

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

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

Goals and Targets	Country Status
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1/day.	No official data on poverty are available. No official poverty line has been established. A preliminary pilot study (Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2000) established the lower poverty line at Nu612/person per month, and the higher line at Nu748/person per month. Poverty incidence at the lower poverty line is 25%. The Partnership Agreement targets lifting of the monthly average rural income from about Nu1,000 per head in 1999 to about Nu3,000 per head by 2012.
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	Of children under 5, 58% were malnourished in 1990, and 19% in 2000.
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	The target year in the Partnership Agreement is 2007.
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	The girl-to-boy ratio in primary schools improved from 39 girls: 61 boys in 1990, to 47: 53 in 2000. The ratio in junior colleges, however, is still low at 35: 65.
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate.	The infant mortality rate (below 1 year) improved from 70.7 per 1,000 live births in 1994 to 60.5 in 2000. The target for 2007 is 30 per 1,000 live births.
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.	The maternal mortality ratio improved from 380 per 100,000 live births in 1994 to 255 in 2000. The target for 2007 is 150 per 100,000 live births.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.	Four people died from AIDS in 2001, and another 18 are known to be HIV-positive. But the actual number of HIV/AIDS cases in Bhutan is unknown.
Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	Specific programs were implemented to control or eradicate diseases such as leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, diarrheal diseases, and acute respiratory infections.
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	The National Environment Strategy was prepared, and a national environmental action plan is being prepared.
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	The proportion of people with access to safe drinking water rose from 57% in 1999 to 78% in 2000. Government plan to achieve 100% coverage by 2007.
Target 11: By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	The Government will help build housing for low-income people, while promoting private sector participation.

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

Table A1.2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year				
	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^a	2002 ^b
A. Income and Growth^c					
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)	629.0	683.0	708.0	777.0	855.0
2. GDP Growth (% , in constant prices)	7.0	6.4	5.9	7.2	7.7
3. Agriculture	4.0	5.0	3.8	2.8	2.5
4. Industry	10.0	6.6	7.8	12.6	12.1
5. Services	6.2	7.7	8.0	7.3	8.0
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices) (% of GDP)					
1. Gross Domestic Investment	41.8	46.2	48.9	46.5	48.0
2. Gross Domestic Saving	13.1	15.4	19.2	19.5	20.0
C. Money and Inflation (annual % change)					
1. Consumer Price Index ^c	9.0	9.2	3.6	3.6	2.7
2. Total Liquidity (M2)	41.7	21.4	21.4	5.5	17.6
D. Government Finance (% of GDP)					
1. Revenue and Grants	40.0	39.6	38.5	34.1	32.5
2. Expenditure and Net Lending	41.7	43.4	49.6	39.6	37.4
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (Deficit)	(1.8)	(3.9)	(11.1)	(5.4)	(4.8)
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	(6.8)	(15.3)	(16.7)	(21.2)	(18.3)
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	(12.8)	(25.9)	6.1	0.2	(0.1)
3. Merchandise Export (\$) Growth (annual % change)	12.0	(5.9)	9.2	(12.9)	(1.0)
4. Merchandise Import (\$) Growth (annual % change)	3.7	19.3	14.0	6.1	(4.1)
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross Official Reserves (including gold, \$ million)	217.0	259.0	293.0	294.0	317.0
(weeks of current year's imports of goods)	84	78	78	73	80
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and services)	6.8	10.2	4.8	4.6	5.0
3. Total External Debt (% of GDP)	36.9	42.8	40.9	52.1	58.4
G. Memorandum Items					
1. GDP (current prices, Nu billion) ^d	17,311	19,853	22,549	25,733	29,282
2. Exchange Rate (Nu/\$, average)	38.4	42.6	43.6	48.4	48.2
3. Population ('000) ^e	618.0	637.0	656.0	675.0	690.0

GDP = gross domestic product.

^a Provisional.^b Estimate or budgeted.^c Annual percentage change (period average).^d On a fiscal year (July-June) basis^e Based on a 1996 estimate of 600,000, and a growth rate of 3.1%. The figures for the later years were obtained from Bhutan's 2000 National Health Survey.Sources: Central Statistical Organization. 2001. *National Accounts Statistics Report*, and update received on 22 May 2003; Department of Budget and Accounts, Ministry of Finance; Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan. 2002. *Annual Report 2001/2002*, Bhutan, and staff estimates.

