

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM UPDATE
(2002 – 2004)**

PAKISTAN

July 2001

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 June 2001)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan Rupees (PRs)
PRs1.00	=	\$0.02
\$1.00	=	PRs63.75

The exchange rate of Pakistan rupee is determined under a system of managed float.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
CAREC	–	Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation
CBR	–	Central Board of Revenue
CEDAW	–	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
GEF	–	Global Environment Facility
G-7	–	Group 7 countries
IMF	–	International Monetary Fund
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
PBA	–	performance based allocation
PDF	–	Pakistan Development Forum
PRGF	–	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
SAP	–	Social Action Program
SBA	–	stand-by arrangement
SMEs	–	small and medium enterprises
SOEs	–	state-owned enterprises
TA	–	technical assistance
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government ends on 30 June.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION

A. Recent Political and Social Developments

1. Pakistan remains under the G7¹ partial sanction regime following its nuclear testing in May, 1998 and for not yet being a signatory to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The present Government took office on 12 October 1999 with General Pervez Musharraf assuming the office of Chief Executive of Pakistan. The Supreme Court has validated the Government of General Musharraf until 12 October 2002 while ruling that democracy must be restored by then. The Government is taking steps to restore democracy within this time frame. In June 2001, the Chief Executive also assumed the position of President.

2. Pakistan's relations with India, though strained over the Kashmir dispute, have eased somewhat following the Pakistan President and Chief Executive's acceptance of the Indian Prime Minister's invitation to a summit in New Delhi. It is significant that no precondition for the talks have been set by either side. The Kashmir issue is likely to feature prominently in the talks. While international sanctions against Afghanistan remain in force, the Government is under pressure to respond to the unfolding human tragedy in Afghanistan and the steady streams of refugees flowing into Pakistan—the result of years of conflicts, and compounded in recent years by severe drought affecting large areas of Afghanistan.

3. The Government is proceeding rapidly with its plans for the decentralization and devolution of power to the local governments by 15 August 2001. The Local Government 2000 Plan, announced in March 2000 envisages a three-tier local level government system that will institute "people-centered rights and responsibility-based, and service-oriented" government structures. District level elections have been held in phases and are scheduled to be completed by 30 June 2001, and the local governments will start functioning from 15 August 2001.

B. Economic Assessment and Outlook

4. Pakistan's economy remains in a state of crisis. Successive years of fiscal and external deficits have resulted in accumulation of large domestic and external debts. Public debt (both domestic and external) is estimated at 92 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and about 610 percent of fiscal revenue in fiscal year (FY)2000. The FY2001 interest payments on public debt are forecast at 40 percent of total current expenditures in FY2001. As of 31 October 2000, Pakistan's total outstanding external debt was estimated at \$32 billion, and the ratio of external debt and foreign exchange obligations to foreign exchange earnings stood at over 300 percent. Even after debt rescheduling, the external debt service ratio was almost 30 percent in FY2000. In this context, Pakistan is implementing a far-reaching macroeconomic stabilization and restructuring program to deal with the economic crisis. Tight fiscal policy complemented by tight monetary policy is the cornerstone of the program. Pakistan's economic indicators are given in Appendix 1.

5. The tight fiscal and monetary stance will mean slow initial growth but structural reforms should enhance growth over the medium term. The lack of fiscal space will constrain public investment, while weak investor confidence will constrain private investment. Furthermore, severe drought, high oil prices, and deterioration in the terms of trade had a strong negative impact on economic growth in FY2001. The growth forecast for FY2001 has been reduced to 2.6 percent from 3.9 percent in FY2000. The severe drought is forecast to reduce agricultural GDP by 2.5 percent in FY2001.

¹ A bill was introduced in April 2001 in the United States (US) Congress to lift the US sanctions on Pakistan and India.

6. Based on positive assessment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby arrangement (SBA),² IMF is expected to initiate discussions on the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) with the Government in August 2001. However the path to economic recovery will be a slow and difficult one. If Pakistan is to successfully reduce the fiscal deficit, meet the demands of debt servicing, and revive economic growth, it will need to generate additional resources. For that, the Government has to aggressively pursue structural reforms to overhaul the inefficient tax system, strengthen the banking sector, and privatize public companies. In addition, it must improve governance, including public expenditure management, to make more efficient use of public funds, improve effectiveness of public sector spending on physical and social infrastructure, and successfully address the problem of rising poverty in the country.

C. Implications for the Country Strategy and Program

7. Pakistan's economic situation will remain weak over 2002-2004. During this period the key challenges facing the Government include restoring economic growth—constrained further by a drought—affected agriculture sector, managing the large debt burden, promoting domestic and foreign investors' confidence, increasing exports to generate foreign exchange, and maintaining a level of social development spending to stem the deteriorating social indicators. Faced with such a daunting task the Government has accelerated its reform programs (ranging from agriculture sector liberalization to privatization of state-owned enterprises [SOEs] and banks) but much more remains to be done. The Government has prepared a strategy that specifies a wide-ranging and fundamental reform program and was presented at the Pakistan Development Forum (PDF) and the High Level Forum on Poverty Reduction.³ The Government's serious commitment to reforms provides a unique opportunity for Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the other major funding agencies to support long overdue reforms. The Government's reform program underpins ADB's Country Strategy and Program (CSP).

8. The previous country operational strategy for Pakistan was prepared in 1995. Following political and economic developments since the nuclear tests conducted by the country in May 1998, ADB had to prepare an interim country operational framework in 1999. This has guided ADB's operations since then. A full CSP is currently being prepared and is expected to be discussed by ADB's Board of Directors in November 2001. This CSP update reflects ADB's assessments so far but is subject to changes to be reflected in the full CSP. Following approval of this CSP update, a poverty reduction partnership agreement reflecting key priorities of the CSP will be signed with the Government by September 2001.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

A. Poverty Reduction

9. After falling in the 1980s, poverty has been rising in Pakistan during the 1990s. At the end of the 1980s, one of five Pakistanis were poor; today it is one of three. Pakistan's social indicators are given in Appendix 2. Although Pakistan has no official poverty line and estimates vary, there is agreement that the incidence of poverty currently ranges between 30 to 35 percent. Despite the Social Action Plan, primary and middle school enrolment rates have declined during the 1990s. Infant and maternal mortality rates and the total fertility rate have declined, but they continue to be among the highest in the region. More specifically, poverty is higher in the rural areas where two of five people are poor. In the rural areas, pockets of severe poverty exist in southern Punjab, large parts of Sindh, and almost all of Balochistan. Primary school enrollment rate in the rural area is two thirds of

² IMF approved a \$596 million standby loan covering the period from November 2000 to September 2001.

³ Held in Islamabad on 12-14 March 2001 and 23 April 2001, respectively.

that in urban areas and child labor is a serious issue. While the gender gap is declining, literacy among the adult female population is still only about half that of the male population. However, the incidence of poverty is neither very deep nor entrenched, implying that the right policies and programs can yield significant reduction in poverty in the near term.

10. The major causes of poverty in Pakistan include (i) lack of employment opportunities, which in the rural setting is caused by the absence of rural–urban linkages; (ii) a slowdown in the pace of economic growth in the 1990s; and (iii) with the burgeoning debt obligations, a decline in the public sector development program. ADB's poverty analysis also indicates that the failure of governance is a key determinant of poverty. The governance concerns include social exclusion of the poor and their lack of political voice and ethnic and sectarian differences, poor fiscal management, persistent failures to address accountability and performance issues with the public service, and continuing tensions between federal and province levels of government.

11. ADB's poverty analysis and approaches to poverty reduction in Pakistan were discussed at the High Level Forum on Poverty Reduction on 23 April 2001. The forum generally supported the findings of ADB's poverty analysis, including the causes, trends, and severity of poverty in Pakistan; the development priorities needed to reduce poverty; and the policy and institutional constraints to poverty reduction.

12. Priorities that emerged from the poverty analysis and forum included (i) the need to achieve broad-based growth through development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and promotion of exports of higher value added agricultural products; (ii) promotion of physical assets for the poor through support of microcredit and poverty reduction programs; (iii) social asset creation, including social sector programs for education and health; (iv) social safety nets with targeted programs for excluded groups; and (v) improved governance that covers judiciary reforms and public sector efficiency.

B. Thematic Priorities

1. Economic Growth

13. Slow economic growth (only 1.3 percent increase in per capita income between 1991 and 1999) has been the major cause of the increase in poverty in Pakistan. Economic policies encouraging capital intensive investment over a long period resulted in serious macroeconomic imbalances, and contributed to the slow economic growth and the rise in poverty in the 1990s. To reverse this trend and significantly reduce poverty over the next decade, growth must be accelerated and made more broad based. The Government target is to revive GDP growth to an annual rate of 5.5 percent by 2004, and establish the basis for more rapid and sustained growth for the rest of the decade. The Government also aims to reduce population growth to below 2 percent by 2004, and thus achieve sufficient growth in per capita incomes in the second half of this decade to reduce poverty significantly. The sectoral focus during this period will include (i) agriculture and small and medium industry, because of their pro-poor, employment generation potential; and (ii) energy, to reduce pressure on the balance of payments.

2. Human Development

14. Pakistan ranked 138th out of 174 countries in the 1999 human development ranking of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Despite the efforts of the Social Action Plan launched in 1993 with broad-based external support, the impact on the social indicators was mixed. The literacy rate remained at about 43 percent (53 percent for men and 30 percent for women) and the net primary school enrollment rate declined to 42 percent. The population growth declined from

3.1 percent in 1985 to 2.3 percent in 1999 and the infant mortality rates from 124 in 1980 to 90 in 1999 per thousand, and the rural population's access to safe drinking water increased from 27 to 50 percent.

15. The major challenge facing Pakistan remains the improvement of prevailing low levels of human development. This will prove more daunting due to the severe fiscal situation of the country. In addition, the issues of good governance, quality of social workers (such as teachers and health workers), and institutional capacity are all clearly recognized as key factors in improving the poor delivery and quality of social services. ADB's operational program will continue to prioritize direct social interventions to address these challenges. This approach will also support the Government's ongoing plans to devolve powers to the district levels.

