

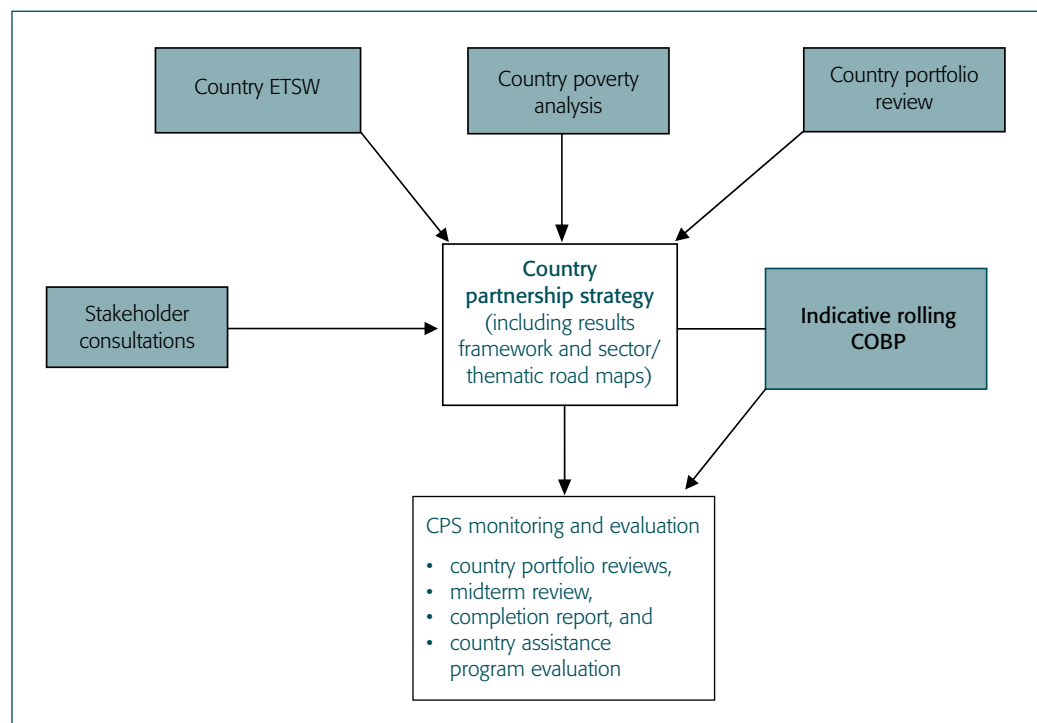
## II. Social Analysis in Country Partnership Strategies

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### A. Introduction

As illustrated in figure 3, ADB's strategy in each DMC is based on a detailed country poverty analysis and is developed in a participatory manner through a series of consultations with the DMC government and other stakeholders. The end result of this process is a CPS document, including a results framework. CPS is also informed by thematic assessments, sector road maps, and other economic, thematic, and sector work (ETSW). CPS provides the framework for an indicative rolling country operations business plan, which includes proposed ADB interventions in the DMC, linked to priority sectors and themes. CPSs also provide the building blocks for ADB's regional cooperation strategies (RCSs), discussed further in Section II.C. For countries eligible to receive assistance from the Asian Development Fund (ADF), an annual country performance assessment also influences the allocation of ADF resources to support the CPS and country operations business plan (see section II.D).

Figure 3: The Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) Process



COBP = country operations business plan; ETSW = economic, thematic, and sector work.

Social analysis is an important ingredient in the CPS process and in the formation of RCSs. Through its main country and regional planning documents—the CPS and RCS—ADB seeks to align its development assistance with national and regional priorities and to harmonize its approach with that of other development institutions. Therefore, it is important for these key documents to recognize and support DMCs' aspirations for more equitable and inclusive development, reflected in their national poverty reduction strategies, MDGs, and social development policies and laws.<sup>16</sup> Through joint diagnostics and country programming exercises, ADB and its development partners can improve the consistency and effectiveness of their support for DMCs' social development goals. Attention to social dimensions in country-level analysis can also help identify capacity weaknesses or gaps in sector institutions that could affect the social development impact of ADB's interventions in the sector, as well as reforms or other measures that could be introduced to address these issues.

