

Water and Poverty Initiative¹
for the 3rd World Water Forum

FIRST STEERING GROUP MEETING



Asian Development Bank
Manila, Philippines

28th May 2002

¹ For more information, please visit our website at <http://adb.org/Water/theme1.asp>.

The Water and Poverty Initiative was formed in February 2002 in preparation for the 3rd World Water Forum. The first meeting of the Steering Group for the Water and Poverty Initiative was held at the Asian Development Bank on the 28th May 2002. In attendance were:

- Bradford Philips (ADB)
- Wouter Lincklaen Arriens (ADB)
- John Soussan (ADB Consultant)
- Belinda Calaguas (WaterAid UK)
- Hideaki Fujiyama (JICA)
- Satoru Hagiwara (JICA)
- Kiyoto Kobayashi (JICA)
- Annelie Joki-Hubach (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Masao Miyazaki (JBIC)
- Apichart Anukularmphai (GWP SEATAC)

Regrets were received from several members who were unable to attend.

The meeting was opened by Bradford Philips, who emphasised the importance of water and poverty issues within the wider policy context of the ADB and other organisations. Wouter Lincklaen Arriens noted that a number of comments had been received on the report of the planning meeting, and that the report is being amended to reflect these comments. Wouter then introduced the meeting agenda and welcomed the presence of several Japanese participants in the meeting, emphasising the importance of working closely with Japanese partners in the Initiative.

John Soussan gave an overview of progress with the Initiative since the planning meeting in February, based on a progress report provided to the group in the meeting. He emphasised the positive response that has come from all quarters. The thematic framework has been well received, with wide acceptance as a basic frame for understanding poverty-water issues. The value of understanding approaches to poverty reduction as the point of departure was reiterated, reflecting discussions that have taken place since the last meeting. A series of specific issues were then discussed following the overview:

Thematic Framework

The further development of the thematic framework was discussed, with the idea of developing separate short thematic papers for each of the six key action areas agreed. The focus of the papers would be to detail the issues for each topic in more detail and to identify main areas for action. (*See Annex A - Terms of Reference for Thematic Discussion Papers*) It was noted that the first of these, on sustainable ecosystems management by the poor, was already being developed by John Soussan with IUCN. The agreed strategy was that each of the papers would be co-ordinated through different members of the Steering Group, supported by the Initiative team. It was agreed that the outline for each thematic paper should be prepared by the end of July, with the draft paper submitted by the end of September and the final version, after extensive review, ready by the end of November.

Case Studies

A consolidated list of case study proposals received so far was circulated, with 39 possible case studies identified. The importance of case studies in the Initiative was confirmed, as was the need to ensure that all aspects of the thematic framework were covered and the importance of good geographical coverage. It was agreed that all members of the Steering Group would actively solicit new case study proposals from within their own organisations and send them to John Soussan by the end of June. The GWP meeting in Ghana in June was also identified as a further opportunity to identify other potential case studies from Africa and other regions. It was agreed that the case study ToR would be further developed, with the existing list of studies attached and issues from the thematic framework not effectively covered identified. (See *Annex B - Case Studies Status Report*) It was agreed that the final list of case studies would be prepared by the end of June by John Soussan and circulated amongst Steering Group members for comment. The core case studies for presentation in Initiative meetings would be contacted and the deadline for final submission of case study papers was agreed to be the end of November 2002. The idea of a global meeting for case studies prior to Kyoto was discussed. The goal is to provide a structure through which the stakeholders involved in the case studies could be actively involved in drawing out generic conclusions and recommendations for action for Kyoto. The meeting would also be able to review the first draft of key points for the overall Water and Poverty paper that will be prepared for Kyoto and submitted to the Ministerial Conference. This would ensure that there was wide participation in and ownership of the key messages synthesised from the different case studies. The need for additional financing for this meeting was identified as a constraint, as costs could not be covered by existing funds, nor administered through the regional development banks. Although support for the idea was expressed, no firm decision on this proposed global meeting was taken.

Regional Consultation Workshop (Dhaka 22-26 September 2002)

Preparations for and the programme of the RCW were discussed. The recruitment of a local consultant, the formation of the national steering committee and the active support being given by the Government of Bangladesh were all emphasised. The importance of ensuring good international participation, including high profile keynote speakers, was identified. The need for a clear invitation strategy that balanced participation along gender, geographical and institutional lines was identified as an urgent issue. It was agreed that the Initiative team would prepare an overview of the invitation strategy in terms of numbers and characteristics of the international invitees. This overview is attached to this report. (See *Annex C - RCW Draft Design/Breakdown of Participants*)

Planning for Water and Poverty Sessions in Kyoto

It was reported that water and poverty has been identified as one of the main themes for the 3rd World Water Forum, including as the theme for the Water Development Partners Panel which meets on March 21st 2003 (the day before the Ministerial Conference) and as a key theme for the Ministerial Conference (22-23 March 2003). The number of sessions on water and poverty has yet to be finalised, with the proposals developed after the planning meeting (See *Annex D – Sessions for Kyoto*) submitted to the Secretariat of the Forum. Agreement has been reached with a number of other themes to jointly organise sessions and this is

reflected in the programme submitted to the WWF3 Secretariat. The WDPP provides an immediate conduit from the Forum to the Ministerial Conference on the water and poverty themes, so that a mechanism for reporting the outcomes of the different Forum sessions to the WDPP and the Ministerial Conference will need to be developed. The overall Initiative summary paper (which will be drafted prior to Kyoto and discussed in Forum sessions) will be directly submitted to the Ministerial Conference. It has been agreed that appropriate organisations will be asked to assist in the organisation of the different sessions.