3. Gender and Development

16. The UNDP's gender development index ranks Pakistan 115th out of 143 countries. By almost any measure, the status of women in Pakistan remains low despite efforts by the Government, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), civil society, and funding agencies to improve their situation. Rural women, in particular, face greater constraints including poor access to potable water and to basic sanitation. While the Government has made some highly positive policy gestures, such as ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and launching the National Plan of Action, many policies either discriminate against women or fail to address the gender implications of their actions.

17. ADB's new gender strategy for Pakistan will be based on incorporating gender considerations into all ADB activities, and will include (i) institutional strengthening, (ii) policy reform, and (iii) legal reform and literacy. Support to assist the Government's efforts to ensure that a third of all local government representatives are women, as indicated in the devolution plan, is a key policy area where efforts will be made to mainstream gender issues. ADB's operational program will be implemented to mainstream gender-specific issues and gender reform programs have been included to implement this strategy.

4. Good Governance

18. Pakistan faces daunting governance challenges. Analyses of linkages between poverty and governance highlight five issues of priority concern: (i) poor fiscal performance, including management of external and domestic debt, and budget planning and expenditure for pro-poor investments; (ii) political and social exclusion of the poor, women, and minorities from access to basic services and entitlements; (iii) persistent failure to address accountability, corruption, and poor public sector performance; (iv) ineffective and inefficient intergovernmental relations between federal and provincial levels and marginalization of local governments; and (v) loss of trust by the common citizenry in public institutions.

19. The Government has identified "good governance" as one of the five "strategic pillars" of its poverty reduction strategy (para. 12). Good governance includes improved strategies and management for external and domestic debt; medium-term budget and expenditure management and financing for pro-poor public services; restructuring of intergovernmental relations, including devolution and civil service reform; access to justice, including legal, judicial, and police reform; and capital markets development.

20. The main thrust of ADB's assistance for governance reform will be on decentralization, devolution, and governmental restructuring. Closely linked with devolution and public sector restructuring, will be efforts to improve the performance of legal and judicial services to enhance

access to civil, criminal, administrative, and social justice—in accordance with the Government's motto “to bring justice to the doorstep” of all citizens.

5. Private Sector Development

21. The private sector in Pakistan consists of millions of privately owned farms, thousands of small and medium enterprises, extensive service sector providers, and the informal sector providing goods and services. The key challenges facing development of the private sector are crowding out of investments by the public sector, lack of consistency in sectoral policies, deficient incentive policies, inefficient banking and capital markets, legal and regulatory constraints, labor market distortions, and physical infrastructure constraints.

22. The Government's support for larger participation of the private sector in the development process marks a shift from the past and is reflected in *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Three-Year Poverty Reduction Programme 2002-2004*, and *Debt Burden Reduction and Management Strategy*. In addition, the Government is implementing plans to accelerate the privatization SOEs and banks as well as promote increased agricultural production by the private sector.

23. ADB's support for private sector development will continue for the privatization of SOEs in the energy sector, development of the microfinance sector, development of the capital markets and reforms to improve trade and trade related financing. Additionally, ADB's assistance will focus on improving incentives and legal framework for greater private sector participation in the productive sectors, including small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

6. Environmental Protection

24. The annual cost of environment damage to Pakistan is estimated at \$1.8 billion.⁴ The main environmental issues pertain to natural resources degradation, scarcity of freshwater, and poor human health as a result of air and water pollution. On the positive side, however, following the enactment of the Environmental Protection Act in 1997, the Government has refined and rationalized national environment quality standards, pilot-tested the self-monitoring and reporting tool, and approved the *Guidelines for Determination of Pollution Charge for Industry*. Efforts are also under way to set up a provincial sustainable development fund to be administered by multiple stakeholders and provide assistance for environment management. More recently the National Environment Action Plan was approved in February 2001 by the Government. However, the Government needs to integrate environmental concerns into the development process. Pakistan's environment indicators are given in Appendix 2.

25. ADB's assistance and will focus on mainstreaming environment concerns into its operations program. In addition ADB will support capacity building to undertake and coordinate policy initiatives and monitor and minimize the environmental damage. To complement this assistance, significant potential exists for cofinancing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) resources.

7. Regional Cooperation

26. Pakistan has substantial potential to cooperate with Afghanistan, India, and the Central Asian republics given its strategic location and complementarity in resources and markets with its neighbors. Cooperation could proceed in such areas as energy – including oil, gas, coal, and electricity. ADB has initiated consultations with the Government to explore avenues for Pakistan's involvement with the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation. The Government has informally designated the

⁴ Quote from federal Environment Minister, The News International, 26 April 2001.

Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to coordinate with all concerned line ministries and agencies. As conditions improve, ADB will help Pakistan to formally develop and implement a strategy for regional cooperation.

III. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A. Portfolio Performance Implementation

27. Pakistan's portfolio performance, at 25 percent for contract awards and 28 percent for disbursements, is above the ADB-wide average for all developing member countries (DMCs). While the portfolio performance is hampered by issues ranging from implementation delays, cost over runs, and lack of local currency, Government recognizes that more needs to be done. During the Country Portfolio Review Mission in November 2000, the Government and ADB agreed to a set of specific time-bound action plans to improved portfolio performance. The Mission for 2001 is currently in progress and its recommendations will be known soon. Pakistan's portfolio performance are given at Appendix 3.

28. While the physical implementation performance of the portfolio is above the ADB-wide average for all developing member countries, postevaluation findings have revealed that the developmental impact of many completed projects have been less than expected. The reasons are varied but include inadequate implementation of policy-based covenants, lack of in-country ownership and involvement in project design, and inability to meet commitments for sustained operations and maintenance of completed project facilities. To better achieve the developmental impacts, projects should be designed with a more thorough assessment of institutional capacity and beneficiary needs, and an appreciation of bureaucratic complexities and weak interagency coordination. Further, projects should avoid concurrent capacity building.

B. Counterpart Funding

29. The Government remains constrained from allocating adequate funds for operation and maintenance expenditures. Given the Government's tight fiscal position, adequate counterpart funding is expected to remain an issue. Policy dialogue between the Government and ADB will continue to address the issues. In Pakistan, a higher percentage of local cost financing will be justified since ADB's operations focus mainly on human development (education, health, population, and women in development), poverty reduction, and natural resource management concerns.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation

30. Project monitoring and evaluation needs to be strengthened, particularly for projects with many subprojects scattered across various provinces. Poor quality of services and civil works is a major concern and has adversely affected sustainability of development impacts. Slow moving projects are being reviewed monthly or quarterly to enable early identification of problems and measures for improvement. In this regard, the Government should improve its monitoring of development initiatives to ensure the projects are sustainable. ADB's policy dialogue with the Government and the annual Country Portfolio Review of the Pakistan Resident Mission will continue to emphasize this issue.

IV. COUNTRY PERFORMANCE AND LENDING LEVELS

31. During the Pakistan Development Forum, the Government, in its debt burden reduction and management strategy, noted that from 2000 to 2004 at least \$6 billion of exceptional assistance on soft terms will be required from ADB, IMF, and World Bank and another rescheduling of \$4 billion from

the Paris Club will be needed to meet the external financing needs. Consequently, during the CSP Mission, the Government requested ADB for (i) higher levels of loan approvals;⁵ (ii) a higher percentage of access to the Asian Development Fund (ADF);⁶ and (iii) a continued high proportion of program loans.⁷ More specifically, the Government requested over the next three years lending levels of \$500 million to \$700 million per annum, allocation of 60 percent (\$300 million to \$420 million) of it in ADF, and continued higher levels of program loans.⁸

A. Lending Level Proposed

32. The proposed lending program for Pakistan during 2002-2004 consists of 22 projects totaling \$1,922 million, or an average of about \$641 million per year (Appendix 4). The ADF allocation, based on the performance-based allocation (PBA) exercise is \$225 million for 2002. The proposed lending program for 2002-2004 of \$1,922 million comprises \$702 million from the ADF and \$1,220 million from ordinary capital resources (OCR), or an average of \$234 million ADF and \$407 million from OCR per year. This average is subject to change depending on the outcome of the PBA exercise in 2003 and 2004. The programmed annual average ADF lending of \$234 million during 2002-2004 compares with the actual annual average ADF lending of \$151 million during 1997-2000.⁹

33. The PBA's country-specific criteria are under discussion with the Government. These include areas of macroeconomic management, structural reform, sectoral reform, and portfolio management. The high case criteria for macroeconomic management includes achieving a significant reduction of fiscal deficit, further expanding the coverage of general sales tax (GST), and promulgating the new income tax ordinance. The structural reform criteria in the high case scenario includes successful implementation of the devolution plan, and initiation of a comprehensive civil service reform program. The high case sectoral reform criteria include (i) privatization of some major public sector enterprises and significant progress for several others; and (ii) initiation of a program aimed at eliminating public sector interventions in agricultural markets, particularly wheat. The portfolio performance high case criteria include a significant improvement in portfolio performance as indicated by reduction in the proportion of problem projects, an improved disbursement ratio, better compliance with loan covenants, and greater timeliness in submission of auditor's reports. Performance against these indicators will determine the base, high, and low ADF lending scenarios (Appendix 4). Poor performance will result in a low case lending scenario of up to 20 percent less than the base case, while good performance will trigger a high case lending scenario of up to 20 percent higher than the base case.

B. Loan Program

34. The proposed lending program for 2002-2004 comprises 22 projects of which core poverty and poverty intervention projects constitute 48 percent of the total program (Appendix 4). The proposed program is aimed at achieving a sustainable reduction in poverty through proper sustainable growth, promoting social development, and improving governance. The country program will focus on seven sectors: (i) agriculture and rural development, (ii) energy (the gas subsector and renewable energy development), (iii) transport (strengthening intersectoral linkages and market access), (iv) finance

⁵ The annual lending to Pakistan over the past five years has averaged about \$438 million. The average lending level is \$559 million if zero lending in 1998 is excluded.

⁶ Pakistan has been receiving about \$200 million to \$250 million per annum, making it the single largest ADF borrower.

⁷ ADB has a 20 percent bankwide ceiling on the proportion of program (quick disbursing) loans (relative to total approvals on a moving three-year rolling basis). However, in response to Pakistan's serious economic crisis, in 2000 ADB approved a total lending program of \$707 million to Pakistan, of which \$655 million (93 percent) comprised program loans.