Advisory technical assistance can provide important supplemental resources to support thematic assessments and other country diagnostics, as well as special consultations on the CPS with particular social groups (such as women, ethnic minorities, or disadvantaged castes) or in rural or remote regions of the country.

The following subsections discuss entry points for social analysis in the CPS, RCS, and country poverty assessment processes, including (i) background studies and assessments; (ii) the CPS, RCS, and country poverty assessment documents; and (iii) the related pipelines of loan, grant, and technical assistance activities. Further details on the preparation of results-based CPSs can be found in ADB's *Country Partnership Strategy Guidelines* (2007) and *Poverty Handbook* (2006).

## B. Social Analysis in the CPS Process

### 1. Social Dimensions of Country Programming

Through its commitment to inclusive social development, ADB aims to support the efforts of DMCs to improve (i) inclusiveness and equity in access to services, resources, and opportunities; (ii) empowerment of poor and marginalized groups to participate in social, economic, and political life; and (iii) security to cope with risks, especially among poor and marginalized groups. Examples of social dimensions of CPSs are shown in box 2. In undertaking country-level analysis and country programming, ADB country teams should ensure that the following broad social concerns are examined and addressed:

- How do social factors, such as gender, ethnicity/race/caste, age, marital status, citizenship, urban/rural location or disability, affect people's access to basic services, resources, economic opportunities, and public decision making?
- How do these factors affect people's general vulnerability to chronic risks (such as illness) or sudden shocks (such as natural disasters or economic crises)?
- How effective are formal and informal institutions (including formal laws and policies, local norms and practices, and formal and informal markets) in promoting inclusion and equitable treatment of women and other social groups, and what are the main weaknesses or gaps in these institutions?

<sup>16</sup> Examples of national social development policies and laws include those related to community participation in development planning and activities, gender equality, fair labor conditions, social protection, rights of indigenous people or disadvantaged ethnic or caste groups, rights of involuntarily displaced persons, rights of disabled persons, and protection against human trafficking.

## Box 2: Social Dimensions in Country Partnership Strategies

**Bangladesh.** The country partnership strategy (CPS) for Bangladesh (2006–2010) incorporates social dimensions in all three of its pillars: (i) sustainable economic growth, (ii) social development, and (iii) good governance. The economic growth pillar supports initiatives to help the rural poor improve and diversify their productive activities (e.g., promoting agribusiness, particularly emphasizing the activities of women and other excluded groups). The social development pillar aims to improve the access of the poor, women, and other excluded groups to primary and secondary education, technical and vocational training, health services, and water and sanitation services in urban areas. The good governance pillar supports greater involvement of communities (including women and other excluded groups) as well as the private sector in planning and delivering local services. CPS is based on a country poverty analysis that emphasizes the human (non-income) dimensions of rural and urban poverty, as well as the success of innovative nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in providing financial and other services to the rural poor. Other diagnostics—including thematic assessments on gender, governance, private sector development, and environment—raise similar themes. The preparation of CPS involved five regional stakeholder consultations, including representatives of NGOs, CBOs, women, ethnic minorities, rural and urban dwellers, local government, academia, business, and the press.

**Viet Nam.** Viet Nam’s CPS (2007–2010) addresses social dimensions through two of its strategic priorities: social equity and balanced development, and environmental management. Social equity initiatives under CPS include continued support for targeted poverty reduction programs, improved delivery of health services to underserved groups (including women and children, especially in ethnic minority communities) and regions, and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. Environmental management priorities include efforts to improve rural livelihoods and reduce the vulnerability of rural communities to natural disasters, and to support community participation (including enhanced roles for women) in planning and managing urban development projects. These priorities can be traced to social considerations in the underlying diagnostics. For example, the country poverty analysis for the CPS highlights the variations in poverty indicators based on ethnic and regional differences, while the gender assessment confirms that ethnic minority women continue to be the most severely disadvantaged. The road map for public sector reform also notes that both ethnic minorities and women are underrepresented in government and, therefore, have less access to senior decision makers. The environmental assessment confirms that poor communities are the most vulnerable to environmental degradation, while the road map for regional cooperation and integration confirms the need to address some negative trends associated with regional integration, such as the spread of communicable diseases and trafficking in women and children. The preparation of the CPS involved three rounds of consultations with civil society organizations (CSOs), which recommended that CPS (i) considers the needs of ethnic minorities, disabled people, migrants, landless people, and trafficked women; (ii) ensures balance between economic growth and social equity; and (iii) helps the government mitigate any negative social impacts of further trade liberalization following Viet Nam’s accession to the World Trade Organization.