Links with Africa, the Americas and Other Water Themes

Detailed discussions with the IADB and AfDB were reported, with both banks recently initiating activities on Water and Poverty in their regions. For the Americas, a regional consultation meeting will be planned for later in the year and links with regional organisations (especially IUCN and GWP) are being developed. For Africa, the context for the initiative was set by the Africa Ministers Conference on Water (AMCOW) held in April in Abuja, with the WSSD as an initial focus. These links will be developed over the next few months to ensure a coherent international process. The need for a process through which the outcomes of the different regional initiatives are drawn together was recognised. It is expected that there will be individual regional sessions on Water and Poverty, to be held on the regional days in Kyoto.

The idea of joint sessions with other themes at Kyoto was accepted by all parties. Further actions include the development of a joint paper with IUCN on water, poverty and sustainable ecosystems management and joint case studies with several of the other initiatives. Strong support for the Initiative was established through discussions with several donors, including DFID, the Netherlands, France, the European Commission, UNDP and others.

Water Development Partners Panel

The basic concept of the WDPP prepared by the 3WWF Secretariat was discussed and the focus on water and poverty warmly received by the meeting. The role of ADB in facilitating the WDPP was recognised and the approach of integrating it into the Water and Poverty Initiative agreed. The need for additional resources and a capability to operate at the international level were seen as essential to the success of the WDPP. A strategy for the further development of the WDPP will be prepared by the Initiative core team and circulated to Steering Group members for comment (*See Annex E- Strategy for the Water Development Partners Panel; to follow separately*).

Virtual Water Forum and Water Voices Project

It was reported that the short and long versions of the Thematic Framework have been posted on the VWF site (www.worldwaterforum.org) and on the ADB website (www.adb.org/water), along with ToR for the case studies. A new set of introductory notes were written and posted through the Secretariat in Tokyo. Messages to encourage participation were sent to all registered participants in the site via email and all postings were responded to. Although the session started slowly, it has begun to gather momentum and new postings are appearing on a regular basis, including proposals for case studies and

comments on the issues raised in the thematic papers. Almost all participation to date has been from developing countries, which is encouraging. The Initiative VWF session was ranked in the top 5 of all sessions by the WWF3 Secretariat in their first assessment of participation in the VWF.

The Water Voices Project was discussed, with Wouter stressing that it provided an important opportunity to hear the voices of people who do not have access to meetings and electronic media. All members of the Steering Group were urged to use the water voice and collect messages on water and poverty through their organizations.

Financial Issues for the Water and Poverty Initiative

It was reported that a detailed breakdown of the financial situation of the Initiative would be finalised shortly. This is attached to this report. (*See Annex F - Cost Estimates for Water and Poverty Initiative*) A number of key issues for the financing of the Initiative were discussed. In particular, the limitations on funding activities outside of their respective regions of the regional development banks meant that an independent financial mechanism for global level activities is needed. The idea of establishing a fund through an independent organisation that could operate globally with more flexibility was agreed, with strong support for this expressed by several participants. The likely need for additional financial resources was also identified. This included funds for activities at the regional level by the IADB and AfDB, the need to fund participants in the Water and Poverty Initiative to participate in the 3WWF in Kyoto, the pre-Kyoto global meeting on case studies (possibly linked to a meeting on the WDPP) and some regional consultations and funding for case studies in a number of cases. The WDPP organisation would also need support, with the details of this to be worked out.

Contacts

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The Thematic Framework for the Water and Poverty Initiative has been widely circulated and has received positive feedback, including being adopted as the framework for the Water Development Partners Panel. The next stage of the development of this framework will be to produce short (6-10 pages) discussion papers that elaborate each of the components of the framework. Each of these will be produced jointly with key partners in the Initiative. This note sets out the proposed list of papers and structure for their development.

The papers will elaborate upon the six key action areas identified in the thematic framework (with one action area divided into two papers, to reflect the main issues in this field). This will mean the following concept papers, along with the proposal for the main partners in their production:

1. Pro-Poor Water Governance: Global Water Partnership
2. Improved Access to Quality Water Services:
 - Domestic Water and Sanitation Provision: WaterAid and WSSCC
 - Water for Food Security: IWMI with partners
3. Improvements to livelihoods and pro-poor economic growth: to be identified, John Soussan to coordinate, potentially with ODI
4. Community capacity building and empowerment: Netherlands and WaterAid with partners
5. Disaster prevention and mitigation: JICA with partners
6. Ecosystems management: IUCN and partners

These seven papers will be the keynote papers for the elaboration of the thematic framework. In addition, further discussion papers on key issues not covered in enough detail will be commissioned. One has already been identified:

7. Water, Poverty and Health: WHO and ADB

The proposed structure for the papers is as follows:

- Introduction: brief overview of the Water and Poverty framework and the key issues in relation to the specific topic.
- Identify main areas for action: elaboration of the overall action area into a number (3-6?) of more detailed areas (e.g. the food security issue can potentially break down into pro-poor irrigation, rainfed farming, food from the commons, livestock and homestead production).
- More detailed discussion, with brief illustrative examples where appropriate, of each of these more detailed action areas.

