



Asian Development Bank

23 July 2007

Mr. Hemantha Withanage
NGO Forum on ADB
85A, Masikap Extension
Central District, Diliman
Quezon City 1101

Dear Hemantha,

I am writing in response to the "Civil Society Petition" submitted to ADB President Kuroda during his meeting with civil society delegates in Kyoto at the 40th Annual Meeting of ADB's Board of Governors. President Kuroda has asked that I respond on his behalf. I would be grateful if you would share this letter with the other signatories to the petition.

Attached please find succinct responses to each of the cases cited in the petition. (Given the numerous issues included in the petition, it would be impractical to address them all in great detail here). For additional information, we would encourage you to contact the agency responsible for project implementation (in the case of ongoing loan projects), or the responsible ADB project officer. ADB's Resident Missions (<http://www.adb.org/About/field.asp>) can provide contact details.

ADB continues to work closely with the governments of its developing member countries and other stakeholders to strengthen the sustainability and effectiveness of the projects that it finances. Experience has shown that NGOs and other civil society groups can make important contributions to improving project quality by helping to ensure that projects respond to beneficiary needs, achieve their maximum potential benefits, and are implemented in line with ADB's policies and strategies. In this vein, we continue to welcome constructive civil society inputs on improving project quality, particularly at the early stages of project development.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Dobias
Director

Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division

Attachment

RESPONSES TO ISSUES RAISED IN THE "CIVIL SOCIETY PETITION"

Safeguard Policy Update (SPU)

As ADB has stated on several previous occasions, the SPU will not lead to a weakening of its safeguard objectives and principles. The purpose of the SPU is to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of ADB's safeguard policies. In particular, it is intended to more clearly articulate ADB safeguard requirements and improve coherence and consistency of the safeguard policies; balance a front-loaded procedural approach with one focused more on results during implementation; tailor safeguard procedure to better match different financing modalities/instruments, clients and capacities in DMCs; harmonize policy principles with other international financial institutions; and identify improvements in internal processes and resource allocations.

The SPU will provide ample opportunity for interested parties to share their experiences, perspectives, and recommendations. ADB plans to organize 7 consultation workshops beginning in the 3rd quarter of 2007. The draft policy documents (consultation draft, draft working paper, and draft restricted paper) will be posted on ADB website for public consultation. Important considerations for consultations include broad stakeholder participation, transparent proceedings and reporting, and wide dissemination of draft policy documents.

We were pleased to participate in the Annual Meeting panel discussion on the SPU organized by NGOs, and have taken note of the recommendations made at that forum.

Energy Policy

ADB emphasizes the acceleration of the widespread application of renewable energy and energy efficiency in its DMCs. However, there are significant barriers to mainstreaming the application of clean energy technologies and services. ADB is systematically studying these barriers to focus its interventions primarily on developing and enabling environment - policy, regulatory, tariff, institutional - and to facilitate the preparation and implementation of more clean energy projects. ADB is also working to enhance awareness of renewable energy and energy efficiency opportunities through country-based capacity-building initiatives, and to take advantage of the growing carbon market.

The Asia-Pacific region relies on coal to meet about 40% of its energy needs. Due to its abundance and low price, coal will continue to dominate in Asia for the foreseeable future in view of energy security. With or without ADB assistance, many developing countries are going to aggressively pursue coal power. In order for ADB to assist these countries to follow the most environmentally and social sound practices, we need to stay engaged in this sector. And this means selectively supporting coal-based power plants to ensure that cleaner technologies are adopted to reduce harmful emissions. Thus, we are encouraging the pursuit of the best affordable options, and will endeavor to provide financing to support these options, if ADB's developing member countries request such support.

ADB has taken action on climate change mitigation through active participation in the global carbon market, particularly through the use of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Projects in ADB's developing member countries that reduce greenhouse gas emissions can qualify for CDM and receive carbon credits that can be traded for extra revenue generation.

This new revenue stream can boost the financial viability of clean energy projects that contribute both to energy security and climate change mitigation.

