

# Partnering for Development

DONOR REPORT 2013



Asian Development Bank



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March 2014

Asian Development Bank

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# Abbreviations

ACEF	–	Asian Clean Energy Fund
ACF	–	Anti-Crisis Fund of the Eurasian Economic Community
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADFD	–	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AFD	–	Agence Française de Développement
CAREC	–	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CGN	–	China General Nuclear Power Corporation
CEFPF	–	Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
CER	–	certified emission reduction
CSP	–	concentrated solar thermal power
DFID	–	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
DMC	–	developing member country
DSEE	–	demand-side energy efficiency
EBRD	–	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDB	–	Eurasian Development Bank
EIB	–	European Investment Bank
EU	–	European Union
GEF	–	Global Environment Facility
GHG	–	greenhouse gas
GIMS	–	Geospatial Information and Management System
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
ICT	–	information and communication technology
IFAD	–	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IsDB	–	Islamic Development Bank
JFPR	–	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
Lao PDR	–	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MOU	–	memorandum of understanding
NIF	–	Neighbourhood Investment Facility
ODA	–	official development assistance
OFID	–	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	–	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PPP	–	public–private partnership
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
PRIF	–	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
SDC	–	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SPCR	–	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
Sida	–	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SECO	–	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
TA	–	technical assistance
USAID	–	United States Agency for International Development

# Foreword

**A**sia and the Pacific is a dynamic and diverse region that is home to nearly half the world's population.

In recent decades, the region has experienced the fastest economic growth rates in the world and has made great strides in reducing poverty. Most of its countries have successfully transformed from low-income to middle- or even high-income status. The region has also contributed significantly to realizing the Millennium Development Goals. In short, Asia and the Pacific has accomplished a lot.

However, despite many tremendous achievements, Asia's development challenges remain huge. As the global development community contemplates the post-2015 agenda, inequality within and among the region's countries has continued to rise. Over two-thirds of the world's poor live in Asia; more than 1.6 billion people in the region live on less than \$2 a day. Lack of access to basic services remains a major concern.

Along with rapid growth, the region has experienced rapid urbanization—placing heavy pressure on already inadequate infrastructure—and environmental degradation, exacerbated by climate change. Climate-related disasters are happening with ever increasing frequency and force. Typhoon Yolanda, which hit the Philippines in November 2013 and affected 16 million lives, is just the latest example of the extent of the devastation such events can cause.

The High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda calls for no one to be left behind. As United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated, “the new development agenda must be universal, with ending poverty as its top priority, sustainable development as its core, and governance as its glue.”

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is but one player in addressing these challenges. Our Strategy 2020 recognizes that strategic partnerships and cofinancing are essential for tackling the enormous development needs in Asia.

In 2013, official cofinancing with ADB reached a record high. Our development partners have committed \$3.85 billion to our operations, and we greatly appreciate your trust. This report shows that our collaboration with you keeps our eyes firmly focused on results. Our goals are converging, our partnerships are strong, and our cooperation is working well.

Efficiency is key to ensuring that our efforts benefit those who need it most. We seek greater harmonization, alignment, and predictability in our joint endeavors. We have welcomed the move from single project cofinancing to programmatic approaches in recent years. These approaches allow us to better organize your assistance into our work plans and deliver it effectively.

We have a large agenda ahead of us. We at ADB look forward to further deepening our cooperation with you, our valued partners. Working together with even more determination, we can increase our impact on sustainable and inclusive growth in Asia and the Pacific for the benefit of all.



**Lakshmi Venkatachalam**

Vice-President

Private Sector and Cofinancing Operations







# Development Partnership Results

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**300,000** **poor** in Indonesia with improved health and quality of life through better access to water and sanitation with support from Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and ADB

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**96,501** **poor** granted discounted drugs and free medical services through the Medicaard Program in Mongolia with support from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

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**15,300** **people** provided with improved access to affordable water services in Nepal with support from the United Kingdom through the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund and ADB

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**5,100** **earthquake-resistant classrooms** (1,600 completed and 3,500 under construction) added in the Philippines with support from Australia, Canada, and ADB

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**3,500%** **rise** in revenues from increased tourism in Heqing, a poor county in the PRC, through railway construction with support from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and ADB

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**2,800** **representatives** from municipalities and slum areas trained on pro-poor approaches in municipal governance in Bangladesh with support from the United Kingdom through the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund

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**1,159** **kilometers** of roads built or rehabilitated in Sri Lanka with support from the OPEC Fund for International Development and ADB

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**135** **ger (tented)-kindergartens** established across Mongolia with support from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

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**80%–90%** **coverage** with drainage or sewerage connections, solid waste collection, and septic tanks provided to town areas in Viet Nam with support from AFD and ADB

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**51** **kilometers of roads, 21 bridges, 59 culverts, 4 wharves, and 1 jetty** rehabilitated with support from the European Commission and ADB following the 2007 earthquake and tsunami in Solomon Islands

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**25–30** **minutes**, compared to previously 1–1.5 hours, to commute from villages to markets in Afghanistan on a road built with support from the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund, which is funded by Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and ADB

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**1–2** **days**, compared to previously 10 days, to clear imports in Tajikistan after developing a unified automated information system with support from the United States and ADB

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# Partnering: The Way Forward

**ADB's Strategy 2020 recognizes that it takes coordinated efforts and combined resources to address the enormous development challenges in Asia and the Pacific**

Asia and the Pacific has seen unprecedented economic growth in recent years. However, poverty is still widespread and the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. More efforts are required to support inclusive and sustainable growth. To meet the needs of its developing member countries (DMCs), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will continue its focus on infrastructure and education, financial sector development, environmental protection, and regional integration.

According to ADB estimates, Asia needs \$8 trillion in infrastructure investments between 2010 and 2020. This is about \$800 billion every year. Yet, in a region that is particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events and natural hazards and where the forces of nature have widening consequences, the most serious threat to inclusive sustainable development is disaster risk. Disaster risk management, therefore, has to be at the forefront of planning investments.

Anchored on ADB's Strategy 2020 and shifting the emphasis from postdisaster assistance, disaster risk management has been a key component of ADB's assistance to client countries in recent years. To strengthen

its strategic focus for this increasingly important area, ADB is currently developing an integrated disaster risk management framework that combines disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk financing, including insurance and capital market instruments.

ADB's Strategy 2020 recognizes that it takes coordinated efforts and combined resources to address the enormous development challenges in Asia and the Pacific. Partnerships are a strategic priority and ADB relies on its development partners not only for cofinancing but equally important for their knowledge and expertise. Development partners can rely on ADB's more than 40 years of experience and presence in client countries in the region in return.

In 2013, official cofinancing from development partners increased by 77% compared to 2012 and reached \$3.85 billion. A total of 208 projects received cofinancing in 2013, compared to 178 projects in 2012, and 80% of total official cofinancing, or \$3.09 billion, were provided in the form of loans.

ADB cooperates with its partners on a single project basis as well as through

## Integrated Disaster Risk Management

Severe disasters are occurring at a high frequency in Asia and the Pacific and have caused significant loss of life. In 2012 alone, 40% of the world's disasters happened in the region, which was home to 65% of disaster-affected people worldwide. Over the past 5 years, an estimated 834 million people have been affected by natural hazards in ADB's developing member countries, with poor households most at risk.

Reported direct physical losses from natural hazards in Asia and the Pacific totaled almost \$1.5 trillion between 1970 and 2012—an average of \$95 million per day—and are increasing more rapidly than regional gross domestic product as both exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards continue to grow.

Engaging stakeholders to strengthen partnerships and mobilize resources is crucial for addressing the shortfall in disaster risk management capacity, which continues to impose substantial development costs on vulnerable populations and economies. In 2013, Canada committed \$9.7 million to ADB's new Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund. It supports innovative regional solutions within Southeast Asia which combine disaster risk financing, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.

ADB is actively seeking additional development partners to join the effort of strengthening disaster resilience across Asia and the Pacific in a strategic, long-term, and coordinated manner.

## Partnership—A Long-Term Priority for ADB

“ADB will make partnerships a core element of its business model. These partnerships will mobilize financial resources, leverage the power of knowledge, put ADB’s unique abilities to wider and better use, meet special needs for highly specialized development projects, and help raise aid effectiveness throughout the region. Partnerships will become a central form of ADB engagement in planning, financing, and implementing operations. The partnership agenda under Strategy 2020 will increase resource flows, assist with trade facilitation, disseminate new technology, and enrich networking expertise.”—**Strategy 2020**



Michael Hutak

### COORDINATING EFFORTS IN THE PACIFIC:

Representatives from Australia, the European Commission, Japan, New Zealand, the World Bank Group, and ADB gather in a management committee meeting for the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility.

framework cofinancing agreements and trust funds which are based on a programmatic approach. In 2013, almost half of total official cofinancing, or 48%, was committed from programmatic funding sources, compared to 35% in 2012. The increase in use of programmatic approaches has resulted in greater predictability of cofinancing in ADB.

Most of the total official cofinancing comes from ADB’s traditional development partners and bilateral, multilateral, and global funding initiatives. In addition, ADB has been actively pursuing partnerships with new development partners and has been successful in attracting philanthropic foundations and private sector organizations. They are concerned with global public goods and “impact investing” as a means of fostering more inclusive economic and social activity

that can be financially sustainable and grow. Foundations and private sector organizations provide new and complementary knowledge and experience, resources, and a means to enlarge the development effectiveness of ADB’s work under Strategy 2020.

Development partners and ADB form a powerful alliance in their pursuit to support inclusive and sustainable growth in client countries in Asia and the Pacific. ADB’s Donor Report 2013, *Partnering for Development*, provides an overview of official cofinancing from development partners, including sample initiatives in and across the various countries and regions in which ADB operates. Covering support to projects through individual as well as programmatic approaches, such as framework cofinancing arrangements and trust funds, the report highlights joint initiatives and results achieved.

**Development partners and ADB form a powerful alliance in their pursuit to support inclusive and sustainable growth in client countries in Asia and the Pacific**

## Philanthropic Foundations: ADB’s Newest Development Partners

The role of philanthropic foundations in sustainable development and the impact of the activities they support is growing. They pursue the common welfare in sectors such as health, education, water and sanitation, climate change, and the environment.

In 2013, ADB attracted philanthropic foundations as development partners for the first time by forging partnerships with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. Apart from additional funding, these partnerships contribute knowledge and expertise to ADB’s developing member countries.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation committed \$15 million to the new Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund under ADB’s Water Financing Partnership Facility. The fund is aimed at providing access to safe sanitation to the poor in Asia and the Pacific. The Rockefeller Foundation committed \$5 million to ADB’s new Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund, a multipartner fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility. The fund helps build resilience to the effects of climate variability and climate change in medium-sized Asian cities, particularly to reduce the vulnerability of the urban poor.

# Facts and Figures 2013

**Total Official Cofinancing:**  
**\$3.85 billion for 208 projects\***  
(compared to \$2.17 billion for  
178 projects in 2012)

This includes

- Loan cofinancing:  
\$3.09 billion for 23 projects  
Loan cofinancing remains the largest  
component of official cofinancing.
- Grant cofinancing for investment  
projects: \$485.6 million for 29 projects
- Grant cofinancing for technical  
assistance (TA) projects:  
\$278.2 million for 163 projects

## Largest Loan Cofinanciers

- Japan: \$761.5 million
- World Bank: \$599.5 million
- France: \$384.5 million

## Largest Grant Cofinanciers for Investment Projects

- Australia: \$157 million
- Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund:  
\$144 million
- Climate Investment Funds:  
\$68.8 million

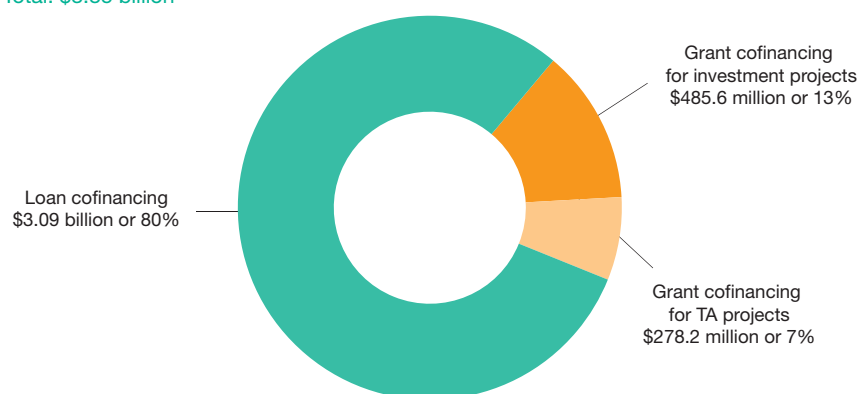
## Largest Grant Cofinanciers for TA Projects

- European Commission: \$50 million
- Japan: \$49.4 million
- Australia: \$44.3 million

\* A project with more than one source of cofinancing is counted once.

## Cofinancing by Product, 2013

Total: \$3.85 billion



TA = technical assistance.  
Source: Asian Development Bank.

# 2013 Milestones

- \$3.57 billion of official cofinancing for 45 investment projects and \$278.2 million for 163 technical assistance projects—a new record high for ADB.
- The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) and ADB sign their first Framework Cofinancing Agreement for EDB loans up to \$715 million during 2013–2016 to cofinance ADB projects for transport, energy, public services, and agriculture in Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan.
- The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and ADB sign an amended and restated Framework Cofinancing Agreement, in which each partner aims to provide up to \$1.3 billion in loans until 2016 for ADB projects in 18 client countries in Asia.
- In line with the Paris Declaration on aid efficiency and donor harmonization, AFD and ADB launch a cofinancing guide outlining each partner's project processing and implementation procedures for better alignment, swift approvals, and smooth cooperation.
- ADB introduces a blanket waiver of member country procurement eligibility restrictions in cases of cofinancing for Asian Development Fund-financed operations.
- To further strengthen cooperation and enhance the efficiency of working together, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development (OFID), the EDB, and KfW Development Bank each present their work processes and procedures to ADB staff at large.
- For the first time, ADB attracts private foundations—the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation—as financing partners.



# Partnering in the Regions

Early engagement and regular consultations have proven key to ensuring continued partner support in realizing the goals of the country partnership strategies through joint projects that deliver meaningful results

**A**DB works with its developing member countries in Asia and the Pacific through five regional departments. The five regions and the client countries served within them include:

- **Central and West Asia:** Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
- **East Asia:** People's Republic of China (PRC) and Mongolia
- **Pacific:** Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu
- **South Asia:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka
- **Southeast Asia:** Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam

ADB's initiatives in Asia and the Pacific are based on country partnership strategies. They are prepared jointly with developing member countries and development partners

and lay out client country priorities, including the sectors and themes on which ADB's work program will focus.

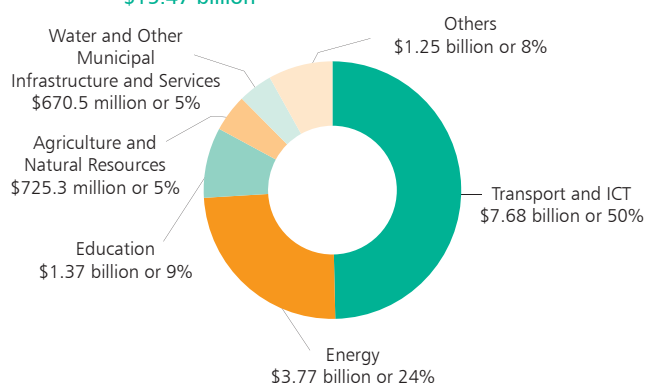
During the preparation of the country partnership strategies, ADB explores possible areas of cooperation with development partners in the field. Early engagement and regular consultations have proven key to ensuring continued partner support in realizing the goals of the country partnership strategies through joint projects that deliver meaningful results.

This section of the Donor Report provides an overview of the cooperation between development partners and ADB in each of the five regions as well as across regions. Each subsection follows the same structure

- some quick facts for 2013,
- a summary of official cofinancing over the past 5 years (2009–2013),
- a summary of official cofinancing for 2013 only,
- examples of partnership results in the past,
- examples of new joint initiatives in 2013, and
- a cofinanced initiative in brief.

## Cofinancing by Sector, 2009–2013

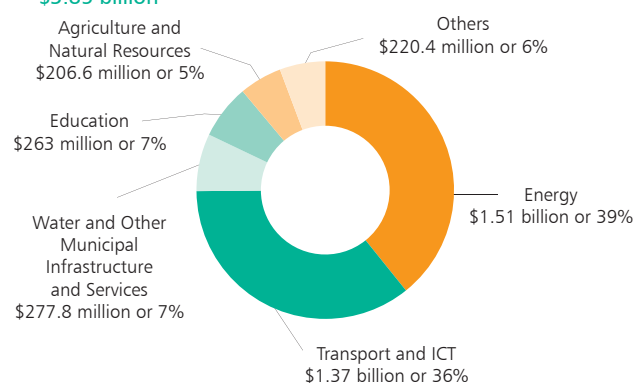
Cumulative Cofinancing 2009–2013:  
\$15.47 billion



ICT = information and communication technology.  
Source: Asian Development Bank.

## Cofinancing by Sector, 2013

Cofinancing 2013:  
\$3.85 billion



## Quick Facts 2013

- **Total Official Cofinancing:** \$3576.9 million for 20 projects
- **Largest Loan Cofinanciers:** Islamic Development Bank, Japan, and European Investment Bank
- **Largest Grant Providers for Investment Projects:** Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (Japan, United Kingdom, and United States), Climate Investment Funds, and the European Union's Neighbourhood Investment Facility
- **Largest Grant Providers for Technical Assistance Projects:** Japan, Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund, and Clean Energy Fund (Australia, Norway, Spain, and Sweden) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
- **Largest Recipients:** Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan
- **Main Cofinanced Sectors:** Energy, transport and information and communication technology, and agriculture and natural resources

Central and West Asia continuously expanded its economy and the region's economic outlook stayed broadly favorable. Inflationary pressures remained subdued across the region in 2013, largely as a result of stable international food and fuel prices. Economic growth was supported by the performance of the eurozone, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation. Higher public investment, recovery in gold production, and robust remittance inflows were other factors buoying growth in different countries.

ADB and its development partners supported the region's efforts to cope with development challenges by enhancing connectivity through the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program, ensuring energy security and efficiency, expanding urban and municipal infrastructure, building climate resilience, upgrading irrigation facilities, improving maternal and child health, and developing women's entrepreneurship.

**Between 2009 and 2013**, the region received cofinancing of \$3.86 billion, mainly from the World Bank, Japan, and the Islamic Development Bank, together with \$3.35 billion from ADB for 53 projects. Cofinancing comprised loans of \$3.46 billion and grants of \$366.3 million for 23 investment projects and grants of \$31.2 million for 30 technical assistance (TA) projects.

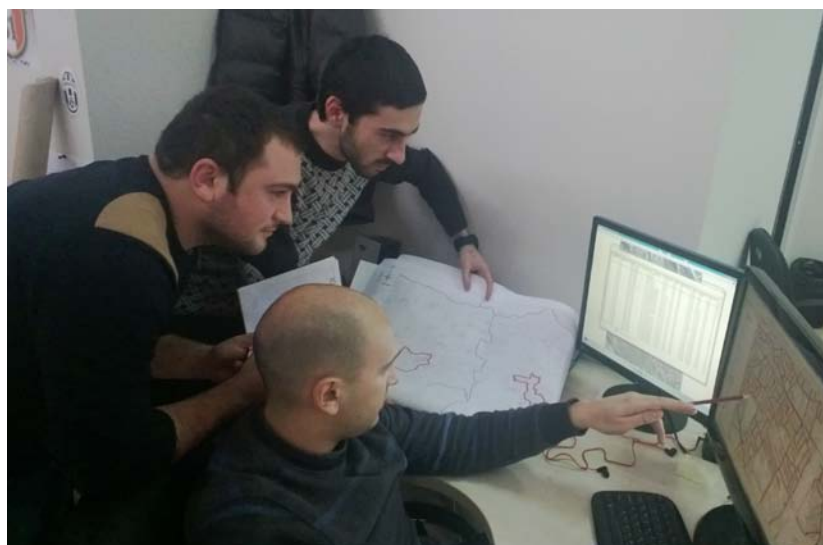
**In 2013**, ADB's development partners committed \$576.9 million in cofinancing for 20 projects in the region. This included loans of \$389.2 million and grants of \$177.5 million for 9 investment projects, and grants of \$10.2 million for 11 TA projects.

## Examples of Partnership Results

In **Georgia**, Spain supports the introduction of a geospatial information and management system (GIMS) to manage water supply and sanitation and urban transport. The Spanish Cooperation Fund has provided \$1.4 million to facilitate sound infrastructure design, upgrade service delivery, make the United Water Supply Company of Georgia more financially sustainable, ensure cost-effective management of urban transport, and improve urban development planning.

The GIMS links asset and consumer databases, created through extensive ground surveys, with digital maps generated from aerial photographs and satellite imagery. The GIMS is an essential first step to completing a state-of-the-art geographic

**In Georgia, Spain supports the introduction of a geospatial information and management system to manage water supply and sanitation and urban transport**



Ucha Dzimistarishvili (United Water Supply Company of Georgia)

**INTRODUCING GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN GEORGIA:** Spain promotes technology to help manage water utility assets in secondary cities and towns.



**ASSISTING PAKISTAN AFTER THE 2005 EARTHQUAKE:** Australia, Belgium, Finland, Norway, and ADB support reconstruction and rehabilitation as well as capacity building for institutions involved in these activities.

**In Tajikistan, the Japan-funded Community Participatory Flood Management Project helped train people in 130 flood-prone villages to anticipate, protect against, prepare for, and cope with floods and other natural disasters**

information system-based database and management system for urban infrastructure development—a national priority. The TA is an innovative pilot, which can be replicated in other DMCs. The source code developed under the TA has been made available to other projects and DMCs supported by ADB.

The Pakistan Earthquake Fund, established after the October 2005 earthquake, with contributions from Australia (\$15 million), Belgium (\$14.3 million), Finland (\$12.3 million), Norway (\$20 million), and ADB (\$80 million), provided \$2 million to build the capacity of institutions in **Pakistan** involved in reconstruction and rehabilitation. Nongovernment organizations were hired to train communities to build cost-effective and seismically safe houses in 18 union councils. In addition, a TA provided under the fund also helped establish financial management and monitoring systems, and strengthened the procurement, budgeting, accounting, and internal control systems of institutions responsible for reconstruction.