⁸ The World Bank indicated to the Government and the CSP Mission that its entire program of about \$750 million will be from International Development Association (IDA) resources in 2001 and similar IDA levels could continue up to 2003 due to Pakistan's exceptional circumstances. The IMF indicated a similar stance over the medium term.

⁹ Average ADF lending was \$201 million if 1998 is excluded, when the lending level was zero.

(including microfinance), (v) health and education, and (vi) water supply and sanitation in both urban and rural areas. In addition, the CSP will specifically focus the assistance program to support good governance. The program is subject to further refinement based on the full CSP currently under preparation.

35. The CSP will also promote a shift toward more direct assistance to selected provinces in line with the priorities of the ongoing devolution plan. The provincial government's commitment to policy reforms and the track record of the ongoing ADB portfolio will be considered in determining the level of assistance for the specific provinces. Against these criteria, North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh seem to be the strongest candidates for selection at this stage. This will be further discussed with provincial and federal government prior to finalization.

C. Technical Assistance and Economic and Sector Work Program

36. The Technical Assistance (TA) program (Appendix 4) supports good governance, gender development, and environment, which are key elements of the CSP update. The program also supports project preparation. The TA program for 2002-2004 includes 27 TAs for a total of \$14.75 million. The TA program is estimated to be between \$5 million to \$6 million annually, and be supplemented with cofinancing resources.

37. Economic and sector work (Appendix 5) will support analyses on important economic policy concerns and sectoral issues that are crucial to deepening ADB's knowledge of the sectors and to continuing policy dialogue. The economic sector work will be closely aligned to the loan and TA program. The poverty-related studies including the poverty analysis, poverty reduction strategy, and poverty reduction partnership agreement—the main tasks in 2000-2001—have paved the way for studies in more specific areas in 2002-2004. The country economic review and periodic updates, public sector expenditure review, Government budget review, and country risk analysis will also be undertaken. In addition, the private sector assessment based on the private sector development strategy and the governance reform study, gender assessment, and water resources sector strategy will also be undertaken.

D. Summary of Changes

38. Two standby loans – the Road Sector project (now the Sindh Roads Sector Development project) and the Sindh Rural Development project—have been programmed firm for 2001 and 2002, respectively. Appendix 6 provides the project selection briefs and technical assistance concept papers.

39. The Teachers' Training and Primary School Quality Improvement project has been combined into the Primary School Quality Sector Development project. Also, the Civil Service Reform has been renamed the Governance Reform project. A new project, on Gender Reform, was added.

40. The Gas Transmission project has been moved forward from 2004. The Poverty Reduction Program, Low Income Housing, Small and Medium-Scale Industries, and the Nutrition Improvement projects have been renamed the Decentralized Social Services (SDP), Housing Finance, Small and Medium Enterprises (SDP), and Women and Child Nutrition Development projects. New projects include Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation II, Balochistan Roads Sector Development project; and Agribusiness Export Development (SDP).

41. Renewable Energy Development (SDP) and North West Frontier Province (NWFP) Health Sector Reform projects have been moved from 2003. New projects include Balochistan Aquifer Recharging (SDP), and Microfinance Sector Development II.

APPENDIXES

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SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS
Table A2.1: Social Indicators

Indicators	1985	Year(s)	1999	Year(s)
Population				
Total Population (millions)	94.7		133.0	
Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	3.1		2.3	
Social Indicators				
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	6.4	(1988)	5.0	(1997)
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	600.0	(1980/1985)	340.0	(1990)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	124.0	(1980)	90.0	(1999)
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	58.0	(1987)	63.0	(2000)
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	34.3	(1985)	47.0	(1999)
Male	47.6	(1985)	58.0	(1998)
Female	19.8	(1985)	34.0	(1998)
Primary School Enrolment Rate (% of school age pop)	51.0	(1986-1988)	75.0	(1999)
Female	32.8	(1986)	89.1	(1999)
Secondary School Enrolment ^(e) Participation ^(p) Rate (% of school age pop)	29.0	(1986-1988)	36.0 ^(p)	(1999)
Female	16.9	(1986)	26.0 ^(p)	(1999)
Child Malnutrition (% of under age five)	52.0	(1980-1989)	38.0	(1990-1997)
Population Below Poverty Line (%)				
Income-Based	22.3	(1992-1993)	32.6	(1999)
Calorie-Based			32.6	(1998-1999)
Rural			34.8	(1998-1999)
Urban			25.9	(1998-1999)
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	6.2	(1984-1985)	7.3	(1993-1994)
Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	38.0	(1980)	48.0	(1999)
Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	16.0	(1980)	25.0	(1999)
Public Education Expenditure as % of GDP	2.2	(1986)	2.3	(1999)
Public Health Expenditure as % of GDP	0.7	(1986)	0.7	(1999)
Human Development Index	0.311	(1990)	0.508	(1999)
Human Development Ranking	120/160	(1990)	138/174	(1999)

GDP = gross domestic product; p = provisional

* As participation rates are emphasized under the SAP, these are available for recent years, whereas recent secondary school enrollment data are not available. While enrolment rates refer to the number of registered students, participation rates include school dropout rates. They therefore present a more accurate portrayal of programs in the education sector.

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 1998, World Bank World Development Report 1998, Government of Pakistan Economic Survey 1998/1999. Pakistan: Poverty Reduction Strategy (Draft) 2000, 1999 World Development Indicators, World Resources Institute 1998-1999.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS
Table A2.2: Environment Indicators

Indicators	1980	1997	
Environment			
Energy Efficiency of Emissions			
GDP per Unit of Energy Use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	2.0	3.9	
Traditional Fuel Use (percent of total energy use)	24.4	17.3	(1996)
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (total metric tons)	31.6	94.3	(1996)
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (per capita metric tons)	0.4	0.8	(1996)
Water Pollution			
Emissions of Organic Water Pollutants (kg/day)	75,125.0	114,726.0	
Industry Share of Emissions of Organic Water Pollutants			
Wood (%)	n.a.	0.3	
Primary Metals (%)	n.a.	14.1	
Pulp and Paper (%)	n.a.	5.8	
Chemical (%)	n.a.	7.3	
Food and Beverages (%)	n.a.	39.5	
Textiles (%)	n.a.	30.1	
Deforestation and Biodiversity			
Forest Area ('000/km ²)	n.a.	17.0	(1995)
Average Annual Deforestation (km ²)	n.a.	550.0	(1990)
Average Annual Deforestation (percent change)	n.a.	2.9	(1990-1995)
Nationally Protected Areas ('000/km ²)	n.a.	37.2	
Percent of Total Land Area	n.a.	4.8	
Mammals (number of threatened species)	n.a.	13	
Birds (number of threatened species)	n.a.	25	
Higher plants (number of threatened species)	n.a.	14	
Reptiles (number of threatened species)	n.a.	6	
Amphibians (number of threatened species)	n.a.	0	
Rural Environment			
Rural Population Density (% of total)	72.0	64.0	(1998)
Arable Land (percent of land area)	25.9	27.3	
Permanent Cropland (percent of land area)	0.4	0.7	
Urban			
Urban Population (millions)	23.20	45.40	
Urban Population (% of total population)	28.0	36.0	
Access to Sanitation	48.0	60.0	(1995)
Access to Potable Water	n.a.	90.0	(1993)
Wastewater treated (percent) - Lahore	0.0	0.0	
Per Capita Solid Waste Generation (kg/day) - Lahore	n.a.	1.2	(1993)
Air Pollution			
Total suspended particulates (micrograms per cubic meter)	n.a.	125.4	
Sulfur dioxide (micrograms per cubic meter)	n.a.	57.7	

kg = kilogram; na = not available; PPP = Purchasing Power Parity

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 1998, World Bank World Development Report 1998, Government of Pakistan Economic Survey 1998/1999. Pakistan: Poverty Reduction Strategy (Draft) 2000, 1999 World Development Indicators, World Resources Institute 1998-1999.

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE
Table A3.1 : Implementation, Disbursement Performance and Postevaluation Results
Public Sector Projects only
(as of 31 December 2000)

A. Project Portfolio	Net Loan Amount		Rating (No.)									
			Total		Implementation Progress				Development Objectives			
	\$ million	%	No.	%	HS	S	PS	U	HS	S	PS	U
Agriculture and Natural Resources	981.5	28.1	15	35	0	10	4	1	0	13	2	0
Energy	736.4	21.1	6	14		3	1	2	0	4	2	0
Finance and Industry	767.6	22.0	8	19	0	5	3	0	0	7	1	0
Social Infrastructure	674.1	19.3	11	26	0	9	2	0	0	11	0	0
Transport and Communications	328.9	9.4	3	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Others/Multisector	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,488.4	100.0	43	100	0	29	11	3	0	38	5	0

B. Disbursements	OCR	ADF	Total
Total funds available for withdrawal (\$ mn, active loans only)		1,297.8	1,832.3
Disbursed amount (\$ mn, cumulative, active loans only)		834.7	989.3
Percentage disbursed [(2)/(1)] (%)	64.3		54.0
Disbursements (\$mn, active loans only, latest year)	292.7		206.1
Disbursement ratio (%) ^a	39.1		19.7

C. Net Transfer of Resources ^b (\$ million)	OCR	ADF	Total
1996			133.3
1997	-185.4		82.0
1998	-103.7		180.8
1999	-21.4		13.0
2000	-82.1		78.5
	-39.4	117.9	

D. Post-Evaluated Projects							1996 - 2000	
1. Postevaluation Rating (as of 31 December 2000)							No.	%
Highly Successful						0	0	
Successful						5	33	
Partly Successful						7	47	
Unsuccessful						3	20	
No Rating						0	0	
Total						15	100	

2. Postevaluation Rating by Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
1996-00 (as of 31 December 2000)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	33.3
Energy	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7
Finance and Industry	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7
Social Infrastructure	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	3	100.0	0	0.0	6	40.0
Transport and Communications	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7
Others/Multisector	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7
Total	0	0.0	5	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	15	100.0

ADF: Asian Development Fund; HS: highly satisfactory; OCR: ordinary capital resources; S: satisfactory; PS: partly satisfactory; U: unsatisfactory

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

^b Includes private sector projects for countries with private sector operations.

