as the MEE) of the State Council must supervise and manage environmental protection across the PRC.<sup>12</sup> The *Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (1999 amended)* requires that the State Council's ministries relating to environmental protection and oceans be responsible for the supervision and management of marine and ocean environmental areas.<sup>13</sup> The *Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China (2018 amended)* requires that ministries (such as agriculture, construction, fishery, national land and resources, sanitation, and water administration departments) together with water resources protection agencies in major river and lake areas must supervise and manage water pollution prevention and remediation.<sup>14</sup> However, many of the laws have resulted in a relatively uncoordinated institutional and regulatory duties and systems for river and ocean eco-environmental management.

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.fj pia.com/fj pia/news/disp.asp?news\\_id=1018](http://www.fj pia.com/fj pia/news/disp.asp?news_id=1018) and <http://www.szbxc88.com/Article/2017n zgs lz.html>.

<sup>10</sup> White pollution refers to pollution caused by plastic wastes such as single-use plastic tableware and thin plastic bags, which are a major source of municipal solid waste with significant negative impact on environmental and amenity values.

<sup>11</sup> Use of the term "white pollution" refers to plastic waste pollution, especially plastic shopping bags, plastic packaging, and mulch film.

<sup>12</sup> Government of the PRC, National People's Congress. 2014. *The Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2014, amended)*. Beijing.

<sup>13</sup> Government of the PRC, National People's Congress. 1999. *The Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (1999, amended)*. Beijing.

<sup>14</sup> Government of the PRC, National People's Congress. 2018. *The Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law (2018, amended)*. Beijing.

7. The YREB development plan was issued in September 2016 as a national development priority (footnote 2). The plan sets targets for environmental improvement of the YREB, including the following: (i) by 2020, 75% of the YREB's water bodies meet the government's class III standard or above for surface water quality; and forest coverage reaches 43%; and (ii) by 2030, the watershed ecosystem and environmental quality are improved; and ecosystem functions are significantly enhanced.<sup>15</sup> Significant improvement in agency coordination, institutional reform, and capacity building are needed for these targets to be achieved.

8. The TA will build capacity to support the improved coordination of institutions and regulations, which will strengthen the national river and ocean ecological and environmental management systems. A case study on plastic waste pollution control and management will raise awareness about the significant solid waste management challenge, which has major impacts on river and ocean ecological and environmental areas, with national and global ramifications.

### III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### A. Impact and Outcome

9. Institutional reform of the IWEM roles and clarification of functional responsibilities are important factors in improving river and ocean eco-environmental pollution control, including plastic waste pollution control. These reforms and clarification efforts will be supported by relevant laws and regulations.

10. The TA is aligned with the following impact: ecological and environmental protection in the YREB achieved (footnote 2). The TA will have the following outcome: coordinated river and ocean eco-environmental management and plastic waste pollution control systems enhanced.<sup>16</sup>

#### B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

11. **Output 1: River and ocean ecological and environmental management system analyzed.** This output will develop policy and research reports on recommended proposals for institutional reform of the river and ocean eco-environmental management functions and processes for review and approval of ministerial decision makers through (i) a review of the current legal and institutional landscape for ecological and environmental management of river and ocean environmental areas, with a focus on the Yangtze River and its connectivity to the East Sea; (ii) identification of issues, gaps, and challenges in the integrated river and ocean ecological and environmental management, including the legal foundation and decision-making procedure, financial support, operating mechanism, information management, and public participation; (iii) promotion of the understanding of international best practices and the undertaking of comparative analysis of integrated river and ocean ecological and environmental management through conducting selected study visits with 10–12 participants in developed countries; and (iv) multiple stakeholder consultation meetings on river and ocean eco-environmental management approaches, including the river, lake, or gulf chief system. The reports will be shared with policy makers and disseminated through workshops, conferences, and learning events; and inputs from the policy makers and participants of the workshops, conferences, and learning events will be collected and consolidated in a knowledge product to be delivered under Output 3.

<sup>15</sup> Government of the PRC. 2002. *Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water (GB3838-2002)*. Beijing. The applicable standard and/or target for surface water quality is class III and above. These standards also note that water quality up to class III is suitable for drinking.