The approach should be on ideas rather than detailed factual presentation, but use evidence to illustrate and support where it adds to the clarity of the discussions. Avoid trying to present particular institutional agendas and approaches. Be as global in perspective as possible, but with a clear pro-poor focus. Emphasis will be on identifying actions for improving the position of the poor, rather than analysis of their problems.

Background

The case studies that these Terms of Reference relate to will form a key element in an Initiative on Water and Poverty that aims to provide a better understanding of the actions that can improve water security in the lives of the world's poor. The Initiative is being coordinated by the ADB and involves a range of partners worldwide. It will form the basis of a major theme at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto in March 2003, with the objective to catalyse further actions in developing countries around the world.

Purpose

The purpose of the case studies is to use real world experiences to illustrate the potential of different forms of action to improve the water security of the poor. Case studies that consider all aspects of water use and sanitation will be included. Each study should draw out positive aspects of the case, relate these to the 6 action areas of the thematic framework of the Initiative, and define actions that could 'scale up' these positive experiences. The case study should also give a clear, concise picture of the main livelihoods and characteristics of poverty of the communities involved.

The six key action areas identified in the thematic framework of the Water and Poverty Initiative are:

- Pro-poor water governance
- Improved access to quality water services
- Improvements to livelihoods and pro-poor economic growth
- Community capacity building and empowerment
- Disaster prevention and mitigation
- Ecosystems management

Process and Outputs

The case studies for the Initiative will be developed through a 2-stage process. The first stage will be to compile and present, via the Virtual Water Forum², a short (1-2 page) outline of the proposed case studies. This should include the main characteristics of the water-poverty issues the case covers, the approach to addressing problems in the case and the wider implications of the case in relation to the Initiative framework.

The second stage will be to develop some case studies in more detail. These will be selected from the cases compiled in the first stage, screened to ensure that the more detailed cases have representative thematical and geographical coverage, are of the highest quality and have positive lessons of generic significance. These cases will be presented at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto. It is anticipated that these cases will be 10-12 pages in length, with other media for their presentation also encouraged. Financial support may be available to produce some of these cases should this be necessary.

² The web address of the Virtual Water Forum is <http://www.worldwaterforum.org/for/en/flist>.

A limited number of these more detailed case studies will be independently investigated, with these becoming core case studies that will be used to illustrate key themes in the documents prepared for and sessions held in Kyoto. These investigations will not undertake detailed fieldwork, but will have a more journalistic character. They will particularly be used to draw out different stakeholder perspectives or to explore innovative and exciting approaches that need more detailed coverage. Thematic and geographical coverage will again be ensured here.

One key issue in the development of case studies is to identify who can represent and 'champion' the case in different consultation processes, including, in some cases, at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto and at Regional Consultation Workshops that will be held in different parts of the world before Kyoto. This should include stakeholders themselves in the communities where the case study is found.

Structure

The case studies should address four key questions:

1. Who were the poor involved and what water security problems do they face?
2. What was done/is being done to assist the poor to address these problems, including actions being undertaken by local communities, with little or no external inputs?
3. How were the external interventions/assistance organised and what physical, human, organizational, financial and other resources were needed to make them work?
4. What impact have they had and are these impacts sustainable?

The case studies should present basic information that is enough to give a picture of the overall situation and actions taken, but is not too detailed. If possible, reference to websites or other accessible sources of more detailed information should be made. In all cases, a balanced picture should be given, where the needs and perspectives of different stakeholders are fairly represented. There are many types of action that need to be included in the Initiative and case studies of all types will be used, including ones that cover policy and institutional issues as well as local-level experiences. The six areas of action from the thematic framework, listed above, will be used to assess how the issues raised in the case study relate to the overall themes of the Water and Poverty Initiative. Where possible, case studies should consider more than one level: for example, looking at how new policies or guidelines are implemented by different agencies and work at the local level.

Organisation

The first short (1 or 2 pages) outline of proposed case studies should be sent, via the Virtual Water Forum site³ or directly via email, to the ADB team co-ordinating the Initiative. An initial screening will be made at this stage and suitable cases will be further developed with, where appropriate, support from the Initiative. Given that the cases will have very different characteristics, no standard format is proposed, but an example (Coastal Zone Policy Development in Bangladesh) is attached to help guide their development.

³ The web address of the Poverty and Water Security Site in the VWF is <http://www.worldwaterforum.org/for/en/fshow.355>. Registration is required; please proceed to this site: <http://www.worldwaterforum.org/for/en/flist>.

Water and Poverty Initiative: Consolidated Case Study List

So far there have been 39 possible case studies identified (though more will be coming), in most cases based on direct discussions with key partners for the Initiative rather than through the VWF or other dissemination routes. They constitute an exciting list that has the potential to drive forward a better understanding of many of the issues from the thematic framework.

