

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

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

Goals and Targets	Country Status	
	Current Level (2004) ^a	Target (2015)
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</p> <p>Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p>	<p>53%</p> <p>48%</p>	<p>26%</p> <p>24%</p>
<p>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</p> <p>Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.</p>	<p>Primary enrollment (total): 36%</p> <p>Girls: 21%</p> <p>Boys: 51%</p>	<p>Primary enrollment (total): 100%</p> <p>Girls: 100%</p> <p>Boys: 100%</p>
<p>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p> <p>Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<p>Female primary enrollment: 21%</p> <p>Girls' enrollment share: 30%</p>	<p>Female primary enrolment: 100%</p> <p>Girls' enrollment share: 50%</p>
<p>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</p> <p>Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate.</p>	<p>Under-5 mortality rate: 260 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>Infant mortality rate: 165 per 1,000</p>	<p>Under-5 mortality rate: 90 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>Infant mortality rate: 55 per 1,000</p>
<p>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</p> <p>Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</p>	<p>Maternal mortality ratio: 1,600 per 100,000 live births</p>	<p>Maternal mortality ratio: 400 per 100,000 live births</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>HIV/AIDS: n/a</p> <p>Measles: 718 cases annually</p> <p>Polio: 10 cases annually</p> <p>Malaria: 16% of population at high risk, 3 million cases annually</p> <p>Tuberculosis: 321 cases per 100,000 population; 91 deaths per 100,000 population</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS: surveys and action to curb rise in HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Measles: 0 cases</p> <p>Polio: 0 cases</p> <p>Malaria: 8% of population at high risk</p> <p>Tuberculosis: 48 cases per 100,000 population</p>

^a Given Afghanistan's recent history of conflict, there is little reliable baseline data. The country's MDG targets thus are based on projected improvements from "current" (2004) figures.

Goals and Targets	Country Status	
	Current Level (2004)	Target (2015)
<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>Population without access to safe drinking water: 87%</p>	<p>Population without access to safe drinking water: 43%</p>
<p>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</p>	<p>ODA (% of GDP): 48%</p> <p>GDP per capita: \$170</p>	<p>ODA (% of GDP): 20%</p> <p>GDP per capita: \$500</p>

GDP = gross domestic product, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, ODA = official development assistance.

Sources: Government/UNDP, 2004. *Security with a Human Face—Challenges and Responsibilities, Afghanistan National Human Development Report*. Kabul. (Table 6.2, p.185).

Table A1.2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
A. Income and Growth				
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)	123.0	182.0	199.0	252.0
2. GDP (current prices, \$ million)	2,463.0	4,084.0	4,585.0	5,941.0
3. Real GDP Growth (% in constant prices)		28.6	15.7	7.5
a. Agriculture			13	—
b. Industry			12	—
c. Services			19	—
4. Opium Production (value, \$ million)		2,540.0	2,300.0	2,800.0
B. Savings and Investment (current and market prices, % of GDP)				
1. Gross Domestic Investment		28.3	35.2	39.0
2. Gross National Savings		(5.1)	(15.7)	(4.7)
C. Money and Inflation (annual change)				
1. Consumer Price Index ^a	(43.4)	52.3	10.2	16.3
2. Total Liquidity (M2)		20.1	40.9	37.5
D. Government Finance (% of non-opium GDP)				
1. Revenues		3.2	4.5	4.5
2. Expenditure		8.5	9.8	9.4
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (deficit)				
E. Balance of Payments				
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)		—	—	—
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP) (including grants % of GDP) (excluding grants \$ million)		(3.5)	3.1	0.0
		(1,363.7)	(2,334.7)	(2,596.5)
3. Exports of Goods (\$) Growth (annual % change)		82.1	46.7	(7.6)
4. Imports of Goods (\$) Growth (annual % change)		52.5	50.9	2.1
F. External Payments Indicators				
1. Gross Foreign Exchange Reserves (\$ million)		426.1	815.9	1,261.3
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and services)		—	—	—
3. Total External Debt (% of GDP)		13.0	13.0	—
G. Other Indicators				
1. Exchange Rate ({AF}/\$, average)	54.4	44.8	49.0	47.7
2. Population (million)		21.8	—	—

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

^a For Kabul city plus five major cities only.

Sources: IMF. 2005. *IMF Country Report No. 05/128 and IMF Country Report No. 05/237*, Washington.

