



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 52152-007
Transaction Technical Assistance Cluster (C-TRTA)
February 2020

Republic of Indonesia: Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program Phase II

Subproject 4: Supporting Water Security Investments Facility

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 12 February 2020)

Currency unit	–	rupiah (Rp)
Rp1.00	=	\$0.0000728
\$1.00	=	Rp13,742

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ha	–	hectare
m ³	–	cubic meter
SIAP2	–	Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program Phase II
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE:

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

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TRANSACTION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 52152-007	
Project Name	Supporting Water Security Investments Facility (Subproject 4)	Department/Division	SERD/SEER
Nature of Activity	Project Preparation, Capacity Development, Policy Advice	Executing Agency	Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure & Facilities, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia, Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works & Housing, Republic of Indonesia
Modality	Subproject		
Country	Indonesia		
2. Sector	Subsector(s)	ADB Financing (\$ million)	
		Total	0.00
3. Operational Priorities		Climate Change Information	
✓ Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities		Climate Change impact on the Project	Low
✓ Accelerating progress in gender equality			
✓ Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability			
✓ Making cities more livable			
✓ Promoting rural development and food security			
✓ Strengthening governance and institutional capacity			
Sustainable Development Goals		Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	
SDG 6.4, 6.5		Some gender elements (SGE) ✓	
		Poverty Targeting	
		Geographic Targeting ✓	
4. Risk Categorization	Risk Categorization does not apply		
5. Safeguard Categorization	Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply		
6. Financing			
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)	
ADB		0.00	
None		0.00	
Cofinancing		1.40	
Government of Australia (Full ADB Administration)		1.40	
Counterpart		0.00	
None		0.00	
Total		1.40	
Currency of ADB Financing: US Dollar			

I. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY SUBPROJECT

A. Justification

1. The proposed transaction technical assistance (TA) facility is a subproject under the TA cluster for the Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program Phase II (SIAP2) to support project preparation, project implementation, and capacity building and policy advice to a series of ongoing and ensuing projects on water management and water security in the Republic of Indonesia during 2020–2023.¹

2. The SIAP2 was approved on 29 November 2018 with an expected completion date of 30 June 2024. The SIAP2 provides (i) project preparation support to specific ensuing infrastructure projects included in the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) current and future country operations business plans for Indonesia; (ii) implementation and capacity-building support to specific ongoing ADB-funded infrastructure projects; and (iii) knowledge and policy advisory support in the areas of infrastructure planning and financing, together with program management support for effective SIAP2 implementation. As of 12 February 2020, three subprojects were approved for a total amount of \$13 million (43% of total SIAP2 funds) and total disbursements was \$0.08 million.² The available uncommitted balance is \$17 million including the ADB management fee and foreign exchange reservations.³

3. **Water Security.** Although the national water security index progressed from 40.9 (over a scale of 0–100) in 2013 to 49.8 in 2016, Indonesia remains at risk for water security.⁴ The country is deficient in several dimensions of water security, especially in household water security, urban water security, and resilience to water-related disasters, for which progress has been slow.⁵ The expansion of the economy requires increasing amounts of water for food and energy production, and industrial processes. Yet environmental changes are already influencing the water cycle, causing uneven distribution of water supply and water induced disasters.⁶

4. Provision of raw water supply is unable to cope with growing demand. While Indonesia is blessed with an abundance of water resources, rainfall fluctuates by season and is distributed unevenly among the regions. Indonesia is urbanizing rapidly, with the percentage of Indonesians

¹ ADB. 2018. *Transaction Technical Assistance Cluster to the Republic of Indonesia for Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program Phase II*. Manila. (CTA 0040-INO). The subproject title is changed from "Preparation of the Integrated Participatory Development and Irrigation Management Project" to "Supporting Water Security Investments Facility." The TA facility subproject will support project preparation and implementation of (i) Enhanced Water Security Investment Project (for approval in 2021); (ii) Dry Land Development Project (for approval in 2021); (iii) Irrigation Development Project – Phase 1 (for approval in 2022); (iv) Loan 3529/8327-INO: Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Program, Results-Based Lending (ongoing); (v) Loan 3440-INO: Flood Management in Selected River Basins Sector Project (ongoing); and (vi) Loan 3455-INO: Accelerating Infrastructure Delivery Through Better Engineering Services Project (ongoing).