ADB has launched a 60-day public consultation process for the development of its new Energy Strategy and is actively seeking the views of a broad range of stakeholders during this process. We are inviting dozens of representatives of affected communities and civil society organizations to participate in the consultation workshops that began in June and continue in July. Details of this public consultation have been posted on ADB website, and we welcome your comments on the draft Energy Strategy until 27 July 2007. Comments may be emailed to: energystategy@adb.org.

Eminent Persons Group Report

The Eminent Persons Group (EPG), chaired by Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, was established to advise President Kuroda on trends and challenges facing the Asia and Pacific region, and to make recommendations on ADB's long-term strategic directions. The EPG has completed its work and its report was made public in April 2007. The report, together with the inputs from governments, the private sector, and civil society, will be considered in the forthcoming review of ADB's Long-term Strategic Framework. Opportunities will be created for interested stakeholders to share their views on the Framework's implementation to date, as well as to suggest improvements for future directions and their implementation.

Operations in Countries "With Very Limited Democratic Space"

ADB is very attentive to the political and security situation of all countries in which it conducts operations. It regularly monitors the situation in collaboration with other development partners to assess whether ADB assistance can be delivered effectively and safely in line with our policies and procedures, which include requirements for consultation with stakeholders and proactive disclosure of information about ADB-assisted activities. We welcome information from CSOs that can assist ADB in assessing local conditions. Where a situation deteriorates to a point where ADB assistance cannot be delivered effectively and safely, the rationale for continuing such assistance is revisited. In considering such a decision, ADB would keep in view the potential impact of suspending assistance on those most in need.

In the particular case of Myanmar, ADB does not provide lending or technical assistance bilaterally to the country and has not done so for almost twenty years. Myanmar is a member of ADB and a founding member of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Program. Since 2006, ADB, through the World Health Organization, has provided emergency assistance to limit, control, and prevent the spread of Avian Flu in Myanmar, but has not reinstated bilateral lending or technical assistance. ADB has drawn upon regional technical assistance to facilitate GMS meetings and events for all the GMS countries, including Myanmar. These meetings and events include the usual GMS institutional meetings at both the working level and senior level, and address important issues such as the environment and the development of human resources.

Post-Tsunami Projects in Aceh, Indonesia

The delay in implementation of some activities supported by the Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Response Project (ETESP) is a result of factors largely outside of ADB's control. For example, almost all ADB ETESP funds must pass directly through the Government's annual budget procedures and require detailed social, land ownership, and

environmental clearances. Nonetheless, ADB's agriculture sector activities became operational in November 2005, and the first contract for ETESP-financed aquaculture pond rehabilitation was issued in September 2006. This was preceded by an extensive technical design period which began in September 2005 and included environmental and social impact assessments, as well as lengthy stakeholder consultations.

ETESP disbursements have been made in accordance with the grant allocations agreed and signed in April 2005 by the Government of Indonesia and ADB. There has been no major misplacement of funds, except in some coastal community contracts for fishery supplies in Bireuen and Pidie districts, where community monitoring identified specific cases. Action has been taken through local authorities and anticorruption bodies to ensure that funds are fully disbursed to the communities as planned.

There were 665 community contracts signed directly with tsunami and earthquake-affected village leaders during 2005 and 2006 valued at Rp 73 billion (\$8.1 million). This represents almost half of total ETESP funds disbursed for agriculture and fisheries during those years. These contracts evolved from a consultative process that included community needs assessments and consensus building on assets management and conflict resolution. They are a significant indicator of ETESP's commitment to sustainable, community-driven development.

All proposed ETESP subprojects with physical works - including those in the fisheries sector - must undergo an environmental assessment which meets both ADB and Government of Indonesia standards. As of April 2007, 141 ETESP subproject Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) have been undertaken, including 18 IEEs in the fisheries sector. ADB and provincial environmental protection agencies in Aceh and North Sumatra provinces must approve an environmental assessment before a subproject is allowed to proceed. No ETESP subprojects have been categorized as "A" subprojects requiring a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This is due mainly to i) the small scale of the subprojects; ii) the "reconstruction" nature of the subprojects, which typically involve rehabilitation or rebuilding of existing infrastructure; and, iii) selection criteria, which exclude subprojects affecting sensitive environmental areas.