Table A1.3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	Latest Year	
A. Population Indicators		
1. Total Population (million)	23.85	2003, MICS/UNICEF
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	2.5	2003, MICS/UNICEF
B. Social Indicators		
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/woman)	6.3	2003, MICS/UNICEF
2. Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,600	2003
3. Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	115	2003, MICS/UNICEF
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	45	2003, CSO
a. Female		
b. Male		
5. Adult Literacy (%)	28.7	2003, MICS/UNICEF
a. Female	43.2	2003, MICS/UNICEF
b. Male	14.1	2003, MICS/UNICEF
6. Primary School Gross Enrollment (%)	54.4	2003, MICS/UNICEF
7. Secondary School Gross Enrollment (%)	—	
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	49	2001, CSO
9. Population Below Poverty Line (%)	70	2001 estimate ^a
10. Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	40	2003, MICS/UNICEF
11. Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	12	2000,
12. Public Education Expenditure (% of GDP)	1.6	2002, CSO
13. Human Development Index Rank	173	2002, HDR 2004 ^b
14. Gender-Related Development Index Rank	143	2002, HDR 2004 ^c
C. Poverty Indicators		
1. Poverty Incidence		
2. Percent of Poor to (in rural population)	53	2003
3. Poverty Gap	—	
4. Poverty Severity Index	—	
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	—	
6. Human Poverty Index	59.30	2002, HDR 2004
7. HPI Rank	94	2002, HDR 2004 ^d

— = not available, CSO = Central Statistics Office, HDR = Human Development Report. MICS = Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey; UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund.

^a World Bank estimate of % of population living with less than \$2/day as reported in *Securing Afghanistan's Future*.

^b Only five countries in the world rank lower than Afghanistan.

^c Only two countries in the world rank lower than Afghanistan.

^d Only two countries in the world rank lower than Afghanistan.

Sources: Central Statistics Office, Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan. 2003. *Statistical Yearbook*, Kabul; *Securing Afghanistan's Future: Accomplishments and the Strategic Path Forward*, Report prepared for the International Conference on Afghanistan, Berlin, 31 March–1 April 2004.; UNICEF. 2003. *Moving Beyond Two Decades of War: Progress of Provinces—Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF/MICs)*, Kabul.

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)	97	CSO Statistical Yearbook, 2002
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
a. Tons	1,037	World Development Report 2003
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	28.8	MICS/UNICEF 2003
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, MICS = Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 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. FAOSTAT. Available: <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_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 in the agriculture and natural resources sector are to (i) support the Government in developing sector policies, strategies, and planning processes and institutional reform to create an 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 (iv) as part of this process provide support in input and service provision.</p> <p>A number of technical assistance (TA) activities were initiated in 2003 in support of 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 ADB provided additional TA with respect to sectoral management and aid coordination.</p> <p>A \$55 million Agricultural Sector Program Loan approved in 2004 will support sector, policy, and institutional reform.</p> <p>ADB also has supported water infrastructure rehabilitation through a \$15 million component of the 2003 Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (EIRRP). Two Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) funded projects are also underway: a \$5 million community-based irrigation rehabilitation project and the \$10 million Balkh River Basin Project. Project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) for the Western Basin Irrigated Agriculture Project will lead to a planned 2005 \$80 million project (\$40 million from ADB and \$40 million in co-financing).</p>	<p>The European Commission (EC) is undertaking a broad range of interventions across most subsectors to improve agricultural livelihoods by diversifying 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, and 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 a \$4 million environmental capacity building program for the Environment Department in MIWRE.</p> <p>The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has a large sectoral program 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 and processors), regulatory support (vaccination laboratory, seed), improving technologies, enterprise diversification (crop and livestock), and commodity market access; and (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 irrigation rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>The World Bank's activities are focused on the water resource subsector, with support to emergency irrigation rehabilitation, establishing the hydrological network, institutional strengthening and capacity building of MIWRE and community water institutions, and preparing feasibility studies for large irrigation projects. The World Bank also has funded an emergency irrigation project.</p>