² As of 12 February 2020, three subprojects (Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance for Innovative Infrastructure Financing, Infrastructure Planning, and Program Management Support; Transactional Technical Assistance Facility for Supporting Sustainable and Efficient Energy Policies and Investments; and Transaction Technical Assistance Facility for Supporting Sustainable and Universal Electricity Access Phase 2) have been approved under CTA 0040-INO.

³ The amount earmarked for foreign exchange loss and ADB administration fees is \$5,627,700.

⁴ The national water security is the composite result of the five key dimensions (household water security, economic water security, urban water security, environmental water security, and resilience to water-related disasters) measured on a scale of 1–5. See <https://www.adb.org/publications/asian-water-development-outlook-2016>.

⁵ Household water security progressed from 5 (over a scale of 20) in 2013 to 6 in 2016, urban water security from 5.6 to 6.3, and resilience to water-related disasters from 3.61 to 4.74. ADB. 2016. *Asian Water Development Outlook 2016: Strengthening Water Security in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2012. *Water Report 37: Irrigation in Southern and Eastern Asia in Figures Aquastat Survey – 2011*. Rome.

living in urban areas expected to increase to 65% of total population by 2025. This will put further pressure on water resources to cope with population and industrial expansion.⁷ Water for energy demand will increase by a factor of about eight from 2013 to 2050.⁸ Agriculture uses 80% of the raw water and is expected to feed an expanding population. While construction of new dams across the archipelago is a government priority, this will not suffice to fill the gaps in water supply. In 2015, raw water storage capacity was estimated at only 76.4 cubic meters (m³)/capita, far below the 1,975 m³/capita targeted by 2025.⁹ Existing reservoirs and conveyance systems are operating below their original capacity due to conflicting water allocation interests and high levels of siltation. Climate change is further exacerbating spatial and temporal disparities. The impact of deficient water supply is further accentuated by inefficiencies at end user level. Water utilities are underperforming with high level of non-revenue water.¹⁰ Environment flow in rivers is not maintained at the required level.

5. Distribution of water in irrigation networks suffers from losses due to deteriorated infrastructure and suboptimal management. Unreliable irrigation water supply is limiting yields and cropping intensity, and resulting in low productivity, rendering agriculture less sustainable and resulting in the inability to diversify to high-value crops. This negatively impacts the income and well-being of farmers. Also, the national targets of enhanced food security and improved rural incomes are not met. Since rice is mainly produced in the irrigated areas, irrigation management is important for food security.¹¹ Furthermore, land conversion of irrigation systems in peri urban area significantly reduces the potential to increase production.¹² Increasingly, widespread water shortages mean that Indonesia will rely more on irrigation and efficient water use in agriculture.¹³

6. Indonesia is highly prone to flooding due to its climate and topography. Flooding, which occurs seasonally in most of the country, has been increasing in frequency and intensity due to climate change and land use change. The floods disrupt economic activities, accentuate economic inequalities, and disproportionately affect women. During January–May 2017, 1.5 million people were affected by 490 flood events.¹⁴ Damages are estimated to cost \$2.3 billion annually.¹⁵ With population growth and proximity to the sea, it is projected that the number of people living in low-elevation coastal zones will rise to 93.7 million by 2060, from 39.3 million in 2000, while the population living in a flood plain with a 1 in 100 year flooding risk will reach 14.5 million in 2060 due to sea level rise.¹⁶ Scientists estimate that from 2000 to 2030, increases in exposure will elevate flood risk by, on average, 76% and 120% for river and coastal floods, respectively.¹⁷ Some 20% of rice cultivation is on low lying coastal plains and reclaimed swamps and will be at increasing risk of frequent flooding, saline intrusion, and coastal erosion affecting livelihoods and food security.

