

## COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

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

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p><b>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b> Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1/day.</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p>	<p>Considerable progress in poverty reduction has been made, with poverty rates declining from 59% to 50% over the last decade.</p> <p>Hunger is no longer a major problem.</p>
<p><b>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</b> 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>Significant progress has been achieved toward this goal. Already, the gross enrollment rate has increased to 97% and primary school completion rate has increased to 67%.</p>
<p><b>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b> Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<p>The enrollment gap between male and female students has almost reached parity at primary education. The enrollment ratio of boys and girls is 51:49.</p>
<p><b>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b> Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate.</p>	<p>There was a drop in the infant mortality rate from 94 in 1990 to 57 in 1999.</p>
<p><b>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</b> Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</p>	<p>Although improved, at 440 per live 100,000 births, the maternal mortality ratio is among the highest outside Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
<p><b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases</b> 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 rates are relatively low.</p> <p>Progress has been achieved in the prevention of cholera, and malaria. Significant challenges remain to breaking the cycle of water-borne diseases.</p>
<p><b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b> 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, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</p>	<p>Considerable progress has been achieved. However, rapid urbanization, water contamination and endangered bio-diversity pose new challenges.</p> <p>Considerable progress has been made. Populations with access to safe water increased to over 97.5% in 2000 from 80% in 1990. Arsenic contamination threatens gains achieved.</p> <p>Considerable efforts are being made in improving the quality of life of slum dwellers through intervention of integrated programs for creating awareness, and providing health and education facilities and micro-credit assistance for income-generating activities.</p>

HIV/AIDS = Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: Asian Development Bank and World Bank.

Table A1.2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>A. Income and Growth</b>					
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)	340	348	357	363	356
2. GDP Growth (% in constant prices)	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.9	5.2
Agriculture	6.0	3.2	4.8	7.4	3.1
Industry	5.8	8.3	4.9	6.2	7.2
Services	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.4
<b>B. Saving and Investment (current market prices)</b>					
			(% of GDP)		
1. Gross Domestic Investment	20.7	21.6	22.2	23.0	23.1
2. Gross National Saving	18.6	20.5	20.8	22.0	21.0
<b>C. Money and Inflation</b>					
			(annual % change)		
1. Consumer Price Index <sup>a</sup>	2.5	7.0	8.9	3.4	1.6
2. Total Liquidity (M2)	10.8	10.4	12.8	18.6	16.6
<b>D. Government Finance</b>					
			(% of GDP)		
1. Revenue	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.5	9.6
2. Expenditure and Onlending	13.5	13.3	13.8	14.7	15.7
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (Deficit)	(4.3)	(4.1)	(4.8)	(6.2)	(6.1)
<b>E. Balance of Payments</b>					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	(6.5)	(5.4)	(5.9)	(5.6)	(6.2)
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(2.1)
3. Merchandise Export (\$ Growth (annual % change)	14.0	16.8	2.9	8.2	12.4
4. Merchandise Import (\$ Growth (annual % change)	3.1	5.1	6.6	4.8	11.4
<b>F. External Payments Indicators</b>					
1. Gross Official Reserves (including gold, \$ million)	1,719	1,739	1,523	1,602	1,307
Weeks of current year's imports of goods	12.3	11.9	9.8	9.8	7.2
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and services)	7.0	5.9	7.0	7.2	7.5
3. Total External Debt (% of GDP)	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.5	34.5
<b>G. Memorandum Items</b>					
1. GDP (current prices, taka billion)	1,807.0	2,001.8	2,197.0	2,370.9	2,532.5
2. Exchange Rate (taka/\$, average)	42.7	45.4	48.0	50.3	54.0
3. Population (million) <sup>b</sup>	124.3	126.5	128.1	129.8	129.2

GDP = gross domestic product.

<sup>a</sup> Period average.

<sup>b</sup> Except for 2001 (population census year 2001), the population figures from 1997 to 2000 are estimates.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, International Monetary Fund, and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Table A1.3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	Period					
	1985	1990	Latest Year			
<b>A. Population Indicators</b>						
1. Total Population (million)	97.5	109.6	129.2	(2001)		
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	2.1	1.9	1.5	(2001)		
<b>B. Social Indicators</b>						
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/woman)	4.7	4.3	2.9	(2000)		
2. Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	—	478.0	440.0	(1997)		
3. Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 yr/1,000 live births)	112.0	94.0	57.0	(1999)		
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	55.0	56.6	59.0	(1999)		
Female	56.0	56.7	59.0	(1999)		
Male	55.0	56.5	58.9	(1999)		
5. Adult Literacy (%)	33.0	37.0	52.6	(1998)		
Female	—	23.0	42.5	(1998)		
Male	—	47.0	59.4	(1998)		
6. Primary School Gross Enrollment (%)	63.0	77.0	96.5	(1998)		
7. Secondary School Gross Enrollment (%)	17.0	19.0	33.0	(1997)		
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	70.0	68.0	56.0	(1997)		
9. Population Below Poverty Line (International, %)	—	—	—			
10. Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	—	80.0	97.5	(2000)		
11. Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	—	40.0	43.4	(2000)		
12. Public Education Expenditure (% of GNP)	1.4	1.4	2.2	(1995-97)		
13. Human Development Index	0.383	0.414	0.470	(1999)		
Rank	108	147	132	(1999)		
14. Gender-Related Development Index	0.334	(1994) 0.342	(1995) 0.459	(1999)		
Rank	108	(1994) 116	(1995) 121	(1999)		
<b>C. Poverty Indicators</b>						
1. Poverty Incidence	58.8	(1991/92)	51.0	(1995/96)	49.8	(2000)
2. Percent of Poor to Total Population	58.8	(1991/92)	51.0	(1995/96)	49.8	(2000)
Urban	44.9	(1991/92)	29.4	(1995/96)	36.6	(2000)
Rural	61.2	(1991/92)	55.2	(1995/96)	53.0	(2000)
3. Poverty Gap	17.2	(1991/92)	13.3	(1995/96)	12.9	(2000)
4. Poverty Severity Index	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Human Poverty Index	—	—	46.5	(1995)	43.3	(1999)
Rank	—	—	65	(1995)	73	(1999)

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: Poverty lines constructed using the cost-of-basic needs method represent the level of per capita expenditures at which the members of a household can be expected to meet their basic needs of food caloric requirement (2,122 kcal per day per person) and also nonfood consumption.

Sources: Asian Development Bank; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; World Bank; Ministry of Finance; United Nations Development Programme; and United Nations Children's Fund.