Sector/ Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Agriculture and Natural Resources (continued)	<p>ADB expects to provide Afghanistan with additional agriculture and natural resources TA as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a PPTA Feasibility Study for the Development of Commercial Agriculture (2005), (ii) Capacity Development for Irrigation and Water Resources Management (2005), (iii) a PPTA Feasibility Study for a Second Water Resources Management and Irrigated Agriculture Development Project (2006), (iv) Capacity Development to Improve Agriculture and Natural Resources Management and Planning (2006), (v) a PPTA project for an Irrigated Agriculture Development Project (2007), and (vi) Capacity Building for the Ministry of Agriculture (2007) <p>Future project-based assistance to Afghanistan's agriculture and natural resources sector is expected to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a further Water Resources and Irrigated Agriculture Development Project (2007), and (ii) a follow-on Irrigated Agricultural Development Project (2008) 	<p>The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) supports improving rural livelihoods and developing alternative livelihoods as part of a counter narcotics strategy for farm households, strengthening and capacity building of sector and community-based institutions, supporting planning and policy-based activities, and supporting applied agriculture research activities.</p> <p>The Government of India will support the construction of the Salma Dam Project in Herat, which will be linked to ADB's Western Basins agricultural project.</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>A number of key United Nations agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), are involved in 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
<p>Energy</p>	<p>Power Subsector</p> <p>ADB's strategy for assistance to Afghanistan's power sector is to undertake capacity building and training for the Ministry of Energy and Water and its enterprises; rehabilitation and urgent repair of power infrastructure, in particular, transmission and distribution lines; establishment of a national power transmission grid; and power trading and interconnection with neighboring countries, including the Central Asian republics and Iran.</p> <p>Under the Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (EIRRP), ADB committed about \$41 million 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 Pul-e Khumri, Khulm to Mazar-e-Sharif, and substations at Khulm and Pol-e Khomri); and (ii) consulting services for project management and on-the-job management support training.</p> <p>A \$50 million Power Transmission and Distribution Project was approved in April 2005 to finance the construction of 206 kilometers of a 110 kV transmission network as well as the construction and rehabilitation of associated substations and low-voltage distribution systems. The project is accompanied by a \$750,000 TA project to strengthen project management, planning, design, implementation, and operation and maintenance capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water.</p> <p>Additional ADB assistance to Afghanistan's power sub-sector is expected to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a PPTA project for Small and Medium Hydropower Development, (ii) a capacity building TA for the Ministry of Energy and Water (2006), and (iii) a Hydropower and Transmission Project (2007). 	<p>Power Subsector</p> <p>Under its Emergency Infrastructure Reconstruction Project (EIRP), the World Bank funded a \$15.5 million power component that included distribution materials for Kabul and six provincial cities, supply of essential tools and equipment, the rehabilitation of the northwest Kabul gas turbine plant, installation of spare parts for the 4x25 megawatt (MW) Naghlu hydropower station, and TA for updating the power sector master plan.</p> <p>The World Bank also provided \$200 million (including a \$100 million International Development Association [IDA] credit) in support of additional investments in power generation and distribution, as well as substantial technical assistance to commercialize the operations of the Afghanistan Electricity Authority (DABM). The project will help finance rehabilitation and expansion of distribution networks in Kabul and several other cities, and also will help to improve DABM operations and management.</p> <p>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) is implementing four projects with funding from the Government of 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. KfW also has provided a long-term TA to the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW). German development assistance through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) has provided TA to help build capacity in DABM, specifically in the Kabul Electricity Department.</p>

Sector/ Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Energy (continued)	<p>Gas Subsector</p> <p>ADB has provided \$26.5 million in support of energy sector development through the Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (EIRRP). Such support has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the rehabilitation of two gas fields and the improvement of gas production, processing, transmission and distribution facilities (\$24.2 million), (ii) Energy Sector Review and Development of Gas Master Plan (\$950,000), (iii) Institutional Strengthening of the Gas Sector (\$750,000), (iv) Capacity Building for Reconstruction and Development that includes strengthening of Afghanistan's hydrocarbon sector institutions (\$600,000). 	<p>USAID is providing technical assistance to MEW through its Economic Governance Project, including a resident advisor, institutional strengthening and restructuring of MEW, and the design of a regulatory framework and new sector law. In addition, the US Government has provided some \$80 million as part of its \$1.2 billion funding package for Afghanistan Relief and Reconstruction. Critical USAID interventions in the sector include provision of fuel supplies for Kabul, Jalalabad, and Kandahar. USAID is committed to financing rehabilitation of power generation stations in Kajakai and Darunta, as well as the power generation plant near Kabul.</p> <p>The Government of India provided a \$100 million grant to construct 220kV transmission lines from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul. This transmission line is a continuation of the ADB-financed Hairatan-Pul-e-Khumri EIRRP project, bringing power to Kabul.</p> <p>The Government of Iran provided \$2.5 million to install low-voltage transmission lines from Iran to Zaranj in Nimroz province and from Iran to Herat. It also provided \$14.0 million to construct a high-voltage transmission line from Iran to Herat. Iran also has provided diesel generators with total capacity of 30 MW to be installed in Kabul and other towns.</p> <p>Gas Subsector</p> <p>The World Bank, through its EIRP, also provided TA to study the development of a hydrocarbon exploration promotion program for areas that are currently producing oil and gas (\$500,000). The World Bank has supported studies on 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 World Bank TA has funded urgently needed sector work and provided advisory and supervisory assistance to the Ministry of Mines and Industry (MMI), including (i) promotion of exploration activities in currently producing oil and gas areas to the private sector; (ii) advice and supervision on the preparation of a legal and regulatory framework as well as a review of fiscal and tax policy for the petroleum sector;</p>