⁷ The industrial demand is predicted to double from about 14 cubic meters per second (m³/s) in 2013 to 29 m³/s by 2030. ADB. 2016. *Indonesia Country Water Assessment*. Manila.

⁸ Water is needed for cooling of power generation plants.

⁹ Government of Indonesia. 2005. *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional Tahun, 2005–2025*. Jakarta. (National Long-Term Development Plan).

¹⁰ Government of Indonesia. Ministry of Public Works and Housing. Agency for the Improvement of Drinking Water Supply System (*Badan Peningkatan Penyelenggaraan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum*). Non-revenue water account for 30% nationally in average.

¹¹ Surface irrigation is spread across some 48,000 irrigation systems covering some 7.2 million hectares (ha).

¹² The area of irrigated rice fields in Java is estimated to decrease to 2.1 million ha by 2030 from 2.5 million ha in 2011.

¹³ In 2015, severe drought affected more than 111,000 ha of farmland.

¹⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2017. [Indonesia: Jan–May 2017 Humanitarian Snapshot \(as of 5 June 2017\)](#).

¹⁵ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2015. [Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015](#).

¹⁶ ADB. 2017. *A Region at Risk: The Human Dimensions of Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

¹⁷ S. Muis et.al. 2015. [Flood Risk and Adaptation Strategies Under Climate Change and Urban Expansion: A Probabilistic Analysis Using Global Data](#).

7. **National Development Plan.** Water security is expected to be a central element under the infrastructure development pillar of the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan to support economic and regional development towards a more industrialized, environmentally sustainable, and food secured Indonesia.¹⁸ Preliminary targets are expected to include: (i) 500,000 hectares (ha) of irrigation system developed, 2 million ha rehabilitated, and 9 irrigation systems modernized; (ii) water system built to serve 30,000 ha of high value crop agriculture land; (iii) irrigation water productivity increased to 3 m³/kilogram; (iv) raw water supply capacity increased by 50 m³/second; (v) 285 kilometers of river banks improved; (vi) remote islands provided with water supply; and (vii) river basin organizations equipped with integrated water resources information systems.

8. The TA facility will help prepare and implement investments that will address the above-mentioned challenges. It will (i) build on partnerships to bring innovations including land and water management earth observations services, web-based asset management information systems and use of light detection and ranging to improve operation and maintenance of water resources assets, and nature based solutions; (ii) focus on project readiness by synchronizing project preparation with facilities such as Accelerating Infrastructure Delivery Through Better Engineering Services Project;¹⁹ (iii) provide integrated water supply solutions under the “source to tap” framework by facilitating collaboration among sectors;²⁰ and (iv) leverage financing by continuing the strategic partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and by identifying potential for private investments through public-private partnership and other modalities for the water supply sector.

9. The TA facility is included in the Country Operations Business Plan 2020–2022.²¹ The TA is consistent with the draft Country Partnership Strategy for Indonesia, 2020–2024 priorities of tackling climate risk and promoting environmental sustainability (sector strategy pathway 3) through climate change adaptation and disaster risk management and improved water and food security.²² It also primarily supports the following key operational priorities of ADB’s Strategy 2030: (i) tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability; (ii) making cities more livable; and (iii) promoting rural development and food security.²³ The TA facility is also aligned with the Water Operational Plan 2011–2020²⁴ and to the Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030.²⁵ The TA facility will help advance Sustainable Development Goals 6.4, and 6.5.²⁶

¹⁸ BAPPENAS. Government of Indonesia. 2019. *Draft Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (Draft National Medium-Term Development Plan) 2020-2024*. Jakarta.

¹⁹ ADB. 2016. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Technical Assistance Loan to the Republic of Indonesia for the Accelerating Infrastructure Delivery Through Better Engineering Services Project*. Manila. (Loan 3455-INO).

²⁰ Source to tap refers to an approach integrating water resources management, raw water supply, and water treatment and distribution.