Table A1.4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	1990	Latest Year	
<b>A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions</b>			
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (PPP\$/kgoe)	5.0	8.9	(1998)
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	81.3	46.0	(1997)
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions			
Tons	15.4	23.0	(1996)
Tons per capita	0.1	0.2	(1997)
<b>B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation</b>			
1. % Urban Population with Access to Safe Water	—	99	(2000)
2. % Rural Population with Access to Safe Water	—	97	(2000)
3. % Urban Population with Access to Sanitation	—	82	(2000)
<b>C. Land Use and Deforestation</b>			
1. Forest Area (million hectares)	—	2.5	(2001)
2. Average annual Deforestation square kilometers	—	—	
% change	1.8	(1.3)	(1990–2000)
3. Rural Population Density (people/km <sup>2</sup> of arable land)	—	—	
4. Arable Land (hectares/capita)	0.1	0.1	(1999)
5. Permanent Cropland (% of total land)	2.0	2.6	(1999)
<b>D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas</b>			
1. Nationally Protected Area			
Million hectares	0.1	0.1	(2000)
% of total land	0.8	0.8	(1999)
2. Mammals (number of threatened species)	—	40.0	(2000)
3. Birds (number of threatened species)	—	41.0	(2000)
4. Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	—	95.0	(2000)
5. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	—	58.0	(2000)
6. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	—	8.0	(2000)
<b>E. Urban Areas</b>			
1. Urban Population			
Millions	12.5	28.8	(2001)
% of total population	14.0	23.4	(2001)
2. Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)—Dhaka	—	119.0	(1999)
3. Wastewater Treated (%)—Dhaka	—	—	
4. Solid Waste Generated Per Capita (kg/day)	—	0.1	(1999)
<b>F. Air Pollution—Dhaka</b>			
1. City Population ('000)	—	9,912.0	(2001)
2. Total Suspended Particulates (PM 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	—	600–2,000	(1995–2000)
3. Nitrogen Oxide (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	—	50–150	(1995–2000)
4. Carbon Monoxide (ppm)	—	11.0	(1996–1997)
5. Sulfur Dioxide (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	—	130–180	(1995–2000)

— = not available, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilograms of oil equivalent, km<sup>2</sup> = square kilometer, PM = particulate matter, ppm = parts per million, PPP = purchasing power parity, µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter.

Sources: United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2001*; RETA 5555: *Data on Environmental Indicators for Participating DMCs*; World Bank: *World Development Indicators* (2000 and 2001); World Resources: *A Guide to the Global Environment* (1998 and 1999); BAN-TA 32671: *Urban Transport and Environment Improvement Project*, Forest Department; IUCN — The World Conservation Union, *Red list of Threatened Animals of Bangladesh, 2000*; National Herbarium, *Red data book of vascular plants of Bangladesh*.