Sector/ Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Energy (continued)	<p>Additional ADB assistance to Afghanistan's energy subsector is expected to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) TA for Skills Development for Advanced Gas Technologies (2006), (ii) TA for an Update and Analysis of Seismic Data for Natural Gas Exploration (2006), (iii) TA for a Feasibility Study for Alternative Energy Sources (2007), and (iv) a Natural Gas Development Project (2007 or 2008), with a planned \$100 million private sector guarantee to support the rehabilitation of gas producing wells and pipelines. 	<p>(iii) monitoring and supervising a study to evaluate options for developing oil and gas infrastructure; and (iv) advising and supervising a study evaluating the hydrocarbon potential in several sedimentary basins in Afghanistan.</p> <p>The United States Trade and Development Agency (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 long-term advisors to improve operational efficiency. USAID also supports critical short-term activities required to improve ministry operations.</p> <p>The British Geological Survey has agreed to provide about \$5 million to supply equipment, materials, and technical services to upgrade the Afghanistan Geological Survey.</p>
Financial and Private Sector Development	<p>As of end-July 2005, ADB had provided \$58.1 million in support of private sector investments in Afghanistan, including a \$2.60 million investment in the Afghanistan Development Bank, a \$5 million investment and \$10 million guarantee in support of the Afghanistan Investment Facility, a \$35 million investment in Roshan Cellular Telecommunications, and a \$5.5 million investment in the Afghanistan Renewal Fund.</p> <p>In 2005 ADB undertook an assessment of Afghanistan's private sector.</p> <p>ADB also has helped initiate the Central and South Asia Trade and Transport Forum (CSATTF) in support of sub-regional trade facilitation and customs harmonization.</p> <p>Future ADB financial and private sector development support is expected to include a \$60 million Financial Market and Private Sector Development Program in 2006 (PPTA to be undertaken in 2005), a \$30 million Rural Finance Program in 2007 (PPTA in 2006), and a \$50 million Trade and Transit Facilitation Program scheduled for 2008 (PPTA in 2007).</p>	<p>The World Bank prepared a Preliminary Needs Assessment for private sector development in 2002 and is preparing a project in support of private sector activities in Afghanistan.</p> <p>USAID supports private sector development through (i) developing the enabling legislative, institutional and regulatory frameworks, (ii) trade and investment promotion, (iii) export promotion, (iv) WTO accession, (v) restructuring and capacity building of the Ministry of Commerce, (vi) and privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs). USAID has also provided support for development of industrial parks (\$10 million).</p> <p>The Government of Germany through GTZ has provided support for the establishment of the 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>The United Kingdom's Department for International Development is helping the Government to improve the legal and regulatory environment for private sector development.</p>