A number have already been selected for more detailed investigation by the core Initiative team. These are indicated in ***bold/italics***. The list of cases proposed so far is:

1. Defined by the Initiative Team

- ***Coastal Development Policy in Bangladesh***
- ***Watersheds Programme in Andhra Pradesh, India***

2. Proposed by the Gender and Water Alliance

- ***Gender and Economic Benefits from Domestic Water Supply in Semi-Arid Areas: SEWA in Gujarat, India***
- Low-Income Sanitation and the Involvement of Men and Women: the Case of Dona Domingas: Brazil
- Community Capacity Building and Empowerment: Dona Flavia in San Luis, Agusan del Sur, the Philippines

3. Proposed by WaterAid

- WaterAid Mozambique – DRA approaches in poor rural areas
- Bangladesh NGOs, local government and utility partnerships in urban slums
- WaterAid India – community-based financing and empowerment
- Uganda – impact of pressures to use debt relief monies for decentralised water systems
- WaterAid and ODI research on mainstreaming of water in PRSPs in 5 African countries
- Tanzania: improving monitoring indicators for water and sanitation impacts on poverty reduction

4. Proposed by the Coalition for Community Participation in Governance

- Johnson Mountain: a Rural Jamaican Mountainous Community: Community – Local Government Links

5. Under Discussion with IWMI

- Kirindi Oya: Development of Pro-Poor Irrigation Management in Sri Lanka
- Linking Irrigation to Community Forestry in Nepal (site to be identified)
- Walawe Basin Sri Lanka: Impacts of Irrigation Development on Poverty Alleviation
- Does Participatory Irrigation Management Create an Enabling Environment for the Rural Poor? (Sri Lanka and India)
- Livelihood Impacts of Small Scale Irrigation: Treadle Pump in India and Bangladesh

6. Under Discussion with IUCN

- 2 Case Studies on Sustainable Management of Aquatic Ecosystems by Poor Communities – sites under discussion, probably in Africa or Mekong River

7. Proposed by JBIC: 1 or more case study from a list:

- Rural Area Infrastructure Development Project in Indonesia
- Help for Catubig Agricultural Advancement Project in the Philippines
- Small Scale Irrigation Project in Thailand
- Impact of Irrigation Development on Poverty Alleviation in Sri Lanka and Pakistan
- Participatory Irrigation Management to Secure Sustainability: several countries – Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India, Philippines and Jordan

8. Proposals from ADB and Netherlands Embassy Bangladesh for Additional Case Studies from Bangladesh, including:

- Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Development Project
- Early Implementation Project
- Khulna-Jessore Drainage Improvement Project
- Charlands Settlement Development Project

9. Other proposals made through the VWF site and other routes

- Upendra Gautam, Nepal: distributive justice in water resources development: experience and option from Nepal
- Joep Verhagen: Gujarat India: Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) short case studies on best practices of water for the poor (coordinate this with the Gender Alliance proposal)
- Miodrag Milovanovic water resources planning in Serbia
- K Seetharam: ADB OED: best practices in the use of alternate sources of water, such as groundwater, tanks, rivers, etc. by poor people
- Cambodia: the Links Between Poverty Reduction, Water Resources Management and Strategic Planning
- WHIRL Consortium: Integration of Rural Water Supply in Watershed Development Programmes, India
- **WHIRL Consortium: Productive uses of water at the household level, South Africa/ Zimbabwe**
- International Development Enterprises (IDE): Poverty Reduction: Making Markets Work for the Poor
- Ondeo Philippines: Private-Public Partnerships for Water Supply in Poor Urban Areas in Manila
- Arcadis/Central Environment Authority: Community-Based Planning in Negombo Lagoon, Sri Lanka
- DSK Bangladesh: Piped water supply to urban poor settlement in Dhaka: a closer insight of DSK model

The Setting

The coastal areas of Bangladesh are one of the most under-developed regions of the country. Although there are differences between the coast east and west of the Meghna Estuary, most coastal districts are characterised by high levels of poverty and vulnerability to water-related hazards. Levels of service development and infrastructure are low and the institutional presence of both government and non-government agencies is limited. Livelihood opportunities (especially outside of agriculture) are limited, as are economic linkages, including access to markets. The area is also characterised by highly unequal social structures, with a small powerful elite dominating the mass of people, allied to high levels of conflict and poor law and order.

Vulnerability to cyclones and storm surges is a constant threat in the coasts, with people remembering major disasters such as the 1970 and 1991 cyclones and experiencing smaller storms every year. It is generally recognised that the overall incidence of disasters is likely to increase rather than decrease in the future, in part because of increased resource pressures but also because of the impact of climate change. There is also a range of other resource-based vulnerabilities, including the loss of mangroves and other forest resources, saline intrusion at the surface and in aquifers, biodiversity and habitat loss, the decline of fish stocks, declining soil fertility, land erosion, the scarcity of water resources and the impact of major infrastructure development and shrimp production.

Past approaches to these problems have centred on structural solutions, especially polders and cyclone shelter, but there is now a consensus that the problem needs to be addressed through a combination of non-structural and structural measures. This is reflected in the recent initiative to develop a new coastal zone policy, which focuses on **improving livelihoods and reducing vulnerabilities**, with emphasis placed on community capacity building to enhance poor people's ability to cope with disasters and maximise development opportunities.

The policy development is led by the Water Resources Planning Office (WARPO) of the Ministry of Water Resources, but involves several other ministries and government agencies, and is assisted by a donor consortium that includes the Government of the Netherlands, Department for International Development (UK), the World Bank, the ADB and others. This policy process is intended to guide all aspects of coastal development and, in particular, will set the framework within which future investments in the water and other sectors are made.