Source : Programs (A), CTD (B & C), OEO (D)

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE
Table A3.2: Status of Project Implementation
Public Sector Projects Only
 (As of 31 December 2000)

Sector	Loan No	Project Title	Projects Division	Net Loan Amount (\$ million)	Approval Date (mm/yy)	Effectivity Date (mm/yy)	Closing Date Original (mm/yy)	Revised Date (mm/yy)	Cum Contract Awards (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (\$ million)	Project Performance Rating
AGR	1076-PAK(SF)	Sindh Forest Development	AWFN	24.043	Jan-91	Dec-91	Jun-99	Jun-01	22,129	22,862	S
AGR	1101-PAK(SF)	Kotri Barrage Rehabilitation (Closed)	AWFN	16.71	Sep-91	Dec-92	Jun-97	Apr-00	18,27	16,71	S
AGR	1146-PAK(SF)	Chashma III	AWFN	214.929	Sep-91	Nov-92	Sep-00	Mar-01	161,791	133,153	PS
AGR	1179-PAK(SF)	NWFP Barani Area Development	AWAR	31,725	Sep-92	Nov-93	Jun-99	Apr-00	30,594	31,38	S
AGR	1294-PAK(SF)	Pehur High Level Canal	PRM	122,501	Dec-93	Nov-94	Dec-02	-	88,097	70,82	S
AGR	1297-PAK(SF)	3rd On Farm Water Management	AWAR	54,304	Mar-94	Aug-94	Dec-99	Dec-00	43,056	45,229	S
AGR	1403-PAK(SF)	Forestry Sector Program	AWFN	25,163	Nov-95	Mar-96	Dec-02	-	1,457	2,34	PS
AGR	1413-PAK(SF)	National Drainage Sector Prog.	PRM	77,482	Dec-95	Dec-97	Jun-03	-	2,75	4,393	U
AGR	1467-PAK(SF)	Bahawalpur Rural Development	AWAR	34,11	Sep-96	Jun-97	Jun-03	-	6,255	4,072	PS
AGR	1531-PAK(SF)	DG Khan Rural Development	PRM	34,031	Sep-97	Jan-98	Dec-04	-	4,488	1,478	S
AGR	1578-PAK(SF)	Second Flood Protection	PRM	95,424	Nov-97	Oct-99	Jun-05	-	11,108	1,099	PS
AGR	1672-PAK(SF)	Malakand Rural Development	PRM	40,201	Mar-99	Jul-99	Dec-06	-	-	0.5	S
AGR	1679-PAK(SF)	Punjab Farmer Managed Irrigation	PRM	7,571	Mar-99	Apr-00	Apr-05	-	-	-	S
AGR	1787-PAK(SF)	NWFP Barani Area Development	AWAR	52,201	Nov-00	-	Dec-08	-	-	-	S
AGR	1805-PAK(SF)	Microfinance Sector Development	AWAR	70,506	Dec-00	Feb-01	Jun-03	-	-	-	S
AGR	1806-PAK(SF)	Microfinance Sector Development	AWAR	68,020	Dec-00	Feb-01	Jun-07	-	-	-	S
AGR	1806-PAK(SF)	Microfinance Sector Development	AWAR	12,559	Dec-00	Feb-01	Jun-07	-	-	-	S
ENE	1314-PAK	Subtotal		981,480					389,995	334,036	
ENE	1314-PAK	KEFC Sixth Power	IWEN	40,000	Sep-94	Mar-95	Dec-98	Jun-01	36,326	36,593	PS
ENE	1315-PAK(SF)	KEFC Sixth Power	IWEN	40,900	Sep-94	Mar-95	Dec-98	Jun-01	36,381	31,777	PS
ENE	1424-PAK	Ghazi Barotha Hydropower	IWEN	300,000	Jun-96	Jun-96	Jun-02	-	179,124	186,469	PS
ENE	1807-PAK	E S R P L	IWEN	300,000	Dec-00	Dec-00	Jun-04	-	100	103	S
ENE	1808-PAK(SF)	E S R P L	IWEN	50,391	Dec-00	Dec-00	Jun-04	-	50,391	50,391	S
ENE	1809-PAK(SF)	CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT	IWEN	5,092	Dec-00	Apr-01	Jun-04	-	-	-	S
ENE	Subtotal			736,383					402,222	408,230	
F&I	1371-PAK	Financial Sector Intermediation	PRM	55,771	Sep-95	Jun-96	Dec-00	-	55,335	24,547	PS
F&I	1576-PAK	Capital Market Development	IWFI	250,000	Nov-97	Jan-98	Dec-00	-	250,000	250,000	PS
F&I	1577-PAK(SF)	CEISM	IWFI	4,829	Nov-97	Jan-98	Dec-00	Jun-01	4,008	1,483	S
F&I	1680-PAK	TEPI	IWFI	300,000	Mar-99	Mar-99	Jul-02	-	200,000	200,000	PS
F&I	1681-PAK	Modernization of Customs	IWFI	3,000	Mar-99	Mar-99	Jun-01	-	1,332	0,676	S
F&I	1682-PAK	Inst'l Support for Trade	IWFI	3,000	Mar-99	Mar-99	Jun-01	-	2,168	0,843	S
F&I	1683-PAK	Inst'l Strengthening of BOI	IWFI	1,000	Mar-99	Mar-99	Jun-01	-	0,850	0,124	S
F&I	1796-PAK	SMETEF	IWFI	150,000	Dec-00	Apr-01	Apr-04	-	-	-	S
F&I	Subtotal			767,600					513,693	477,673	
SOC	1004-PAK(SF)	Second Urban Development	AWWU	73,600	Dec-89	Sep-90	Jun-97	Dec-99	72,028	73,434	S
SOC	1200-PAK(SF)	Health Care Development	PRM	47,921	Dec-92	Aug-93	Dec-99	Apr-00	41,749	39,025	S
SOC	1210-PAK(SF)	Teacher Training	AWEH	30,995	Dec-92	Oct-93	Dec-98	Dec-00	23,909	21,85	S
SOC	1260-PAK(SF)	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	PRM	67,159	Nov-93	Oct-94	Sep-99	Sep-01	41,807	22,005	PS
SOC	1278-PAK(SF)	Middle School	PRM	57,574	Dec-93	Oct-94	Dec-99	Dec-01	26,172	28,189	S
SOC	1349-PAK(SF)	Punjab Rural Water Supply	PRM	37,663	Jan-95	Aug-95	May-00	May-02	26,602	20,658	PS
SOC	1373-PAK(SF)	Technical Education	PRM	51,069	Sep-95	Mar-96	Jun-02	-	17,777	17,902	S
SOC	1454-PAK(SF)	Second Girls Sector	AWEH	41,356	Aug-96	Jan-98	May-02	-	16,498	19,251	S
SOC	1493-PAK(SF)	Social Action Program	AWEH	184,341	Nov-96	Apr-97	Dec-00	-	89,849	88,054	S
SOC	1534-PAK(SF)	Second Science Education	PRM	38,374	Sep-97	Mar-99	Jun-04	-	0,986	2,817	S
SOC	1671-PAK(SF)	Women's Health	AWEH	44,046	Mar-99	Jun-00	Dec-05	-	-	1.9	S
SOC	Subtotal			674,098					357,377	335,085	
T&C	1185-PAK(SF)	Provincial Highways	IWTC	155,303	Nov-92	Oct-93	Dec-97	Jun-01	138,873	136,283	PS
T&C	1323-PAK	Sukkur Bridge	IWTC	45,000	Sep-94	Apr-95	Dec-99	Sep-00	30,119	32,454	S
T&C	1401-PAK(SF)	Rural Access	PRM	128,568	Nov-95	Mar-96	Dec-00	-	116,624	100,256	S
T&C	Subtotal			328,871					285,616	268,993	
		Total		3,488,432					1,948,903	1,824,017	

AGR = Agriculture & Natural Resources; ENE = Energy; F&I = Finance and Industry; PS = partly successful; SOC = Social Infrastructure; S = successful
 T&C = Transport and Communications; U = unsuccessful

LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2002-2004
Table A4.1: Country Lending Scenation and Performance Triggers

Low Case Scenario	Base Case Scenario	High Case Scenario
<p>No reduction in the fiscal deficit, and the planned tax reforms are not on track.</p> <p>Progress on privatization of Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) is unsatisfactory.</p>	<p>Some reduction in the fiscal deficit, and the planned tax reforms are on track.</p> <p>Good progress on privatization of KESC.</p>	<p>Significant reduction in the fiscal deficit, the new income tax ordinance is promulgated, and good progress on its implementation. In addition, Central Board of Revenue (CBR) reforms are proceeding as scheduled.</p> <p>Beside KESC, good progress on privatization of the remaining national commercial banks (NCBs) as well as other state-owned enterprises (SOEs).</p>
<p>A decline in the share of Government spending on social development and poverty reduction in total Government expenditure.</p>	<p>The share of Government spending for social development and poverty reduction in total Government expenditure is maintained despite fiscal constraints.</p>	<p>An increase in the share of Government spending for social development and poverty reduction in total Government expenditure.</p>
<p>Implementation of the Devolution Plan of the Government, together with fiscal decentralization, is unsatisfactory.</p>	<p>Good progress in implementing of the Devolution Plan, together with fiscal decentralization.</p> <p>Some progress on civil service reforms.</p>	<p>Good progress in implementing the Devolution Plan, together with fiscal decentralization.</p> <p>Good progress on civil service reforms.</p> <p>The process of legal and judicial reforms is initiated; reforms aimed at providing justice to the poor are initiated.</p>
<p>A decline in portfolio performance as indicated by an increase in the proportion of problem projects, decline in the disbursement ratio, poorer compliance with loan covenants, and greater delays in submission of auditor's reports.</p>	<p>Some improvement in portfolio performance as indicated by reduction in the proportion of problem projects, improved disbursement ratio, better compliance with loan covenants, and greater timeliness in the submission of auditor's reports.</p>	<p>A significant improvement in portfolio performance as indicated by reduction in the proportion of problem projects, improved disbursement ratio, better compliance with loan covenants, and greater timeliness in submission of auditor's reports.</p>

LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2002-2004
Table A4.2: Lending Pipeline for 2002-2003