**Table A1.5: Development Coordination Matrix**

<b>Sector/ Thematic/Area</b>	<b>ADB Strategy/Activities</b>	<b>Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<p><b>Crop/Agribusiness Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote diversification through high-value crops; facilitate agribusiness including agro-processing;</li> <li>• Facilitate client-oriented decentralized extension provision, and promote private sector initiatives in research and extension;</li> <li>• Promote greater market orientation and increase private competitive markets;</li> <li>• Increase poverty reducing interventions and farmers' access to inputs, technologies, and extension services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> Improvement of agricultural processes and outputs; improvement of farmer productivity and increase in household incomes throughout the country; expansion of agribusiness and small business as a means of creating jobs; increase in rural entrepreneurial opportunities and improvement of family incomes; increase in the productivity of traditional food crops and entry into nontraditional, high-value markets, such as shrimp production and processing for export;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Seeds development;</li> <li>• <b>EU:</b> Seeds development, food grain storage improvement;</li> <li>• <b>Netherlands:</b> Chittagong homestead agroforestry (CARE);</li> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Integrated horticulture and nutrition development (UNDP/FAO), crop yield forecasting and agro-meteorology (FAO), soil testing and fertility management (FAO) ;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Poverty alleviation through rice research, homestead gardening, agricultural service innovation and reforms, livelihood monitoring;</li> <li>• <b>Canada/CIDA:</b> Farm to market enterprises development;</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/DANIDA:</b> Policy and planning support to Ministry of Agriculture, Noakhali farmers' training on horticultural crops, integrated pest management, and seed industry development;</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> Agricultural service innovation and reforms, silk development.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Rural Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target poorer regions with integrated rural development;</li> <li>• Improve participation of the poor in planning and implementation;</li> <li>• Improve government delivery of services;</li> <li>• Increase cost sharing and people's management of projects;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> implementing an integrated approach to rural development including supporting growth in agriculture and nonfarm activities, making opportunities and assets available to the poor, improving rural infrastructure, and strengthening local institutions;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Tangail infrastructure development, rural roads and markets;</li> <li>• <b>Sweden/SIDA:</b> Rural development support in the greater Faridpur region (Rural Employment Sector Program);</li> <li>• <b>EU:</b> Upazilla functional improvement;</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote unsubsidized delivery systems;</li> <li>• Promote sustainable microfinance and rural finance systems;</li> <li>• Improve supervision and regulation of financial institutions at all levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Rural employment (ILO), Rural Youth Participatory Development (UNDP);</li> <li>• <b>Canada/CIDA:</b> Rural maintenance program, rural poverty alleviation;</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Rural water supply and sanitation;</li> <li>• <b>Norway:</b> Kurigram poverty alleviation;</li> <li>• <b>Switzerland:</b> Rural roads and market improvement maintenance, village-based institution for socioeconomic development, and sustainable village development;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Study on rural livelihood of poor people, rural-urban migration, rural bio-gas, and rural broadcasting;</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Northern rural infrastructure development, Greater Faridpur rural development.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Water Resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote policy and institutional reforms toward participatory and integrated planning, and improved administrative management;</li> <li>• Strengthen institutional framework and public capacities to support management transfer;</li> <li>• Rehabilitate and improve critical infrastructure along with institutional development for sustainable operation and management;</li> <li>• Identify appropriate mitigation measures for river erosion and promote replication.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Netherlands:</b> Integrated water resources management: support to the formulation and application of policy in the sector, institutional capacity building, regional collaboration water management, and small-scale water resources development; Char Development and Settlement; water supply and drainage; Meghna estuary study; Gorai river restoration;</li> <li>• <b>EU:</b> National minor irrigation, coastal embankment rehabilitation, coastal mapping, Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) system rehabilitation, river survey;</li> <li>• <b>Australia:</b> Irrigation management for rice and wheat cropping, arsenic transfer in water soil crop environment;</li> <li>• <b>Canada/CIDA:</b> Rural water management;</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Surface water simulation and modeling;</li> <li>• <b>France:</b> Water treatment plant;</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Narayanganj-Narsingdi flood protection and irrigation,</li> <li>• <b>Switzerland:</b> Arsenic mitigation water supply</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Arsenic mitigation in groundwater, national herbarium;</li> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> FEAS for arsenic water treatment;</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> Water sector improvement; Gorai River augmentation; arsenic mitigation loan (with SDC);</li> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Farm water management (FAO), flood action plan (UNDP).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Livestock:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acting with other funding agencies, assist the Government in formulating a comprehensive livestock policy;</li> <li>• Support the Department of Livestock Services in reorienting its approach to the delivery of services to the poor;</li> <li>• Promote cost recovery and Government-NGO-private sector partnership;</li> <li>• Promote small-scale livestock development through participatory approach;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>EU:</b> Livestock information services;</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Poultry management improvement;</li> <li>• <b>Canada/CIDA:</b> Poultry feed development;</li> <li>• <b>FAO:</b> Rural pond fish culture;</li> <li>• <b>UNDP:</b> Community livestock and dairy development, coastal fishing community for livelihood;</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Policy and planning support to Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock; smallholder livestock project in southern districts; participatory livestock development; aquaculture extension in Mymensingh, Noakhali, and Patuakhali;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Community-based fisheries management, Fourth Fisheries, integrated aquaculture development, rice-fish production, fishery training and extension;</li> <li>• <b>France:</b> Shrimp aquaculture improvement;</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> Fourth Fisheries;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Joysagar fish farm (Grameen);</li> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> Management of aquatic ecosystem.</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p><b>Forestry and Natural Resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the lead funding agency in the country, ADB is assisting the Government in implementing the legal and institutional reforms in the forestry sector;</li> <li>• Facilitate the reforms to the legal and institutional framework, and promote participatory forestry;</li> <li>• Enhance participation by rural communities in tree plantation and natural forest management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Biodiversity management in the Sundarban World Heritage Site (an integrated two-country approach in India and Bangladesh, UNDP);</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Soil testing management; soil fertility and fertilizer management.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Energy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of legislation: establishment of energy regulator; mid-course corrections and power system master plan;</li> <li>• Functional segregation: establishment of transmission company, distribution companies, generation companies and regulator;</li> <li>• Introduction of competition: private sector participation, and establishment of efficient benchmarks in distribution;</li> <li>• Tariffs and subsidies: de-politicize tariff setting, make variations transparent and routine, link tariffs with efficiency, and achieve total cost recovery;</li> <li>• Human resources development: salaries and wages made competitive, work culture improved, technical and managerial training systems introduced;</li> <li>• Management strengthening: corporatization of entities, independence of the boards of directors; delegation of powers to management, competitive selection of management, and computerization of accounts and billing systems;</li> <li>• Market development: grid code and alternative investment mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Netherlands:</b> REB;</li> <li>• <b>Norway:</b> REB;</li> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> Improve the performance of the energy sector and thereby reduce greenhouse gas emissions, augment the use of clean fuel (e.g., natural gas) and improve the efficiency of power use, including reduction of systems loss; REB; rural power for poverty reduction; improved performance of energy sector;</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> REB, private power generation;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Power generation and transmission, power system loss reduction;</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Power generation; power distribution and efficiency enhancement project, energy saving, gas transmission, and distribution; environmental protection and improvement of onstream factor of Ghorasal urea fertilizer factory project; rural electrification project;</li> <li>• <b>CIDA:</b> Rural electricity program, and CNG development;</li> <li>• <b>Nordic Development Fund:</b> Power transmission and CNG development;</li> <li>• <b>UN:</b> CNG development (UNDP).