In **Tajikistan**, the United States supported the Regional Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project with a \$1.6 million grant alongside a \$10.7 million loan from ADB. To improve the efficiency and transparency of customs services, facilitate trade, and promote regional customs cooperation, the project developed a unified automated information system to process customs declarations, and constructed,

rehabilitated, and equipped priority border posts.

As a result of the project, import clearance time fell to 1–2 days by the end of 2011, from 10 days in 2005. The project has also helped increase customs revenue collection by making the process more transparent and less easily manipulated. Consequently, customs revenues more than quadrupled over the project implementation period, from \$103 million in 2003 to \$485 million in 2011. Tracing irregularities in customs declarations has also become much simpler.

Also in **Tajikistan**, the Community Participatory Flood Management Project helped train people in 130 flood-prone villages in Khatlon Province to anticipate, protect against, prepare for, and cope with floods and other natural disasters. The project was financed by a \$3 million grant from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction.

By developing disaster management plans, establishing village disaster-preparedness committees, training villages, launching information campaigns, providing first aid kits and emergency supplies, and reforestation of riverbanks, the project lowered households' risk of disaster-related losses.

In **Turkmenistan**, grant cofinancing of \$3 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$0.2 million from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management aimed to improve land productivity and rural



**MODERNIZING CUSTOMS SERVICES IN TAJIKISTAN:** The United States and ADB partner to help the country improve customs infrastructure and services.

Nozim Kalandarov (ADB)





**RESTORING VEGETATION IN TURKMENISTAN'S HIGHLANDS:** The Global Environment Facility and the International Fund for Agricultural Development partner with ADB to encourage community based investment in sustainable land management.

livelihoods. The region-wide project was instrumental in designing Turkmenistan's national programming framework, which encourages land investment and setting up knowledge and information systems for sustainable land management.

### Examples of New Joint Initiatives

Embroided in conflict for over 30 years, **Afghanistan** is a fragile state struggling to improve its human resources, infrastructure, and institutions. If the country could access and participate in the global market, it would become economically self-reliant. To achieve this, Afghanistan must focus on developing its infrastructure.

Recognizing Afghanistan's centrality for regional stability and growth, the United States contributed \$105 million to ADB's Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF) in 2013, joining initial contributors, Japan and the United Kingdom, in supporting investments in energy, transport, and water resources. All funded projects are aligned with the government's Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS).

In **Armenia**, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Union's Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) have

partnered with ADB to improve parts of the North–South Road under the North–South Road Corridor Investment Program. EIB is providing a \$79.2 million loan alongside a \$7.9 million grant from NIF for civil works in the 27.3-kilometer Landjik–Gyumri section. NIF also supports consulting services to supervise construction. ADB is providing a parallel \$100 million loan for the Talin–Landjik section.

In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) approved its first cofinancing with ADB in the country for the CAREC Corridor 3 (Bishkek–Osh) Improvement



**PAVING WAYS IN ARMENIA:** The European Investment Bank and the European Union's Neighbourhood Investment Facility join ADB in the North–South Road Corridor Investment Program.

The region-wide Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management project was instrumental in designing Turkmenistan's national programming framework, which encourages land investment and setting up knowledge and information systems for sustainable land management



**The Eurasian Development Bank approved its first cofinancing with ADB in the Kyrgyz Republic for the CAREC Corridor 3 (Bishkek–Osh) Improvement Project**



Susan Lim (ADB)

**TRAVELING THROUGH THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC:** The Bishkek–Osh Road is being improved with support from the Eurasian Development Bank and ADB.

Project. EDB is contributing \$60 million and ADB \$100 million. CAREC Corridor 3, widely known as the Bishkek–Osh Road, not only connects the country to neighboring countries, but is also the only road connecting the country's geographically divided north and south.

In **Tajikistan**, a \$2.5 million grant from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction seeks to improve maternal and child health through connectivity. The funds will be used to repair

a flood-damaged bridge and access road in Tajikistan's Rasht District, giving about 40,000 poor and isolated villagers faster and easier access to essential social services. The funds will also be used to train local health workers, raise awareness about nutrition and hygiene, and establish a referral and emergency transportation system to help cut high levels of infant and maternal mortality and child malnutrition.

## Changing Lives in Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, development partners have joined forces to fund infrastructure projects that are vital to the country's economic growth through the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF).

Projects are based on government priorities, which have shaped ADB's country partnership strategy. The AITF has focused on transport, energy, and water resources management projects.

Projects supported by the fund, such as the Bagramy–Sapary road project, have improved the lives of many. By using the road, livelihoods are improved as villagers can get to markets with their produce in 25–30 minutes instead of 1–1.5 hours.

Social workers, including health and government officials, can reach villages faster, and villagers can now travel to health and education facilities more easily.



ADB

**BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFGHANISTAN:** Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States support investments through the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund.

## Quick Facts 2013

- **Total Official Cofinancing:** \$125.1 million for 25 projects
- **Largest Loan Cofinancier:** People's Republic of China, European Investment Bank
- **Largest Grant Providers for Investment Projects:** Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund (Sweden) under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility, Global Environment Facility
- **Largest Grant Providers for Technical Assistance Projects:** Japan, Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland), People's Republic of China
- **Largest Recipients:** People's Republic of China, Mongolia
- **Main Cofinanced Sectors:** Energy, water and other municipal infrastructure and services, industry and trade

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is undergoing middle-income transition after more than 3 decades of rapid expansion that significantly reduced poverty and lifted living standards. Mongolia is diversifying its economy and introducing sound public management for macroeconomic stability and sustained development. Both countries are confronting challenges associated with urbanization, rising inequality, and environmental degradation. Adding to these challenges, both countries experienced decelerated growth in 2013, as domestic and external demand weakened.

ADB and its development partners have supported activities related to the prevention of land degradation, promotion of clean energy and energy efficiency, establishment of climate-resilient urban and rural infrastructure and services, improvement of state social insurance services, and trade facilitation measures under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program.

Between 2009 and 2013, ADB's development partners, mainly the PRC, Japan, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), have provided \$297.3 million in loan and grant cofinancing, complementing about \$1.44 billion from ADB, for 85 projects in the region. Cofinancing includes loans of \$199.4 million and grants of \$55.1 million for 23 investment projects, and grants of \$42.9 million for 62 TA projects.

In 2013, ADB's development partners committed \$125.1 million cofinancing for 25 projects in the region. This included loans of \$104 million and grants of \$7.4 million for 3 investment projects, and grants of \$13.7 million for 22 TA projects.

## Examples of Partnership Results

When the 2008 financial crisis squeezed regular budgetary spending in Mongolia and left the provision of health care services to the poor at risk, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) provided a \$3 million grant for their aid.

Beneficiaries, including the homeless and the poorest 5% of the population, were identified through a newly developed proxy means testing system. This was the first income-based assessment of household living conditions and needs and targeted social welfare services used in the country.

As a result of the project, health care services for the poorest were safeguarded despite the downturn caused by the financial

**Beneficiaries in Mongolia, including the homeless and the poorest 5% of the population, were identified through a newly developed proxy means testing system**



**SECURING INCLUSIVE HEALTH CARE IN MONGOLIA:** Japan ensures targeted health care services for the poor through introduction of the Medicaid Program.



**A total of 96,501 beneficiaries received targeted health care services in the form of discounted drugs and free medical services at contracted hospitals in Mongolia through the Medicard Program**

crisis. A total of 96,501 beneficiaries received targeted health care services in the form of discounted drugs and free medical services at contracted hospitals in Mongolia through the Medicard Program. The JFPR-funded project also distributed micronutrients to children aged 6–23 months, and pregnant and lactating women, which resulted in raising micronutrients consumption from 18% in 2010 to 86% in 2012.

The institutionalization of the Medicard Program was mandated by the amended social welfare law giving an enormous boost to the project's sustainability. From January 2014, the Ministry of Health of Mongolia will take over the initiative, which will become a national government program for the homeless and the poor as identified through proxy means testing.

One of the most pressing social issues in **Mongolia** is access to early childhood education. Difficulties are compounded by extreme distances and a largely nomadic population, as well as large-scale migration to cities.

To improve access to alternative early childhood education for rural, nomadic, and migrant children, the JFPR provided a grant of \$2.9 million for a pilot project. A total of 135 ger (tented)-kindergartens were established across the country as a low-cost, modern, and friendly learning environment to address the shortage of kindergarten places.



Lei Kan (ADB)

**IMPROVING LIVING STANDARDS IN THE PRC:** The train to Lijiang at the railway station in Dali on railways cofinanced by the Agence Française de Développement and ADB.

Around 300 teachers were trained and 30 teacher trainers have been prepared to train early childhood education teachers in local provinces and districts. The grant also helped develop policy recommendations important for regulating financing, quality of teaching, health and safety standards for early childhood education, and the curriculum, along with workbooks and learning materials promoting cognitive development.

The project outcomes were highly appreciated by parents, kindergarten authorities, and the government as a very timely activity that will serve as a model for rendering comprehensive early childhood education services nationwide in the midst of continuing migration and increased birthrates.

Vast distances in the **PRC** leave many counties isolated and unable to benefit from the country's rapid economic growth. Connectivity is critical for combating rising inequalities and providing employment and income opportunities.

The construction of 167 kilometers of railway, reserved for electrification, between Dali and Lijiang, and the expansion of the existing Guangtong–Dali line to accommodate additional traffic have not only produced significant economic but also environmental benefits. The Agence Française



ADB Mongolia Resident Mission

**PROVIDING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN MONGOLIA:** Children are ready for a morning class in their newly established ger-kindergarten.

de Développement (AFD) supported the \$800.7 million project with a \$40 million loan.

Prior to the project, no railway services were available in the northwestern area of Yunnan. Travel by road from Lijiang to Kunming took 17 hours and from Lijiang to Dali 8 hours. Implemented over 7 years, the project reduced travel time from Lijiang to Kunming to 9 hours and from Lijiang to Dali to 2 hours. Travel cost was reduced by more than a third. Now, people in the project area can travel easily to major cities in the PRC by train. The project also contributed to improvement of rail connectivity in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS).

The project has lowered the cost of living for people in Lijiang and improved the availability of products in the area. For instance, many residents from Heqing county take the train to Lijiang in the morning to sell their produce and return home by train in the evening. Before the project, electronic goods in the area were marked up 20%–30% compared with prices in Kunming. Now prices are only slightly higher than in Kunming.

Environmentally, the electrification of the Dali–Lijiang Railway in 2011 ahead of the original schedule decreased energy consumption by nearly 60% compared with internal combustion engine traction. It reduced emissions while increasing transport capacity by 40%. This further protects the natural beauty of Dali and Lijiang, which are attractive tourist destinations.

The project has made significant contributions to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the region. Tourism has increased dramatically since project completion, particularly in Heqing, the poorest county in the project area. The railway station resulted in rapid development of tourism-related activities in Heqing. The number of tourists increased by almost 500% between 2004 and 2011 and revenues from tourism increased by about 3,500%.

### Examples of New Joint Initiatives

Since its establishment in 1994, the health insurance system in **Mongolia** has grown to cover 90% of the population. However, the poorest segments of the population face increasing difficulties to access health care services.

Building on previous JFPR-supported efforts to identify the poor through proxy means testing nationwide and to increase access to health care services for the poor, the JFPR provided an additional \$1.5 million grant to further improve the performance of Mongolia's social health insurance system.

The project will strengthen the institutional and human resources capacity and the governance of the health insurance system to ensure the poor and vulnerable are covered. Mongolia's parliament is currently revising the Citizens' Health Insurance Law with ADB support. The JFPR grant will assist in implementing the reforms contained in the law once adopted.



AFP Photos

**STRENGTHENING HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN MONGOLIA:** Japan supports the implementation of pro-poor reforms.

In the **PRC**, energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are important development priorities. ADB has partnered with the Export–Import Bank of China (China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC) and China General Nuclear Power Corporation to help the PRC build a first-of-its-kind, large-scale concentrated solar thermal power (CSP) plant.

This pioneering project will demonstrate how the PRC can leverage its solar resources to produce clean energy, cut carbon emissions, and diversify its energy mix in a sustainable manner. China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC supports the project with a \$75.6 million loan, alongside ADB's \$150 million, and China General Nuclear Power Corporation provides a \$96.7 million equity contribution.

The 50-megawatt power plant will be able to generate 197 gigawatt-hours of clean electricity and cut 154,446 tons of carbon dioxide every year. State-of-the-art renewable

**ADB has partnered with the Export–Import Bank of China (China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC) and China General Nuclear Power Corporation to help the PRC build a first-of-its-kind, large-scale concentrated solar thermal power plant**



**A GEF grant to the Hebei Province in the PRC will promote dissemination of state-of-the-art energy-efficient technologies for the iron and steel industry**

Yang Shiyao/Xinhua



**PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE PRC:** Workers in Tangshan, Hebei, clear the rubble from a demolished 450-cubic-meter furnace at the start of the province's campaign to curb pollution and eliminate excessive iron production.

energy technology will convert direct normal irradiation into usable heat, generating medium- to high-temperature saturated steam that runs the turbine for power generation. CSP plants produce reliable, predictable, and dispatchable electricity at any time of the day.

By demonstrating utility-scale of a CSP plant in a solar-rich province, the project will significantly reduce remaining barriers and enable rapid deployment of CSP technology. ADB estimates that, if deployed timely, CSP plants can provide up to 15% of the PRC's electricity by 2040.

Hebei Province in the PRC is home to energy-intensive heavy industries. To enhance the capacity of Hebei provincial government agencies and industrial enterprises to improve the energy efficiency of these industries, the GEF is providing a \$3.7 million grant.

The grant will promote dissemination of state-of-the-art energy-efficient technologies for the iron and steel industry. It will also support the establishment of independent agencies to verify energy savings achieved. In addition, it will introduce smart grid technologies to monitor electricity consumption remotely in large industrial enterprises.

The GEF grant complements an ongoing \$100 million ADB loan, the Hebei Energy Efficiency Improvement and Emission Reduction Project, which has established a sustainable financing mechanism for energy efficiency investments in Hebei Province.

Support for trade in East and Central Asia will be provided through a grant of \$4.5 million from the JFPR for three interrelated trade facilitation initiatives. They will help coordinate border management, align customs trade facilitation measures with best practice, and establish an effective and affordable corridor-based transit regime. The initiatives support the CAREC Program.

## Under the Water in the People's Republic of China

Recognizing that the consequences of climate change can be severe, the Korea International Cooperation Agency provided a grant of \$0.8 million, alongside \$1 million from ADB, to study the economics of climate change in Northeast Asia.

The resulting report emphasizes the importance and highlights the benefits of regional cooperation in mitigation programs. These can reduce the overall cost of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 25% or more if emissions targets are pooled via a regional trading scheme or through adoption of a uniform carbon price.

The opportunities for reducing emissions in the **People's Republic of China (PRC)** are huge. A pooling arrangement could involve transfers from Japan and the Republic of Korea to fund emissions reductions in the PRC. As part of this arrangement, both the PRC and Mongolia would gain from technology transfers, especially those concerning the improvement of energy efficiency.

The benefits from regional cooperation would extend beyond the purely monetary. For the PRC, measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions should lead to significant improvements in local air quality, thus reducing the damage to the health of urban populations. A regional climate network to promote collaborative research, share experience in mitigation and adaptation strategies, and disseminate best practices on policies, programs, and technologies for regional climate change could support the efforts being made by individual countries.



ADB

**UNDER THE WEATHER IN MONGOLIA:** Global climate change has been related to unusual weather patterns. *Dzuds* (summer droughts followed by freezing winters) in Mongolia, for example, have struck twice in the last 10 years.

## Quick Facts 2013

- **Total Official Cofinancing:** \$74.3 million for 17 projects
- **Largest Grant Providers for Investment Projects:** Climate Investment Funds, Australia, Clean Energy Fund (Australia, Norway, Spain, and Sweden) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
- **Largest Grant Providers for Technical Assistance Projects:** Australia, New Zealand, Climate Investment Funds
- **Largest Recipients:** Regional, Tonga, Samoa
- **Main Cofinanced Sectors:** Multisector, energy, public sector management

The Pacific region comprises some of the smallest, most geographically isolated, and most fragile of ADB's members. This provides a considerable development challenge. However, advances in information and communication technology (ICT) connectivity and the uptake of renewable energy solutions as an alternative to reliance on imported fossil fuels point to the potential for technology to change the region's economic landscape.

ADB and its partners have cofinanced projects in support of transport and ICT, multisector, water and other municipal infrastructure and services, and health and social protection. Emphasis has been placed upon private sector development and environmental sustainability through strengthened partnerships in the Pacific.

Between 2009 and 2012, ADB's development partners, mainly Australia,

Japan, and New Zealand, have provided \$475.1 million in cofinancing, complementing about \$171.4 million from ADB, for 80 projects in the region. Cofinancing includes loans of \$93.7 million and grants of \$261.8 million for 23 investment projects, and grants of \$119.6 million for 57 TA projects.

In 2013, ADB's development partners committed \$74.3 million cofinancing for 17 projects in the region. This included grants of \$24.7 million for 3 investment projects, and grants of \$49.6 million for 14 TA projects.

## Examples of Partnership Results

The fragility of the Pacific islands is never more apparent than in the wake of a natural disaster. When an undersea earthquake triggered a tsunami in April 2007, around 20,000 people in the Western and Choiseul provinces of Solomon Islands were

**The fragility of the Pacific islands is never more apparent than in the wake of a natural disaster**



ADB

**RESPONDING TO NATURAL DISASTER IN SOLOMON ISLANDS:** The European Commission and ADB partner to rebuild infrastructure like the Ugehele Wharf after the April 2007 earthquake and tsunami.

**Even in the smallest Pacific islands, the private sector has an important role to play in generating economic growth**

affected. The widespread damage required an emergency response and Solomon Islands' development partners provided a range of essential assistance.

The ADB Emergency Assistance Project aimed to restore economic and social activities and accessibility in affected areas to pre-disaster levels. Grant cofinancing from the European Commission of \$8.04 million, together with an ADB grant of \$4.95 million enabled the rehabilitation of 51 kilometers of rural and town roads, 21 bridges, 59 culverts, 4 wharves, a jetty, and the improvement of the water supply and sanitation systems in the town of Gizo.

Economic activity in the rural disaster-affected areas was stimulated by creating small-scale business opportunities in labor-based road maintenance. Contracts for these works induced demand for road maintenance labor within local communities and strongly encouraged the participation of women.

Even in the smallest Pacific islands, the private sector has an important role to play in generating economic growth. The 2005 private sector assessment of Solomon Islands generated the will to improve the business environment. Capitalizing on this, Australia provided a grant of \$200,000, alongside an ADB grant of \$400,000, to assist the comprehensive business law reform process of the Government of Solomon Islands.

The initiative focused on supporting key foundational business laws to promote movement into the private sector and



ADB

**DOING BUSINESS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS:** Australia and ADB help modernize the company registry.

encourage formal business growth. It helped Solomon Islands develop and implement a companies act reform bill, prepare a reform road map for the companies registry, and develop of a medium- to long-term business law reform agenda.

Utilizing a public-private steering committee, the initiative generated wide interest and substantial local input into the development of the resulting acts passed by the Solomon Islands Parliament: the Companies Act 2009 and the Companies (Insolvency and Receivership) Act 2009. These acts have been described by the Inter-Pacific Bar Association, the international association of business and commercial lawyers in the Asia and Pacific region, as regional best practice, both on substance and in process.

The acts have since been successfully adapted for Vanuatu and Tonga, and the work in Solomon Islands was the precursor and formed the model for the subsequent regional Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative.

Strengthening the management of public finances is key to ensuring small Pacific islands can fund essential services given their limited revenue sources. **Tuvalu** sought support from its development partners as it entered into substantial taxation reforms to both improve the efficiency of its revenue system and meet tariff reduction commitments under the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement.

The Japan Special Fund provided a \$300,000 grant in support of capacity building for taxation and customs reforms, and development of a revenue monitoring framework. When it became apparent



Sivou Beatrice Olsson (ADB)

**JOINING HANDS IN TAXATION REFORMS IN TUVALU:** Australia, Japan, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, and the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre effectively cooperate with the government and with each other as a key to success.



that available financing would not cover the cost of the required computerized taxation system, Australia stepped in with supplementary cofinancing of \$270,000. This enabled modifications to be made to the PC Trade system.

An important feature of this initiative was the collaboration with other development partners. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat complemented project resources by funding the initial drafting of the Tuvalu Consumption Tax legislation, amendments to the Tuvalu Customs Act, and the installation of the Australian-funded Revenue Monitoring System (RMS) as well as its postimplementation support.

Australia also funded modification of the trade recording system, while the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre provided technical support. It also funded capacity development of the Inland Revenue Department commissioner through an attachment to the Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority.

The success of the cooperative arrangement was demonstrated through the January 2010 implementation of the Tuvalu consumption tax.

### Examples of New Joint Initiatives

Creating the right environment for private sector growth remains a priority of ADB and its development partners in the Pacific. Made possible through cofinancing of \$24 million from Australia, \$4.5 million from New Zealand, and \$2 million from ADB, the \$30.5 million third phase of the successful **Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative** will continue its proven approach of improving the enabling environment for business, encouraging new business formation, fostering increased domestic and foreign investment in Pacific DMCs, and embracing new technology in service delivery.

Improving access to financial services, updating and strengthening business laws, and making the delivery of infrastructure services more efficient will remain key areas of engagement under this initiative, as will the sharing of knowledge.

Achievements in Solomon Islands with respect to business registries and in Samoa and Tonga with respect to state-owned



ADB

**BANKING ON THE MOBILE NETWORK IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA:** Nationwide Microbank introduces an innovative mobile phone-linked bank account, MiCash with support from Australia and New Zealand through Phase 2 of the Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative.

enterprise boards will be replicated in other Pacific countries. Assistance will also be expanded to establish frameworks that promote both competition and consumer protection. In addition, more specific gender-targeted research and pilot initiatives that contribute to the economic empowerment of women will be undertaken.

The **Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)** for the Pacific Region is financed through a \$3.69 million grant from the multi-donor Strategic Climate Fund of the Climate Investment Funds. The regional initiative will emphasize building capacity, and replicating and scaling up good practices and lessons from country SPCRs in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga to ADB's 11 other

**Achievements in Solomon Islands' business registries and in Samoa's and Tonga's state-owned enterprise boards will be replicated in other Pacific countries**



Ursula Rakova

**INCREASING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE PACIFIC:** The Strategic Climate Fund provides capacity development on how to respond to climate change.