Table A1.3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	1985		1990		Latest Year	
A. Population Indicators						
1. Total Population ('000)	547.0	(1993)	600.0	(1996)	690.0	(2002)
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (% change) ^a	2.0	(1985)	3.1	(1994)	2.5	(2000)
B. Social Indicators						
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/woman)	5.9	(1984)	5.6	(1994)	4.7	(2000)
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	770.0	(1984)	380.0	(1994)	255.0	(2000)
Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	142.0	(1984)	70.7	(1994)	60.5	(2000)
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	47.5	(1984)	—		66.1	(2000)
Female	49.1	(1985)	—		66.2	(2000)
Male	45.8	(1985)	—		66.0	(2000)
5. Adult Literacy (%)	23.0		—		54.0	(2000)
Female	—		—		—	
6. Primary School Enrollment (%)	—		—		72.0	(1998)
Female	—		—		62.0	(1998)
7. Secondary School Gross Enrollment (%)	—		—		—	
Female	—		—		—	
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	—		37.9	(1988)	18.7	(2000)
9. Population below Poverty Line (International, %)	—		—		—	
10. Population with Access to Safe Water (%) ^b	—		—		78.0	(2000)
11. Population with Access to Sanitation (%) ^c	—		—		88.0	(2000)
12. Public Education Expenditure (% of GDP) ^d	3.6	(1986)	3.1	(1990)	6.4	(2000)
13. Human Development Index	0.2	(1987)	0.2	(1990)	0.5	(2000)
Rank	119	(1987)	159	(1990)	140	(2000)
14. Gender-Related Development Index	—		—		—	
Rank	—		—		—	
C. Poverty Indicators^a						
1. Poverty Incidence						
Lower Poverty Line (Nu612.1 per month) ^f	—		—		25.3	(2000)
Upper Poverty Line (Nu748.1 per month) ^g	—		—		36.3	(2000)
2. Percent of Poor to Total Population						
Lower Poverty Line						
Urban	—		—		2.4	(2000)
Rural	—		—		29.0	(2000)
Upper Poverty Line						
Urban	—		—		6.4	(2000)
Rural	—		—		41.3	(2000)
3. Poverty Gap						
Lower Poverty Line	—		—		0.07	(2000)
Upper Poverty Line	—		—		0.11	(2000)
4. Poverty Severity Index						
Lower Poverty Line	—		—		0.03	(2000)
Upper Poverty Line	—		—		0.05	(2000)
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	—		—		—	
6. Human Poverty Index	—		—		—	
Rank	—		—		—	

"—" = not available, GDP = gross domestic product.

^a The figure for the latest year was obtained from Bhutan's 2000 National Health Survey.

^b Refers to population with access to safe drinking water.

^c Refers to population with latrines.

^d GDP based on data from the Central Statistical Organization; expenditure data are for the fiscal year and GDP data are for the calendar year.

^e The information is a result of a pilot study and should be treated as preliminary.

^f The lower poverty line is defined by considering those households whose total expenditure is just enough to reach the food poverty line. Anything that these households spend on nonfood goods is considered a minimum allowance for basic nonfood goods. The lower poverty line is obtained by adding such amount to the food poverty line. Nu612.1 per month is equivalent to about \$0.45 per day.

^g The upper poverty line is defined by considering those households whose food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line. The level of nonfood spending found among those who reach the food poverty line (rather than those who can merely afford to do so if they cut all nonfood spending) provides the allowance for basic food needs. The upper poverty line is obtained by adding this allowance to the food poverty line. Nu748.1 per month is equivalent to about \$0.56 per day.

Sources: *Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan*. 1999; *Eight Five Year Plan, 1997–2002*; United Nations Development Programme. 2000. *Human Development Report*; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. 1996. *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific*; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 1998. *World Education Report*; World Resources. *A Guide to the Global Environment 1998–99 and Past Issues*; Central Statistical Organization (CSO). 2001. *Official Communication*; 1998. *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries*; Central Statistical Organization, Planning Commission, Royal Government of Bhutan. 2001. *Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2000 (Pilot)*. Thimphu; and staff estimates.

Table A1.4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	1980	Latest Year	
A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions			
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (PPP\$/kgoe)	—	—	
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	—	—	
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions Tons per capita	—	0.2	(1998)
B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation			
1. % Urban Population with Access to Safe Water	—	78	(2002)
2. % Rural Population with Access to Safe Water	—	58	(1998)
3. % Urban Population with Access to Sanitation	—	82	(1998)
C. Land Use and Deforestation			
1. Forest Area (million hectares)	27.6	29.8	(2002)
2. Average Annual Deforestation Square kilometers (km ²)	—	—	
% change	0.6 (1980–90)	—	
3. Rural Population Density (people/km ² of cultivated land)	—	150	
4. Cultivated Land (% of total land)	—	7.8	(2002)
5. Permanent Cropland (% of total land)	—	2.0	(2002)
D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas			
1. Nationally Protected Areas			
Hectares (Million)	—	1.2	(2001)
% of total land	—	26.0	(2001)
2. Biological Corridors			
Hectares (Million)	—	0.4	(2000)
% of total land	—	9.0	(2000)
3. Mammals (number of threatened species)	—	22.0	(2002)
4. Birds (number of threatened species)	—	12.0	(2002)
5. Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	—	7.0	(2002)
6. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	—	0.0	(1996)
7. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	—	—	
E. Urban Areas			
1. Urban Population			
Thousands	50.0	138.0	(2000)
% of total population	4.0	21.0	(2000)
2. Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)	—	—	
3. Wastewater Treated (%)	—	—	
4. Solid Waste Generated Per Capita (kg/day)	—	2.0	(2000)