</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<b>Finance and SME Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop an efficient and transparent capital market to facilitate efficient resource mobilization and allocation required for attaining sustainable industrial development and economic growth;</li> <li>• To prepare a sector development program for SME development and export expansion to foster the growth and competitiveness of SMEs through support for an enabling environment conducive to the development of a sustainable SME sector, provision of business development and support services, and access to credit and financial services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>EU:</b> Strengthening cooperation in trade and finance in such areas as export promotion, standards development, and World Trade Organization matters;</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> Accelerating and broadening private sector-led growth by supporting government efforts to remove structural impediments and establish a conducive environment for private investment; strengthening the financial sector and supporting private investments in energy, infrastructure, manufacturing, and services, commercial banking restructuring, private sector infrastructure development, skill development, Financial Institutions Development Project, Export Diversification Project;</li> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> Benefit entrepreneurs by creating a more positive business climate, specifically, by providing access to loans and other financial services, training in quality assurance and improved product design, access to new markets and enhanced telecommunications; Job Opportunities and Business Support (JOBS);</li> <li>• <b>Norway:</b> Small enterprise development through provision of credit;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Business Development Services, support for International Finance Corporation's small entrepreneur development and financing, World Bank's private sector infrastructure development, financial management academy, trade policy capacity building;</li> <li>• <b>Switzerland:</b> small business development through service providers.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Urban Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage administrative and financial decentralization;</li> <li>• Decentralize investment to secondary towns to relieve congestion in Dhaka;</li> <li>• Encourage local resource mobilization;</li> <li>• Strengthen financial and administrative capacity of Pourashavas;</li> <li>• Promote participation of private sector and NGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Sanitation and Hygiene Water Supply (UNICEF), empowerment for urban poverty alleviation (UNDP);</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> Study for Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA);</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Urban Water and Sanitation;</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Dhaka sewerage;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Sanitation and water supply.</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p><b>Education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase equitable access to basic education, particularly for girls and disadvantaged children;</li> <li>• Improve education quality and system efficiency, particularly in teacher training;</li> <li>• Strengthen the institutional and management capacity to deliver basic and secondary education;</li> <li>• Support decentralization and community involvement in education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>EU:</b> improve the quality of primary schooling and increase the number of children completing primary education; secondary education female teacher promotion;</li> <li>• <b>France:</b> Modernization of Textile Technology College;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Primary education support;</li> <li>• <b>Netherlands:</b> Primary education support;</li> <li>• <b>Norway:</b> Nonformal education, female secondary stipend, primary education development;</li> <li>• <b>Sweden/SIDA:</b> Support for primary- and nonformal education;</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> Primary education, nonformal education, postprimary education;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Strengthening the Institute of Engineers, English teaching, University Fishery and Research, primary and nonformal education.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Health:</b> The operational focus is on primary health care (PHC) in the urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the Government's policy for decentralization of health services, communicable diseases control, and reproductive health;</li> <li>• Develop public-private partnership for PHC services;</li> <li>• Enhance privatization of PHC services to vulnerable groups in a more effective manner;</li> <li>• Develop alternative health care financing schemes, including a social insurance system for providing affordable medical care and protection for old age;</li> <li>• Social protection for the poor, especially disadvantaged women and children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Canada/CIDA:</b> Basic human needs programming including health; Supports Health and Population Sectors Program;</li> <li>• <b>France:</b> Medical hospital equipment;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Integrated community family health;</li> <li>• <b>Netherlands:</b> Basic health care;</li> <li>• <b>Sweden/SIDA:</b> Supports HPSP;</li> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> To enhance the quality of life of socially and economically disadvantaged people by helping to reduce fertility and improve family health; funded the National Integrated Population and Health Program; family planning and health services;</li> <li>• <b>EU:</b> HPSP;</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Integrated pest management, AIDS prevention safe-blood transfusion (UNDP)/(UNFPA), Family Planning and Welfare Service; reproductive health care, women's health, garment workers' health, and community nutrition;</li> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> HPSP;</li> <li>• <b>Australia:</b> Nutrition;</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Eradication of poliomyelitis, maternal/child health training institution, tetanus immunization plan;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> HPSP; rural hygiene.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Communications</b>	<p><b>Road:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve institutional capacity of road sector organizations to manage investments, to increase efficiency and reduce costs, and to attract private sector investments;</li> <li>• Enhance subregional cooperation in road transport;</li> <li>• Create a road fund to be administered by independent authority for proper maintenance;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> Dhaka urban transport; Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Project III and IV, Community and road safety;</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Coastal roads project;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Hatubhanga bridge;</li> <li>• <b>Japan (JICA/JBIC):</b> Jamuna bridge access roads, Paksey bridge, reconstruction of small and medium-sized bridges, portable steel bridge, Rupsa bridge construction project;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Bridge improvement and maintenance, construction of Bhairab bridge, reconstruction of narrow bridge and culvert, rural bridge.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Railways:</b> Railway Recovery Program Loan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore and sustain the financial viability of Bangladesh Railway as well as to restructure it to make it more responsive to the demands of the transport market;</li> <li>• Loan to cover five major policy reforms areas: deficit reduction, termination of open-ended subsidies and introduction of a public service obligation policy, labor rationalization, organizational reforms, and a rational investment program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>France:</b> Jamuna Bridge Railway Link—Signaling;</li> <li>• <b>Germany:</b> Signaling system for Bangladesh Railway; maintenance of line locomotives;</li> <li>• <b>Spain:</b> Jamuna Bridge Railway Link—Telecommunications.</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p><b>Port:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance and improve efficiency of Chittagong Port to reduce turnaround time.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Priority Crosscutting Themes:</b></p>	<p><b>Governance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a road map for ADB's approach to strengthening governance;</li> <li>Mainstream governance measures in specific sectors through more detailed analysis of governance issues in loan-related economic and sector work and through the introduction of governance-related performance indicators (including expanding cooperation with NGOs, and measures to strengthen the effective, efficient, and equitable utilization of financial resources);</li> <li>Make the machinery of government more efficient and effective through the implementation of the recommendations of the Public Administration Reforms Commission;</li> <li>Contribute to effective funding agency coordination on governance initiatives;</li> <li>Improve efficiency of project implementation, including procurement reforms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>EU:</b> Promotion of democracy and human rights, and a continued commitment to support the 1997 Chittagong Hill Tracts peace process;</li> <li><b>Canada:</b> Strengthen the capacity of Bangladesh to govern its own development process by addressing issues of transparency, accountability, efficiency, and policy reform;</li> <li><b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Establishment of Ombudsman;</li> <li><b>Netherlands:</b> Support good governance and protection of human rights;</li> <li><b>USAID:</b> Strengthening democratic institutions: local government, Parliament, and protection of human rights, to make them more responsive to citizens' needs;</li> <li><b>UN:</b> Human rights (UNDP), election observers' support (UNDP), strengthening Parliamentary democracy (UNDP); capacity building for local government (UNDP); support to Public Administration Reform Commission/ PARC (UNDP);</li> <li><b>Norway:</b> Electoral training institution, elimination of child trafficking, capacity building for management of foreign aid;</li> <li><b>UK/DFID:</b> Reforms in budgeting and expenditure control, government auditing reform, modernization of VAT administration (National Bureau of Revenue);</li> <li><b>World Bank:</b> Procurement reform and considering support for public administration.</li> </ul>

**Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix**

<b>Sector/ Thematic/Area</b>	<b>ADB Strategy/Activities</b>	<b>Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities</b>
	<p><b>Private Sector Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an enabling environment, generate business opportunities, and catalyze private investments;</li> <li>• Support the Capital Market Development Program;</li> <li>• Assist the Privatization Commission;</li> <li>• Assist in the Public-private partnership in energy development;</li> <li>• Strengthen SME development and export expansion;</li> <li>• Agribusiness development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional Cooperation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support subregional economic cooperation leading to rapid poverty reduction;</li> <li>• Support to the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal) to identify and prioritize subregional projects in tourism, environment, transport, power and energy, trade and investment, and private sector cooperation;</li> <li>• Strengthen Bangladesh's economic cooperation with countries under the Kunming Initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Netherlands:</b> Lend support to development-related export transactions by Netherlands companies;</li> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> Expand job opportunities through increasing the size and scope of local industries, and facilitate business expansion and start-ups through access to loans and other financial services;</li> <li>• <b>Denmark/DANIDA:</b> Private Sector Development Project.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>World Bank:</b> have carried out studies towards promoting regional cooperation.</li> </ul>

Table A1.5 (continued): Development Coordination Matrix

Sector/ Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p><b>Gender and Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through lending program: (i) assist in policy support, capacity building, and awareness raising, particularly for violence against women, (ii) facilitate gender analysis of proposed projects; and (iii) assist in the implementation of commitments made at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women and the subsequent Government's National Action Plan for Women;</li> <li>• Focus on female beneficiaries in the Participatory Livestock Development Project;</li> <li>• Social Protection for the Poor, especially Disadvantaged Women and Children.</li> </ul> <p><b>Environment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Strategy: (i) support stronger environmental management through institutional strengthening and formulation of reforms; (ii) encourage greater private sector involvement through improved investment conditions and legal framework; and (iii) work toward closer regional cooperation with Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal;</li> <li>• Four priority sectors of coverage of the strategy: urban development especially in secondary towns, water management, transport, and energy;</li> <li>• Other priority themes: disaster management, biodiversity conservation, global climate change effects, and soil problems and agrochemicals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Denmark/Danida:</b> Multisector violence against women;</li> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Gender mainstreaming (UNDP), Entrepreneurship Development of Women (UNDP), Management Capacity of Department of Women Affairs (UNDP);</li> <li>• <b>CIDA:</b> support to Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to promote gender equality in policy planning, support to women garment workers through NGO, support to Acid Survivors' Foundation, established a responsive gender fund for local NGOs;</li> <li>• <b>Switzerland/SDC:</b> promote gender equality in development;</li> <li>• <b>SIDA:</b> support gender equality aspects of cooperation, especially in policy dialogue;</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Netherlands:</b> Promote projects with a positive impact on the environment (MILIEV);</li> <li>• <b>USAID:</b> Establish Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation under the auspices of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998, Management of Aquatic Ecosystem;</li> <li>• <b>UN:</b> Sustainable Environmental Management (UNDP);</li> <li>• <b>Canada/CIDA:</b> Environmental Management;</li> <li>• <b>Norway:</b> National Conservation Strategy;</li> <li>• <b>UK/DFID:</b> Study on the links between poverty and environmental issues.</li> </ul>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CARE = Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere, CIDA = Canadian International Development Agency, CNG = compressed natural gas, Danida = Danish International Development Assistance, DFID = Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, EU = European Union, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, HPSP = Health and Population Sectors Program, ILO = International Labour Organization, JBIC = Japan Bank for International Cooperation, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, NDF = Nordic Development Fund, NGO = nongovernment organization, PARC = Public Administration Reform Commission, REB = Rural Electrification Board, SDC = Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SIDA = Swedish International Development Agency, SME = small and medium sized enterprises, PHC = primary health care, UN = United Nations, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund, USAID = United States Agency for International Development.

**Table A1.6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings**  
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Total		Rating <sup>a</sup>								Potential Problem <sup>b</sup>		At Risk <sup>c</sup>	
	(\$ million)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	421.3	21.8	12	36.4	1	8.3	10	83.3	—	—	1	8.3	—	—	1	8.3
Energy	569.3	29.5	6	18.2	—	—	4	66.7	2	33.3	—	—	2	33.3	4	66.7
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multisector	99.5	5.1	1	3.0	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Infrastructure	420.3	21.8	8	24.2	—	—	7	87.5	1	12.5	—	—	—	—	1	12.5
Transport and Communications	422.2	21.8	6	18.2	—	—	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	1	16.7	1	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,932.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21.2</b>

— = not available

<sup>a</sup> One rating for implementation progress and development objectives, based on the lower rating of either.

<sup>b</sup> Potential problem loans are satisfactory loans but have four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

<sup>c</sup> 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 2001)

<b>Disbursements and Transfers</b>	<b>OCR</b>	<b>ADF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Disbursements<sup>a</sup></b>			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million)	104.0	1,809.0	1,913.0
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)	0.4	1,034.6	1,035.0
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	0.4	57.2	54.1
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)	0.4	190.9	191.3
Disbursement Ratio (%) <sup>b</sup>	0.4	19.1	17.3
<b>Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)<sup>c</sup></b>			
Net transfer in 1997	(0.2)	113.1	112.9
Net transfer in 1998	(0.2)	146.4	146.1
Net transfer in 1999	0.0	172.9	172.9
Net transfer in 2000	0.0	158.4	158.4
Net transfer in 2001	0.0	84.9	84.9

ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

<sup>a</sup> Includes all loans with disbursements during 2001.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Includes private sector projects.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

**Table A1.8: Portfolio Indicators—Evaluation Rating by Sector**  
(1997-2001)

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	—	1	33.3	2	66.7	—	—	—	—	3	100.0
Energy	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100.0
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	1	100.0
Multisector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Infrastructure	—	—	2	66.7	1	33.3	—	—	—	—	3	100.0
Transport and Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.1</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— = not available

Source: Asian Development Bank project or program performance audit reports.

**Table A1.9: Portfolio Implementation Status**  
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
					OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)			Original	Revised	
1	AGR	1289		Khulna-Jessore Drainage Rehabilitation	—	38.1	14 Dec 93	4 Apr 94	31 Dec 99	31 Dec 02	80
2	AGR	1353		Coastal Greenbelt	—	20.6	2 Mar 95	28 Jul 95	31 Dec 02	—	98
3	AGR	1381		Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector	—	27.7	26 Sep 95	8 Apr 96	31 Dec 02	—	76
4	AGR	1399		Command Area Development	—	27.5	7 Nov 95	26 Jan 96	30 Jun 01	30 Jun 02	90
5	AGR	1486		Forestry Sector	—	44.0	21 Nov 95	12 Jan 98	30 Jun 04	—	36
6	AGR	1524		Participatory Livestock Dev.	—	18.6	19 Jun 97	24 Dec 97	30 Jun 03	—	95
7	AGR	1581		Third Rural Infrastructure Dev.	—	65.4	20 Nov 97	1 Jul 98	30 Jun 05	—	66
8	AGR	1634		Rural Livelihood	—	40.6	29 Sep 98	22 Mar 99	30 Jun 05	—	30
9	AGR	1643		Sundarbans Biodiversity Conservation	—	31.0	27 Nov 98	6 Aug 99	31 Dec 06	—	18
10	AGR	1771		Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Dev.	—	29.2	26 Oct 00	—	30 Sep 08	—	1
11	AGR	1782		Northwest Crop Diversification	—	44.8	21 Nov 00	9 Aug 01	31 Dec 08	—	2
12	AGR	1831		Second Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector	—	33.9	12 Jul 01	9 Nov 01	31 Dec 09	—	—
13	ENE	1293		Third Natural Gas Development	—	101.5	21 Dec 93	23 Mar 94	31 Dec 99	30 Jun 03	88
14	ENE	1505		Ninth Power	—	119.1	18 Dec 96	17 Jul 97	31 Jul 01	31 Jul 03	62
15	ENE	1730		Dhaka Power Systems Upgrade	—	68.2	21 Dec 99	2 Aug 00	30 Jun 04	—	25
16	ENE	1731		Dhaka Power Systems Upgrade	82.0	—	21 Dec 99	2 Aug 00	30 Jun 04	—	25
17	ENE	1884		West Zone Power System Dev.	—	59.7	17 Dec 01	—	30 Sep 06	—	—
18	ENE	1885		West Zone Power System Dev.	138.7	—	17 Dec 01	—	30 Sep 06	—	—
19	T&C	1478		Jamuna Bridge Access Road	—	66.1	5 Nov 96	1 Apr 97	31 Dec 01	—	97
20	T&C	1561		Jamuna Bridge Railway Link	—	105.0	2 Oct 97	6 Mar 98	31 Dec 01	—	65
21	T&C	1708		Southwest Road Network Dev.	—	105.5	16 Nov 99	2 Mar 00	30 Sep 04	—	7.3
22	T&C	1789		Road Maintenance and Improv.	—	69.9	29 Nov 00	10 Sep 01	30 Jun 05	—	3
23	T&C	1790		Road Maintenance and Improv.	22.0	—	29 Nov 00	10 Sep 01	30 Jun 05	—	3
24	SOC	1264		Second Water Supply and Sanitation	—	27.3	16 Nov 93	24 Jun 94	30 Sep 99	30 Jun 02	97
25	SOC	1268		Secondary Education Dev.	—	72.9	23 Nov 93	16 Mar 94	30 Jun 00	—	100
26	SOC	1375		Secondary Towns Infra. Dev.	—	56.8	19 Sep 95	5 Apr 96	30 Sep 01	30 Sep 02	81
27	SOC	1390		Nonformal Education	—	23.4	29 Sep 95	25 May 96	30 Jun 01	—	100