Objectives of the Case Study

The coastal zone policy process in Bangladesh offers an opportunity to understand better key aspects of policy processes. It is directly targeted at the poor and seeks to reduce poverty through a combination of livelihoods development and reducing vulnerabilities. It is based in the water sector but also includes strong links to a number of other sectors and non-government actors. It seeks to combine structural and non-structural measures. Finally, it seeks to build from existing resource management practices and to enhance community capacities as a pre-requisite for sustainability.

The **objectives** of the case study will be twofold:

1. To demonstrate how new approaches to policy development that target the poor can be developed, with in particular specific policy goals that target improvements to the livelihoods and reduction of vulnerabilities experienced by poor communities.
2. To contribute to the process of policy development through providing a better understanding of the dynamics of coastal livelihoods and, in particular, the ways that poor people respond to risks from natural disasters.

Method and Anticipated Findings

The case study will use past research and project evaluations in the coastal zone to present an overall picture of coastal livelihoods and disaster coping strategies. This analysis will be further developed in one location (Polder 55/1) where a major infrastructure investment has been made but the impact upon coastal livelihoods is not fully assessed. Existing data shows that the infrastructure has had positive impacts upon agricultural production and reduced flooding and cyclone vulnerability, but there have been some drainage problems and conflicts between different stakeholders within the polder. The effects upon other aspects of livelihoods (especially fishing and domestic water provision) and on social equity are not understood.

The study will also undertake interviews with a range of key stakeholders at the national level to establish which issues are the key drivers of the policy process and what approach is being taken to target poverty and improved social equity in the coastal zone. Based on the results of this, advice will be given, where needed, to provide a more complete poverty perspective to the development of the coastal policy.

The implications of the policy development, in terms of changes to institutional roles and the needs for enhanced institutional capacities, will also be discussed. These will be linked to existing national policy priorities of decentralisation and the expansion of civil society participation in development processes. Key national NGOs, who are mostly not active in the coastal area, will be a specific target of the study. One of the goals of the study will be to advance national consensus by bringing different stakeholders together to establish a clearer understanding of the relationships between poverty, vulnerabilities and coastal development processes.

The case study will work with leading opinion formers from both government and non-government sectors who are involved in the policy development to act as 'champions' of the case study in the Asia Regional Consultation Workshop and, if appropriate, the Kyoto Forum. Close links will be established with the Government of Bangladesh WARPO, which is mandated to lead coastal policy development, as well as with different projects (such as the Sundarbans Biodiversity Project) active in the coastal area.

1. Background

The need for water security in the 21st Century for all was adopted as the key challenge in the Ministerial Conference in The Hague in March 2000. Water security implies that all people, including the world's poor, have access to water services to meet their basic needs, are able to take advantage of the opportunities that water resources provide, are protected from water-related hazards, have recourse where conflicts over water arise, and live in sustainable ecosystems.

Water and Poverty will be a core theme for the 3rd World Water Forum (3WWF), to be held in Kyoto Japan in March 2003. This forum will serve as a venue for sharing information and highlighting innovative practices in the water sector. Its focus will be on actions taken around the world to provide water security in the 21st century. In this, the needs of the world's poorest people and poorest nations are seen as the highest priority for the international community.

The Water and Poverty Initiative (WPI) is a multi-organization initiative that is coordinated by the Asian Development bank. It will be based on active collaboration by a wide range of partners, with three linked components designed to ensure that the voices of the poor are heard and positive experiences on actions to improve water security for the poor are identified:

- Extensive consultations with stakeholders at national and international levels;
- Development of case studies featuring the insights, experiences and good practices of the poor; and
- Establishment of links with other initiatives and themes being prepared for Kyoto and beyond.

To ensure the genuine multi-stakeholder participation in the process and prepare meaningful inputs for the 3WWF, the WPI organizers will conduct the Regional Consultation Workshop (RCW) on Water and Poverty in Dhaka, 22-26 September 2002.

2. Workshop Objectives

The RCW on Water and Poverty shall be a dynamic and interactive process designed to

- highlight good practices on water resource management in the Asia and Pacific region;
- promote further action at the local level to ensure the attainment of water security, especially for the poor; and
- strengthen the regional network of development agencies working on the various issues of water and its link to poverty reduction.

3. Date, Venue and Participants

The workshop will be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 22-26 September 2002. Participation in the workshop is by invitation only. The organizers estimate approximately 350 delegates from the Asia-Pacific region will participate in the activity, together with a small number of participants from other parts of the globe. To facilitate meaningful and productive interaction among the participants, the organizers will keep in mind the following principles in selecting invitees to the workshop:

- i. Balance between delegates primarily concerned with poverty reduction and water sector experts;
- ii. Balance between representatives from the government sector and those from the private sector, academe and civil society;
- iii. Balance between genders

A tentative breakdown of invitees per country and per partner organizations can be viewed on page 17. Invitations will be issued by the ADB in consultations with the collaborating partners and governments concerned.

4. Workshop Features

The RCW is jointly organized by ADB, Bangladesh's Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) and BRAC, a leading poverty-focused NGO. A steering committee chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources in Bangladesh and composed of key people from Bangladesh's government, non-government, private and academic sectors was organized to oversee the preparations for the workshop.