“—” = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilograms of oil equivalent, km² = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: Ministry of Finance. 2003. *Official Communication*; Government of Bhutan. *Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan*; World Bank. *World Development Report*, 1999–2000; World Resources: *A Guide to the Environment*, 1998–99.

Table A1.5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
<p>Agriculture and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Promote private sector activity in rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Rural Development (2005) 	<p>Austria: ADC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tourism Development Programme (\$312,000, July 1999–June 2003) is to implement training and research <p>Denmark: DANIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Sector Program Support (1998-December 2003) <p>FAO (on-going)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCP/BHU/0166: Assistance in Improving Food Security and Rural Income by Increasing Pig Production in Bhutan (2002–2004). • TCP/BHU/2901: Development and Strengthening of the Quality Control and Regulatory Services Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (2003–2004); • TFD-01/BHU/00: Telefood Support Project on Bee Keeping in Paro Dzongkhag (2002); • GCP/RAS/184/JPN: Strengthening of Regional Data Exchange System on Food And Agricultural Statistics in Asia and Pacific Countries (2002–2005); • BHU/02/002: Rural Enterprise Development (2002 –2007) <p>FAO-pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Coordinated Oilseed and Grain Legume Development Program • Capacity Building for Fodder Oat Technologies in Bhutan • Strengthening Vulnerable Groups through Training in Village Level Post-harvest Management and Food Processing in Bhutan • Strengthening National Capacities for Successful Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) Control to Increase Rural Household Income and Alleviate Poverty in Bhutan

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building for Quality Seed Potato Production in Bhutan • Control of Citrus Greening and Citrus Tristeza Virus <p>IFAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Eastern Zone Agricultural Program (SEZAP, 1999–2007) to increase agricultural and livestock production • Agricultural development to improve livelihoods of rural households in six eastern districts <p>Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA: Aid for increased food production, and dispatch of experts for hill irrigation <p>SNV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Based Natural Resources Management (CB-NRM) (1997-ongoing). Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in the development of a CB-NRM framework • SEZAP Second Eastern Zonal Agricultural Project in Trashigang <p>Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable natural resources with emphasis on training, research and extension <p>Switzerland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable natural resources with emphasis on training, research and extension, including rural development initiative and building farm roads <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable rural livelihoods development through increased income generation with high-value, low-volume products <p>WWF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the Department of Tourism in developing a national eco-tourism strategy that

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		was endorsed by the Royal Government. A number of projects will follow
Economic Growth	Develop private sector activity; improve infrastructure activities; upgrade technical and managerial skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Housing Development (2004) • Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development Project (2004) • Road Network Expansion Project (2005) • Financial Sector Reform (2006) 	India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads, hydropower and other infrastructure development UNDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on potential impact of accession to WTO; establishment of a national poverty/MDG monitoring system to enhance pro-poor policies World Bank, WFP, SNV, SDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, SNV, and Netherlands Development Organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural enterprise development for economic growth in rural areas
Energy	Contribute to poverty reduction through rural electrification, governance, and institutional capacity building. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Electrification Network Expansion Project (2003) • Capacity Building of Bhutan Energy Authority (2003) • Establishment of Druk Hydro Power Corporation (2003) • Private Sector Participation in Hydropower Development (2004) • Energy Efficiency Management (2005) • Renewable Energy/Rural Electrification (2006) 	Austria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant and credit for upper stage construction on the Basochhu hydropower plant; Basochhu I and II advisory, and operation and maintenance training; rural energy and fuelwood consumption study; rural electrification; export credit for lower stage construction of the Basochhu hydropower plant; parallel cofinancing for electrification of about 1,000 rural households through the NFYP India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for engineering design, civil works, project management, and technologies for the Tala Hydropower Project, and for power transmission lines for the Kurichhu Hydropower Corporation Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dzongkhag-wise master plan for rural electrification