ETESP fisheries sector subprojects do not provide pesticides or other hazardous chemicals to any shrimp or fishponds. We are concerned that in some cases farmers will purchase pesticides and/or antibiotics with their personal or other resources, and in cooperation with like-minded donors, we are implementing an awareness program that actively discourages such activity and instead raises awareness of eco-friendly shrimp farming techniques. ETESP promotes local community participation in fisheries planning, implementation, and monitoring. Farmers are able to make their own choice of whether to stock shrimp or fish. Our monitoring in two districts shows that most farmers have chosen to stock milkfish in combination or in rotation with shrimp.

ETESP has strongly supported the reestablishment of the coastal greenbelt and does not allow any rebuilding of ponds in this zone. The project is also planting mangroves around ponds and canals. It is acknowledged that there have been initial setbacks resulting in an overall average mangrove survival rate of 53%, due principally to a lack of local aftercare. Consequently, ETESP is providing additional training on ownership and care of mangroves, as well as on the proper disposal of discarded plastic bags. With regard to a case noted in the petition, the seedling bags were unfortunately washed away by flooding from the location where villagers had collected them for recycling.

Industrial Aquaculture in Indonesia

In December 2006, ADB approved a \$33.3 million loan from the concessional Asian Development Fund for the Sustainable Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Poverty Reduction Project in Indonesia. This project will support the Government of Indonesia in developing sustainable, community-managed freshwater, brackish-water and marine aquaculture development to reduce poverty and increase food supply among poor fish farming communities.

In particular, the project will focus on the development and demonstration of small-scale and low-cost aquaculture production systems that are economically sound and environment-friendly, and can be easily replicated by community-based organizations and small- to medium-scale private entrepreneurs. The project will provide extensive technical and extension support for fish farmers to ensure successful project implementation, and include innovative mechanism to assist organized fish farmer groups with their production inputs and marketing of products. In addition, the project will assist the Directorate General of Aquaculture and the governments of 5 participating districts in building their capacity to develop policies and regulations for sustainable aquaculture development and environmental management, and to support the needs of the beneficiaries and their communities as well as the country's aquaculture industry as a whole.

Ultimately, the project will contribute to the reduction of poverty and improving food security through sustainable aquaculture development. The specific project objectives are: (i) to increase the production of fish and other aquatic products from aquaculture; (ii) improve the income, nutrition and employment status of poor fish farmers and coastal communities; and (iii) protect the environment in inland and coastal water areas.

Lafarge Cement in Aceh, Indonesia

As a part of its ongoing support for reconstruction and rehabilitation in tsunami-struck areas of Aceh, Indonesia, ADB has approved financing to rebuild the cement plant operated by PT Semen Andalas Indonesia (SAI). Once rebuilt, the cement production facility will help make locally produced cement available at prices comparable with those in other cities in North Sumatra. The project will help to mitigate cement price escalations that have raised construction costs of housing and other infrastructure projects during the restoration phase. Many of the houses built in the past two years have been temporary or small. More permanent houses will have to be built and small houses enlarged. The project will remain highly relevant, given the need to develop economic infrastructure facilities to promote investments in the province in the medium to long term.

While the rehabilitation of the plant is important in the economic reconstruction of the area, it is expected that the environmental performance of the reconstructed plant will be significantly better than the old plant. SAI is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Lafarge Group, which aside from being a leading global producer of construction materials, has made significant efforts to fulfill commitments to continuous environmental performance improvement and strengthen partnerships with civil society in its worldwide operations.

The project was classified as Category A as it was concluded that it would have significant impacts if those were not adequately mitigated. Consequently, an EIA was required to be carried out in accordance with the relevant national and provincial laws and regulations for the *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan* (AMDAL, or environmental impact assessment). The AMDAL was prepared over a period of four months (March-June 2006), and, based on

AMDAL documentation, the Indonesian Ministry of Environment granted the project environmental and social clearance on 16 August 2006. As with all such projects, the process was also required to be consistent with ADB's Policy on Environment and the Environmental Assessment Guidelines.