²¹ The SIAP Steering Committee approved on 28 October 2019 the change of title from “Preparation of the Integrated Participatory Development and Irrigation Management Project” as per Country Operations Business Plan to Supporting Water Security Investments Facility.

²² ADB. 2019. *Country Operations Business Plan: Indonesia, 2020–2022*. Manila; and ADB. 2020. *Country Partnership Strategy: Indonesia, 2020–2024—Inclusive, Competitive and Resilient (Draft)*. Manila.

²³ ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

²⁴ ADB. 2011. *Water Operational Plan, 2011–2020*. Manila.

²⁵ ADB. 2017. *Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030. Enhanced Actions for Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Resilient Development*. Manila.

²⁶ SDG 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity; and SDG 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

B. Outputs and Activities

10. **Output 1: Planning, project design, and readiness improved.** The TA facility will support planning and design of ensuing projects to ensure they are procurement ready. Spatial, inclusive, climate-resilient, and participatory planning approaches will be considered where appropriate in prioritizing projects or programs for ADB financing. Detailed activities will include, when required, review or preparation of the following reports: (i) geospatial analysis and earth observation;²⁷ (ii) feasibility studies; (iii) economic analysis; (iv) financial management assessment, financial evaluation and financial analysis; (v) collection of baseline data; (vi) gender analysis and gender action plans; (vii) risk assessment and management plans; (viii) safeguards documents on the environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples; (ix) procurement assessments, procurement plans, and preparation of bidding documents; (x) climate risks and vulnerability assessments; (xi) sector assessments; (xii) policy and regulatory review; and (xiii) information, communication, and technology systems development plans.²⁸ The TA facility will explore options to apply advanced or high-level technology in the project design.

11. **Output 2: Project implementation support, capacity development, and policy advice provided.** The TA facility will support project administration for ongoing projects in specific fields of expertise, including (i) review of planning and detailed engineering designs; (ii) procurement and contract management; and (iii) social and environmental safeguards compliance and monitoring. The TA facility will provide executing and implementing agencies with (i) capacity development in procurement, financial management and disbursement, safeguards, and project related technical aspects; and (ii) policy advisory and sector assessments that will support the proposed projects or programs and administration of ongoing loans.²⁹

C. Cost and Financing

12. The TA facility is estimated to cost \$1,450,000 of which \$1,400,000 will be financed on a grant basis by the Government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and fully administered by ADB as a subproject under CTA 0040-INO: SIAP2. The scope of the TA facility is expected to expand to cover additional activities, consistent with the TA facility's outputs, and to be replenished from time to time as funds are required and identified, including those from cofinancing sources and ADB-administered trust funds. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of in-kind contributions. Key expenditure items are listed in Appendix 1. The government was informed that approval of the TA facility does not commit ADB to finance any ensuing project.

D. Implementation Arrangements

13. ADB will administer the TA facility. ADB will select, supervise and evaluate the consultants to provide the consultancy services. The TA facility will procure office equipment. The implementation arrangements are summarized in the table below.

²⁷ Capitalizing on the partnership with the European Space Agency.

²⁸ Project documents will be prepared under Loan 3455-INO: Accelerating Infrastructure Delivery Through Better Engineering Services Project for selected projects investments such as the proposed Enhanced Water Security Investment Project and the proposed Irrigation Development Project.

²⁹ The approved Report and Recommendation of the President of the indicative ongoing projects are in Appendix 3.

Table: Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	February 2020–June 2024		
Executing agencies	Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, Ministry of Agriculture		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Firm: QCBS 90:10	Package Title: Project Preparation Support	\$350,000
	Individuals: ICS	International Expertise: 35 person-months National Expertise: 90 person-months	\$1,050,000
Procurement ^a	To be procured by consultants		
Disbursement	The technical assistance resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2010, as amended from time to time).		
Asset turnover or disposal upon TA completion	Upon TA completion, all equipment purchased will be turned over to the executing agency.		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ICS = individual consultant selection, QCBS = quality- and cost-based selection, TA = technical assistance.

