



ADB's Water Policy Implementation Review

Asian Development Bank

BACKGROUND BRIEF FOR PARTICIPANTS OF THE IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATION IN CAMBODIA

WATER for ALL

JUNE 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

II. BACKGROUND ON ADB'S WATER POLICY AND REVIEW PROCESSES

- A. ADB'S Water Policy and Review Process
- B. ADB's Expert Review Panel
- C. Comprehensive Review Design: Key Components, Methodology, and Scope
- D. Timeline and Expected Outputs for Entire Review

III. IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATIONS

- A. Objectives and Process
- B. Key Questions and Topics for Discussion
- C. Expected Outputs of the Consultation Process

IV. SUMMARY OF ADB WATER OPERATIONS AND PROGRESS IN CAMBODIA

- A. Country Strategy and Programs (CSP) and ADB Projects
- B. Status of Progress in Key Areas in Brief
- C. Key Issues Facing Cambodia and the Region's Water Sector

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1: Agenda for In-country Consultation
- APPENDIX 2: Short Biographies for Review Panel
- APPENDIX 3: Summary Timeline of Major Activities
- APPENDIX 4: Summary of Assessments to Date
- APPENDIX 5: Stakeholder Surveys (5a and 5b)
- APPENDIX 6: Summary of ADB Water-related Projects in Cambodia

I. INTRODUCTION

The in-country consultation process is a key component of ADB's comprehensive review of water policy implementation. Seven in-country consultations throughout the region are planned to secure feedback from stakeholders in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs). The consultations are scheduled in countries representing the five regions ADB serves and involve stakeholders from national and sub-national levels of government, civil society including NGOs and academe, private sector, the media, and other stakeholders involved in water sector related work. The first consultation will take place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 23-24 June 2005. This consultation brief provides background information on ADB's water policy and review processes, outlines the agenda and focus for the in-country consultations, and provides a summary of ADB water operations and progress in Cambodia.

II. BACKGROUND ON ADB'S WATER POLICY AND REVIEW PROCESSES

A. ADB's Water Policy and Review Process

In 2001, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) outlined its vision for integrated water management in the region in its "Water for All" water policy. The policy recognizes the Asia and Pacific region's need to formulate and implement integrated, cross-sectoral approaches to water management and development.

The principal goals outlined in the water policy are as follows:

- Promote a national focus on water sector reform
- Foster the integrated management of water resources
- Improve and expand the delivery of water services
- Foster the conservation of water and increase system efficiencies
- Promote regional cooperation and increase the mutually beneficial use of shared water resources within and between countries
- Facilitate the exchange of water sector information and experience through partnerships
- Improve governance and capacity building

As stipulated in ADB's water policy, an in-house review of policy implementation was undertaken in the third year in 2003 and a more extensive comprehensive review led by an external expert review panel has been launched in 2005, five years after the policy was approved.

The purpose of the interim review was to assess how well the water policy has been integrated into ADB operations and to provide a progress report in advance of the comprehensive review.¹

The comprehensive review will build on the findings from the interim review and recent updates to the interim analysis to provide ADB and its various stakeholders with an assessment of progress to date to implement ADB's water policy and recommendations to improve ADB's water investments in the future.

¹ A summary of key findings and recommendations from the interim review is included in Appendix 4.

The comprehensive review has four core objectives:

1. To assess performance or progress in the 7 key areas of the water policy
2. To identify challenges, investment requirements, and opportunities
3. To determine capacities and constraints in ADB and the DMCs (institutional, financial, human)
4. To advise ADB's management if the policy needs to be revised or supplemented

As outlined in the fourth objective, the comprehensive review may result in recommendations to revise or supplement ADB's water policy. However, the focus of this review is to assess progress and experience in policy implementation. If recommendations are made to revise the policy itself, they will be taken up under a separate exercise.

B. Expert Review Panel

In accordance with ADB's water policy, ADB has commissioned an expert review panel to guide the comprehensive review of its water policy implementation. In the selection of experts from the DMCs, ADB sought candidates with policy and decision-making experience in the water sector. Selection of panel members also considered a desirable range of expertise and experience across regional perspectives, gender, and key areas targeted in ADB's water policy: water sector reforms, water resources management, water service delivery, conservation, regional cooperation, knowledge sharing through partnerships, and governance.

The review panel consists of three leading experts from ADB's developing member countries (DMCs), and senior representatives from NGO, private sector, and bilateral donor communities. The Special UN Ambassador for Millennium Development Goals in the Asia and the Pacific region, Ms. Erna Witoelar, has been appointed to serve as the Review Panel Chair. A list of the panel members and their home countries is provided below and a summary of their short biographies is attached in Appendix 2.

Review Panel Members

Erna Witoelar, Indonesia (Panel Chair)
Li Yuanyuan, People's Republic of China
Gilberto Llanto, Philippines
Ravi Narayanan, India/UK
Pradeep Singh, India
Annelie Hubach, Netherlands

C. Review Design

Key Components and Methodology

The review will be conducted in a manner that ensures broad stakeholder participation, transparent proceedings and reporting, and wide dissemination of the policy and the results and recommendations of the review. Leading the review, ADB's review panel will be informed by feedback gathered at in-country consultations, regional workshops, water-related conferences, ADB staff workshops and surveys, and comments gathered on ADB's water website. Additional modalities may include interviews, case studies, desk study of loan, project and agreement documents, and involvement in external research studies relevant to the review.²

² A timeline for major activities for the review is provided in Appendix 3 and an update of progress to date for each review modality is provided in Appendix 4. Regular updates are posted on ADB's website at <http://www.adb.org/water>.

The review process will benefit from experts from policy, practitioner and academic networks enlisted to inform the work of the panel and participate in the in-country consultations and regional workshops where appropriate. Two Special Advisers will provide technical inputs, preparing papers and presentations to share during the second Review Panel meeting in August 2005. The Review Panel and its Special Advisers report to ADB Management through the Director General of ADB's Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD).

Scope

The review will focus on the three key areas highlighted in ADB's water policy (water sector reforms, water resource management, and water service delivery), and the four cross-cutting issues (resource conservation, regional cooperation, knowledge sharing through partnerships, and governance). In addition to the seven key areas outlined in ADB's water policy, the comprehensive review will also consider a number of key internal and external issues and drivers relevant to implementing ADB's water policy and strengthening efforts to address the region's water sector needs:

Internal Drivers and Issues at ADB

- Investment partnerships with DMCs
- Internal water policy actions (development of skills mix, resources, use of available knowledge)
- Innovation and Efficiency Initiative
- Managing for Development Results Initiative
- Capacity Development Program
- Gender and Development Program
- Poverty Reduction Strategy (pro-poor sustainable growth, social development, good governance)
- NGO Framework: empowerment of and interactions with civil society
- Cooperation Fund for the Water Sector
- ADB's Financing Water Program
- Agenda for Change (from ADB Water Week 2004)

Broader Drivers and Issues

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- harmonization with MDBs and other donors
- dams and development (what is possible)
- public awareness and information
- knowledge management and partnerships
- private sector participation
- urban & rural linkages (balancing urban & rural development through water sector investments)
- disaster management with a pro-poor focus

D. Timeline and Expected Outputs

The review of ADB's water policy implementation is expected to span seven months and will produce a Panel Report and recommendations to ADB Management in December 2005.