Keeping in mind the need for meaningful inputs, open discussions and concrete agreements among the participants, the workshop will adopt several methodologies, among them the followings:

- Presentation of keynote addresses and case studies by eminent speakers
- Working group sessions and debates on various water concerns, specifically the following key action areas for water and poverty:
 - i. pro-poor water governance
 - ii. improved access to quality water services
 - iii. pro-poor economic growth and livelihood improvement
 - iv. community building and empowerment
 - v. disaster prevention and mitigation
 - vi. management of the environment
- Field visit to examples of successful approaches to providing greater water security in Bangladesh
- Cultural sessions and displays where representatives of poor communities can articulate their experiences
- Photo/poster exhibits

5. Provisional Program for the Regional Consultation Workshops

Day 1 22 September

08.30 – 10.45 Morning Session

- 08.30 – 9.15 Late Registration.
Video Presentation on Water and Bangladesh
- 09.30 - 9.50 Presentation on “water and poverty initiative” – by Dr. John Soussan.
- 09.50 - 10.20 Listening to the poor: presentation by BRAC community representatives on water supply, sanitation and health.
- 10.20 - 10.45 Presentation on “Flood and Drought: Problems faced by the poor”.
- 10.45 - 11.15 Tea/coffee

11.15 - 12.30 Inaugural Ceremony

- 11.15 - 11.25 Welcome address – by Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources.
- 11.25 - 11.35 Introducing the theme – by Executive Director, BRAC.
- 11.35 - 12.00 Keynote Paper on Poverty
- 12.00 - 12.10 Speech - by ADB Vice-President.
- 12.10 - 12.20 Speech - by Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, Bangladesh.
- 12.20 - 12.40 Speech – by Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh.
- 12.40 - 2.45 Vote of Thanks (by DG, WARPO).
- 12.45 - 14.00 Lunch

14.00 - 17.00 Afternoon Session

- 14.00 - 16.00 Working groups to discuss water security problems & coping strategies (Tea/ Coffee: 15.00 – 15.30).
- 16.00 - 17.00 Plenary to report back on working group outputs.

Evening Conference Dinner

Day 2 23 September

09.15 - 12.30 Morning Session

- 09.15 Opening of Exhibition by Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources (Stall for Display of Water Sector achievement/success and commercial handicrafts).
- 09.30 - 9.50 Keynote presentation
- 09.50 - 10.10 Case Study: Coastal Policies in Bangladesh (by DG, WARPO).
- 10.10 - 10.30 Community dramas: Poor communities' perception of government
- 10.30 - 11.00 Tea/coffee
- 11.00 - 12.30 Multi-stakeholder dialogue on pro-poor policies.
- 12.30 - 14.00 Lunch

14.00 - 17.00 Afternoon Session

14.00 - 16.00 Working groups to discuss pro-poor water policies. Themes are as follows –

1. Pro-poor Water Governance.
2. Improved access to Quality Water Services.
3. Pro-poor Economic Growth and Livelihood Improvement.
4. Community Capacity Building and Empowerment.
5. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation.
6. Management of the Environment.

(Tea/ Coffee: 15.00 – 15.30).

16.00 - 17.00 Plenary Session to report back on working group outputs.

Day 3 24 September

9.30 - 12.30 Morning Session

9.30 - 12.30 Parallel sessions: Opportunity for delegates to present their case studies, idea in 15 minute presentations.

(Tea/coffee: 10.30 - 11.00).

12.30 - 14.00 Lunch.

14.00 - 17.00 Afternoon Session

14.00 - 14.20 Keynote paper

14.20 - 14.40 Case study: possibly SEWA, Gujarat India.

14.40 - 15.00 Drama by community group (BRAC).

15.00 - 16.00 Summarize outcomes so far and identify discussion themes for final working groups (by Initiative Team).

16.00 - 16.30 Tea/coffee

16.30 – 17.30 Closing Session

16.30 - 17.00 Final Presentation: Actions to Kyoto and beyond – by Dr. John Soussan.

17.00 - 17.30 Speeches: Executive Director, BRAC.

Secretary, MoWR.

Vice-president – ADB.

Foreign Minister, Bangladesh – Chief Guest.

Water Resources Minister, Bangladesh – Chairperson

Vote of thanks (by DG, WARPO).

Day 4 25 September

09.30 - 16.00 Smaller follow-up meetings, including the Steering Group (to review progress and determine follow-up to Kyoto) and to consolidate links with other themes and regions.

Field Excursions Projects for the field excursions and Details will be worked out later (1 large boat trip (100 persons) or a series of small visits by road (max 20 persons per trip) to projects/activities close to Dhaka are being contemplated). All sites are to make a poster display in the conference venue and delegates will sign up on a first come – first

6. Proposed Breakdown of Participants

Per Country

Countries	Water		Non-Water		To be defined	Case Studies		Sub-Total/Country	Total per Country
	Gov't	Non-Gov't	Gov't	Non-Gov't		Core	General		
South Asia									201
Bangladesh	45	45	30	30		4	9	163	
Indonesia	1	1	1	1		7	2	13	
Maldives					1			1	
Nepal	1	1	1	1		3	1	8	
Pakistan	1	1	1	1		4		8	
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1		2	2	8	
Sub-total per Category	49	49	34	34	1	20	14		
Southeast Asia									34
Cambodia	1	1	1	1			1	5	
Indonesia	1	1	1	1			1	5	
Lao PDR	1	1	1	1				4	
Myanmar	1	1	1	1				4	
Philippines	1	1	1	1		3	1	8	
Thailand							1	1	
Vietnam	1	1	1	1				4	
Mekong River Basin						3		3	
Sub-total per Category	6	6	6	6	0	3	4		
PRC	1	1	1	1					4
Central Asia									4
Afghanistan					1			1	
Kyrgyz Rep.					1			1	
Tajikistan					1			1	
Uzbekistan					1			1	
Sub-total per Category	0	0	0	0	4	0	0		
Pacific									2
East Timor					1			1	
? Country					1			1	
Sub-total per Category	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Total per Category	56	56	41	41	8	23	18		245

¹ The Non-Water representatives include experts on poverty reduction and other related fields.