**Table A1.9 (continued): Portfolio Implementation Status**  
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
					OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)			Original	Revised	
28	SOC	1521		Second Primary Education Sector	—	82.8	22 May 97	9 Dec 97	30 Apr 03	—	68
29	SOC	1538		Urban Primary Health Care	—	37.2	16 Sep 97	30 Mar 98	30 Jun 03	—	55
30	SOC	1690		Secondary Education Sector Improvement	—	56.1	22 Jun 99	3 Dec 99	30 Apr 06	—	15
31	SOC	1881		Post Literacy and Continuing Education	—	63.9	13 Dec 01	28 Jun 02	31 Dec 08	—	—
32	MUL	1666		Flood Damage Rehabilitation	—	99.5	18 Dec 98	1 Feb 99	30 Jun 01	—	100
33	MUL	1825		Southwest Flood Damage Rehabilitation	—	53.7	21 Dec 00	31 May 01	31 Dec 03	—	35
<b>Total</b>					<b>242.7</b>	<b>1,689.9</b>					

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AGR = agriculture and natural resources, ENE = energy, MUL = multisector, OCR = ordinary capital resources, Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority), SOC = social infrastructure, T&C = transport and communications.

**Table A1.9 (continued): Portfolio Implementation Status**  
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem <sup>a</sup>	At Risk <sup>b</sup>
							IP	DO		
1	AGR	1289		Khulna-Jessore Drainage Rehabilitation	27.1	26.0	S	S	No	No
2	AGR	1353		Coastal Greenbelt	14.8	12.8	S	S	No	No
3	AGR	1381		Small-Scale Water Resources Development Sector	17.9	19.3	S	S	No	No
4	AGR	1399		Command Area Development	26.3	25.4	S	S	No	No
5	AGR	1486		Forestry Sector	7.9	7.8	S	S	No	No
6	AGR	1524		Participatory Livestock Dev.	7.8	10.0	S	S	No	No
7	AGR	1581		Third Rural Infrastructure Dev.	32.1	32.4	HS	HS	No	No
8	AGR	1634		Rural Livelihood	5.6	8.2	S	S	No	No
9	AGR	1643		Sundarbans Biodiversity Conservation	6.7	5.5	S	S	No	No
10	AGR	1771		Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Dev.	0.0	0.0	U	S	No	Yes
11	AGR	1782		Northwest Crop Diversification	0.0	1.0	S	S	No	No
12	AGR	1831		Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
13	ENE	1293		Third Natural Gas Development	82.9	63.7	PS	PS	No	Yes
14	ENE	1505		Ninth Power	75.4	51.6	PS	S	No	Yes
15	ENE	1730		Dhaka Power Systems Upgrade	9.6	0.0	S	S	Yes	Yes
16	ENE	1731		Dhaka Power Systems Upgrade	0.0	0.2	S	S	Yes	Yes
17	ENE	1884		West Zone Power System Dev.	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
18	ENE	1885		West Zone Power System Dev.	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
19	T&C	1478		Jamuna Bridge Access Road	61.6	56.5	S	S	No	No
20	T&C	1561		Jamuna Bridge Railway Link	105.1	88.5	S	S	No	No
21	T&C	1708		Southwest Road Network Dev.	76.0	19.5	S	S	Yes	Yes
22	T&C	1789		Road Maintenance & Improv.	6.5	0.4	S	S	No	No
23	T&C	1790		Road Maintenance & Improv.	0.0	0.2	S	S	No	No
24	SOC	1264		Second Water Supply and Sanitation	26.8	25.7	PS	S	No	Yes
25	SOC	1268		Secondary Education Dev.	68.4	69.4	S	S	No	No
26	SOC	1375		Secondary Towns Infra. Dev.	44.9	47.8	S	S	No	No
27	SOC	1390		Nonformal Education	21.8	18.9	S	S	No	No
28	SOC	1521		Second Primary Education	59.5	47.2	S	S	No	No

**Table A1.9 (continued): Portfolio Implementation Status**  
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem <sup>a</sup>	At Risk <sup>b</sup>
							IP	DO		
				Sector						
29	SOC	1538		Urban Primary Health Care	16.3	8.5	S	S	No	No
30	SOC	1690		Secondary Education Sector Improvement	21.7	13.8	S	S	No	No
31	SOC	1881		Post Literacy and Continuing Education	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
32	MUL	1666		Flood Damage Rehabilitation	97.2	95.4	HS	HS	No	No
33	MUL	1825		Southwest Flood Damage Rehabilitation	14.2	7.3	S	S	No	No
<b>Total</b>					<b>934.1</b>	<b>763.1</b>				

ADF = Asian Development Fund, DO = development objectives, ENE = Energy, HS = highly satisfactory, IP = implementation progress, No. = number, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PS = partly satisfactory, S = satisfactory, SOC = social infrastructure, T&C = transport and communications, U = unsatisfactory.

<sup>a</sup> "Yes" for loans with four or more risk factors associated with partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance.