The Review Panel will meet three times over the course of the review to examine various inputs, discuss stakeholder feedback, and prepare the Panel Report. The second meeting is expected to take place in Indonesia in late August in conjunction with the Indonesia in-country consultation and 2nd Southeast Asia Water Forum (29 August to 3 September). During the second session, Special Advisers to the panel are expected to present papers on key topics, and the Review Panel will finalize the outline of the Panel Report, which will be drafted for discussion at the regional consultation and final staff workshops planned for November. The final meeting of the review panel will take place in early December 2005 at ADB HQ to finalize the panel report and recommendations to ADB Management.

The main text of the final Panel Report is expected to be no more than 15 to 20 pages. At the end of the final work session, the Panel Chair will submit this report to the Director General of ADB's Regional and Sustainable Development Department (DG RSDD) who is responsible for the review. In December 2005 the DG is expected to circulate the report to regional directors to collect interdepartmental comments. In January 2006 the Panel Chair would discuss these comments with DG RSDD and finalize the report. As stipulated in the policy, DG RSDD will submit the final report to Management for circulation to ADB's Board of Directors as a Board Information Paper. At this time, RSDD will also post the Panel Report on ADB's website. In February 2006, ADB is expected to initiate follow up actions in response to the Panel Report.

III. IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATIONS

A. Objectives and Process

ADB expects to conduct seven in-country consultations for the comprehensive review. The consultations involve stakeholders from national and sub-national levels of government, elected representatives, civil society including NGOs and academe, private sector, the media, and other institutions involved in water sector related work. In selecting participants and outlining the agenda, ADB will strive for a balanced representation across geography, ethnicity, gender, and the main subsector and thematic areas outlined in ADB's work.

The consultations are expected to take place during the months of June to November 2005 and are designed to generate feedback on policy implementation and other inputs to improve water operations, considering:

- experience in implementing the water policy
- achievements and lessons learned
- challenges and investment requirements
- opportunities and areas for improvement
- issues specific to the country and region that require attention

Review Panel members plan to participate in the in-country consultations, interacting with various stakeholder groups across the region.

Table 1: Tentative Schedule for Regional and In-country Consultations

Country	Regional Department	Proposed Dates
<i>In-country</i>		
Cambodia (Phnom Penh)	Mekong	23-24 June 2005
Fiji (Suva)	Pacific	11-12 August 2005
Indonesia (Jakarta)	SERD	27 August 2005
Kazakhstan (Almaty)	ECRD	15-16 September 2005
India (New Dehli)	SARD	September TBD
PRC (Zhengzhou)	ECRD	21 October 2005
Philippines (Manila)	SERD	November TBD
<i>Regional Events</i>		
PRC	Proposed Water Week	17-21 October 2005
Philippines	Regional Workshop	17-18 November 2005

B. Key Questions and Focus of Consultations

Stakeholder Surveys: Performance, Priorities and Partnerships³

During the consultation, participants will be asked to contribute their views through two surveys focused on performance, priorities, and partnerships.

The Client Stakeholder Survey contains questions focused on ADB's performance, progress in the DMCs, and recommendations on investment priorities and partnerships. In sum, the survey asks:

1. What progress has been made to address the 7 key areas outlined in ADB's water policy?
2. In what areas should ADB prioritize its investments in the next 5 years? (2005-2010)
3. What partnerships should ADB focus on in the next 5 years?

Related to the final question in the Client Stakeholder Survey, the NGO Center Questionnaire seeks input about partnerships and regional cooperation to help improve ADB's Cooperation Framework. This Framework aims to guide ADB's efforts to strengthen cooperation between ADB, NGOs, and the governments of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs).

Breakout Groups: Innovations and Progress, Challenges and Constraints, Actions and Opportunities

For the breakout group exercise, participants will be divided into four groups to consider four different topics. Within each group, participants will respond individually to three questions on color-coded cards. Each group will prioritize the group's top answers to each question. Each group will designate a group leader/reporter and a recorder. The group leader/reporter will work closely with the consultation facilitators to handle the group work and report the groups' outputs in the plenary session. The exercise is expected to take one hour and 45 minutes: 60 minutes for group work and 45 minutes for plenary discussion.

Each participant will receive three note cards per question to record multiple responses to the same question (9 cards total). Participants will be asked to record one idea per card. Note cards used in this exercise will be color-coded by stakeholder group e.g. NGO, government, private sector, etc., to indicate the primary affiliation of the respondent. Color-coding will help facilitators' ensure balanced representation of views during the breakout group discussion as well as help to synthesize responses of key stakeholder groups after the consultation for the final report. Note cards containing individual responses will be collected for documentation and future reference. Listing participants' names or organizational affiliations on the note cards is optional.

There will be a sign up sheet at registration for participants to select in which group they prefer to participate. Based on the final number of consultation participants, each group is expected to have no fewer than nine participants and no more than fifteen participants.

▪ **Group 1: National Water Policies and Water Sector Reforms**

1. What key improvements have resulted from the implementation of national water policy, legal, and institutional reforms in your country?
2. What progress has been made to strengthen the coordination, institutional capacities, and participatory practices of the agencies and institutions charged with governance of the water sector in your country? What challenges remain to improve water governance at the national level?

³ Both surveys are included in Appendix 5.

3. What water sector reforms are still necessary to build capacities, address constraints, and improve governance in your country? What should ADB do to help?

▪ **Group 2: Water Resources Management**

1. What progress has been made to develop river basin organizations (RBOs) and to pilot a river basin approach to implementing integrated water resources management (IWRM) in your country?

2. What improvements have been made (good practices) or should be made (future actions) to incorporate social and environmental concerns in water resources projects in your country?

3. What actions must be taken in the next five years to improve water resources development and management in your country and what can ADB do to help?

▪ **Group 3: Water Service Delivery (Irrigation and Drainage)**

1. What progress has been made to increase coverage and improve efficiencies in water service delivery in your country?

2. What reforms have been implemented to improve the quality and sustainability of water service delivery in your country?

3. What actions must be taken ADB in the next five years to expand and improve water service delivery your country and what should ADB do to help?

▪ **Group 4: Water Service Delivery (Water Supply and Sanitation)**

1. What progress has been made to increase coverage and improve efficiencies in water service delivery in your country?

2. What reforms have been implemented to improve the quality and sustainability of water service delivery in your country?

3. What actions must be taken ADB in the next five years to expand and improve water service delivery your country and what should ADB do to help?

Participants will also be asked to provide recommendations on priority investments and new opportunities that ADB should pursue immediately.

