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ADB Water BONDS

WATER for ALL

Water Activities in 2010

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) disbursed a total of more than \$750 million in 82 water-related projects throughout 2010. Countries receiving significant funds included the People's Republic of China, India, and Indonesia.

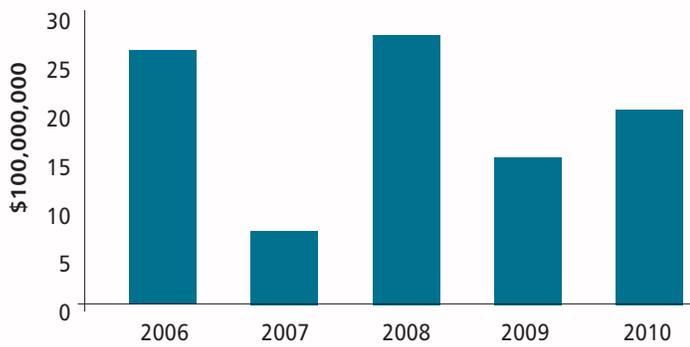
To support its water programs, ADB issued its first Water Bonds in 2010, raising a total of \$638 million.

In October, ADB held a week-long conference in Manila, Philippines, entitled "Water: Crisis and Choice" to address issues, such as scarcity, waste, pollution, inadequate service levels, and increasing and competing demands. More than 600 attendees from 53 countries participated.

After Pakistan was hit by devastating floods, ADB sent a team of 100 experts to address concerns in various sectors, including water and sanitation, health, and energy. ADB's overall contribution to the recovery is expected to exceed \$2 billion over the next 2 years.

ADB and UNICEF forged a partnership through a memorandum of understanding. Together the two organizations will work together to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including reducing infant, under-5, and maternal mortality rates; promoting investments in water, sanitation, and hygiene; and strengthening child protection systems.

Water Investments Approved by ADB, 2006–2010



Note: In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

India: Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment

Project Term: 2009–2017

Total Loan Package: \$188 million

PROJECT SUMMARY

Orissa is one of the poorest states in India and agriculture is the backbone of its economy and the central focus of the Orissa state government's strategy to reduce rural poverty. In this context, the low performance of existing irrigation infrastructure seriously constrains agricultural productivity and diversification. Funded through the multitranche financing facility, this program is designed to enhance the productivity, water-use efficiency, and sustainability of the existing major and medium-sized irrigation schemes and community-based minor lift irrigation systems in the four northern river basins and a part of the Mahanadi River Delta in Orissa state.

The selected schemes are suffering from poor performance in irrigated agriculture due to inefficient operation, system deterioration, and limited integration with agricultural support services and marketing systems. The program covers water-user association empowerment; renovation and extension of irrigation and associated infrastructure, including field channels; agriculture and related support services, including livelihood enhancement of the poor; and progressive transfer of the operation and maintenance to water-user associations.



People's Republic of China: Songhua River Basin Water Pollution Control

Project Term: 2008–2015

Total Loan Package: \$200 million

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Songhua River Basin Water Pollution Control and Management Program aims to reduce pollution and improve clean water supply from the third largest river basin in the People's Republic of China, the Songhua River Basin. The project will improve the health and quality of life for about 9.4 million urban residents in the northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang and Jilin, along the river basin, by improving the supply of potable water, increasing wastewater treatment coverage, and enhancing solid waste management. Songhua River is heavily contaminated with chemicals, heavy metals, and other pollutants, with untreated wastewater being discharged directly into the river and its tributaries, posing a threat to public health.

The project will build infrastructure and provide training to improve and expand water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management. They will address looming water shortages by recycling wastewater and reducing wastage. It is also an integral part of a broader initiative for integrated water resource and river basin management that focuses on improving the environmental condition in the river basin.



Our Vision—An Asia and Pacific Free of Poverty

ADB is an international development finance institution whose mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Headquartered in Manila, and established in 1966, ADB is owned and financed by its 67 members, of which 48 are from the region and 19 are from other parts of the globe.

ADB's main partners are governments, the private sector, nongovernment organizations, development agencies, community-based organizations, and foundations. Under Strategy 2020, a long-term strategic framework adopted in 2008, ADB will follow three complementary strategic agendas: inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. In pursuing its vision, ADB's main instruments comprise loans, technical assistance, grants, advice, and knowledge.