**The Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility has strengthened the capacity of 12 participating Pacific island countries to prioritize, plan, develop, and maintain infrastructure investments**

Pacific DMCs that have no country SPCRs at present.

The Pacific Regional SPCR will enhance the capacity of Pacific DMCs to respond to climate change. It will help transform national and local development policies, plans, and programs across the region by integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

The project will focus on food security and infrastructure and will contribute to attaining the sustainable development aspirations of participating countries. It will provide these countries with cost-effective support best offered on a regional basis, and will complement ongoing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives of other development partners.

Good infrastructure services underpin economic growth in the Pacific, yet sustainably managing this infrastructure challenges Pacific governments. Since its launch in 2008, the **Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)** has sought to improve development

effectiveness and the sustainability of infrastructure investments by strengthening the capacity of 12 participating Pacific island countries to prioritize, plan, develop, and maintain infrastructure investments. The development partners themselves are also seeking to strengthen their coordination and raise the level of cofinanced projects through PRIF so as to reduce the demands placed on governments for donor coordination.

The newly established PRIF Coordination Office at ADB's representative office in Sydney brings together the functions of the PRIF Secretariat (formerly housed with the World Bank in Sydney) and the Pacific Infrastructure Advisory Centre. With cofinancing of \$8.9 million from Australia and \$2.4 million from New Zealand, the center will provide comprehensive and coordinated support to infrastructure investments by the PRIF partners—Australia, the European Commission, the EIB, New Zealand, the World Bank Group (including the International Finance Corporation), and ADB.

## What Women Need in Papua New Guinea

Community-level health facilities in Papua New Guinea are the first port of call for the sick and injured. Over time, however, around 40% of these facilities have shut down due to a lack of resources, poor infrastructure, or poorly trained staff.

Responding to the deteriorating health status of the population, Australia has made available a \$40 million grant, alongside a \$9 million loan from the OPEC Fund for International Development and \$20 million from ADB, for the Rural Primary Health Services Delivery Project. Japan, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization provide parallel technical support in their areas of expertise.

The goal of the project is to strengthen rural health systems in selected areas by increasing the coverage and quality of rural primary health care in partnership with state and non-state service providers. Covering 16 districts, the approximate number of beneficiaries will be 1.2 million persons, including women and children.

The design recognizes that community members, especially women, should be involved in all aspects of delivering health services, including local planning and implementation, to build community ownership. Through the participation of nongovernment organizations and civil society, the project will have wider coverage and effectively provide quality primary health care services to communities in the rural areas.

A health sector project of this scale and scope in the difficult operating environment of rural Papua New Guinea is only possible through the coordinated response of the development partners. Linking to the broader developments in health in the country and building synergies with existing work of the development partners are key to achieving the goal of the project.



Kelwyn Browne

**WHAT WOMEN NEED IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA:** Mothers identify health care needs in a project supported by Australia, Japan, the OPEC Fund for International Development, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and ADB.

## Quick Facts 2013

- **Total Official Cofinancing:** \$1.39 billion for 40 projects
- **Largest Loan Cofinanciers:** World Bank, Japan, France
- **Largest Grant Providers for Investment Projects:** Climate Investment Funds, Nordic Development Fund, Republic of Korea
- **Largest Grant Providers for Technical Assistance Projects:** Japan, Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland), United Kingdom
- **Largest Recipients:** Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka
- **Main Cofinanced Sectors:** Energy, water and other municipal infrastructure and services, education

Growth in South Asia in 2013 is expected at 4.7% due to major macroeconomic challenges in India, supply-side bottlenecks, and heightened political uncertainty in some South Asian countries. Shrinking fiscal space, the slow pace of structural reforms, vulnerabilities in the banking sector, and current account imbalances have placed downward pressure on currencies and left the region susceptible to volatile capital outflows. Growth in 2014 is expected to pick up as weaker currencies and an improved outlook in developed markets encourage exports.

ADB and its development partners have cofinanced projects in support of transport and ICT, energy, education, water and other municipal infrastructure and services, and agriculture and natural resources.

Between 2009 and 2013, mainly the World Bank, Japan, and the Islamic Development Bank, have provided

\$5.46 billion in cofinancing, augmenting about \$4.61 billion from ADB, for 181 projects in South Asia. Cofinancing included \$4.35 billion in loans and \$996.6 million in grants for 60 investment projects, and \$110.9 million in grants for 121 TA projects in the region. South Asia thus continues to be the largest recipient of cofinancing among the five regions in which ADB operates.

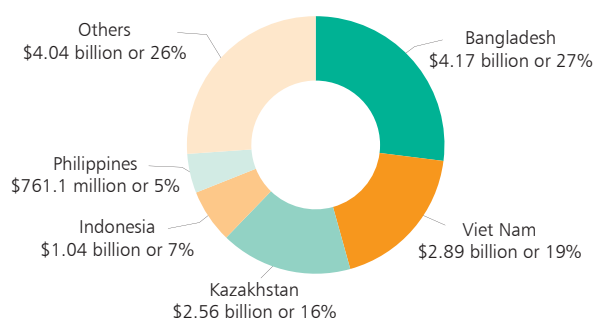
Bangladesh remained the country to receive the largest share of cofinancing among all DMCs during the last 5 years with \$4.17 billion or 27% of total cofinancing provided by development partners for this period.

In 2013 alone, ADB's development partners committed \$1.39 billion in cofinancing for 40 projects in the region. This included loans of \$1.33 billion and grants of \$36.9 million for 11 investment projects, and grants of \$28.7 million for 29 TA projects.

**Bangladesh received the largest share of cofinancing among all DMCs during the last 5 years**

## Cofinancing by Recipient Country, 2009–2013

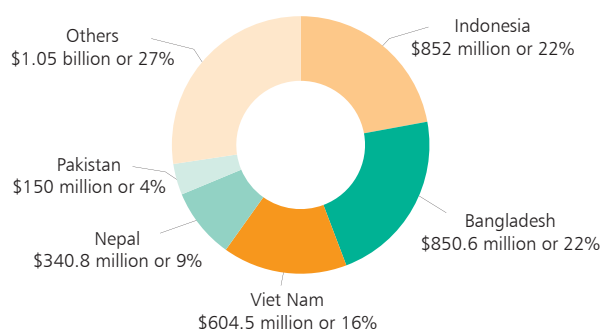
**Cumulative Total, 2009–2013:**  
**\$15.47 billion**



Source: Asian Development Bank.

## Cofinancing by Recipient Country, 2013

**Total: \$3.85 billion**



**As a result of the Southern Province Rural Economic Advancement Project, the use of roads by pedestrians increased by 50% and vehicle traffic increased by 140% without an increase in traffic accidents**

## Examples of Partnership Results

In rural areas, improving roads and markets is essential to stimulating economic growth and creating employment and income opportunities. In **Sri Lanka**, the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) provided a loan of \$5 million, alongside \$25 million from ADB, for the Southern Province Rural Economic Advancement Project.

Under the project, 328 kilometers of gravel roads and 226 kilometers of surface roads were completed. As a result, rural communities benefit from more public transport and greater accessibility to markets, schools, hospitals, and public goods and services. The use of roads by pedestrians increased by 50% and vehicle traffic increased by 140% without an increase in traffic accidents.

Following major floods in May 2003, the project scope was changed to include the rehabilitation of 605 kilometers of flood-damaged roads. This work was completed satisfactorily without significant implementation delays. In addition to roads, 23 rural markets were improved, which resulted in a substantial revenue increase for the local governments and in better commercial management.

A sample survey of nine markets showed impressive results. Average weekly market turnover increased by 75%, the average number of consumers by 79%, the average number of traders by 70%, the average



Project Implementation Unit

**STIMULATING RURAL ECONOMIES IN SRI LANKA:** The OPEC Fund for International Development and ADB help build roads and markets.



Government of Nepal

**BRINGING WATER TO THE POOR IN NEPAL:** The United Kingdom and ADB support decent and affordable water systems for rural communities.

number of stalls by 67%, and average annual income for local authorities by 115%.

In **Nepal**, the United Kingdom through the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund supported institutional reforms under ADB's Kathmandu Valley Water Services Sector Development Program with a grant of \$570,000. This was aimed at improving access to decent and affordable water services for the poor in Kathmandu Valley in a financially sustainable and equitable manner.

A total of 15,300 people benefitted from the initiative, which included the development of a community participation strategy, rehabilitation and construction of 92 new tap stands, and handover of 9 storage tanks to 96 poor communities and traditional community institutions. The tap stands and storage tanks are operated and managed by the community groups.

The initiative was successful in creating an institutional linkage between the poor communities and the government by establishing a low-income consumer support unit. It continues to provide services to the poor and vulnerable groups. One such service is refilling the water reserve tanks based on community demand, for which the project provided three tankers. To ensure continuity of this service, the unit allocates a yearly budget and the taps are maintained by the consumer communities.

In **India**, a \$2 million grant from the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID) supported a comprehensive range of key activities to promote integrated capacity development and knowledge. The project allowed ADB and



the Government of India to carry out, for the first time, focused portfolio review meetings that provided a venue for cross-learning and moved beyond tracking “inputs” to tracking “outputs” and “outcomes.”

The meetings greatly increased the efficiency of ADB’s operations and enhanced project portfolio performance as evidenced by the increase in disbursements from \$701 million in 2006 to \$1.5 billion in 2008. They were subsequently adopted as a regular platform. The project also supported important national, regional, and international conferences in diverse areas of operations.

In addition, highly critical regional workshops on public-private partnership (PPP) with chief secretaries of states of India were held across the country. These workshops played a crucial role in kicking off the acceleration of PPPs at the central and state levels with ADB playing a pioneering role in facilitating the process.

The workshops enabled learning lessons on strategic and practical considerations. They also conveyed how to create the right institutional and operational environment for PPPs, including providing necessary policy incentives, building state capacity to develop financially viable PPP projects, and introducing an effective dispute resolution mechanism.

Additionally, seminars on topics such as disaster management and regional development were supported, and business opportunity seminars saw participation of over 480 government officials, contractors, and consultants. Eight targeted knowledge products, including studies and seminars, were undertaken on urban poverty, best practices in water management, PPPs that focused on better understanding of sector issues, impacts, and good practices for replication. Study tours in various sectors provided executing agencies hands-on experience and insights on successful projects.

Analytical studies and impact assessments were generated in the areas of ADB’s operations in India and cutting-edge issues were discussed in conferences, seminars, and workshops. Capacity enhancement of executing agencies in key topics such as social safeguards and procurement was undertaken. DFID’s support also made possible the harmonization of donor activity in

important areas of knowledge management and partnerships with civil society. These include small-scale and innovative projects to help address non-income Millennium Development Goals in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank.

## Examples of New Joint Initiatives

Among the highlights of ADB’s assistance to South Asia in 2013 was the Education Sector Development Program in **Sri Lanka**, the first results-based lending program approved by ADB. This pilot program responds to the government’s request to adopt a sector-wide approach and link disbursements to results in the basic education sector. The program, which received \$100 million in loan cofinancing from the World Bank, will support the government’s Education Sector Development Framework and Program, which seeks to transform the school education system to create a human capital foundation for a knowledge economy.

To help overcome the energy supply problem in **Nepal**, the Japan International Cooperation Agency provided a loan of \$184 million for the Tanahu Hydropower Project, alongside loans of \$70 million from the European Investment Bank, \$30 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, and \$150 million from ADB. The project, one of a series of similar investments to secure

**Cofinanced by the World Bank, the Education Sector Development Program in Sri Lanka is the first results-based lending program approved by ADB and a highlight among its assistance to South Asia in 2013**



**TRANSFORMING THE SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN SRI LANKA:** The World Bank supports the creation of a human capital foundation for a knowledge economy.

AFP Photos



Abir Abdullah (ADB)

**IMPROVING URBAN WATER SUPPLY IN BANGLADESH:** The Agence Française de Développement, the European Investment Bank, and ADB provide funding for key water supply infrastructure in Dhaka.

transmission lines to evacuate the generated power; (ii) rural electrification and community development in the project area; and (iii) a reform and restructuring plan for the national utility, the Nepal Electricity Authority.

A new surface water supply scheme in **Bangladesh** will provide more reliable and improved security of water supply to Dhaka. AFD and EIB provided loan cofinancing of \$100 million each to a \$250 million loan from ADB for the Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project. It includes the development of a water intake at Meghna River, a raw water transmission pipeline, a water treatment plant at Gandharbpur with capacity of 500 million liters per day, a treated water transmission pipeline to the existing water supply network, and distribution reinforcements. The project will also include distribution network improvements to reduce nonrevenue water, and it will improve the quality of water supply services, including support to low-income communities.

energy supply in the country, has three main components: (i) a medium-sized hydropower plant of 140 megawatts with significant water storage facilities and associated

**A new surface water supply scheme in Bangladesh will provide more reliable and improved security of water supply to Dhaka**

## Increasing Inclusiveness in Municipal Governance in Bangladesh

The Government of **Bangladesh** has been promoting the participation of local stakeholders in urban planning and management to improve accountability and transparency and to enhance the capacity of the poor to access adequate urban services. The Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, through the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, provided a \$480,000 grant to strengthen municipal governance and to increase access of the poor to high-quality infrastructure and services.

Citizen report cards were pilot-tested in 3 municipalities and results shared among 15. A framework for participatory pro-poor planning, budgeting, and monitoring and a detailed action plan to institutionalize it were also prepared. Needs assessments and action planning were carried out for 10 communities in each of the municipalities and resulted in the development of microprojects for implementation.

About 1,600 municipal representatives and 1,200 leaders among slum dwellers received training on pro-poor approaches in municipal governance. A total of 9,000 slum dwellers, about 60% of whom were female, were mobilized for public awareness sessions on urban governance and infrastructure development.

"Things have changed a lot," says 90-year-old Surjo Moni of the Narayanganj City Corporation. "Now we can raise our local development and social issues such as ... poor garbage collection [and] lack of pure drinking water ... more effectively with the authorities .... We also now discuss and take collective action on issues like drug addiction among the youth, child marriage, and sexual harassment of schoolgirls."



Abir Abdullah (ADB)

**INCREASING INCLUSIVENESS IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH:** Women attend a meeting in Tongi Pourashava aimed at building public awareness in urban governance and infrastructure development.



## Quick Facts 2013

- **Total Official Cofinancing:** \$1.49 billion for 66 projects
- **Largest Loan Cofinanciers:** Japan, World Bank, Republic of Korea
- **Largest Grant Providers for Investment Projects:** Australia, Japan, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
- **Largest Grant Providers for Technical Assistance Projects:** European Commission, Canada, Japan
- **Largest Recipients:** Indonesia, Viet Nam, Philippines
- **Main Cofinanced Sectors:** Transport and information and communication technology, energy, multisector

Southeast Asia continued to experience a challenging year in 2013 but as a whole grew, albeit at a slower pace. The bigger economies posted lower growth than 2012 due to moderation in investments and weaker export markets. Natural disasters also limited growth in some countries. Against this backdrop, ADB engaged in increased policy dialogue and support, given each country's evolving situation. Development priorities remain focused in education, health, public management, finance and trade, natural resources management and climate change, and infrastructure.

ADB and its development partners have supported transport and ICT, energy, public sector management, agriculture and natural resources, and water and other municipal infrastructure and services. They established strong cooperation for meaningful development results to promote greater regional cooperation and integration, private sector development, environmental sustainability (including climate change adaptation), and gender mainstreaming.

Recent years have seen more upstream partnerships and, thus, early and better engagement in project development.

Between 2009 and 2013, ADB's development partners, mainly France, the Republic of Korea, and Japan, have provided \$5.07 billion in loan and grant cofinancing, complementing about \$6.81 billion from ADB, for 233 projects in the region. Cofinancing includes loans of \$4.27 billion and grants of \$403.5 million for 68 investment projects, and grants of \$395 million for 165 TA projects. Southeast Asia remains the second largest cofinancing recipient among the five regions in which ADB operates and continues to have the largest number of cofinanced

projects among them. Viet Nam has been the largest recipient country in the region during the past 5 years.

In 2013, ADB's development partners committed \$1.49 billion in cofinancing for 66 projects in the region. This included loans of \$1.13 billion and grants of \$239.1 million for 17 investment projects, and grants of \$122.6 million for 49 technical assistance projects.

## Examples of Partnership Results

Following the devastating earthquake and tsunami in December 2004, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom provided grants of \$4 million, \$5 million, and \$7.5 million, respectively, to Indonesia. The grant was attached to an ADB loan of \$64.7 million for the Community Water Services and Health Project.

Recent years have seen more upstream partnerships and, thus, early and better engagement in project development



**HELPING VILLAGERS IN INDONESIA AFTER THE 2004 TSUNAMI:** Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and ADB provided water and sanitation for affected villages.

Indonesia Resident Mission (ADB)

**The Community Water Services and Health Project in Indonesia has contributed to improving the health status and the quality of life of over 300,000 poor people and to achieving water- and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goal targets**

PPP Center website: [ppp.gov.ph](http://ppp.gov.ph)



**BUILDING DISASTER-PROOF SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES:** Australia, Canada, and ADB partner to address infrastructure gaps through public-private partnerships.

The grant component of the project assisted 404 affected villages in Aceh Province and on Nias Island. It benefited 68,257 households and provided about 97% of the population with access to improved water supply and about 63% with access to improved sanitation. Overall, the project has contributed to improving the health status and the quality of life of over 300,000 poor people and to achieving water- and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goal targets.

ADB's client countries look increasingly at achieving more inclusive growth. A project in **Viet Nam** covering six project towns in the central region sought to balance regional economic development. AFD provided a \$31.8 million loan, alongside ADB's \$44.0 million loan.

The project expanded and upgraded access to urban environmental infrastructure. It resulted in 80%–90% coverage with drainage or sewerage connections, solid waste collection, and septic tanks in the majority of the town areas. The project increased community involvement and achieved high participation of women and the poor in planning, construction, and management of urban services. It also enhanced public health awareness.

There is now increased willingness to connect to drainage and sewerage systems and pay solid waste collection fees. In addition, local government agencies have become more aware of the need for environmental sanitation interventions, as reflected in their socioeconomic policies.

Inadequate infrastructure is one of the most pressing constraints to inclusive growth in the **Philippines**. Hence, the government has made PPPs a development priority. Supporting this move, Australia and Canada provided grants of \$22 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, together with ADB, for a project development and monitoring facility.

As a result, the pipeline of PPP projects has significantly increased and stood at 45 projects in September 2013. Contracts totaling estimated investments of \$1 billion have been awarded for two toll roads and two school projects, aimed to cut the current shortage of around 68,000 classroom units nationwide.

Under one of the school projects, about 1,600 classrooms using latest earthquake-resistant technologies have been completed and 3,500 more have started construction. The project requires that classrooms are not built in disaster-prone areas and designs are sensitive to the needs of girls and people with disabilities.

To improve access to basic services in poor and underserved communities in the **Philippines**, the JFPR provided a \$1.5 million grant to pilot a viable and replicable model for strengthening strategic multisector partnerships. The project focuses on socialized housing in a resettlement site for about 6,000 poor families in Calauan, Laguna. Many of these families were victims of Typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy) in 2009.

The project has helped strengthen private sector participation in the electrification of houses and community facilities and in the provision of potable water to families. It has also

Viet Nam Resident Mission (ADB)



**IMPROVING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT IN VIET NAM:** A regulating basin in Tam Ky City, Quang Nam Province is supported by the Agence Française de Développement and ADB.



provided livelihood training and programs to community members. In addition, the project has enhanced community competencies for self-help and self-governance.

## Examples of New Initiatives

Weak transport connectivity and poor logistics are weighing on the economic growth of **Indonesia** and have caused unbalanced regional development. To help the government with policy reforms and scaling up of investments, ADB has developed a program for inclusive growth through improved connectivity. The second phase of the program is cofinanced with a loan of \$100 million from AFD, a \$200 million loan from Japan, and a \$300 million loan from the World Bank, alongside a \$400 million loan from ADB.

The program aims to boost domestic and international connectivity by making the country's ports more efficient in handling traffic and trade volumes. It will also improve interisland links between poorer eastern parts of the country with growth centers and markets in the west to increase economic opportunities and reduce poverty.

In the **Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)**, 3 out of 10 people do not have access to clean water, and diarrhea remains the third leading killer of young children. Recent studies have shown that economic costs from poor sanitation are equivalent to more than 5% of the Lao PDR's gross domestic product.

A water supply and sanitation project with cofinancing from the private sector will provide 160,000 residents of 11 small towns in the country—more than 2% of all people in the country—with clean water, improved sanitation, and better health. Phu Bia Mining is supporting the project with a \$6 million grant—the first private sector grant for a sovereign project in ADB—alongside ADB's \$35 million.

Free water connections will be provided to households installing a toilet in their home. Linking the provision of water and sanitation is essential for sustainable health impact, and this incentive system has worked well in other parts of the Lao PDR. Sanitation grants will be provided to poor households to ensure that they can fully benefit from the project.



Anupma Jain (ADB)

**EXPANDING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IN THE LAO PDR:** Phu Bia Mining and ADB are helping expand people's access to clean water, improved sanitation, and better health.

In **Myanmar**, ADB and its development partners continue their reengagement. In 2013, the country received two grants from the JFPR of \$12 million and \$10 million, respectively, for enhancing rural livelihoods and building capacity for HIV/AIDS prevention.

In addition, Australia, France's Cooperation Fund for Project Preparation in the Greater Mekong Subregion and in Other Specific Asian Countries, the JFPR, the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund, Norway, and the PRC Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund provided grants totaling \$12.6 million for 11 TA projects.

In **Viet Nam**, the Mekong Delta remains a key economic driver, producing more than 60% of the country's agricultural and fishery outputs and representing the third largest industrial center. Australia, the Republic of Korea, and ADB have partnered to build

**In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 3 out of 10 people do not have access to clean water, and diarrhea remains the third leading killer of young children**



ADB

**CREATING INCOME OPPORTUNITIES IN MYANMAR:** ADB and its development partners are investing in rural infrastructure to enhance livelihoods.

Through better transport services, the \$860 million Central Mekong Delta Region Connectivity Project in Viet Nam will support more inclusive development

Rustam Isenaliyev (ADB)



#### BUILDING CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

**IN VIET NAM:** Australia and the Republic of Korea are partnering with ADB to provide better and more reliable connectivity in the Mekong Delta.

sections of a second arterial highway, including two cable-stayed bridges with six-lane roads to replace existing ferry services, connecting Ho Chi Minh City to the Mekong Delta and southern coastal regions.