Expected Outputs From Consultation Process

Each consultation is expected to produce the following outputs:

- Participants' assessment of ADB's water policy implementation and progress
- Participants' identification of key challenges, constraints, investment and capacity building requirements, and new opportunities that ADB should pursue in the short and medium term
- A summary report on the consultation reflecting all views expressed

IV. SUMMARY OF ADB WATER OPERATIONS AND PROGRESS IN CAMBODIA

A. Country Strategy and Programs (CSP) and ADB Projects

The CSP and ADB Projects

The Country Strategy and Program (CSP) integrates the country operational strategy and country assistance plan processes and documents. Anchored on strong poverty, economic, social and sector analyses, the CSP is prepared once every five years with developing member countries' (DMCs) active participation through consultation with the government and other stakeholders -- civil society, NGOs, the private sector, and other aid agencies. Currently, a CSP update is prepared every year taking into account the continued relevance of the CSP, its implementation, and its operational program for the next three years.

Importantly, the CSP:

- defines ADB's medium-term development strategy in agreement with DMCs
- identifies ADB's role and focus on poverty
- outlines DMCs' priorities
- determines ADB's country-specific poverty reduction strategy, thematic and sector priorities

In line with the country's CSP, ADB provides financing for projects that will effectively contribute to the economic and social development of the country concerned and have the strongest poverty reduction impact in conformity with the country and ADB strategies. Project identification may require the help of outside experts, especially in the smaller and less developed DMCs. If so, ADB can provide technical assistance to help a country identify and prepare a project for possible financing.

In evaluating projects, ADB pays specific attention to the:

- economic viability, technical feasibility, and financial soundness of projects
- effect on development activity in the country concerned
- contribution to removing economic bottlenecks
- capacity of the borrowing country to service additional external debts
- introduction of new technologies to raise productivity
- expansion of job opportunities
- strengthening of institutions along the criteria of good governance
- integration of environmental and social considerations into ADB projects

Country programming involves developing pipeline projects for a specific period of time. Programming is done in close consultation with the Government and various stakeholders, including the private sector organizations, NGOs, and the country's other development partners. It has to be consistent with the relevant development plans and strategy of the concerned country. Programming agrees upon and prioritizes proposed support over the specific period.

Cambodia's CSP and ADB Projects in the Water Sector in Brief

ADB is committed to play a major role in Cambodia in water resource management, including donor coordination to promote a consistent and sustainable approach to building capacity in the sector. Coordination efforts include linking farmer organizations for operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, as well as connecting water policies and laws to sector responsibilities across government agencies. Initially outlined, ADB's capacity building support includes (i) providing a detailed water sector profile, (ii) formulating investment strategies, (iii) establishing an institutional framework for sustainable operations and maintenance of irrigation systems, (iv) identifying an action agenda for the National Water Sector Policy, and (v) strengthening project planning and implementation capacity.

In recent revisions to the CSP, Cambodia agreed that an important aspect of the new country strategy should be focused specifically on the Tonle Sap area. Efforts will include a series of interventions to improve management of natural resources, protect the environment, and address the pressing and severe issues of poverty. Under ADB's Tonle Sap basin strategy, the focus will continue to be on promoting management and conservation of natural resources, with a view to promoting sustainable livelihoods within the basin area.

Specific interventions to promote alternative livelihood activities under the Tonle Sap Initiative will focus on protecting and supplementing of the assets of the poor (physical, social, and natural) through a) community-based natural resource management, b) the provision of small-scale community infrastructure (e.g. rural access roads, foot bridges, small irrigation pumps, community wells for safe water), c) skills development training, and d) institutional development and capacity building. For example, the Tonle Sap Initiative includes a loan to promote sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in the Tonle Sap Basin, with a special focus on fisheries.

Regarding rural economic development, ADB has also approved the Agriculture Sector Development Program and the Northwest Irrigation Sector Project, which recognize the importance of improved irrigation facilities and rural economic and environmental development. ADB's support for irrigation development will be integral to its support for agriculture and will emphasize improved water management for high and stable crop yields and incomes. ADB will promote an integrated basin-oriented approach to irrigation design, and encourage water-using farming communities to manage small and medium-sized irrigation schemes in a sustainable way.

While the main thrusts of ADB's interventions in agriculture are directed at increased commercialization, food security issues will be addressed by agriculture and irrigation components of projects under the Tonle Sap basin strategy. ADB will also include rural water supply and sanitation as a new area of focus. Interventions to improve rural water supply and sanitation are meant to be catalytic, and ADB's future involvement will be centered on the Tonle Sap basin.

B. Status of Progress in Key Priority Areas in Brief

1. *Water Sector Reforms*

Water sector policy and legislative reforms in Cambodia are ongoing. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) was established in 1999 as lead water sector agency. A comprehensive water sector assessment was conducted in 2001-2002 which led to (i) a National Water Sector Profile, (ii) a draft National Water Resources Strategy, (iii) a draft Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), and (iv) a draft National Water Resources Policy, and a draft Law on Water Resources Management. A Water Sector Roadmap was also completed in 2003 and updated in 2004. The National Water Resources Policy was approved in January 2004, and the Law on Water Resources Management is currently at the National Assembly awaiting adoption. A Strategic Development Plan for the Water Sector (2006-2010) is currently being drafted. Various other sectoral policies and strategies have been drafted or adopted in recent years, including the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (NWSSP), Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, and a National Environmental Action Plan.

2. *Water Resource Management*

Under the National Water Resources Strategy and Strategic Development Plan for the Water Sector, a river basin approach to IWRM is envisaged and will be piloted in at least two to three major river basins in 2005-2006. Institutional arrangements to implement IWRM have been made, improving coordination among many government ministries:

- MOWRAM exercises overall responsibility for water management and conservation including IWRM.
- The Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC) coordinates with the water-related Ministries and the Mekong River Commission (MRC). The framework and principles of IWRM will be adopted by MRC by the end of 2005 under the Basin Development Plan (BDP). CNMC has recently conducted several workshops on IWRM at the central, provincial and basin levels
- The Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy (MIME) provides drinking water supply to cities and towns
- The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) provides clean water to rural areas
- The Ministry of Environment is in charge of wastewater treatment in cities and towns.
- Plans to establish The Basin Management Council and the Office of Basin Management are underway.

3. *Water Service Delivery*

Providing access to water services and sanitation is an integral part of the Government's efforts to improve health and living conditions in Cambodia and to meet the related Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs).

Urban populations with access to safe water has increased in Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and five provincial towns with the reorganization of the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) and the water supply management infrastructure in three provincial and eight district towns along public-private partnership. PPWSA is widely seen as a good example of successful tariff reform: it has demonstrated how financial and operational autonomy and enforcement of full cost recovery have improved water services delivery and transformed it into an outstanding public utility in the region.

While Cambodia has made progress in providing water and sanitation services to its people, rural water coverage still remains the second lowest in Asia. The great majority of rural and poor households still rely on self-provision through groundwater abstraction, rainwater collection, or use of surface water, with little government investment to ensure sustainable quantity or to monitor water quality. Sanitation in rural areas is almost inexistent and limited to simple on-site facilities, and the majority of the rural population still practices open air defecation⁴.

