

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

Table A1.1: Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goals and Targets	Country Status
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1/day.	53% of the rural population fall under the consumption poverty line established in the National Rural Vulnerability Assessment conducted in December 2003. Disparities across the region should be noted, such as in Ghowr Province, where the poverty rate reaches 92%. The \$1/day poverty line is not found.
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	The estimate is that 45–55% of the total population are malnourished. The Ministry of Health is undertaking public nutrition strategies, largely through the “Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan (BPHS);” it addresses the underlying causes of malnutrition, such as food insecurity due to inequitable distribution, inadequate social and care environment, and insufficient access to health services.
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	Gross primary enrollment rate is low at 15% in 2000/01 (29% for boys and 0% for girls). The back-to-school campaign has had positive results: 4 million more children were enrolled in primary school in the last 2 years. The budget emphasizes education’s priority: in the 2003 development budget the largest allocation, \$250 million, went to education.
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is 0.52. The disparity is wider in rural areas, especially in the southern provinces, where the ratio is less than 15%. Action is needed to overcome gender-related constraints to education, such as shortage of female staff in the health sector, which discourages women from seeking medical help, and thus hinders improvements in child mortality and maternal health. The Ministry of Women’s Affairs is implementing programs and strategies to ensure full participation of women in society.
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate.	As of 2002, infant mortality rate was 165 per 1,000; the under-5 mortality rate was 257 per 1,000. The under-5 mortality rate has hardly changed from 260 in 1990.

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</p> <p>Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</p>	<p>As of 2000, maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 1,900 per 100,000. The Ministry of Health is implementing the “Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan (BPHS),” whose priority is reduction of mortality and morbidity. To improve efficiency, NGOs are being contracted to deliver the BPHS through public-private partnerships.</p>
<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases</p> <p>Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<p>Little information is available on the spread of HIV/AIDS, but Afghanistan has many of the conditions for quick spread, such as high drug use and lack of public information on preventive measures.</p> <p>16% of the population are at high risk for malaria and 3 million are infected annually. As for tuberculosis, 321 cases per 100,000 are reported annually, of which 91 result in death; 718 measles cases and 10 polio cases are reported annually. BPHS integrates programs like vaccinations to attack these diseases.</p>
<p>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</p>	<p>The Government is undertaking initiatives, together with international organizations, to build a national environmental plan that incorporates environmental issues within the development framework.</p> <p>Only 13% of the population have access to safe drinking water. The Government is developing a strategy for national rural community-based water supply and sanitation to increase access to clean drinking water.</p> <p>Conditions in the country’s slums are closely linked to increasing urban migration, as well as access to clean drinking water. The Government will deal with these problems by promoting rural economic growth and urban development through (i) improved housing and infra-structure to reduce overcrowding, (ii) improved access to basic services, and (iii) increased employment and economic growth.</p>

BPHS = Basic Package for Health Services, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: UNDP, *Opening Doors to Opportunity: Afghanistan’s Millennium Development Goals*; UNICEF, *The State of the World’s Children 2004*.

Table A1.2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)				167	205
2. GDP Growth (% , in constant prices)				28.6	23.2
a. Agriculture					
b. Industry					
c. Services					
B. Savings and Investment (current and market prices, % of GDP)					
1. Gross Domestic Investment					
2. Gross National Savings					
C. Money and Inflation (annual change)					
1. Consumer Price Index ^a				5.2	24
2. Total Liquidity (M2)					
D. Government Finance (% of GDP)					
1. Revenue and Grants				6.7	9.3
2. Expenditure and Onlending				7.4	9.1
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (deficit)				(5.1)	(5.1)
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)				(32.3)	(32.4)
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)				(4.7)	(3.4)
3. Merchandise Export (\$) Growth (annual % change)				47.1	33.4
4. Merchandise Import (\$) Growth (annual % change)				40.3	23.6
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross Official Reserves (including gold, \$ million in weeks of current year's imports of goods)					
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and services)				3.6	0.72
3. Total External Debt (% of GDP)				18.7	51.9
G. Memorandum Items					
1. GDP (current prices, {\$} billion)				4.4	4.7
2. Exchange Rate ({AF}/\$, average)				50.8	
3. Population (million)				21.8	

— = not available, FY = fiscal year, GDP = gross domestic product.

^a For Kabul City only.

Sources: Asian Development Bank staff estimates; IMF Staff Monitored Program (April 2004); IMF Country Report No. 04/110.