Sector/Project Name	Poverty Classification	Thematic Priority	Year of PPTA	Total Project Cost	Project Cost Financing (in \$ million)				
					ADB			Govt ^a	Cofinancing (Others)
					OCR	ADF	Total		
2002 Loan Pipeline									
Agriculture and Natural Resources									
1 Sindh Rural Development	PI	HD	1998	86.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	26.0	20.0
Subtotal				86.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	26.0	20.0
Social Infrastructure									
2 Primary School Quality Sector Devt. Project (SDP)	PI	HD	2001	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
3 Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services	PI	HD	2001	50.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	8.0	2.0
4 Gender Reform	CPI	GD	2001	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal				157.0	0.0	147.0	147.0	8.0	2.0
Finance									
5 Capital Market Development Program II	NC	PSD	2001	200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal				200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0
Other									
6 Governance Reform (SDP)	NC	GG	2001/2002	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal				150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0
Total				593.0	350.0	187.0	537.0	34.0	22.0
2003 Loan Pipeline									
Agriculture and Natural Resources									
1 FATA Rural Development	CPI	HD	2002	85.7	0.0	40.0	40.0	25.7	20.0
Subtotal				85.7	0.0	40.0	40.0	25.7	20.0
Finance/Energy									
2 Small and Medium Enterprises (SDP)	PI	PSD	2001/2002	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
3 Gas Transmission Project	NC	ENV	2002	250.0	250.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal				350.0	270.0	80.0	350.0	0.0	0.0
Social Infrastructure									
4 Women and Child Nutrition Development	CPI	HD	2001	43.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	13.0	0.0
5 Housing Finance	CPI	HD	2002	50.0	0.0	35.0	35.0	15.0	0.0
6 Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation II	PI	HD	2002	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
7 Decentralised Social Services (SDP)	PI	HD	2002	184.0	70.0	80.0	150.0	34.0	0.0
Subtotal				297.0	70.0	165.0	235.0	62.0	0.0
Transport and Communications/Other									
8 Balochistan Roads Sector Development (SDP)	NC	PSD	2002	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
9 Agribusiness Export Development Project (SDP)	PI	PSD	2002	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal				200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0
Total				932.7	540.0	285.0	825.0	87.7	20.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; CPI = core poverty intervention; ENV = environmental protection; GD = gender and development; GG = good governance; HD = human development; NC = not classified; OCR = ordinary capital resources; PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance; PI = poverty intervention; PSD = private sector development; SDP = sector development program

^a Amount indicated is preliminary.

LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2002-2004
Table A4.3: Lending Pipeline for 2004

Sector/Project Name	Poverty Classification	Thematic Priority	Year of PPTA	Total Project Cost	Project Cost Financing (in \$ million)				
					ADB			Govt ^a	Cofinancing (Others)
					OCR	ADF	Total		
Agriculture and Natural Resources									
1 Balochistan Aquifer Recharging (SDP) ^{1/}	PI	ENV	2003	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
2 Barani Development III	CPI	HD	2003	57.1	0.0	40.0	40.0	17.1	0.0
Subtotal				107.1	0.0	90.0	90.0	17.1	0.0
Social Infrastructure									
3 Girls Primary School III	CPI	HD	2003	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
4 NWFP Health Sector Reform	CPI	HD	2002	42.9	0.0	30.0	30.0	12.9	0.0
Subtotal				82.9	0.0	70.0	70.0	12.9	0.0
Industry/Energy									
5 Renewable Energy Development (SDP)	NC	ENV	2003	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0
6 Industrial Efficiency & Environmental Mgt. (SDP)	NC	ENV	2002	214.3	150.0	0.0	150.0	64.3	0.0
Subtotal				364.3	300.0	0.0	300.0	64.3	0.0
Other									
7 Microfinance Sector Development Program II (SDP)	PI	PSD	2003	100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal				100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total				654.3	330.0	230.0	560.0	94.3	0.0
TOTAL (2002-2004)				2,179.9	1,220.0	702.0	1,922.0	216.0	42.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; CPI = core poverty intervention; ENV = environmental protection; GD = gender and development; GG = good governance; HD = human development; NC = not classified; OCR = ordinary capital resources; PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance; PI = poverty intervention; PSD = private sector development; SDP = sector development program

^a Amount indicated is preliminary.

^{1/} Subject to alignment with recommendations of proposed Water Sector Strategy Study.

LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2002-2004
Table A4.4: Technical Assistance Program for 2002-2003

Sector/Project Name	Type of TA	Amount (\$'000)		
		ADB	Others	Total
2002 Technical Assistance Pipeline				
Agriculture and Natural Resources				
1 Agribusiness Development	ADTA	150	0	150
2 FATA Rural Development	PPTA	700	0	700
3 NWFP Rural Development Strategy	ADTA	150	0	150
	Subtotal	1,000	0	1,000
Social Infrastructure				
4 Housing Finance	PPTA	800	0	800
5 Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation II	PPTA	150	0	150
6 Decentralised Social Services	PPTA	100	0	100
	Subtotal	1,050	0	1,050
Transport and Communications				
7 Balochistan Rural Roads Network Development	PPTA	400	0	400
	Subtotal	400	0	400
Industry/Energy				
8 Gas Transmission	PPTA	150	0	150
9 Capacity Building of the Nat Trans and Dispatch Co. (NTDC)	ADTA	700	0	700
10 Industrial Efficiency and Environmental Management	PPTA	1,000	0	1,000
	Subtotal	1,850	0	1,850
Others				
11 Operationalising Adoption of the Self Monitoring and Reporting Tools (SMART) Program	ADTA	250	0	250
12 Enhancement of Development Assistance Programming and Approval Procedures	ADTA	150	0	150
	Subtotal	400	0	400
	Total	4,700	0	4,700
2003 Technical Assistance Pipeline				
Agriculture and Natural Resources				
1 Balochistan Rural Poverty Reduction	PPTA	700	0	700
2 Rural Finance	PPTA	800	0	800
3 Barani Development III	PPTA	800	0	800
4 Balochistan Aquifer Recharging	PPTA	500	0	500
	Subtotal	2,800	0	2,800
Social Infrastructure				
5 Girls Primary School III	PPTA	800	0	800
6 NWFP Health Sector Reform	PPTA	500	0	500
	Subtotal	1,300	0	1,300
Industry/Energy				
7 Strengthening of Safety and Envir Aspects in Petroleum Sector	ADTA	500	0	500
8 Renewable Energy Development	PPTA	600	0	600
	Subtotal	1,100	0	1,100
Other				
9 Microfinance Sector Development Project	PPTA	500	0	500
10 Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Development of the Khirthar National Park	ADTA	250	0	250
	Subtotal	750	0	750
	Total	5,950	0	5,950

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADTA = advisory technical assistance; PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance
 TA = technical assistance

LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2002-2004
Table A4.5: Technical Assistance Program for 2004

Sector/Project Name	Type of TA	Amount (\$'000)		
		ADB	Others	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources				
1 Azad Kashmir Rural Development	PPTA	800	0	800
	Subtotal	800	0	800
Social Infrastructure				
2 Gender Reform Program II	PPTA	500	0	500
	Subtotal	500	0	500
Industry/Energy				
3 Improving Industrial Environmental Performance	ADTA	800	0	800
	Subtotal	800	0	800
Other				
4 Institution of Cleaner Production Practices through the National Cleaner Production Center	ADTA	1,000	0	1,000
5 Governance Reform Program II	ADTA	1,000	0	1,000
	Subtotal	2,000	0	2,000
Total		4,100	0	4,100
Total 2002-2004		14,750	0	14,750

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADTA = advisory technical assistance; PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance
TA = technical assistance

LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR 2002-2004
Table A4.6: By Poverty Classification, Thematic Priority, and Sector

Classification	2002		2003-2004	
	No.	%	No.	%
A. By Poverty Classification				
1 Core Poverty Intervention	1	16.7	6	37.5
2 Poverty Intervention (Non-core)	3	50.0	6	37.5
3 Not Classified	2	33.3	4	25.0
Total	6	100.0	16	100.0
B. By Thematic Priority				
1 Economic Growth	0	0.0	0	0.0
2 Human Development	3	50.0	8	50.0
3 Gender and Development	1	16.7	0	0.0
4 Good Governance	1	16.7	0	0.0
5 Environmental Protection	0	0.0	4	25.0
6 Private Sector Development	1	16.7	4	25.0
7 Regional Cooperation	0	0.0	0	0.0
8 Others	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6	100.0	16	100.0
C. By Sector				
1 Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	16.7	3	18.8
2 Energy	0	0.0	3	18.8
3 Finance and Industry	1	16.7	1	6.3
4 Social Infrastructure	3	50.0	6	37.5
5 Transport and Communications	0	0.0	2	12.5
6 Others/Multisector	1	16.7	1	6.3
Total	6	100.0	16	100.0

ECONOMIC AND SECTOR WORK PROGRAM

Type of ESW	Strategic or Operational Objective	Modality (staff/staff consultant/ ADTA/RETA)
1 Economic Work		
(i) Country Economic Review	Update country economic performance.	Staff consultant
(ii) Gov 't Budget Review	Analyze the annual federal Government's budget.	Staff
(iii) Poverty Analysis/Strategy	Analyze the poverty situation and provide ground for partnership agreement with the Government.	Staff consultant
(iv) Credit Risk Assessment	Assess Pakistan's country risk.	Staff consultant
2 Thematic work		
(i) Fiscal Decentralization	Assist in implementing the fiscal decentralization component of the Government's devolution plan.	2001 ADTA
(ii) Governance Reform	Support the most effective means of achieving governance improvements at federal and provincial levels which includes reform in civil service.	2001 PPTA
(iii) Private Sector Assessment	Assess possible assistance area in Pakistan's private sector based on the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS).	2001 Staff consultant
(iv) Gender reform	Assess and redefine the role and mandate of the Ministry of Women's Development, Social Welfare and Special Education as broad-based social development/gender and development institution.	2001 ADTA
(v) Enhancement of Development Assistance Programming and Approval Procedures	Assist federal and local Governments to set up a more streamlined and efficient Government programming and approval process of development assistance.	2002 ADTA
(vi) Improving Industrial Environmental Performance	Assist the Government to combine policy and institutional reforms for better industrial environmental performance.	2004 ADTA
3 Sector work		
(i) Transport Sector Strategy	Review the role of ADB in the transport sector in Pakistan and provide future plan.	2001 Staff consultant
(ii) Water Resources Sector Strategy	Review the role of ADB in water resources sector and formulate masterplan for future investment.	2001 Staff consultant
(iii) NWFP Rural Development Strategy	Assist NWFP Government's efforts for rural development and poverty reduction.	2002 ADTA
(iv) Strengthening of Safety and Env. Aspect of Petroleum Sector	Assist in developing petroleum sector by strengthening safety and environmental aspects of the sector.	2003 ADTA