**Uzbekistan.** CPS for Uzbekistan (2006–2010) identifies a number of social dimensions in the country’s key transition and development challenges, including the need to support CBOs (such as water user associations), improve access to justice, enhance business training for women, promote greater female participation in public life, reduce domestic violence, and improve regional coordination to prevent HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. CPS also incorporates recommendations from the background gender assessment in its program of assistance for rural development, private sector development, early childhood development, secondary education, and further diagnostic studies. Consultations on the draft CPS included the Business Women’s Association and other NGOs.

**Papua New Guinea.** Papua New Guinea’s CPS (2006–2010) highlights the enormous threat to the country’s development posed by the generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic. CPS integrates HIV/AIDS prevention and control measures in ADB’s support for transport, agriculture, and health programs, and private sector initiatives. CPS also integrates recommendations from the background gender assessment in its road maps for public financial management, private sector development, transport, and health. The Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Committee (a joint venture between the government and civil society representatives) facilitated consultations with civil society groups on the draft CPS.

Sources: ADB. 2005. *Country Strategy and Program (2006–2010): Bangladesh*. Manila; ADB. 2006. *Country Strategy and Program: Papua New Guinea (2006–2010)*. Manila; ADB. 2006. *Country Strategy and Program: Uzbekistan (2006–2010)*. Manila; ADB. 2006. *Country Strategy and Program: Viet Nam (2007–2010)*. Manila.

- What formal and informal mechanisms exist to enable poor and marginalized groups to participate in public decision making at the community, district, and national levels, and what are the main barriers to their participation?

## 2. Background Analysis and Assessments

The preparation of the CPS begins with a review of existing country diagnostics and assessments prepared by the DMC, national institutes, civil society groups, ADB, and other development partners. Based on this review, the country team identifies the need for updated or expanded analyses, including country assessments of poverty, gender, other social issues, governance, capacity development, and key sectors. While certain diagnostics, such as CGAs, address social issues directly, there is increasing recognition that key themes, such as gender and other social dimensions, need to be integrated in all country diagnostics, particularly the country poverty analysis and sector diagnostics. This is emphasized in both ADB's *Country Partnership Strategy Guidelines* and *Poverty Handbook*. ADB's public communications policy (2005) requires that these country diagnostics and assessments be made publicly available on completion.<sup>17</sup> Selected diagnostics are discussed below.

**Country Poverty Analysis.** As discussed more fully in the *Poverty Handbook*, several entry points for addressing social dimensions in preparing a country poverty assessment exist. These include:

- (i) formation of the country poverty assessment team, which should include a gender or social development specialist;
- (ii) consultations with researchers, civil society groups, and other informants on social issues in the DMC;
  - What is the capacity of national and local government bodies (including executing agencies for ADB-supported projects) to manage the social risks associated with development projects, such as involuntary resettlement or poor labor conditions, and are the relevant laws and policies consistent with ADB's policies?
  - To what extent do social networks, self-help groups, and other mechanisms enable poor and marginalized groups to benefit from development initiatives and manage social and economic risks, and how can these mechanisms be strengthened?
- (iii) disaggregation of poverty data by gender and other social factors, and inclusion of information on non-income indicators of poverty, gender inequalities, and marginalized groups, in the poverty profile;
- (iv) preparation of a risk and vulnerability profile (appendix 10.1);
- (v) consideration of gender inequalities and social exclusion in the analysis of the causes of poverty;
- (vi) attention to gender and other social factors in assessing the government's institutional capacity to address poverty, and the effectiveness of the labor market to generate pro-poor employment (appendix 9.2);
- (vii) analysis of non-income indicators of the DMC's progress in implementing its NPRS and pursuing MDGs; and

<sup>17</sup> ADB. 2005. *Public Communications Policy: Disclosure and Exchange of Information*. Manila, para. 60. See also Operations Manual section L3/OP (Public Communications, para. 3).