Table A1.3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	Latest Year
A. Population Indicators	
1. Total Population (million)	21.8 (2002/03)
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	—
B. Social Indicators	
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/woman)	6.9 (2000)
2. Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	1900 (2000)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	165 (2002)
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	43 (2002)
a. Female	
b. Male	
5. Adult Literacy (%)	36 (2000)
a. Female	21 (2000)
b. Male	51 (2000)
6. Primary School Gross Enrollment (%)	15 (2000/01)
7. Secondary School Gross Enrollment (%)	—
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	48 (2000)
9. Population Below Poverty Line (%)	—
10. Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	13 (2000)
11. Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	12 (2000)
12. Public Education Expenditure (% of GDP)	—
13. Human Development Index Rank	—
14. Gender-Related Development Index Rank	—
C. Poverty Indicators	
1. Poverty Incidence	—
2. Percent of Poor to (in rural population)	53 (2003)
a. Region A	—
b. Region B	—
3. Poverty Gap	—
4. Poverty Severity Index	—
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	—
6. Human Poverty Index Rank	—

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2004*; UNICEF, *Statistical Review since the World Summit for Children*; UNESCO, *South and East Asia*; UNDP, *Opening Doors to Opportunity: Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals*. Poverty figure is the national poverty line for rural population. Data on \$1/day poverty line is not available.

Table A1.4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	Figure	Latest Year and Source
A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions		
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (\$PPP/kgoe)	—	
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	—	
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
a. Tons	1,238	UNESCAP 1995
b. Tons per Capita	—	
B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation		
1. % Urban Population with Access to Safe Water	19	UNICEF 2000
2. % Rural Population with Access to Safe Water	11	UNICEF 2000
3. % Urban Population with Access to Sanitation	25	UNICEF 2000
4. % Rural Population with Access to Sanitation	8	UNICEF 2000
C. Land Use and Deforestation		
1. Forest Area (million hectares)	1.35	EarthTrends 2000
2. Average Annual Deforestation		
a. km ²	—	
b. % Change	—	
3. Rural Population Density (people/km ² of arable land)	873	2002
4. Arable Land (% of total land)	12.13	FAOSTAT 2001
5. Permanent Cropland (% of total land)	0.22	FAOSTAT 2001
D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas		
1. Nationally Protected Area	—	
a. Million Hectares	0.22	EarthTrends 2003
b. % of Total Land	0.3	EarthTrends 2003
2. Mammals (number of threatened species)	—	
3. Birds (number of threatened species)	—	
4. Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	—	
5. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	—	
6. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	—	
E. Urban Areas		
1. Urban Population		
a. Million	5.12	UNFPA 2001
b. % of Total Population	22	UNFPA 2001
2. Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)		
3. Wastewater Treated (%)		
4. Solid Waste Generated per Capita (kg/day)		

— = not available, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilograms of oil equivalent, km² = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity, UNESCAP = United Nations Economics and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UNFPA = United Nations Populations Fund, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund.

Sources: Asian Development Bank. 2003. *Country Strategy and Program Update*, Manila.; Food and Agriculture Organization. 2003. FAOSTATS. <http://apps.fao.org/faostat>; United Nations Population Fund. 2004. <http://www.unfpa.org/profile/afghanistan.cfm>; UNESCAP. 2002. Statistics Division; United Nations Children's Fund. http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/afghanistan_statistics.html.