Sector/ Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Financial and Private Sector Development (continued)	ADB's Private Sector Operations (PSOD) also plans further investments in Afghanistan, with a focus on the banking and telecommunications sectors. Such investments may include a Private Investment Support Facility.	UNDP administers a 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 wage employment.
Gender	<p>A component of ADB's cluster TA Capacity Building for Reconstruction and Development has provided 48-person months of capacity building assistance to the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA). Although TA activities were slated to begin in June 2004, difficulties in recruiting consultants delayed TA inception until end-2004. The TA is assisting in capacity building for research, policy making, and planning as well as institutional strengthening. Although MOWA was established as a coordinating and mainstreaming Ministry, the new Minister (appointed in December 2004) and her large advisory team are interested in the Ministry assuming "executive" status (i.e., direct implementation of project activities).</p> <p>The \$ 4 million JFPR-funded Community-based Gender-Sensitive Basic Education for the Poor project piloted a sustainable and comprehensive approach to community-based, gender-sensitive basic education in post-conflict rural poor Afghanistan. Project objectives included: (i) building capacity and strengthening partnerships between the Government, schools, NGOs, and communities for participatory planning and development of basic education for the poor; (ii) increasing access to basic education, particularly for poor girls; (iii) improving the quality of basic education for children in poor communities, particularly for girls and other disadvantaged groups; (iv) promoting innovative community and NGO partnerships for integrated child and youth development services focusing on reconciliation and development in a post-conflict society; and (v) supporting where possible, income generation schemes related to school rehabilitation and furniture production.</p> <p>Pipeline gender activities include a 2005 gender assessment TA (as part of country strategy and program [CSP] preparation), a \$1 million Supporting Gender Reform TA project in 2007, and an \$800,000 Gender Empowerment TA project in 2008.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Women's Affairs also receives capacity-building technical assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, and United Nations Development Fund for Women.</p> <p>In 2005 the World Bank prepared a preliminary study on gender in Afghanistan.</p> <p>The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) has undertaken a number of studies on gender issues, with focus on legal issues (e.g., land ownership, inheritance rights).</p>

Sector/ Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p>Governance</p>	<p>ADB contributes to the reconstruction and reform of the Afghan civil service, particularly in areas where results can be delivered to citizens through improvements in service delivery. Ongoing capacity building TA is being provided to the Independent Administration Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC) and the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>A proposed \$55 million Financial Management and Public Administration Reform Program in 2005 will help to develop systems and procedures—supported by increased capacity—to improve budget programming, strengthen resource mobilization and enhance monitoring capabilities of public finances. The program's goals include strengthening fiscal management by improving the budget framework, improving the public investment program, and enhancing resource mobilization; strengthening public administration; strengthening public financial management by improving transparency and accountability; and strengthening treasury management.</p>	<p>World Bank and DFID support is directed at the civil service legal framework, pay and grading, personnel management policies and procedures, Government roles and responsibilities, IARCSC capacity building, ministry review, head of government's office capacity building, support for machinery of the Government as well as support for the implementation of the PRR decree (\$5.2 million).</p> <p>UNDP is working closely with the Afghan authorities to support the work of the 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. 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) in support of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of some 100,000 former combatants.</p> <p>The World Bank support focuses on customs modernization and harmonization to facilitate trade. 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 to establish a more efficient customs and transit regime. The World Bank has also supported restructuring and capacity building of the Ministry of Commerce.</p> <p>The European Commission (EC) supports the civil service legal framework, personnel management policies and procedures, personnel management capacity building, a personnel management information system, policy management capacity building, and capacity building at the head of Government's office.</p> <p>The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) will support building of the Civil Service Academy of Afghanistan.</p>

