



# ADB's Water Policy Implementation Review

Asian Development Bank

## BACKGROUND BRIEF FOR PARTICIPANTS OF THE IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

*WATER for ALL*

**SEPTEMBER 2005**

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## **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 in-country consultation for Kazakhstan will take place in Almaty, Kazakhstan 15 September, 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 brief summary of ADB water operations and progress in Kazakhstan.

## **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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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, 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.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> 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 Panel will meet three times over the course of the review to examine various inputs, discuss stakeholder feedback, and prepare the Panel Report. The first meeting took place at ADB HQ 9-13 May 2005. During the first work session panel members were briefed by staff on ADB's water operations, key priorities, and issues relevant to the review. The second meeting took place in Jakarta and Bali, Indonesia, 25-31 August. Meetings were planned in Jakarta and Bali to allow Review Panel members to also participate in the in-country consultation taking place on 25 August in Jakarta and the Southeast Asia Water Forum (SEAWF) scheduled for Bali 29 August through 2 September 2005. During the second work session, panel members were briefed by staff on preliminary survey results collected at regional water conferences and in-country consultations. Special Advisers also made presentations on key issues relevant to the review. The Review Panel finalized the outline of the Panel Report, which will be presented for discussion at the regional consultation and final staff workshops planned for November 2005. The third and final meeting of the review panel will take place

in early December 2005 at ADB HQ, during which the panel is expected 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. As outlined earlier, the review process may result in recommendations to revise or supplement ADB's water policy. However, the focus of this review is to assess policy implementation. If recommendations are made to revise the policy itself, they will be taken up under a separate exercise.

### 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	9-10 August 2005
Indonesia (Jakarta)	SERD	25/27 August 2005
Kazakhstan (Almaty)	ECRD	15-16 September 2005
India (New Delhi)	SARD	28-29 September 2005
PRC (Zhengzhou)	ECRD	21 October 2005

<i>Regional Events</i>		
PRC	Proposed Water Week	17-21 October 2005
Philippines	Regional Workshop	17-18 November 2005

Each consultation includes an opening program featuring remarks by representatives from the appropriate government ministries, regional bodies, ADB's resident mission, and other representatives as coordinated through the resident mission. Other key components include a film introducing the water policy, overview presentations on ADB's review processes, innovative project presentations, multi-stakeholder dialogue, surveys, individual and group work, and site visits for the Review Panel member present. Individual and group exercises during the consultation include two surveys, breakout group exercises, and plenary discussions.

## B. Key Questions and Focus of Consultations

Through individual and group work, participants are asked to provide their assessment of ADB's water policy implementation, highlighting progress, remaining challenges and constraints, and required actions to improve performance in key areas outlined in the policy: water sector reforms, integrated water resources management, and water services delivery both in water supply and sanitation and irrigation and drainage. Participants are also asked to recommend necessary investments and new opportunities that ADB should pursue in the short and medium-term to improve water sector operations. Questions focus on issues of coverage and efficiency, capacities and sustainability, as well as affordability, access, participatory practices, and social and environmental concerns.

### **Stakeholder Surveys: Performance, Investment Priorities and Partnerships<sup>3</sup>**

During the consultation, participants will be asked to contribute their views through two surveys focused on performance, investment 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. 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).

### **Single-stakeholder Breakout Groups: Investment Priorities, Community Ownership, and Partnerships**

Drawing on individual survey responses, the single-stakeholder breakout group exercise will focus on the following three questions:

- 1) INVESTMENT PRIORITIES: Where should ADB concentrate its water investments over the next 5 years in your country? What should be included in ADB's water investment packages in your country?
- 2) COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP/SUSTAINABILITY: What strategies would be the most effective in promoting community ownership of water infrastructure and services in poor rural areas in your country?
- 3) PARTNERSHIPS: Which groups or organizations should ADB partner with in the next 5 years in your country? (advocacy and reform, co-financing, knowledge sharing, capacity-building)

<sup>3</sup> Both surveys are included in Appendix 5.

For the single-stakeholder breakout group exercise, participants will be divided into four groups: 1) government and private sector, 2) NGOs, 3) international organizations and project resource persons, and 4) academe. Each group will address three questions and prioritize the group's top answers to each question. Each group will designate a recorder during the group work and a reporter for the plenary discussion. The duration of this exercise is expected to be an hour and 45 minutes: 60 minutes for group work and 45 minutes for plenary discussion.

***Multi-stakeholder Breakout Groups: Innovations and Progress, Challenges and Constraints, Actions and Opportunities***

For the multi-stakeholder 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 containing individual responses will be collected for documentation and future reference. Listing participants' names or organizational affiliations on the note cards is optional. However, we ask that you indicate your primary stakeholder group affiliation: NGO, government, international organization, academe, private sector, or project resource person.