Table A1.5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p>Agriculture and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Key strategies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the agriculture and natural resource sector are to (i) support the Government in developing sector policies, strategies, and planning processes and institutional reform to create the environment for improving sector productivity and efficiency; (ii) support capacity building and institutional strengthening of government and community-based institutions; (ii) improve irrigation water supply by helping rehabilitate sector infrastructure, especially irrigation systems, and develop new infrastructure to improve the supply and reliability of irrigation water; and (iii) as part of this process provide support in input and service provision. Key ADB activities: cluster technical assistance (TA) activities were initiated in 2003 in agriculture and water resource management and planning (Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry [MAAH] and Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment [MIWRE]); capacity building and institutional reform (MAAH, MIWRE, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development [MRRD]); rural livelihood and monitoring and evaluation support (MRRD); and environmental management and protection in the environment department (MIWRE). In 2004 capacity-building TA in agriculture and natural resource management for programming and aid management coordination will start.</p> <p>In 2004 a \$55 million agricultural sector program loan will support sector, policy, and institutional reform.</p> <p>Loan projects to support water resource infrastructure rehabilitation have begun with a \$15 million irrigation rehabilitation component of the 2003 Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (EIRRP); a planned project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) for the</p>	<p>The European Commission (EC) is undertaking a broad range of interventions across most subsectors to improve agricultural livelihoods by diversification and improving productivity, improving food security, starting a seed commercialization project, undertaking a community-based irrigation system rehabilitation project based on a river basin approach (Konduz River Basin Management Project), planned livestock and horticulture projects, a community-based pistachio forest project. The EC is supporting an alternative livelihoods project, a number of nongovernment organization (NGO) community based rural activities, and the environmental capacity building program for the Environment Department in MIWRE (\$4 million).</p> <p>United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has a large program in the sector focusing on improving livelihoods by (i) supporting the reestablishment and development of market-based systems with access to improved inputs (seed, fertilizer, chemicals and credit for both farmers and traders/ processors), regulatory support (vaccination laboratory, seed), improving technologies, enterprise diversification (crop and livestock), and commodity market access; (ii) improving infrastructure via irrigation rehabilitation and improving local roads and market centers. The key implementation program is the \$150 million Rebuilding Agriculture Markets Program (RAMP). Other US programs support the Afghan Conservation Corps to implement labor-based tree planting, and other irrigation rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>World Bank (WB) activities are focused on the water resource subsector, supporting emergency irrigation rehabilitation, establishing the hydrological network, institutional strengthening and capacity building of MIWRE and community water</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p>western basin irrigated agriculture project of \$80 million (ADB \$40 million and \$40 million of cofinancing) will be prepared for 2005. In 2004, a \$5 million Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) community-based irrigation rehabilitation project will start, as will a \$10 million JFPR Balkh River Basin Project.</p>	<p>institutions, and preparing feasibility studies for large irrigation projects. WB is funding an emergency irrigation project.</p> <p>United Kingdom-Department for International Development (DFID) activities support improving rural livelihoods, developing alternative livelihoods as part of a counter narcotics strategy for farm households, strengthening and capacity building of sector and community-based institutions, and supporting planning and policy-based activities; and supporting applied agriculture research activities.</p> <p>The Government of India is planning to support building of the Salma Dam Project in Herat.</p> <p>The Government of Japan is supporting irrigation rehabilitation, community-based rural activities, capacity building, and agricultural enterprise redevelopment to improve rural livelihoods.</p> <p>The Government of Germany is supporting rural livelihood improvement activities in livestock and agriculture, institutional strengthening in the water resource and irrigation subsector, and irrigation rehabilitation.</p> <p>The Government of the People's Republic of China is supporting the rehabilitation of the Parwan river basin irrigation scheme (\$15 million).</p> <p>United Nations Agencies. A number of key UN agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), are involved in the sector in capacity building, agriculture and livestock subsector activities, forestry, input commodity and seed improvement, pest and disease control, and developing environmental management capacity. Most of the activities are being funded by bilateral and multilateral agencies.</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		A number of other development partners (Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey) have a limited involvement in the sector.
Energy	<p>ADB's key strategy for assistance in the power sector is to undertake capacity building and training of the concerned ministry and enterprises, rehabilitation and urgent repair of power infrastructure, in particular, transmission and distribution lines and establishment of a national power transmission grid.</p> <p>Under the EIRRP, ADB has committed about \$41 million in the power sector to finance (i) rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged transmission lines and substations in the northern provinces to permit increased power imports (transmission lines from Hairatan to Khulm, Khulm to Pol-e Khomri, Khulm to Mazar-e-Sharif, and substations at Khulm and Pol-e Khomri); (ii) urgently needed rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Kabul distribution system, which was damaged during the conflict period; and (iii) consulting services for project management and on-the-job management support training.