- (viii) attention to inclusive social development objectives, including such thematic priorities as gender equality in identifying strategic options and ADB assistance.

**Governance Assessment(s).** Depending on existing studies of governance institutions, public financial management, and other governance issues, additional governance assessments may be carried out either on a stand-alone basis or as part of the sector diagnostics. In either case, country teams should ensure that these governance assessments consider:

- (i) the effectiveness of governance institutions (including laws, policies, and implementing agencies) to promote inclusion and equitable treatment of women and other social groups (especially vulnerable groups) in the relevant sector, and the main weaknesses or gaps in these institutions;
- (ii) formal and informal mechanisms (including user groups, locally elected bodies, project oversight committees, and citizen scorecards) to enable poor and marginalized groups to participate in decision making in the relevant sector, and an assessment of the main barriers to their participation; and
- (iii) capacity of national and local government bodies (including executing and implementing agencies in the relevant sector) to manage the social risks associated with development projects, such as involuntary resettlement or poor labor conditions, and possible improvements in the relevant laws and policies.

**Country Gender Assessment.** ADB's policy on gender and development (1998) requires the preparation of a country gender assessment (CGA) as an input to the CPS. The CGA provides the basis for a country gender strategy to be included in the CPS. In line with its commitments to align operations more closely with DMC priorities, and to harmonize country diagnostics and strategies with other development partners, ADB is increasingly conducting joint CGAs with other development partners and in close consultation with the national bodies in charge of promoting gender equality. To inform other country diagnostics and the CPS itself, a CGA should analyze (i) the gender dimensions of poverty; (ii) gender-related challenges to achieving MDGs; (iii) intersections between gender and other social factors, such as ethnicity/caste, age, or marital status; (iv) gender biases and gaps in governance institutions; and (v) strategies for promoting women's and men's participation, and sharing of benefits in the key sectors that ADB supports. Further guidance on preparing a CGA and country gender strategy is provided in Operations Manual Section C2/OP (Gender and Development in ADB Operations).

**Capacity Development Assessment.** Because capacity development is now one of ADB's thematic priorities, country-level capacity development assessments will increasingly be carried out as inputs to CPS. Country teams supervising or carrying out these assessments should ensure that the studies consider the capacity of the relevant institutions to promote social inclusion and manage social risks associated with development projects, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups.

**Sector Analyses.** ADB's CPS guidelines emphasize the need to conduct in-depth assessments of priority sectors, as a basis for developing the sector road maps to be included in CPS. Sector diagnostics and road maps have become increasingly important because they serve not only as key inputs to the CPS, but also as the core sector analyses for future ADB interventions. The guidelines also provide that thematic issues will be integrated in the sector diagnostics. To incorporate social dimensions in sector analyses, country teams should ensure that the analyses consider:

- (i) how social factors such as gender, ethnicity/race/caste, age, marital status, citizenship, urban/rural location, or disability affect people's access to goods and services, resources, economic opportunities, and/or decision making in the sector;
- (ii) how these factors affect people's vulnerability to chronic or sudden risks in the sector;
- (iii) effectiveness of formal and informal institutions (including laws and policies, local norms and practices, and markets) in promoting inclusion and equitable treatment of women and other social groups in the sector;
- (iv) formal and informal mechanisms that enable poor and marginalized groups to participate in the sector;
- (v) capacity of national and local government bodies (including executing and implementing agencies) to promote inclusion and manage the social risks associated with development projects in the sector; and
- (vi) extent to which social networks, self-help groups, and other mechanisms enable poor and marginalized groups to benefit from development initiatives and manage social and economic risks in the sector.