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 and Sub-sector Reforms**

1. PROGRESS: What key improvements have resulted from the implementation of national water policy, legal, and institutional reforms in your country? 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?
2. CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS: What challenges or constraints remain in the way of improving water governance at the national and sector and sub-sector levels?
3. REQUIRED ACTIONS: 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. PROGRESS: 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? What improvements have been made (good practices) to acknowledge social and environmental concerns in water resources projects in your country?
2. CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS: What challenges or constraints remain in the way of improving water resources development and management and addressing social and environmental concerns in water resource projects in your country?

3. REQUIRED ACTIONS: What actions must be taken in the next five years to improve water resources development and management (including addressing social and environmental concerns) in your country and what can ADB do to help?

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

1. PROGRESS: What progress has been made to improve coverage and increase efficiencies in water service delivery in your country? What reforms have been implemented to improve the quality and sustainability of water service delivery in your country? What progress has been made to address affordability and access?

2. CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS: What challenges or constraints remain in the way of improving water service delivery in your country?

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

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

1. PROGRESS: What progress has been made to improve coverage and increase efficiencies in water service delivery in your country? What reforms have been implemented to improve the quality and sustainability of water service delivery in your country? What progress has been made to address affordability and access?

2. CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS: What challenges or constraints remain in the way of improving water service delivery in your country?

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

In addition to answering the survey questions and breakout group questions, participants are also given the opportunity to identify and express any pressing concerns that were not covered in any of the consultation exercises. A form to record additional concerns and feedback is included in the consultation seminar kit with the consultation evaluation.

*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 of the consultation reflecting participants' views and comments

**IV. SUMMARY OF ADB WATER OPERATIONS AND PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN**

A. Key Issues Facing Kazakhstan's Water Sector

Independence has changed the context for sound water resource management and effective delivery of water services in Kazakhstan. As a downstream riparian country, Kazakhstan has experienced significant adverse effects of upstream actions. Pre-independence arrangements for shared water resources have been under stress because of diverging priorities resulting in increased flood damage

and exacerbating Kazakhstan's own difficulties in meeting seasonal demands. The conditions of the country's natural waters, wetlands, and in particular the Aral Sea are unsatisfactory and will require substantial remedial efforts as well as new cooperative arrangements to manage shared resource use. International concern with regard to environmental degradation, especially of the Aral Sea, is promoting re-engagement. However, collaborative frameworks and water-sharing agreements need more development to mitigate further degradation and continuing health risks.

Key issues facing Kazakhstan's water sector after independence include: 1) weak management of natural resources, which exacerbates inefficiencies, pollution and health risks, 2) decentralization and lack of capacity at local levels, 3) lack of resources for operations and maintenance (O & M) and appropriate infrastructure investments, 4) poor water quality and water-related disease, and 5) environmental degradation and inadequate water conservation.

#### 1) Weak Management of Natural Resources: Exacerbating Inefficiencies, Pollution and Health Risks

The large number of agencies involved in the governance and management of Kazakhstan's water sector makes it difficult to integrate activities, which exacerbates inefficiencies, water resource pollution, and associated health risks. Overall, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is the main agency responsible for WSS sector development and protection of water sources, and its Water Resources Committee (WRC) is directly responsible for WSS development programs and water resources management. Additionally, the Ministry of Health (MOH) monitors water quality through its sanitary and epidemiological services department, the Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources is responsible for controlling the exploitation of groundwater sources, the Committee on Hydrometeorology is responsible for monitoring water recharge, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection sets concentration norms for sewage disposal. The following agencies also play a role in the management and implementation of water sector activities: the Construction Committee, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Committee, and the State Land Committee.

For water resources and water supply development, there are effectively three levels of governance or organization. At the upper, national government level, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) together with the Water Resources Committee (WRC) within it, are responsible for water resources management, policy, and allocation. At the intermediate level, local government is indirectly responsible for water supply, but in fact this function is usually assigned to water supply providers, which report to the WRC directly. The main exceptions are in smaller rural communities where there are decentralized systems, so water is transported and the local government takes an active role. The oblast governments assisted by the water consumers groups (WCGs) are responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) of rural WSS facilities. River Basin Organizations (RBOs) also play a role under the jurisdiction of the WRC. However, conflict has arisen over the need for further capacity building of the RBOs and the government's program for decentralization to local governments (oblast level). This conflict is a key issue facing WRC and is the top priority in the National IWRM Plan being prepared by UNDP.

Another issue affecting the management of water resources is how key services are categorized. For example, sanitation is treated as a health and environmental matter, rather than as an area related to the provision of adequate and safe drinking water supplies, or as a service in its own right. Therefore, sanitation is controlled and regulated—rather than managed for service provision— by MOH for matters related to public health and prevention of water-borne diseases, and by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, which deals with standards and field monitoring for discharges of effluents to the environment including natural water bodies. While the link between sanitation, health, and the environment is important, from a governance perspective, this linkage

involves governmental ministries, which are not coordinated well enough to effectively respond to growing demand and increasing problems.