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>Netherlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parallel cofinancing for electrification of 2,000 to 3,000 rural households through the NFYP. <p>Switzerland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved in regional initiatives in which Bhutanese programs take advantage of services and products of international agencies such as IRRI, ICIMOD, and RECOFTC etc. <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional framework for sustainable energy development
<p>Environment Protection</p>	<p>Monitor environmental progress, particularly forces that increase environmental stress, and ensure that Bhutan's interventions are environmentally sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADTA: Strengthening environmental sector capacity (2003). The purpose of the intervention is to strengthen and devolve institutional capacity in the environmental sector's regulatory functions through updated and new guidelines for environmental assessment; updated environmental quality and effluent/emission standards, enhanced capacity within NEC, line ministries and districts to implement and enforce the Environment Act and its supporting regulations; and promote private service sector development in environmental impact assessment and monitoring 	<p>Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glacial Lake Outburst Flood mitigation measures project (\$495,000) (1999–December 2002) <p>Denmark (DANIDA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Sector Program Support including support for environmental awareness activities (1998–31 December 2003) <p>SNV and SDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the introduction of environmentally friendly road construction concepts in all agencies (public and private) involved in road construction <p>UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to National Environment Commission for preparation of the State of Environment report; and participation at the Male Declaration on control and prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Tans boundary Effects for South Asia <p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to school health program, including establishment or improvement of water and sanitation facilities in 100 schools and monasteries, reaching 80,000 children with

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>intensified health promotion; provision of water and sanitation facilities in 140 new community schools, benefiting 55,000 students</p> <p>UNIDO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support for the National Energy Program for Rural Areas <p>UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for improved sustainable use of space and land, and for enhancing the role of women as resource managers <p>UN-Habitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for the implementation of national housing policy to improve living conditions of the poor <p>WWF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary (2003–2005) aims to develop a 5-year conservation management plan for the Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary through collection of baseline information on vegetation, wildlife and socio-economic aspects of the sanctuary; implementing integrated conservation and development activities; and building of basic infrastructure and human resources capacity • Linking & Enhancing Protected Areas in the Temperate Broadleaf Forest Ecoregion of Bhutan (2003–2007). This project is to develop policy framework for biological corridor management and to start implementing integrated conservation initiatives at the landscape level • The Royal Manas National Park. This project is to help maintain the park's rich biodiversity through the integration of conservation, development, and capacity building • The Bhutan Tiger Conservation Program is to protect tiger and other wildlife populations in Bhutan by protecting core areas and

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>conserving existing wildlife corridors by monitoring wildlife movement and habitat changes. Raising awareness of the general public on the importance of tiger conservation, and strengthening the capacity of forestry personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bhutan Biological Conservation Complex is to develop a management action plan for a network of protected areas and biological corridors through field surveys to collect baseline information on wildlife, vegetation, and socio-economics; and to review and analyze data for protection and implementation of Integrated Conservation and Development Program activities • The Integrated Conservation and Development Program Project develops and supports a village community in Trongsa, Bumthang and Trashigang to reduce dependence on natural resources through increasing food and cash crop production, intensifying livestock production, protecting forests, and developing local leadership by ensuring the local community needs in health and education, agriculture, forestry, livestock, communication, energy and local governance • The Women in Environment Project is to improve the economic conditions of poor farmers, particularly of women, who live in and around the protected areas through environment friendly and sustainable livelihood programs • The Mushroom Community Development Project is to help the mushroom growers' group increase cash income; to promote sustainable harvesting of wild mushrooms; to identify markets for wild mushrooms; and to protect mushroom exporters by maintaining quality standards

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>UNDP/GEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greenhouse Gas Project (1996–2003) is to strengthen the capability of RGOB to identify and quantify greenhouse gas sources and sinks, to assess vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation options and to determine national response strategies • The National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and National Action Plan (1996–2003) is to promote conservation of the major ecosystems and their biological diversities, and to devise action plans and programs to sustainably utilize these diversities to improve people's livelihoods • Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park (1996–2003) • Removing Barriers to Mini and Micro Hydropower Development for Decentralized Rural Electrification • The National Capacity Self-Assessment Project (2003–2004) is to prepare a national assessment of capacity building that Bhutan needs to meet national obligations under United Nations environmental conventions (Climate Change and Biodiversity) • Building Local Capacities for Sustainable Development. This project, which is awaiting approval for 2003–2004) will develop capacities of local governments and communities in environmental management. It will implement micro-environmental action plans that the communities define and prioritize, and will build on these and other experiences to develop local capacity in environmental management and sustainable livelihoods • Other projects supported by the GEF-Small Grants Program (SGP) include supporting environmental awareness activities, national park management and conservation; community-based environmental planning and program; and incorporation of global