C. Key Issues Facing Cambodia and the Region's Water Sector

The key environmental issues affecting Cambodia are (i) an inadequate legislative framework, (ii) limited coordination among water-related institutions, (iii) unsustainable extraction of fishery and forestry resources, (iv) weak land and water resource management, (v) severe pressure on the Tonle Sap ecosystem, and (vi) unplanned urban and industrial development. Major factors affecting the implementation of ADB's water policy include:

1. Governance and Institutional Capacity

- Cambodia's legal and regulatory environment needs further strengthening to provide a secure basis for private sector participation and to avoid difficulties related to property rights, licensing, and revenue collection.

⁴ In 2005, ADB has proposed the Tonle Sap Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, which aims to provide rural water supply and sanitation facilities to approximately 2,200 villages in five provinces around the Tonle Sap Basin. The project should provide a million people with safe drinking water and 750,000 with improved sanitation facilities.

- Implementation of laws is generally weak, although advances are being made, e.g., in administering the provisions related to wastewater management of the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management.
- Institutional capacity remains limited especially at sub-national and provincial levels. Capacity building will continue to be required in MOWRAM and other water-related institutions at both central and provincial/ district levels to (i) develop the regulatory framework and implementation capacities required to implement water policies and law, (ii) promote IWRM, and (iii) support other water subsectors.
- The Government's goal of increasing irrigated areas is appropriate given the substantial potential of the country but it requires that suitable institutional arrangements for assuring beneficiary participation and schemes sustainability are established before schemes are completed.

2. Distribution and Management of Water Resources Across Subsectors

- Water resources management is not undertaken in an integrated manner. Water for agriculture, water supply, and energy is used without much consideration of its impacts on the water required to maintain ecological systems.
- Aquatic ecosystems, particularly fisheries, are not adequately considered in the planning and development of water resources.
- Integrated approaches are necessary, not only at the sub-basin level, but for the whole basin as well as the regional level, since Cambodia, as a downstream riparian country, is vulnerable to upstream developments.
- Access to water for irrigation purposes is limited. Prudent and sustainable water management, including irrigation and drainage, is critical for stabilizing and increasing total rice production. It will reduce farmers' exposure to droughts and floods and encourage agricultural diversification and the move into higher value added products.
- An integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach in a river basin context will ensure the greatest net social benefit. It should take into account water availability and the growing competition among water users—urban areas, hydropower (though this is still limited in Cambodia), and irrigation—and the residual stream flow required to maintain ecosystems and fisheries in the Tonle Sap and Mekong River systems. Cambodia's water sector's legal and policy framework supports such an approach. The challenge lies in its implementation given the lack of resources and the need for continued institutional capacity building

3. Interdependence of Environmental Sustainability & Agricultural and Economic Development

- Agricultural activities have important impacts on the Tonle Sap environment, the most crucial of which is the impact of increased irrigation leading to reduced water quantity and quality. The pressure on natural resources in the basin area is worsened by the lack of alternative livelihoods, and further exacerbated by inequitable access.
- None of the measures that might be introduced to improve the livelihoods of the communities living in the Tonle Sap basin can be effective or sustainable without addressing its overall environmental management. Protection of the watershed and its forested upper catchment areas is essential to livelihood sustainability.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE REVIEW AND THE IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATIONS:

Throughout the course of the review, the Lead Facilitator, ADB Water Policy Implementation Review, will oversee and manage all activities to monitor progress and to ensure that the review is completed on schedule. A Meeting Facilitator has also been enlisted to help organize and conduct the in-country consultations. Their contact information is as follows:

Kathryn E. Nelson

Lead Facilitator,
ADB Water Policy Implementation Review
Asian Development Bank
+632 632 6744 (Direct Line)
knelson@adb.org

Jean C. Laguerder

Meeting Facilitator,
ADB Water Policy Implementation Review
Asian Development Bank
+632 632 4444
jlagerder@adb.org

Throughout the review process, regular updates will be posted on ADB's website for comment:
at <http://www.adb.org/water>

Appendix 1: Agenda for the In-country Consultation

ADB's WATER POLICY IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATION

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sunway Hotel

23-24 June 2005

DRAFT Agenda

DAY 1: Thursday, 23 June:

Introductions and Overviews

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 8:00 – 8:30 | Coffee and Registration |
| 8:30 – 9:30 | Welcome and Opening Remarks
<i>Alain Goffeau, Project Implementation Specialist, Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM ADB)</i>
<i>Dr. Carl Middleton, Project Officer, Fisheries Action Coalition Team</i>
Keynote Speech: <i>H.E. Lim Kean Hor, Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology (MOWRAM)</i> |
| 9:30 – 9:45 | Introduction of ADB's Water Policy: (film viewing)
<i>Water for All: The Power to Change People's Lives</i> |
| 9:45 – 10:00 | Overview of Comprehensive Review of ADB's Water Policy Implementation
<i>Kathryn E. Nelson, Lead Facilitator, Water Policy Implementation Review, ADB</i> |
| | Introduction of Consultation Agenda, Ground Rules, and Participants
<i>Jean C. Laguerder, Meeting Facilitator, Water Policy Implementation Review, ADB</i> |
| 10:00 - 10:15 | Questions |
| 10:15 - 10:30 | TEA BREAK |
| 10:30 – 10:45 | ADB's Water Policy
<i>Wouter Lincklaen. Arriens, Lead Water Resources Specialist, ADB</i> |
| 10:45 – 11:30 | Cambodia's Water Sector and Innovative Water Projects
<i>Three Case Studies Introduced by Alain Goffeau, CARM ADB</i> |
| | Northwest Irrigation Sector Project
<i>Mr. Pich Veasna, Director, Department of Planning and International Cooperation, MOWRAM (TBD)</i>
<i>Mr. Theng Tara, Director, Department of Water Resources Management and Conservation</i> |
| | Tonle Sap Strategy and Initiative
<i>Dr. Bonheur Neou, Permanent Deputy Secretary of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat, Cambodia National Mekong Committee</i> |

Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage Project
H.E. Ek Sonn Chan, General Director, Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority

11:30 – 11:45 Questions
 11:45 – 12:15 Performance, Priorities, and Partnerships: Stakeholder Surveys
 12:15 – 1:30 LUNCH

Facilitated Exercises and Discussions to Secure Feedback on Water Policy Implementation

1:30 – 2:30 Performance, Priorities, and Partnerships:
 Plenary Discussion of Survey Responses
 2:30 – 2:45 TEA BREAK
 2:45 – 3:45 Innovations and Progress, Challenges and Constraints,
 Actions and Opportunities: Breakout Groups
 Group 1: Water Sector Reforms
 Group 2: Water Resource Management
 Group 3: Water Service Delivery (Water Supply and Sanitation)
 Group 4: Water Service Delivery (Irrigation and Drainage)
 3:45 – 4:30 Report Out from Breakout Groups and Discussion
 4:30 – 5:30 Issues from the Field: Plenary Discussion
 5:30 – 5:45 Outline of Next Day's Agenda and Adjourn Meeting
Kathryn E. Nelson
 6:00 – 8:00 DRINKS AND DINNER

DAY 2: Friday, 24 June:

Summary of Key Issues and Next Steps

10:00 – 10:15 Summary of Day One and Overview of Morning's Agenda
Kathryn E. Nelson
 10:15 – 10:45 Presentation of Draft Consultation Report
Jean C. Laguerder
 10:45 – 11:00 TEA BREAK
 11:00 – 11:30 Plenary Discussion of Consultation Report
 11:30 – 12:00 Wrap up and the Way Forward
Wouter Lincklaen Arriens
 12:00 – 1:30 CLOSING LUNCH

Appendix 2: Short Biographies for Review Panel Members

Panel Chair

Ms. Erna Witoelar is the UN Special Ambassador for Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific. Before this post, she served as the Indonesian Minister of Human Settlements and Regional Development, responsible for the portfolio on housing & human settlements, public works, water resource management, and spatial planning. Ms. Witoelar also serves as the chairperson of the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI) and is an Earth Charter Commissioner. She initiated several partnerships and organizations focused on governance and environmental reforms including the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia and the Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) and provided leadership to others, serving as president of Consumers International and the Indonesian Consumer Foundation (YLKI). Ms. Witoelar received a masters degree in Chemical Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology, and completed post-graduate study in Human Ecology from the University of Indonesia.

Panel Members

Mr. Li Yuanyuan is the Deputy Chief Engineer and Professor of the Water Resources and Hydropower Planning and Design General Institute of the Ministry of Water Resources. In this capacity, he is spearheading several long-term water resource planning initiatives in the PRC focused on flood mitigation, infrastructure and land use, and national water sector development. Mr. Li also serves as the Secretary-General of the National Committee of International Water Resources Association and National Water Resources Planning Study Commission, Vice-Chairman of China Water Resources Association, China Natural Resources Association and is a Member of the International Collaborative Council of Water and Sanitation. Mr. Li obtained his B.S. in Hydrology and Water Resources from Chengdu Science and Technology University, PRC.

Mr. Gilberto Llanto is the Vice-President of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS). Prior to this post, he has held various executive and technical (research) positions as a professional economist most recently with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) as Deputy Director General [Under Secretary]. He currently serves as a Research Fellow with the Rural Development Research Consortium at the University of California, Berkeley, and is a member of the National Research Council of the Philippines and the International Association of Survey Statisticians. He is also a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Philippine Development. Mr. Llanto has chaired and served on the Board of Directors of several organizations including the Center for Training and Research in Agricultural Banking (CENTRAB), the Philippine Economic Zone Authority and the Philippine Economic Society. Mr. Llanto has conducted extensive economic research and policy work focused on financial markets, fiscal and monetary policy, agricultural finance, and public economics.

Mr. Ravi Narayanan is the Chief Executive of WaterAid, an international NGO focusing on the delivery of water and sanitation services and working on pro poor policy and advocacy issues worldwide. Prior to joining WaterAid, Mr. Narayanan was the Head of International Operations and Asia Director at ActionAid, where he previously directed programs for Africa, Asia and Latin America. He currently serves as a Trustee of Action on Disability and Development and is a member of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. Mr. Narayanan is also engaged as a Senior Associate with the National Institute of Advanced Studies. In addition to earning bachelors and masters degrees from Delhi and Cambridge Universities in Physics and Engineering, Mr. Narayanan has nearly two decades experience in engineering design, production, sales and general management in the UK and India.

Mr. Pradeep Singh is the President and CEO of IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation, which has established partnerships with the Federal Government and more than ten state governments in India for developing infrastructure projects in Public Private Partnership formats. Mr. Singh is a former member of the Indian Administrative Service and held several positions in state and central government before joining the IL&FS in 1997. He was also engaged in policy formulation and implementation of development programs that focused on the poor. Mr. Singh received a Masters of Public Administration degree from Harvard University and a MBA and M.Sc in Physics from Punjab University, India. He was also a Rotary International Graduate Fellow at Stanford University in the Department of Engineering Economic Systems.

Ms. Annelie Hubach is consultant to the Division for Environment and Water Resources Management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. Ms. Hubach's work focuses on integrated water resources management and water and sanitation with respect to poverty and gender mainstreaming and institutional change. She is also engaged as advisor to the Netherlands' Council of Women assisting with policy and strategy development for the Women for Water Partnership. Prior to these engagements, she also served as an adviser with the Water Unit and Social Policy

Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. Ms. Hubach obtained a Masters in Social Geography and Teaching Training College diploma from Vrije Universiteit van Amsterdam, with qualifications in Geography and History.

Appendix 3: Summary Timeline of Key Events

Month	Major Activities (dates)
2005	
January-March	<p>PLANNING AND INCEPTION PHASE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interview ADB operations directors and staff to secure initial feedback on the review design and Review Panel selection process ▪ Finalize Review Panel and Special Advisors recruitment and schedule ▪ Finalize schedule for in-country consultations and regional meetings ▪ Finalize communications strategy & schedule: coordinate with Water Awareness Program (WAP) ▪ Finalize design of review process and submit inception report presenting work plan
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ADB Staff Workshop: Water Sector Network (WSN) and ADB water operations staff (12) ▪ Training Workshop for National River Basin Management Organizations (NARBO) Colombo, Sri Lanka (24-29) ▪ 2nd Regional Meeting of Apex Bodies in Bangkok, Thailand (27-29)
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review Panel Work Session #1: ADB HQ (9-13)
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEAWUN Convention on Water and Wastewater in Southeast Asia in Hanoi, Vietnam (7-9) ▪ Roundtable on Private Sector Participation in Urban Water Supply, Bangalore, India (15-16) ▪ In-country Consultation #1: CAMBODIA (1.5 days) (23-24)
July	
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-country Consultation #2: FIJI (1.5 days) (11-12)* ▪ Review Panel Work Session #2: Bali, Indonesia (4 days) (25-26, 30-31) ▪ In-country Consultation #3: INDONESIA (1 day) (27) ▪ 2nd Southeast Asia Water Forum in Bali, Indonesia (29-5)
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-country Consultation #4: KAZAKHSTAN (1.5 days) (15-16) ▪ In-country Consultation #5: INDIA (1.5 days) (28-29 TBD)
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed Water Week (15-17 or 17-19) ▪ In-country Consultation #6: PRC (21) ▪ 2nd International Yellow River Forum in PRC (18-21)
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Consultation at ADB HQ (2-day) (17-18) ▪ In-country Consultation #7: PHILIPPINES (1.5 days) (TBD) ▪ ADB Staff Workshop #2 (one-day) (TBD)
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FINAL Review Panel Work Session #3: ADB HQ (5-9)
2006	
January	<p>FINAL STEPS OF REVIEW PROCESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DG RSDD and Panel Chair discuss interdepartmental comments and finalize the Panel Report ▪ DG RSDD submits report to ADB's Management for endorsement to circulate to ADB's Board of Directors as a Board Information Paper (as stipulated in the policy) ▪ RSDD posts Panel Report on ADB website
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ADB initiates follow up actions in response to the Panel Report

Appendix 4: Summary of Assessments and Review Processes to Date

A. 2003 Interim Review

In 2003, ADB conducted an interim review to assess the implementation of ADB's water policy approved in 2001. This review identified 40 policy actions in the seven policy areas and examined how these had been integrated into the 117 ADB loans and TAs.