</p> <p><u>Future pipeline activities follow:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) TA-2004-Feasibility Study for National Transmission Grid (\$0.75 million) (ii) Loan-2005-Power Transmission and Distribution Project (\$50.0 million) (iii) TA-2005-Institutional Strengthening of the MWP (\$0.75 million) (iv) Loan -2006-National Power Transmission Grid Project (\$50.0 million) 	<p>International Development Agency (IDA) is currently preparing a \$200 million project (of which IDA funding is \$100 million) that would finance investments in distribution and generation, in addition to substantial technical assistance to commercialize the operations of Da Afghanistan Breshna Moassese (DABM). The proposed project will support the overall reform of the sector, but will focus largely on distribution activities and help reorganize the utility on a commercial basis while addressing the sector's enormous investment needs. The project will help finance rehabilitation and expansion of distribution networks in Kabul and several other cities, and will provide support to improve DABM's commercial and management aspects. This project is expected to be approved in the third quarter of 2004.</p> <p>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) is currently implementing four projects with funding from Germany, the EC, and the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) for a total of €46.65 million; (i) rehabilitation of Kabul Region Electric Grid (Phase 1) for €16.1 million; (ii) Phase 2 of the rehabilitation of Kabul Region Electric Grid (KfW Mandate from the European Commission) for a total of €9 million; (iii) rehabilitation of hydropower plants at Mahipar and Sarobi, which serve the Kabul area, for a total of €15 million; (iv) a KfW mandate from ARTF for €6.55 million to complete some of these projects, including hydropower plant rehabilitation, city distribution network, and 110 kV transmission lines. On the technical assistance side, KfW has seconded a long-term advisor (April 2003–sometime in 2005) to the Ministry of Water and Power (MWP). In addition, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) has seconded a long-term advisor to build capacity in DABM, specifically in the Kabul Electricity</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p>ADB will assist in gas production, a transmission and distribution system, a gas pipeline infrastructure project, and formulation of a policy, legal, and regulatory framework for sector development.</p> <p>ADB has provided \$26.5 million in the form of TA grants and loan for the following activities:</p> <p>Under the EIRRP, rehabilitation of two gas fields and improvement of gas production, processing, transmission and distribution facilities (\$24.2 million); Energy Sector Review and Development of Gas Master Plan (\$0.95 million); Institutional Strengthening of the Gas Sector (\$0.75 million); and Capacity Building for Reconstruction and Development that includes strengthening of the hydrocarbon sector institutions (\$0.6 million). In addition, ADB has also provided a \$150.0 million Postconflict Multisector Program Loan to support reforms in the financial, transport, and energy sectors. Implementation of these activities had been initiated.</p>	<p>Department.</p> <p>USAID is providing technical assistance to MWP under their Economic Governance Project, which covers institutional strengthening and restructuring of MWP and designing a regulatory framework and new sector law, and includes the funding of a resident advisor. In addition, the US Government is providing approximately \$80 million as part of the \$1.2 billion funding package for Afghanistan Relief and Reconstruction over the next year. The projects being funded include the Helmand River Valley Power Supply, Kabul and Jalalabad Area Fuel and Power Supply, and Economic Reform of the Energy Sector to Support Investment.</p> <p>WB provided a TA to study the development of a hydrocarbon exploration promotion program for areas that are currently producing oil and gas (\$0.5 million) funded under the EIRRP. The WB is also supporting (\$1.2 million funded through a United States Trade and Development Agency [USTDA] trust fund) development of options for evaluating the rehabilitation of gas processing and fertilizer plants, construction of a small refinery (capacity 5,000-10,000 barrels of oil per day), and construction of a pipeline to transport gas from the Sheberghan area to Kabul for power and nonpower uses. The TA will fund urgently needed sector work and provide advisory and supervisory assistance to the Ministry of Mines and Industry (MMI). Parts of this TA are being used to (i) promote exploration activities in currently producing oil and gas areas to the private sector; (ii) advise and supervise the preparation of a legal and regulatory framework and review fiscal and tax policy for the petroleum sector; (iii) monitor and supervise a study to evaluate options for developing oil and gas infrastructure; and (iv) advise and supervise the study to evaluate the hydrocarbon potential in several sedimentary basins in Afghanistan.</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p><u>Future pipeline is as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) TA-2004-Support for Establishing Gas Regulatory Framework (\$0.75 million) (ii) TA-2005-Feasibility Study to Develop and Rehabilitate Gas-Producing Wells and Repair Gas Pipelines (\$1.0 million) (iii) Loan-2006-Guarantee for Rehabilitation and Development of Gas-Producing Wells and Pipelines Repair (\$100.0 million) (iv) TA-2006-Skills Development for Advance Gas Technologies (\$0.5 million) (v) TA-2006-Update and Analysis of Seismic data (\$1.0 million) (vi) TA-2006-Feasibility Study for Clean Air for Major Cities (\$1.0 million) 	<p>The British Geological Survey has agreed to provide about \$5.0 million to supply equipment, materials, and technical services to upgrade Afghanistan Geological Survey.</p> <p>Similarly, and as stated above, USTDA has provided financial assistance for evaluating options for the rehabilitation and development of oil and gas infrastructure, review of the fiscal and tax policy, and evaluation of the hydrocarbon potential of the sedimentary basins in the country. To complement these efforts, USAID is providing TA to MMI through technical advisors on a long-term basis (about 3 years duration) to improve operational efficiency. USAID will also support short-term critical activities that may be required in improving MMI functionality.</p>
Transport and Communications	<p>ADB is supporting rehabilitation of national roads, including a master plan study to prioritize the roads. In civil aviation, ADB will assist the Government in the reconstructing/rehabilitating the important regional airports.</p> <p>The road infrastructure component of ADB-financed EIRRP comprises urgently needed repair and rehabilitation to the Pol-e Khomri–Mazar-e-Sharif–Sheberghan section of the ring road, including international links to Turkmenistan (Sheberghan–Andkhoy–Aquina road)^a and Uzbekistan (Mazar-e-</p>	<p>WB has under taken the following major projects:</p> <p>Repair work on the 175 -km Kabul–Doshi road began in August 2003 (\$60.0 million).</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Salang tunnel, the road from Kabul through the 2.7 -km Salang pass to Doshi, covers a critical section; almost 85% of the work has been completed (\$5.0 million).</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the road from Pol-e Khomri to Sher Khan Bandar port. The road to the north and</p>