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		commitments into national policy and programs
Finance and Industry	<p>Strengthen the financial sector and industry infrastructure to promote private sector development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subregional infrastructure development: Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development Project (2004) • Strengthening the Debt Management Capacity of DADM • Development of Payment System (2004) • Cluster TA for financial sector including development of non-bank Financial Institutions (2005) • SME Development (2005) • Financial Sector Reform (2006) 	<p>Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional strengthening of the Tourism Department; and a feasibility study for the Hotel Management and Tourism Training Institute (2002) <p>ITC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and capacity building for trade promotion and export development, including opening of the trade sector, identifying export opportunities for rural communities, and improving services of local finance institutions to facilitate access to finance for small and medium enterprises <p>Kuwait</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial sector, and industries <p>UNCDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microcredit for the poor, and decentralized public investments for the poor <p>UNCTAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance on trade issues; facilitation of access to Global System of Trade Preferences <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of WTO accession <p>UNIDO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for establishing a division for the promotion of foreign investments; establishing and operating industrial estates; analysis of textile, wood, cane, and bamboo products for export; regional program on trade facilitation

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
Gender and Development	Provide economic opportunities for women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Rural Development (2006) 	<p>Denmark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the development process <p>Switzerland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General project specific considerations <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for production of the first Royal Government of Bhutan report on the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and follow-up activities <p>UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for life skills education for female adolescents, along with advocacy for gender equality and women's empowerment; mainstreaming gender concerns in population and development planning <p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for non-formal education for women, benefiting some 50,000 female adult learners <p>UNIDO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for women's entrepreneurial development <p>UNIFEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance in gender analysis and gender equity policies
Good Governance	Strengthen public resource management and aid coordination; enhance sectoral capacity for project implementation; improve economic statistics; assist decentralization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the Debt Management Capacity of Department of Aid and Debt Management (DADM), (2004) • Public Sector Financial Management System (2004) • Public Utilities Development (2006) 	<p>Denmark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratization, good governance, and decentralization <p>SNV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity strengthening support to Royal Institute of Management and to Public Health Engineering

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>Switzerland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization as a transversal theme, political dialogues, organized study tours; • Training of national finance service accountants at district level <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency and accountability in the civil service; information communication technology (ICT) for improved efficiency in public sector; Royal Audit Authority support; support to judiciary; human resource development for local government; information, education and communication for decentralization; strengthening capacity of legislators to articulate pro-poor policies; services for drafting key legislation; strengthening of judicial and administrative powers, including revision of civil service rules and introduction of position classification system; ensuring transparency and accountability of governance <p>UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of population planning management in focus districts <p>World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public expenditure analysis <p>UNDP, UNCDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening grassroots planning through block grants to select <i>gewogs</i> for local-level development and implementation of small-scale socioeconomic activities, social infrastructure and natural resource management systems; capacity building for district and block development committees; implementation of Cooperatives Act; improved capacity of ministry of Home Affairs; support to ongoing review of the decentralization process.

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		UNCDF, UNDP, and SNV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralization and local participation
Human Development	Institutional development for economic governance and sustainable development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building a Poverty Monitoring System (2004) Development of Payment System (2004) Small and medium enterprise (SME) Development (2005) 	Austria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource development for National Finance Service, Ministry of Finance FAO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening national capacities for food control, and effective participation in the Codex Netherlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fellowship Program Switzerland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building at project, district and central level in education, suspension bridges, RNR (incl. forestry) and finance services UNDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource development master plans for public and private sectors; twinning of Royal Institute of Management and AIT; poverty lines TA and preparation of household-level participatory poverty assessment; and support to 20 district multi-sectoral teams to develop regional awareness and prevention programs for HIV/AIDS UNFPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained advocacy for raising the profile of the girl child; assistance for family planning, population education, advocacy of issues concerning adolescents and women, and promotion of literacy and education; strengthening of information base for population and development planning, including technical assistance to national census; assistance in the prevention of HIV/AIDS

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Vitamin A to 136,000 children through routine immunization and to all schools in the country; comprehensive support to Iodine Deficiency Disorder program to maintain IDD elimination status, achieved in 2002–03; support to ChildInfo Network; support for curriculum development for more than 150,000 children during the Ninth Five-Year Plan; support in the establishment of 8 comprehensive and 14 basic emergency obstetric care centers, tripling the proportion of births in such centers from 11% to 30%; support to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, including establishment of voluntary testing, counseling and support facilities in 20 districts; development of life skills-based education for 10,000 male and female scouts trained as peer educators on HIV/AIDS <p>WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding in 150 educational facilities, and training of Government officials <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for integrated management of child health, including immunization and nutrition; strengthening the organization of health services through capacity building and research promotion; capacity building and technical advice for improving maternal health; assistance to improve malaria control; strengthening of HIV surveillance through capacity building; improvement of DOTS treatment for TB through capacity building; support for strengthening of essential drugs supply through standardization and adoption of legal provisions