<sup>16</sup> The design and monitoring framework is provided in Appendix 1.



12. **Output 2: Strategy for plastic waste management prepared.** This output will formulate a preliminary roadmap or strategy for the effective management of white pollution through (i) a review of current strategy and practices for solid waste management, with a focus on plastic wastes and case studies (particularly on the use of plastic shopping bags and plastic packaging in the consumer food and retail sector); (ii) examination of (a) issues, challenges, and effectiveness and gaps in current strategies and programs which address plastic waste collection and disposal; and (b) opportunities for recycling and reuse; (iii) screening and selection of good practices and approaches; and (iv) preparation of a research report which incorporates the recommendations for suggested actions on plastic waste pollution control to support the roadmap or strategy, including conduct of case studies in three cities or provinces; and on preliminary gap assessment against international best practices from two model cities.

13. **Output 3: Knowledge and skills in institutional coordination for ecological and environmental management and plastic waste pollution control improved.** This output will include (i) conduct of capacity building and knowledge sharing activities to be led by local and international experts, aiming to improve institutional coordination for protection and management of river and ocean ecological and environmental areas and for plastic waste pollution control, including preparation of the workshop or conference proceedings and/or training materials from international workshops and study visits in the PRC and other countries; and (ii) preparation of a knowledge product that captures and summarizes the experiences, findings, and key lessons from the inputs collected under Output 1 and the two case studies conducted under Output 2.

### **C. Cost and Financing**

14. The TA is estimated to cost \$650,000, of which \$600,000 will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-other sources). The key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 2.

15. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of remuneration and travel expenses of counterpart staff, domestic transportation, available relevant government data and studies for the TA consultants' use, office accommodation, and other in-kind contributions.

### **D. Implementation Arrangements**

16. ADB will administer the TA and will (i) recruit, supervise, and evaluate the TA consultants; (ii) organize workshops in consultation with the MEE, the executing agency; and (iii) provide staff to act as resource persons in the workshops and training programs.

17. A project leading group to be established by the MEE will be responsible for guiding and supervising the overall implementation of the TA. The project leading group will comprise members from the MEE's Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO), the Department of Institutional Administration and Human Resources Management, and the Department of Solid Wastes and Chemicals. The FECO is the implementing unit responsible for (i) provision of management support for the TA activities; and (ii) coordination with government agencies for awareness raising, capacity building, and knowledge dissemination. The director of the FECO's international cooperation division will serve as the project director and main contact for the TA. A stakeholder participation mechanism will be established during the TA implementation. Stakeholders will include entities active in plastic waste pollution control, including sector agencies, the Yangtze River Water Resources Commission of the PRC's Ministry of Water Resources, representatives of provincial and/or local governments, nongovernment organizations, and the private sector.

18. The implementation arrangements are summarized in the following table.

Implementation Arrangements				
Aspects	Arrangements			
Indicative implementation period	September 2019–July 2021			
Executing agency	Ministry of Ecology and Environment			
Implementing agency	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (under the Ministry of Ecology and Environment)			
Consultants	Package Title	Selection Method	Engaged by	Cost Estimate (\$)
	River to ocean eco-environmental management (individual consultants)	Individual consultant selection	ADB	262,500
	Plastic waste pollution control (individual consultants)	Individual consultant selection	ADB	262,500
Disbursement	The technical assistance resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2010, as amended from time to time).			

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Source: ADB.

19. **Consulting services.** ADB will engage individual consultants (international, 4 person-months; and national, 52 person-months) in accordance with the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and the associated project administration instructions and/or the staff instructions on business processes for knowledge and support TA in consultation with the government. Individual consultant selection is justified given the very specialized technical expertise that is required under the TA, which would be difficult to recruit through a firm.

20. The TA is categorized as low risk based on the (i) non-complex elements of the design, processing, and administration; and (ii) implementing agencies, which have demonstrated experience and capacity in working with ADB and previous TA projects.

#### IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

21. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$600,000 on a grant basis to the Government of the People's Republic of China for Capacity Building on River and Ocean Eco-Environmental Management and Plastic Waste Pollution Control, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the TA is Aligned with Ecological and environmental protection in the YREB achieved. (Outline of the YREB Development Plan, 2016–2030) <sup>a</sup>			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks
<b>Outcome</b> Coordinated river and ocean eco-environmental management and plastic waste pollution control systems enhanced	By 2021: a. At least one eco-environmental institutional reform policy issuance on improving coordination of government functions and responsibilities approved by the government for deployment <sup>b</sup> (2019 baseline: NA) b. At least one strategy or road map on white pollution control that incorporates the TA recommendations adopted by relevant government agency <sup>b,c</sup> (2019 baseline: 0)	a–b. Policies, regulations, and guidelines issued by the government	Change in government priorities and lack of political will to accept the proposed solutions may have negative impact on the implementation of recommended institutional and policy reforms
<b>Outputs</b> 1. River and ocean ecological and environmental management system analyzed  2. Strategy for plastic waste management prepared	1a. A policy report on recommended proposals for institutional reform and update of regulations on river and ocean eco-environmental management functions and processes for review and approval by ministerial decision makers submitted by 2020 (2019 baseline: 0)  2a. A research report incorporating a preliminary roadmap or strategy for effective plastic waste management and recommended actions based on comparative case studies which identify and document good practices among at least three case study cities or provinces and gap assessment against international best practices from at least two model cities prepared by 2020 (2019 baseline: 0)	1a. Consultants' reports and workshop summary reports  2a. Consultants' research report, case study reports, and workshop reports	Unavailability of technical expertise and/or accurate data may have an impact on the quality of recommendations for effective policies and frameworks that will support institutional and policy reforms

<b>Results Chain</b>	<b>Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines</b>	<b>Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms</b>	<b>Risks</b>
3. Knowledge and skills in institutional coordination for ecological and environmental management and plastic waste pollution control improved	<p>3a. At least three workshops for skills improvement on ecological and environmental management and plastic waste pollution control conducted by 2020 (2019 baseline: 0)</p> <p>i. Of which at least a total of 150 participants attended the three workshops (2019 baseline: 0)</p> <p>ii. Of which at least 40% of the participants being women (2019 baseline: 0)</p> <p>3b. At least one knowledge product, documenting experiences and key lessons from case studies and workshops; and including workshop proceedings and/or training materials, prepared by 2021 (2019 baseline: 0)</p>	<p>3a. Training and workshop reports; participants' feedback survey administered after training or workshops</p> <p>3b. Completed knowledge product</p>	

### **Key Activities with Milestones**

#### **1. River and ocean ecological and environmental management system analyzed**

- 1.1 Review the current legal and institutional landscape for protection and management of river and ocean ecological and environmental areas, with a focus on the Yangtze River and its connectivity to the East Sea as a case study (Q4 2019).
- 1.2 Identify issues, gaps, and challenges in the integrated river and ocean ecological and environmental management, including the legal foundation and decision-making procedure, financial support, operating mechanism, information management, and public participation (Q4 2019).
- 1.3 Consult with multiple stakeholders on the river and ocean eco-environmental management approaches, including the river, lake, or gulf chief system (Q4 2019–Q4 2020).
- 1.4 Summarize and promote understanding of international best practices based on literature review of local and international case studies and conduct of study visits in developed countries, and undertake comparative analysis of the YREB's integrated river and ocean ecological and environmental management against international and national good practices and approaches (Q2–Q3 2020).
- 1.5 Submit the policy and research reports on recommended proposals for institutional reform of the river and ocean eco-environmental management functions and processes for review and approval by ministerial decision makers (Q3–Q4 2020).

#### **2. Strategy for plastic waste management prepared**

- 2.1 Review the current strategy and practices for solid waste management, with a focus on plastic wastes and case studies (particularly on the use of plastic shopping bags and plastic packaging of e-commerce, especially in the consumer food and retail sector); and examine (i) issues, challenges, and effectiveness and gaps in current strategies and programs which address plastic waste collection and disposal, and (ii) opportunities for recycling and reuse by life cycle analysis or green supply chains (Q4 2019–Q3 2020).