## 2) Decentralization and Lack of Capacity at Local Levels

The main institutional challenge for further WSS sector development is the lack of capacity at the local level in the context of sector services decentralization. As infrastructure investments have traditionally been planned and financed by the Central Government, remnants of top-down approaches persist at almost all administrative levels, with little participation from local communities.

While there is limited involvement of community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-government organizations (NGOs) in the development of the WSS sector, those CBOs that exist are informal and traditional organizations mostly in the south of the country. There are a growing number of NGOs, but they are generally weak. None specifically cover the WSS sector, several deal with environmental issues, while others promote small-scale economic activities or provide support to health or other specific areas e.g. maternal and child health. This is probably partly due to lack of investment in the sector. Moreover, the present tax code requires that NGOs be treated as any other commercial organization and are liable for income and profit tax on their earnings, representing a significant constraint in their development.

Institutional reforms are needed to target community participation, private sector participation, and capacity building in local government, including efforts to minimize gender disparities. Capacity building and management support should be provided through a training and support program for the WRC and for the RBOs, which in many cases function as the lead local agency on WSS development. Staff of the oblast and *rayon* (district) governments, the members of the Sanitary Epidemiological Station of the oblasts and rayons, and relevant water supply providers, as well as for community representatives should be included to strengthen their capacity to efficiently implement, use, and pay for the systems. Capacity building is also required for the water service providers in public utilities management and operations, financial sustainability, responsive service delivery to the customer, and effective investment in new infrastructure and rehabilitation of the existing systems.

## 3) Lack of Resources for Operations and Maintenance (O & M) and Appropriate Infrastructure Investments

Sustainable O&M of water supply facilities is a major problem, especially in the rural areas. As a result of severely reduced operational budgets, WSS systems in Kazakhstan are in a serious state of disrepair, particularly in rural areas where population coverage is only about 40%. The conditions have worsened in the years since independence. Specifically, between 1991 and 2000, population dropped by 9%, industrial and agricultural production declined, and potable water supply decreased by 55%.

The water supply systems in the rural areas consist of (i) large pipeline systems, called group water pipelines (GWPs), which distribute water over long distances and served a large number of communities; and (ii) small, decentralized systems typically serving one or more communities. Most systems supply water through public standpipes in the streets. A few systems have yard taps and house connections. Groundwater is the most common water source. Surface water is used if the groundwater is unsuitable, especially for the GWPs in the North-Kazakhstan oblast. Water is also supplied by vendors through kiosks or tanker trucks. Some people depend on other supplementary sources, such as private wells, hand pumps, and local surface water sources.

The GWPs were designed to supply large areas where the local groundwater is mineralized. As many as 120 communities may be served by a single system, with communities up to 30-40 kilometers (km) apart. Other GWPs serve as few as 35 communities. GWPs were designed for a 25-year life but are now 30-40 years old. They are in poor condition and largely beyond repair. Some systems have

ceased to function completely. This applies to treatment facilities and pumping stations as well as pipelines, which are of unlined steel. Some GWPs operate only in part, with local distribution systems closed because of their poor condition. Water is frequently sold by vendors from water towers and kiosks erected over operational standposts or modified valves. Existing decentralized water supply systems are also in poor condition for similar reasons. A significant number of these systems supply mineralized and untreated water.

To assess and inventory current needs, UNDP is finalizing an extensive social survey on WSS in Kazakhstan. This survey of 7,500 respondents will be combined with a technical survey covering all oblasts. A report is expected to be released in October 2005.

#### 4) Poor Water Quality and Water-related Disease

Rural water resources are poor in quality, either because the source is of poor quality or because of insufficient treatment and contamination during transmission. Some groundwater and surface water are highly mineralized or polluted, and pose significant health risks. Many people rely on supplementary supplies from private wells, hand pumps, and local surface water sources irrespective of the quality of the water available. Others have moved because they have little or no water available. Agricultural production in the country's main grain-producing areas (especially Akmola and North-Kazakhstan oblasts) is at risk since farmers are moving due to lack of sufficient safe drinking water.

The lack of adequate WSS services has had a significant negative impact on the community health of the country, especially the poor. In rural areas people often have to walk long distances, only to obtain contaminated water from untreated sources. Until recently, many villages contained *banyas* (public bath houses), which are now largely unused due to lack of water supply.

Insufficient and polluted drinking water supplies, combined with poor sanitation and hygiene practices, are directly linked to high incidence of waterborne diseases. Inadequate quality of drinking water supply and sanitation measures are the primary causes of rising incidences of water-borne diseases such as hepatitis, diarrhea, acute intestinal diseases, among others. Outbreaks of small epidemics of diseases such as viral hepatitis remain common, while skin diseases caused by lack of proper cleanliness is on the rise. There are few working wastewater collection systems in rural areas or any acceptable provision for human waste disposal.