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for the Central Statistical Organization through the monitoring of millenium development goals
Private Sector Development	<p>Promote private sector activities by (i) supporting improved policy framework and more efficient financial intermediation, (ii) improving road transport and expanding power transmission and distribution, (iii) promoting exports by establishing a dry port and industrial estate, and (iv) establishing the necessary legal and institutional framework and examining viable financial modalities for private sector participation in economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subregional: Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development Project (2004) Private Sector Participation in Hydropower Development (2004) Development of Payment System (2004) SME Development (2005) 	<p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of agro-processing industries <p>SNV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for Bhutan Development and Finance Corporation; support for the tourism sector <p>Switzerland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small activities in farm business training; construction and maintenance management <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy, legal, and regulatory reform to support private sector development; and electronic-commerce pilot study <p>World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Sector Survey (2002)
Regional Cooperation	<p>Build on bilateral partnerships under SASEC-I to enhance growth potential through regional cooperation among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal, particularly in (i) energy; (ii) transport; (iii) environment; (iv) tourism; and (v) trade, industry, and private sector development. Follow-on activities under SASEC-II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subregional: Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development Project (2004) Road Network Expansion Project (2005) 	<p>Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICIMOD Rangeland Development, for the promotion and development of bee keeping <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of agricultural statistics in Asian and Pacific countries <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and investment, and infrastructure development <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS subregional program

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
Social Infrastructure	Facilitate urban infrastructure development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Housing Development Project (2004) • Public Utilities Development (2006) 	Austria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of portal building at Trongsa Dzong and training of conservation in frescos Demark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative and quantitative strengthening of the health sector and urban development Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, cultural exchange, and training Switzerland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and culture, with emphasis on teacher training, improving teacher learning processes, human resources development, and selected cultural activities UNFPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the lowering of fertility and slower population growth to reduce poverty; and for smaller families to increase female labor participation WHO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health World Bank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development
Transport and Communications	Support economic development by providing better access to regional and domestic markets, and improving the road system and expanding the road network in rural Bhutan to gain from potential opportunities in tourism, agroprocessing, and mining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Network Expansion Project (2005) • Integrated Rural Development (2006) 	IFAD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible new project in six eastern districts (SEZAP) for expansion of rural roads and marketing development. India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of north-south road corridor Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of bridges and farm road development • Rural infrastructure development

Sector/Thematic/Area	Asian Development Bank Strategies and Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and Activities
		<p>WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of feeder roads in impoverished districts to allow greater access to agricultural markets <p>World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural access roads

ADTA = advisory technical assistance, AIDS = acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome, ADB = Asian Development Bank, AIT = Asian Institute of Technology (Bangkok), BDFC = Bhutan Development Finance Corporation, CEDAW = Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, DADM = Department of Aid and Debt Management, EA = executing agency, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization, GEF = Global Environment Facility, HIV = human immuno-deficiency virus, HRD = human resource development, ICDP = Integrated Conservation and Development Program, ICIMOD = International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, ICT = information and communication technology, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, IRRI = International Rice Research Institute, ITC = International Tendering Company, MDG = millennium development goal, NECS = National Environment Commission, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, RECOFTC = Regional Community Forestry Training Center, RGOB = Royal Government of Bhutan, RMA = Royal Monetary Authority, RNR = renewable natural resources, RSEB = Royal Stock Exchange of Bhutan, SASEC = South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation, SDS = Sustainable Development Secretariat, SEZAP = Second Eastern Zone Agricultural Program, SME = small and medium enterprise, SNV = Netherlands Development Organisation, TA = technical assistance, UNCDF = United Nations Capital Development Fund, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization, VERCON = Virtual Extension–Research Communication, WHO = World Health Organization, and WTO = World Trade Organization.

Table A1.6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2002)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Rating ^a													
			Total		Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c	
	\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Energy	9.4	23.4	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance ^d	7.7	19.2	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Social Infrastructure	13.2	32.9	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport and Communications	9.8	24.5	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	40.1	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

^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.

^d Loan 1565-BHU: Financial Sector Intermediation Facility (Policy Loan) was retroactively closed to 31 December 2002 in January 2003, and Loan 1566-BHU: Financial Sector Intermediation Facility (Development Finance Loan) was completed as of 24 July 2002 but was financially closed on 9 January 2003.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2002)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million) ^b	—	50.1	50.1
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)	—	29.9	29.9
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	—	59.6	59.6
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)	—	13.9	13.9
Disbursement Ratio (%) ^c	—	43.3	43.3
Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)			
1998	—	3.4	3.4
1999	—	1.1	1.1
2000	—	5.8	5.8
2001	—	5.7	5.7
2002	—	12.8	12.8

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

^a Includes all loans with disbursements during 2002.

^b Net loan amount less loans not yet effective, but including loans closed during the year.

^c 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.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A1.8: Portfolio Indicators—Evaluation Rating by Sector
(1997–2002)

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Energy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Social Infrastructure	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport and Communications	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0

Source: Asian Development Bank project or program audit reports.