^a Connected to the Turkmenistan road network through Atamyrat–Imamnazar road, this corridor is used by the World Food Program (WFP) to bring in food aid for about 6.5 million people in northern Afghanistan. ADB is planning to finance improvement of the Turkmenistan side of the road through the Atamyrat–Imamnazar Road Rehabilitation Project, at an estimated cost of \$21.5 million.

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p>Sharif/Naibabad–Hairatan road) at an estimated total cost of \$65 million. Subsequently, Japan has made \$20 million available under JFPR to finance rehabilitation of Naibabad–Hairatan (55 km) and Naibabad–Balkh (57 km) sections of the northern road. Two consultancy contracts have been awarded and initial survey and design work began in November 2003. The civil works contract has been signed; firm mobilization has already begun.</p> <p>The Kandahar–Spin Boldak road (\$25.0 million), for which the contract was signed in May 2003, is 75% completed as of May 2004.</p> <p>ADB is also assisting in the feasibility study for Herat–Andkhoy road (\$1.0 million), and for rehabilitation of regional airports (\$1 million). The consultants are mobilized for both studies.</p> <p><u>Future pipeline projects follow:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Loan-2004–Herat–Andkhoy Road Improvement Project (\$205.0 million) (ii) Loan-2004–Regional Airports Rehabilitation I Project (\$30.0 million) (iii) TA-2004–Master Plan for Road Network Improvement Phase I (\$2.0 million) (iv) TA-2005–Capacity Building for Road Sector Institutions (\$1.0 million) (v) TA 2005–Feasibility Study for Road Network Improvement Project – Phase II (\$1.0 million) (vi) TA-2005–Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (MCAT) (\$1.0 million) (vii) Loan-2006–Road Network Improvement I (\$190.0 million) 	<p>northeast through Doshi is one of Afghanistan's six international links to its neighboring countries (\$22.5 million).</p> <p>Secondary and tertiary roads (2,000 km) and bridges (2,300 m) (\$18.8 million and IDA \$20.4 million)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Kabul International Airport (\$24.0 million). Bids were due on 29 April 2004.</p> <p>The EU has awarded a €26 million contract to a Chinese engineering company, China Railway Shisiju Group Corporation, for the first reconstruction phase of the vital 222 -km Kabul–Jalalabad–Torkham road. The contract covers the reconstruction cost of the 75 -km stretch of the road from Sarobi to Jalalabad, and signals the start of a two stage project costing more than €65 million.</p> <p>USAID has taken over rehabilitation of the following sections of the ring road:</p> <p>Kabul–Kandahar Road section (km 43–432); Phase I with one layer has been completed and phase II will be completed by September 2004, involving two more layers of asphalt and 2-meter paved shoulder on each side (\$182 million).</p> <p>Kandahar–Herat highway (km 356–456), for which design is completed (\$71.6 million)</p> <p>Four bridges on Kandahar–Herat road (\$5.4 million)</p> <p>Japan has financed the rehabilitation of the following road section:</p> <p>Kabul–Kandahar road section G; Phase I (\$29.3 million) completed.</p> <p>Kandahar–Herat (km 0–116); design completed.</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p>Governance</p>	<p>(viii) TA-2006-Feasibility Study for Super Corridors (\$2.0 million)</p> <p>(ix) TA-2006-Capacity Building for Ministry of Transport (\$0.5 million)</p> <p>ADB contributes to the reconstruction and reform of the civil service, particularly in areas where results can be delivered to citizens through improvements in service delivery. ADB is also proposing a Public Service Delivery Reform Program (\$80 million) in</p>	<p>Kabul International Airport, new terminal building; design completed (\$31.0 million)</p> <p>Equipment for Kabul International Airport (\$2.85 million)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Road Transport for Kabul city (\$18.6 million); completed</p> <p>Saudi Arabia has funded the rehabilitation of the ring road segment Kandahar–Herat (Girishk-Delaram) (km 116-231) (\$30.0 million).</p> <p>The Indian Government will fund the rehabilitation of Zaranj–Delaram road; the work will start by August 2004.</p> <p>The Government of Iran has already funded the following national roads:</p> <p>Herat–Islam Qala opening in June 2004 (\$45.0 million);</p> <p>Milak–Zaranj road (5 km) and a bridge; and</p> <p>Herat–Koruk section for which bidding is under process (\$20-\$30 million).</p> <p>Italy has committed funds for construction of new Maidan Shar–Bamian road; bidding is in process (€36.0 million).</p> <p>Pakistan is assisting in rehabilitation of the transit road (approximately 60 km) from Torkham to Jalalabad; construction work has already started.</p> <p>World Bank/DFID support is directed at civil service legal framework, pay and grading, personal management policies and procedures, center of Government roles and responsibilities, IARCSC capacity building, ministry review, Head of</p>