According to a UNDP report, about a quarter of the population is affected by inadequate quantity and quality of potable water. The socio-economic survey showed that 15% of the households purchased drinking water from water trucks, and 25% of the households suffered some form of gastro-intestinal infection over the last year. Moreover, statistics on morbidity and mortality in the country indicate that while the mortality rate has declined somewhat because of improvements in basic health services, the morbidity rate continues to increase. Diarrheal diseases that are strongly associated with unsafe water supply, and poor sanitation and hygiene are among the leading causes of morbidity. Likewise, cases of typhoid have increased due to polluted water sources, resulting in an almost fourfold increase since 1997.

The provision of more reliable and less expensive piped water systems and improved sanitation facilities will help reduce morbidity and mortality of the population in the four oblasts, including lower infant morbidity rate in these areas, as well as an increase in the number of working days available. In addition, human suffering and medical costs associated with treatment of water-related diseases will decline, particularly for the poor who are more exposed to these diseases.

#### 5) Environmental Degradation and Inadequate Water Conservation

Central Asian republics (CARs) share natural resources—particularly water that flows through river basins that stretch over the national boundaries. The largest is the Aral Sea Basin, which drains 64% of the combined geographical area of five CARs through two rivers, the Syr Darya and Amu Darya. Over the last 50 years, water that flows into the Aral Sea has been drastically reduced by irrigation and poor water management, causing serious environmental and social damage. The Aral Sea—previously the fourth largest lake in the world—has shrunk by 50%, affecting the livelihoods and health of four million people who live around the sea and in the delta areas.

Unsustainable exploitation of land and water resources during the former Soviet period coupled with the political and economic turmoil that followed the independence of CARs, have shattered the delicate balance between the supply of and demand for water in the subregion. Since independence, conflicts have grown between the upper watershed countries and the lower riparian countries, especially over the use of the Syr Darya waters (the former desiring hydropower generation in the winter and the latter irrigation of crops in the summer), further constraining economic cooperation and integration, and creating considerable waste of precious water. Kazakhstan faces similar challenges in sharing water resources with Russia in several basins where Kazakhstan is the upstream state, and with PRC regarding the Ili-Balkash and Irtuz basins. If action is not taken, water scarcity, water-related conflicts, and pollution pose serious challenges for the national governments and communities in achieving sustained economic growth and improved living standards.

## B. 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. Recent efforts to implement a more “results-based” approach to country programming have more closely aligned ADB’s strategy and programs with the DMC’s own development plan and included benchmarks to measure results in terms of NDP objectives and targets.

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
- focuses on results, measured by DMCs own benchmarks in line with ADB’s Managing for Development Results Initiative

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 assessing 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

### *Kazakhstan's CSP and ADB Projects in the Water Sector in Kazakhstan and the Region*

Kazakhstan's decreased reliance on external borrowing coupled with recent windfalls from higher oil prices should enable the Government to focus on necessary investments in infrastructure and to diversify the economy. Key focal areas outlined in Kazakhstan's CSP include private sector development for inclusive growth, human development, environmentally sustainable development, and regional cooperation.

In the context of these focal areas, rural development remains an important government priority with several water-related projects initiated in partnership with a number of multilateral donors. Recent initiatives include environmental assessments, wastewater studies, farm restructuring, infrastructure improvements, institutional strengthening in rural water supply and sanitation, and targeted efforts to integrate conservation and improve natural resource management. Efforts are also underway to address groundwater contamination, flooding, and dam safety. While this is a good starting point, there is still a great deal of work to be done to ensure that poor rural areas have adequate access to WSS.

In line with Kazakhstan's CSP, ADB's private sector operations in infrastructure will focus on water, wastewater, and sanitation as well as related transport sector needs. ADB's strategy and key activities in water supply and sanitation include providing water and sanitation services to rural areas, rehabilitating existing systems or developing new systems, enhancing national and local government strategic planning and managerial capacity, and establishing decentralized community operation and maintenance capabilities.

Current ADB water related projects in Kazakhstan focus on rural water and sanitation, water resources management, capacity building in the water supply sector, and institutional reforms to strengthen governance. To that end, ADB is providing technical assistance to improve management and strategic planning capacity in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources as well as in the Ministry of Agriculture's Committee for Water Resources (CWR). In partnership with the Government of Japan, ADB is targeting Kazakhstan's state water sector programs with the primary goal of strengthening capacities and capabilities to develop and implement state water resources management and water supply development programs. To accommodate CWR's increased role and operational responsibilities encompassing water resources management, rural water supply, and irrigation and drainage, specific efforts include developing procedures to expedite implementation, establishing monitoring mechanisms for implementation progress, and identifying practical solutions for sustainable operation and maintenance (O & M).

ADB is also working in partnership with the World Bank to rehabilitate southern Kazakhstan's dilapidated irrigation infrastructure. Efforts include improving national and local capacity to ensure continued operation and maintenance (O & M) as well as promoting a common reform agenda and strategic approach. Importantly, rehabilitation efforts will increasingly be placed in the context of broader initiatives addressing land degradation in Kazakhstan and the region.