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADTA = advisory technical assistance; ESW = economic and sector work; NWFP = North West Frontier Province; RETA = regional technical assistance

PROJECT SELECTION BRIEFS
Table A6.1: Sindh Rural Development Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Subsector	Rural Development
Project Division	AWAR
Contact Person in Projects Division	K. Oswald
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$40.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	TA 3132
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$150,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	NA
Start Design Phase	NA
Approval Year According to CSP	2002
Proposed Executing Agency	Planning and Development Dept., Government of Sindh
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Reduction of poverty of the rural population (particularly smallholders, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, landless laborers, and women) by increasing incomes and employment through agricultural improvements and small enterprise development.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	The project is consistent with the development objectives and priorities of the Sindh Government. Preparatory work was conducted by the PPTA consultants and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (an NGO), especially on the rural poor and labor issues between sharecroppers/tenants and large landlords.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB has several ongoing rural development projects in Pakistan in Punjab (2) and NWFP (3), but more in Sindh. These projects target poor rural beneficiaries in areas of high concentration of poverty.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Core poverty intervention
Environmental classification ^a	B
Social Issues	High incidence of bonded labor in the sense of debt bondage to large landlords. Also women, and disadvantaged minority groups are in need of targeted assistance.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.2: Primary School Quality Sector Development Project

A. Data	
Project Number	33251-01
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Education
Subsector	Primary Schooling, Elementary Education
Project Division	AWEH
Contact Person in Projects Division	W. Loxley
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$100.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2001
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$500,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	October 1998
Start Design Phase	October 2000
Approval Year According to CSP	2002
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Education
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Mr. Shamsuddin Mangrio, Joint Education Advisor, Primary and Nonformal Wing, Ministry of Education
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	To help prevent student dropout in rural areas through needs-based school rehabilitation, programs to assist teachers, improvements in the classroom learning environment, school community relations and district education offices. The Project will assist school districts seeking assistance to upgrade DEO facilities and provide training to better manage and administer schools. Schools will be strengthened to work in collaboration with school management committees to ensure school attendance and a health school learning environment including facilities upgrading preschool programs and hygiene based on a menu of activities prioritized by the school and DEO.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	Government has prepared National Education Plan, poverty education strategy, and devolution of powers and responsibility of local government. Social action program monitors school indicators.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB is leader in support for primary school programs to raise quality of education, with much experience in girls education, and middle school projects.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Poverty intervention, Human resource development
Environmental classification ^a	C
Social Issues	School dropout prevention, school quality improvements, capacity building for school districts.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.3: Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project

A. Data	
Project Number	23213
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Social Infrastructure
Subsection	Urban Development and Housing
Project Division	AWWU
Contact Person in Projects Division	W.A. Costin
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$40.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$500,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	April 2001
Start Design Phase	July 2001
Approval Year According to CSP	2002
Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The high urban growth combined with the slow development of the urban sector has resulted in the emergence of many slum areas, with deficiencies in all forms of urban services, including water supply, sewerage systems, drainage, solid waste management, roads and footpaths, and community facilities. The government of Punjab has indicated its priority for the Project. The objective of the Project is to address the basic urban infrastructure deficiencies within selected <i>katchi abadis</i> in urban centers in the southern part of the province, and to develop a city level, sustainable, and participatory approach to responding to the problems faced by the urban poor communities.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	An urban sector study is being prepared by staff.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB had been involved in the design and implementation of two loans in the sector in Pakistan.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social Issues	The Project will improve the living conditions within selected poor communities through improved basic infrastructure and service delivery, enhanced environmental conditions, and development of sustainable partnerships between community groups and the local governments. No major resettlement issue is anticipated.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.4: Gender Reform Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Gender and Development
Subsector	NA
Project Division	PW1
Contact Person in Projects Division	NA
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$7.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	NA
PPTA	NA
Proposed PPTA Amount	NA
Attached ADTA	Gender Reform Program
Proposed ADTA Amount	\$400,000
Start Predesign Phase	2001 - Second Quarter
Start Design Phase	2001 - Third Quarter
Approval Year According to CSP	2002
Proposed Executing Agency	Federal Ministry of Women's Development, Social Welfare and Special Education
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The incidence of poverty among women is higher among men, The Ministry of Women's Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, lacks a comprehensive policy framework and institutional capacity to mainstream gender across the sector and at all levels of government. The ministry needs a paradigm shift from social welfare to gender and development, and from activism to gender equity. The policy, mandate, and role of the ministry needs to be assessed and redefined as broad-based gender and development ministry. Emphasis will be placed on policy and institutional development across the sector and on providing policy support .
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or	This ADTA is based on the identification of issues in the Gender Strategy for Pakistan contained in the Gender Briefing Paper for Pakistan (1999).
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB is increasingly active in gender issues in Pakistan and has a full time Gender Consultant at PRM who will be actively involved in implementation.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	To be determined during scheduled fact-finding.
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Gender and development
Environmental Classification ^a	NA
Social Issues	Reduction of female poverty, human development especially for women will be direct benefits of ADB assistance.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.5: Capital Market Development Program II

A. Data	
Project Number	33271-01
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Finance
Subsector	Others
Project Division	IWFI
Contact Person in Projects Division	W. Liepach
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$200.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Program Loan
PPTA	3559-PAK: Enhancing Capital Market Depth
Proposed PPTA Amount	NA
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	\$600,000 (Project No. 35055-01: Institutional Support for Capital Market)
Start Predesign Phase	2000-2001
Start Design Phase	2001
Approval Year According to CSP	2002
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Finance
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Project Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The proposed program loan will have four components. The first will be a policy component and entail structural changes in policies, regulation, and supervision of the capital market, The second component will work on the operational process of capital market transactions. An ADTA will be provided to support the capacity building of agencies and institutions concerned. The third component will look at improvements in the financial infrastructure and markets, to enable the capital market, including long-term debt markets, to play a more effective role. The fourth component will support the development of selected market participants for provision of long-term capital.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	PPTA 3559-PAK: Enhancing Capital Market Depth is ongoing.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	Well-established relationship with counterparts and private sector and good understanding of sector issues through past involvement.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social Issues	B

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.6: Governance Reform Program

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Governance
Subsector	NA
Project Division	PW1
Contact Person in Projects Division	H.J. Yu and D. Porter
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$150.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector Development Project
PPTA	Governance Reform (2001)
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$400,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	June 2001
Start Design Phase	4th quarter 2001
Approval Year According to CSP	2001/2002
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Finance/National Reconstruction Bureau
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Over the years, the size of the civil service has grown disproportionately to its functions. Lack of generic accountability has often resulted in inefficient and inappropriate allocation and use of financial resources. The issue of overstaffing is exacerbated by the fact that there is no clear vision of the role of the Government. Moreover, the quality of the civil service has markedly deteriorated. Lack of a clearly defined career path, politicization, and maladministration affects a large number of civil servants. There is a mismatch between the requirements of public service and what is taught at the training institutes. The bureaucracy is currently not well placed to respond to the growing challenges of competition and globalization, which the loan will address.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or World Bank	Various studies have been done by the Government and donors including the World Bank.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB has been and will be active in the sector and the Government attaches high priority in this sector.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Good governance
Environmental Classification ^a	C
Social Issues	No immediate project related social issues. But the reform program could cause restructuring of civil servants which need due attention during the implementation period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.7: Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Rural Development Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Agriculture and Rural Development
Subsector	NA
Project Division	AWAR
Contact Person in Projects Division	D. Walton
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$40 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$700,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	NA
Start Design Phase	NA
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Planning, Environment and Development Department (FATA Section)
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	FATA lags behind the rest of Pakistan in almost all socioeconomic indicators. As much as 60% of FATA households are below the poverty line. Agriculture, the primary occupation of nearly 100% of the population, is below subsistence level. Landholdings are small and fragmented, the cropping pattern is dominated by cereal cultivation, and the majority of farming families have no access to irrigation. The objective of the Project is to contribute to efforts to reduce the incidence of poverty among the rural population by increasing incomes and employment opportunities through a mix of economic and social intervention.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	NA
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB is the largest contributor to the rural development sector in Pakistan and has success in supporting integrated approaches to rural development.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	C
Social Issues	Literacy rate of 5.9% against national average of 40%; female literacy is less than 1%; and health coverage is negligible.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.8: Small and Medium Enterprise Sector Development Program

A. Data	
Project Number	34327-01
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Industry
Subsector	Others
Project Division	IWFI
Contact Person in Projects Division	W. Liepach
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$100.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector and Development Program
PPTA	SME Sector Development Program
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$400,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	\$800,000 (Institutional Support for SME Development)
Start Predesign Phase	2001
Start Design Phase	2001-2002
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The proposed program loan will have several components. The first will be a policy component and entail structural changes in policies related to operation of SMEs, including legal and regulatory framework and enforcement practices, with a view to reduce transaction cost and lowering the barrier of transition from the informal to the formal sector. A second component is likely to provide improved access to capital and improvement in risk mitigation issues. A third component will look at business development and advisory services available to SMEs in order to ensure sustainable development of SME operations. ADTA will be provided to support the capacity building of key agencies and institutions concerned.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	DMC: SME development is high on the policy agenda of the GOP. Ongoing research work through SMEDA, as well as private sector bodies (e.g. LUMS) ADB work through various studies under TEPI, as well as SMETEF, and PPTA for SME SDP.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	Long-term involvement and good knowledge base in the sector through TEPI and SMETEF project.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth, Private sector development
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social Issues	B

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.9: Gas Transmission Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Energy
Subsector	Natural Gas
Project Division	IWEN
Contact Person in Projects	Rune Stroem
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$250.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan / Cofinanced possibly with France, Japan
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$150,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Pre-design Phase	NA
Start Design Phase	2002
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Construction of a 36" gas transmission pipeline from Sui to Multan, alongside the existing gas pipeline, which is fully utilized. Pakistan is in a situation where domestic natural gas could replace costly imported oil fuel in the power generation, fertilizer, and cement sectors particularly power plants in Multan (north). With the recent findings of large deposits of medium BTU natural gas reserves in the southern areas such as Zamzama, the gas can be utilized for power generation in the Multan area (raw or after nitrogen removal) where demand growth and peaking problems are now critical. However, there are limited transportation options for these new fields and SSGC and SNGPL do not have the financial capability to launch major pipeline investments.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	The successful restructuring of the gas sector is a prerequisite for the Project. Past project work in the sector and the current involvement in the restructuring of the gas sector.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth, Environmental protection
Environmental Classification ^a	C
Social Issues	No immediate project-related social issues. However, several indirect social benefits.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.10: Women and Child Nutrition Development Project