Sector/ Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p>Transport and Communications</p>	<p>Roads</p> <p>The road infrastructure component of the ADB-financed Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (EIRRP) undertook urgently needed repair and rehabilitation of the Pol-e Khomri–Mazar-e-Sharif–Sheberghan section of the national ring road, including international links to Turkmenistan (Sheberghan–Andkhoy–Aquina road)^a and Uzbekistan (Mazar-e-Sharif–Naibabad–Hairatan road) at an estimated total cost of \$65 million. The Government of Japan also provided \$20 million in JFPR funding to finance rehabilitation of the Naibabad–Hairatan (55 km) and Naibabad–Balkh (57 km) sections of the northern road.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction-financed Kandahar–Spin Boldak road (\$25.0 million) is largely complete as of end-July 2005.</p> <p>ADB also provided TA for a feasibility and design study for the Herat–Andkhoy road (\$1 million), leading to the \$80 million Andkhoy–Qaisar Road Project (approved in December 2004) will rehabilitate 210 km of the Herat–Andkhoy road.</p> <p>A proposed \$55 million grant-funded project in 2005 (the Qaisar-Bala Murghab Road Project) will rehabilitate a further 90 km of the Herat–Andkhoy road.</p> <p>In 2004, ADB provided TA for the preparation of a road master plan that will develop a road development program for the next 5-10 years, with focus on identifying major east–west and north–south corridors to cross-link with the national “ring road” network. The TA also will assess financing requirements for sustainable road maintenance and will propose desirable and sustainable financing mechanisms. The TA is expected to result in a \$140 million North–South Corridor Project planned for 2006, with a further road sector project planned for 2008.</p> <p>In 2005, ADB also will provide additional capacity building TA to</p>	<p>Roads</p> <p>Afghanistan's national primary roads are being rehabilitated with financial and technical assistance from bilateral and multilateral funding agencies. Priority has been given to rehabilitating strategic road connections, including the “ring road” and border access roads to neighboring countries.</p> <p>The World Bank has funded the repair of the 175 kilometer (km) Kabul–Doshi road (\$60 million) as well as rehabilitation of the 2.7 km Salang tunnel (\$5 million).</p> <p>The World Bank also funded the rehabilitation of the road from Pol-e Khomri to Sher Khan Bandar (land) port. The road to the north and northeast through Doshi is one of Afghanistan's six international links to its neighboring countries.</p> <p>The World Bank has also provided \$18.8 million plus an IDA credit of \$20.4 million for rehabilitation of secondary and tertiary roads (2,000 km) and bridges (2,300 m)</p> <p>The European Union awarded a €26 million contract to a Chinese engineering company, China Railway Shisiju Group Corporation, for a 75 km stretch (Sarobi–Jalalabad) of the vital 222 km Kabul–Jalalabad–Torkham road. The European Union also will fund a follow-on project for a total of some €65 million.</p> <p>USAID has funded rehabilitation of the following sections of the national ring road: Kabul–Kandahar Road section (km 43-432) totaling \$182 million; Kandahar–Herat highway (km 356-456) for \$71.6 million; and four bridges on Kandahar–Herat road for \$5.4 million.</p> <p>The Government of Japan provided \$29.3 million for rehabilitation of Kabul–Kandahar road section G and will finance rehabilitation of the Kandahar–Herat road (km 0-116).</p> <p>The Government of Japan also provided \$18.6 million for rehabilitation of Kabul's road transport.</p>

Sector/ Thematic Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p>Transport and Communications (continued)</p>	<p>the Ministry of Public Works.</p> <p>Civil Aviation</p> <p>ADB provided \$1 million in TA to undertake feasibility and design studies for the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's regional airports. The TA led to a US\$30 million Regional Airports Rehabilitation Project to help repair seven regional airports: Bamyan, Chaghcharan, Faizabad, Farah, Maimana, Qalai-Naw, and Zaranj. The project will reconstruct runways and taxiways, build new passenger terminals or renovate existing ones, reconstruct road access and car parks, connect water supply and sewerage, provide airport maintenance equipment, and install security and boundary fences and gates. The project also will help to strengthen sector management and airport operations and maintenance.</p> <p>A \$40 million Regional Airports Rehabilitation Project Phase II is planned for 2006 or 2007.</p> <p>ADB also is planning additional TA in 2005 and 2006 to support capacity strengthening of Afghanistan's civil aviation sector.</p>	<p>The Government of Saudi Arabia has provided \$30 million for the rehabilitation of the ring road segment Kandahar–Herat (Girishk-Delaram or km 116-231)</p> <p>The Government of India will fund the rehabilitation of Zaranj–Delaram road</p> <p>The Government of Iran has already funded the following national roads: Herat–Islam Qala (\$45 million); Milak–Zaranj road (5 km) and a bridge; and Herat–Koruk (\$20 million–\$30 million).</p> <p>The Government of Italy has committed funds for construction of a new Maidan Shar–Bamian road (€36 million).</p> <p>The Government of Pakistan is assisting in rehabilitation of the transit road (approximately 60 km) from Torkham to Jalalabad.</p> <p>Civil Aviation</p> <p>The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as part of its International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) responsibilities, is coordinating assistance to Afghanistan's aviation sector.</p> <p>The World Bank is funding the rehabilitation of Kabul International Airport (\$24 million).</p> <p>The Government of Japan will provide \$31 million for the construction of a new terminal building at Kabul International Airport, and will also provide \$2.85 million in equipment for the airport.</p> <p>The Governments of the United States and India are providing TA for organization development, program management, aviation law, and regulatory oversight, etc.</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 part of the road through the Atamyrat–Imamnazar Road Rehabilitation Project at an estimated cost of \$21.5 million.