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<p>Financial and Private Sector Development</p>	<p>2005 to support policy actions and investments to make basic services effective, equitable, affordable and accessible to all the people of Afghanistan and in particular to the poor, displaced and marginalized sections of society.</p> <p>ADB provides support through the Central and South Asia Trade and Trade and Transport Forum (CSATTF) for trade facilitation and customs harmonization. ADB has also supported the development of the Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility, a guarantee facility that will help FDI by issuing political risk guarantees for eligible</p>	<p>Government's office capacity building, support for machinery of the Government and also support implementation of the PRR decree. (\$5.2 million)</p> <p>European Commission (EC) supports civil service legal framework, personal management policies and procedures, personal management capacity building, personal management information system, policy management capacity building, and head of Government's office capacity building.</p> <p>Government of Korea (KOICA) will support building of the Civil Service Academy of Afghanistan.</p> <p>UNDP is working closely with the Afghan authorities to support the work of Judicial Reform Commission to rebuild the judicial system in Afghanistan, develop the role of women within the judicial system, and increase the capacity for the administration of justice at all levels. Among activities of the Commission are surveying national judicial system, law reform, legal education, and judicial training for court officers. The program is funded by the Government of Italy. In addition, UNDP has established a dedicated Trust Fund to support Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme (ANBP), which will undertake the implementation of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Program, under the direction of the government and the international community. An estimated 100,000 former combatants are expected to join this programme.</p> <p>USAID has a large program focusing on private sector development through (i) developing the enabling legislative, institutional and regulatory framework for implementing policy, (ii) trade and investment promotion, (iii) export promotion, (iv) start of the WTO accession process, and (v) restructuring and capacity building of the Ministry of</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p>investments. ADB has also assumed a 25% stake in the Afghanistan International Bank (AIB). The remaining 75% is owned by a group of established Afghan business professionals. AIB was opened for business on 5 July 2004 and aims to support the growth and development of Afghanistan's banking sector over the long term and contribute to sustainable growth of the economy. Its shareholders represent a cross-section of Afghan society with businesses in various industry sectors. AIB is professionally managed by ING Government and Institutional Advisory Services B.V. ADB is finalizing the processing of a \$13 million investment in an edible oil-processing venture in Mazar-e-Sharif. Finally, the Government has requested the inclusion of program support for financial market and private sector development (\$80 million) in 2006.</p>	<p>Commerce, (vi) privatization of the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Afghanistan Economic Governance Project. USAID has also provided support for development of the industrial parks (\$10 million).</p> <p>The Government of Germany through GTZ also contributes to the development of the private sector in Afghanistan. The Government of Germany provides support for establishment of Afghanistan Investment Support Agency, development of industrial parks, development of legal framework, SME development, and restructuring and capacity building of the Ministry of Commerce.</p> <p>World Bank support focuses on custom modernization and harmonization that will help the trade facilitation in the country. To help Afghanistan increase revenue from trade, reduce corruption, and prevent smuggling across its borders, the World Bank approved a \$31 million IDA credit in December 2003 aimed at helping the government establish a more efficient customs and transit regime. The WB has also provided support for restructuring and capacity building of the Ministry of Commerce.</p> <p>UNDP administers a fairly small program focused on SME development and trade facilitation. UNDP has also provided support for training centers to enable women to acquire the skills, knowledge and know-how to start up their own small businesses, or generate income through waged employment</p>

Table A1.6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Total		Rating ^a								Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c	
					Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory					
	\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry and Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law and Public Sector Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multisector	173.1	51.4	1	50.0	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and Communications	163.5	48.6	1	50.0	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	336.6	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— = not available, No. = number.

^a One rating for implementation progress and development objectives, based on the lower rating of either.

^b Potential problem loans are satisfactory loans but have four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

^c A loan is "at risk" if it is rated as partly satisfactory, as unsatisfactory, or as a potential problem.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million)	—	364.4	364.4
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)	—	184.6	184.6
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	—	50.6	50.6
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)	—	56.4	56.4
Disbursement Ratio (%) ^b	—	28.0	28.0
Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)^c			
1999	—	—	—
2000	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—
2002	—	83.0	83.0
2003	—	54.5	54.5

— = not available, ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

^a Includes all loans with disbursements during 2003.

^b Ratio of disbursements during the year over the undisbursed net loan balance at the beginning of the year less cancellations during the year. Effective loans during the year have also been added to the beginning balance of undisbursed loans.

^c Includes private sector projects.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.8: Portfolio Indicators—Evaluation Rating by Sector
(1998–2003)

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry and Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law and Public Sector Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multisector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: No postevaluation was conducted during the relevant period.