² The Case Study representatives are divided into core and general groups. The former include representatives from case study areas developed indepth for presentation and discussion. The latter refers to delegates from other water and poverty case studies submitted to the WPI organizers.

Per Organization

Organization	# of representatives
13WWF Secretariat	3
2Asian Development Bank	6
3African Development Bank	2
4Aral Sea Commission	2
5Department for International Development- UK	2
6Gender & Water Alliance	2
7Global Water Partnership	6
8International Union for the Conservation of Nature	2
9International Water Management Institute	2
10Japan Bank for International Cooperation	2
11Japan International Cooperation Agency	2
12Mekong River Commission	2
13Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2
14South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission	1
15United Nations Children's Education Fund	2
16WaterAid	2
17World Bank	2
18Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council	2
19Others	
20	
Total	44

To follow separately.

Annex E
Water and Poverty Initiative: Sessions for Kyoto

The Water and Poverty Initiative would propose that sessions on Water and Poverty should be spread over 4 days during the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, with different regional and thematic sessions spread over 18-20th March and a final overall session on 21st March, which is proposed to be designated “Day of the Poor”. The thematic sessions will draw on the case studies and will include opportunities for poor communities to present their views and, in some cases, make cultural presentations.

	MORNING	AFTERNOON (2 PARALLEL SESSIONS)	
18th March Kyoto	Listening to the Poor: Community-Based Coping and Adaptation Strategies	Pro-Poor Economic Growth & Livelihoods Development <i>(in collaboration with the Gender & Water Alliance)</i>	Strategies for Quality Water and Sanitation Service Delivery <i>(in collaboration with the Water for People Initiative and the Water and Cities Initiative)</i>
19th March Kyoto	Regional Perspectives: (2 sequential sessions before and after coffee) Poverty and Water Security in Asia and Africa	Water for Food Security for the Poor <i>(in collaboration with the Water, Food and Environment Dialogue)</i>	Pro-Poor Strategies to Reduce Vulnerability to Water-Related Disasters <i>(in collaboration with the Water and Climate Dialogue and Flood Management Initiative)</i>
20th March Kyoto	Regional Perspectives: (before coffee) Poverty and Water Security in the Americas A Global Perspective: (after coffee) Overview of experiences from the regional sessions	Pro-Poor Water Governance and Community Capacity Development <i>(in collaboration with the Governance Initiative)</i>	Sustainable Ecosystems Management by Poor Communities <i>(in collaboration with the Water for Nature Initiative)</i>
21st March Kyoto “Day of the Poor”	Final Plenary: Pro-Poor Policies for Water Security – Improving Access and Reducing Vulnerabilities	Water Development Partners Panel on Water and Poverty Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue between Panel Members and the audience	
22nd – 23rd March Kyoto	Ministerial Conference and World Water Day: Leaders of the Water and Poverty Initiative and the WDDP to present the key findings and recommendations to the Ministerial Conference. Presentation to the Ministerial Conference by Poor Community Representatives		

Background

The Water and Poverty Initiative has been successfully launched, with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) providing co-ordination and a wide range of partners involved through the Initiative Steering Group and different Initiative activities. This includes the preparation of case studies, the further development of the conceptual framework, consultations at different levels, links to other initiatives in the water sector and beyond and the integration of the Water Development Partners Panel (WDPP) into the Initiative. The African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) have each started activities in their region and links have been established with global-level policy processes during the run up to the WSSD in Johannesburg and the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto.

It is increasingly clear that these will be important but intermediary steps in the development of these issues, as the successful outcomes of the Initiative will need to be built on at both national and international policy levels. As such, whilst nothing specific is planned for the Initiative following Kyoto (to do so would be premature), the need for a period of consolidation and further development is already recognised for the three months after the end of March 2003. The focus will in particular be on how to translate the outcomes of Kyoto and WSSD on water and poverty issues into pro-poor national-level policy changes in developing countries.

The present development of the Water and Poverty Initiative (including integrating the WDPP) has also considerably extended the scope of activities beyond those originally budgeted for under existing ADB support and beyond the area of jurisdiction of the ADB. The ADB Charter does not permit the funding of organisations or activities beyond ADB Member States. Similar restrictions apply to the AfDB and the IADB. This includes any Water and Poverty Initiative activities in Africa and the Americas, the funding of any global level consultations and support for many participants in Kyoto. As such, there is a need for additional resources for the initiative and to establish a mechanism for financial management of a 'global fund' for activities that cannot be managed through the regional development banks. This proposal defines in more detail the scope of additional funding needed and proposes a mechanism through which they could be managed.

Areas for Extensions

The following list defines the additional activities needed to fully realise the potential of the Water and Poverty Initiative. A budget estimate is provided for each activity and it is proposed that additional support could be provided.