Table A1.6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2004)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Total	Rating ^a												
				Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c		
	\$ million	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Agriculture and Natural Resources	56.2	10.9	1	16.7	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry and Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law, Economic Management and Public Policy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multisector	348.4	67.2	3	50.0	—	—	3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and Communications	113.7	21.9	2	33.3	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	518.3	100.0	6	100.0	—	—	6	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 2004)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million)	—	399.3	399.3
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)	—	199.8	199.8
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	—	50.0	50.0
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)	—	43.2	43.2
Disbursement Ratio (%) ^b	—	18.4	18.4
Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)^c			
2000	—	—	—
2001	—	—	—
2002	—	83.0	83.0
2003	—	54.5	54.5
2004	—	40.5	40.5

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

^a Includes all loans with disbursements during 2004.

^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
(1999–2004)

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: All projects ongoing; no post-evaluations conducted during the relevant period.

Table A1.9: Portfolio Implementation Status
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2004)

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	2083	—	Agriculture Sector Program Loan	—	56.2	04-May-04	05-May-04	30-Apr-14	—	—
ED	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	2091	—	Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility	—	5.3	24-Sep-04	—	30-Sep-09	—	—
HL	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LW	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MS	1954	—	Postconflict Multisector Program	—	173.7	04-Dec-02	05-Dec-02	31-Dec-12	—	—
MS	1997	—	Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project	—	169.4	03-Jun-03	31-Oct-03	30-Jun-13	—	—
TC	2105	—	Regional Airports Rehabilitation Project Phase I	—	31.5	23-Nov-04	—	31-Dec-14	—	—
TC	2140	—	Andkhoy-Qaisar Road Project	—	82.2	15-Dec-04	—	30-Jun-14	—	—
WS	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				—	518.3	—	—	—	—	—

Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem ^a	At Risk ^b
						IP	DO		
AG	2083	—	Agriculture Sector Program Loan	29.8	29.9	S	S	No	No
ED	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
EN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	2091	—	Afghanistan Investment Guarantee Facility	—	—	S	S	No	No
HL	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
IN	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
LW	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
MS	1954	—	Postconflict Multisector Program	155.7	157.7	S	S	No	No
MS	1997	—	Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project	72.9	12.3	S	S	No	No
TC	2105		Regional Airports Rehabilitation Project Phase 1	—	—	S	S	No	No
TC	2140		Andkhoy-Qaisar Road Project	—	—	S	S	No	No
WS	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				258.4	170.0	—	—	—	—

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, economic management and public policy, 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, 2006–2008

Sector Project/Program Name	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
						OCR	ADB ADF ^a	Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
2006 Firm Loans										
Finance										
1. Financial Market and Private Sector Development Program	GI	ECG, PSD	SAGF	2005	60.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					60.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
Transport and Communications										
2. North-South Corridor Project	GI	ECG	SATC	2004	260.0	0.0	140.0	140.0	0.0	120.0
Subtotal					260.0	0.0	140.0	140.0	0.0	120.0
Total					320.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	120.0
2006 Standby Loan										
Transport and Communications										
3. Rehabilitation of Regional Airports Project II	GI	ECG	SATC	2003	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

^a includes ADF grant component.

Sector Project/Program Name	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
						OCR	ADB ADF ^a	Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
2007 Proposed Loans										
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
1. Second Water Resources Management and Irrigated Agriculture Development Project	GI	ECG	SAAE	2006	70.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	30.0
2. Development of Commercial Agriculture and Livestock Activities	GI	ECG	SAAE	2006	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					110.0	0.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	30.0
Energy										
3. Hydropower and Transmission Project	GI	ECG	SAEN	2004, 2005	130.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	30.0 ^b
Subtotal					130.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	30.0
Finance										
4. Rural Finance Project	GI	ECG	SAGF	2006	40.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	10.0
Subtotal					40.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	10.0
Transport and Communications										
5. Rehabilitation of Regional Airports Project II	GI	ECG	SATC	2004	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	00.0
Subtotal					40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	00.0
Total					320.0	0.0	250.0^c	250.0^c	0.0	70.0
2007 Standby Loan										
Energy										
6. Natural Gas Development Project	GI	ECG	SAEN	2005	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
7. Guarantee for Rehabilitation of Gas Producing Wells and Pipelines	GI	ECG	PSOD	2005	100.00 ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					150.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Total					50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0

^a includes ADF grant component.

^b includes regional cooperation funding.

^c includes over programming.

^d political risk guarantee.