Through better transport services, the \$860 million Central Mekong Delta Region Connectivity Project will support more inclusive development, improve access to basic social and health services, increase national food security, and facilitate private sector investment. The project will

incorporate design innovations to protect the infrastructure from the impacts of climate change in the Mekong Delta, including more frequent severe weather events, violent seasonal flooding, and sea level rise.

Australia is providing a loan of \$134 million and the Republic of Korea a loan of \$260 million for the project, alongside \$410 million from ADB. The bridges and the highway are expected to be open to traffic by the end of 2017, benefiting 170,000 road users daily. They will help generate 400,000 new jobs in the construction and manufacturing sectors.

The year 2013 marked the emergence of new cofinancing partners, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Infrastructure Fund—providing a \$25 million grant, alongside ADB's \$224 million loan, for Indonesia's Java-Bali 500-Kilovolt Power Transmission Crossing Project; and International Enterprise Singapore—with a \$4.5 million grant, which, together with a \$4.3 million grant from Canada, supports the development of regional projects on ASEAN connectivity.

## Empowering Women after Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines

On 8 November 2013, super typhoon Yolanda, one of the strongest typhoons ever recorded hit the **Philippines**, leaving behind a trail of death and massive destruction. Close to 6,200 people died, 1,785 went missing, and over 28,000 were reported injured. More than 1 million houses were either totally destroyed or damaged, and infrastructure was severely damaged. About 16 million people were affected by the catastrophic event.

In the aftermath of disasters, women and girls are often disproportionately affected. However, women can also be powerful agents of change, demonstrating extraordinary resilience and mobilizing their communities to support relief and recovery efforts. Making women's voices heard is therefore an essential element of ADB's Yolanda assistance package of \$895 million.

As part of the package, Japan approved a \$20 million grant from the JFPR for emergency assistance and early recovery in record time. Another JFPR grant of \$1.5 million will support a community-driven development approach in the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. A \$3 million grant from the ADB's Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund will help restore lifesaving services.

To address the needs of women in implementing the package, gender action plans were prepared, including targets for women's participation in all consultations, training and employment opportunities, linkages with child-friendly and protective spaces, reproductive health services, support for victims of sexual assault, and the preparation of local disaster risk reduction and management plans that incorporate gender concerns.

These gender action plans will help ensure women's concerns and priorities are meaningfully addressed in all rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.



Ariel Javelana (ADB)

#### EMPOWERING WOMEN AFTER TYPHOON YOLANDA IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction and the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund support infrastructure reconstruction, services restoration, and women participation.



## Quick Facts 2013

- **Total Official Cofinancing:** \$49.9 million for 32 projects
- **Largest Grant Providers for Technical Assistance Projects:** Sweden, Switzerland, Japan
- **Main Cofinanced Sectors:** Multisector, water and other municipal infrastructure and services, energy

In addition to activities within ADB's five operational regions, development partners support ADB initiatives that reach across regions, enhance capacities, and facilitate knowledge exchange and cross-learning. These initiatives tackle reforms and investments aimed at poverty reduction and sustainable development. They are aimed at public service delivery to meet people's basic needs and at them enjoying a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.

As countries and regions become more interconnected, ADB also works with development partners in supporting DMCs build closer trade integration, intraregional supply chains, and stronger financial links. Through regional cooperation and integration, slow-moving economies are helped by neighboring economies to speed up their own expansion.

**Between 2009 and 2013**, development partners, mainly Japan, Sweden, and the Republic of Korea, have contributed \$139.4 million in grant cofinancing for 119 TA projects. Most of these involve capacity development of government officials in areas such as poverty reduction, climate change, energy efficiency, renewable energy, urban environmental infrastructure, and water supply and sanitation. They also look to develop models for providing access to basic services to the poor and replicate them throughout the regions.

**In 2013**, development partners contributed \$49.9 million in grants for 32 TA projects that support ADB's priority interventions beyond country and regional borders.

## Examples of Partnership Results

Water resources in Asia and the Pacific are under unprecedented pressure and continue to be threatened by growing populations, rapid urbanization, competing demands,

misuse, pollution, and water-related disasters. To gain a better understanding of the gravity of the problem, ADB, together with Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland, under the Multi-Donor Trust Fund and the Netherlands Trust Fund, both under the Water Financing Partnership Facility, supported collaborative research involving 10 leading water knowledge institutions in Asia and the Pacific, led by ADB and the Asia Pacific Water Forum, with researchers from many ADB members.

The resulting **Asian Water Development Outlook 2013**, launched last year, provides a first quantitative and comprehensive review of water security in the Asia and Pacific region, including recommendations on policy actions to improve water governance and guidance on investments. The publication has triggered widespread interest and is now influencing ADB's country water assessments, as well as studies in other regions including Africa and Latin America.

In another initiative, ADB and the PRC partnered in establishing a knowledge hub for water security, the **Asia-Pacific Center for Water Security**. The center, in collaboration with centers of excellence in the PRC and other countries in and outside Asia and the Pacific, supports water security in the region through research, capacity and leadership development, and the identification of country priorities toward achieving water security.

Urgent attention needs to be paid to the region's freshwater resources—river basins, watersheds, and wetlands—which are already in peril from pollution and fragmented management. Their situation continues to worsen as the region suffers from natural disasters and adverse effects of climate change.

In response to this challenge, Japan and Spain partnered with ADB to help the **Network of Asian River Basin Organizations** build capacity on integrated water resources management among staff of river basin organizations. Regional and international

**Through regional cooperation and integration, slow-moving economies are helped by neighboring economies to speed up their own expansion**

**More than 700 million people in Asia and the Pacific still have no access to electricity and almost 2 billion people still burn wood, dung, and crop waste to cook and to heat their homes**



Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

**UPLIFTING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RIVER BASIN COMMUNITIES:** Japan and Spain partner with ADB to build capacity on integrated water resources management among river basin organizations.

experts provided eight on site workshops hosted by network member organizations in 5 countries with over 230 participants from DMCs. The workshops provided a platform for knowledge sharing and peer learning, and extending the participants' professional network.

The project also supported online programs on river management and environmental management of basins, including individual exchanges with experienced professionals from basin organizations in Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, and Spain as tutors. About 120 individuals will have completed the training by March 2014.

Another pressing issue for Asia and the Pacific is securing access to energy for all in a region that is home to the majority of the world's energy-poor. More than 700 million people still have no access to electricity and almost 2 billion people still burn wood, dung, and crop waste to cook and to heat their homes.

Japan, through the Asian Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF), and Australia, Austria, Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland, and again Australia, Austria, Norway, and Switzerland, together with Spain through the Multi-Donor Clean Energy Trust Fund under the same facility, joined ADB in a regional initiative designed to promote strategic approaches and partnerships to develop and implement larger scale projects and programs that would

allow for the inclusion of poor households in accessing clean energy.

The project builds capacity and helps participating countries analyze options and implement policies to increase the use of clean technologies. In **Cambodia**, where only about 26% of the total population and only 13% of rural households have access to electricity supplies from the public grid or private generators, the project identified an opportunity to support the distribution of technologically innovative solar lanterns and knowledge transfer through a "business in a box" rental model for rural entrepreneurs.

In the **Philippines**, ADB partnered with a microfinance institution and with the Energy and Resources Institute of India to build the capacity of microenterprises and demonstrate a sustainable business model for rapid and widespread distribution of energy technologies, such as solar lanterns. In **Bangladesh**, ADB is working with experts to develop and disseminate domestic biogas plants in rural areas and to establish a sustainable and commercial biogas subsector.

The development and use of renewable energy sources such as solar, has become more important than ever. Institutional capacity of DMCs for creating an enabling environment for the promotion of solar energy is key. Spain supported a customized capacity building program to equip participants with a better understanding of the issues on grid

ADB



**ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR SOLAR ENERGY:** Spain and ADB support capacity building on enabling environment for renewable energy sources.

connection of renewable energies, including solar technologies, and the prerequisite policy, legal, regulator environment and incentive mechanisms (e.g. feed-in tariffs and subsidies). Eleven participants from electric utilities and grid operators underwent intensive 11-day training in 2012.

The lack of strategic capacity building and training activities are key obstacles to catalytic renewable energy development due to the complexity of the technology and the shortage of local experts. Donor support in the form of technical assistance helps overcome this expertise gaps and accelerate deployment of key sustainable energy technologies. In this manner countries are better equipped to tap into their solar resources, such as in Thailand, where improved capacity building and policy reform has generated four ADB-supported large scale solar projects.

## Examples of New Joint Initiatives

One solution to increase access to energy for all is demand-side energy efficiency (DSEE). This approach aims for end-use sectors, such as the industrial, commercial, and public sectors, to consume less energy for the same level of service through improved efficiency of industrial operations, equipment, and appliances.

Among the different mitigation options, DSEE investments—for instance, efficient lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning for buildings, and efficient boilers, motors, and compressors in the industrial sector—stand out as the least-cost way to acquire new energy system capacity and satisfy growing demand. Significant opportunities exist for such economically cost-

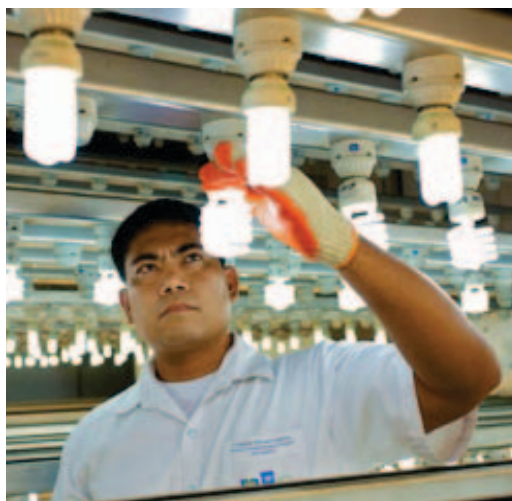
effective investments, notably in buildings, industry, agriculture, and transport. However, persistent obstacles ranging from economic and financial to institutional still need to be addressed to encourage further growth in DSEE investment.

An ADB initiative supported by Australia, Norway, Spain, and Sweden through the Clean Energy Fund under the CEFPE, and the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund, aims at establishing a **systematic approach for catalyzing DSEE projects**.

Programmatic themes to be promoted with targeted client countries include refurbishing public buildings and municipal lighting (e.g., street lights, public lighting, traffic lights), retrofitting high energy-intensity industries (e.g., cement, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals manufacturing, and mining), and upgrading metering systems for electric distribution utilities in preparation for a move toward smart grids. These themes have been selected based on available opportunity (size and number of sites), potential replicability, and relative ease of implementation.

Developing better public transport is another way to support clean energy and energy efficiency. There is a growing need in Asia and the Pacific to provide accessibility to its urban citizens. Improving urban public transport is critical to address this need,

**Donor support helps overcome expertise gaps and accelerate deployment of key sustainable energy technologies**



ADB

**SUPPORTING DEMAND-SIDE ENERGY EFFICIENCY:** Australia, Norway, Spain, and Sweden (through the Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility); the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund; and ADB help develop systematic approaches to saving energy through improved efficiency of industrial operations.



**While there are many modes of public transport, conventional buses still account for the vast majority of public transport in ADB's developing member countries, due to their broad reach and relatively affordable fares**

while at the same time mitigating traffic congestion, air pollution, road crashes, and greenhouse gases associated with the large growth in private cars and motorcycles. ADB, through its Sustainable Transport Initiative Operational Plan aims to prioritize and scale up interventions towards this aim.

While there are many modes of public transport including metros, light rail transit, and bus rapid transit, conventional buses (together with paratransit) still account for the vast majority of public transport in ADB's developing member countries, due to their broad reach and relatively affordable fares.

**Implementation of Sustainable Transport in Asia and the Pacific**, an initiative with cofinancing from the Global Environment Facility, is another project that seeks to integrate climate change mitigation in the business plans and processes of public transport operators through the application of a



AFP Photos

**INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT:** The Global Environment Facility and ADB help bus operators monitor GHG emissions and improve their operations.

calculation methodology to assess greenhouse gas (GHG) emission impact and associated local co-benefits from public transport systems. It will support operators of conventional buses monitor and reduce GHG emissions, as well as improve their overall operations.

### Applying Innovative Local Solutions for Disaster Resilience in the Philippines

Sitio Pulo, a small fishing community on a low-lying island just a stone's throw off the eastern shores of Manila Bay, is frequently submerged in waist-deep water during high tide and heavy rains.

A pilot project under ADB's Water Financing Program, with funding from Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility, and the Netherlands Trust Fund under the same facility, tested locally designed structures suitable for a flood-prone saltwater environment, using materials produced by the community with simple technologies or recycled materials.

Buildings were constructed with wood wool cement-bonded boards, a sturdy, versatile, and cheap alternative to regular wood or concrete and covered with lightweight non-corrosive microconcrete roof tiles. The community learned to build new or to retrofit existing bamboo bridges using concrete foundations poured into large used cans with metal posts and cross-bracing between posts to make the bridges sturdy. Essential to the community is livelihood and for evacuation during floods, the bridges can withstand strong winds and floods. They can also be dismantled and relocated where needed, depending on weather conditions.

The planning, production, and construction process was documented in tool kits in local language and taught to the community. Detailed illustrations enable the community to independently replicate the process. "The infrastructure that the program helped build was constructed using local, low-cost materials and technologies," explained Arlene Lusterio of TAO-Pilipinas, the implementing nongovernment organization. "The elevated livelihood center provides storage for rice and fishing nets, while the multipurpose center houses the community library, serves as a venue for workshops and children's tutorial center, and doubles as an evacuation center in times of floods. The bridges provide a connection from Sitio Pulo to the mainland even during floods."



TAO-Pilipinas

**APPLYING INNOVATIVE LOCAL SOLUTIONS FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES:** An elevated livelihood center made of local low-cost materials and adaptable to weather conditions is constructed with support from Australia, Austria, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland.



# Increasing Financing Partnership Efficiency

**S**trategy 2020, ADB's long-term strategic framework, identifies partnerships and leveraging financing through them as an essential element of effectively delivering on the development agenda for Asia and the Pacific.

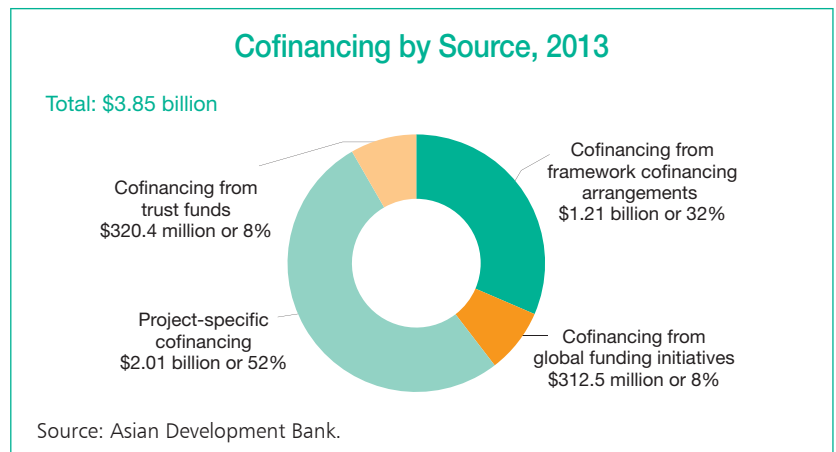
Effective partnering requires a proactive approach and clear entry points for partnerships in areas of strategic importance to the DMCs.

Toward this end, ADB continues its efforts to identify ways of making cofinancing more accessible and easier to manage for potential partners. Increasing the efficiency with which development partners work together is key to ensuring that scarce resources benefit those who need them most.

ADB is seeking to create more opportunities for partnerships through systematic and streamlined approaches. As part of its efforts, ADB has looked at three areas for increasing efficiencies: project-specific cofinancing, framework cofinancing arrangements, and trust funds.

Project-specific cofinancing concerns individual projects. In addition, ADB can structure other forms of financing partnerships, taking a programmatic approach for a range of projects. Programmatic structures include the relatively new framework cofinancing arrangements as well as trust funds. ADB also benefits from cofinancing through global funding initiatives.

For project-specific cofinancing, ADB and Australia aligned their work processes and procedures in 2012. In 2013, ADB and AFD compared their respective processes and procedures, which was seen as key to improving efficiency in their cofinancing activities, in an effort to deliver the targeted \$1.3 billion cofinancing each under their 2013–2016 Framework Cofinancing Agreement. As a first step toward this objective, both organizations mapped out in detail their project processing and implementation procedures. This was



followed by an in depth comparative analysis. The result was stunning. The processes and procedures were far less different than originally thought and many of the perceived differences were based only on semantics. The exercise had paid off, and an ADB-AFD Cofinancing Guide was launched.

## The ADB–AFD Cofinancing Guide

The ADB–AFD Cofinancing Guide is an easy to understand staff manual outlining work processes and procedures of ADB and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD). It is the first of its kind to map out and align ADB and AFD project processes and procedures.

The guide

- defines roles and responsibilities of staff involved in cofinancing in both organizations;
- enhances staff understanding of each other;
- helps staff synchronize activities in cofinanced operations;
- reduces the amount of inquiries on cofinancing processes of the other party within each organization;
- increases efficiency in processing cofinanced operations;
- facilitates a swifter approval process;
- increases the number of cofinanced projects and amount of cofinancing between ADB and AFD;
- simplifies operational coordination, streamlining of procedures, and information sharing; and
- smoothens cooperation in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and donor harmonization.

## Framework Cofinancing Arrangements

### 2013 Highlights

- A total of \$1.21 billion—33% out of total \$3.57 billion in loan cofinancing—comes from framework cofinancing arrangements.
- The Eurasian Development Bank provides a \$60 million loan for the CAREC Corridor 3 (Bishkek–Osh) Improvement Project – Phase 4 in the Kyrgyz Republic, the first under its new Framework Cofinancing Agreement with ADB.
- The Export–Import Bank of China approves a \$75.6 million loan for the Qinghai Delingha Concentrated Solar Thermal Power Project in the People’s Republic of China, the first under its Framework Cofinancing Agreement with ADB.
- The Agence Française de Développement approves loans totaling \$384.5 million for five projects, the first under its amended and restated Framework Cofinancing Agreement with ADB.

Framework cofinancing arrangements between development partners and ADB are designed to support programs of activities targeting development outcomes in specific regional, country, sector, or thematic areas under streamlined procedures. They allow partners to work with ADB more strategically on a programmatic basis.

The arrangements identify the roles and responsibilities of each party and seek to enhance cooperation and complementarity. They usually specify a cofinancing amount that development partners are willing to provide over a number of years. While most framework cofinancing arrangements concern

loan cofinancing, they can also be applied for grant cofinancing.

The predefined institutional and operational arrangements, coupled with an agreed financing envelope, provide a reliable and predictable basis for better, more targeted, and efficient services to DMCs.

In 2013, eight framework cofinancing arrangements, including a new one, were in effect between development partners and ADB (Attachment 1). Five of them specify funding envelopes totaling \$5.7 billion. The amount declined from 2012 due to cessation of one arrangement and changes in another from specified to unspecified funding envelope.

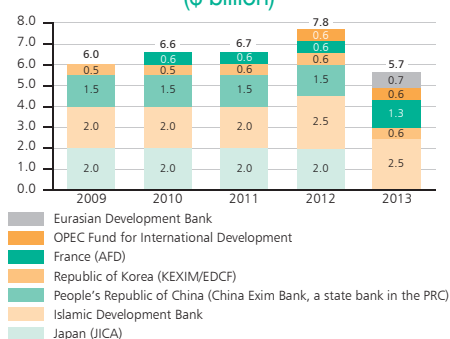
### Framework Cofinancing Arrangements

A coherent approach agreed between development partners and ADB to planning and implementing partnerships at strategic, financing, and operational levels.

Main features and benefits:

- Programmatic approach
- Pre-identified country, sector, and thematic priorities
- Institutionalized information exchange
- Clear roles and responsibilities
- Streamlined procedures
- Greater predictability
- Better planning
- Increased development impacts and outcomes

### Framework Cofinancing Arrangements, 2009–2013 (\$ billion)



AFD = Agence Française de Développement; KEXIM = Export Import Bank of Korea; EDCF = Economic Development Cooperation Fund; China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC = Export Import Bank of China, a state bank in the PRC; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Note: Three (Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, Nordic Development Fund, and People’s Republic of China [China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC; in 2013]) out of eight framework cofinancing arrangements in effect in 2013 do not specify a funding envelope.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

## Financing Partnership Facilities, Trust Funds, and Global Funding Initiatives

### 2013 Highlights

- Commitments to financing partnership facilities and trust funds total \$1.13 billion, a 112% increase compared to \$534.2 million in 2012.
- ▶ **United States:** largest trust fund contributor in 2013 with \$180.3 million to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AIF)
- ▶ **United Kingdom:** \$154.7 million to two new trust funds—\$135.3 million to the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility and \$19.4 million to the Regional Malaria and Other Communicable Disease Threats Trust Fund, the first trust fund under ADB's newly established Health Financing Partnership Facility
- ▶ **Japan:** \$103.9 million to three trust funds (Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, \$53.9 million; AIF, \$40 million; and Japan Scholarship Program, \$10 million)
- ▶ **Canada:** \$91.2 million to two new trust funds—\$9.7 million to the Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund and \$81.5 million (\$7.3 million grants and \$74.2 million non-grant concessional financing) to the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia under the Expanded Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF), ADB's first concessional loan fund in support of private sector operations
- ▶ **Norway:** \$22.8 million to the Clean Energy Fund under the CEFPF
- ▶ **Sweden:** \$15.7 million to two trust funds (Clean Energy Fund under the CEFPF, \$15.6 million; Poverty and Environment Fund, \$0.1 million)
- ▶ **The Netherlands:** \$15 million to the Netherlands Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPPF)
- ▶ **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation:** \$15 million to the new Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund under the WFPPF
- ▶ **Republic of Korea:** \$8 million to the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund
- ▶ **The Rockefeller Foundation:** \$5 million to the new Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility
- ▶ **France:** \$0.4 million to the Cooperation Fund for Project Preparation in the Greater Mekong Subregion and in Other Specific Asian Countries
- ▶ **Global funding initiatives** allocate additional \$518 million to ADB client countries (Climate Investment Funds, \$488.8 million; Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, \$14.6 million; Global Environment Facility, \$14.6 million)

See attachment 2 for details.