A. Data	
Project Number	34324-01
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Health, Nutrition, and Population
Subsector	Nutrition-Private Sector
Project Division	AWEH
Contact Person in Projects Division	V. de Wit
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$30.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2001
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$500,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	August 2001
Start Design Phase	December 2001
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Planning and Development
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Dr. Mustaq Khan. Sr. Chief Planning, HNP, Min. of Planning and Devt.
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Women and children have high levels of deficiencies of major micronutrients including iodine, iron and vitamin A. Regulations for food fortification are only partly complied with by the private sector. In addition to helping to improve food fortification through the private sector, more targeted assistance for very poor populations may be required.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	Extensive studies have been done by the Government and funding agencies.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB is the leading agency in the reproductive health sector in Pakistan, which includes nutrition.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	C
Social Issues	How to reach the very poor who do not use commercial food.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.11: Housing Finance Project

A. Data	
Project Number	32263
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Social Infrastructure
Subsector	Urban Development and Housing
Project Division	AWWU
Contact Person in Projects	K. Tamaki
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$35.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$800,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	February 2002
Start Design Phase	May 2002
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Availability of housing loans to low-income housing groups entail high monetary and non-monetary initial cost or are simply unavailable to those who do not own land. The objective of the Project is to assist the Government in providing housing requirements to low income households through easy access to market-based finance, facilitating improvements to housing conditions and quality of life; and promoting formal banking sector interest in providing finance. The scope includes approval of housing loans for low-income borrowers for purposes of housing construction, repairs, extensions, and service connections to water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities, creation of lending channels and linkages, establishment of appropriate procedures for underwriting loans to low
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or	A staff paper on Urban Sector study is being finalized by staff for circulation in 2001.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB has been involved in the housing finance sector for years in countries like India and Sri Lanka, and accumulated experience in the sector that would be quite useful for starting its involvement in the sector in Pakistan.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	As the proposed project would primarily focus on small-scale housing financing rather than physical investment, no major environmental impact is expected. But the classification will be determined later.
Social Issues	As the proposed project would primarily focus on small-scale housing financing rather than physical investment, no major social impact such as resettlement is expected.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.12: Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation II Project

A. Data	
Project Number	35314
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Social Infrastructure
Subsector	Water Supply and Sanitation
Project Division	AWWU
Contact Person in Projects	G. Cezayirli
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$20.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$150,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	February 2002
Start Design Phase	April 2002
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The Project will extend water supply, drainage and sanitation coverage priority rural communities that do not have access to organized water supply and are in six districts where water supply is problematic; improve the capacity of the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) to organize community-based water supply and drainage development; and provide assistance to the Department of Health in developing and implementing a hygiene education program, including assistance to selected beneficiaries in the Project districts towards the construction of latrines.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	A staff paper on urban sector study is being prepared. ADB has done many rural water supply projects in Pakistan and also has an effective and proven working relationship with the Executing Agencies in the in the
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social Issues	No resettlement is anticipated. The Project will have positive impact on the vulnerable groups through targeted water and sanitation programs.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.13: Decentralized Social Services Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Social Infrastructure
Subsector	NA
Project Division	AWEH
Contact Person in Projects	V. de Wit
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$150.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector Development Project
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$100,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	July 2001
Start Design Phase	January 2002
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Planning and Development
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Dr. Mushtaq, Sr. Chief HNP, Ministry of Planning and Development
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Some achievements under the SAP include improved girls enrollment and health and population welfare indicators but much more needs to be done. With the introduction of the Local Government 2000 Plan in August 2001 the proposed SDP will support multisectoral assistance for investment projects, institutional capacity strengthening, and policy reforms at the local (provincial and district) levels.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or	Sector work has been ongoing for many years. However, more work is needed on devolution aspects, including through ADBs financial decentralization TA.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	Cofinancing with other donors. ADB inputs highly appreciated by Government and other donors.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	C
Social Issues	Community involvement under devolved government structure.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.14: Balochistan Roads Sector Development Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Transport and Communications
Subsector	Roads
Project Division	IWTC
Contact Person in Projects Division	A. Akanda
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$100.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector Development Project
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$400,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	NA
Start Design Phase	NA
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Communication and Works Department, Government of Balochistan
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Secretary, Communication and Works Department
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Balochistan is a large isolated province with high mountains and deserts. With about six million people scattered throughout the province, it is difficult to travel or transport goods within the province as well as to neighboring provinces. The proposed project is expected to provide linkages between small towns all over the province. Construction of farm to market roads will enhance agriculture production in the region, and will help to increase agriculture exports. This project is also expected to help to reduce poverty in the rural Balochistan by providing food security and access to social services in a more effective way.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	Replicable policy parameters to increase the efficiency of roads sector institutions are being developed in the Sindh Roads Sector Development Project to be processed in 2001.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB has been one of the leading funding agencies in the road sector since 1980s.
Rationale and Scope of ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social Issues	Social analysis and resettlement plan to be prepared.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.15: Agribusiness Export Development Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Subsector	Agriculture
Project Division	AWAR/PSG
Contact Person in Projects Division	To be determined
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$100.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector Development Project
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$150,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	NA
Start Design Phase	NA
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Agriculture is the single most important sector in Pakistan. The sector occupies about 25 percent of total GDP, and about 70 percent of export earnings. Major exports include cotton (lint, yarn, and textiles), rice (both basmati and IRRI-based varieties), wheat (a new export crop given large surpluses in 2000 and 2001), livestock and fisheries products, and horticulture products. Major constraints exist in improving the quality of production, processing, packaging, marketing, and export for international markets that are highly competitive. Assistance is required in both expanding exports and ensuring high quality standards and grades, with minimal Government intervention and regulation. Export promotion of agriculture products is important to achieve the Government's export target. The proposed project will explore the feasibility of three possible components: (i) an agroprocessing zone or industrial parks to expedite and promote export of agriculture products; (ii) pilot subproject in several district levels; and (iii) training for farmers and agribusiness staff. This component may include the farmer training institutions, and organizing of institutions, and organizing of workshops on farming.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	The agricultural strategy and program loan developed under TA 3229: Agriculture Sector Program II.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB is the leading donor in the agriculture sector (replacing the World Bank) and is placing a major emphasis on policy reforms under the Agriculture Sector Program loan to facilitate growth in private sector investment and exports.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Poverty intervention, Economic growth
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social Issues	No major issues foreseen.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.16: Balochistan Aquifer Recharging Project

A. Data	
Project Number	35369
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Subsector	Water Supply & Sanitation
Project Division	AWFN
Contact Person in Projects Division	To be determined
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$50.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector Development Project
PPTA	2003
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$500,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	NA
Start Design Phase	NA
Approval Year According to CSP	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	P&D, Government of Balochistan
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Agriculture is the mainstay of Balochistan, however, due to scarcity and lack of water (surface and ground), agriculture is facing enormous problems coupled with the ground water depletion led by over exploitation of resources. The project is expected to construct dams, recharging ditches, and wells to conserve flood flows and subsequently recharge the groundwater in the stress areas to lessen severe water shortages in Balochistan. The project will also control/limit silt entry into the reservoirs by stabilizing of watershed management.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	Ongoing ADTA 3130: Water Resources Sector Investment Strategy is expected to provide an investment framework for the proposed project.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB has provided continuing technical assistance to the country's water sector for the past three decades.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth, Environment
Environmental Classification ^a	A/B
Social Issues	No adverse impact expected.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.17: Barani Development III Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Subsector	Rural Development
Project Division	AWAR
Contact Person in Projects Division	R. Renfro
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$40.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2003
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$800,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	NA
Start Design Phase	NA
Approval Year According to CSP	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	Planning & Development Dept. or ABAD
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Chairman
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The incidence of rural poverty in the barani or unirrigated areas of Punjab is among the highest in Pakistan. In the barani areas of Punjab, rural poverty was an estimated 70 percent. Rural poverty is reportedly high also in the barani areas of northwest Punjab adjacent to the Indus River. The status of rural women is very poor and restrictive. The priority needs of the rural poor include drinking and irrigation water, road improvement, watershed and flood plain management, income generating schemes, rural financial services, and community facilities for education and health.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	NA
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	Many approved similar rural development projects in Pakistan, including Punjab Barani II (completed).
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social Issues	Women's participation. Targeting rural poor and women.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.18: Girls Primary School III Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Social Infrastructure
Subsector	Education
Project Division	AWEH
Contact Person in Projects Division	L. Gutierrez
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$40.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2003
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$800,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	June 2002
Start Design Phase	June 2003
Approval Year According to CSP	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Education
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Mr. Shamsuddin Mangrio, Joint Education Adviser, Primary and Nonformal Wing, Ministry of Education
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Female students in primary school do not complete grades 5 due to lack of facilities and poor habits fostering female school attendance. Special efforts are still required to upgrade selected girl schools to accommodate girls through grade 5 and beyond. Inservice training of female teachers to become better school instructors and administrators is also needed.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	Government has prepared action plans and poverty reduction strategies through a social action program. The social action program monitors education indicators.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB successfully has assisted the provincial governments to upgrade girls schools into community model schools in about 2,000 of 4,000 union councils nationwide.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	C
Social Issues	Girls education in rural areas, quality improvements in girls' education.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.19: NWFP Health Sector Reform Project