<p>2.2 Conduct a survey on white pollution control in the PRC (in selected cities or provinces located in the Yangtze River basin) with a focus on plastic wastes such as plastic shopping bags and plastic packaging of e-commerce, especially in the consumer food and retail sector; and screen and select international and national good practices and approaches (Q2–Q3 2020).</p> <p>2.3 Formulate a preliminary road map and strategy for the effective management of plastic waste pollution control in the context of overall protection and management of river and ocean ecological and environmental areas, and submit policy and research reports on recommended institutional reform and update on regulations for river and ocean eco-environmental management functions and processes to raise awareness on plastic waste pollution control and management (Q3–Q4 2020).</p> <p><b>3. Knowledge and skills in institutional coordination for ecological and environmental management and plastic waste pollution control improved</b></p> <p>3.1 Conduct capacity building and knowledge sharing activities, including study visits to developed countries by 10–12 Chinese government officials; and training workshops for relevant government officials to be led by local and international experts, aiming to improve their skills on institutional coordination for protection and management of river and ocean ecological and environmental areas and for plastic waste pollution control (Q3 2020–Q4 2020).</p> <p>3.2 Prepare a knowledge product, which captures and summarizes the experiences, findings, and key lessons from the inputs collected under Output 1 and the two case studies conducted under Output 2 of the TA, to be disseminated to relevant stakeholders in the PRC and in other developing member countries (Q4 2020–Q2 2021).</p>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <p>Asian Development Bank, Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-other sources): \$600,000</p> <p>Note: The government will provide counterpart support in the form of remuneration and travel expenses of counterpart staff, domestic transportation, available relevant government data and studies for the TA consultants' use, office accommodation, and other in-kind contributions.</p> <p><b>Assumptions for Partner Financing</b></p> <p>Not applicable</p>
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NA = not applicable, PRC = People's Republic of China, Q = quarter, TA = technical assistance, YREB = Yangtze River Economic Belt.

<sup>a</sup> Government of the PRC. 2016. *Outline of the Yangtze River Economic Belt Development Plan, 2016–2030*. Beijing.

<sup>b</sup> Tracking indicator 38 (solutions to conserve, restore, and/or enhance terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas implemented).

<sup>c</sup> White pollution refers to pollution caused by plastic wastes such as single-use plastic tableware and thin plastic bags, which are a major source of municipal solid waste with significant negative impact on environmental and amenity values.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

## COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN

(\$'000)

Item	Amount
<b>Asian Development Bank<sup>a</sup></b>	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	67.2
ii. National consultants	420.2
b. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
i. International and local travel	32.6
ii. Reports and communications <sup>b</sup>	3.8
iii. Miscellaneous administration and support costs <sup>c</sup>	1.2
2. Surveys <sup>d</sup>	10.0
3. Training, seminars, and conferences <sup>e</sup>	60.0
4. Contingencies	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>600.0</b>

Note: The technical assistance (TA) is estimated to cost \$650,000, of which contributions from the Asian Development Bank are presented in the table above. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of remuneration and travel expenses of counterpart staff, domestic transportation, available relevant government data and studies for the TA consultants' use, office accommodation, and other in-kind contributions. The value of government contribution is estimated to account for 7.69% of the total TA cost.

<sup>a</sup> Financed by the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-other sources).

<sup>b</sup> Includes the TA consultants' actual expenses relating to report preparation, production, and transmission, including translation costs and communication charges.

<sup>c</sup> Include land transportation and vehicle hire, miscellaneous travel expenses, and other logistics-related costs.

<sup>d</sup> Include all costs related to the conduct of a survey on white pollution control in the People's Republic of China (in selected cities or provinces located in the Yangtze River basin) with a focus on plastic wastes such as plastic shopping bags and plastic packaging of electronic commerce, especially in the consumer food and retail sector. White pollution refers to pollution caused by plastic wastes such as single-use plastic tableware and thin plastic bags, which are a major source of municipal solid waste with significant negative impact on environmental and amenity values.

<sup>e</sup> Also include cost of printing of workshop and training materials; travel costs of the ADB staff acting as resource persons; and other administrative, logistics, interpretation, and translation costs relating to conduct of capacity building and knowledge sharing activities such as consultative meetings, training, seminars, and conferences.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

**LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS**

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=53087-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants