



Technical Assistance Consultant's Report

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Regional: Building Capacity for Participatory Approaches to Poverty Reduction in ADB Operations

Final Report

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Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency Kyrgyzstan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DED	German Development Service
GTZ	German Technical Service
LEA	Local Executive Authority
LIF	Local Investment Facility
LSG	Association of Villages and Settlements Kyrgyzstan
MCUD	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development Mongolia
NGO	Non-government Organization
RETA	Regional Technical Assistance
RSDD	Regional and Sustainable Development Department
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VIP	Village Investment Project Kyrgyzstan
WB	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview and Context

This Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) 6176, *Building Capacity for Participatory Approaches* was designed to promote capacity development to enhance poverty reduction and improve the quality and sustainability of development results. It promoted participatory approaches to involve stakeholders in decision making about their own development. The RETA was implemented between December 2005 and June 2007 and built on the experiences and lessons of previous and ongoing participatory development initiatives by the ADB.

The main outputs of the RETA were (i) three participatory workshops held, in February 2006, in Batken, Jalalabad and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan to support PPTA 4438 KGZ, Second Agriculture Development Project; (ii) preparation of two reports on local government decentralization and community driven development for PPTA-AZE 4478 Social Infrastructure and Capacity Building for Regional Towns in Azerbaijan and (iii) a workshop on community based ger area development supporting the Community Driven Development for Urban Poor in Ger Areas, Grant MON 37697-02 in Ulaanbaatar Mongolia.

Conclusions

The RETA contributed to the goals of TA4438 in Kyrgyzstan by strengthening the participatory planning undertaken for TA4438, by providing added opportunities to disseminate to a broad audience of stakeholders the works done by the TA4438 design team, and by enhancing the overall analysis and design of the TA it was designed to complement.

Research undertaken for the Azerbaijan component of the RETA focused on local government reform as a first step towards greater involvement of communities in development. Experience in Kyrgyzstan has shown that empowerment of local government and community driven development can provide more effective poverty alleviation mobilizing the communities own resources.

The Mongolia Workshop on Community Based Ger Area Development in Ulaanbaatar objective was designed to support consensus building among key stakeholders in Mongolia on the need for a systematic and coherent framework for community based ger area development as a sustainable and affordable means to urban poverty reduction. It built on many existing and positive examples of participatory development in the ger areas in Mongolia by a range of development partners, including multilateral and bilateral development agencies and civil society organisations.

The workshops and research supported by this RETA were undertaken in differing country situations, although there were several common themes including the benefits of strengthening local government and involving communities in development. Developing capacity in participatory approaches to poverty reduction is an ongoing process. Lessons have already been learned by the ADB on how this can best be achieved and it is critical that the knowledge that has been gained in many projects and activities continues to be disseminated to new projects and widely amongst Government in Developing Member Countries, ADB staff, development partners and consultants.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) 6176, Building Capacity for Participatory Approaches to Poverty Reduction in ADB Operations has been managed by ADB's Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division in the Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSGS). The objective of the RETA has been to provide a series of capacity development activities to stakeholders in ADB's developing member countries on pro-poor participatory approaches to development.

2. Three countries were originally identified for the training, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan. The TAs included were:

i. Second Agriculture Area Development Project (PPTA 4438-KGZ) – assist with planning and carrying out workshops and planning meetings in district capital(s) and with farmers, associations, the private sector and other donor projects in the south of the country to facilitate participatory project planning and build capacity.

ii. Social Infrastructure and Capacity building for Regional Towns (PPTA – AZE 4478). This TA was proposed to assist urban residents, civil society and government in four towns to identify priority investments and plan their implementation and monitoring. The project did not continue.

iii. Pakistan, Balochistan Devolved Social Services Program (PPTA 4356 – PAK) – demonstration planning work involving participatory processes in selected districts ensuring support for dissemination of the approach the province through engagement of provincial officials. Project focuses on devolution with social sectors (health, education, water supply) and will provide grants to districts for local management.

iv. Later a fourth TA in Mongolia, was identified. Community-Driven Development for Urban Poor in Ger Areas.(Grant MON 37697-02) This aspires to improve living conditions and the quality of life of the urban population in Mongolia who are living in informal housing settlements or ger areas.

3. The Pakistan component of the RETA did not proceed.

II. KYRGYZ REPUBLIC COUNTRY CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

A. Summary of Workshop Discussion

4. Three participation workshops were held in February 2006, in Batken, Jalalabad and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Each workshop involved on average 42 participants, representing national and local governments, the donor community, domestic NGOs, rural cooperatives, private sector entrepreneurs, farmers and villagers. A third of all participants were female. The three participation workshops responded to the considered view of stakeholders in agriculture area development in the southern Oblasts of Kyrgyzstan (the subject of ADB TA4438), that the capacity for choosing and implementing poverty focused, participatory approaches to pro-poor area development would be advanced by exposure of key stakeholders to examples of successful participation-based innovations in agriculture area development in Kyrgyzstan.

5. The objectives of the three workshops were to: (i) put before participants details of the four case studies, highlighting the participatory elements of each; (ii) to involve all participants in group based, participatory activities to explore the implication of the lessons to be learned from each case study for the choice of priorities and approaches to areas development in TA4438; and (iii) obtain a consensus and recommendations from each workshop to the TA4438 design team on the participatory design features of the ensuing project of the TA. It was also expected that these exercises would contribute to local awareness of and capacity in dealing with a participatory feedback and planning process as well as participatory designs of agriculture area development investment projects in the Batken, Jalalabad and Osh regions in the southern part of the Kyrgyz Republic. Moreover, the participatory approaches show-cased and explored in the workshop groups put before participants the utility, practicality and importance of ensuring that implementation strategies, progress monitoring and impact assessment pay special attention to sustainable outcome, pro-poor impacts, gender equity trends, and the achievement of higher levels of program transparency and accountability.

6. The workshops showcased lessons learned from the initial ADB loan to support area development in Chuy Oblast (2000-2005), plus lessons learned and participatory practices employed in case studies dealing with the transition of rural producers from government directed rural economic activity to market driven agricultural production planning and implementation, social mobilization for sustainable poverty reduction, and organization for community managed and protected natural resources, such as water for irrigation, sanitation and drinking. Workshop participants were challenged to consider the sorts of projects in which participation is either essential or most appropriate at the planning, implementation or progress monitoring phases.

B. Key Discussions

7. **Gender Issues.** All the three workshops highlighted the importance of making specific provision for gender as a key issue in pro-poor, sustainable area development. Gender inclusive approaches to participation were considered essential in the Kyrgyz socio-cultural and economic context, if effective natural resources management is to be realized. The Jalalabad case study demonstrated that greater involvement of women in local government and leadership of community development initiatives leads to empowerment of women, which has positive impacts on family welfare and social capital formulation. This can often take place through microfinance opportunities.

8. **Community Group Issues.** The Chuy Oblast cases study confirmed the need for participatory monitoring and evaluation by the established community focus groups. Readily available access to technical specialists by community groups was also identified necessary. The Osh case study stressed the importance of the access of farmer groups to timely and situation specific training and expert-advisory services, to ensure appropriate technology transfer. The Chuy, Osh and Jalalabad case studies each confirmed that production and marketing risks can be reduced if exploration of individual enterprise development opportunities can be done through cooperatives or marketing groups. The Jalalabad example also showed that microfinance in Kyrgyzstan has been an important tool for grassroots empowerment of women and men. The Batken case study was originally meant to guide participants in how to carry out community-based management of natural resources, e.g., water. In fact, however, the case study demonstrates the critical importance of a social mobilization and community education phase, before doing any project activities. Workshop group discussions and plenary session comments confirmed the experience of the case study presenters: for example that in rural Kyrgyzstan, communities normally lack such mobilization capacity or skills.

C. Recommendations from the Kyrgyz Workshops

9. A series of recommendations were made for consideration by the TA4438 design team. Recommendations for the remainder of the design process called for (i) more information sharing and transparent decision-making regarding the selection of the clusters of Rayons and the types of activities to be supported; (ii) greater clarity on the criteria that will be applied in setting investment priorities; (iii) information sharing of the further process of TA 4438 and the clear indication of the timing of the ensuing project; and (iv) explicit attention in the TA to rural credit, value-adding, marketing and farmer training as key needs for sustainable agriculture development.

10. Recommendations were also made on the priority issues that TA 4438 should address in the upcoming project. First, the project design needs to recognize and address the issue of 'lack of trust and excessive uncertainty' among community members, especially among the youth of the country. Community-inclusive approach can offer a series of actions that would generate hope among the unemployed and underemployed youth. They need a vision that their lives can be better than those of their parents, and that they do not need to tolerate growing tendencies of violence, corruption and sub-standard services or performance within their communities. The proposal for three rural livelihood training centers that is in the current TA4438 draft, may well provide a springboard from which to deal with this issue. However, it was noted that this should be combined by other interventions targeting young people, such as secondary school curriculum reforms. Inclusion of the unemployed youth in the community-level planning and implementation of programs was also deemed crucial.

11. Second, the transitional difficulties in the rural finance sector require careful attention. There are credit access issues in the Kyrgyz Republic, but these relate to details on only one side of the coin. The other side refers to savings mobilization, product design and the need to address a culture that has not respected the sanctity of contracts between lenders and borrowers, for healthy finance markets to emerge and prosper. A responsible borrower program is recommended, on the grounds that access to credit is lost as a means of funding working capital and investment in self improvement if debt repayment continues to be viewed by many people as a game of delay and default, where the end is not achieved until debt forgiveness is forthcoming.

III. DEVELOPING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN AZERBAIJAN

12. This RETA did not undertake workshops in Azerbaijan. Instead research focused on local government reform as a precursor to greater involvement of local communities in governance and on a positive example of Community Driven Development (CDD) and decentralization in Kyrgyzstan with an approach that could be applicable in Azerbaijan.

A Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS)

13. ARIS was established in 2003 by the Kyrgyz President as an autonomous institution. It comes within the National Strategy of Comprehensive Rural Development to 2010 with a main direction of Local Self Government Development by decentralization of state power, empowerment of local government, development of municipal employees capacity and social mobilization of communities to solve their own priority needs. ARIS's mission is to assist in poverty reduction in Kyrgyzstan by social mobilization, human and institutional capacity building,

improvement of access to social and communal services at the local level. It also promotes decentralization by community empowerment, capacity building, accountability of the Association of Villages and Settlements (LSG) and cooperation between villages and the LSG.

14. ARIS addresses the problem in rural areas of lack of capacity, collaboration and good governance at the community level and the lack of access to essential infrastructure services. ARIS has been implementing Village Investment Projects (VIP). These give full decision making over all community planning and implementation to communities. Capacity building is provided to the communities and Autonomy and Partnership is supported. As a result the VIP is effective in meeting critical community needs and the communities mobilize substantial internal resources. The capacity to undertake local development is increased significantly and governance is improved.

15. Community empowerment is promoted by capacity development. This includes training, workshops, roundtables and exchange visits. The VIP supports both decentralization and Community Driven Development (CDD) and decentralization. It encourages infrastructure improvement and long term employment. The mechanisms of VIP ensure that resources reach the poorest communities first.

B Local Government Reform Issues

16. Azerbaijan has undertaken substantial local government reforms in establishing the Baladiiyas. Baladiiyas face issues with three of the building blocks for decentralized governance:

17. Units of local self-government. There are over 2700 Baladiiyas, or an average of fewer than 3000 persons per unit, which is relatively small (though there are smaller averages elsewhere, such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, or France). There is tremendous variation among the size of the units as well, from Sumgayit with 300,000 persons to rural Baladiiyas with only a few hundred persons. While there are human resources and economies of scale in the large Baladiiyas, the ability of such small Baladiiyas to perform is questionable. Associative agreements or amalgamation among these small units will likely be necessary.

18. Administrative autonomy (functional assignments). Baladiiyas are not assigned any public sector functions on an exclusive basis; their role is to identify problems and supplement the delivery of public goods and services provided by state entities. This is not consistent with the CoE charter, which states that “powers given to local authorities shall normally be full and exclusive” (Art. 4). The lack of a field of activities raises questions about the necessity of the Baladiiyas and their lack of responsibility undermines accountability to citizens since there is nothing to be accountable for.

19. Budgetary control over revenues. Baladiiyas have own revenues and discretion in making expenditures. However, they do not set rules for the tax base or rates for their local taxes. This means that there is little revenue flexibility. A Baladiiya cannot choose to increase revenues in order to provide more services or vice versa. This undermines the goal of allocative efficiency.

20. Finally, the newness of the institutions and their limited scope and resources means that Baladiiyas have had little practice in governing in the interests of their local community. Successful good governance requires not only good design of governmental relationships, but the practice of governing.

C. Possible Steps for Further Development of Local Self Government

21. Decentralization is a complicated process. It involves the transfer of power, which almost always means that some state entities lose power which they previously enjoyed. It is important to plan reforms in order to address all of the issues that arise in the process, similar in scope to Russia's Kozak Commission. The planning process should then yield a **comprehensive strategy for decentralization** that addresses the six building blocks for successful local self-government and establishes a time frame for implementation. It is still possible to identify some possible steps that would further develop local self-government, in the near term in Azerbaijan. These are:

22. Differentiate among Baladiiyas with regard to assigning functions and increasing revenue discretion. The large Baladiiyas in towns comprise units that are big enough to expect local capacity and encompass enough persons to achieve efficiency gains if they are responsible for a set of public services. The differentiation should be based on population; a possible figure for differentiation would be that Baladiiyas over 20,000 population would have some exclusive functional assignments and more budget discretion.

23. Determine functions to be implemented, on a limited basis at first, exclusively by large Baladiiyas. Functional assignments should be based on subsidiarity, but it is notoriously difficult to determine the proper level of government to deliver many complex public services such as secondary education or health. Given the newness of the Baladiiyas, it makes sense to proceed cautiously towards providing them with exclusive functional authority. Likely functions would be: solid waste management (collection, transport, and disposal); maintenance of public spaces and parks; secondary roads; cemeteries; pre-school facilities; local sports facilities, libraries and cultural facilities. Water supply and wastewater are often considered appropriate 'local' functions, but the complexity of these systems may make them a function that should not be transferred in the near term.

24. Some transition countries with unreformed multi-unit housing sectors make local governments responsible for upkeep. However, this is an area that should be reformed on a national basis to yield a situation where private unit-owners are responsible for maintaining their buildings and the market provides maintenance and repair services. Transfer of this function from one public sector entity to another is not appropriate, because it is not justified that the public sector take responsibility for roofs and basements of one category of private property owners (those living in apartments) over another category (those living in single-family homes). The sector should be privatized. Effecting reforms in this sector may become more difficult in the event of the diffusion of responsibility among a number of local governments.

25. With experience of responsibility for delivery of a set of services, further decentralization of functions may be considered to the Baladiiyas. Other functions which might be decentralized include primary and secondary education, primary health care and sanitary controls, maintenance of public order, water/wastewater, business registration and regulation.

26. Upon determining initial set of functions, transfer staff, property, and ensure revenue assignments and equalization will provide for the increased responsibilities. It is important that Baladiiyas inherit the entities and instruments that are currently associated with the functions which are to be assigned to them. Legislation regulating Baladiiyas as well as the particular sectors and must be changed to ensure clear assignment of all necessary authorities to the Baladiiya. The cost of managing these services will be far beyond the current Baladiiya

budgets. This will require a review of their revenues, with likely increases in transfers (and corresponding decreases in transfers that once went through the Local Executive Authorities – the LEAs). At the same time, substantially more discretion should be provided in establishing the base and setting the rates for local taxes, especially the property tax. The property tax, traditionally and theoretically a very important local tax, is yielding no revenue right now.

27. Realignment of the LEAs' role. The LEAs are the President's local representatives to ensure implementation of state policy and coordinate decentralized state entities' operations. Because of this role, and the likely continuation of state involvement in many areas of service delivery, it is not likely feasible in the short term either to dissolve these bodies or to convert them into executive entities controlled by the Baladiiyas. At the same time, there needs to be a clear division of their responsibilities from those of the Baladiiyas, eliminating opportunities for operational control over the Baladiiyas. If decentralization proceeds further, there may be less need for a local coordinating state body.

28. Provide capacity building support for the Baladiiyas. The increase in responsibility will require new skills within the local governments, particularly in general and financial management. Furthermore, Baladiiyas must 'practice' to become good local governments. Whatever the sophistication of designing local government reforms, there must be indigenous experience among citizens, local government officials, and state officials in the functioning of local government. The experience of each country, and often each local government, will differ, but local solutions and a *modus operandi* will need to be arrived at.

29. The proposed Local Investment Facility (LIF) of the Social Infrastructure for Regional Towns Project was a means of capacity building for local government. However the LIF has not proceeded at this stage. The LIF's proposed design aimed to provide Baladiiyas with the opportunity to put into practice key elements of good local government. Part of this practice involved providing an 'envelope' of funds each year to address social infrastructure needs as identified by the baladiyas and civil society groups. Under the LIF the Baladiiyas would work in conjunction with civil society representatives to identify improvements and allocate resources in accordance with citizens' priorities. The allocation would be renewed each year as long as baladiyas comply with rules concerning transparency in decision making, procurement and corruption. This would provide Baladiiyas with the means to be responsive to citizens' needs, and at the same time incentives for transparency and inclusiveness. The LIF would also provide numerous mechanisms for citizens to control the use of resources and hold their local government accountable. It would also mobilize the resources in the Baladiiyas as well as the community at large to address social needs.

IV. COMMUNITY BASED GER AREA DEVELOPMENT IN MONGOLIA

30. About sixty participants attended the Workshop on Community-Based Ger Area Development: Towards a Coherent Framework held on 6-7 March 2007 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The workshop was organised jointly by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD) supported by the ADB's Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) 6176: Building Capacity for Participatory Approaches to Poverty Reduction in ADB Operations.

31. The objective of the workshop was to contribute to consensus building among key stakeholders in Mongolia on the need for a systematic and coherent framework for community based ger area development as a sustainable and affordable means to urban poverty reduction. The key expected outcomes of the workshop were firstly: an increased understanding by key

stakeholders of the concept of urban community-based/driven development, key ongoing or planned activities, and lessons learned in Mongolia; secondly an increased understanding of the role of various stakeholders (central government, local governments, development partners including NGOs and private sector contractors), in supporting ger communities; and finally a shared recognition of the need for a cohesive framework to community-based ger area development.

32. Presentations were given about project experiences and planned projects from the ADB, World Bank, GTZ and DED projects, Mongol Postbank and from a number of NGOs. Local Government in Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, Bayankhongor and Gobi-Sumber/Choir was also represented.

33. Ger areas provide housing for more than sixty percent of the urban population of Mongolia. Most development and upgrading of the ger areas has been undertaken in a piecemeal manner by Government and development partners, without the benefit of a policy or strategic framework for development by central or local government. There has been a disparity between the planning and development of more formal, apartment housing areas and the ger areas. It is now recognized, by most stakeholders that ger areas need to receive infrastructure improvements and urban services similar to the more formal areas of cities and towns.

34. It is important to engage in a consultative and participatory process to build consensus among stakeholders. This will help community-based ger area development to be a sustainable and affordable way to address growing urban poverty issues in Mongolia. The Government of Mongolia, the ADB, UNDP, World Bank, bilateral development agencies and a number of Non Government Organizations (NGOs) are currently working with communities in the ger areas.

A. Key Issues

35. There were many common issues that emerged from the workshop. These were consistent themes that were raised from a broad range of participants, including central and local government, civil society organizations, other development partners and community representatives. The issues are based on project experience in a number of different ger areas and over several years. They can therefore provide a road map for the future development of ger areas within a more consistent, and systematic framework. These can be thought of as the building blocks for effective long term development.

36. Strategic Framework for Land Use and Planning. Land ownership in the ger areas needs to be clearly established to provide development certainty. To achieve this MCUD will need a cadastral system establishing ownership and land regulations. Good development in the ger areas also needs to be underpinned by effective urban planning. This includes a strategic plan, which sets out the policy and development options for the ger areas. Following the strategic plan should be a comprehensive and integrated local development plan for each ger area. Appropriate zoning for the area means that land owners will know what kind of development is permissible for their property.

37. Finance. Once land ownership and zoning regulations have been established it becomes possible to provide adequate and sustainable financing of ger area development. Discussion at the workshop confirmed that finance is linked to the need for a more developed land market, land registration and real land valuations that can provide security to lenders. This includes macro-level financing of infrastructure as well as micro-loans to individual households. It is also important to recognize that ger area development must be sustainable in the long run.

This means that project managers, development partner agencies and government must consider what will happen when the project funding finishes and take account that there are limited resources in Government budgets.

38. Partnership in Development. The workshop provided a clear consensus that partnerships amongst stakeholders are needed at all levels. Good development will be more effective by sharing information and lessons learned between government, development partners, service providers and communities and harmonizing approaches and investment.

39. Enabling Strategy. A community based approach is fundamental for good development practice. This has already been recognised by the MCUD, ADB and other development partners, in holding this and other workshops and meetings. Participation by communities is an indispensable part of the framework for development, which starts with land and planning regulation, finance and other elements that have been discussed. Concepts of community driven development are not new and the issue is: how best this can be done. There are a number of successful models that have been implemented by development partner projects in Mongolia. NGO experience is particularly important here in establishing and working with CBOs. There are already achievements on community based approaches in Mongolia and lessons learned. Building community capacity, step-by step, is as important as the technical capacity of government agencies and development partners.

40. An initial approach, to the community should include laying the groundwork or a “soft” approach to capacity building before starting the “hard” or physical capacity building and infrastructure provision. This should include researching a community’s culture and custom and identifying local leaders and resources already within the community. The next step could include establishing a community committee preferably for a development activity such as a savings group which could begin to engage community members. Such committees, perhaps concerned with a single issue can then be leveraged into a CBO which can more comprehensively deal with development issues. Due to their circumstances, the poor usually have low self esteem and an inability to participate in economic and social development by themselves. By joining together in a CBO they can be empowered to join in and work with other stakeholders much more effectively. CBOs should be involved at all stages; planning, implementation, operational management, monitoring and evaluation. They will need to be linked vertically (up to Government and down to community members) and horizontally, for example between CBOs. Citizen resources can be large and they need to be used effectively.

41. Capacity Building and Information Sharing. Supporting CBOs and building their capability to participate is vital in the development process. NGOs and other development agencies in Mongolia have demonstrated how this can be done. This experience needs to be documented as part of the follow up activities from the workshop as well as through community development work being undertaken in the months ahead by the ADB and DED and by NGOs also working in this sphere.

42. Capacity building is not only needed for communities but also in developing technical skills. Good land management and planning requires both the technical skills to implement in government and an ability to communicate these development rules and guidelines to the community and other stakeholders such as utility providers. Capacity to do this in government, particularly local government, needs to be built. Local government must be given the human as well as the financial capacity to implement and then manage development projects in the ger areas. Qualified people, with technical skills are fundamental to stability of implementation.

43. Information dissemination was mentioned by many contributors to the workshop. The role of information and development of information systems for government and the community is important and should be developed as part of a capacity building approach for both communities and government. A recommendation is made to establish an information portal that can be established for use by all stakeholders. Other approaches to information dissemination could include a demonstration of successful models of ger area development. The workshop suggested that implementing a demonstration model of ger area development that can be replicated particularly in rural aimags would be beneficial.

B. Recommendations for Ger Area Development

44. Two key recommendations were proposed by the workshop to follow up and further develop the issues raised during this workshop and previous meetings on ger area development in Mongolia.

45. Firstly a working group on ger area development is proposed, with the objective of supporting the Government in developing a cohesive policy framework and strategy for community based ger area development, agreed between Government, development partners and civil society. The MCUD will lead the proposed working group which will coordinate the implementation of ideas raised.

46. The second recommendation is to establish an Information Portal on community based ger area development. This is a response to the need for better information, highlighted during the workshop. Further discussion to follow up this proposal will be needed by the working group.

V. CONCLUSIONS

47. RETA 6176 was designed to enhance project effectiveness and sustainability of impacts through the use of participatory approaches. It has been set within the context of a number of ADB initiatives in participatory planning processes, including the ADB Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis in 2001. RETA 5894 Capacity Building and Participation Activities supported capacity building and participation activities in 22 projects poverty studies, country strategy and program development in 2000 and 2001. In 2007 RETA REG40305 Supporting Community Driven Development in Developing Member Countries further promotes participatory development for poverty reduction.

48. The workshops and research supported by this RETA were undertaken in widely differing country situations, working with projects in varying sectors and at differing stages in the project cycle. Whilst there are a number of common themes, which include, the benefits of strengthening local government and involving communities in development, the participatory approaches discussed during workshops and in papers provided by the RETA are not new or revelatory. The lessons of participatory development have already been learned by the ADB in effectively addressing poverty reduction in developing member countries.

49. Building capacity for participatory approaches to poverty reduction in ADB operations is a continuous process. It is important that the lessons which have been learned during the last decade of a more participatory approach by the ADB continue to be remembered and utilized by successive generations of technical assistance.

Appendix 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE – Kyrgyz Republic

KYRGYZ Republic – Second Agriculture Area Development Project

The project preparatory technical assistance for this project is divided into two phases. During the first, the growth and development of agriculture in each of three regions (Barken, Jalal Abad, and Osh) will be analyzed. Key issues, constraints and opportunities will be outlined; the geographical focus, scope and potential linkages with existing government, private sector and aid-funded activities identified, and alternative approaches initially assessed. Phase two will produce a detailed feasibility study for the project.

Under RETA 6176 assistance will be provided in two major inputs. First, two consultants will organize and facilitate workshops in Bishkek and each of the rural regions. A full range of stakeholders including all levels of Government, citizens (both men and women), and relevant local and intermediate civil society and private sector organizations will be involved. Domestic facilitators who may be expected to offer on-going support during the overall PPTA will receive training as well. The workshops will introduce fundamental approaches to participatory design, implementation and monitoring, and also to basic participatory methodologies. Case material will be drawn from relevant sectors and participants will be asked to engage in short exercises -- determined in close consultation with members of the PPTA consultants -- that are directly relevant to the project and its development. One month of effort would be required for this stage.

The RETA team would then return in 2006 at a mutually agreed time to continue training facilitators and help facilitate a final series of workshops during which information will be compiled, alternative approaches compared, and major features of project design agreed. In project implementation planning workshops, they would facilitate discussion of how participation may be employed for implementing and monitoring the project. Finally, in a review workshop, the application of participatory approaches to other projects will be critically discussed and planned. They will work for two months at this time.

Major outputs of this effort will include:

A group of (better) trained, (more) experienced local facilitators

A project designed with greater participatory inputs from multiple stakeholders

Plans for application of participation during implementation and monitoring

Serious discussion of the potential for applying the approach in additional ADB or other projects and activities such as country strategy and program preparation.

A report presenting major activities and accomplishments with appropriately detailed appendices for reference during project implementation.

TERMS OF REFERENCE – Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan: Social Infrastructure for Regional Development Project (SIRT)

1. Background

a. ADB-financed Investment Project

The ADB (Social Sector Division of the East and Central Asia Regional Department, ECSS) and Government of Azerbaijan are currently preparing the Social Infrastructure for Regional Development Project (SIRT), to be implemented during 2007-11. The project will address urban infrastructure needs and strengthen local governance in eight regional towns (Barda, Mingchevir, Sumgayit, Ganja, Sheki, Nakhchivan, Goychay and Agdash).

The Government has established a new level of local self government, the baladiiyas (also referred to as “municipalities”). In towns, the baladiiyas have geographically overlapping coverage with the State-controlled Local Executive Authorities (LEAs). The dual system of local government raises a number of issues related to overlapping responsibilities for investment planning, service delivery and regulation; property asset management; and fiscal management. The baladiiyas, which are comprised of elected representatives, are in practice very weak and lack authority. The LEAs are comprised of State appointed staff, are relatively well funded, and have a high degree of authority.

The project will have three components. The first component will support investments in eight regional towns. These subprojects are being developed during project preparation and are expected to focus on improved public services and urban infrastructure (e.g. drainage, solid waste, sanitation, public latrines including those in education facilities, and minor urban roads).

The second component will establish a Local Initiatives Facility (LIF) to support small scale investments initiated by community groups in the same eight regional towns as the SIRT component. Subprojects will be developed during project implementation and will be selected and implemented at the local level. LIF subprojects will address local residents’ need for small scale infrastructure rehabilitation, construction of new community and public facilities, and similar investments. These community driven activities will be carried out by existing/newly formulated local institutions that will closely interact with the baladiiyas and LEAs.

The third component, Capacity Building for Local Governance (CBLG) will support capacity development for town planning, budgeting and administration, and help towns to comply with performance criteria under the SIRT and LIF components. It will also provide necessary support for project management.

RETA 6176

RETA 6176, managed by ADB’s Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division in the Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSGS), commenced in 2005 with an objective to provide a series of capacity development activities to stakeholders in ADB’s developing member countries (DMCs) on pro-poor participatory approaches. Part A supports a series of workshops and training activities on participatory methodologies and concepts to key stakeholders along with selected ADB-financed loan projects. Through extensive consultations with ADB’s regional departments, three projects have been identified for initial inclusion: (i) KGZ: Second Agriculture Area Development Project (under preparation for 2006 approval); (ii) AZE:

SIRT (under preparation for 2007 approval); and (iii) PAK: Devolved Social Services Program in Balochistan (implementation starts in Q2 2006). Part B promotes activities for participatory and pro-poor policy/strategy development, with Part C focuses on documenting the process and lessons learned from Part A and B.

These terms of reference provide the scope of work and methodology applied to RETA 6176's support to AZE SIRT Project. While the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) for SIRT is progressing as scheduled, additional inputs from the RETA are needed to build consensus around decentralization and the role of local governance in assisting community empowerment. The discussion on decentralization in the country is still at the preliminary stage and a careful consultation approach is key to the Project's success.

2. Objective and Key Outcomes

The objective of the RETA 6176 support to AZE SIRT is to contribute to consensus building among key stakeholders in Azerbaijan on decentralization, the roles of different players at a local level in regional towns, and how community-driven development (CDD) can be carried out in decentralized local governance context. At least one technical-level consultation workshop (one-day) with a high-level luncheon will be held in early June, but depending on the response of the participants, a second workshop may be considered later. The key expected outcomes of the workshop are (i) shared understanding of participants of decentralization and the roles of various local institutions; (ii) shared understanding of the areas for improvement (e.g., legal status, capacity building); (iii) improved understanding of potential solutions to problems identified, primarily based on other former Soviet countries' experience; and (iv) buy-in by country stakeholders of a CDD approach to SIRT.

3. Scope of Work

The RETA will engage three international consultants to work as a team: (i) a Workshop Coordinator to provide overall coordination for workshop/luncheon preparation, organization, communication facilitation, and workshop report preparation; (ii) a Local Governance Expert specializing in local governance and decentralization in the former Soviet countries who will prepare and present a background paper, and (iii) a CDD Expert specializing in managing CDD projects in former Soviet countries who will present a case study and facilitate the workshop. All of them must speak Russian and English and the working knowledge of Azeri would be a major plus. More specifically:

The Workshop Coordinator (requiring 15 person days of inputs) will:

provide overall coordination for the preparation and organization of the one-day technical workshop and the high-level luncheon, including close coordination with an ADB-engaged local consultant based in AZRM (ADB's Azerbaijan's resident mission), Country Director, AZRM and the WVA's Azerbaijan Office on logistical and protocol matters;

prepare a detailed workshop/luncheon budget for approval by ADB;

Finalize the workshop/luncheon program in consultation with ADB Project Officer of SIRT and that of RETA 6176 and two other consultants;

Ensure the preparation of the background papers and other necessary inputs to the workshop/luncheon;

Facilitate communication among all key stakeholders involved with the workshop/luncheon;
Facilitate and document the workshop/luncheon proceedings;

Prepare and submit the workshop report (7-10 pages in the main text with necessary appendixes) to WVA Melbourne Coordinator and ADB project officers of SIRT and RETA 6176 **within 10 working days** from the workshop/luncheon and finalize it by incorporating comments;

In coordination with the AZRM domestic consultant and the WVA Melbourne office, prepare a budget and collect all necessary documents and receipts for submission of claims to WVA

The Local Governance Expert (requiring 10 person days of inputs) will:

prepare a background paper and presentation on experience with decentralization in the region to show how other countries have managed the process, what the practical steps are, and expected benefits. The paper will describe possible scenarios for decentralization in Azerbaijan, and discuss stakeholder interests based on interviews conducted by local consultants. The draft paper should be submitted to ADB SIRT and RETA project officers by **22 May 2006**;

attend the workshop/luncheon to present the paper and facilitate discussion;

assist with the Workshop Coordinator and coordinate with the CDD Specialist and the local consultant, as needed.

The CDD Specialist (requiring 10 person days of inputs) will:

prepare a background paper and presentation on experience in implementing CDD projects in the region to illustrate the potential that such projects have to address infrastructure needs with the participation of communities and local authorities, and to strengthen local governance;

prepare a presentation on the preliminary design of the SIRT, and discuss how it will support the Government's efforts to strengthen local governance and encourage community interaction with local authorities and initiatives;

attend the workshop/luncheon to present the papers and facilitate discussion;

assist with the Workshop Coordinator and coordinate with the Local Governance expert the local consultant, as needed.

The papers will be presented at a technical workshop of stakeholders in decentralization, and at a high level luncheon with senior Government officials. The stakeholder workshop will be attended by: i) baladiiya chairperson and/or deputy; ii) LEA chairperson and/or deputy; iii) officials from the Office of the President, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Finance; iv) NGO representatives; v) donor representatives including Council of Europe and others. This will be a full day workshop. Discussion will identify opportunities and concerns, and raise awareness among the key stakeholders.

The luncheon will take place the day after the workshop. Participants will include a representative of the Office of the President, the Minister of Economic Development, and the Minister of Finance. The objective is to hold a constructive discussion among decision makers on strengthening local governance, and secure a consensus on how the ADB can help support the Government in its decentralization efforts.

Logistical support will be provided by the AZRM local consultant in collaboration with the **Azerbaijan WVA Office** but the Workshop Coordinator will be responsible for supervising and ensuring the needed logistical arrangements. The Workshop Coordinator may contract secretariat services as needed, in addition to translator and other services, to be included in the budget for submission to ADB.

4. Timing

The work commences immediately. The one-day workshop and luncheon in the following day will take place in the first half of June (tentatively scheduled either on 1-2 June or 8-9 June, depending on the availability of government officials).

5. Outputs

Background paper on decentralization in one or more former Soviet countries that encountered similar problems and possible scenarios for Azerbaijan, highlighting the key decentralization-related issues in the country;

Background case materials on CDD projects in one or more former Soviet countries and a paper summarizing CDD in SIRT;

Workshop proceedings, highlighting the responses and attitudes of various stakeholders;
Recommendations on possible next workshop and other follow-up activities.

Appendix 1C. TERMS OF REFERENCE – Mongolia

Mongolia: Urban Development and Housing Project

1. Background

a. ADB-financed Investment Project

The ADB (Social Sector Division of the East Asia Regional Department, EASS) and Government of Mongolia are currently preparing the Urban Development and Housing Project (the Project) to be implemented from 2007 (scheduled ADB Board approval in 2006). The Project aims to improve living conditions and the quality of life of the urban population in Mongolia in selected subproject areas in Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, Bayankhongor, Arvaiheer, Altai, Banganuur, and Gobi-Sumber. The total project cost is \$38.13 million of which \$28.2 million comes from ADB's Special Funds resources. The Executing Agency of the Project is the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD).

The expected outcomes of the Project are: (i) about 27,500 ger area households will be served by new or improved water kiosks; (ii) public institutions in ger areas including schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and markets will be connected to piped water supply and existing sewerage systems; (iii) solid waste collection and disposal will be improved; (iv) ger area residents will be able to avail themselves of improved transportation in Ulaanbaatar; and (v) about 12,400 ger area households will utilize small loans for construction of individual water connections, improvement of their houses, and installation of on-plot facilities.

The Project will consist of three parts: (i) Part A: improvement of basic urban services, (ii) Part B: small loans for water connections and on-plot facilities improvement, and (iii) Part C: institutional development. One of the special features of the Project is its active promotion of a community-based approach to ger area development. Households and their communities will be given greater inputs and responsibility for the development and maintenance of their neighborhoods in Part B. To support the participatory process facilitated by community-based organizations, a grant proposal in the amount of \$1.5 million will be submitted by 1 September 2006 to the Government of Japan under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR). The JFPR project will build capacity of communities to design and manage on-plot facilities.

The Project is at a critical stage of preparation. A loan fact-finding mission was fielded on 5-23 June whereby key components and implementation arrangements of the Project were agreed upon. After a management review meeting scheduled in August, an appraisal mission is scheduled in late August. Project designing phase of a JFPR project is also about to be completed.

RETA 6176

RETA 6176, managed by ADB's Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division in the Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSGS), commenced in 2005 with an objective to provide a series of capacity development activities to stakeholders in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) on pro-poor participatory approaches. Part A supports a series of workshops and training activities on participatory methodologies and concepts to key stakeholders along with selected ADB-financed loan projects. Through a consultative process with ADB's regional departments, three projects have been identified for initial inclusion: (i) KGZ: Second Agriculture Area Development Project (under preparation for 2006 approval); (ii) AZE: SIRT (under preparation for 2007 approval); and (iii) PAK: Devolved Social Services Program in Balochistan (implementation starts in Q2 2006). Part A has recruited World Vision Australia as a

firm to carry out the required tasks. Part B promotes activities for participatory and pro-poor policy/strategy development, with Part C focuses on documenting the process and lessons learned from Part A and B.

This TOR describes how the above-mentioned Urban Development and Housing Project, its companion JFPR Project, and the policy dialogue behind these projects regarding community-based or community-driven approach to ger area development be supported by Part A of RETA 6176.

RETA 6176 Support to the Loan and JFPR Projects

In preparing both loan and grant projects, ADB task team have encountered two issues. First, while the government in general agrees that ger area development is an important part of urban development, it continues to consider it as a temporary exercise in nature as opposed to apartment area development. There is a need for a consultative and participatory process to build consensus among various stakeholders (e.g., various levels of governments, private sector service providers, NGOs, etc.) that community-based ger area development is a sustainable and affordable way to address growing urban poverty issue in the country.

Second, while there are a growing number of development partners (including NGOs) that are working on neighborhood-based ger area development, there is no cohesive approach or framework provided by the government. These small projects provided by a range of donors and NGOs are ad hoc in nature and possibly based on inconsistent approaches. Given the growing magnitude of urban poverty, there is a need for a more medium-term systematic approach to community-based ger area development. It is envisaged that ADB as one of the leading policy dialogue partners in the urban sector in the country should assist the government (both central and local) in taking initiatives to move to a direction to develop a medium-term strategy and program. Such a program/framework should also better define differentiated roles of central government, local governments and communities. At the moment, decentralization is still considered a sensitive subject.

RETA 6176 plans to provide technical and financial support to at least two workshops to the urban project/policy dialogue in Mongolia: at the time of appraisal mission on tentatively scheduled on **26-27 October 2006 (Workshop No.1)** and at the time of the loan inception mission during Q2 of 2007 (Workshop No.2). Given the uncertainty over the timing in 2007, this TOR only provides details for Workshop No.1.

Objective and Key Outcomes of Workshop No.1

The objective of the RETA 6176 support to MON: Urban Development and Housing Project is to contribute to consensus building among key stakeholders in Mongolia on the need for a systematic and coherent framework for community-based ger area development as a sustainable and affordable means to urban poverty reduction.

As a first step, the RETA will support a 1.5 day workshop in Ulaanbaatar tentatively scheduled on **26-27 October 2006** to coincide of the loan appraisal/JFPR discussion mission.

The key expected outcomes of the workshop are (i) increased understanding by key stakeholders of the concept of urban community-based/driven development, key ongoing or planned activities, and lessons learned in Mongolia; (ii) increased understanding of the role of local governance in supporting ger communities; and (iii) recognition of the need for a cohesive framework to community-based ger area development.

As the workshop outputs, the following should be delivered:

Presentation materials on concept and practice of community-based ger area development provided by all the presenters (accompanying background papers are preferred);

Workshop proceedings, highlighting the responses and attitudes of various stakeholders;
A proposal for a consultative and participatory process in Mongolia to develop a cohesive framework to community-based ger area development and possible outline of the framework.
Recommendations on possible next workshop and other follow-up activities.
A proposed outline of the workshop is founding Appendix to the TOR.

3. Scope of Work by the World Vision Australia Consultants

The RETA will provide consulting support and workshop logistical and budgetary support. It will engage one international consultant (Participatory Workshop Coordinator) and one local consultant (Urban Community Development Expert). These consultants will carry out tasks under the guidance of the RETA 6176 project officer in RSGS, Loan (Urban Development and Housing Project) project officer/social development specialist in EASS, Mongolia Resident Mission, and the MCUD.

The international **Workshop Coordinator** needs to have sufficient experience in participatory development, participatory research, and workshops facilitation. Experience in developing and/or implementing participatory designs in urban projects or supporting participatory process for policy discussions among a range of stakeholders in the urban sector is required. A country-specific experience would be preferred but not the requirement.

The Workshop Coordinator (requiring 25 person days of inputs) will:

provide overall coordination for the preparation and organization of the workshop, including close coordination with the MCUD, local governments, ADB Country Director, MNRM and the WV's Ulaanbaatar office (as needed) on logistical and protocol matters;

prepare a detailed workshop budget for approval by ADB;

arrange all needed presenters and presentations for the workshop way in advance to allow some translation time;

finalize the workshop program in consultation with MCUD and ADB

Facilitate communication among all key stakeholders involved with the luncheon;

Facilitate and document the workshop proceedings;

Prepare and submit the workshop report (7-10 pages in the main text with necessary appendixes) to ADB **within 15 working days** from the workshop/luncheon and finalize it by incorporating comments;

Prepare a process to develop a cohesive program and sets of recommendations for follow-up actions.

The Local Logistics Person / Local Urban Community Development Expert should have sufficient experience in project preparation or consultative process regarding urban community development. Experience in donor-financed projects would be a major advantage. He/she should be familiar with key local stakeholders involved in the urban ger area development projects. Good communication skills including fluent written and oral English skills and logistical management capacity are needed.

The Local Logistics Person / Local Urban Community Development Expert (requiring 22 person days of inputs) will:

Assist the International Workshop Coordinator in organizing the workshop by providing logistical support (venue, booking of participants travels and accommodations, lunch, collection of unit costs, etc.);

Assist the MCUD in identifying invitees and preparing invitation letters;

Coordinate communication with various offices including MCUD, MNRM, ADB HQ, donors and NGOs that will make presentations at the workshop, and other key stakeholders;

Collating papers/presentation materials and assist the international consultant develop the workshop program;

Assist in the smooth proceedings of the workshop;
 Provide any post-workshop support required by the international consultant.
 Collecting and collating all workshop cost receipts and documentation, including returning air tickets stubs, boarding passes and transfer receipts as evidence of travel
 assist the Workshop Coordinator in preparing the workshop financial acquittal for submission to WVA

Appendix 2

Workshops Program Summary and List of Participants

Kyrgyzstan Workshop Summary

1. 126 persons participated in the three workshops, excluding case study presenters or workshop coordinators. Their breakdown by gender and sector is in Table 1. The overall gender balance at each workshop was acceptable (a low of 24 percent in Batken and a high of 32 percent in Bishkek), while private sector involvement, including farmers and villagers, averaged slightly more than one-half of all participants. Representatives of all major stakeholders in TA4438 were represented at one or other of the three workshops, with the possible exception of unemployed or under-employed young people. The TA4438 design team was represented at both the Jalalabad and Bishkek workshops, with the TA4438 team leader included as a presenter in both instances. Details of workshop attendances by site, name, gender and institutional affiliation are summarised in Appendix 7.

**Table 1: Logistical Summary
 RETA6176-KYRG, Participation Workshops
 Batken, Jalalabad and Bishkek, 2006**

Workshop: Number	Dates February	Cost Coms* '000	Place	Number of Participants**				
				Totals	Male	Female	Public	Private
1	13-14	169	Batken	37	28	9	24	13
2	16-17	250	Jalalabad	58	44	14	23	35
3	20	190	Bishkek	34	23	11	14	20
Totals		609 (= \$USA14,854)		129	95	34	61	68

*Not including international consultant costs

**Not including case study presenters, focal point personnel or workshop coordinators

2. Invitees were carefully selected in close consultations with TA 4438 design team in December 2005, and subsequently with Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry (MAWRPI) personnel, Batken, Jalalabad and Osh Oblast administrations, and ADB resident mission staff in January and February 2006.

3. Workshop attendance was excellent at both Batken and Jalalabad (almost 100 percent of invitees attended), but a significant number of invitees to the Bishkek workshop were prevented from attending owing to cancelled travel arrangements forced by bad weather and the calling of unscheduled high level meetings in the MAWRPI. A number of MAWRPI staff, who had indicated that they would be participating in the Bishkek workshop, sent apologies in

response to the call by the Minister of an unscheduled meeting of Ministry executive staff. Some of the TA4438 design team were absent for part of the workshop because they too were required to attend meetings with the Minister.

**Batken Participation Workshop,
Schedule of Presentations and Activities, 13-14 February 2006**

13 February

- 0800 hours Batken Workshop venue for registrations
Distribution of Documentation
Allocation to Workshop Groups
- 0915 hours Workshop welcome and Introductory Comments
Presenters: Joe Remenyi/Tahir Ahmetov
- 0930 hours Workshop opening address
Presenter:
Oblast Deputy Governor Akjol Madaliev
- 0945 hours Background to IAM-LIP
Presenter:
Joe Remenyi
- 1000 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments
- 1015 hours Coffee and Discussion Break
- 1030 hours Case Study No. 1
Lessons from RAS-AADP interaction, 2000-2005
Presenters:
Majit and Alymkul
- 1130 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments
- 1145 hours Break into four workgroups as assigned
Questions to be considered by each group:
*Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 1
How can these implications be incorporated into IAM-LIP?*
- 1215 hours Workgroup reports to workshop plenary
- 1240 hours Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendations
Presenter: Majit
- 1330 hours Lunch
- 1500 hours Case study No. 2
Rural Market Development by TES-AAK
Presenters:
Ainagul and Mansur
- 1545 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments
- 1600 hours Break into four workgroups as assigned
Questions to be considered by each group:
*Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 2
How can these implications be incorporated into the 2nd AADP?*
- 1645 hours Workgroup reports to workshop plenary
- 1515 hours Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendations
Presenter: Ainagul

14 February

- 0930 hours Comments to Participants: Order of the Day
Presenters: Tahir Ahmetov and Joe Remenyi
Workshop Facilitator and Counterpart
- 0945 hours Case Study No. 3

Lessons from UNDP Poverty Program, Jalalabad 2000-2005
 Presenter: Gulnaz Kolsarieva

1015 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments

1030 hours Coffee and Discussion Break

1045 hours Break into four workgroups as assigned
 Questions to be considered by each group:
Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 1
How can these implications be incorporated into IAM-LIP?

1115 hours Workgroup reports to workshop plenary

1145 hours Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendations
 Presenter: Gulnaz

1230 hours Lunch

1400 hours Case study No. 4
 Water User Associations in Batken Oblast
 Presenters: Almaz Raimberdiev and Shabdan Mamazhunusov

1430 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments

1445 hours Break into four workgroups as assigned
 Questions to be considered by each group:
Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 2
How can these implications be incorporated into the 2nd AADP?

1515 hours Workgroup reports to workshop plenary

1545 hours Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendations
 Presenter: Almaz Raimberdiev and Shabdan Mamazhunusov

1615 hours During the Coffee Break, the Team meets with local four elected local representatives to prepare a draft summary of recommendations from Batken for consideration by the workshop plenary.

1700 hours Final Report by Workshop Convener and Counterpart on Workshop Outcomes.

1715 hours Discussion and Revision of Workshop Summary Recommendations

1745 hours Final Workshop Vote on Summary Recommendations to be Reported to the Bishkek Workshop

**Appendix 2C. RETA6176, Jalalabad Participation Workshop,
Schedule of Presentations and Activities, 16-17 February 2006**

16 February	
0800 hours	Jalalabad Workshop venue for registrations Distribution of Documentation Allocation to Workshop Groups Reading Time Meet and Greet (Coffee and Tea supplied)
0915 hours	Workshop welcome and Introductory Comments Presenters: Joe Remenyi/Tahir Ahmetov
0930 hours	Workshop opening address Presenter: Oblast Governor Aidaraliev Iskanderbek Ryspekovich
0945 hours	Background to IAM-LIP Presenter: Joep Cuijpers, TL SAADP
1000 hours	Clarifying Questions and Comments
1015 hours	Coffee and Discussion Break
1030 hours	Case Study No. 1 Lessons from RAS-AADP interaction, 2000-2005 Presenters: Majit and Alymkul
1130 hours	Clarifying Questions and Comments
1145 hours	Break into four workgroups as assigned Questions to be considered by each group: <i>Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 1 How can these implications be incorporated into IAM-LIP?</i>
1300 hours	Lunch
1345 hours	Workgroup reports to workshop plenary
1400 hours	Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendations Presenter: Majit
1430 hours	Case study No. 2 Rural Market Development by TES-AAK Presenters: Aziza Yuldasheva and Ilkin Khaliapov
1500 hours	Clarifying Questions and Comments
1510 hours	Break into four workgroups as assigned Questions to be considered by each group: <i>Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 2 How can these implications be incorporated into the 2nd AADP?</i>
1630 hours	Workgroup reports to workshop plenary
1515 hours	Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendations Presenter: Aziza/Ilkin
1530 hours	Break Workshop Team Debriefing
1830 hours	Workshop dinner
17 February	
0900 hours	Opening of Day 2 of Jalalabad Workshop

Comments to Participants: Order of the Day
 Presenters: Tahir Ahmetov and Joe Remenyi
 Workshop Facilitator and Counterpart

0930 hours Case Study No. 3
 Lessons from UNDP Poverty Program, Jalalabad 2000-2005
 Presenter: Gulnaz Kolsarieva

1015 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments
 1030 hours Coffee and Discussion Break
 1045 hours Break into four workgroups as assigned
 Questions to be considered by each group:
Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 3
How can these implications be incorporated into IAM-LIP?

1115 hours Workgroup reports to workshop plenary
 1145 hours Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendations
 Presenter: Gulnaz

1230 hours Lunch
 1400 hours Case study No. 4
 Water User Associations in Batken Oblast
 Presenters: Jumabekov, Turgunbek and Shabdan Mamazhunusov

1430 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments
 1445 hours Break into four workgroups as assigned
 Questions to be considered by each group:
Three key implications of the lessons learned from Case Study 3
How can these implications be incorporated into the 2nd AADP?

1515 hours Workgroup reports to workshop plenary
 1545 hours Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendation
 Presenter: Jumabekov, Turgunbek

1600 hours During the Coffee Break, the Team meets with local four elected local
 representatives to prepare a draft summary of recommendations from
 Batken for consideration by the workshop plenary.

1630 hours Presentation by Workshop Convener and Counterpart on Workshop
 Recommendations for confirmation by Workshop participants.

1650 hours Meet with Janybek to finalise accounting for Jalalabad-Osh workshop
 1700 hours Depart Jalalabad for Osh

Bishkek Participation Workshop, Schedule of Presentations, 20 February 2006

20 February

- 0830 hours Participant Registration, Workshop Materials distribution and Participant Group Allocation
- 0900 hours *Workshop Goals and Welcome Message*
Presenters:
John Whittle, Principal Project Economist, ADB
(Syrga Salieva Co-Team Leader, IAM-LIP, Technical Assistance Team)
- 0915 hours Workshop opening address
Presenter:
M Ashraf Malik, ADB Krygyz Resident Mission Country Director
Helping the poor under the IAM-LIP
With
ADB KRM Translator
- 0945 hours Joep Cuijpers, Team Leader, IAM-LIP Technical Assistance Design Team
Current state of play in IAM-LIP: Key Stakeholders, Emerging Priorities
With
Syrga Salieva, Co-Team Leader, and Kunduz Masykhanova, Economist, IAM-LIP, Technical Assistance Team
- 1015 hours Joe Remenyi, Workshop Facilitator and ADB-RETA Team Leader
Report to IAM-LIP Technical Assistance Design Team on Recommendations from the Batken and Jalalabad Workshops
With
Tahir Ahmatov, Co-Workshop Facilitator
- 1045 hours Clarifying Questions and Comments from the floor
- 1100 hours Coffee and Discussion Break
- 1115 hours Brief presentations from Case Study 1, 2,3 and 4 on key insights for participatory, pro-poor, gender sensitive and sustainable initiatives in the Chuy AADP
- 1330 hours Lunch
- 1430 hours Workshop Group Work:
Negotiating The Emergence of Participation Principles and Priorities for IAM-LIP
Workshop Participants break into groups as allocated at registration:
-Each group to elect a spokesperson and a note taker.
The group will then consider the following issues in light of feedback from the Batken and Jalalabad Workshops and the presentations made earlier in this Bishkek Workshop
-Key Participation Goals for IAM-LIP?
-Priority areas of investment in which participation is a core issue?
-What needs to be done to ensure that IAM-LIP responds to farmer needs and market demands in a participatory manner?
-How best can farmer group cooperation be facilitated?
-Are there important gender considerations that need to be integrated into the design of participation in IAM-LIP?
- 1530 hours Workgroup reports to workshop plenary
- 1630 hours Reconciliation and priority setting of workgroup recommendation
- 1700 hours Break

1715 hours Presentation, discussion and editing by the workshop of Workshop
Summary Recommendations
1745 hours Closing Summary of Bishkek Workshop Recommendations
1900 hours Dinner with Case Study Presenters

The case study teams consisted of the following persons:

Case Study 1: Lessons from ADB Funded Chuy Area Development Program

Oskonbaer, Aldymajit (PMU), Principal Presenter
Sisorenko, Raisa V (PMU)
Yumacanoya, Dinara (PMU)
Kaplouzov, Alymkul (Chuy RAS)
Jumabekov Joomart Kojomuratovich (Chuy RAS)

Case Study 2: TES-AAK Model of Farmer Training for Growth in Rural Value-Added

Nasyrova, Ainagul (TES), Principal Presenter
Kasymov, Alisher (AAK)
Khaliapov, Ilkin (TES)
Baratov, Mansur (AAK)
Yuldasheva, Aziza (AAK)

Case Study 3: Social Mobilisation for Sustainable Improvements in Gender and Economic
Equity in Rural Community Development

Kolsarieva, Gulnaz, (UNDP-UNIFEM), Principal Presenter

Case Study 4: Community Managed Natural Resource Management: The Case for Stronger
Water User Associations

Mamazhunusov, Shabdan (WUASP), Principal Presenter
Jumabekov, Turgunbek (WUASP)
Mamataliev, Nurgazy (WUASP)
Raimberdiev, Almaz (WUASP)
Zarov, Victor (WUASP).

Kyrgyzstan Workshop Participant Details

Batkek, Jalalabad and Bishkek Workshop

i. Batken, Jalalabad-Osh, Bishkek Participants by Number and Type: Summary

Code	Males	Females	Total
C-Coop Member/Worker	2	-	2
D-Donor	10	6	5
E-Entrepreneur	7	3	1
N-NGO Staff	1	6	-
O-Oblast Official	20	6	11
R-Rayon Official	26	5	13
T-Town Resident	1	-	-
V-Villager/Farmer	21	5	6
W-WUA Member/Worker	3	-	1
\$-Banking/Finance/Micro-Credit	1	3	-
Totals	92	34	126

ii. Batken Participants by Number and Type: Summary

Code	Males	Females	Total
C-Coop Member/Worker	2	-	2
D-Donor	1	2	3
E-Entrepreneur	1	-	1
N-NGO Staff	-	-	-
O-Oblast Official	7	4	11
R-Rayon Official	11	2	13
T-Town Resident	-	-	-
V-Villager/Farmer	5	1	6
W-WUA Member/Worker	1	-	1
\$-Banking/Finance/Micro-Credit	-	-	-
Batken Totals	28	9	37

iii. Jalalabad-Osh Participants by Number and Type: Summary

Code	Males	Females	Total
C-Coop Member/Worker	-	-	-
D-Donor	2	-	2
E-Entrepreneur	4	3	7
N-NGO Staff	-	4	4
O-Oblast Official	2	-	2
R-Rayon Official	15	3	18
T-Town Resident	1	-	1
V-Villager/Farmer	16	4	20
W-WUA Member/Worker	1	-	1
\$-Banking/Finance/Micro-Credit	-	-	-
Jalalabad-Osh Totals	41	14	55

iv. Bishkek Participants by Number and Type: Summary

Code	Males	Females	Total
C-Coop Member/Worker	-	-	-
D-Donor	7	4	11
E-Entrepreneur	2	-	2
N-NGO Staff	1	2	3
O-Oblast Official	11	2	13
R-Rayon Official	-	-	-
T-Town Resident	-	-	-
V-Villager/Farmer	-	-	-
W-WUA Member/Worker	1	-	1
\$-Banking/Finance/Micro-Credit	1	3	4
Bishkek Totals	23	11	34

Batken Workshop Participants

List of participants of the ADB workshop to be held at Batken Children's Center

Batken Participant List

No п/п	Name	Organization and job title	
Representatives from the oblast, rayon administrations and village authorities			
Batken Oblast			Code
1	Akjol Madaliev	First deputy governor of Batken oblast	O/M
2	Saliya Kaymanbetova	Deputy governor	O/F
3	Jeenbek Keldibaev	Deputy governor	O/M
4	Salizhan Khamrabaev	Head of Economics, Finance and Business Support Department under the Batken State Administration	O/M
5	Saitalim Ismanaliev	Head of Agrarian Development Unit, Batken Oblast Administration	O/M
6	Tursunali Tolomushev	Director of Agrarian Development Department, Batken Oblast Administration	O/M
7	Marapat Tashpolotova	Senior expert of the Oblast department on family and women's issues	O/F
8	Anipa Sultanova	Specialist in Land Improvement department, Batken Oblast department of water resources	O/F
9	Gulumkan Kalykova	Head of Batken department of social security	O/F
10	Nurbolot Madymarov	Senior specialist, Investments and foreign economic relations department	O/M
11	Mirgul Joldoshova	Donor coordination specialist, Batken oblast administration	D/F
12	Saydulla Naryrov	RAS Regional manager for Batken	D/F

Appendix 2E (cont.)

13	Jenish Shukurov	WUA support unit in Batken oblast administration	O/M
Batken Rayon			
14	Seitmurat Kalykov	Deputy head of Batken rayon administration	R/M
15	Mamlakat Salikhova	Deputy head of Batken rayon administration	R/F
16	Bahal Aitabev	Senior specialist, Batken rayon administration	R/M
17	Mamasaly Parmanov	Senior engineer, Batken rayon department of irrigation systems management unit	R/M
18	Topchubay Kochkorov	Head of Batken rayon technical inspection department	R/M
19	Akmyrza Tagaev	Head of Karabak Village Management	V/M
Kadamjay Rayon			
20	Isa Gaparov	Deputy director, Kadamjay rayon department for agrarian development	R/M
21	Aloodin Joldoshev	Head of Kadamjay rayon department of irrigation systems management unit	R/M
22	Musabek Pattaev	Head of Kadamjay rayon technical inspection department	R/M
23	Alchybay Toraliev	Head of Akturpak village management	R/M
Leylek Rayon			
24	Dilbar Atanova	Deputy head of Leylek rayon administration	R/F
25	Ysak Pazylov	Director of Agrarian development department, Leylek Rayon Administration	R/M
26	Abdyrazak Usenov	Head of Leylek rayon irrigation systems management unit	R/M
27	Akmatali Mamaraimov	Head of Leylek rayon technical inspection	R/M
28	Turgunali Alibaev	Head of Toguzbulak village management	V/M
29	Buusat Babaeva	Executive secretary of Kulundu village management	
Private sector and farmer representatives			

Appendix 2E (cont.)

Batken rayon			
30	Avazkhan Chotbaev	Head of farmers' union SPK-Batken, Karabulak AO	f/M
31	Saadat Berdibaeva	Accountant, WUA "Batken-Zardelik", Dara AO	V/F
32	Abdirashit Khalmurzaev	Manager, cooperative "Mol Tushum"	C/M
33	Bolot Abdullaev	Head of private enterprise «Zaman LTD»	E/M
Kadamjay Rayon			
34	Mirzalim Asrankulov	Head of farm "Katran"	f/M
35	Srazh Daminov	Head of farm «Srazh»	f/M
Leylek Rayon			
36	Turakulov Momunjan	Head of private seed cooperative, Isfana City Council	C/M
37	Isamidin Mamatkulov	Head of WUA "Isfana"	W/M

Jalalabat Participant List.

1. J. Kurbanov. (O/M) - 1-deputy governor of Jalalabat
2. A. Ergeshev (D/M) - Jalalabat RAS
3. K. Musalimova (N/F) - head of Women Initiatives Center «Ayalzat»

Alabuka Rayon

1. S. Akishov (R/M) - Director of agrarian development department
2. M. Jumanova (N/F) - NGO
3. A. Ryskulov (f/M) - farmer

Aksy Rayon

1. K. Abdykhamitova. (E/F) - Head of Village Government «Ymanat».
2. A. Kurbanov. (R/M) - deputy head of rayon administration
3. K. Mavlyanov (f/M) - head of farm "Koshdobo"
4. N. Bazaraliev (E/M) - entrepreneur

Bazarkorgon Rayon

1. A. Palvanov (R/M) - 1st deputy head of rayon
2. A. Jolchieva (V/M) - Head of Village Government Beshikjon
3. K. Jaichieva (E/F) - entrepreneur
4. O. Kurbanova (f/M) - Head of Farm

Nooken Rayon

1. N. Jeenaliev (R/M) - deputy head of rayon administration
2. A. Suyarov (f/M) - Head of Farm "Abdykamal"
3. A. Jamalov (f/M) - Head of Farm "Jamalata"
4. R. Karabekova (E/F) - entrepreneur
5. E. Орозбеков (E/M) - entrepreneur

Suzak Rayon

1. A. Nazarov (R/M) - 1st deputy head of rayon.
2. T. Narybetova (N/F) - Head of NGO „Altoldu“
3. M. Ennazarov (f/M) - entrepreneur, farmer
4. N. Kudaiberdiev (f/M) - farmer

Toktogul Rayon

1. T. Sagynbaev (R/M) - 1st deputy head of rayon administration .
2. J. Kuramaev (f/M) - Head of Farm
3. T. Alimov (R/M) - senior specialist of agricultural department

Chatkal Rayon

1. Talasbay Akmatbek (R/M) - Head of Village Government
 2. A. Saparbekov (R/M) - Head investment department
-
1. M. Muratbekova (R/F) - lead specialist of Mailusuu City Office
 2. A. Baimatova (R/F) - lead specialist of investment department, Karakul town

Appendix 2E (Cont.)

Osh

1. B. Burgoev (O/M) - Deputy governor, Osh oblast
2. U. Zairov (D/M) - RAS, Osh
3. M. Ergeshov (f/M) - President of vegetable growers Association,

Aravan Rayon

1. A. Abdylhamodov (R/M) - deputy head of rayon administration
2. Ахмедов (W/M) - Water Users Association "Sohidar"
3. I. Baikarimov (E/M) entrepreneur

Karasu Rayon

1. A. Mahamadov (R/M) 1st deputy head of rayon administration
2. Z. Joobekov (V/M) - Head of Village Government "Suvai"
3. A. Tokurov (f/M) - Head of Farm "Cholponai"
4. D. Bolirova (f/F) - Farmer
5. K. Kimsanov (f/M) - Head of farm "Janyaryk"

Nookat Rayon

1. T. Joldoshev (R/M) Director of Agricultural department
2. M. Muratov (f/M) Farm "Belkairak"
3. I. Nematova (f/F) farmer, enterpenuer

Uzgen Rayon

1. C. Atazhanov (T/M) - глава Узгенской горуправы
2. Z. Bazarbaev (f/F) - Farmer, Uzgen town
3. E. Omuraliev (f/M) Farmer

Karakuldja Rayon

1. Kozubaev (R/M) 1st deputy rayon administration
2. A. Kadyrbekova (N/F) Enterprenuer, head of NGO
3. K. Kamchibekov. (R/M) Head of rayon water use department

Akai Rayon

1. N. Joluev (R/M) deputy rayon administration
2. A. Kalanbaev (f/M) - Farmer
3. S. Adaeva (f/F) - Farmer
4. E. Adyshev (f/E/M) - President of Association of farmers and enterprenuers
5. Omurzakova (R/F) - Village Government "Jomolu"

Bishkek Workshop participants

	Gender	Name	FAMILY	Organisation	Title	Code town	Code
1.	Mr.	John	WHITTLE	ADB	Principle Project Economist	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
2.	Mr.	Ashraf	MALIK	ADB, Kyrgyz Resident Mission	Resident Rep.	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
3.	Mrs.	Raisa Vasilevna	SIDORENKO	ADB, Agriculture Area Development Project (AADP), Project Implementation Unit (PMU)	Co-Project Manager	Alamudun rayon Lebedinovka vill. KR	O
4.	Mr.	Kadyrbai	KYSHTOBAEV	ADB, Agriculture Area Development Project (AADP), Project Implementation Unit (PMU)	Project Manager	Alamudun rayon Lebedinovka vill. KR	O
5.	Mr.		ALYMBEKOV A	MLSP	Specialist	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	O
6.	Mr.	Jeeinbek Jumabae vich	KELDIBAEV	Batken oblast Administration	Deputy Head of Administration	c. Batken	O
7.	Mr	Akjol	MADALIEV	BatkenOblast Administration	Deputy governor	Batken	O
8.	Mrs.	Zamira	ASAKEEVA	KAFC	Specialist	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	\$
9.	Mrs	Maria	TANSHODJAEVA	KAFC	Specialist	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	\$
10	Mrs.	Nurbek	IMAKEEV	KR Community Development & Investment Agency ARIS	Manager	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	O
11	Mr.	Kachkynbay	KADYRKULOV	KSAP, RCS	Coordinator	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	\$

Appendix 2E (cont.)

12	Mr.	Hakim	ISLAMOV	SIDA, Support to SEED sector Development in Kyrgyz Republic	coordinator	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
13	Mr.	Bolot	BURGOEV	Osh oblast administration	Deputy Head of Administration	c. Osh	O
14	Mr.	Aidar	ASAMIDINOV	Osh oblast Administration	Director of Agricultural Department	c. Osh	O
15	Mr.	Niazmam at	BEKOV	Jalalabad oblast Administration	Director of Agricultural Department	c. Jalalabad	O
16	Mr.	Tursunaly Pirmatovich	TOLOMUSHOV	Batken oblast Administration	Director of Agricultural Department	c. Batken	O
17	Mr.	Amanjol	ATAKANOV	MAWRPI, Kyrgyz Research Irrigation Institute	Deputy Director	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	O
18	Mr.	Rafik	SHAIHUTDINOV	Department of Water Resources	Marketing Service Bureau	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	O
19	Mr.	Jozef	CUIJPERS	ADB, Integrated Agricultural Management and Land Improvement Project	Team Leader	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
20	Mrs.	Syrga	SALIEVA	ADB, Integrated Agricultural Management and Land Improvement	Project CoTL	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
21	Mrs.	Kunduz	MASYLKANOVA	ADB, Integrated Agricultural Management and Land Improvement	Economist	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
22	Mr.	Abdimajit	OSKOMBAEV	ADB, Agriculture Area Development Project (AADP), Project Implementation Unit (PMU)	Monitoring Specialist		O
23	Mr.	Alisher	KASYMOV	AAK	Regional Coordinator	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	E

Appendix 2E (cont.)

24	Mrs.	Aidai	BAYALIEVA	JICA		Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
25	Mrs.	Ainagul	NASYROVA	TES-Center	Manager	Osh	N
26	Mrs.	Gulnaz	COLSARIEV A	UNIFEM	Gender Specialist	Jalalabat	N
27	Mr.	Chynybek	MAMYTOV	TES-Center		Osh	N
28	Mr.	Nurgazy	MAMATALIE V	Winrok Int		Osh	W
29	Mr.	Tahir	AHMETOV	ADB	Co-facilitator	Bishkek	E
30	Mr.	Hugh	COULTER	EC Food Security			D
31	Mr.	David	BURTON	EC Food Security			D
32	Mr.	Ravil	TUHFATULLI N	MAWR PI	Specialist	Bishkek	O
33	Mr	Takana	YOSHIHIRO	JICA	Head of Kyrgyz Office	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D
34	Mrs.	Ibarat	KURBANOVA	JICA		Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	D

Appendix 3

Mongolia Workshop Program and List of Participants

Community-Based Ger Area Development: Towards a Coherent Local Development Framework 6 -7 March 2007, Ulaanbaatar Hotel Workshop Program

Tuesday, 6th March 2007

8:30 –9:00 Workshop Registration

**9:00 –10:30 Session 1
Setting a Strategic Agenda for Community Based Ger Area Development:
The Ministry of Construction and Urban Development,
Ulaanbaatar City and Asian Development Bank Perspective**

Facilitator: Mr. Gombo Myagmar, Director, Construction, Housing and Public Utilities Policy and Coordination Department, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development.

9:00- 9:20 Welcome and Introduction:
Mr. Adrian Ruthenberg, Country Director ADB Mongolia Resident Mission

Mr. Robert J. Dobias, Director, Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, ADB, Manila

9:20-9:30 Opening Address
Mr. Ts. Gankhuu, State Secretary Ministry of Construction and Urban Development

9:30-9:50 The Government's Urban Development Strategy for and the provision of Land Registration, infrastructure and services for Urban Ger Area Development
Mr. Orchirbat, Deputy Director, Urban Development Department, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development

9:50-10:10 Community Based Ger Area Development in Ulaanbaatar: Municipal Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan for the Ger Areas
Mr. L.Munkhbaatar, Director, Urban Development Policy Coordination Division of Administrative Department of Ulaanbaatar City

10:10-10:30 Developing a Framework for Community Driven Development
Ms. Sonomi Tanaka, Senior Social Development Specialist, Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division, ADB Manila

10:30 –10:50 Tea/Coffee Break

10:50 –12:00 Session 2
Providing Basic Infrastructure, Services and Finance for the Ger Areas

Facilitator: Mr Kurian James , Director Operations, World Vision Mongolia

10:50-11:05 Integrating Urban Development, planning and implementation of basic infrastructure.Participatory Development Strategies for Ger Upgrading
Ms. Ruth Erlbeck. Program Director, Integrated Urban Development, Construction Sector and Vocational Education and Training (VET) Promotion Program. German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

11:05-11:20 Water and Sanitation Development Issues for Ger Areas in Ulaanbaatar

Mr Felix Leger, Action Contre La Faim (ACF Action Against Hunger).