Table A1.9: Portfolio Implementation Status
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2002)

No.	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)	
1	ENE	1712		Sustainable Rural Electrification	0.0	9.1	25 Nov 99	14 Jan 00	31 Mar 04	—	60
2	FIN	1565 ^a		Financial Sector Intermediation Facility (policy loan)	0.0	3.9	23 Oct 97	20 Apr 98	30 Jun 02	31 Dec 02	—
3	FIN	1566 ^b		Financial Sector Intermediation Facility (Development Finance Loan)	0.0	3.8	23 Oct 97	24 Jul 98	24 Jul 02	—	—
4	T&C	1763		Road Improvement	0.0	9.8	3 Oct 00	23 Nov 00	30 Jun 05	—	21
5	SOC	1625		Urban Infrastructure Program	0.0	5.7	30 Jul 98	17 Mar 99	30 Jun 04	—	50
6	SOC	1830		Basic Skills Development	0.0	7.5	21 Jun 01	16 Nov 01	31 Mar 07	—	11
Total					0.0	40.1					

"—" = not available, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ENE = energy, FIN = finance, no. = number, OCR = ordinary capital resources, SOC = social infrastructure, T&C = transport and communications.

^a Retroactively closed to 31 December 2002 in January 2003.

^b Completed as of 24 July 2002 but financially closed on 9 January 2003.

Source: Asian Development Bank Staff.

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Cumulative Contracts/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Rating		Potential Problem ^a	At Risk ^b
							IP	DO		
1	ENE	1712		Sustainable Rural Electrification	8.0	7.3	S	HS	No	No
2	FIN	1565 ^c		Financial Sector Intermediation Facility (policy loan)	3.9	3.9	S	S	No	No
3	FIN	1566 ^d		Financial Sector Intermediation Policy (Development Finance Loan)	3.8	3.8	S	S	No	No
4	T&C	1763		Road Improvement	5.7	1.7	S	S	No	No
5	SOC	1625		Urban Infrastructure Program	3.1	2.7	S	S	No	No
6	SOC	1830		Basic Skills Development	0.9	0.5	S	S	No	No
Total					25.4	19.9^e				

DO = development objectives, HS = highly satisfactory, IP = implementation progress, PS = partly satisfactory, S = satisfactory.

^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.

^c Retroactively closed to 31 December 2002 in January 2003.

^d Completed as of 24 July 2002 but financially closed on 9 January 2003.

^e A total of \$12.2 million had been disbursed for the four ongoing loans (Loans 1715; 1763; 1625; and 1820) and \$7.7 million for the Financial Sector Intermediation Facility Loans (Loans 1565 and 1566).

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

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (\$ million)				
						ADB			Gov't	Cofi- nancing
						OCR	ADF	Total		
2004 Loans										
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals										
1. Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development	OTH	ECO/PSD/ REG	SASS	2002	tbd	0.0	8.4 ^a	8.4 ^a	tbd	tbd
Subtotal					tbd	0.0	8.4^a	8.4^a	tbd	tbd
Social Infrastructure										
2. Urban Housing Development	PI	HD	SASS	2002	tbd	0.0	4.0	4.0	tbd	tbd
Subtotal					tbd	0.0	4.0	4.0	tbd	tbd
Total					tbd	0.0	9.4	9.4	tbd	tbd
2005 Loans										
Finance										
1. SME Development Loan	PI	ECO	SAGF	2004	tbd	0.0	4.4	4.4	tbd	tbd
Subtotal					tbd	0.0	4.4	4.4	tbd	tbd
Transport and Communications										
2. Road Network Expansion	PI	ECO/REG	SATC	2003	tbd	0.0	8.0 ^b	8.0 ^b	tbd	tbd
Subtotal					tbd	0.0	8.0^b	8.0^b	tbd	tbd
Total					tbd	0.0	9.4	9.4	tbd	tbd
2006 Loans										
Agriculture										
1. Integrated Rural Development	PI	ECO/HD	SAAE	2005	tbd	0.0	4.0	4.0	tbd	tbd
Subtotal					tbd	0.0	4.0	4.0	tbd	tbd
Finance										
2. Financial Sector Reform (SDP)	OTH	ECO/PSD	SAGF	2005	tbd	0.0	5.4	5.4	tbd	tbd
Subtotal					tbd	0.0	5.4	5.4	tbd	tbd
Total					tbd	0.0	9.4	9.4	tbd	tbd

^a \$3 million from subregional cooperation.