Sector Project/Program Name	Targeting Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
						OCR	ADB ADF ^a	Total	Gov't	Cofi- nancing
2008 Proposed Loans										
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
1. Irrigated Agricultural Development Project III	GI	ECO	SAAE	2007	50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Subtotal					50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Energy										
2. Natural Gas Development Project	GI	ECO	SAEN	2005	50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
3. Guarantee for Rehabilitation of Gas Producing Wells and Pipelines	GI	ECO	PSOD	2005	100.00 ^b		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal					150.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Finance										
4. Fiscal Management and Public Administration Reform Program – Phase II	GI	ECO	SAGF	2007	50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Subtotal					50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Transport and Communications										
5. Road Network Project I	GI	ECO	SATC	2006	150.0		50.0	50.0		100.0
Subtotal					150.0		50.0	50.0		100.0
Total					300.0		200.0	200.0		100.0
2008 Standby Loan										
Energy										
6. National Power Transmission Grid Project	GI	ECO	SAEN	2007	50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
7. Clean Air/Alternative Fuel Project	GI	ECO	SAEN	2006	50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Subtotal					100.0		100.0	100.0		0.0
Finance										
8. Trade and Transit Facilitation Program	GI	ECO	SAGF/ SAOC	2007	50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Subtotal					50.0		50.0	50.0		0.0
Total					150.0		150.0	150.0		0.0

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.

^a includes ADF grant component.

^b political risk guarantee.

Table A1:11: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2006–2008

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
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. Improving Agriculture and Natural Resource Management and Planning	AFRM	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,200.0		0.0	2,200.0
Energy							
3. Capacity Building for the Ministry of Energy and Water	SAEN	ID	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
Finance							
6. Rural Finance	SAGF	PP	TASF	1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
Subtotal				1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
Law and Public Sector Management							
7. Capacity Building for Trade and Transit Facilitation	SAOC	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
8. Poverty Assessment	SAOC	ID	TASF	400.0		0.0	400.0
Subtotal				1,400.0		0.0	1,400.0
Transport and Communications							
9. Road Network II	SATC	PP	TASF	2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
10. Capacity Building for the Ministry of Transport	SATC	ID	TASF	700.0		0.0	700.0
Subtotal				2,700.0		0.0	2,700.0
Total				10,000.00			10,000.0

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2007							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Irrigated Agriculture Development Project III	SAAE	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
2. Capacity Building for Ministry of Agriculture	SAAE	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Energy							
3. Power Transmission III	SAEN	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
4. Alternative Energy Project	SAEN	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
5. Capacity Building for the Ministry of Mines and Industry	SAEN	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				3,000.0		0.0	3,000.0
Finance							
6. Trade and Transit Facilitation Program	SAGF/SAOC	PP	TASF	700.0		0.0	700.0
7. Fiscal Management and Public Administration Reform Program – Phase II	SAGF	PP	TASF	300.0		0.0	300.0
Subtotal				1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Law and Public Sector Management							
8. Supporting Gender Reform	SAOC	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
9. Capacity Building for the Ministry of Finance	SAOC	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Transport and Communications							
10. Road Network III	SATC	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
11. Capacity Building for Ministry of Public Works	SATC	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Total				10,000.0			10,000.0

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2008							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1. Livestock and Rangeland Management	SAAE	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
2. Agribusiness Development	SAAE	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Energy							
3. Rural Electrification	SAEN	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
4. Power Sector Planning	SAEN	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		0.0	2,000.0
Finance							
5. Economic Management II	SAGF	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
6. Promoting Regional Cooperation	SAGF/SAOC	PP	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
7. Small and Medium Enterprise Development	SAGF	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,000.0		0.0	3,000.0
Law and Public Sector Management							
8. Gender Empowerment	SAOC	ID	TASF	800.0		0.0	800.0
Subtotal				800.0		0.0	800.0
Transport and Communications							
9. Road Sector Planning	SATC	PP	TASF	1,200.0		0.0	1,200.0
10. Capacity Building for Ministry of Transport	SATD	ID	TASF	1,000.0		0.0	1,000.0
Subtotal				2,200.0		0.0	2,200.0
Total				10,000.0			10,000.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ID = institutional development, PP = project preparatory, SAAE = South Asia Agriculture and Environment Division, SAEN = South Asia Energy Division, SAGF = South Asia Governance and Finance Division, SAOC = South Asia Operations Coordination Division, SATC = South Asia Transport and Communications Division, TASF = technical assistance special fund.