Pipeline projects will build on current efforts with an added focus on rural development as ADB's operational focus is on rural poverty reduction and activities with regional impact. ADB projects will

also include social infrastructure investments in rural water supply and natural resources management<sup>4</sup>.

### *ADB and Regional Initiatives*

In the last decade, most of ADB's activities in the region have been focused on individual countries. However, ADB's recent efforts at the regional level recognize the importance of improving the management of shared water resources across the countries of Central Asia<sup>5</sup>. The long-term viability of these projects depends directly on improved management of shared water, particularly on the use of water in a more equitable, efficient, and sustainable manner. Moreover, the long-term economic, political, and social stability of the region is directly dependent on the sustainable management of the subregion's shared water resources. Reducing tensions among riparian states originating from transboundary water disputes will improve mutual trust and create an atmosphere conducive to greater economic and political cooperation among the states.

During the Regional Consultative Meeting of Senior Officials of Central Asian Republics (CARs) held in August 2001 in Manila, the CAR governments formally requested ADB's assistance for subregional water management issues. ADB responded to this and other specific requests made by CARs by supporting high-level policy dialogues, forums, and consultations on regional water management issues. With its emphasis on country ownership and a consensus-based approach, ADB's efforts to promote regional cooperation among CARs have gained increasingly strong support and appreciation in the subregion. Clearly, promotion of interstate cooperation for improved management of shared water is a challenging task. Despite continuing difficulties, CARs recognized the need and requested ADB's assistance.

ADB's recent technical assistance initiatives focus on specific and practical targets where substantially positive progress has been made. Key goals include 1) improving transboundary water management, 2) facilitating regional water policy discussions, and 3) building regional water management capacity. In 2002, ADB organized several regional workshops and coordination meetings among stakeholders, where the key policy, institutional, and technical issues of subregional water management were discussed.<sup>6</sup> In 2003, ADB also conducted a critical assessment of past and ongoing subregional activities and identified ADB's short- and medium-term operational priorities in regional water management area.<sup>7</sup>

Specific efforts still in progress include: 1) developing a working interstate water management mechanism on a selected small river basin to reduce the current barriers to the implementation of collaborative and integrated water management of cross-border rivers,<sup>8</sup> 2) helping the CARs to jointly move forward with concrete steps on selected high priority regional water policy issues, according to specific performance indicators, including the relevance, immediate impacts, and extent of ownership and participation, and 3) strengthening the capacity of key regional water management institutions and their national affiliates on clearly defined and agreed mandates, according to the key result areas.

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<sup>4</sup> A complete list of ADB water-related projects is included in Appendix 6.

<sup>5</sup> All ADB-supported water management projects in Central Asia receive water from the two large rivers of the Aral Sea basin.

<sup>6</sup> RETA 6001 *Technical Assistance for the Regional Consultations for the Third World Water Forum* and RETA 6031 *Technical Assistance for Promoting Effective Water Management Policies and Practices*. (2002, Manila).

<sup>7</sup> TA 6099 *Assessment of Subregional Water Resources Management Issues in Central Asia* (2003 Manila).

<sup>8</sup> Specific criteria have been developed to measure the progress and performance of the pilot interstate river basin management body to be supported.

## C. Brief Summary of Progress in Priority Areas Outlined in ADB's Water Policy

### 1. *Water Sector Reforms: Enabling Conditions for Sound Resource Management*

Overall, good progress has been made to move water sector reforms forward to create enabling conditions for sound resource management and reliable, high quality water service delivery. The national Water Code is being revised and Basin Management Authorities are being established. However, policies and laws are not fully coordinated nor are they comprehensive enough to ensure sustainability. Since independence in 1991, the Government has pursued a number of policies to improve water supply and sanitation as well as to promote cost recovery and private sector development. However, only recently have efforts moved forward to establish regional sector projects and sector programs, such as the National Drinking Water Program established in 1999. Notably, the Government has introduced measures to improve living standards and reduce poverty through improving or restoring basic services as outlined in its Strategic Plan of Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan through 2010.

Regarding regional reforms, in 1998 the landmark Framework Agreement between the Governments of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan on Syr Darya Basin Water and Energy Resources Use was established, allowing energy transfers from and electricity purchases by the downstream states—Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan—in exchange for the storage of irrigation water by the Kyrgyz Republic. In 1999, Tajikistan joined the agreement, allowing similar arrangements for management of the Kairakkum Reservoir. This five-year renewable agreement has served as the basis for annual bilateral negotiations for working agreements that establish the timing and amounts of water releases from Toktogul Reservoir as well as compensation for foregone winter hydropower generation. The agreement's initial five-year term is over and the annual bilateral working agreements process has stalled. Recently, there have been conflicts among the existing organizations in operating the 1998 Agreement. Thus, there is a very urgent need to review and revise the framework agreement.