Scope

The scope of the review encompassed the following:

- water assessments and policy dialogue in DMCs
- design of loan and technical assistance projects
- response to ADB's poverty reduction strategy
- progress of regional cooperation
- internal ADB actions
- impact of ADB's 2002 reorganization on policy implementation
- impact of the Cooperation Fund for the Water Sector on operations

Methodology

The interim review was an in-house exercise relying on information gathered through desktop analyses of project documents, completion of checklists for policy actions, and surveys of regional directors. While the process was internal, the report was posted on the website to secure comments from DMCs and NGOs.

Key Findings

The review determined that ADB had made encouraging progress to help its clients expand the delivery of water services, conserve water, foster participation, and improve governance. ADB made modest progress in fostering integrated water resource management (IWRM) and in promoting regional cooperation. Key findings include the following:

- 54% of ADB's water loans approved after the water policy's adoption are consistent with the policy
- 20% of water TA projects examined were consistent with the policy
- 29% of DMCs with ADB water financing operations conducted comprehensive water assessments (5 in 17)
- 53% of DMCs have national water policies in place (9 in 17)
- 59% of DMCs are conducting national water sector reforms (10 in 17)

Significant gains were also made by DMCs to involve more stakeholders in their efforts to adopt reforms and improve governance in the water sector. ADB also achieved positive gains in improving information dissemination, capacity building, monitoring and coordination for the operations departments. Moreover, the Cooperation Fund for the Water Sector provided much-needed additional resources to catalyze policy implementation while also providing a strategic framework and creating synergy among ADB's water operations. Additionally, ADB's reorganization in January 2002 provided considerable additional support to operational departments through the Water Sector Committee and Network, supported by the water focal point (Water Team) in the Regional and Sustainable Development Department.

Key Recommendations

The interim review resulted in recommendations for internal ADB actions as well as external actions in the DMCs. Key recommendations are as follows:

In the DMCs: Pursue national water sector reforms, develop capacity, & address financing issues.

1. *Conduct comprehensive water sector assessments* to guide sector-level policy dialogues and develop national policies. Only 5 in 17 DMCs with water operations completed comprehensive national water sector assessments. While 9 of these DMCs had national water policies in place and 10 are engaging in water sector reforms, no sector-level policy dialogues had taken place at the time of the interim review.
2. *Increase investments* in institutional development at sector and sub-sector levels.
3. *Adopt new financing methods*, particularly with the private sector, and for cost recovery.

Within ADB: Embed the water sector and the water policy better in CSP processes and in the project cycle, and strengthen water staffing.

1. *Operations departments to improve project design* to be more consistent with the water policy, in particular in TAs. Only 20 percent of the TAs were consistent with the water policy.
2. *ADB to adopt water management as a thematic classification*, including both the delivery of water services and the management of water resources, as advocated in the water policy.
3. *ADB to improve staff strength in water specialists*, particularly in policy and institutional development, water quality and wastewater management, social sciences and resource economics, and private sector participation.

Overall, the review resulted in three key overarching recommendations focused on policy dialogue and sector reforms, development priorities and investments, and measurable indicators and best practices. Key points for each recommendation are as follows:

Undertake Policy Dialogue and Promote Sector Reforms.

1. Conduct more comprehensive national water sector assessments:
2. Develop and refine water sector roadmaps as the critical foundation for CSP/U preparation.
3. Provide advice in developing and testing policy dialogue with DMCs and replicating the results.

Review Development Priorities in DMCs and Align Investments

1. Examine development priorities in preparation of CSP/Us to increase water sector investments.
2. Prioritize ADB resources to support comprehensive water sector assessments, reforms and development needs in the DMCs so that the most urgent needs can be met within the budget constraints and TA and lending ceilings.
3. Consider modalities to conduct sector assessments and support sector reforms beyond PPTA.

Develop Guidelines for Project Design, Establish Measurable Indicators, and Disseminate Best Practices

1. Establish guidelines, checklists and generic terms of reference for water project designs and projects with significant water components.
2. Align guidelines and checklists with the 40 actions outlined in the water policy, incorporating key elements of the poverty reduction strategy (pro-poor sustainable growth, social development, and good governance), and targeting harmonization with other aid organizations' efforts and global benchmarks e.g. the MDGs and the World Bank Water Resources Strategy.
3. Disseminate examples of well-designed projects and project frameworks with measurable indicators linked to water policy requirements.

ADB's Response to Interim Review Recommendations

ADB has responded to nearly every recommendation with some measure of follow-up action since the interim review concluded. Key initiatives underway are summarized in the table below.

Priority Area	Initiatives Underway
Water Sector Reforms, DMC Priorities and CSP Process	Starting with the 4 th Phase RETA under the water fund approved in 2004, support was offered to operations divisions on a pilot basis for water sector assessments and policy dialogue in DMCs, and CSP preparation.
Capacity Development and Knowledge Management	The Water Sector Committee approved a capacity development program for DMC and ADB water staff focused on knowledge management (KM) for water reforms. KM applications were developed for launch in 2005 to improve information and experience sharing.
Financing Issues	In 2004, RSDD launched a Financing Water program to address critical water financing issues. Specific initiatives to date included: advocacy package on tariff reform, pilot implementation of small piped water networks, and financing for small-scale piped networks.

The interim review also highlighted the need to revise the policy provision for large water resources projects that involve dams. The recommendation involved modifying the impractical requirement for all stakeholders to agree on the justification of large water resources projects with the provision that, "...stakeholders must be provided the opportunity to comment regarding the justification with their views considered. The ADB will promote the participation of government, civil society and other stakeholders in the country towards this end."

The review noted that while ADB should continue to pursue a cautious approach to projects involving dams, it is impractical to expect all stakeholders to agree on the justification for such projects. The Water Sector Committee recommended to revise the policy provision in the context of ADB's new accountability mechanism, and to reflect how ADB can promote the participation of stakeholders in project preparation. Water agencies, NGOs, and other interested stakeholders were invited to send their comments in 2004. The comments received were reviewed, and a revised proposal was submitted and approved by ADB's Management and Board of Directors in January 2005.

B. 2004-2005 Updated Analyses

ADB is conducting an update to the interim review analysis to include projects through 2004. The expanded study attempts to quantify outputs achieved under each of the seven key elements and 40 policy actions of the water policy. How many river basin organizations (RBOs) and national apex bodies have been formed? How many national water policies have been enacted? ADB aims to finish this updated assessment in time for discussion during the Review Panel's second work session scheduled 25-31 August in Bali, Indonesia.

C. Progress to Date on Comprehensive Review Modalities

▪ In-country Consultations:

ADB expects to conduct seven in-country consultations for the comprehensive review. The schedule listed below has been coordinated with the Resident Missions, related regional events, and other ADB policy reviews planned for 2005. The consultations will be scheduled in countries representing the five regions ADB serves and involve stakeholders from national and sub-national levels of government,

elected representatives, civil society including NGOs and academe, private sector, the media, and other institutions involved in water sector related work. In selecting participants and outlining the agenda, ADB will strive for a balanced representation across geography, ethnicity, gender, and the main subsector and thematic areas outlined in ADB's work.