For Category A projects, ADB requires that adequate consultation must be carried out with affected groups, and that public consultations must be carried out by the borrower or sponsor at least twice, once during the early stages of the EIA field work, and again when the draft EIA is available, before loan appraisal. Two consultations were conducted by SAI with local communities, government officials, and community organizations in April 2006. Two other formal consultations, convened by *Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan Daerah* (BAPEDALDA, or Regional Environment Monitoring Body), were also held with the communities in March and May 2006. The SEIA was posted on ADB's website on 6 December 2006 in accordance with ADB policy requirements for the 120-day notice period prior to the meeting of the Board of Directors.

SAI will set up an environmental management system for the effective implementation of environmental, occupational health and safety measures during construction and operations.

Mae Moh Coal Project, Thailand

ADB and the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) recognize that there were serious environmental and social problems connected with the Mae Moh Project. EGAT took several steps to address these. For example, in March 2000, EGAT set up a fund for developing the quality of life of the affected people living in the area.

Through this fund, EGAT has allocated financing to support community development activities in areas such as education, vocational training, public health, public facilities, and enhancement of the environment. The fund is managed by a committee made up of representatives of the Mae Moh community, EGAT, and local authorities. In addition, ADB provided a technical assistance to EGAT to identify measures to mitigate identified problems. The level of sulfur dioxide was reduced to meet national standards.

ADB has brought the Mae Moh community's continuing concerns to the attention of EGAT, and has requested that it follow up. Since EGAT operates the Mae Moh facilities, and because ADB completed its financing to the power-generating units at Mae Moh many years ago, further communications on the project should be directed to EGAT.

Nam Theun 2 Project, Lao PDR

Development and implementation of the Nam Theun 2 project have been characterized by a very high degree of transparency, and ADB is disclosing information about the project's social and environmental aspects in line with its Public Communications Policy.

Resettlement and downstream programs have been designed in a development approach with a focus on livelihood restoration and community development. They are being implemented in advance of actual impacts to that communities can adapt to the changed communities. The environmental and social programs comprise extensive baseline studies and continuous consultations to fill knowledge gaps, allow better community participation in the program design and implementation, and better monitoring of impacts on fisheries, livelihoods, wildlife habitats, and adjacent river systems.

The Project Agreement defines the obligations of the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and the Nam Theun 2 Power Company, Ltd. (NTPC) to carry out their obligations under the environmental and social documents and applicable environmental and social safeguard policies and guidelines, and provides remedies to be exercised in case of non-compliance with covenants defining such obligations.

A process has been agreed upon through which any non-compliance situation must be discussed, documented, and addressed. ADB could take action, including suspension of its assistance, if it found that in light of ADB's safeguard policies the Government and NTPC were not taking appropriate measures to remedy problems with environment and social aspects of the project. Other investors in the project are fully in line with ADB standards and also expect full compliance as part of their own agreement with the developer.

Highway 1 Project in Cambodia

In response to the issues raised in a 2002 report by two NGOs -- Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) and NGO Forum on Cambodia -- an ADB Resettlement Review Mission was fielded to investigate compensation-related complaints in June 2002. The Mission included not only ADB staff, but also representatives of the Government's Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and the two above mentioned NGOs. The Mission visited the three sites mentioned in the report and listened to reports from affected people.

In no case did the Mission find instances where people had received compensation for land lost within the right-of-way, although all of them had reported being on the site for some years. Valuations for housing that were the basis of compensation payments were not clear to the people affected, and in many cases did not equal replacement cost. Furthermore, the Mission found that people had been required to move from the corridor of influence without alternative sites to move into, and had been left landless and without an alternative source of income.

The Resettlement Review Mission proposed that a tripartite group comprising IRC, NGO Forum on Cambodia, and ADB conducts a resettlement audit of NR1 to investigate the issues and recommend actions to address them. The resettlement audit commenced in November 2004. Documents provided by IRC in November 2006 showed that the Government of Cambodia completed compensation payment to affected people identified during an ADB-financed resettlement audit, as agreed between ADB, NGOs, and project affected persons.

In response to a letter from NGO Forum on Cambodia dated 5 January 2007, ADB facilitated meetings between that organization and the Government and recommended that outstanding issues raised by the NGO should be further investigated. The Government has agreed to undertake further investigations and verifications once NGO Forum on Cambodia provide supporting documents on remaining cases. On 6 June 2007, ADB's Cambodia Resident Mission received details from NGO Forum on Cambodia on the remaining 55 cases of affected persons (out of 93 cases), and is presently in the process of reviewing them.