### 2. *Water Resource Management: Institutional Capacity Building, Regional Cooperation and Environmental Sustainability After Independence*

Within Kazakhstan, efforts are underway to promote Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and the use of social and environmental impact assessments are well developed. The Kazakhstan Water Partnership has been created to help facilitate the dissemination of information and knowledge about IWRM. However, central economic ministries and agencies are still not fully coordinated to adequately address water resource management. Public involvement or participation in water resource management is also low in part due to the lack of access to information, preventing stakeholders from being involved in decision making processes. Moreover, weak institutional and legal frameworks, the lack of political and financial commitments, and little to no ownership by riparian states to regional causes have compromised efforts at regional cooperation.

At the regional level, in 1992, Kazakhstan and four other basin states signed a water treaty and established the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) to respond to the ecological and human health problems of the Aral Sea. In 1994, the First Aral Sea Basin Program (ASBP-1) was approved by five CARs and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established as the highest regional governing body, chaired by the five heads of state in rotation, with its executive committee as secretariat.

In 1997, The ASBP-1 was finalized. Key components include regional water management strategies, information systems, water quality management, wetland restoration, water and sanitation, integrated land and water management, operational water resource management, and capacity building. The Program helped to mobilize loans of over \$280 million (including \$200 million investment projects for

water supply and sanitation in the 3 countries in the vicinity of the sea) and nearly \$50 million of grant-funded technical assistance (TA). In 2003, the basin countries collectively prepared the Program on Concrete Actions on Improvement of Environmental and Socio-economic Situation in the Aral Sea Basin for a Period of 2003–2010, or the Second Aral Basin Program (ASBP–2) which comprised investment projects and studies totaling \$2.5 billion.

Importantly, a number of projects and studies have significantly contributed to improved understanding of the complex water management issues facing the region. Among them, a number of USAID projects and the Water and Environment Management Project (WEMP) funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and implemented by the World Bank. The WEMP aimed to develop national plans and regional strategies for rational use of water resources and salt control. The World Bank's current sub-regional strategy is based on the findings of the WEMP, and consists of three closely interrelated pillars of (i) improved irrigation and drainage management, (ii) improved management at the level of the individual river basins, and (iii) focus on particular "hotspots" where improved management and consensus on solutions has both national and trans-boundary benefits.

Despite the significant resources provided to the region, little progress was achieved in restoring the overall ecosystem and improving livelihood and social conditions. As cited earlier, key factors include weak institutional and legal frameworks for regional cooperation, the lack of political and financial commitments, and ownership by riparian states to regional causes.

Notable progress has been made in the management of trans-boundary river basins outside the Aral Sea Basin. For example, Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China recently reached an agreement on sharing the waters of the Ili River, which terminates in Kazakhstan's Lake Balkash, and Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic concluded an agreement in 2000 covering the Chui and Talas rivers. These agreements are important stepping stones to strengthen the interstate cooperation, but they remain tentative and still require considerable additional effort to formalize technical and economic content and accompanying legal and institutional arrangements.

### 3. Water Service Delivery: Sustainable Access and Capacity to Ensure Quantity and Quality

The overall goal of the Government's Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) sector policy is to improve the health and living conditions of the population by providing better access to safe and adequate amounts of water supply and better sanitation services. Under the implementation of the Drinking Water Sector Program (2002-2010), the government expects to expand coverage and access to safe drinking water, especially in rural areas. However, since 2002, the funds allocated for the Drinking Water Sector Program are approximately 1/10<sup>th</sup> of what was programmed making targeted coverage unlikely.

In line with meeting Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015, the State Strategy for the Achievement of the MDGs for water supply and sanitation is under preparation. However, Kazakhstan has been slow to commit to the UN Convention's international protocols on water and health, which also has an impact on service delivery.

Additionally, service levels have declined in many systems since independence due to 1) a lack of resources for O&M and investment and 2) the infrastructure was designed for conditions that no longer exist and systems are fundamentally economically unsustainable. While infrastructure has been devolved to community level, CBO/NGO capacity still is limited, and mechanisms for participation need development. National capacity for training, education and capacity building has deteriorated since independence, and needs rebuilding. Significant international assistance is being received, with capacity building and introduction of "good practice" through project design and

implementation. Kazakhstan is also centrally involved in international attempts to halt and reverse degradation of the Aral Sea.

Modest progress has been made to improve water service delivery as the proportion of the population without access in urban areas has decreased from 15% to 5% and in rural areas from 27% to 20%. However, this progress is mixed as reliable access to adequate water quantity and quality is still difficult to achieve. Regulatory mechanisms are well established but do not necessarily promote conservation of water quantity and quality. Public utilities shifted to a no-subsidy regime in 1996, but tariffs in general are set too low to cover costs or to discourage waste of water. Pre-independence state provision of water services developed a culture in which their real costs and value was unrecognized, and this will take time to change.