^a This includes printers and scanners.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

14. **Consulting services.** The consultants will be engaged in accordance with the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and the associated project administration instructions or TA staff instructions (as amended from time to time).³⁰ One firm will be selected to provide national inputs to support project preparation. The recruitment will follow a quality- and cost-based selection (90:10) process. The TA facility will also recruit highly specialized international and national individual consultants to support project preparation and implementation. The TA facility will consider output-based or lump-sum contracts.

15. Appendix 2 lists the ensuing projects to be supported under the TA facility, and the allocation of consultant inputs to each ensuing project.

³⁰ Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3).

SUBPROJECT COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
Government of Australia^a	
A. Consultants	
1. Remuneration and per diem	
a. International consultants	542.0
b. National consultants	693.0
2. Out-of-pocket expenditures	
a. International and local travel	48.0
b. Reports and communications	6.0
c. Miscellaneous administration and support costs ^b	20.0
3. Surveys	40.0
4. Equipment ^c	5.0
5. Training, seminars and conferences ^d	20.0
B. Contingencies	26.0
Total	1,400.0

Note: The TA facility subproject is estimated to cost \$1,450,000, of which \$1,400,000 will be funded by the Government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade under the cluster technical assistance on Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program Phase II (CTA 0040-INO). The government will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, office, secretarial assistance, and other in-kind contributions. The value of government contribution is estimated to account for 3.4% of the total TA facility subproject cost.

^a Fully administered by the Asian Development Bank.

^b This may include office utilities and communication, goods (rental or purchase), printing and publication, translation and interpretation expenses and administrative assistants.

^c This includes printers, scanners, and projectors.

^d This includes travel costs of ADB staff when engaged as resource persons, as well as support services as per the Strategy, Policy and Review Department and Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department memo dated 26 June 2013.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

PROJECTS UNDER TRANSACTION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY

Indicative Consultants' Input Allocation

(person-month)

Item	Total	Output 1			Output 2
		EWSIP - Phase 1 (complex)	Irrigation Development Project - Phase 1 (complex)	Dry Land Development Project	ESP, IPDMIP, FMSRBSP (ongoing)
A. Firm					
1. National Consultants					
Hydraulic Engineer	10.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
Hydrologist	8.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
Structure Engineer	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Geotechnical Engineer	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Gender Specialist	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Procurement Specialist	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Institutional Specialist	4.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
Agriculture Specialist	6.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0
Agricultural Value Chain Specialist	6.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0
Geographic Information System (GIS) Operator	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Subtotal - Firm Consultants	56.0	0.0	19.0	23.0	14.0
B. Individual					
1. International Consultants					
Water Resources Management Specialist	16.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Irrigation Infrastructure Development Specialist	8.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
Economist	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	4.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Environment Safeguards Specialist	4.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Subtotal - Individual International Consultants	35.0	5.0	12.0	12.0	6.0
2. Specialized National Consultants					
Project Readiness Specialist	18.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Irrigation Development Specialist	12.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	3.0
Asset Management Specialist (Water Resources)	12.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Social Safeguards Specialist 1	12.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Social Safeguards Specialist 2	12.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Environment Safeguards Specialist	12.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Financial Management Specialist	12.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
Subtotal - Individual National Consultants	90.0	24.0	23.0	24.0	19.0
3. Unallocated^a	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0

ESP = Accelerating Infrastructure Delivery Through Better Engineering Services Project, EWSIP = Enhanced Water Security Investment Project, FMSRBSP = Flood Management in Selected River Basins Sector Project, IPDMIP = Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Program.

^a The unallocated item is to cover any position requirement that will arise during implementation.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=52152-007-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants
2. Approved Project Concept Paper: Enhanced Water Security Investment Project
3. Approved Report and Recommendation of the President: Flood Management in Selected River Basins Sector Project
4. Approved Report and Recommendation of the President: Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Program
5. Approved Report and Recommendation of the President: Accelerating Infrastructure Delivery Through Better Engineering Services Project