### 3. Stakeholder Consultations

The CPS process is intended to be participatory, involving close consultations with key DMC officials, other development partners, representatives of civil society, and the private sector. Consultation with a wide range of stakeholders ensures that the ADB country team has a more complete understanding of the DMC's development challenges and local perspectives on how to address them, and that the CPS is aligned with DMC priorities and harmonized with other donor approaches. The CPS guidelines provide for stakeholder consultations during the CPS formulation mission (and the CPS initiating mission, if any). To organize and conduct these consultations effectively, country teams are encouraged to map and cluster stakeholders (e.g., through a stakeholder analysis) and to use a consultation matrix to summarize the results of the consultations (including stakeholders involved, topics discussed, and main outputs/results). ADB's *Staff Guide to Consultation and Participation* (2006) includes several tips for effective consultations during CPS formulation, including (i) building on existing participatory processes, such as those developed for the NPRS; (ii) inviting civil society representatives from credible civil society networks; (iii) holding separate workshops or focus groups outside the capital city to reach poor, marginalized, and isolated groups (and possibly separate consultations with women); and (iv) providing stakeholders with information on the process, timeline, and results of the consultations.

In addition to the CPS formulation mission(s), stakeholder consultations can also improve the quality of the country poverty assessment and other country diagnostics, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of the CPS, discussed further below.

### 4. The CPS Document

Based on the social analysis in the country poverty assessment, CGA, and other country diagnostics, and consultations with civil society and other stakeholders, the country team should incorporate social dimensions in key sections and appendixes of the CPS document itself:

**Main CPS Text.** The main text of the CPS document should identify the key social development challenges in the country and propose strategies to address these challenges in the key sectors that ADB intends to support (see box 3).

### Box 3: Social Issues to be Addressed in a Country Partnership Strategy

Several entry points for addressing social issues in the country partnership strategy (CPS) document:

#### Development context

- Summarize social analysis findings from the country poverty assessment and other country diagnostics.
- Discuss progress in addressing social issues under the NPRS and MDGs.
- Summarize the main gender issues in the country and any other significant social issues (e.g., discrimination against certain ethnic or caste groups, vulnerabilities of migrant workers, and negative social impact of HIV/AIDS), based on CGA and any other social assessments.

#### Government development strategy

- Note the government's social development goals and policies, including those related to gender equality, inclusion of marginalized groups, labor conditions, and social safety nets.

#### Experience

- Mention lessons learned related to participatory processes, gender mainstreaming, inclusion of marginalized groups, implementation of social safeguard policies, and/or management of social risks (e.g., related to affordability, labor conditions, or HIV/AIDS transmission).

#### ADB's strategy

- Identify the country's key social development challenges that ADB can help address through its operations, based on the country poverty assessment, CGA, and other country diagnostics.
- Identify strategies for promoting inclusion, equity, empowerment, and security in the priority sectors that ADB aims to support (e.g., to improve access to basic services and resources in the sector, to ensure the participation of women and disadvantaged ethnic/caste groups in sector activities, or to protect poor and vulnerable groups from the negative impacts of policy changes or project activities in the sector).

The CPS appendixes, including the results framework and thematic and sector road maps, should also incorporate social development outcomes, targets, and indicators.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CGA = country gender assessment, CPS = country partnership strategy, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, MDGs = Millennium Development Goals, NPRS = national poverty reduction strategy.

**Results Framework.** The results framework, a core appendix to the CPS, is the fundamental tool for managing, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the CPS. The key elements of the results framework, which form a results chain, include (i) the DMC's strategic development goals that ADB aims to support; (ii) key development challenges and issues that need to be addressed to achieve these goals; (iii) key development outcomes that ADB will seek to achieve through its assistance, combined with the efforts of the government and other development partners; (iv) actions, processes, policy changes, and other indicators of progress in implementing the CPS; and (v) proposed loan, grant, and technical assistance activities that will contribute to the intended CPS outcomes.<sup>18</sup> Country teams should ensure that the results framework incorporates key social development goals of the DMC, and that it links these goals to realistic social development outcomes, indicators, and proposed activities.