Financing partnership facilities, trust funds, and global funding initiatives continue to be an important vehicle for delivering effective development solutions. These instruments, including the sectors and themes they cover, are detailed in Attachment 2 of this report.

Development partners generally use trust funds as an efficient means for channeling grant resources through ADB for a range of activities, including technical assistance, stand-alone grant investment projects, or grant components of investment projects

based on a single agreement as opposed to cofinancing for individual projects that requires agreements for each of the projects supported. In 2013, for example, 125 of ADB's 163 TA projects, or 77%, were supported by trust funds.

Over several decades, ADB has adapted its trust funds to meet the needs of its development partners. Through continuous innovation, it has transformed this instrument from the relatively less flexible single-partner structures of the 1970s to bigger and more



flexible thematic and multipartner trust funds in the 2000s.

The introduction of financing partnership facilities in 2006 has taken these reforms a step further to better respond to changing needs. Financing partnership facilities focus on key sectors and themes of Strategy 2020 and take a more holistic approach to supporting them by incorporating trust funds as well as other forms of assistance under a broader sector or thematic umbrella. This represents a move from “adding cash” to “adding value” in genuine partnership and to pooling assistance for targeting cumulative results.

Together, these reforms have enabled ADB to offer trust fund solutions in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which calls for the international community to harmonize approaches and to untie assistance and pool resources for a more coordinated delivery of development assistance.

Several new funding initiatives have been established by ADB in 2013. These support health, integrated disaster risk management, climate change, and sanitation:

- The Health Financing Partnership Facility (HFPF) aims to mobilize cofinancing for the implementation of ADB’s Operational Plan for Health under Strategy 2020. It will provide grant funds for technical assistance and investments to increase the health impacts of ADB infrastructure

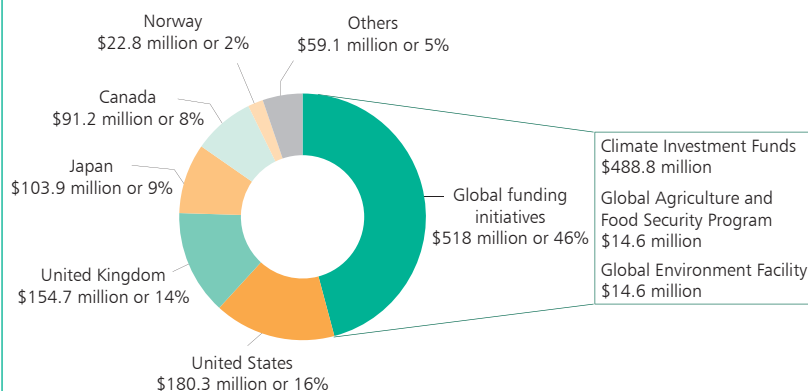
activities, improve health governance to expand universal health coverage for poor and vulnerable populations, and increase health security as a regional public good through control of communicable diseases.

- The Regional Malaria and Other Communicable Disease Threats Trust Fund under the HFPF supports DMCs in achieving and sustaining national malaria control and elimination targets, including the World Health Assembly target of reducing malaria cases and deaths by 75% by 2015 over the baseline set in 2000. It seeks to further these achievements toward malaria control and elimination targets beyond 2015, and to contain artemisinin resistance in the GMS in the Asia and Pacific region. It will also support client countries in building knowledge, systems, and cooperation needed to manage other health threats.
- The Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund supports ADB’s Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy (2004) for the development of proactive measures for disaster risk management on a regional basis within the DMCs in Southeast Asia.
- The Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia under the Expanded Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility is ADB’s first concessional debt cofinancing facility specifically oriented to support private sector operations to combat the adverse effects of climate change.
- The Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility will support city-level engagement to build resilience to the effects of climate variability and climate change within medium-sized cities in Asia, and, particularly, impact positively upon the vulnerability of the urban poor.
- The Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility aims to support the identification, testing, and pilot implementation of innovative sanitation solutions (new policies, business models, and technologies) to increase support for sanitation and septage management in the DMCs.

Contributions to these and existing financing partnership facilities and trust funds are welcome.

### New Commitments and Replenishments to Trust Funds and from Global Funding Initiatives, 2013

Total: \$1.13 billion



Source: Asian Development Bank.

# Development Partners:

## Bilateral Partners, Multilateral Partners, and Foundations

### Bilateral Partners

#### Abu Dhabi

The Government of Abu Dhabi established the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) in 1971 as an independent entity with the primary mandate to implement the government's foreign policy goals. These include supporting developing countries through financing of development projects in the form of concessionary loans, development grants, and equity participation, as well as administering these projects. ADFD provides long-term loans with low interest rates to public sector projects that are guaranteed by the beneficiary government. It also provides direct equity investments to encourage the private sector in the recipient countries to play a more active role in accelerating the economic development process.

#### Australia

Australia and ADB work together in the Pacific, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. ADB and Australia are committed to deeper cooperation through policy-level cooperation and project cofinancing. Australian aid is focused on the key priority areas of health, education, economic development, governance, and humanitarian aid. The bulk of Australia's official development assistance (ODA) is managed through its Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Approximately 90% of Australia's bilateral aid benefited countries in Asia and the Pacific, with the largest aid recipients in 2013 being Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Afghanistan, and Viet Nam.

#### Austria

Implementation of all bilateral programs occurs through the Austrian Development Agency under the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs. ADB maintains collaboration through the Federal Ministry of Finance, with support through trust funds for urban development, water and

sanitation, energy, and climate change. In Asia, it is focused on Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the PRC, Georgia, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan.

#### Belgium

ODA is organized under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, with the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation responsible for development policy and the International and European Financial Affairs, under the Ministry of Finance, responsible for being Belgium's contact point with the international financial institutions, the EU and in respect of the bilateral financial relations with foreign countries. In Asia, Belgium includes Viet Nam as a "partner country" and Afghanistan among its top 25 "nonpartner" countries.

#### Canada

ADB maintains collaboration with the Government of Canada through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), Canada's lead department for development assistance, and the Department of Finance Canada. The DFATD's Asia Program concentrates on three priority sectors: sustainable economic growth, children and youth (through health and education), and food security. Canada's work with the ADB in Asia is mainly concentrated in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam, as well as in Southeast Asia. Canada provides untied grants for technical assistance. In April 2013, ADB, with funding from Canada, established the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia under the CEFPP. The fund aims to catalyze greater private investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing Asia and the Pacific.

#### People's Republic of China

ADB collaborates with the PRC mainly through the Ministry of Finance, Export-Import Bank

of China (China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC), and domestic commercial entities, such as the China Construction Bank Corporation. China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC functions as the implementing agency of the PRC's ODA loans. With the approval of the PRC Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund in 2005, the PRC and ADB have been working together to support regional cooperation and poverty reduction among the DMCs, particularly in the GMS and CAREC. In March 2006, ADB and China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC signed a memorandum of understanding to establish and develop a cooperative cofinancing relationship between the institutions for promoting the economic development of Asia and the Pacific.

#### **Denmark**

ODA is handled largely by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Denmark is in general seeking to contribute more to multilateral organizations through core funding arrangements and less use of trust funds. In Asia, Denmark's focus is on Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan. Denmark also works with Indonesia and Viet Nam.

#### **Finland**

Development policy is handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Cooperation with ADB in recent years has included grant support for a rural poverty reduction project in Cambodia and education sector reform in Nepal. Finland also supports the Core Environment Program in the GMS. Finland's focus is on its long-term partner countries in Asia (Nepal and Viet Nam), countries recovering from violent crisis (Afghanistan), regional cooperation (Mekong and Central Asia), and thematic cooperation on the environment and natural resources (Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Lao PDR). In addition, Finland supports the peace process in Myanmar.

#### **France**

Bilateral ODA is handled primarily by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), which in March 2010 stepped up cooperation with ADB under the Partnership Framework Agreement. In May 2013, ADB and AFD signed an amended and restated Framework Cofinancing Agreement for 2013–2016 with the aim of reaching \$1.3 billion in cofinancing from each over 3 years. In recent years, AFD has provided extensive loan support as well as TA grants for ADB projects, particularly in Viet Nam, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines,

and also in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, in a wide range of sectors. Prospects for cofinancing in Central Asia and the Caucasus are promising.

#### **Germany**

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) carries out projects through the KfW Banking Group (with financial cooperation handled largely by KfW Development Bank) and the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for technical assistance. ADB and Germany in 2005 agreed to explore collaboration in developing Asia, and in recent years Germany has provided important loan cofinancing to Bangladesh, India, and Viet Nam. German development cooperation focuses on 19 countries in Asia.

#### **Ireland**

Irish Aid is Ireland's program of assistance to developing countries, managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. In Asia, Viet Nam is a priority country for Irish Aid.

#### **Italy**

ODA is coordinated through the Italian Development Cooperation program of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Cooperation with ADB has come largely through TA grants. In Asia, its assistance focuses on Afghanistan, Armenia, the PRC, Georgia, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Viet Nam.

#### **Japan**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, primarily, handle ODA through the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Japan cooperates extensively with ADB throughout Asia and the Pacific through loans as well as grants and technical assistance. This cooperation includes the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, which provided, among others, assistance to alleviate the devastation from Thailand's flooding and supported Myanmar's transition with grants and technical assistance. In the aftermath of the devastation caused by Typhoon Yolanda, the fund reacted quickly and provided a \$20 million grant for emergency assistance and early recovery for the affected poor municipalities. The fund has also supported trade facilitation in the region. In addition, Japan provides scholarships under the Japan Scholarship Program and contributes to multi-donor and thematic trust funds, such as the Afghanistan



Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF), Asian Clean Energy Fund, and the Investment Climate Facilitation Fund.

### **Republic of Korea**

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance provides loans to governments of developing countries or to corporations as a direct form of ODA for economic development of developing countries. Funds are managed by the Economic Development Cooperation Fund and implemented by the Export–Import Bank of Korea. In line with current global concerns about climate change and environment protection, green growth projects have top priority. For environmental protection, the Republic of Korea's ODA supports projects involving potable water supplies, wastewater treatment, and solid waste treatment. To address climate change, the Republic of Korea is focused on renewable energy projects, such as photovoltaic power, wind power, small hydropower, and bioenergy.

### **Kuwait**

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (Kuwait Fund) helps Arab and other developing countries build their economies. The fund extends assistance to central and provincial governments; public utilities and other public corporations; and international, regional, or national development institutions. It also supports corporate entities that undertake projects jointly owned by a number of developing countries as well as mixed or private corporate enterprises that are oriented toward development rather than profit. The operations of the Kuwait Fund are focused primarily on agriculture and irrigation, transport and communications, energy, industry, and water and sewage.

### **Luxembourg**

Support for multilateral development banks (including ADB) is handled by the Ministry of Finance. Besides participating in the replenishments of the Asian Development Fund, Luxembourg has made contributions to the Asian Tsunami Fund, the Asia Pacific Carbon Fund, and the Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund. Bilateral programs and support for United Nations agencies are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its executing agency, Lux-Development. Its main partner countries in Asia include Viet Nam and the Lao PDR, with some ODA also going to the PRC and Mongolia.

### **The Netherlands**

The Netherlands implements development policy through the Multilateral Organizations and Human Rights Department, Division for International Financial Institutions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2002, ADB and the Netherlands began coordinating work under the General Agreement on Operational Arrangements related to cofinancing of projects and programs. In Asia, the Netherlands focuses on Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam. Its support for the Netherlands Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility will be extended to 2017 and is in close cooperation with the Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE) in Delft.

### **New Zealand**

The New Zealand Aid Programme delivers New Zealand's development assistance and is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Sustainable economic development is the core focus of program activities, leveraging New Zealand's strengths and supporting agriculture, fisheries, tourism, renewable energy, education, and law and justice. The program has an emphasis on partnerships. The Government of New Zealand partners with ADB to leverage its assistance in the Pacific, where New Zealand has a geographic focus.

### **Norway**

Development cooperation is handled largely by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its foreign service missions in a decentralized manner. The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation is a directorate under the ministry that assures the quality of development assistance by means of technical advisory services, quality assurance, and evaluations. In Asia, Norway focuses primarily on Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, and Timor-Leste and would like to establish a long-term relationship with Myanmar. Norway also cooperates with other Asian countries, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam.

### **Portugal**

The Portuguese policy for development cooperation is coordinated by the Camões Institute for Language and Cooperation, affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It focuses on least developed countries, fragile states in particular, and aims to promote a structured cooperation platform with Portuguese-speaking countries. In Asia,

this is the case with Timor-Leste. Portugal is a donor of all the concessional windows of the multilateral development banks, including the Asian Development Fund. The institutional representation of Portugal in multilateral development banks is carried out by the Ministry of Finance through the Office for Economic Policy and International Relations.

### **Singapore**

Singapore has been an active member of ASEAN, and has been working with ADB on various initiatives, including the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund. The Government of Singapore and ADB signed a memorandum of understanding in May 2012 to strengthen cooperation in sharing knowledge, research and innovation as well as project preparation and capacity development activities. In line with ADB's Strategy 2020 priorities and Singapore's expertise, the partnership will be in three key areas: governance and public policy; private sector development; and infrastructure, urban development, and climate change.

### **Spain**

International development assistance is handled by three ministries: the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness; the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. In its cooperation with ADB, Spain provides important financing through several trust funds, including those supporting clean energy and water-related projects. In Asia, it focuses on the PRC, Georgia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam.

### **Sweden**

While core resources to ADB (and the Asian Development Fund) are decided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, bilateral development assistance is handled largely through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). Sida expanded its partnership with ADB in 2006 with the conclusion of the General Agreement on Operational Arrangements. Recent cofinancing for projects has focused on health care and education in Bangladesh, support to clean energy, and urban development, mainly through the regional financing partnership facilities and financing of regional technical assistance on environment and agriculture within the framework of the GMS Economic Cooperation Program. In Asia, Sweden's geographical priority is in Afghanistan,

Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Myanmar, as well as regional cooperation and integration.

### **Switzerland**

Development cooperation is coordinated between the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) within the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research, which is the lead agency for ADB. Cooperation has largely focused on project-specific cofinancing and on trust funds, including the Asia Pacific Carbon Fund. In 2011 and 2012, Switzerland increased ODA, particularly for water- and climate-related initiatives. In 2011, SDC decided to contribute to the Water Financing Partnership Facility. Switzerland is interested in further exploring its cooperation opportunities with ADB. In Asia, SECO focuses on Indonesia and Viet Nam, and SDC on the Mekong Region (Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Myanmar), Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, and Pakistan. Both SECO and SDC are active in Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

### **Taipei, China**

The International Cooperation and Development Fund is dedicated to boosting socioeconomic development, enhancing human resources, and promoting economic relations in a range of developing partner countries, particularly through bilateral and multilateral cooperation with partner governments and international organizations. The fund also offers humanitarian assistance and provides aid in the event of natural disasters or international refugee crises.

### **United Kingdom**

The Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID) leads the government's effort to fight global poverty and handles most development programs funded by the United Kingdom. DFID supports actions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Its priority areas include wealth creation, conflict prevention, and climate change, as well as increased investment in the advancement of girls and women. DFID works closely with other partners to make aid more effective through a stronger focus on results, transparency, accountability, and value for money. In Asia, it focuses funding on Afghanistan, Bangladesh,

the PRC, India, the Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Viet Nam. Cooperation with ADB includes funding for TA and development programs. The United Kingdom also contributes to a number of trust funds, including the AITF. It works with the PRC on global public goods, including climate change and poverty reduction.

### **United States**

As the lead government development agency, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) works in partnership with international organizations and bilaterally with its partners to increase food security; promote global health and strong health systems; reduce climate change impacts and promote low-emissions growth; promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth; expand and sustain the ranks of stable, prosperous, and democratic states; provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation; and prevent and respond to crises, conflict, and instability. USAID collaborates with ADB at country and regional levels in clean energy, climate change, water and sanitation, health, and donor coordination, as well as with ADB's North American Representative Office in Washington, DC. USAID looks forward to closer collaboration with ADB in addressing food security in Myanmar, investing in Afghanistan through the AITF, and in regional initiatives in the Mekong region and Central Asia.

## **Multilateral Partners**

### **Commonwealth Secretariat**

The Commonwealth Secretariat is the principal intergovernmental agency of the Commonwealth of Nations, a voluntary association of independent and equal sovereign states which are bound together by respect for all states and peoples; by shared values and principles; and by concern for the vulnerable, as outlined in the Charter of the Commonwealth. It is responsible for convening summits and high-level meetings (including the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings, executing plans agreed by the heads; promoting Commonwealth values and principles; providing technical assistance and policy advice; and facilitating the work of the Commonwealth organizations. The Commonwealth pursues democracy, inclusive economic and social development, good

governance, knowledge management and youth development.

### **Eurasian Development Bank**

Established by the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2006, the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) is an international financial organization with the aim of promoting economic growth in its member states, extending trade and economic ties between them, and supporting integration in Eurasia. Armenia and Tajikistan joined EDB in 2009, Belarus in 2010, and the Kyrgyz Republic in 2011. EDB also acts as manager of the resources of the Anti-Crisis Fund of the Eurasian Economic Community (ACF). Hence, EDB is committed to overcoming the consequences of global financial and economic crisis in ACF member countries, ensuring their long-run economic and financial stability, and fostering economic integration between member countries.

### **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is investing in changing people's lives and environments from Central Europe and the Western Balkans to Central Asia. Working together with the private sector, the EBRD invests in projects, engages in policy dialogue, and provides technical assistance that builds sustainable and open-market economies. Since 2011, the EBRD—owned by 64 countries, the European Union (EU), and the European Investment Bank—has been laying the foundations for the expansion of its operations to the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

### **European Investment Bank**

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is an international financial institution with lending activities concentrated within the EU, with about 13% of loan approvals (or around \$9.5 billion per year) for financing projects outside the EU. To date, financing in Asia amounts to \$4.5 billion, with the PRC accounting for 44% of total financing, Southeast Asia for 32%, and South Asia for 24%. This includes projects in climate change mitigation, reconstruction following natural disasters, economic infrastructure, and projects supporting EU presence through foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology and know-how. ADB's cofinancing with the EIB is focused on energy and urban transport.



### **European Union**

ODA from the EU amounts to about \$16 billion per year, of which about \$2 billion is allocated to Asia and the Pacific in pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of democracy, good governance, and respect for human rights. Besides ODA support to individual countries, regional assistance in Asia focuses on the environment and clean energy, higher education, and cross-border cooperation in human and animal health. In close cooperation with Brussels-based EuropeAid and the EU country delegations, cofinancing takes the form of grants for TA projects, as well as grants and loans for investment projects.

### **Global Environment Facility**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. An independently operating financial organization, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

### **International Fund for Agricultural Development**

Established in 1977, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is the only international financial institution (IFI) in the UN system and the only IFI that is fully devoted to supporting the agriculture and rural sector. Its mandate is to support rural women, men, and youth to overcome poverty by improving their livelihood opportunities and empowerment. In these areas, IFAD provides loans and grants and has been an important cofinancing partner for ADB.

### **Islamic Development Bank**

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) is an international financial institution established in 1975 with the purpose of fostering the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah or Islamic law. IsDB developed a strategic framework to improve efficiency and services delivery to its member countries. Its operations may extend to financing health and education programs

for Muslim communities in nonmember countries. Based on its strategic framework, IsDB will focus on six priority areas: (i) human development; (ii) agricultural development and food security; (iii) infrastructure development; (iv) intratrade among member countries; (v) private sector development; and (vi) research and development in Islamic economics, banking, and finance. Eligible countries for financing are common members of IsDB and ADB: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, the Maldives, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

### **Neighbourhood Investment Facility**

The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) is a financial mechanism that brings together grants from the European Commission and the EU member states with loans from European public finance institutions. It is aimed at mobilizing additional funding to scale up the available volume of financing for the investment needs of the EU neighboring region in the transport, energy, environment, and social sectors. The NIF also supports the private sector through risk capital initiatives for small and medium-sized enterprises. The European Commission allocated €767 million for the NIF for 2007–2013, complemented by direct contributions from EU member states kept in a trust fund managed by the EIB. By pooling different resources, the NIF plays a key role in donor coordination and increasing aid effectiveness in accordance with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

### **Nordic Development Fund**

As the joint development finance institution of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden), the Nordic Development Fund provides financing for climate change interventions in low-income developing countries and finances projects in cooperation with other development institutions, including through ADB.

### **Nordic Investment Bank**

The Nordic Investment Bank is an international financial institution founded in the mid-1970s by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. In 2005, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania became members. It cooperates and cofinances projects with other international financial institutions and regional multilateral banks.

### **OPEC Fund for International Development**

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) was established in 1976 by member states of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to provide a multilateral financing facility to channel OPEC aid to developing countries. OFID's key aim is to foster social and economic progress and advance South–South solidarity by strengthening cooperation among countries. Today, 132 countries spread across Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Europe have benefited from OFID's assistance. The bulk of its assistance has been directed to low-income countries considered most in need and to the poorest social groups in them.

### **United Nations**

ADB cooperates with several United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Population Fund. ADB also cooperates with the World Health Organization, which is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.

### **World Bank Group**

The World Bank Group includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which aims to reduce poverty in middle-income countries and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services; the International Development Association, which provides zero- to low-interest loans (credits) and grants to the world's poorest countries; the International Finance Corporation, through its investment services, advisory services, and IFC Asset Management, blends investment with advice to assist private sector in developing countries; and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, which provides political risk insurance (guarantees) for projects in developing countries. ADB, the Inter-American Development Bank, and IsDB are members of AidFlows, a partnership and web tool managed by the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and now managed by the World Bank. AidFlows visualizes, country by country, the

sources and uses of development-related financial flows.

## **Foundations**

### **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**

Guided by the belief that every life has equal value, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation works to help all people lead healthy and productive lives. In developing countries, it focuses on improving people's health giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty. In the United States, it seeks to ensure that all people—especially those with the fewest resources—have access to the opportunities they need to succeed in school and life. More specifically, its Water, Sanitation & Hygiene program concentrates on urban sanitation and the public policies that support new sanitation delivery models in cities. The foundation works with ADB on piloting innovative sanitation solutions (new policies, business models, and technologies) to increase support for non-sewered sanitation and septage management.