The consultations are expected to take place during the months of June to November 2005. The in-country consultations are designed to generate feedback on policy implementation and other inputs to improve water operations, considering:

- experience in implementing the water policy
- achievements and lessons learned
- challenges and investment requirements
- opportunities and areas for improvement
- issues specific to the country and region that require attention

Review Panel members plan to participate in in-country consultations, interacting with various stakeholder groups across the region.

- Regional Events and Workshops

Throughout the review process, ADB expects to participate in several regional events to secure feedback through surveys circulated to stakeholders and conference participants and to share progress reports on the review. In addition to attending regional events, ADB is working with PRC to organize Water Week 2005, tentatively scheduled for 17-19 October 2005. ADB also expects to organize a regional workshop at ADB HQ in Manila to learn from the in-country consultations and get further advice on key topics and themes.

The schedule to date for the regional and in-country consultations is listed below.

Table 1: Tentative Schedule for Regional and In-country Consultations

Country	Regional Department	Proposed Dates
<i>In-country</i>		
Cambodia (Phnom Penh)	Mekong	23-24 June 2005
Fiji (Suva)	Pacific	11-12 August 2005
Indonesia (Bali)	SERD	27 August 2005
Kazakhstan (Almaty)	ECRD	15-16 September 2005
India (New Dehli)	SARD	September TBD
PRC (Zhengzhou)	ECRD	21 October 2005
Philippines (Manila)	SERD	November TBD
<i>Regional Events</i>		
PRC	Proposed Water Week	17-21 October 2005
Philippines	Regional Workshop	17-18 November 2005

- ADB Staff Workshops

ADB will organize in-house staff workshops and circulate surveys to elicit feedback from ADB's water operations directors and Water Sector Committee and Network staff members and consultants. ADB staff workshops and surveys aim to:

- review and respond to key findings and recommendations from the 2003 interim review

- outline the expanded scope of the 2005 comprehensive review
- secure feedback on ADB's performance and progress to address key water sector priorities
- identify benchmarks and criteria to measure ADB's progress in implementing the water policy
- identify key constraints facing water operations staff and ADB clients
- identify necessary resources or technical inputs to improve implementation of ADB's water policy
- identify priority investments and business opportunities that ADB should pursue in the next year.

In April 2005, more than 30 staff (WSN and water operations colleagues) attended the first ADB staff workshop to help launch the comprehensive review and address key issues raised during the 2003 interim review. A very short survey targeting the members of the Water Sector Network (WSN) and other water project staff has also been circulated and initial responses from approximately 30 staff members have been tabulated. This "5-Minute Pulse Check" was designed to gauge perceptions on performance, constraints, and lending that could boost ADB's water operations in the next year.

Among respondents, there is a general consensus that ADB is making modest gains to promote national water sector reforms, implement IWRM, foster regional cooperation, conservation, and governance. However, several respondents stressed the need to improve efforts to promote national water sector reforms and water conservation. Perceptions were somewhat aligned regarding key constraints facing water policy implementation as capacity development, water sector reforms, and financing issues all ranked high. Capacity development in the DMC's was identified as the greatest constraint facing ADB staff and clients in implementing the water policy.

- Client and Stakeholder Survey and Website

As mentioned earlier, ADB expects to participate in several regional events to secure feedback through surveys circulated to stakeholders and conference participants and to share progress reports on the review. A client and stakeholder survey is also available on line at <http://www.adb.org/Water/Policy/review-draft-paper.asp>. Throughout the review process this website will serve as a clearinghouse for information about the comprehensive review and feedback from ADB stakeholders.

D. External Studies Relevant to the Review

ADB has recently partnered with international NGO, WaterAid, which is conducting a donor effectiveness study and preparing its NGO partners for constructive engagement in ADB's review process through discussion of the findings of their study. The review process could benefit in many ways from this partnership. As WaterAid outlines in its own concept papers, their effectiveness study should underscore the fact that ADB's policy implementation review is acknowledging independent evidence-based reviews and employing participatory approaches to NGO involvement in the Review process.

ADB staff will also monitor and take part in relevant regional activities such as critical research studies or evaluations to inform and improve the review process. Importantly, ADB is preparing the second progress report on MDGs in Asia in coordination with UNDP and UNESCAP. Moreover, ADB will take the lead in preparing a technical background paper specifically on water and the MDGs, which will be launched in August shortly before the second work session of the Review Panel.

Appendix 5a: Client and Stakeholder Survey

ADB Water Policy Implementation Review

Client and Stakeholder Survey

June 2005

Date						
Name (optional)		Age		Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
Position		Organization				
Country		Email Address				

My Organization:

- Central Government
- Sub-National Government (Region/State/District/Local)
- International NGO/Civil Society Organization
- National NGO/Civil Society Organization
- Local NGO/Civil Society Organization
- Trade Union
- Private Sector/Business Association
- Private Citizen
- Multilateral/Intergovernmental Agency
- University/Educational Institution
- Research Institute/"Think Tank"
- Other (specify): _____

My Work:

- Water resources management
- Urban water supply & sanitation
- Rural water supply & sanitation
- Bulk water supply
- Irrigation & drainage
- Hydropower
- Flood management & urban drainage
- Disaster response & mitigation
- Watershed management
- Environment improvement
- Wastewater control & treatment
- Marine & coastal management
- Others (specify: related field in health, education, environment, public governance)

Please take 10 minutes to answer the following 7 questions. Your response refers to:

- Asia Pacific Region, OR
- Specific Country: _____

1. **ADB's water policy aims to support its clients in the Asia Pacific region in the following seven areas. In which of these has progress been highest?** *Please select up to 3 areas where progress has been highest.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> National water sector reforms <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated water resources management <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion and improvement of water services <input type="checkbox"/> Water conservation and water use efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder consultation and participation <input type="checkbox"/> Good governance and capacity building |
|--|--|

2. **Where should ADB concentrate its water investments over the next 5 years (through 2010)?** *Please select up to 3 areas for priority investments.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban water supply <input type="checkbox"/> Rural water supply <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater management <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated water resources management in river basins (IWRM) <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation and drainage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Flood management <input type="checkbox"/> Hydropower <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary rivers management <input type="checkbox"/> Regional exchange of experience <input type="checkbox"/> Regional networking for capacity development <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
|--|--|

3. **What should ADB include in its water investment packages?** *Please select up to 3 options to be included.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sector assessments and analyses of issues <input type="checkbox"/> Policy dialogue <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure (new and rehabilitation) <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development <input type="checkbox"/> Development partnerships |
|---|--|

- Regional cooperation
- Other:

4. **How could ADB become more responsive to client needs and increase its water investments?** *Please select up to 3 approaches to increase investments.*

- Program approach (multi-donor budget support to government)
- Sector approach (financing subprojects selected by government)
- Project approach (financing of projects designed in advance)
- Lending to national ministries and agencies
- Lending to local government
- Private sector participation (without government guarantees)
- Other:

5. **Which of these changes (suggested by participants of ADB's Water Week 2004) are the most important?** *Please select up to 3 changes.*

- Working more selectively with the right information, organizations, and leaders
- Empowering civil society organizations as catalysts for water sector reform
- Promoting credible water regulatory bodies for water services
- Linking formal and informal water service providers
- Catalyzing water investments to the rural poor
- Investing more in nonstructural interventions
- Lending more to subsovereign partners
- Other:

6. **Which of the following options would be most effective in promoting community ownership of water infrastructure and services in poor rural areas?** *Please select up to 3 options.*

- Small private water networks
- Community-managed water networks
- Handover of management to water user organizations
- Service agreements between water providers and water user organizations
- Participation of NGOs/CBOs in projects implemented by local government
- Water awareness campaigns by local government and service providers
- Water education in schools

7. **Which of the following groups or organizations could be the most effective partners for ADB over the next 5 years?** *Please select up to 3 partners or partnerships that ADB should pursue.*

Advocacy:

- Media and journalists
- Civil society organizations
- International advocacy NGOs
- United Nations organizations
- World Water Council

Co-financing:

- Public-private partnerships
- Bilateral funding agencies

Knowledge:

- Universities and institutes
- Multilateral development banks
- Global Water Partnership

- International organizations e.g. IWMI, IFPRI, IUCN, WWF

- International professional associations

Capacity:

- Networks among national water apex bodies, river basin organizations, water utilities, and regulatory bodies
- Regional water partnerships
- Country water partnerships
- Professional associations
- Research organizations

Other:

- Other:

Please submit your completed survey to ADB staff at the event you are attending. You may also fax your responses to ADB's Water Team at +63 2 636 2381/2356 or visit ADB's water website at <http://www.adb.org/water> to complete this survey online.

Thank you for your time and interest! Visit our website for regular updates on the review process.

Appendix 5b: NGO Cooperation Survey

ADB's NGO Center Questionnaire

ADB-Government-NGO Cooperation

In May 2003, former ADB President Tadao Chino approved ADB-Government-NGO Cooperation: A Framework for Action, 2003-2005 (The Framework). The Framework has sought to give full effect to relevant ADB policies, in particular the Policy on Cooperation Between ADB and Nongovernment Organizations (1998). The Framework was developed over several months in a participatory manner with input from hundreds of representatives of ADB, governments, NGOs, and the private sector. Over the past two years, the Framework has provided a common frame of reference for cooperation among ADB, governments, and NGOs in the context of ADB-assisted activities.

The overall goal of the Framework has been: "improved cooperation among the ADB, NGOs, and governments to reduce poverty in the Asia and Pacific Region through collaborative efforts to promote pro-poor sustainable growth, social development, and good governance."

ADB will soon begin formulation of a new action plan for tripartite cooperation for the period 2006-2010. To contribute to a review of the Framework, and to help prepare for the drafting of a new action plan, ADB seeks your views and input. Thank you for taking a moment to complete this short questionnaire.

1. Are you familiar with *ADB-Government-NGO Cooperation: A Framework for Action, 2003-2005*? (If not, please check "No" and skip to question 6).

Yes, I know something about *the Framework*

No, I do not know anything about *the Framework*

2. In which of the following five areas has the greatest progress been made since 2003 in improving ADB-Government-NGO cooperation? (Check up to three).

Strengthening NGO participation in ADB-supported activities

Enhancing transparency and accountability through access to information

Developing ADB's capacity for NGO cooperation

Building NGO capacity and providing institutional support

Strengthening Government-NGO cooperation and collaboration

3. What have been the most significant contributions by ADB to implementing *the Framework* and strengthening ADB-Government-NGO cooperation over the past two years?

4. What have been the most significant contributions of NGOs and other civil society organizations to implementing *the Framework* and strengthening ADB-Government-NGO cooperation over the past two years?

5. What have been the most significant contributions of ADB member governments to implementing *the Framework* and strengthening ADB-Government-NGO cooperation since 2003?

6. A new action plan for ADB-government-NGO cooperation (2006-2010) should give greatest attention to the following priorities (check up to three).

- Strengthening NGO participation in ADB-supported activities
- Enhancing transparency and accountability through access to information
- Developing ADB's capacity for NGO cooperation
- Building NGO capacity and providing institutional support
- Strengthening Government-NGO cooperation and collaboration
- Other (please specify: _____):
- Other (please specify: _____):
- Other (please specify: _____):

7. What are the most significant obstacles to strengthening ADB-Government-NGO cooperation?

8. In what country do you live?

9. What description best fits your organization? (Check one).

- Government/public sector body
- Academic/research institution
- Advocacy/issue-based NGO
- Service-delivery NGO
- Nonprofit community-based organization
- Other (please specify: _____)
- Trade union/workers organization
- Professional association
- Foundation
- Business/profit-making enterprise
- International organization/IFI

10. If you would like to be kept informed about the development of a new action plan for ADB-Government-NGO Cooperation, please provide your e-mail address here:

APPENDIX 6: Summary of ADB Water-related Projects in Cambodia

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE
Completed Projects	
Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage	Loan
Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project	Loan
Special Rehabilitation Assistance	Loan
Preparing the Northwest Irrigation Sector	PPTA
Preparing the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	PPTA
Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	SSTA
Establishment of the Tonle Sap Basin Management Organization	TA
Preparing the Chong Kneas Environmental Improvement Project + supplementary	PPTA
Preparing Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods Project	PPTA
Capacity Building in the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	TA
Stung Chinit Water Resource Development	PPTA
Institutional Support to the Water Supply Subsector	TA
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	TA
Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Needs Assessment Study	TA
On-going Projects	
Northwest Irrigation Sector	Loan
Tonle Sap Environmental Management	Loan
Stung Chinit Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Project	Loan
Provincial Towns Improvement + supplementary loan	Loan
Establishment of the Tonle Sap Basin Management Organization II	TA
Pipeline Projects	
GMS: Flood Management (2007)	Loan
Irrigation and Water Resources Management Sector Development (2007)	Loan
Tonle Sap Lowland Stabilization (2007)	Loan
Chong Kneas Environmental Improvement (2005)	Loan
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (2005)	Loan
Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods Project (2005)	Loan
GMS: Flood Management (2006)	PPTA
Tonle Sap Watershed Management (2006)	PPTA
Tonle Sap Lowland Stabilization (2005)	PPTA
Enabling Activities to Implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2007)	TA
Enhancing the Role of Women in Inland Fisheries (2007)	TA
Study of Inland Aquatic Resources Trade Patterns (2007)	TA
Irrigation and Water Resource Management Sector Development (2006)	TA
Capacity Building in Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute II (2005)	TA
Study of the Influence of Build Structures on the Fisheries of Tonle Sap (2005)	TA
Establishment of a Tonle Sap Basin Management Organization III (2005)	TA
Establishment of a Tonle Sap Basin Management Organization IV (2006)	TA
Establishment of a Tonle Sap Basin Management Organization V (2007)	TA