11:20-11: 35 Providing Finance for Economic and Social Development of the Ger Areas

Mr Otgonbileg, Mongol Postbank

11:35- 12:00 Discussion

12:00 –12:30 Session 3
A Civil Society perspective of community empowerment and Local governance for Ger Area Development

Facilitator: Mr Kurian James, Director Operations, World Vision Mongolia

12:00-12:20 Outcomes of the National Forum on Community Based Development held in October 2006 and a Civil Society perspective and the role of the Urban Development Resource Center

Ms. Tsedendorj Enkhbayar
Housing Sector Finance Project, ADB, Project Manager
Founder of Urban Development Resource Center

12:20-12:40 Discussion

12:40 -14:00 LUNCH

14:00 –15:30 Session 4

Lessons Learned in Community Based Development of Ger Areas.

Project experience and a Community Perspective

Facilitator: Ms. Sonomi Tanaka, Senior Social Development Specialist, ADB Manila

14:00-14:10 **Lessons in infrastructure provision by the Improvement of the Living Environment On the Ger Areas Project (funded by ADB Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction)**

Ms. D Myagmar Project Coordinator

14:10-14:20 **Lessons learned in services provision by the World Bank funded Second Ulaanbaatar Service Improvement Project USIP**

Ms. L. Badamkhorloo Director Project Management Unit

14:20-14:30 **Mongolia-Community Driven Development for Urban Poor in Ger Areas**

Ms. Sri Wening Handayani, Senior Social Development Specialist ADB Manila

14:40-14:50 **DED's Capacity Building Approach to Community based Development in Ger areas**

Ms. Claudia Polzer Country Program Coordinator, DED, Mongolia

14:50-15:10 **Community perspectives on development of the Ger Areas: Community participants to make short statements about the key issues in their community, including Infrastructure, services and land registration**

Ulaan Bataar, Erdenet, Bayankhongor and Choir

15:10-15:30 **Discussion**

15.30-15.45 **Tea/Coffee Break**

15.45 –16.30 **Session 5
Local Government Perspective**

Facilitator: Mr Orchirbat, Deputy Director, Urban Development Department MCUD

The role of Local Government in Ger Area Development. Governors of

15:45-16:00 - Erdenet

16:00-16:15 - Bayankhongor

16:15-16:30 - Choir

Wednesday 7 March 2007

09:15-09:30 **Summary Discussion**

Review and Discussion of Day One

Led by Mr Orchirbat, Deputy Director, Urban Development Department, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development

09.30-10.15 **Session 6
The Role of NGOs in Community Based Ger Area Development**

Facilitator: Mr. Orchirbat, Deputy Director, Urban Development Department, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development

- 9:30-9:45** **Centre for Human Rights and Development experiences Ger Areas**
Ms. Gombosuren Urantsooj. Chairperson
- 9:45-10:00** **World Vision Mongolia: Community based development in Ger Areas**
Mr. Oyunerdene Luvsannamsrai, Zonal Director, Urban Development Specialist

10:00-10:15 **Discussion**

10:15-10:30 **Tea/Coffee Break**

10:30-11:40 **Session 7**
Small Group Discussion

Facilitator: Ms. Tsedendorj Enkhbayar
ADB Housing Sector Finance Project Manager,
Founder of Urban Development Resource Centre

The challenge for workshop participants is how best to provide a coherent integrated approach to community based ger area development, involved all stakeholders.

Participants are asked to form 4 groups Each group to have people from Central and Local Government, NGOs and the community, to discuss how best to tackle the following:

- 1. How can Community Based Organisations relate effectively to local government, other service providers and the private sector?**
- 2. Financial Sustainability for the Ger Area Development, the role of Central and local Government, the private sector and the community?**
- 3. How can Infrastructure and Social Services be coordinated between service providers?**
- 4. What are the key constraints for land tenure in the ger areas for the community and government?**

11.40 - 12.30 **Reporting Back and Discussion**

Facilitator invites a spokesperson for each group to report back to the workshop on suggestions on their topic. 5 minutes each

12:00-12:30 **Discussion**

12.30-12.45 **Session 8**
Summing Up and Conclusion to Workshop

Summing up of Workshop Outcomes and the next steps for continuing a dialogue
Mr. D. Myagmar Director Policy and Coordination Department
Ministry of Construction and Urban Development

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Workshop on Community-Based Ger Area Development 6-7 March 2007

No	Name	Position
ADB and MNRM		
1.	Adrian Ruthenberg	Country Director, MNRM ADB
2.	Robert Dobias	Director, Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, ADB. Manila
3.	Sonomi Tanaka	Senior Social Development Specialist, ADB
4.	Mandar P.Jayawant	Deputy Country Director, MNRM,ADB
5.	A.Tsetsegmaa	Officer of Resident Representative, MNRM ADB
6.	B. Bayasgalan	Officer of Resident Representative, MNRM ADB
7.	Sri Handayani	Poverty Reduction Specialist, ADB
8.	Oyunbileg	Gender Specialist, MNRM ADB
9.	Dennis Ingemann	International Workshop Coordinator
10.	D. Solongo	Local Workshop Coordinator
Parliament		
11.	S.Lambaa	Member of parliament, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Social Policy
MCUD		
12.	Ts.Gankhuu	State Secretary of MCUD
13.	G.Myagmar	Director of the Construction, Housing and Public Services Policy and Coordination Department of MCUD
14.	Yu.Dorjpagma	Senior officer of MCUD
15.	G.Mijiddorj	Officer of the CHPSPCD of MCUD
16.	H.Altantuul	Officer of the CHPSPCD MCUD
17.	S.Ochirbat	Deputy Director of the Urban Development Policy and Coordination Department of MCUD
18.	S.Namjilmaa	Officer of the UDPCD of MCUD
19.	Ts.Delgermaa	Officer of the Land Affairs and Title Registration Policy and Coordination Department of MCUD
MOF		
20.	Ts. Monkhubayar	ADB desk Officer
21.	Z. Munkh-Orgil	Officer, Department of Policy and Coordination for Loans and Aid
Mongol Post Bank		
22.	J. Otgonbileg	Head of Loan Policy Coordination Division
Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour		
23.	Mr.Dagvadorj	Director of Population and Social Welfare Department
Embassy of Japan Mongolia		
24.	Masaru Hirahara	Third Secretary
UNDP		
25.	Pratibha Mehta	UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative
26.	Bolormaa	Poverty Reduction Project Project
World Bank		
27.	Arshad N.Sayed	Country Manager and Resident Representative
Ulaanbaatar		
28.	Begzjav Munkhbaatar	Head of Urban Development Policy Department UB
29.	Enkhtsetseg	Project Coordinator, GUSIP Project, World Bank
30.	Bold	Director Urban Development Institute
Erdenet		

31	Sharkhuu	Governor of Orkhon aimag
32	Narangerel	Economist, Local Government
33	Batsukh	Engineer, City Mayor's Office
34	Tushinjargal	Community Leader
35	Adyasuren	Community Leader
	Bayankhongor	
36	P.Zorigtbaatar	Governor of Bayankhongor aimag
37	Tseren	Construction Urban Development Division Director
38	Tudevvaanchig	Finance, Economic Planning Division Head
39	Batsukh	Community leader
40	Dulmaa	Community Leader. Saving Group member
	Gobi-Sumber/choir	
41	J.Bayanmunkh	Governor of Govisumber aimag and Mayor of Choir city
42	C.Luvsanvandan	Director of Us Subag company
43	D.Sondom	Governor soum
44	Orosoo	Community Leader
45	Batjargal	Community Leader
	Donors and NGOs	
46	Kurian James	Director Operations, World Vision Mongolia
47	M.Badamlyunkhai	World Vision Mongolia
48	T. Ariunsanaa	World Vision Mongolia
49	Tsutomu Moriya	Resident Representative, JICA
50	Margaret Herro	Country Director, CHF International Mongolia, GER Initiatives,
51	Leger Felix	Action Contre la Faim NGO, Head of Mission Program Coordinator
52	Badamkhorloo	Team leader of USIP II of UB city, World Bank
53	Ts.Enkhbayar	Housing Finance Sector Project MON-1847 founder of UDRC NGO
54	Ruth Erlbeck	Program Director, GTZ
55	D.Myagmar	Coordinator of Ger Area Improvement Project JFPR-9015
56	M.Shinetsetseg	Social Worker of UDRC NGO
57	Altantuya	Local Coordinator Ulaanbaatar Dari Enkh Ger area Upgrading HAAP Project,
58	Claudia Polzer	Country Program Coordinator, DED
59	Urantsooj Gombosuren	Chairperson, Centre for Human Rights and Development
60	Z.Tuul	Director of Porject MO, Integrated Development MON-1907
61	Batdorj	Architect, UDRC
62	Oyun-Erdene	World Vision Mongolia
63	Uranbileg	CHRD
64	Torbat	CHRD
65	Tserendash	GTZ, Engineer
66	Ts.Gantsetseg	GTZ, Engineer
67	Munkhtsetseg	Num Malore
68	Chinbileg	Press Officer of MCUD

**APPENDIX 5
TA REG 6176: Building Capacity for Participatory Approaches to Poverty Reduction in ADB Operations**

Activity	2005					2006												2007				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun			
1. Inception Mission KGZ/PAK (8-23 Dec 2005) (Joe Remenyi & Anne Sweelser)	■																					
2. KGZ Mission																						
a. pre-workshop travel / preparation																						
b. Balken Workshop (13-14 Feb 2006)																						
c. Jalalabad Workshop (16-17 Feb 2006)																						
d. Bishkek Workshop (20 Feb 2006)																						
e. KGZ Country Report submission																						
3. AZE Mission																						
a. pre-workshop travel/preparation (Reed)																						
b. pre-workshop preparation (Badalova)																						
c. Background paper - LGE (Undeland)																						
d. Background paper - CDD (Ibraimova)																						
4. MON Mission																						
a. Ingemann initial visit to ADB Manila																						
b. workshop travel/preparation (Ingemann)																						
c. workshop preparation (Dashedendev)																						
d. Ulaanbaatar Workshop (6-7 Mar 2007)																						
e. MON Country Report submission																						
5. Final Report submission																						
6. Project Coordination and Management																						