### **The Rockefeller Foundation**

The Rockefeller Foundation promotes the well-being of humanity throughout the world through advancing inclusive economies for more broadly shared prosperity and through building resilience to acute shocks and chronic stresses. To achieve these goals, the foundation pursues four focal areas—revalue ecosystems, advance health, secure livelihoods, and transform cities—to address the root causes of emerging challenges and create systemic change. A centerpiece of this effort in Asia is to catalyze attention, funding, and action for urban climate change resilience through the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network. It facilitates knowledge sharing across cities and countries and enables stakeholders to collaborate and understand how urbanization, climate change, and vulnerability affect households, communities, sectors, and entire city systems. The Rockefeller Foundation collaborates with ADB on a systems-centered approach that supports climate change integration into city planning as a central element, and links it to the implementation of both infrastructure and policy or institutional interventions. It also supports a strong knowledge, capacity building, and networking component.

# Office of Cofinancing Operations Contacts

## Management

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# Framework Cofinancing Arrangements

## Abu Dhabi Fund Arrangement

**Total current commitments:** no specific amount

**Approved for projects:** \$60 million for 2 projects

Aimed at increasing cooperation, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) and ADB signed their first memorandum of understanding (MOU) in February 2012. The arrangement provides a general framework within which both institutions develop and undertake collaborative work to pursue common objectives more strategically and effectively. Education, energy, finance, health, regional initiatives, trade, transport, and the urban services sectors were identified as priority areas of cooperation. All of ADB's developing member countries are eligible for ADFD cofinancing. As of the end of 2013, a total of \$60 million for two projects have been provided by ADFD under the agreement.

## Framework Agreement with France

**Total current commitments:** \$1.3 billion

**Approved for projects:** \$384.5 million for 5 projects

The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and ADB signed two key agreements in 2010: a Partnership Framework Agreement for 2010–2016 and a Framework Cofinancing Agreement for 2010–2013. In the Partnership Framework Agreement, the two institutions agreed to enhance institutional, research, and knowledge cooperation, and pursue operational cooperation in the form of cofinancing, joint research and development of knowledge products, a staff exchange program, and regular policy dialogue in the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The Framework Cofinancing Agreement further detailed financing partnership arrangements to ensure effective and efficient cofinancing operations. It included an indicative cofinancing amount of \$600 million for loans and grants over a 3-year period from 2010 to 2013 and AFD provided a total of \$432 million for eight projects under the agreement.

An amended and restated Framework Cofinancing Agreement was signed in May 2013 during the 46th ADB Annual Meeting in Delhi, India. The amended agreement aims to reach \$1.3 billion in cofinancing from each institution until 2016. Eligible countries include Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. The amended and restated agreement so far has resulted in \$384.5 million of cofinancing for five projects.

## Agreement with the People's Republic of China

**Total current commitments:** \$1.5 billion

**Approved for projects:** \$75.6 million for 1 project

In May 2009, the Export–Import Bank of China (China Exim Bank, a state bank in the PRC) and ADB signed a Framework Cofinancing Agreement to deepen their institutional partnership along the lines of programmatic cofinancing. The agreement built on an MOU signed in 2006 aimed at simplifying access to financing for infrastructure projects by governments, subsovereign borrowers, and private entities.

In 2012, the two organizations conducted a joint retreat in Beijing to deepen mutual understanding of cofinancing operations. The first cofinancing approved

under the agreement was a \$75.6 million loan in 2013. All of ADB's developing member countries eligible for ordinary capital resources are qualified for cofinancing under the agreement.

### Islamic Development Bank Agreement

**Total current commitments: \$2.5 billion**  
**Approved for projects: \$531.9 million for 6 projects**

In 2008, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and ADB signed a framework cofinancing agreement to develop a strong institutional partnership. The agreement was the first for programmatic cofinancing between ADB and another multilateral development bank. As a result, IsDB earmarked \$2 billion in cofinancing for a shared pipeline of projects from 2009 to 2011.

In November 2011, IsDB and ADB renewed their agreement to enhance the existing cooperation. Under the new agreement, IsDB has earmarked \$2.5 billion to cofinance a joint pipeline covering projects in agriculture, education, energy, health, regional cooperation, private sector development, transport, and urban services from 2012 to 2014. Common member countries eligible for cofinancing under the agreement are Islamic countries, including Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Maldives, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

As of the end of 2013 under the new agreement, IsDB has provided \$531.9 million in official loan cofinancing for six projects consisting of \$465.3 million for four sovereign and \$66.6 million for two nonsovereign projects.

### Republic of Korea Arrangement

**Total current commitments: \$550 million**  
**Approved for projects: \$273.5 million for 2 projects**

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance of the Republic of Korea and ADB signed an MOU in 2005 to enhance their cofinancing relationship. This was followed by an MOU in 2008, with a

total program of \$500 million until 2011. The arrangement, implemented by the Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM) was renewed in May 2011 with an additional program of \$550 million over the next 3 years until 2014 for clean energy, water supply and sanitation, waste treatment, agriculture, sustainable transport, vocational education and training, information and communication technology-based governance, finance, and education reform. Countries eligible under the current arrangement are Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. As of the end of 2013 under the new 2011 MOU, KEXIM has approved \$273.52 million in official loan cofinancing for two ADB projects.

### Nordic Development Fund Arrangement

**Total current commitments: no specific amount**  
**Approved for projects: \$31.9 million for 10 projects**

In January 2011, ADB and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) signed an MOU for institutional cooperation and cofinancing of programs and projects. Under this arrangement, NDF supports pilot projects on climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly in areas of common interest which include the energy, infrastructure, and natural resources sectors. The following ADB developing member countries are the current focus of NDF activities: Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. As of the end of 2013, NDF has provided grants amounting to \$31.9 million for 10 projects.

### OPEC Fund for International Development Agreement

**Total current commitments: \$600 million**  
**Approved for projects: \$70.3 million for 4 projects**

In April 2012, the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and ADB

signed a framework cofinancing agreement to formalize support for projects in the renewable energy and energy efficiency, transport, agriculture, water supply and sanitation, education, and health sectors. The agreement earmarks at least \$600 million in cofinancing through 2015. The agreement resulted from the long-standing relationship between OFID and ADB, which was initially formalized in 2011 through an MOU for more effective collaboration between the two institutions.

As of the end of 2013, OFID has approved \$70.3 million in cofinancing for four ADB investment projects under the framework cofinancing agreement. The following ADB developing member countries are a priority for OFID: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

## Framework Agreement with the Eurasian Development Bank

**Total current commitments:** \$715 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$60 million for 1 project

ADB and the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) signed a Framework Cofinancing Agreement in May 2013 during the 46th ADB Annual Meeting in Delhi, India. The agreement provides for EDB cofinancing of \$715 million over 3 years from 2013 to 2016. The agreement supports the agriculture, energy, public service, and transport sectors and covers four common member countries—Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan. Although all projects under the framework agreement will be collaborative, EDB agreed that all projects that are cofinanced under the agreement will be subject to ADB policies on safeguards, anticorruption, and public communications, including ADB's Integrity Principles and Guidelines. In November 2013, 6 months after the agreement was signed, the first cofinancing was approved. EDB provided a \$60 million loan for a transport project in Central Asia.



# Financing Partnership Facilities, Trust Funds, and Global Funding Initiatives

ADB's operations benefit from a range of trust funds, including those established under financing partnership facilities, multipartner trust funds, single-partner trust funds, special funds (which include ADB as a contributor), and global funding initiatives. This section provides an overview and includes total trust fund commitments and approvals for projects as of 31 December 2013.

## Financing Partnership Facilities

Financing partnership facilities are comprehensive operational platforms for pooling significant development assistance from partners to support selected priority sectors and themes under ADB's Strategy 2020. Financing partnership facilities can combine different forms of assistance, including grants, concessional loans, risk-sharing mechanisms, and knowledge provision under one umbrella. They ensure a coordinated and harmonized approach to the targeted sector or theme. To date, ADB has established five financing partnership facilities. They support water, regional cooperation and integration, clean energy, urban development, and health.

### Water Financing Partnership Facility (2006)

**Total commitments:** \$101.9 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$65.9 million for 214 projects\*

Includes

#### Multi-Donor Trust Fund

Total commitments: \$52.1 million  
Contributors: Australia (\$24.2 million), Austria (\$8.5 million), Norway (\$4.7 million), Spain (\$9.5 million), Switzerland (\$5.2 million)

#### Netherlands Trust Fund (single partner)

Total commitments: \$34.8 million

### Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund (single partner)

Total commitments: \$15 million

Contributor: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

\* Approvals include direct charges.

The availability and use of accessible freshwater plays a dominant role in the sustainable development of the poor and emerging economies in Asia and the Pacific. Rapid economic development, increasing urbanization, and large population growth with major impacts on food production lead to an ever increasing demand for water. The lack of adequate sanitation and robust wastewater management makes the problem worse by contributing to the pollution of freshwater sources.

Established in 2006, the Water Financing Partnership Facility, the first of its kind in ADB, has mobilized financial and knowledge resources to address the region's pressing needs for improved water resources management and more efficient delivery of water services. It supports ADB's Water Financing Program and its 2020 targets to provide 500 million people with access to safe drinking water supply and improved sanitation, 95 million people with more efficient and productive irrigation and drainage services, and 170 million people with reduced risk of flooding.

With the contributions from Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, the two funds under the facility (Multi-Donor Trust Fund and Netherlands

Trust Fund) have been supporting the Water Financing Program through knowledge, capacity, and innovation services; civil society engagement; and regional cooperation. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, through the Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund, supports testing and pilot implementation of innovative sanitation solutions (new policies, business models, and technologies) to increase support for non-sewered sanitation and septage management.

### **Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility (2007)**

**Total commitments:** \$88.2 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$71.4 million for 80 projects

#### **Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund (multipartner)**

**Total commitments:** \$56 million  
**Contributor:** ADB

#### **Investment Climate Facilitation Fund (single partner)**

**Total commitments:** \$32.2 million  
**Contributor:** Japan

The Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility aims to improve cross-border physical connectivity; increase trade and investment flows in ADB's developing member countries from regional and non-regional economies; preserve macroeconomic and financial stability in the region; and improve regional environmental, health, and social conditions.

The Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund has been facilitating the implementation of ADB's Regional Cooperation and Integration Strategy over the past 6 years. Focused on enhancing regional connectivity and encouraging cooperation in regional public goods, such as environmental, health, and social conditions, it has funded projects harmonizing cross-border standards and regulations, enhancing dialogues on policy coordination for effective economic development, controlling communicable diseases, improving environment and management of natural resources, and creating and sharing knowledge on best practices in these areas.

With contributions from Japan, the Investment Climate Facilitation Fund supports regional cooperation and integration through basic infrastructure development, improvements in the investment climate, capacity building, and the promotion of good governance. In 2011, priorities were reoriented toward the promotion of financial sector development and regional investment.

### **Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (2007)**

**Total commitments:** \$297.5 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$101 million for 112 projects\*

Includes

#### **Clean Energy Fund (multipartner)**

**Total commitments:** \$84.8 million  
**Contributors:** Australia (\$13.3 million), Norway (\$36.1 million), Spain (\$9.5 million), Sweden (\$25.9 million)

#### **Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (multipartner)**

**Total commitments:** \$74.1 million  
**Contributors:** Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (\$17.3 million), United Kingdom (\$56.8 million)

#### **Asian Clean Energy Fund (single partner)**

**Total commitments:** \$57.1 million  
**Contributor:** Japan

#### **Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (single partner)**

**Total commitments:** \$81.5 million  
**Contributor:** Canada

\* Approvals include direct charges.

The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility was established in 2007 to help ADB's developing member countries improve clean energy access and security and decrease the rate of climate change. It supports the transit to low-carbon use through cost-effective investments, especially in technologies that result in greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation. In 2012, ADB approved the expansion of the scope of the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility and the use of its resources to increase private sector

participation in developing viable financing options for clean energy investment. Under the expanded scope, the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia was established with an \$81.5 million contribution from Canada.

With contributions from Australia, Canada, the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, the four funds within the facility (Clean Energy Fund, Carbon Capture and Storage Fund, Asian Clean Energy Fund, and Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia) finance projects that use new clean energy technology, lower barriers to adopting clean energy technologies, increase access to modern forms of clean and efficient energy for the poor, and support technical capacity building programs.

### **Urban Financing Partnership Facility (2009)**

**Total commitments:** \$241.1 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$16.8 million for 17 projects\* and \$34 million in guarantees for 1 project\*

Includes

#### **Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund (multipartner)**

**Total commitments:** \$21 million  
**Contributor:** Sweden

#### **Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (multipartner)**

**Total commitments:** \$142.3 million  
**Contributors:** United Kingdom (\$137.3 million), Rockefeller Foundation (\$5 million)

#### **Framework Guarantee Cooperation Agreement**

**Total commitments:** \$77.8 million  
**Contributor:** Sweden

\* Approvals include direct charges.

The Urban Financing Partnership Facility supports climate change mitigation and adaptation, urban environmental transport, urban environmental water and wastewater services, solid waste management, energy-

efficient district heating and cooling, and urban renewal. The facility is expected to deliver greater coverage and access to improved infrastructure and services in these sectors for about 200 million people. It is also expected to deliver investment (including from the private sector) for urban environmental infrastructure projects, investment road maps for sustainable development in 50 cities, and capacity development for national sustainable urban development strategies in 10 countries.

Sweden has so far committed more than \$90 million to the facility, including more than \$21 million in grants for the Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund and \$70 million under a framework guarantee cooperation agreement. The guarantee mechanism leverages resources by guaranteeing part of the risk that commercial lenders face in financing urban environmental infrastructure projects in developing countries.

Contributions of \$135.3 million from the United Kingdom and \$5 million from the Rockefeller Foundation in 2013 facilitated the establishment of the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the facility. The fund supports city-level engagement to build resilience to the effects of climate variability and climate change within medium-sized cities in Asia, and to impact positively upon the vulnerability of the urban poor, in particular. It will focus on a systems-centered approach that supports climate change integration into city planning as a central element, linking it to the implementation of both infrastructure and policy or institutional interventions and a strong knowledge, capacity building, and networking component.

### **Health Financing Partnership Facility (2013)**

**Total commitments:** \$38.7 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$17.8 million for 7 projects

Includes

#### **Regional Malaria and Other Communicable Disease Threats Trust Fund (multipartner)**

**Total commitments:** \$19.5 million  
**Contributor:** United Kingdom



### Cooperation Fund for Fighting HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (multipartner)

Total commitments: \$19.2 million

Contributor: Sweden

The Health Financing Partnership Facility, established in 2013, is an umbrella operational arrangement that will provide financing partnership opportunities for bilateral, multilateral, and private donors and foundations to support ADB in improving health outcomes in developing member countries. The facility will be a key mechanism for coordinating existing and new resources aimed at promoting health. Focus areas of the facility will be guided by ADB's Operational Plan for Health under Strategy 2020.

The newly established Regional Malaria and Other Communicable Disease Threats Trust Fund aims to help developing member countries of ADB combat malaria and other communicable diseases, with special emphasis on reducing the spread of drug-resistant malaria in the Mekong region.

The Cooperation Fund for Fighting HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific was subsumed under the new Health Financing Partnership Facility. The fund supports developing member countries in prevention and mitigation measures aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of ADB's Strategy 2020.

## Multipartner Trust Funds

ADB administers several multipartner trust funds that are not part of a financing partnership facility but were established on a stand-alone basis. This section provides an overview.

### Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (2010)

Total commitments: \$346.5 million

Approved for projects: \$269.3 million for 6 projects

Contributors: Japan (\$110 million), United Kingdom (\$56.2 million), United States (\$180.3 million)

The Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund supports technical assistance and grants for infrastructure investments, including the

construction of roads, railways, airports, energy infrastructure, and water management and irrigation facilities. Estimates in 2010 put Afghanistan's infrastructure investment needs at about \$4 billion between 2011 and 2013. Afghanistan's implementation plan for the National Development Strategy 2008–2013 points to connectivity, strategic partnerships with extractive industries, energy security, urban livelihoods, private sector-led inclusive growth, and an open information society as priorities within the strategy's economic and infrastructure cluster.

### Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund (2006)

Total commitments: \$7.5 million\*

Approved for projects: \$6.6 million for 16 projects

Contributor: Luxembourg (\$7.5 million)

\* Net of \$2.4 million were transferred to the Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund.

The Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund has been strengthening regional, subregional, and national financial systems with initial funding from Luxembourg. Since the adoption of ADB's Financial Sector Operational Plan in 2011, the use of the fund has been rapidly accelerating.

The fund's primary focus is financial inclusion, particularly financing of small and medium-sized enterprises. Eligible activities also include fostering the integration of regional markets; improving policy, legal, regulatory, and supervisory frameworks; strengthening and modernizing local financial institutions; and improving access to financial services by the poor. Activities aimed at improving the general investment climate, such as improving the general legal and regulatory framework, strengthening governance, and enhancing administrative capacity, may also be considered for support.

The fund has supported the development of capital markets and instruments, enhanced the capacity of financial institutions, and strengthened financial regulation and stability. In 2013, \$2.4 million from the fund were transferred to the Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund as contributions from Luxembourg.

### Cooperation Fund for Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative (2004)

**Total commitments:** \$3 million

**Approved for projects:** \$3.2 million for 8 projects\*

**Contributors:** Australia (\$1 million), Japan (\$1 million), United States (\$1 million)

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

The Cooperation Fund for Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative supports ADB technical assistance to developing member countries for strengthening anti-money laundering systems, combating the financing of terrorism, and enhancing port security (including airports, cargo ports, and container ports).

Projects eligible for funding include those that establish financial intelligence units and promote anti-money laundering laws, modernize customs and upgrade border security, and complement the goals of the Secure Trade in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Region initiative. Activities supported by the fund have included capacity building and awareness raising for law enforcement agencies and regulatory agencies, preparation of national strategies, and high-level workshops on regional cooperation to implement measures in these areas.

### Cooperation Fund in Support of Managing for Development Results (2004)

**Total commitments:** \$3 million

**Approved for projects:** \$3.5 million for 10 projects\*

**Contributors:** Canada (\$0.8 million), the Netherlands (\$1 million), Norway (\$1.2 million)

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

In line with the objective of promoting results and development effectiveness, the

Cooperation Fund in Support of Managing for Development Results helps ADB promote results-based management approaches within ADB and its developing member countries.

The fund has supported capacity development for results-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation techniques. This includes the preparation of results-oriented national development plans and budgets, as well as high-quality sectoral road maps produced by ADB's clients. It has also supported regional capacity building on results management standards and norms, and has increased the results orientation of public sector management efforts and reform programs.

### Gender and Development Cooperation Fund (2003)

**Total commitments:** \$12 million

**Approved for projects:** \$11.1 million for 12 projects

**Contributors:** Australia (\$0.8 million), Canada (\$2.4 million), Denmark (\$1.5 million), Ireland (\$1 million), Norway (\$6.3 million)

Established to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in Asia and the Pacific and to mainstream these into ADB's operations, the Gender and Development Cooperation Fund supports the implementation of ADB's Policy on Gender and Development. It finances piloting innovations by providing small grants to leverage and facilitate the gender-inclusive design of ADB-financed projects, country gender assessments and strategies to guide the formulation of country partnership strategies, the design and implementation of gender action plans, and gender capacity development of government partners.

The fund has produced notable achievements and supported the gender-inclusive design and implementation of 150 ADB loan and grant projects (equivalent to more than \$8 billion) across the infrastructure, finance, education, and other sectors.

## Poverty and Environment Fund (2003)

**Total commitments:** \$8.6 million

**Approved for projects:** \$8.9 million for 2 projects\*

**Contributors:** Norway (\$5 million), Sweden (\$3.6 million)

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

The Poverty and Environment Fund promotes mainstreaming of poverty reduction and environmental improvement into ADB's policy dialogue and operations. It fosters collaborative approaches between developing member countries, development partners, and ADB, and supports local action based on community demands and with community participation to address the links between poverty and the environment in Asia and the Pacific. The fund supports technical assistance and other activities in the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services to maintain the livelihoods of the poor; reduction of air and water pollution that directly impacts the health and productivity of the poor; and disaster prevention and reduction of vulnerability to natural hazards.

The fund has supported pilot projects and targeted analytical studies. Pilot projects include activities that demonstrate innovative institutional arrangements; participatory approaches; and technical solutions or sustainable livelihoods with clear potential for successful replication, mainstreaming, and/or up-scaling. Targeted analytical studies include activities aimed at removing specific policy, institutional, organizational, technical, and financial barriers to improve environmental management at the local level.

## Governance Cooperation Fund (2001)

**Total commitments:** \$7.3 million

**Approved for projects:** \$7.8 million for 23 projects\*

**Contributors:** Canada (\$1.6 million), Denmark (\$1.5 million), Ireland (\$1 million), Norway (\$3.2 million)

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

Originally intended to support government-led governance reforms to improve transparency, accountability, predictability, and/or participation, the Governance Cooperation Fund was refocused in 2008 to support the implementation of ADB's Second Governance and Anticorruption Action Plan, approved in 2006. Since then, the fund has supported the preparation of risk assessments and risk mitigation plans for projects in ADB's priority sectors; projects addressing risk mitigation measures at country, sector, or project levels in priority areas for ADB operations; projects addressing knowledge dissemination and monitoring; and the provision of long-term national governance consultants to ADB resident missions.

## Single-Partner Trust Funds

This section provides an overview of single-partner trust funds under ADB administration that are not part of a financing partnership facility.

### Australia–ADB South Asia Development Partnership Facility (2006)

**Total commitments:** \$12.6 million

**Approved for projects:** \$11.7 million for 1 regional project (27 subprojects)

**Contributor:** Australia

Established to improve key development challenges in South Asia, promote inclusive economic growth, and advance sector reforms, the Australia–ADB South Asia Development Partnership Facility focuses on governance enhancement, promotion of inclusive growth, urban infrastructure and service delivery, human resources development, climate change and green growth, and regional cooperation and integration. Priority countries comprise Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

In March 2012, Australia and ADB embarked on their first joint review of completed subprojects financed under



the facility as part of strengthening results monitoring. The review enabled the partners to identify results and outcomes achieved in various countries, including enhanced good governance and improved financial management systems; strengthened capacity of selected institutions to reduce corruption and mismanagement of resources; improved service delivery; improved enterprise registration, licensing, and clearance for business startups; improved project design with conflict sensitivity and governance to respond to the needs of conflict-affected beneficiaries; increased investments in industry clusters; and policy options for increased inter- and intraregional trade.