Phulbari Coal Project

ADB has made no commitment to finance the Phulbari Coal Project, but is giving consideration to this possibility. In the mean time, ADB continues to undertake due diligence while awaiting Government approval to move forward with the project. Environmental and social impact assessments have been carried out to a very high international standard by the sponsor

and its consultants over a two-year period. These include a comprehensive Resettlement Plan, Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan, and various environmental management plans. The proposed design of the mine would allow resettlement to occur in stages, and ensure that land rehabilitation is an integral ongoing part of mine development. In this way land, after mining, would be continuously returned to a natural state and used for purposes best suiting community needs.

Development of high quality coal resources has become an urgent issue in Bangladesh, as it can play an important role to supplement the country's diminishing energy sources. The vast majority of coal used in Bangladesh comes from eastern India and is of comparatively poor quality, featuring low energy values and high sulphur contents. Use of this coal leads to inefficient operations and increased levels of sulphur dioxide discharge and ash disposal. Replacement of imported coal with superior quality Phulbari coal would have numerous beneficial impacts for Bangladesh, including improved balance of payments, and reduced levels of sulphur dioxide emissions. The project would also provide thousands of jobs in a very poor part of the country.

Khulna Jessore Drainage Rehabilitation Project (KJDRP)

The main objectives of the project were to reduce poverty by increasing agricultural production and creating farming jobs. The project aimed to achieve these objectives by (i) mobilizing beneficiary participation in the design, implementation, and operation and maintenance of the project facilities; (ii) rehabilitating the drainage infrastructure to reduce drainage congestion, and protect the project area from tidal and seasonal flooding; (iii) supporting the expansion of agricultural extension services to the agricultural lands under the project; and (iv) supporting fisheries management in the polder areas to safeguard the supply of fish caught and consumed primarily by the poor.

The original project design adopted structural solutions for sustainable sedimentation management through construction of regulators and maintenance dredging. However, the project's intended beneficiaries demanded that a new innovative solution called tidal river management (TRM) be adopted. ADB and the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) responded to beneficiary requests for a TRM approach, which was adopted in 1999.

Introduction of TRM as an alternative design enhanced the project's scope for mitigating drainage congestion. It also increased the rate of sedimentation in the TRM basins (where tidal water is stored during high tide - to have maximum channel flows during tidal cycles), bringing a larger land area under year-round cultivation. Nevertheless, project implementation was delayed by public consultations and testing of the TRM. The TRM approach has evolved into a relatively low-cost technology compared to the structural approach, although the cost of operations and maintenance is more or less the same.

ADB formally closed the project in 2003, and has been following up on TRM application. However, TRM was discontinued in 2005 due to a delay in arranging a new TRM basin by BWDB and local stakeholders, causing the re-emergence of drainage congestion in the KJDRP area. A new TRM basin was finally made operational in East Beel Khuksia in April 2006. Representatives of ADB's Bangladesh Resident Mission visited the project area twice last year to consult with many stakeholders, and urged BWDB to take all necessary measures. By May 2007, most of the channel re-excavation works have been completed, and local drainage conditions have improved.

As a part of the efforts for sustaining the KJDRP impacts over the longer term, the Executive Committee of Bangladesh's National Economic Council approved a development project proposal for a project to follow up KJDRP in early March 2007. This project would be 100% financed from the Government's budget at an estimated cost of \$20 million. Works are scheduled to be completed in 2012.

BWDB is setting up a system for operating TRM by rotating TRM basins involving representatives of local government institutions (LGIs) and water management associations (WMAs). In the channel re-excavation works, BWDB has also provided employment opportunities for communities by recruiting local labor to undertake a large amount of the earthwork (rather than using construction contractors).

On 8-9 June 2007, ADB's Country Director in Bangladesh jointly visited the KJDRP area with NGO leaders to interact with the local community and drainage-affected persons while observing the latest drainage conditions. During the meetings, ADB emphasized the need for strong local ownership to sustain the impacts through TRM involving all stakeholders.