<sup>b</sup> 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, 2003–2005

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$million)				Cofinancing
						ADB			Gov't	
						OCR	ADF	Total		
<b>2003 Firm Loans</b>										
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>										
1. Second Participatory Livestock Development	CPI	GG/ECO/ ENV/PSD	SAAE	2002	TBD	0	30.0	30.0	TBD	DANIDA/ JICA
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Energy</b>										
2. Power Sector Development Program	OTH	ECO/GG/ PSD	SAID	-	TBD	120.0	30.0	150.0	TBD	JBIC/CIDA/ DFID/KfW/NL
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Finance and Industry</b>										
3. SME Development and Export Expansion	OTH	PSD/ECO/ GG/GD	SAGF	2002	TBD	0	50.0	50.0	TBD	JBIC/GTZ/ DFID/EU
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>										
4. Primary Education Sector Improvement III	PI	HD/GD	SASS	2001	TBD	0	90.0	90.0	TBD	GTZ/JBIC/ DFID/NL/ WB/EU
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Transport and Communications</b>										
5. Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project II	PI	ECO/REG/ PSD	SAID	2001	TBD	0	80.0	80.0	TBD	JICA (Bridges) OPEC Fund/ DFID/EU
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>2003 Standby Loan</b>										
1. Integrated Flood Protection and Environment Improvement	PI	ENV/HD	SASS	2002	TBD	0	60.0	60.0	TBD	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	

**Table A1.10 (continued): Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products, 2003–2005**

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$million)			Gov't	Cofinancing
						ADB		Total		
						OCR	ADF			
<b>2004 Firm Loans</b>										
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>										
1. Integrated Water Resources Management in the Southwest	PI	ECO/ENV/ GG	SAAE	2002	TBD	0	50.0	50.0	TBD	NL
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>										
2. Teaching Quality Improvement for Secondary Education	PI	HD/GD	SASS	2002	TBD	0	60.0	60.0	TBD	WB
3. Integrated Flood Protection and Environment Improvement	PI	ENV/HD	SASS	2002	TBD	0	60.0	60.0	TBD	
4. Land Administration Reform	OTH	GG	SASS	1998	TBD	0	30.0	30.0	TBD	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Transport and Communications</b>										
5. Chittagong Port Sector Development Program	OTH	ECO/GG/ REG/HD/ PSD	SAID	2003	TBD	50.0	50.0	100.0	TBD	JBIC
6. Regional Rail Traffic Enhancement	OTH	REG/ECO	SAID	2000	TBD	50.0	40.0	90.0	TBD	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>390.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>2004 Standby Loan</b>										
1. Social Protection for the Poor, especially Disadvantaged Women and Children	CPI	GD/HD/ SP	SASS	2003	TBD	0	15.0	15.0	TBD	DFID
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	

Table A1.10 (continued): Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products, 2003–2005

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$million)				
						ADB			Gov't	Cofinancing
						OCR	ADF	Total		
<b>2005 Firm Loans</b>										
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>										
1. Agribusiness Development	PI	ECO/PSD	SAAE	2003	TBD	0	35.0	35.0	TBD	WB
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Energy</b>										
2. Clean Fuel Development Project II	OTH	ECO/ENV/ GG/PSD	SAID	-	TBD	40.0	20.0	60.0	TBD	JBIC
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Finance and Industry</b>										
3. Capital Market Development Program II	OTH	ECO/GG/ PSD	SAGF	2004	TBD	50.0	30.0	80.0	TBD	
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>										
4. Urban Primary Health Care II	CPI	HD/SP/GD	SASS	2003	TBD	0	40.0	40.0	TBD	DFID/WB
5. District Towns Water Supply and Sanitation	PI	HD	SASS	2003	TBD	0	50.0	50.0	TBD	DFID/NL
6. Social Protection for the Poor, especially Disadvantaged Women and Children	CPI	GD/GG/ SP	SASS	2003	TBD	0	15.0	15.0	TBD	DFID
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Transport and Communications</b>										
7. Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project III	PI	ECO/REG /GG/PSD	SAID	2001	TBD	15.0	90.0	105.0	TBD	JBIC/ JICA (Bridge)
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>TBD</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>385.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>2005 Standby Loan</b>										
1. Assistance for National Nutrition Program	CPI	HD/GD/ SP	SASS	2004	TBD	0	40.0	40.0	TBD	
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	
<b>Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>TBD</b>	

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; CIDA = Canadian International Development Agency; CPI = Core Poverty Intervention; Danida = Danish International Development Assistance; DFID = Department for International Development of the United Kingdom; ECO = economic growth; ENV = environmental protection; EU = European Union; GD = gender and development; GG = good governance; GTZ = German Development Cooperation; HD = human development; JBIC = Japan Bank for International Cooperation; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; KfW = Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau of Germany; NL = the Netherlands; OCR = ordinary capital resources; OTH = others; PI = poverty intervention; OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries; PSD = private sector development; REG = regional cooperation; SAAE = South Asia Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division; SAGF = South Asia Governance, Finance, and Trade Division; SAID = South Asia Infrastructure Division; SASS = South Asia Social Sectors Division; SP = social protection; TBD = to be determined; WB = World Bank.

**Table A1.11: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2003–2005**

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Source	Sources of Funding		Total (\$'000)
				ADB Amount (\$'000)	Others Source Amount (\$'000)	
<b>2003</b>						
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>						
1. Agribusiness Development	SAAE	PP	JSF	800	0	800
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>Energy</b>						
2. Public Private Partnership in Energy Development	SAID	ID	TASF	1,000	0	1,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Finance and Industry</b>						
3. Assistance to SME Development and Export Expansion	SAGF	ID	TASF	700	0	700
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>						
4. Social Protection for the Poor, especially Disadvantaged Women and Children	SASS	PP	JSF	500	0	500
5. Urban Primary Health Care II	SASS	PP	JSF	600	0	600
6. District Towns Water Supply and Sanitation	SASS	PP	TASF	600	0	600
7. Institutional Support to Primary Education for Quality Control	SASS	ID		0	1,000	1,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>Transport and Communications</b>						
8. Chittagong Port Sector Development Program	SAID	PP	JSF	800	0	800
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>Others/Multisector</b>						
9. Secured Transactions Law Reform and Registry System	OGC/SAGF	ID	TASF	500	0	500
10. Implementation of Public Administration Reform Commission (PARC) Recommendations	RSDD/SAGF	ID	TASF	300	0	300
11. Assistance to Privatization Commission	SAGF	ID	TASF	100	0	100
12. Assessment of ADB Strategic Focus in Bangladesh	BRM	ETSW	IAE			
13. Assessment of Bangladesh's Development Strategy	BRM	ETSW	IAE			
14. Aid Absorptive Capacity and the Role of External Assistance	BRM	ETSW	IAE			
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>6,900</b>