With regard to tariffs for water supply, the water supply services organizations are intended to operate commercially on full cost recovery principles<sup>9</sup>, However, the Anti-Monopolies Agency sets tariffs based on justification provided by the water utilities, which often results in tariffs set below cost recovery level. Consequently, many water utilities have gone bankrupt. In some rural areas where GWPs are no longer working, private vendors are supplying water to the communities at a much higher cost. Monthly payment per family for water supply can therefore vary from T150 (\$1.00) to T850 (\$5.80) depending on whether the source is a piped system or a vendor. Rural populations that cannot afford to buy water are using polluted water from wells and open sources.

Looking ahead, policies are progressively being implemented throughout the country, to transfer costs or ownership and operating responsibilities to communities and user associations.<sup>10</sup> The Government has introduced measures for cost recovery, transfer of responsibility for O&M to beneficiaries, and devolution of ownership. Moreover, internationally funded projects are assisting in a number of cities and provinces to introduce greater levels of beneficiary participation in service delivery to improve service levels and sustainability.

## **V. 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,  
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**Jean C. Laguerder**  
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jlaguerder@adb.org

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

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<sup>9</sup> Full cost recovery is required by the country's market reforms and the Agency for Regulation of Natural Monopolies and Protection of Competition of the Republic of Kazakhstan (or the Anti-Monopolies Agency, which is in charge of tariff setting).

<sup>10</sup> An analysis of willingness-to-pay (WTP) and affordability shows that full O&M cost recovery is feasible and current ADB projects are including such provisions.

## **Appendix 1: Agenda for the In-country Consultation**

### **ADB's WATER POLICY IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW IN-COUNTRY CONSULTATION FOR KAZAKHSTAN Dostyk Hotel, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 15 September 2005**

#### ***DRAFT Agenda***

#### **Introductions and Overviews**

- 8:30 – 9:30            Opening and Welcome Remarks  
*Kazuhiko Higuichi, Director of the Kazakhstan Resident Mission (KARM), ADB*
- Keynote Speeches:  
*Amirkhan Kenshimov, Deputy Chair of the Water Resources Committee,  
Ministry of Agriculture*
- Nariman Kepshikbayev, Director of the Kazakhstan Branch of SIC-  
ICWC/Adviser to the Chairman of the Committee on Water Resources, Ministry  
of Agriculture*
- 9:30 – 9:45            Introduction of ADB's Water Policy: (film viewing)  
*Water for All: The Power to Change People's Lives*
- 9:45 – 10:00        Overview of Comprehensive Review of ADB's Water Policy Implementation  
*Kathryn E. Nelson, Lead Facilitator, Water Policy Implementation Review, ADB*
- Introduction of Consultation Agenda, Ground Rules, and Participants  
*Jean C. Laguerder, Meeting Facilitator, Water Policy Implementation Review,  
ADB*
- 10:00 - 10:15        Questions
- 10:15 - 10:30        TEA BREAK
- 10:30 – 10:45        Overview of ADB's Water Policy  
*Wouter Lincklaen. Arriens, Lead Water Resources Specialist, ADB*
- 10:45 – 11:30        "Kazakhstan's Water Sector and Water Projects"  
*Introduced by Tatiana Simonova, Project Implementation Specialist, KARM  
ADB*
- Water Resources Management and Land Improvement Project  
*Ulan Chakeyev, Chief Project Consultant*
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project, "National Integrated  
Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plan for Kazakhstan"  
*Natalia Panchenko, Senior Program Assistant, UNDP*
- ADB Project, "Improved Management of Shared Water Resources" (RETA  
6163)  
*Rustam Abdukayumov, Portfolio Management Officer, URM-ADB*

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

### **Facilitated Exercises and Discussions to Secure Feedback on Water Policy Implementation**

1:30 – 2:30	Single-stakeholder Breakout Groups: Discussion of Survey Responses Investment Priorities, Community Ownership, and Partnerships  Group 1: Government and Private Sector Group 2: NGOs Group 3: International Organizations and Project Resource Persons Group 4: Academe
2:30 – 3:00	Report Out from Breakout Groups and Discussion
3:00 – 3:15	TEA BREAK
3:15 – 4:15	Multi-stakeholder Breakout Groups: Innovations and Progress, Challenges and Constraints, Required Actions and Opportunities  Group 1: Water Sector Reforms Group 2: Water Resources Management Group 3: Water Service Delivery (Irrigation and Drainage) Group 4: Water Service Delivery (Water Supply and Sanitation)
4:15 – 5:00	Report Out from Breakout Groups and Discussion
5:00 – 5:30	Participants' Reflections and Closing Remarks
5:30 – 6:00	Wrap up and Next Steps <i>Kathryn E. Nelson</i>
6:00 – 8:00	DRINKS AND DINNER <i>Hosted by Kazuhiko Higuichi, Director, KARM ADB</i>