^b \$3 million from subregional cooperation.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ECO = economic growth, HD = human development, OCR = ordinary capital resources, OTH = others, PI = poverty intervention, PSD = private sector development, REG = regional cooperation, SAAE = South Asia Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division, SAGF = South Asia Governance, Finance and Trade Division, SASS = South Asia Social Sectors Division, SATC = South Asia Transport and Communications Division, SAOC = South Asia Operations Coordination Division, SDP = sector development project/program, tbd = to be determined.

Source: ADB staff.

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

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type ^a	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source ^b	Amount (\$'000)	Source ^c	Amount (\$'000)	
2004							
Energy							
1. Private Sector Participation in Hydropower Development	SAEN	ID	TASF	300.0		0.0	300.0
Subtotal				300.0		0.0	300.0
Finance							
2. Strengthening the Debt Mgt. Capacity of DADM	SAGF	ID	tbd	300.0		0.0	300.0
3. Development of Payment System	SAGF	ID	tbd	200.0		0.0	200.0
4. SME Development	SAGF	PP	tbd	200.0		0.0	200.0
Subtotal				700.0		0.0	700.0
Social Infrastructure							
5. Building a Poverty Monitoring System	ERDI	ID	TASF	350.0		0.0	350.0
Subtotal				350.0		0.0	350.0
Others							
6. Country Economic Review	SAOC	ETSW	IAE	—		—	—
Subtotal				—		—	—
Total				1,350.0		0.0	1,350.0

DADM = Department of Aid and Debt Management, ERDI = Development Indicators and Policy Research Division, ETSW = economic, thematic, and sector work, IAE = internal administrative expense, ID = institutional development, PP = project/program preparatory, SAEN = South Asia Energy Division, SAGF = South Asia Governance, Finance and Trade Division, SAID = South Asia Infrastructure Division, SAOC = South Asia Operations Coordination Division, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Source: ADB staff.

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

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type ^a	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source ^b	Amount (\$'000)	Source ^c	Amount (\$'000)	
2005							
Agriculture							
1. Integrated Rural Development	SAAE	PP	TASF	450.0	0.0	450.0	
Subtotal				450.0	0.0	450.0	
Energy							
2. Energy Efficiency Management	SAEN	ID	TASF	400.0	0.0	400.0	
Subtotal				400.0	0.0	400.0	
Finance							
3. Cluster TA for Financial Sector ^{a/}	SAGF	PP	TASF	500.0	0.0	500.0	
Subtotal				500.0	0.0	500.0	
Others							
4. Country Economic Review	SAOC	ETSW	IAE	—	—	—	
Subtotal				—	—	—	
Total				1,350.0	0.0	1,350.0	
2006							
Energy							
1. Renewable Energy/ Rural Electrification	SAEN	PP	TASF	700.0	0.0	700.0	
Subtotal				700.0	0.0	700.0	
Finance							
2. Public Sector Financial Management System	SAGF	ID	TASF	300.0	0.0	300.0	
Subtotal				300.0	0.0	300.0	
Social Infrastructure							
3. Public Utilities Development	SASS	ID	TASF	350.0	0.0	350.0	
Subtotal				350.0	0.0	350.0	
Others							
4. Country Economic Review	SAOC	ETSW	IAE	—	—	—	
5. Thematic/Sector Assessment	SAOC	ETSW	IAE	—	—	—	
Subtotal				—	—	—	
Total				1,350.0	0.0	1,350.0	

a/ Including development of Nonbank Financial Institutions.
Source: ADB staff.

Table A1.12: Lending Scenarios and Performance Triggers

Low Case	Base Case	High Case
Unsound macroeconomic management as manifested by government current budget deficit exceeding 1% of GDP	Prudent macroeconomic management maintained, as indicated by Government current budget deficit at or below 1% of GDP	Major improvement in macroeconomic management, including government current budget balance is zero or positive
No measures to promote good governance and private sector development	Measures introduced to promote good governance and private sector development	Effective implementation of measures to promote good governance and private sector development, as manifested by the achievement of at least one of the following: (i) establishment of Druk Hydropower Corporation; (ii) corporatization of the mechanical division of the Department of Roads; (iii) improvement in the loan recovery rate of the Bhutan Development Finance Corporation from 77% in March 2003 to 82% by 30 June 2004
As a proportion of total Government expenditures share of health and education sectors fall below the level registered in FY 2000/01	Health and Education expenditures are maintained at the levels registered for FY 2000/01	Health and Education expenditures, as a percentage of total Government expenditures, each increase by 2% over the FY 2000/2001 level
No institutional or legislative mechanism for environmental management	Develop an action plan for the implementation of environmental guidelines	Develop and implement environmental guidelines for each sector
Existence of unsatisfactory portfolio performance	Satisfactory or highly satisfactory portfolio performance with one partly satisfactory portfolio performance	All satisfactory or highly satisfactory portfolio performance

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, BPC = Bhutan Power Corporation, GDP = gross domestic product.