<sup>18</sup> ADB. 2007. *Country Partnership Strategy Guidelines*. Manila, p. 18–19.

**Thematic and Sector Road Maps.** Based on the country diagnostics, the CPS includes road maps to guide ADB's operations in key thematic areas and sectors. The road maps identify key areas where ADB can provide the most effective support for the DMC's own thematic/sector strategy and national development goals. In terms of thematic road maps, ADB's policy on gender and development provides for a country gender strategy to be included as an appendix to the CPS. The country gender strategy is based on the CGA, and should also reflect the DMC's own priorities related to gender equality. Depending on the country diagnostics, strategies or road maps may be appropriate for other social development issues, such as inclusion/exclusion of ethnic minorities or disadvantaged castes. The sector road maps should also incorporate outcomes, outputs, and indicators related to the inclusion of women and marginalized groups and the management of social risks in the sector.

**Loan, Grant, and Technical Assistance Pipeline.** Based on the strategic directions provided in the CPS, the country prepares an indicative rolling country operations business plan, including proposed ADB interventions over a 3-year period, which is updated each year. The country team should ensure that the loan, grant, and technical assistance pipelines included in the business plan reflect the social development priorities in the CPS, as indicated by the initial thematic and sector classification of the proposed interventions. For example, if the CPS provides for mainstreaming gender concerns in ADB projects in agriculture, this should be reflected in a gender and development classification for at least some agriculture projects in the loan/grant pipeline.

**Public Disclosure.** Under ADB's public communications policy, a draft of the CPS must be made available to in-country stakeholders for comment before any consultations, (i) after the initiating paper is completed, and (ii) after the CPS is drafted but before its management review meeting. The final CPS must be made publicly available after its endorsement by ADB's Board of Directors, together with the Board chair's summary of the related Board discussions.<sup>19</sup>

## 5. CPS Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The main mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating ADB's progress in implementing a CPS include (i) the implementation and monitoring action plan, based on the CPS results framework; (ii) annual country portfolio reviews; (iii) CPS midterm review; (iv) CPS completion report; and (v) independent country assistance program evaluation conducted by the Operations Evaluation Department. Country teams should ensure that the annual country portfolio reviews and midterm review include consideration of national developments related to social issues, analysis of changes in key social development indicators at the national and project levels, and recommendations for improving the social development outcomes of ADB's interventions. Country teams should also endeavor to conduct these annual and midterm reviews in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders, including representatives of beneficiaries and other groups affected by ADB-supported projects.

<sup>19</sup> ADB. 2005. *Public Communications Policy: Disclosure and Exchange of Information*. Manila, paras. 64–65. See also Operations Manual section L3/OP (Public Communications, paras. 5–6).

## C. Social Analysis in Regional Programming

### 1. Overview

Through its regional cooperation and integration strategy (2006), ADB aims to promote poverty reduction and more equitable sharing of the benefits of regional integration within and across the subregions of Asia and the Pacific. ADB supports regional cooperation and integration (RCI) in four areas: (i) cross-border infrastructure and related “software” (such as social mobilization, information campaigns, and training); (ii) trade and investment cooperation and integration; (iii) monetary and financial cooperation and integration; and (iv) production and dissemination of regional public goods. ADB’s roles in promoting RCI include providing financial resources, creating and disseminating knowledge, helping DMCs and regional/subregional bodies develop their capacity to manage RCI, and serving as a catalyst and coordinator for RCI. ADB prioritizes its support for RCI in each subregion through RCSs, which are linked to the CPS process and generally follow a similar format.

### 2. Social Dimensions of Regional Programming

The fourth pillar of ADB’s RCI strategy—cooperation in regional public goods—recognizes that regional integration brings both benefits and costs. Some negative social costs associated with increased regional connectivity include greater risk of spreading communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) or avian flu, and the facilitation of trafficking in human beings and drugs. Regional initiatives, such as regional research, policy dialogue, law and policy reform, capacity development of government agencies and civil society groups, and mitigation measures in regional projects (particularly transport projects) can facilitate the sharing of expertise and resources and collective action to address these risks.