## 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><b>PLANNING AND INCEPTION PHASE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview ADB operations directors and staff to secure initial feedback on the review design and Review Panel selection process</li> <li>Finalize Review Panel and Special Advisors recruitment and schedule</li> <li>Finalize schedule for in-country consultations and regional meetings</li> <li>Finalize communications strategy &amp; schedule: coordinate with Water Awareness Program (WAP)</li> <li>Finalize design of review process and submit inception report presenting work plan</li> </ul>
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>ADB Staff Workshop: Water Sector Network (WSN) and ADB water operations staff (12)</b></li> <li><b>Training Workshop for National River Basin Management Organizations (NARBO) Colombo, Sri Lanka (24-29)</b></li> <li><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Meeting of Apex Bodies in Bangkok, Thailand (27-29)</b></li> </ul>
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Review Panel Work Session #1: ADB HQ (9-13)</b></li> </ul>
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>SEAWUN Convention on Water and Wastewater in Southeast Asia in Hanoi, Vietnam (7-9)</b></li> <li><b>Roundtable on Private Sector Participation in Urban Water Supply, Bangalore, India (15-16)</b></li> <li><b>In-country Consultation #1: Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA (23-24)</b></li> </ul>
July	
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In-country Consultation #2: Suva, FIJI (9-10)</b></li> <li><b>Review Panel Work Session #2: Jakarta/Nusa Dua, Indonesia ( 4 days) (26, 27, 30-31)</b></li> <li><b>In-country Consultation #3: Jakarta, INDONESIA (25/27)</b></li> <li><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Southeast Asia Water Forum in Nusa Dua, Indonesia (29-2)</b></li> </ul>
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In-country Consultation #4: Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN (15-16)</b></li> <li><b>In-country Consultation #5: New Delhi, INDIA (28-29)</b></li> </ul>
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>ADB-PRC Water Week and 2<sup>nd</sup> International Yellow River Forum, Zhengzhou, PRC (17-21)</b></li> <li><b>In-country Consultation #6: Zhengzhou, PRC (21)</b></li> </ul>
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Regional Consultation at ADB HQ (2-day) (18-19)</b></li> <li><b>ADB Staff Workshop #2 at ADB HQ (one-day) (25 TBD)</b></li> </ul>
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>FINAL Review Panel Work Session #3: ADB HQ (1-6)</b></li> </ul>
2006	
January	<p><b>FINAL STEPS OF REVIEW PROCESS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DG RSDD and Panel Chair discuss interdepartmental comments and finalize the Panel Report</li> <li>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)</li> <li>RSDD posts Panel Report on ADB website</li> </ul>
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADB initiates follow up actions in response to the Panel Report</li> </ul>

## 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.

<b>Priority Area</b>	<b>Initiatives Underway</b>
Water Sector Reforms, DMC Priorities and CSP Process	Starting with the 4 <sup>th</sup> 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? The study also includes efforts to strengthen the methodology and indicators used to assess policy implementation. ADB has produced two draft papers for the Review Panel's consideration.

### C. Progress to Date on Comprehensive Review Modalities

#### ▪ In-country Consultations:

ADB expects to conduct up to six 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 17-21 October 2005. ADB also expects to organize a regional workshop at ADB HQ in Manila in November 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**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Regional Department</b>	<b>Proposed Dates</b>
<i>In-country</i>		
Cambodia (Phnom Penh)	Mekong	23-24 June 2005
Fiji (Suva)	Pacific	9-10 August 2005
Indonesia (Jakarta)	SERD	25/27 August 2005
Kazakhstan (Almaty)	ECRD	15-16 September 2005
India (New Delhi)	SARD	28-29 September 2005
PRC (Zhengzhou)	ECRD	21 October 2005
<i>Regional Events</i>		
PRC	Proposed Water Week	17-21 October 2005
Philippines	Regional Workshop	18-19 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

WaterAid 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. WaterAid will present preliminary findings during the India in-country consultation in September 2005, as well as during the regional consultation taking place in November 2005.

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. ADB has also taken the lead in preparing a technical background paper specifically on water and the MDGs.

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

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

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

- 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 should ADB partner with during 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 Kazakhstan

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE
<b>Completed Projects</b>	
Institutional Strengthening for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Services (Piggybacked to Loan 34234-01)	TA
<b>On-going Projects</b>	
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	Loan
Water Resources Management and Land Improvement Project	Loan
Strengthening the Water Supply Sector Program	TA
Institutional Strengthening for the Water Resource Committee	TA
<b>Pipeline Projects</b>	
Second Water Resources Management and Land Improvement	Loan
Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	Loan
Stormwater Management Project	Loan
Regional Rural Development	Loan
Institutional and Technology Strengthening for the Water Resources Management and Land Improvement	TA
Second Water Resources Management and Land Improvement	TA
Institutional Strengthening for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Phase II (Piggybacked to Loan 35129-01)	TA
Stormwater Management	TA
Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	TA
<b>Dropped Projects</b>	