The review facilitated a better understanding of the situation on the ground, offered a firsthand account of what subprojects were able to deliver, and provided lessons learned. The joint review was both retrospective and prospective as findings from the field and feedback from meetings are informing Australia and ADB in planning future initiatives.

### **Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (2006)**

**Total commitments:** \$48.2 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$32.8 million for 68 projects  
**Contributor:** Republic of Korea

The e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund aims to contribute to poverty reduction and support the economic and social development process in ADB's developing member countries by helping to reduce the digital divide and promoting full access to information and communication technology (ICT) in Asia and the Pacific. The fund has two windows: the e-Asia Program, which promotes ICT, and the Knowledge Partnership Program, which fosters information sharing and knowledge.

### **Second Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas (2006)**

**Total commitments:** \$3.8 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$4.4 million for 5 projects\*  
**Contributor:** Denmark

### **Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas (2001)**

**Total commitments:** \$4.1 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$4.2 million for 10 projects\*  
**Contributor:** Denmark

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings interest, and investment income earned thereon.

Both Danish Cooperation Funds for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas have financed projects that slow the rate of climate change through increased use of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and GHG abatement and have supported ADB's Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change (REACH) Program. The funds' focus is on communities and areas in low-income countries underserved by national power grids and other forms of modern energy. The second fund takes a more programmatic approach to scaling up its impact, with a focus on the PRC and India.

### **People's Republic of China Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund (2005)**

**Total commitments:** \$40 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$25.2 million for 54 projects  
**Contributor:** People's Republic of China

The PRC Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund finances activities that support poverty reduction through cross-border harmonization of standards and rules, and the provision of regional public goods; promote regional cooperation and integration through capacity-building and knowledge-sharing programs; and facilitate South–South knowledge sharing through knowledge dissemination and network building among ADB's developing member countries.

All of ADB's developing member countries are eligible for support, with priority given to countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)—Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam, and Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the PRC—

and the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program—Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the PRC, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

The PRC Fund has supported capacity building and institutional development for civil servants in the GMS. It also provided funding for various technical assistance projects supporting capacity building in the CAREC region, including the development of the CAREC Overall Institutional Framework, and the establishment of the CAREC Institute and the Asia-Pacific Institute for Water Security. The impact of activities carried out in 2012 with support from the PRC Fund, particularly CAREC Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring, has captured the attention of the CAREC Ministerial Conference, prompting ADB to contribute additional resources to sustain this work beyond 2012.

### **Cooperation Fund for Project Preparation in the Greater Mekong Subregion and in Other Specific Asian Countries (2004)**

**Total commitments:** \$4.2 million

**Approved for projects:** \$3.1 million for 6 projects

**Contributor:** France

Supported through the French development agency Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the Cooperation Fund for Project Preparation in the Greater Mekong Subregion and in Other Specific Asian Countries has provided project preparatory technical assistance with a specific focus on high-priority projects in the GMS, including Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the PRC.

In 2012, AFD expanded the geographical coverage of the fund. Additional eligible countries are Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. In addition, AFD identified priority sectors, including infrastructure and urban planning, health, education and vocational training, agriculture and food security, sustainable

development and climate change, and support for economic growth to align the fund better with the new regional strategy of AFD for 2013–2015.

### **Second Danish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance (2003)**

**Total commitments:** \$3.4 million (includes the transferred balance from the first Danish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance)

**Approved for projects:** \$3.4 million for 12 projects

**Contributor:** Denmark

Set up with Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Second Danish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance has focused on projects supporting national poverty reduction programs and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and gender equality through project preparation, training and advisory services, institutional support, or other technical assistance services. The fund, which set out with an objective to finance projects in countries with annual per capita gross national product below \$2,500, has provided assistance in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, and Viet Nam, as well as for regional projects.

### **Canadian Cooperation Fund for Climate Change (2001)**

**Total commitments:** \$3.5 million

**Approved for projects:** \$4 million for 9 projects\*

**Contributor:** Canada

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

The objective of the Canadian Cooperation Fund for Climate Change is to engage ADB's clients at the programming and policy levels in the management and abatement of climate change, including reducing the growth of GHG emissions, carbon sequestration, and adaptation to climate change. It has provided assistance for projects in the PRC, India, and Indonesia, as well as for regional projects, including in the Pacific countries for adaptation to climate change. It has supported technical assistance for the

promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, including the preparation of projects improving access to climate change convention– related mechanisms as well as related capacity development, such as policy advice, training, and institutional support. It has also supported ADB’s REACH Program.

### **Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund (2013)**

**Total commitments:** \$9.5 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$1 million for 1 project  
**Contributor:** Canada

Asia and the Pacific is impacted by natural hazards to a greater extent than any other region. From 2005–2010, 34% of the world’s recorded disasters resulting from natural hazards occurred in Asia, representing an estimated \$253 billion in losses. Some 79% of all disasters in this period were weather-related, which suggests that the onset of climate change will make the development of comprehensive climate risk management strategies even more important.

The newly established Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund targets the development of proactive integrated disaster risk management strategies on a regional basis within developing member countries in Southeast Asia. It funds projects that reflect regional solutions that produce cross-border disaster risk management mechanisms spanning at least three countries. It supports areas such as disaster risk profiling, urban disaster risk reduction, disaster risk financing, community-based disaster risk management approaches, and enhanced use of knowledge and tools on integrated disaster risk management.

### **Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (2000)**

**Total commitments:** \$615 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$622.5 million for 308 projects\*  
**Contributor:** Japan

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

Established in May 2000, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction provides grants for poverty reduction and social development projects that could complement ADB-financed projects. In total, it has received \$615 million in contributions from Japan, with \$464 million going toward 161 poverty reduction project grants in developing member countries across Asia and the Pacific.

The fund typically supports work with the poorest and most vulnerable communities and households to improve their social and economic conditions. However, the fund’s programs for disaster risk preparedness and mitigation as well as rehabilitation benefit broader segments of the population.

Over 30% of all project grants have been in the agriculture and natural resources sector, while health and social protection, transport and ICT, and water and municipal infrastructure services comprise over 40%. In 2010, the fund expanded its scope of assistance to provide technical assistance grants in addition to project grants. It has provided \$158.5 million to 147 technical assistance projects in various sectors, primarily in transport and ICT, water, and agriculture and natural resources, which comprise over half of all technical assistance grant approvals.

### **Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance (2000)**

**Total commitments:** \$10.2 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$10.7 million for 21 projects\*  
**Contributor:** Spain

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

Through technical assistance for project preparation, training and advisory services, and project implementation, the Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance has financed activities in the renewable energy, urban development, water and sanitation, flood management, finance, logistics, and transport sectors. It has financed projects in Cambodia, the PRC, Georgia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Mongolia, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam, as well as two regional projects.

### **Finnish Technical Assistance Grant Fund (1999)**

**Total commitments:** \$11.5 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$12.7 million for 22 projects\*  
**Contributor:** Finland

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

The Finnish Technical Assistance Grant Fund has helped ADB's developing member countries in environmental protection and the development of renewable energy through financing for project preparation, advisory services, and project implementation. It supports ADB's REACH Program. The fund has supported projects in Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Samoa, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam, as well as regionally, including in the Pacific and Central Asia. These have focused on environment, agriculture, natural resources, and energy.

### **New Zealand Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance (1999)**

**Total commitments:** \$0.4 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$0.4 million for 5 projects  
**Contributor:** New Zealand

The New Zealand Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance provides technical assistance for project preparation, advisory services, and project implementation. The five projects it has financed are two regional projects in the Pacific, one for rural health in Papua New Guinea, one for skills development in Vanuatu, and one providing institutional support to Viet Nam. Through regional technical assistance, the fund supported the review of major environmental challenges in the region and the preparation of the Pacific Region Environmental Strategy 2005–2009. The strategy provided the foundation for formulating a development assistance framework for the Pacific region, particularly covering environmental management, for better coordination of development efforts in this important area.

### **Swiss Cooperation Fund for Consulting Services (1998)**

**Total commitments:** \$2.3 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$2.9 million for 8 projects\*  
**Contributor:** Switzerland

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

The Swiss Cooperation Fund for Consulting Services has provided technical assistance support in the areas of microfinance in India, public debt management in Thailand, small and medium-sized enterprise development in Viet Nam, as well the regional Capacity Building for Private Sector Financial Institutions in Meeting Environmental and Social Challenges project.

### **Belgian Technical Assistance Grant Fund (1986)**

**Total commitments:** \$2.3 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$2.5 million for 7 projects\*  
**Contributor:** Belgium

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

The Belgian Technical Assistance Grant Fund has provided technical assistance for project preparation, training, advisory services, and institutional support for projects in education and health, including in the Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Viet Nam.

### **Australia Technical Assistance Grant (1993)**

**Total commitments:** \$62.7 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$59.7 million for 58 projects  
**Contributor:** Australia

The Australia Technical Assistance Grant is a trust fund which provides grants for technical assistance and for investments, including financing for project preparation, advisory services, and project implementation. This has included a wide variety of sectors,



such as agriculture, health, education, telecommunications, urban development, climate change, and power. Technical assistance grants have supported projects in the Pacific countries, including Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The fund also provided financing in Afghanistan, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, and Viet Nam.

### **Cooperation with France: Technical Assistance Grant Fund (1989)**

**Total commitments:** \$26.2 million  
**Approved for projects:** \$29.1 million  
 for 39 projects\*  
**Contributor:** France

\* The amount approved for projects exceeds the total commitments as it includes savings, interest, and investment income earned thereon.

This fund has financed project preparation, advisory services, project implementation, and other technical assistance in Bangladesh, Cambodia, the PRC, India, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam, and several regional projects in the GMS. Likewise, it has focused on a wide variety of sectors, including energy, banking, railways, urban transport, agriculture, risk management, water treatment, transport, urban water supply, and the environment.

### **ADB–Japan Scholarship Program (1988)**

**Total commitments:** \$144.8 million  
**Scholarships awarded:** 3,104  
**Contributor:** Japan

In the last 25 years, the ADB–Japan Scholarship Program has financed the postgraduate studies of well-qualified citizens in ADB's developing member countries in economics, management, science and technology, and other development-related fields at renowned educational institutions in Asia and the Pacific. On completion, graduates are expected to contribute to the economic and social development of their home countries.

The scholarship program enrolls about 300 students annually in 29 academic

institutions located in 10 countries within the region. It provides full scholarships for 1–2 years. As a valuable source of educational opportunities, the program has awarded 3,104 scholarships to students from 35 countries. In 2013, 138 scholarships were awarded. The top recipients were from Bangladesh, Nepal, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Myanmar. The University of Tokyo in Japan received the highest number of program scholars (13.04%), followed by the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Japan (9.40%), the International University of Japan (7.97%), and Saitama University (6.52%).

The program has significantly benefited scholars in terms of gaining new technical knowledge and skills, career advancement, employment opportunities, and professional network expansion. It also increased the possibility for scholars and graduates to positively contribute to the socioeconomic development of their home countries through their policy research and formulation, teaching and training, entrepreneurial activities, and community development.

## **Special Funds and Initiatives**

In addition to financing partnership facilities, and multipartner and single-partner trust funds, ADB creates special funds, including ADB's own resources, for specific purposes. Examples of special funds with commitments from both development partners and ADB include the Pakistan Earthquake Fund and the Asian Development Bank Institute Special Fund. ADB also designs special initiatives with development partners, such as the ADB carbon funds, which include innovative mechanisms to respond to specific development challenges.

### **Pakistan Earthquake Fund (2005)**

**Total commitments:** \$141.6 million,  
 including ADB  
**Approved for projects:** \$139.3 million for  
 2 projects

**Contributors:** Australia (\$15 million), Belgium (\$14.3 million), Finland (\$12.3 million), Norway (\$20 million), ADB (\$80 million)

The Pakistan Earthquake Fund was established following the devastating October 2005 earthquake. It pooled emergency grant financing for reconstruction, urgent rehabilitation, and associated development activities through investment projects and technical assistance.

The Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project, one of the projects supported by the fund, addressed priority infrastructure and basic social needs that were essential for the restoration of normal life and economic activity in the affected areas. The project covered three components: quick-disbursing assistance for import financing, mainly of oil and emergency equipment; support for priority infrastructure in the road, power, education, and health sectors; and implementation assistance for governance and partner organizations.

### Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund

**Total commitments:** \$7.1 million  
**Contributors:** Luxembourg (\$4.4 million), ADB (\$2.7 million)

Strategy 2020 identifies financial sector development as one of the five core areas of ADB operations. The Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund was established in 2013 with Luxembourg as the initial contributor. A contribution from ADB's own resources serves as a token to the strategic importance of the fund and aims to encourage more contributors to participate.

The objective and scope of the fund will broadly remain the same as that of its predecessor, the Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund (see earlier section). Eligible activities include building the foundation for financial sector development (policy, legal, regulatory, and supervisory frameworks; financial infrastructure; public debt market; and central bank capacity building); improving access to financial services for the traditionally excluded households and small and medium-sized enterprises; developing

capital markets; improving financial system stability; and facilitating the integration of regional financial markets. Activities to improve the general investment climate, such as improving the general legal and regulatory framework; strengthening governance; and enhancing administrative capacity, are also eligible as in the objective and scope of the original Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund.

### Asian Development Bank Institute Special Fund (1996)

**Total commitments:** \$215 million  
**Contributors:** Japan (\$212 million), Australia (\$1.5 million), Republic of Korea (\$1.5 million)

The Asian Development Bank Institute Special Fund is used to finance the operations and activities of the ADB Institute, whose objective is to identify effective development strategies and to improve the capacity for sound development of the agencies and organizations in ADB's developing member countries.

### Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (2007)

**Total commitments:** \$152.8 million  
**Contracted:** \$146.8 million for 71 projects  
**Participants:** Finland (\$25 million), Luxembourg (\$15 million), Belgium (through Participatiemaatschappij Vlaanderen NV, an investment company fully owned by the Flemish Region of Belgium; \$26.8 million), Portugal (\$15 million), Spain (\$30 million), Sweden (\$15 million), and Switzerland (\$26 million)

The Asia Pacific Carbon Fund, part of ADB's Carbon Market Program, provided upfront financing to Clean Development Mechanism projects in ADB's developing member countries during the most critical stage of the project cycle—preparation and implementation.

The fund provided upfront payment against the purchase of up to half of the certified emission reductions (CERs) expected to be generated by each GHG mitigation project during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. It was unique because it increased the viability of these projects by providing financing at the most critical stage—

project preparation and implementation. The fund has signed 49 CER purchase agreements involving 71 Clean Development Mechanism projects amounting to \$146.8 million in Bangladesh, the PRC, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. These projects covered eight sectors: wind power, solar power, solar cook stoves, hydroelectric power, geothermal power, biomass, biogas, and waste heat recovery. Over 15.64 million CERs are expected from the contracted projects, of which over 15.37 million CERs (98.31%) have been delivered to the fund.

After 7 years of operations, the fund has positively contributed to its aim of increasing the number of clean energy and energy efficiency projects in ADB's client countries. It has also assisted the fund participants in satisfying their legally binding emissions reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and helped capitalize increased investments from developed countries to improve energy access in Asia and the Pacific.

### Future Carbon Fund (2008)

**Total commitments:** \$115 million

**Contracted:** \$59.6 million for 29 projects

**Participants:** Belgium (through Participatiemaatschappij Vlaanderen NV; \$20 million), Finland (\$20 million), Republic of Korea (\$20 million), Sweden (\$20 million), The Netherlands (through ENECO Energy Trade BV; \$15 million), POSCO (a multinational steel-making company in the Republic of Korea; \$20 million)

Like the Asia Pacific Carbon Fund, the Future Carbon Fund is part of ADB's Carbon Market Program and provides upfront financing for project development and implementation of Clean Development Mechanism projects in ADB's developing member countries. Similarly, it does this through the upfront purchase of CERs to be generated by the projects once they become operational. The difference is that the Future Carbon Fund pre-purchases CERs expected to be generated after 2012, the year in which the Kyoto Protocol expired, and up to 2020.

As of the end of December 2013, the Future Carbon Fund has contracted 29 Clean Development Mechanism projects to purchase 8.6 million CERs amounting to \$59.6 million

or 52% of the total fund size of \$115 million. About 53% of the purchase price is expected to be disbursed upfront, providing cofinancing support for project implementation. So far, the fund has disbursed \$18.2 million (16% of the fund) toward advance payments to 10 of its contracted projects located in Bhutan, Cambodia, the PRC, India, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Thailand. The fund has built a portfolio of 43 projects located in 14 ADB client countries, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the PRC, Fiji, India, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam, covering the energy, transport, and waste management sectors.

## Global Funding Initiatives

ADB also participates in global funding initiatives managed by other multilateral development agencies with the aim of channeling financing from such initiatives to its projects.

### Climate Investment Funds (2008)

**Contributions channeled through:**

African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank Group

**Total pledges and contributions:**

\$7.52 billion from Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

**Total funding for ADB projects:**

\$1.60 billion

**Approved for ADB projects:** \$506.7 million for 43 projects

The Climate Investment Funds are a unique set of financing instruments that give developing countries an urgently needed jump-start toward achieving climate-smart development. They comprise two trust funds—the Clean Technology Fund and

the Strategic Climate Fund—implemented by the multilateral development banks, under which 48 developing countries are piloting transformations in clean technology, sustainable management of forests, increased energy access through renewable energy, and climate-resilient development.

The Clean Technology Fund provides middle-income countries with resources to explore options to scale up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon, clean technologies.

The Strategic Climate Fund serves as an overarching framework to support three targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up, transformational action aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response. The targeted programs include the following:

- **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience:** Pilots and demonstrates ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and implementation by providing incentives for scaled-up action and initiating transformational change.
- **Forest Investment Program:** Supports efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by providing scaled-up bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments.
- **Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries:** Demonstrates the economic, social, and environmental viability of low-carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy.

### Global Environment Facility (1991)

**Approved for ADB projects:** \$174.5 million for 60 projects

The Global Environment Facility unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. An independently operating financial organization, it provides grants for projects related to biodiversity,

climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. Since 1991, the facility has achieved a strong track record with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, providing \$11.5 billion in grants and leveraging \$57 billion in cofinancing for over 3,215 projects in over 165 countries. ADB has been working closely with the Global Environment Facility since the mid-1990s.

### Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (2010)

**Total pledges:** \$1.4 billion\*

**Approved for ADB projects:** \$39.1 million for 2 projects

**Contributors:** Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, United States

\* for the whole program

Since 2010, ADB participates in the World Bank's Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, including a global initiative designed to provide funding for country and regional strategic investment plans for agriculture and to support food security. While many development partners had been urging poor countries to make their agriculture and food security investments more strategic, more results-oriented, and technically stronger, there was no adequate funding available to achieve these goals. The program addresses this by making development assistance more predictable in efforts to reach Millennium Development Goal 1 to cut hunger and poverty by half by 2015.

The program's public funding window assists strategic country-led or regional programs that result from sector-wide country or regional consultations and planning exercises. The private window provides long- and short-term loans, credit guarantees, and equity to support private sector activities for improving agricultural development and food security. The program operates in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Togo. The first ADB project supported by the program is the Emergency Food Assistance Project in Cambodia.



# Statistical Annexes

## Statistical Annex 1: Projects Involving Official Cofinancing, 2013 (\$ million)

Project Name	ADB	Official Cofinancing		Source of Cofinancing
		Grants	Loans	
<b>CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA</b>	<b>1,419.00</b>	<b>177.45</b>	<b>389.20</b>	
DVA cofinancing <sup>a</sup>		177.45	389.20	
<b>Afghanistan</b>				
North-South Power Transmission Enhancement	99.00	117.00		Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF)
Transport Network Development Investment Program—Tranche 2 (Supplementary) <sup>b</sup>		27.00		AITF
<b>Armenia</b>				
North-South Road Corridor Investment Program—Tranche 3	100.00	7.90	79.20	European Investment Bank (EIB) Neighbourhood Investment Facility
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>				
Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 3 (Bishkek–Osh Road) Improvement, Phase 4	100.00		60.00	Eurasian Development Bank
Women's Entrepreneurship Development		1.50		Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)
<b>Pakistan</b>				
Jamshoro Power Generation	900.00		150.00	Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
<b>Tajikistan</b>				
Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin		21.55		ADB Strategic Climate Fund (ADB SCF) <sup>c</sup>
Improved Maternal and Child Health through Connectivity		2.50		JFPR
<b>Uzbekistan</b>				
Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Rehabilitation	220.00		100.00	Japan
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>103.96</b>	
DVA cofinancing		7.35	103.96	
<b>China, People's Republic of</b>				
Hebei Energy Efficiency Improvement and Emission Reduction Project—Additional Financing <sup>b</sup>	100.00	3.65		Global Environment Facility
Qinghai Delingha Concentrated Solar Thermal Power	150.00		75.58	Export–Import Bank of China
<b>Mongolia</b>				
Ulaanbaatar Urban Services and Ger Areas Development Investment Program—Tranche 1	50.00	3.70	28.38	EIB Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility

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Statistical Annex 1 *continued*

Project Name	ADB	Official Cofinancing		Source of Cofinancing
		Grants	Loans	
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>24.75</b>		
DVA cofinancing		24.75		
<b>Samoa</b>				
Renewable Energy Development and Power Sector Rehabilitation	18.21	1.00		Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
<b>Tonga</b>				
Climate Resilience Sector		19.25		ADB SCF <sup>c</sup>
Outer Island Renewable Energy	2.00	4.50		Australia
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>1,252.00</b>	<b>36.92</b>	<b>1,328.50</b>	
DVA cofinancing		36.92	1,328.50	
<b>Bangladesh</b>				
Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply	250.00		100.00 100.00	France EIB
Pilot Project on Weather Index-Based Crop Insurance		2.00		JFPR
Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Plan—Tranche 2	310.00		125.00 220.00	France IsDB
Second Public–Private Infrastructure Development Facility	110.00		96.00 99.50	Japan World Bank
Secondary Education Sector Investment Program—Tranche 1	90.00	3.50	100.00	World Bank (WB) Republic of Korea
<b>India</b>				
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program—Tranche 1	62.00		88.00	ADB Clean Technology Fund (ADB CTF) <sup>d</sup>
<b>Nepal</b>				
Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions		4.63 23.54		Nordic Development Fund ADB SCF <sup>c</sup>
Kathmandu Valley Wastewater Management	80.00	0.30	16.00	OPEC Fund for International Development
Strengthening Public Management Program (Supplementary) <sup>b</sup>		2.95		European Commission
Tanahu Hydropower	150.00		30.00 70.00 184.00	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development EIB Japan
<b>Sri Lanka</b>				
Education Sector Development Program	200.00		100.00	WB
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>	<b>1,991.02</b>	<b>239.09</b>	<b>1,265.95</b>	
DVA cofinancing		239.09	1,265.95	

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Statistical Annex 1 *continued*

Project Name	ADB	Official Cofinancing		Source of Cofinancing
		Grants	Loans	
Cambodia				
Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program	55.00	14.60		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
		4.50	5.00	ADB SCF <sup>c</sup>
Rural Energy		6.11		Australia
Indonesia				
Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program—Coral Triangle Initiative	45.52	8.00		Global Environment Facility
Java-Bali 500-Kilovolt Power Transmission Crossing	224.00		25.00	ASEAN Infrastructure Fund
Inclusive Growth through Improved Connectivity Program, Subprogram 2	400.00		100.00 200.00 300.00	France Japan WB
Polytechnic Education Development	75.00	4.95		Canada
Sarulla Geothermal Power Development	250.00		20.00	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
			80.00	ADB CTF <sup>d</sup>
West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening	49.50		49.50	France
		2.00		CEF
Lao People’s Democratic Republic				
Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	35.00	6.00		Phu Bia Mining Limited
Myanmar				
Enhancing Rural Livelihoods and Incomes		12.00		JFPR
Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Capacity Building for HIV/AIDs Prevention		10.00		JFPR
Philippines				
Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda		20.00		JFPR
Regional				
Greater Mekong Subregion: Livelihood Support for Corridor Towns		2.50		JFPR
Thailand				
Central Thailand Solar Power	52.00		35.00	ADB CTF <sup>d</sup>
Viet Nam				
Central Mekong Delta Region Connectivity	410.00	134.00	260.00	Australia Republic of Korea
Energy Efficiency for Ho Chi Minh City Water Supply		2.00		Asian Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
Greater Mekong Subregion Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway—Tranche 1	350.00		181.45	Japan

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Statistical Annex 1 *continued*

Project Name	ADB	Official Cofinancing		Source of Cofinancing
		Grants	Loans	
Greater Mekong Subregion: Southern Coastal Corridor—Additional Financing <sup>b</sup>	25.00	12.43		Australia
Public-Private Partnership Support—Additional Cofinancing <sup>b</sup>	20.00		10.00	France
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>485.56</b>	<b>3,087.61</b>	
<b>DVA cofinancing</b>		<b>485.56</b>	<b>3,087.61</b>	

– = nil, DVA = direct value-added, OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

<sup>a</sup> DVA cofinancing: cofinancing with contractual or collaborative arrangements between ADB and financing partners.