In developing RCSs, it is important to recognize that most RCI initiatives entail social opportunities and risks. The RCI strategy acknowledges that regional integration can involve adjustment costs, particularly for less developed countries and regions, for certain sectors, firms, and communities, and the poor. For example, increased regional trade can cause economic dislocation and hardship, particularly for small farmers, handicraft makers, and other micro and small businesses that are unable to compete with cheaper imports of agricultural products and manufactured goods. Economic growth in the more prosperous countries of the region can expand employment opportunities for low-skilled workers, but migrant workers from neighboring countries are also vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, and usually have limited access to basic services and legal protection. Social analysis can play an important role in identifying the likely impact of RCI initiatives on poor and vulnerable communities, and on micro and small businesses and workers in sectors that are opening to regional trade and competition.

### 3. The Regional Cooperation Strategy Document

The process for preparing RCSs, including consultation and consensus building among countries and other stakeholders, and the format for the RCS document are flexible and evolving.<sup>20</sup> In general, the principles for integrating social dimensions in the CPS process and CPS document should be followed for RCSs (see section II B.1).

<sup>20</sup> See Operations Manual section B1/OP (Regional Cooperation).

## D. Social Analysis in Country Performance Assessments

ADB's performance-based allocation policy<sup>21</sup> guides the allocation of ADF resources to eligible DMCs. Under the policy, ADF resources are allocated based on a country performance assessment and considerations of country needs.<sup>22</sup> The assessment examines the strength of a country's policy and institutional framework, measured against indicators of (i) coherence in macroeconomic and structural policies, (ii) promotion of equity and inclusion, (iii) quality of governance and public sector management, and (iv) portfolio quality. Country performance assessments are conducted annually (biannually for DMCs with populations less than 1 million). In the interest of harmonization, the assessment is currently conducted using the World Bank's country performance and institutional assessment (CPIA) questionnaire.<sup>23</sup>

Under the category of policies for social inclusion/equity, the CPIA questionnaire includes criteria and rating guidelines on (i) gender equality, (ii) equity of public resource use, (iii) building human resources, and (iv) social protection and labor.<sup>24</sup> These sections of the questionnaire focus on how well a country's laws, policies, and institutional arrangements support key social development outcomes. For example,

- (i) The gender equality criterion assesses the extent to which the country has established laws, policies, and institutional mechanisms to (a) promote equal access for men and women to human capital development, (b) promote equal access for men and women to productive and economic resources, and (c) give men and women equal status and protection under the law.
- (ii) The criterion on equity in public resource use considers the extent to which the patterns of public expenditures and revenue collection affect poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups and are consistent with national priorities for poverty reduction.
- (iii) The criterion on building human resources assesses national policies and service delivery mechanisms affecting access to (a) health and nutrition services; (b) education, training, and literacy programs; and (c) prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.
- (iv) The social protection and labor criterion assesses five policy areas: (a) social safety net programs, (b) protection of basic labor standards, (c) labor market regulations, (d) community-driven initiatives, and (e) pension and old-age savings programs.

These criteria on social inclusion and equity dovetail closely with the social development themes that are relevant to the CPS process. Therefore, country teams carrying out the country performance assessment should be able to draw on the social analysis in country diagnostics, such as the country poverty assessment and CGA, as well as relevant sections of the NPRS (and progress reports), MDG progress reports, and country studies by United Nations (UN) agencies, the World Bank, national research institutes, and other development partners.

<sup>21</sup> ADB. 2004. *Review of the Asian Development Bank's Policy on the Performance-Based Allocation of Asian Development Fund Resources*. Manila.

<sup>22</sup> Some Asian Development Fund resources are also allocated for specific purposes.

<sup>23</sup> <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/CPIA2005Questionnaire.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> The category also includes a criterion on environmental sustainability.