Table A1.11 (continued): Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2003–2005

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Source	Sources of Funding		Total (\$'000)
				ADB Amount (\$'000)	Others Source Amount (\$'000)	
<b>2004</b>						
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>						
1. Integrated Flood Erosion Mitigation Management	SAAE	PP	JSF	800	0	800
2. Crops Diversification II	SAAE	PP	TASF	500	0	500
3. Arsenic Mitigation	SAAE	PP	JSF	700	0	700
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Finance and Industry</b>						
4. Capital Market Development Program II	SAGF	PP	JSF	500	0	500
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>						
5. Assistance for National Nutrition Program	SASS	PP	JSF	500	0	500
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Transport and Communications</b>						
6. Road Sector Development Project	SAID	PP	JSF	700	0	700
7. Padma Bridge	SAID	PP	JSF	1,000	0	1,000
8. Chittagong Port Sector Development Program	SAID	ID	TASF	700	0	700
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>Others</b>						
9. Monitoring of Poverty Reduction Partnership Agreement	BRM	ID	TASF	100	0	100
10. Strengthening Bangladesh's Economic Cooperation with Countries under Kunming Initiatives	SAOC	ETSW	TASF	500	0	500
11. Indirect tax reform	BRM	ETSW	IAE			
12. Developing Export Potential for Labor-intensive Services in Bangladesh	BRM	ETSW	IAE			
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>

**Table A1.11 (continued): Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2003–2005**

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Source	Sources of Funding		Total (\$'000)
				ADB Amount (\$'000)	Others Source Amount (\$'000)	
<b>2005</b>						
<b>Agriculture and Natural Resources</b>						
1. Assistance to Agribusiness Development	SAAE	ID	TASF	800	0	800
2. Command Area Development Project II	SAAE	PP	JSF	600	0	600
3. Rural Infrastructure Improvement II	SAAE	PP	TASF	600	0	600
4. Small Scale Water Resources Development III	SAAE	PP	JSF	600	0	600
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>Finance and Industry</b>						
5. SME Development and Export Expansion II	SAGF	PP	JSF	600	0	600
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Energy</b>						
6. Regional Power Project	SAID	PP	JSF	800	0	800
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>						
7. Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement II	SASS	PP	JSF	600	0	600
8. Secondary Education II	SASS	PP	JSF	600	0	600
9. Post Literacy and Continuing Education II	SASS	PP	JSF	600	0	600
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>Others/Multisector</b>						
10. Strengthening National Account II	ERD	ID	TASF	400	0	400
11. Developing a Government Securities Market in Bangladesh	BRM	ETSW	IAE			
12. Updating BRM Macroeconomic Model	BRM	ETSW	IAE			
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>6,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,200</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank; BRM = Bangladesh Resident Mission; ERD = Economics and Research Department; ETSW = economic, thematic, and sector work; IAE = internal administrative expenses; ID = institutional development; JSF = Japan Special Fund; OGC = Office of the General Counsel; PP = project preparatory; RSDD = Regional and Sustainable Development Department; SAAE = South Asia Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division; SAID = South Asia Infrastructure Division; SAGF = South Asia Governance, Finance and Trade Division; SAOC = South Asia Operations Coordination Division; SASS = South Asia Social Sectors Division; SC = staff consultant; TASF = technical assistance special fund.

Table A1.12: Lending Scenarios and Performance Triggers

Low Case	Base Case	High Case
<b>A. Macroeconomic Management</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The budget deficit increases to more than 5% of GDP, the foreign exchange reserves decline below 6 weeks equivalent of imports, and the real effective exchange rate is significantly overvalued</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The budget deficit remains less than 5% of GDP, foreign exchange reserves remain more than 6 weeks equivalent of imports, and the real effective exchange rate remains competitive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supportive macroeconomic framework for accelerated and sustainable growth. Key targets are: government revenue increases to around 11% of GDP or more, state-owned enterprise losses are reduced to less than 1% of GDP, Annual Development Program rooted in a medium-term expenditure framework, foreign exchange reserves increase to more than 10 weeks equivalent of imports, and increased share of private investment in GDP</li> </ul>
<b>B. Social Sector Investment</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 20% of development expenditures are allocated to the social sector (health and education)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% or more of development expenditures are allocated to the social sector (health and education)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% or more of development expenditure are allocated to the social sector (health and education)</li> </ul>
<b>C. Governance/Sector-Specific</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slippage in governance, education, energy, and transport sector-specific reforms as mentioned in base case scenario</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up Expenditure Review Commission</li> <li>Set up Revenue Reforms Commission</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutionalize a restructuring plan for professional strengthening of the National Curriculum and Textbook Board</li> <li>Adopt a policy for privatization of printing and distribution of secondary school textbooks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint an Ombudsman</li> <li>Create an independent Anticorruption Commission</li> <li>Separate the judiciary from the executive</li> <li>Separate Audit from Accounts</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Water Sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approve National Water Management Plan</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Energy Sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Energy Regulatory Commission</li> </ul>

**Table A1.12 (continued): Lending Scenarios and Performance Triggers**

Low Case	Base Case	High Case
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer agreed transmission assets of Bangladesh Power Development Board and Dhaka Electricity Supply Authority to Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited</li> <li>• Submit power and gas sector reform bills to Parliament</li> <li>• Introduce rationalized power tariff structure</li> <li>• Operationalize Ashuganj Power Company</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approve National Land Transport Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete unbundling of Bangladesh Power Development Board</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Independent Road Maintenance Fund</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PPA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good progress, and strong commitment in accomplishing poverty reduction partnership agreement (PPA) targets</li> </ul>
<p><b>D. Portfolio Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less than satisfactory projects substantially increase</li> <li>• Disbursement ratio is low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfactory projects remain stable</li> <li>• Disbursement ratio is in line with ADB-wide average for ADF borrowers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfactory implementation of CPRM recommendations</li> <li>• Less than satisfactory projects further decline</li> <li>• Disbursement ratio is above ADB-wide average for ADF borrowers</li> <li>• Start-up delays significantly reduced</li> </ul>

ADF = Asian Development Fund; ADP = Annual Development Program; CPRM = country portfolio review mission; GDP = gross domestic product; PPA = poverty reduction partnership agreement.