<sup>b</sup> Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing arranged in 2013.

<sup>c</sup> Under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience financed by the Strategic Climate Fund.

<sup>d</sup> Financed by the Clean Technology Fund.



## Statistical Annex 2: Technical Assistance Projects Involving Cofinancing, 2013 (\$ '000)

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
<b>BILATERALS,<sup>a</sup> Project-Specific</b>		
<b>Australia</b>		
INO	Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—Technical Assistance Cluster Management Facility (Subproject 1)	2,500.00
INO	Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—IKK Water Supply Sector (Subproject 2)	715.00
INO	Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—Scaling up Hydropower Development (Subproject 3)	2,000.00
INO	Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program: Green Cities—A Sustainable Urban Future in Indonesia (Subproject 4)	1,000.00
INO	Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—Strengthening Community Participation in Project Design, Implementation, and Monitoring in Regional Roads Development Projects (Subproject 5)	1,000.00
MYA	Support for Post-Primary Education Development	500.00
TON	Implementing Strategic Economic Management (Supplementary)	1,325.00
TUV	Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (Supplementary)	76.42
REG	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle—Southeast Asia (2nd Supplementary)	229.00
REG	Enhancing ADB's Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (Supplementary)	121.32
REG	Establishment of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility Coordination Office	8,900.00
REG	Mekong Business Initiative (MBI) Preparation	225.00
REG	Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative, Phase III	24,000.00
REG	Regional Strategic Response to Malaria and Other Communicable Diseases in Asia and the Pacific	211.00
REG	Stengthening Regional Response to Malaria and Other Communicable Diseases in Asia and the Pacific	1,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>44,302.74</b>
<b>Austria</b>		
REG	Supporting the Cities Development Initiative for Asia	2,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2,000.00</b>
<b>Canada</b>		
BAN	Support for the Third Primary Education Development Project (2nd Supplementary)	1,150.00
PHI	Employment Facilitation for Inclusive Growth	5,591.90
PHI	Improving Competitiveness in Tourism	7,116.90
PHI	Strengthening Public–Private Partnerships in the Philippines (2nd Supplementary)	3,000.00
REG	Supporting Regional Project Development for Association of Southeast Asian Nations Connectivity (2nd Supplementary)	4,300.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>21,158.80</b>
<b>Finland</b>		
REG	Partnership for Innovation in Education in Asia and the Pacific	1,300.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,300.00</b>

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Statistical Annex 2 *continued*

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
<b>Netherlands</b>		
INO	Indonesia Irrigation Sector	1,500.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,500.00</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>		
REG	Establishment of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility Coordination Office	2,400.00
REG	Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative, Phase III	4,500.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,900.00</b>
<b>Norway</b>		
INO	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia (Supplementary)	1,000.00
MYA	Capacity Development and Institutional Support (Supplementary)	300.00
MYA	Enhancing the Power Sector's Legal and Regulatory Framework	850.00
REG	Empowering the Poor through Increasing Access to Energy (5th Supplementary)	3,980.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,130.00</b>
<b>Singapore</b>		
REG	Supporting Regional Project Development for Association of Southeast Asian Nations Connectivity (2nd Supplementary)	4,500.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,500.00</b>
<b>Sweden</b>		
REG	Inclusive Business Support	3,100.00
REG	Supporting the Cities Development Initiative for Asia	7,084.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,184.00</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>		
REG	Managing the Cities in Asia (9th Supplementary)	8,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>		
IND	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction—Detailed Design for the SASEC Subregional Road Connectivity (Subproject 25) (Supplementary)	800.00
IND	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction—Preparing the Second Power Sector Investment for Assam (Subproject 28)	750.00
IND	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction—Enhancing Capacities of Executing and Implementing Agencies to Achieve Gender Equality Results (Subproject 29)	500.00
IND	Advanced Project Preparedness for Poverty Reduction—Project Preparation and Implementation Support for Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance (Subproject 30)	2,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,050.00</b>
<b>United States</b>		
REG	Expanding the Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Initiative in Developing Member Countries (2nd Supplementary)	200.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>200.00</b>

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Statistical Annex 2 *continued*

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
<b>MULTILATERALS<sup>b</sup></b>		
<b>Commonwealth Secretariat</b>		
TUV	Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2nd Supplementary)	54.28
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>54.28</b>
<b>European Commission</b>		
INO	Minimum Service Standards Capacity Development Program	47,030.00
NEP	Supporting the Strengthening Public Management Program (Supplementary)	2,950.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>49,980.00</b>
<b>Nordic Development Fund</b>		
NEP	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development (Supplementary)	600.00
REG	Implementing the Greater Mekong Subregion Core Agriculture Support Program (Phase 2) (Supplementary)	5,000.00
REG	Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative in the Greater Mekong Subregion, Phase 2 (2nd Supplementary)	5,300.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>10,900.00</b>
<b>Partnership for Market Readiness Fund</b>		
VIE	Developing the Market Readiness Proposal for a Domestic Carbon Market	315.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>315.00</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR<sup>c</sup></b>		
<b>Credit Suisse AG</b>		
REG	Inclusive Business Support	100.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>100.00</b>
<b>SINGLE DONOR TRUST FUNDS<sup>d</sup></b>		
<b>Canada—Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund</b>		
REG	Support to Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in Southeast Asia	1,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>Finland—Technical Assistance Grant Fund</b>		
REG	Development and Dissemination of Climate-Resilient Rice Varieties for Water-Short Areas of South Asia and Southeast Asia	620.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>620.00</b>
<b>France—Cooperation Fund for Project Preparation in the Greater Mekong Subregion and in Other Specific Asian Countries</b>		
MYA	Mandalay City Urban Services Improvement	500.00
UZB	Advanced Electricity Metering Project Phase 2	250.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>750.00</b>
<b>Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction</b>		
BAN	Supporting Participation in the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Trade Facilitation Program	1,500.00
BHU	Supporting Participation in the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Trade Facilitation Program	1,500.00
COO	Renewable Energy	500.00

Statistical Annex 2 *continued*

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
IND	Capacity Building for Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya	2,000.00
INO	Enhancing Financial Sector Governance, Risk Management, and Depth	1,000.00
KIR	Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through State-Owned Enterprise Reform	800.00
MLD	Enhancing Tax Administration Capacity	850.00
MON	Strengthening the Health Insurance System	1,500.00
MON	Tuul River Improvement	1,000.00
MON	Ulaanbaatar Urban Planning Improvement	1,500.00
MYA	Capacity Development of the National Statistical System	1,200.00
MYA	Developing the Asset Management Program for Myanmar Roads	1,365.00
MYA	Greater Mekong Subregion East–West Economic Corridor Eindu to Kawkareik Road Improvement	1,500.00
MYA	Institutional Strengthening of National Energy Management Committee in Energy Policy and Planning	1,350.00
MYA	Power Transmission and Distribution Improvement	1,500.00
MYA	Transformation of Urban Management	2,000.00
NEP	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion	1,000.00
NEP	Support for Sustainable Energy Management and Reforms	1,500.00
NEP	Supporting Participation in the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Trade Facilitation Program	1,500.00
PHI	Climate Resilience and Green Growth in Critical Watersheds	1,750.00
PHI	Enhancing Capacities for the KALAHI–CIDSS National Community-Driven Development	1,500.00
PHI	Supporting Capacity Development for the Bureau of Internal Revenue	1,000.00
TAJ	Access to Green Finance	750.00
TAJ	Investment Climate Reforms	1,000.00
TAJ	Strengthening Private Sector Participation in Technical and Vocational Education and Training	700.00
VIE	Improving Payment for Forest Ecosystem Service Implementation	1,500.00
VIE	Strengthening Microfinance Sector operations and Supervision	1,000.00
REG	Aligning Customs Trade Facilitation Measures with Best Practices in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation	1,250.00
REG	Coordinated Border Management for Results in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation	1,250.00
REG	Facilitation of Regional Transit Trade in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation	1,500.00
REG	Implementing the Pacific Regional Audit Initiative (Phase 2)	1,300.00
REG	Innovative Data Collection Methods for Agricultural and Rural Statistics	2,000.00
REG	Mitigation of Hazardous Waste Contamination in Urban Areas: Supporting Inclusive Growth	1,500.00
REG	Regional Climate Projections Consortium and Data Facility in Asia and the Pacific	1,964.00
REG	Support for a Regional Platform on Innovations in Education and Human Resources Development for Competitiveness towards an Integrated ASEAN Community	1,400.00
REG	Trade Facilitation in South Asia	1,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>47,929.00</b>

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Statistical Annex 2 *continued*

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
<b>Japan-Investment Climate Facilitation Fund under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
REG	Promoting Asian Bond Markets through the AsianBondsOnline Website	1,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,500.00</b>
<b>Netherlands Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
BAN	Establishing a Regulatory Framework for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	250.00
INO	Improving Water Planning, Management and Development	1,500.00
TIM	Second District Capitals Water Supply	200.00
VIE	Capacity Building for River Basin Water Resources Planning (Supplementary)	200.00
VIE	Improving Operational Performance of the Water Supply Sector	1,100.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3,250.00</b>
<b>People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund</b>		
MYA	Design of e-Governance Master Plan and Review of Information and Communication Technology Capacity in Academic Institutions	500.00
NEP	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion	500.00
REG	Developing Local Currency Bonds for Infrastructure Finance in ASEAN+3	225.00
REG	Greater Mekong Subregion Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management Phase V (Supplementary)	500.00
REG	Implementing the Greater Mekong Subregion Human Resource Development Strategic Framework and Action Plan (Phase 2)	500.00
REG	Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Countries	300.00
REG	Promoting Cooperation in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation	500.00
REG	Promoting Regional Knowledge Sharing Partnerships	600.00
REG	Provision of Knowledge Products and Services to Developing Member Countries through Systematic Knowledge Sharing	500.00
REG	Regional Knowledge and Partnership Networks for Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth	400.00
REG	Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development	500.00
REG	Technical Training and Capacity Building for Selected Asian Countries on Regional Economic and Financial Monitoring (Phase 2)	400.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>5,425.00</b>
<b>Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund</b>		
MYA	Design of e-Governance Master Plan and Review of Information and Communication Technology Capacity in Academic Institutions	500.00
SOL	Information and Communication Technology for Better Education Services	500.00
REG	Asia Energy Efficiency Accelerator	500.00
REG	Asia Pacific Public Electronic Procurement Network	500.00
REG	Establishment of the International Public Asset Management Company Forum	500.00
REG	Midterm Review of the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund	500.00
REG	Supporting the Operationalization of Community-Driven Development in Developing Member Countries	500.00

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Statistical Annex 2 *continued*

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
REG	The Asia Leadership Program: Building Communities of Leaders through Regional Knowledge Sharing	500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>4,000.00</b>
<b>Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
REG	South Asia Urban Knowledge Hub	500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>500.00</b>
<b>Spanish Cooperation Fund for TA</b>		
REG	Managing Water in Asia's River Basins: Charting Progress and Facilitating Investment (Supplementary)	70.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>70.00</b>
<b>MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUNDS*</b>		
<b>Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund</b>		
AFG	Gas Development Master Plan	800.00
AFG	Supporting the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Energy	1,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2,300.00</b>
<b>Carbon Capture Storage Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
INO	Planning a Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity	225.00
REG	Tianjin Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant—Additional Financing	800.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,025.00</b>
<b>Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
AZE	Renewable Energy Development (Biomass Cogeneration)	1,000.00
IND	Concentrated Solar Power	1,000.00
PRC	Energy Efficiency Multi-project Financing Program	500.00
UZB	Samarkand Solar Power	750.00
REG	Asia Energy Efficiency Accelerator	2,000.00
REG	Empowering the Poor through Increasing Access to Energy (6th Supplementary)	1,000.00
REG	Sustainable Energy Training Program	225.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>6,475.00</b>
<b>Cooperation Fund for Fighting HIV/AIDS</b>		
REG	Communications Campaign for Prevention of HIV/AIDS	225.00
REG	Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Countries	1,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,725.00</b>
<b>Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund</b>		
TAJ	Capacity Building for Rural Financial Inclusion	200.00
REG	Capacity Development for the Supply Chain Finance Program	300.00
REG	Strengthening Evaluation of Poverty Reduction Innovations	500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
BAN	Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement (Supplementary)	500.00

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Statistical Annex 2 *continued*

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
BAN	Irrigation Management Improvement Investment Program	275.00
BAN	Preparing the Khilket Water Treatment Plant (Supplementary)	500.00
BAN	Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector)	450.00
FIJ	Urban Development Planning and Institutional Capacity Building	350.00
IND	Climate Adaptation through Sub-Basin Development Investment program	321.00
IND	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Investment Program	500.00
INO	Flood Management in Selected River Basins (Phase II) (Supplementary)	500.00
MYA	Mandalay City Urban Services Improvement	500.00
NEP	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions (Supplementary)	500.00
NEP	Institutional and Legal Support for Improved Water Management Systems in Nepal and Formation of the Bagmati River Basin Organization	500.00
NEP	Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	300.00
PHI	Design of a Pilot Project to Improve Environmental Conditions of Estero de Paco (Supplementary)	220.00
PHI	Solid Waste Management Sector (Supplementary)	220.00
PRC	Eco-Compensation Mechanism and Policy Framework Study for the Xiangjiang River Watershed of the Chang-Zhu-Tan City Cluster	225.00
PRC	Establishing a Regional Knowledge Hub on Green Growth and Eco-Compensation	300.00
PRC	Gansu Featured Agriculture and Financial Services System Development	180.00
PRC	Hubei Enshi Qing River Upstream Environment Rehabilitation	200.00
PRC	Jiangxi Pingxiang Integrated Rural-Urban Infrastructure Development	240.00
PRC	Jiangxi Zhelin Lake Water Resources Integrated Utilization	290.00
PRC	Policy and Management System Development for Rural Environmental Protection	100.00
PRC	Restoration of Wetlands in Dalai Lake Nature Reserve of Inner Mongolia	500.00
PRC	Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection	250.00
PRC	Strengthening Capacity for Wetland Protection for Sanjiang Plain	300.00
PRC	Strengthening Urban Flood Management in Huainan Municipality	500.00
PRC	Wastewater Treatment and Reuse	250.00
PRC	Xinjiang Akesu Integrated Urban Development and Environment Improvement (Supplementary)	250.00
SRI	Trincomalee Integrated Urban Development	500.00
VIE	Water Resources Development in the Mid- and Northeast Red River Delta (Supplementary)	450.00
REG	Green Cities: A Sustainable Urban Future in Southeast Asia (Supplementary)	150.00
REG	Harnessing Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives to Benefit Women (Supplementary)	300.00
REG	Innovations for More Food with Less Water (Supplementary)	300.00
REG	Knowledge and Innovation Support for ADB's Water Financing Program (5th Supplementary)	1,000.00
REG	Sustainable Hydropower in Asia Publication	112.50
REG	Women-Led Sanitation: Driving Change through ADB-CSO Partnerships	225.00
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>12,258.50</b>

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Statistical Annex 2 *continued*

Source of Cofinancing	Project Name	Amount
<b>Poverty and Environment Fund</b>		
REG	Mainstreaming Environment for Poverty Reduction (2nd Supplementary)	74.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74.00</b>
<b>Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
REG	Supporting the Cities Development Initiative for Asia	5,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>
<b>Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility</b>		
ARM	Urban Development in Secondary Cities	660.00
KAZ	Alternative Urban Infrastructure Financing Modalities	1,000.00
REG	Mainstreaming Integrated Solid Waste Management in Asia	600.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,260.00</b>
<b>GLOBAL FUNDING INITIATIVES<sup>f</sup></b>		
<b>Clean Technology Fund under the Climate Investment Fund</b>		
IND	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Capacity Development and Implementation Support	2,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>
<b>Global Environment Facility</b>		
INO	Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo	2,527.27
REG	Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (2nd Supplementary)	150.00
REG	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle—Southeast Asia (Supplementary)	200.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,877.27</b>
<b>Strategic Climate Fund under the Climate Investment Fund</b>		
<b>Pilot Program for Climate Resilience</b>		
PNG	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience Implementation	750.00
REG	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience: Pacific Region	3,691.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,441.00</b>
<b>Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries</b>		
REG	Promoting Access to Renewable Energy in the Pacific (Supplementary)	100.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>278,154.59</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes project-specific bilateral cofinancing.

<sup>b</sup> Includes project-specific cofinancing from multilateral organizations.

<sup>c</sup> Includes project-specific cofinancing from the private sector.

<sup>d</sup> Includes cofinancing from single donor trust funds.

<sup>e</sup> Includes cofinancing from multi-donor trust funds and cooperation funds.

<sup>f</sup> Includes project-specific cofinancing from global funding initiatives.

Source: ADB cofinancing database.



### Statistical Annex 3: Summary of Direct Value-Added Cofinancing and ADB Funding for Cofinanced Investment Projects by Year, 1970–2013<sup>a</sup>

Year	Official Loans		Grants		Total		ADB
	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects <sup>b</sup>	Amount (\$ million)	Amount (\$ million)
1970–1999	121	6,378.17	16	78.64	134	6,456.80	8,424.04
2000	7	164.50	7	21.45	14	185.95	407.60
2001	3	24.00	16	93.42	18	117.42	627.39
2002	6	248.50	24	129.91	30	378.41	636.84
2003	3	77.00	12	454.30	15	531.30	482.00
2004	8	159.00	27	104.42	35	263.42	881.01
2005	2	22.50	33	255.22	34	277.72	1,057.55
2006	10	565.17	30	229.14	39	794.31	2,009.99
2007	6	120.50	24	123.37	26	243.87	466.25
2008	5	664.60	29	100.92	32	765.52	1,281.28
2009	10	2,767.97	39	189.52	47	2,957.49	1,822.86
2010	17	2,626.63	23	157.35	37	2,783.98	2,889.28
2011	14	2,307.52	27	971.48	37	3,279.00	3,532.18
2012	20	1,744.50	36	283.30	49	2,027.80	4,030.95
2013	23	3,087.61	29	485.56	45	3,573.17	4,982.23
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>253</b>	<b>20,958.17</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>3,677.99</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>24,636.16</b>	<b>33,531.45</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

<sup>a</sup> Amounts and number of projects adjusted to reflect changes in cofinancing arrangements after year of approval.

<sup>b</sup> A project with more than one source of cofinancing is counted as one.

<sup>c</sup> Totals of number of projects are summed cumulatively, i.e., projects with supplementary cofinancing in subsequent years are counted only once.

Source: ADB cofinancing database.

#### Statistical Annex 4: Official Cofinancing for Technical Assistance Projects by Year, 1970–2013

Year	Total <sup>a</sup>	
	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ '000)
1970–1999	384	245,360.53
2000	15	9,360.00
2001	26	17,149.86
2002	64	30,326.00
2003	85	52,087.41
2004	96	75,153.50
2005	96	78,001.47
2006	74	91,753.30
2007	59	89,542.22
2008	76	83,688.38
2009	85	62,521.11
2010	111	149,145.25
2011	132	210,457.45
2012	129	146,814.11
2013	163	278,154.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,619,515.17</b>

<sup>a</sup> Cofinancing for technical assistance does not include the Japan Special Fund (JSF).

Source: ADB cofinancing database.

## **Partnering for Development**

### **Donor Report 2013**

This publication targets current and prospective official development partners in loan and grant operations of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It highlights the importance of partnerships, and particularly emphasizes results achieved. Examples of projects from ADB developing member countries illustrate the effectiveness of partnerships and how they improve the lives of the poor. The report covers the wide range of financing options available to partners seeking to expand their commitment to developing Asia and the Pacific and to support ADB's core areas of operations under its long-term strategic framework, Strategy 2020.

### **About the Asian Development Bank**

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to approximately two-thirds of the world's poor: 1.6 billion people who live on less than \$2 a day, with 733 million struggling on less than \$1.25 a day. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.