Table A1.9: Portfolio Implementation Status
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2003)

Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
				OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)			Original (dd/mm/yy)	Revised (dd/mm/yy)	
AG	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ED	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HL	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LW	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MS	1954	—	Postconflict Multisector Program	—	173.1	04-Dec-02	05-Dec-02	31-Dec-12	—	—
TC	1997	—	Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project	—	163.5	03-Jun-03	31-Oct-03	30-Jun-13	—	—
WS	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	—	336.6	—	—	—	—	—

Continued on next page

Table A1.9—Continued

Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem ^a	At Risk ^b
						IP	DO		
AG	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
ED	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
EN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
HL	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
IN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
LW	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
MS	1954	—	Postconflict Multisector Program	155.7	156.3	HS	S	No	No
TC	1997	—	Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project	3.0	0.3	S	S	No	No
WS	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				158.7	156.7				

AG = agriculture and natural resources, DO = development objective, ED = education, EN = energy, FI = finance, HL = health, nutrition, and social protection, HS = highly satisfactory, IN = industry and trade, IP = implementation progress, LW = law and public sector management, MS = multisector, no. = number, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PS = partly satisfactory, Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority), S = satisfactory, TC = transport and communications, U = unsatisfactory, WS = water supply, sanitation, and waste management.

^a "Yes" for loans with four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

^b A loan is considered "at risk" if it is rated as "PS" or "U" in either implementation progress or development objectives, or if it is a potential problem loan.

Table A1.10: Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products, 2004–2006

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
						ADB		Gov't	Cofi- nancing	
						OCR	ADF			Total
2004 Firm Loans										
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
1. Agriculture Sector Program	CPI	ECO	SAAE	2002 (TAC)	55.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					55.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	0.0
Finance										
2. Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility	CPI	ECO	PSOD		25.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
Subtotal					25.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0
Transport and Communications										
3. Herat-Andkhoy Road Improvement Project I	CPI	ECO	SATC	2003	205.0	0.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	125.0
4. Regional Airports Rehabilitation Project I	CPI	ECO	SATC	2003	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					235.0	0.0	110.0	110.0	0.0	125.0
Total					315.0	0.0	170.0	170.0	5.0	140.0
2005 Firm Loans										
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
1. Western Basins Water Resources Management and Irrigated Agriculture Development Project	CPI	ECO	SAAE	2003	70.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	30.0
Subtotal					70.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	30.0
Energy										
2. Power Transmission and Distribution Project	CPI	ECO	SAEN	2004	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
						ADB			Gov't	Cofi- nancing
						OCR	ADF	Total		
Law and Public Sector Management										
3. Public Service Delivery Reform Program	CPI	ECO	SAGF		55.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					55.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	0.0
Transport and Communications										
4. Herat-Andkhoy Road Improvement Project II	CPI	ECO	SATC	2004	95.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	40.0
Subtotal					95.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	0.0	40.0
Total					270.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	70.0
2006 Firm Loans										
Energy										
1. National Power Transmission Grid Project	CPI	ECO	SAEN	2004	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
2. Guarantee for Rehabilitation and Development of Gas-Producing Wells and Pipelines Repair	CPI	ECO	PSOD		100.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					150.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Finance										
3. Financial Market and Private Sector Development Program	CPI	ECO	SAGF		80.0	0.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					80.0	0.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Transport and Communications										
4. Road Network Improvement Project I	CPI	ECO	SATC		190.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	120.0
Subtotal					190.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	120.0
Total					420.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	120.0

^a Political risk guarantee.

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
						ADB		Gov't	Cofi- nancing	
						OCR	ADF			Total
2006 Standby Loan										
Transport and Communications										
5. Regional Airports Rehabilitation Project II	CPI	ECO	SATC		40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Total					40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lending Program 2004–2006					1,005.0	0.0	570.0	570.0	5.0	330.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CPI = core poverty intervention, ECO = economic development, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PSOD = Private Sector Operations Division, SAAE = South Asia Agriculture and Environment Division, SAEN = South Asia Energy Division, SAGF = South Asia Governance and Finance Division, SATC = South Asia Transport and Communications Division.

Table A1.11: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2004–2006

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2004							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Feasibility Study for Western Basins Water Resources Management and Irrigated Agriculture Development Project	SAAE	PP	TASF	1,200.0	CIDA	730.0	1,930.0
2. Kabul Air Quality Management	AFRM	ID	TASF		Denmark	450.0	450.0
3. Capacity Building for Agriculture Policy Reform	SAAE	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
4. Capacity Building for Land Policy and Administration Reform	SAAE		TASF	250.0	DFID	600.0	850.0
5. Natural Resources Management and Environment Protection	AFRM	ID		0.0	PRCF	810.0	810.0
6. Balkh River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Project	SAAE	ID		0.0	TBD	10,000.0	10,000.0
7. Capacity Building for Impact Monitoring and Evaluation	SAAE	ID	TASF	450.0		0.0	450.0
8. Capacity Development for Irrigation and Water Resources Management	SAAE		TASF	550.0		0.0	550.0
Subtotal				3,450.0		12,590.0	16,040.0
Energy							
9. Poverty Reduction and Rural Renewable Energy Development	AFRM	ID			DFID	750.0	750.0
10. Feasibility Study for National Transmission Grid	SAEN	PP	TASF	750.0		0.0	750.0
11. Support for Establishing Gas Regulatory Framework	SAEN	ID	TASF	750.0		0.0	750.0
Subtotal				1,500.0		750.0	2,250.0
Industry and Trade							
12. Promoting International Trade and Cross-Border Trade Facilitation	AFRM	ID	TASF	550.0		0.0	550.0
Subtotal				550.0		0.0	550.0

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
Law and Public Sector Management							
13. Security of ADB-Financed Projects in Afghanistan	SAOC	ID	TASF	990.0		0.0	990.0
14. Capacity Building of the Ministry of Finance	SAOC	ID	TASF	1,510.0	AusAID	210.0	1,720.0
Subtotal				2,500.00		210.0	2,710.0
Transport and Communications							
15. Master Plan for Road Network Improvement Phase I	SATC	ID/PP	TASF	2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Total				10,000.0		13,550.0	23,550.0
2005							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Improving Agriculture and Natural Resource Management and Planning	SAAE	PP	TASF	1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
Subtotal				1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
Energy							
2. Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Water and Power	SAEN	ID	TASF	750.0		0.0	750.0
3. Feasibility Study to Develop and Rehabilitate Gas- Producing Wells and Repair Gas Pipelines	SAEN	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				1,750.0		0.0	1,750.0
Finance							
4. Financial Market and Private Sector Development Project	SAGF	PP	TASF	1,500.0		0.0	1,500.0
5. Private Investment Support Facility	PSOD	ID	TASF	2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Subtotal				3,500.0		0.0	3,500.0
Law and Public Sector Management							
6. Poverty Assessment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	SAOC	ID	TASF	300.0		0.0	300.0

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
7. Gender Assessment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	SAOC	ID	TASF	250.0		0.0	250.0
Subtotal				550.0		0.0	550.0
Transport and Communications							
8. Capacity Building for Road Sector Institutions	SATC	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
9. Feasibility Study for Road Network Improvement Project – Phase II	SATC	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
10. Institutional Strengthening of Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism	SATC	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				3,000.0		0.0	3,000.0
Water Supply, Sanitation and Waste Management							
11. Andkhoy Water Supply Project	AFRM	OTH		0.0	TBD	10,000.0	10,000.0
Subtotal				0.0		10,000.0	10,000.0
Total				10,000.0		10,000.0	20,000.0
2006							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Feasibility Study for the Second Water Resources Management and Irrigated Agriculture Development Project	SAAE	PP	TASF	1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
2. Feasibility Study for Development of Commercial Agriculture and Livestock Activities	SAAE	PP	TASF	1,300.0		0.0	1,300.0
Subtotal				2,500.0		0.0	2,500.0
Energy							
3. Feasibility Study for Clean Air for Major Cities	SAEN	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
4. Skills Development for Advanced Gas Technologies	SAEN	ID	TASF	500.0		0.0	500.0
5. Update and Analysis of Seismic Data	SAEN	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,500.0		0.0	2,500.0

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
Finance							
6.	Transforming Government Service	SAGF	ID	TASF	1,300.0	0.0	1,300.0
7.	Rural Finance Restructuring and Development	SAGF	PP	TASF	1,200.0	0.0	1,200.0
	Subtotal				2,500.0	0.0	2,500.0
Multisector							
8.	Eastern Province Area Development Project	SAAE	OTH		0.0	TBD	10,000.0
	Subtotal				0.0	10,000.0	10,000.0
Transport and Communications							
9.	Feasibility Study for Super Corridors	SATC	PP	TASF	2,000.0	0.0	2,000.0
10.	Capacity Building for the Ministry of Transport	SATC	ID	TASF	500.0	0.0	500.0
	Subtotal				2,500.0	0.0	2,500.0
	Total				10,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0
Total Nonlending Program 2004-2006					30,000.0	33,550.0	63,550.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AFRM = Afghanistan Resident Mission, AusAID = Australian Agency for International Development, CIDA = Canadian International Development Agency, DFID = Department for International Development, ETSW = Economic/Thematic/Sector Work, ID = institutional development, PP = project preparatory, PRCF = Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, PSOD = Private Sector Operations Department, OTH = Other, SAAE = South Asia Agriculture and Environment Division, SAEN = South Asia Energy Division, SAGF = South Asia Governance, Finance and Trade Division, SAOC = South Asia Operations Coordination Division, SATC = South Asia Transport and Communications Division, SC = Staff Consultant, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund, TBD = to be determined.