ADB will support the monitoring activities of the KJDRP through its ongoing South West Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project. It is also facilitating formation of a Multi-Stakeholder Forum (Forum) comprising BWDB and local stakeholders, including local NGOs, local government institutions, and water management associations. It is expected that the Forum will become the platform and vehicle for regular interaction and consultation between the BWDB and local NGOs to sustain and further improve the local drainage conditions.

Provision of Water in the Kathmandu Valley

The Melamchi Water Supply Project (MWSP) will improve the health and well-being of the people in Kathmandu Valley by alleviating the critical water stress in the region, where 1 million urban dwellers receive piped water for only two hours every two days. This will be accomplished by tapping additional water resources from the Melamchi River, increasing the water treatment capacity, enhancing the water services management, and optimizing the use of existing water resources.

MWSP will also improve the living conditions of the people in the project area by mitigating direct and indirect project impacts and channeling benefits to the beneficiaries on a long-term basis, with particular emphasis on social and environmental aspects. Further, the inability of the current utility operator, Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC), to adequately manage the existing water systems has led to a clear consensus among development partners and the Government of Nepal (Government) that institutional reforms and introduction of private sector participation are essential to effectively achieve the project objectives.

The MWSP, therefore, combines investments in physical infrastructure with major institutional reforms, particularly engagement of private sector participation for water service management, to ensure that investments in supply infrastructure are sustainable and economically justified. However, labeling the project as "privatization" is not accurate as the Government assets are not being transferred to the private company but for the management of the services only. In a market economy, it is common for the private sector to be involved in service provision through a management contract, even under the earlier NWSC management.

The real issue is how to ensure proper governance (i.e., checks and balances) for better service delivery to the people. Governance arrangements have been very carefully prepared for the institutional reform framework under MWSP through enactment of new laws, appointment of qualified Nepali managers, and broad-based representation at the three new entities to be established under such a framework. Despite an adverse political environment, the Government has carried out difficult reform measures for the last few years, including establishment of three new entities, and is now in the final stage of the reform process.

As a reliable and trusted development partner of Nepal, ADB has remained steadfast in its commitment to the MWSP, which would bring significant development benefits to the people while providing a long-term solution to the water scarcity problems in Kathmandu Valley. In recent months, however, with MWSP nearing its loan closing date, and the Government being unable to complete the reform process by failing in the recruitment of private sector management contractor, the Government and ADB have been engaged in policy dialogue on future direction of MWSP. ADB once again showed its flexibility and support to the project by suggesting a three-month interim extension of the loan to provide more time for discussion in response to the Government's reinforced commitment to the ongoing institutional reform process.

Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project (PAMWC)

The PAMWC, which has been supported by a \$12 million loan from ADB, was intended to assist the Government of Sri Lanka to conserve its natural resources and preserve wildlife biodiversity for present and future generations. It has also aimed to address the institutional and legal deficiencies in protected area (PA) management, pilot test participatory adaptive management in pilot PA's, help stimulate nature-based tourism, and contribute to the development and sustainable PA management by working together with the buffer-zone communities.

The project was prepared between 1998 and 2000. A 15-member task force, appointed by the Minister in charge of Wildlife, provided overall guidance and oversight during project preparation. The task force included representatives from the NGO sector, the private sector, and ex-officio government officials. It met regularly to discuss the project's scope, and initiated a revision of the National Wildlife Policy, upon which the project is based.

In formulating the project, the task force took a broad outlook and studied the sector comprehensively by forming three subcommittees to separately address policy, legal, and institutional issues. In all, the technical advisory group and task force met over 15 times between 1997 and 2000.

A series of public consultations were carried out during project preparation, involving Department of Wildlife Consultation staff at the Head Office and in the field, and communities in the buffer zones of the protected areas. The proceedings of these consultations are documented and publicly available upon request from the Department of Wildlife Conservation or the ADB Resident Mission in Sri Lanka. In addition, ADB staff have held numerous meetings with NGO representatives, and have attended several public discussions organized by NGOs on the project.

Considerable project-related information has been made available through ADB's website, and at public consultations, ADB meetings with NGOs, the office of the Wildlife and Nature Protection Society, and the Resident Mission.