

A Sampling of C&P in ADB–Financed Projects

Bangladesh: Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project

The project and its follow-up phase established specific target indicators as conditions that should be achieved before starting physical works. These included: i) the formation of water management associations, with more than 70% of local beneficiaries enrolled and registered; ii) up-front cash contributions equivalent to annual operating and maintenance costs; iii) preparation of safeguards plans and endorsement among affected people; and iv) signing of an implementation agreement among the water management authority, the executing agency (EA), and the local government. The agreement helped encourage the EA to provide sufficient inputs to the C&P process. The follow-up phase gave priority in work opportunities to poor fisherfolk and destitute women, and addressed gender concerns in all training activities (which should include at least 30% female participants). See project-related information at: www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/BAN/rrp_30209_ban.pdf, and www.adb.org/gender/practices/irrigation/ban003.asp.

Indonesia: Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project (ETESP)

A national NGO, Bina Swadaya, was contracted to provide community facilitation services to ESTESP's subcomponents (agriculture, fisheries, and irrigation). Bina Swadaya is utilizing a community empowerment approach to help farmers, fishermen, and water-user association groups to improve their organizational skills and management capacities. The NGO works closely with community groups in 14 districts by mobilizing experts of participatory development and community mobilization, training, microfinance, and livelihoods development. See the RRP at: www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/INO/rrp-ino-39127.pdf.

India: Integrating Poverty Reduction in Programs and Projects Project

This TA is providing services, assets, and opportunities to marginalized beneficiary groups and strengthening their mobilization and participation in social and economic development processes. It is also building and strengthening ADB's partnership with civil society by supporting NGO capacity to plan and implement poverty and gender-focused grant proposals, promoting consultations and interactions with NGOs outside ADB's regular lending operations, and facilitating awareness and ownership of development initiatives by civil society. One of more than 20 small-scale projects funded under this TA is strengthening the skills of 120 handloom weavers in Madhya Pradesh to add value to Maheshwari fabric and enlarge the market for this handloom textile. See the TA report at: www.adb.org/Documents/TARs/IND/r126_02.pdf.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric project

Recognized for its high social and environmental risks, the Nam Theun 2 project developed a detailed and extensive stakeholder analysis and C&P Plan. A PPTA provided four person-months of support to help prepare and implement extensive local consultations with affected communities. Households and villagers in the Nam Theun Watershed, Nakai Plateau, and downstream communities were extensively consulted to mitigate social and environmental risks. Experts from the Greater Mekong Subregion created a set of documents and visual aids providing information about the project and its expected impacts. In light of the high-profile nature of the project, a series of international stakeholder workshops were organized with other project partners for hundreds of interested persons in Bangkok, Tokyo, Paris, Washington D.C., and Vientiane. International NGOs were involved in assessing potential environment and social impacts. See the project website at: <http://www.adb.org/Projects/Namtheun2/default.asp>.

Pakistan: Access to Justice Program

In December 2001, ADB approved the Access to Justice Program to assist the Government of Pakistan in improving citizen's access to justice to secure and sustain entitlements and reduce the poor's vulnerability, strengthen the legitimacy of state institutions, and create conditions conducive to pro-poor growth, especially by fostering investor confidence. Under the project, NGOs and/or civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in legal empowerment activities will be able to access funding from the Legal Empowerment Fund (LEF) created by the program. The LEF is funding legal aid and public awareness campaigns on matters of the rule of law and civil society initiatives concerned with the protection of rights-based civil liberties. See the RRP at: www.adb.org/Documents/RRPS/PAK/rrp_32023.pdf; a description on the Government of Pakistan website at www.pakistan.gov.pk/divisions/ContentInfo.jsp?DivID=19&cPath=175_179&ContentID=482; and a commentary by Livingston Armytage on lessons learned at www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law/elj/lgd/2003_2/armytage/.¹³

People's Republic of China (PRC): Dali-Lijiang Railway Project

The project involves construction of a railway in southwestern PRC, in an area including ethnic minorities. The project employed a proactive C&P strategy involving the All-China Women's Federation, the country's largest women's organization, the Provincial Minority Affairs Bureau, and local people. A TOR based on preliminary consultations during fact finding directed consultants and provided a budget of \$25,000 to support consultations. Consultations were held with more than 4,000 stakeholders in the project area, including local and provincial officials, farmers, village leaders, traders, service providers, and NGO representatives to discuss project alternatives, environmental concerns, land acquisition and resettlement issues, concerns of ethnic minorities, and economic

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development potential in both the direct and indirect project areas. About 55 village surveys and 680 household surveys were carried out to gather public opinion about the proposed railway, environmental and social assessments, and the resettlement plan. The approach helped uncover and address important social and safeguard issues, and to build local ownership of the project. See the project website at: www.adb.org/Projects/Dali-Lijiang-Railway/default.asp.

PNG: Literacy for Everyone (LIFE) Project

Through a technical assistance provided by the Japan Special Fund, ADB used the new DMF to develop in a very participatory way this education project. The preparation process valued local knowledge (see below) and relied heavily on the involvement of representatives from villages, provincial and national authorities, NGOs, and church-based groups. Stakeholder representatives at the village, provincial, and national levels shaped the project design. NGOs and church-based organizations promoting literacy—shared knowledge and field experiences, identified challenges, and proposed solutions. Government representatives at all levels told of their frustrations and in discussion with others devised ways to close the gaps in capacity that have made previous interventions difficult. Women’s groups gave insights into gender issues, especially the resistance of men when their wives or daughters sought to attend literacy classes. Through facilitated workshops organized to develop the DMF, stakeholders reached consensus on desired project outcomes, indicators, responsibilities, risks, risk management plans, and indicative costs. See: “Sharing Insights,” *ADB Review*, June 2005, at: www.adb.org/Documents/Periodicals/ADB_Review/2005/vol37-3/sharing-insights.asp.

Tajikistan: Participatory Poverty Analysis for Power Sector

The Tajikistan Power Rehabilitation project is a useful example of incorporating participatory activities in infrastructure projects with a concern for the poor. ADB made a plan that drew local citizens and government into dialogue to determine local needs and priorities. Six group discussions were held at the village and household cluster levels, followed by three town hall meetings and focus groups where access to power by poor families was a major concern. Grassroots NGOs and international organizations brought forward these concerns in a national workshop with government and suggested which social and targeting issues could be addressed in the ADB project. As a result, the project reflects many of these priorities, including tariff subsidies for the poor with oversight from the social services administration. See: Cindy F. Malvicini and Anne T. Sweetser (2003). *Modes of Participation: Experiences from RETA 5894: Capacity Building and Participation Activities II*, 13–14. Manila: ADB. Available at: www.adb.org/Documents/Papers/Modes_of_Participation/default.asp.