1. *Support to Regional Activities in Africa and the Americas*: this would include the development of 10 case studies and holding a regional consultation workshop (RCW) in each region. Both are essential to ensuring that the different regional experiences are integrated into the Initiative, and in particular that opportunities for South-South sharing and learning are maximized. Costs: **Africa** - Case Studies

\$100,000; RCW \$200,000, **total \$300,000**. **The Americas** - Case Studies \$100,000; RCW \$200,000, **total \$300,000**.

2. *Pre-Kyoto Meeting for Case Studies and Thematic Authors*: one of the goals of the Initiative is to develop a strong consensus document that is the key input of the Initiative into discussions at Kyoto. This document should be strongly rooted in the reality of field experiences, relating these to the ideas and concepts in the thematic framework. This needs a structure through which the different case studies can interact and define generic conclusions on actions to improve pro-poor water management. It is hoped to hold an international workshop to achieve this in early 2003, at which time the full details of the Kyoto programme would also be finalized. Estimated costs for the workshop are: air fares (average \$2,000 x 60 persons) \$120,000, logistics, venue, materials \$50,000, accommodation (4 days x \$100 x 60 persons) \$24,000: **total \$194,000**.
3. *Water Development Partners Panel*: the main preparations for the WDPP will be through finalizing the existing draft policy review paper (which needs substantial restructuring) and consultations/briefing of the Panel members and other stakeholders prior to Kyoto. At present, \$50,000 budget is available, which will cover part of the policy paper revision. Additional funding needs are: policy review paper – an additional \$50,000, coordination of the WDPP and consultations and briefings for WDPP members \$50,000. Production of report for Kyoto – 1,000 x \$17.50 = \$17,500. This means an additional **\$117,500** is needed for the WDPP.
4. *Water and Poverty Initiative Global Coordination and Synthesis*: ensuring that the different strands of the Water and Poverty Initiative are brought together and consolidated into a number of strong outputs that feed into Kyoto and, crucially, are valuable beyond Kyoto will require substantial inputs in the months before March 2003. It is planned to produce the following outputs:
 - Poverty and Water Security – Synthesis Report
 - Pro-Poor Water Policies: Principles and Experiences
 - Case Studies: synthesis and key case study summaries
 - Stakeholder Perspectives on Water and Poverty: synthesis of the consultation processes
 - The Concepts: overall thematic framework and chapters elaborating on each key action area
 - Post Kyoto – findings from the Forum – outcomes of the different sessions in Kyoto and the WDPP

Most of the time costs are covered by the existing ADB budget, but some additional inputs are needed for final editing and the costs of production and dissemination need to be covered – especially to ensure that these outputs have life after Kyoto (which must be a core goal). In addition, there is a need for some time and expenses costs for global coordination for the Initiative that cannot, for technical reasons, be paid through the ADB. Additional budget needs: consultant/s, \$60,000, report production and dissemination (including post-Kyoto and including translation of the key document) 5,000 sets @ \$30/set - \$150,000. Total additional budget needed = **\$210,000**.

5. *Participation in Kyoto*: one of the key goals of the Water and Poverty Initiative is to ensure that perspectives from the community level and from outside the water sector are given a prominent voice in Kyoto. To do this means that it will be necessary to ensure that people who would otherwise not go to the 3rd World Water Forum are funded to travel there. To do this will require support for participants from developing countries. The modalities of how such sponsorship should be managed (given that participants are likely to come from all over the world) need to be clarified with the Japanese Secretariat. It is anticipated that the Water and Poverty Initiative would need to sponsor 160 persons, with for each an average airfare of \$1,500, registration fee of \$300 and per diems. This is a significant cost and sponsorship will have to come from a variety of sources.

The mechanism for managing the global funds needs to be through an international organisation that does not have the Charter restrictions of the regional development banks, that is able to move funds quickly and that does not charge a substantial management fee. Discussions on which organisation need to take place quickly.

(cost in US\$)

Items	Unit Cost	# Per Unit	Unit	Sub-Total
1. Participants to Kyoto				
1.1 registration	300.00	160	persons	48,000.00
1.2 fare	1,500.00	160	persons	240,000.00
1.3 per diems	265.00	8 days x 160	persons	339,200.00
Sub-Total				627,200.00
2. Consultants				
2.1 additional inputs, including for WDPP				200,000.00
2.3 case study preparation in Africa and Americas				100,000.00
Sub-Total				300,000.00
3. Local support for case studies				50,000.00
3.1 Africa				50,000.00
3.2 Americas				
Sub-Total				100,000.00
4. Global meeting for case studies				
4.1 fares	2,000.00	60	persons	120,000.00
4.2 logistics/ materials				50,000.00
4.3 accomodation/ per diems	100.00	4 days x 60	persons	24,000.00
Sub-Total				194,000.00
5. Regional Consultation Workshops				
5.1 Africa				200,000.00
5.2 Americas				200,000.00
Sub-Total				400,000.00
6. Publications/ Final Outputs				
6.1 editing (consultant)				60,000.00
6.2 printing	30.00	5,000	sets	150,000.00
6.3 WDPP report for Kyoto	17.50	1,000	sets	17,500.00
Sub-Total				227,500.00
7. Post-Kyoto				
7.1 dissemination/translation of outputs				100,000.00
7.2 steering group meeting				30,000.00
7.3 initiating follow-up activities				tbd
Sub-Total				130,000.00
Total				1,978,700.00