A. Data	
Project Number	32264-01
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Health, Nutrition and Population
Subsector	Health Sector Reform
Project Division	AWEH
Contact Person in Projects Division	V. de Wit
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$30.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project Loan
PPTA	2003
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$500,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	November 2001
Start Design Phase	March 2002
Approval Year According to CSP	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	Department of Health, NWFP
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Dr. Jamil Bangash, Chief, Health Sector Reform Unit
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	High level of inefficiency of current public health system due to underutilization of health services, poor quality of care, waste of limited resources, poorly targeted subsidy, and governance problems.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	ADTA to analyze situation, build capacity, and prepare master plan .
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	Leading funding agency on the NWFP health sector, reached agreement to work with DFID (district capacity building), CIDA (nurse training), and SCF US (district models).
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	C
Social Issues	Restructuring the health sector, including making hospitals autonomous and devolving government to district level, will require measures to maintain affordability of services; protect the poor; and subsidize, contract, and monitor preventive and promotive services with externalities.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.20: Renewable Energy Development Project

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Energy
Subsector	Electricity
Project Division	IWEN
Contact Person in Projects Division	R. Stroem
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$150.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector Development Project
PPTA	2003
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$600,000
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	2001
Start Design Phase	2003
Approval Year According to CSP	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Water and Power
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Multiple EAs as this will deal with provincial governments
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Replication of the Chasma Hydropower Project in smaller models of approximate 40-50 MW on the many irrigation channels situated in the NWFP area is deemed to be an economically, socially, and environmentally acceptable answer for increased demand for energy and efficient utilization of water. For smaller off-grid villages, the mini and micro hydro stations are suitable solutions to the energy demand as they draw on what nature has provided and release the water for further use.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	NA
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	Past project work in the sector.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth, Environment
Environmental Classification ^a	B/C - Unlikely to significant environmental impact; environment category to be confirmed on receipt of adequate information.
Social Issues	Community acceptance of projects is required.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.21: Industrial Efficiency and Environmental Management Sector Development Program

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Industry/Energy
Subsector	Environment
Project Division	IWD/ENVD
Contact Person in Projects Division	S. Tumiwa
Programs Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$150.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	SDP
PPTA	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$1.0 million
Attached ADTA	NA
Proposed ADTA Amount	NA
Start Predesign Phase	To be determined
Start Design Phase	2003
Approval Year According to CSP	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	Federal Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Industry
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	To be determined
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The objectives are to assist the Government in formulating the IEEM Sector Development Program combining policy and institutional reforms with an investment package for industrial environmental management for enhancing industrial production efficiency, employment of cleaner production technologies, waste reduction, treatment of industrial effluent. It will include formulation of a program for enhancing industrial efficiency and environmental management.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	Energy sector review; environmental profile of Pakistan
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	This project also builds on ADB's work in the energy sector in Pakistan as industrial energy efficiency is a large part of overall industrial efficiency and environmental management. In addition, ADB's experience and ongoing efforts to promote industrial eco-efficiency throughout the region allows us to develop a policy agenda and investment program that will allow Pakistan to leapfrog over the problems inherent in promoting industrial efficiency and environmental management. There are no other significant donor projects addressing this crucial issue in Pakistan.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	NA
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth, Environment
Environmental Classification ^a	C - Project should improve the environmental quality, specifically, improved water quality, solid and hazardous/toxic waste management and greenhouse gas emissions.
Social Issues	No immediate project related social issues. However project should result in an increase the awareness and demand for improved industrial environmental performance by community groups around production facilities.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

Table A6.22: Microfinance Sector Development Program II

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	Pakistan
Sector	Agriculture and Rural Development
Sub-Sector	Microfinance
Project Division	AWAR
Contact Person in Division	A. Sharma
Program Division	PW1
Tentative Loan Amount	\$100 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Sector Development Program (SDP)
ADTA	Microfinance Sector Development
Proposed TA Amount	\$500,000
Start Pre-design Phase	Sep-03
Start design Phase	Feb-04
Approval Year (CSP)	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	Khushhalli Bank
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	President (Mr. Ghalib Nishtar)
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Under the Microfinance Sector Development Program (Loan Nos. 1805 and 1806) a policy, legal, and institutional framework for a sustainable microfinance system has been established and linked with dedicated social sector inputs for developing both human and social capital. The Khushhalli Bank and four dedicated funds have proved effective in extending outreach of microfinance services, enhancing social capital, and reducing vulnerability of poor households. New microfinance institutions are expected to be established with the promulgation of a microfinance law. The proposed MSDP II will provide resources to augment the locally generated funds for extending outreach of microfinance and enhancement of social capital, for which considerable demand exists. Capacity of microfinance institutions established during the interregnum will be enhanced.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and /or ESW by ADB or other	A rural finance strategy for Pakistan is scheduled to be undertaken during 2001 to provide a long term sector road map; Government's poverty alleviation programme for 2001-2004; poverty reduction strategy paper (as part of the Poverty Reduction Growth Facility of IMF); Midterm review of MSDP.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in the Proposed Project	Community-based multisectoral area development programs supported by ADB in Pakistan have made a positive contribution to poverty reduction. The stakeholders recognize the key role of ADB in establishing policy and institutional framework for the development of the microfinance sector. Further policy analysis and development for the microfinance sector is part of MSDP policy conditions, for which there is a wide consensus. Active involvement of ADB in the development of the sector is built in MSDP, thus providing a key role for ADB in poverty reduction efforts. This will enable ADB to ensure effective implementation of MSDP II.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	To support outreach extension of microfinance and enhancement of social capital.
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Economic growth, Human development
Environmental Classification ^a	B
Social issues	By addressing multiple dimensions of poverty, the MSDP II will have a significant poverty reduction impact. The increased household income will serve to improve social indicators and build a cash buffer for small emergencies. Through their participation, NGOs will become more effective in working with communities leading to more opportunities for greater social and poverty reduction impact. Specific and tangible outreach indicators for women will enable access to savings, credit, and social services, and lead to greater social and economic empowerment.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, NA = not applicable, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

^a Category A = projects expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts, Category B = projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and Category C = projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT CONCEPT PAPERS
Table A6.23: Agribusiness Development

A. Profile	
Department,Division,RM,Officer Concerned	AWD, AWAR, M. de Alwis
Type of TA (ADTA,PPTA,RETA)	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	NA
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/Subsector	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Economic growth
Program Year ^b	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	2002
Estimated Completion Date	To be determined
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	Export promotion of agriculture products is important to achieve the Government's export target. The proposed project will explore the feasibility of three possible components: (i) an agroprocessing zone or industrial parks to expedite and promote export of agriculture products; (ii) pilot subproject in several district levels; and (iii) training for farmers and agribusiness staff.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following: a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation)	Poverty intervention with economic growth
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	Capacity building to enhance feasibility assessment.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	(i) Expanded quantity and quality of agricultural exports; and (ii) Pakistan becoming a net exporter of agricultural commodities
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	None
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Commerce (related ministries include Food, Agriculture and Livestock and Production and Industries)
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF,TASF)	\$150,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6.0 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.24: NWFP Rural Development Strategy

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	AWD, AWAR, D. Walton
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	NA
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/Subsector	Agriculture and Natural Resources/Rural Development
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Core poverty intervention, Human development
Program Year ^b	1999
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	2002
Estimated Completion Date	To be determined
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The government recently launched important institutional reforms to decentralize and devolve power to local government bodies at the district level. This will result in a reconsideration of the approach of the Government to rural development. ADB is currently financing two large rural development-oriented projects in NWFP (the Forestry Sector and Malakand Rural Development projects) and has recently approved the Barani II project. This makes ADB the largest financier of rural development in NWFP. A rural development strategy, therefore, is required to guide the government and ADB's involvement in rural development and poverty reduction efforts in NWFP.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following:) a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation	Poverty intervention, gender and development, good governance
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The TA will conduct a comprehensive review of rural development in NWFP, including an assessment of relevant institutional issues and gender considerations; identify constraints to development of the sector; and propose a strategy and action plan for development of the sector.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	See item (3) above
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	NA
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Provincial Agriculture Department, NWFP
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)	\$150,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6.0 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.25: Capacity Building of the National Trans. and Dispatch Corporation

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	IWEN, T. Kimura
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	NA
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/Subsector	Energy, Electric Power
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Economic growth and private sector development
Program Year ^b	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	2002
Estimated Completion Date	To be determined
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	NTDC will play a key role in single-buyer market structure to be adopted under the ongoing power sector restructuring program. Since NTDC is a newly established company, capacity building of NTDC is needed immediately to make a new unbundled power market function efficiently.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following): a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation	This TA will compliment the Energy Sector Restructuring Program Loan, which was provided in December 2000 under ADB's country assistance strategy.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	This TA aims to enhance capacity of NTDC in investment planning, transfer pricing, power trading, and central power dispatch and advise on necessary operational and organizational arrangements.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Consultations, reports
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	TA 2162-PAK's modified TOR prepared the restructuring model for the unbundling of WPDA under the ongoing energy sector restructuring program loan in tandem with the ongoing Energy Sector Restructuring Program Loan.
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Water and Power
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)	\$700,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.26: Operationalizing Adoption of the Self Monitoring and Reporting Tool Program

A. Profile	
Department,Division,RM,Officer Concerned	ENVD,S. T. Qadri
Type of TA (ADTA,PPTA,RETA)	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	NA
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/subsector	Environment
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Environmental protection
Program Year ^b	2001
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	June 2002
Estimated Completion Date	May 2003
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The TA is aimed at countrywide use for expeditious and effective implementation. Stakeholders will monitor national environment quality through systematic self-monitoring and consequent reduction in pollution levels. This will require enhancement in the capacity of provincial environmental protection agencies in administration and operation of the program.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following: a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation	The country strategy will stimulate economic growth which has, in the past, resulted in environmental degradation which in turn has impacted the poorest segments of the society. The TA will support environmentally sound development and consequently will enhance poverty reduction efforts.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The scope will include (i) increasing awareness about the use and adoption of SMART by industry; (ii) printing and distribution of information packages comprising SMART guidelines, standard sampling procedures, analytical methods, and users manual; (iii) preparation of SMART floppy disks for distribution to industrial units and EPAs; (iv) training workshops for installation and use of SMART for generating environmental data and sending and receiving the same by industry and EPA respectively; (v) training the staff of EPAs in environmental data analysis and development of a national and provincial data base; and (vi) improvement and refinement of the SMART software.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Improved monitoring and reporting of environmental quality. Indicators will be developed.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	NA
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Environmental Protection Agency
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF,TASF)	\$250,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.27: Enhancement of Development Assistance Programming and Approval Procedures

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	PW1, PRM, H.J. Yu
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	NA
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/subsector	Institutional Capacity Building
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Not classified, Good governance
Program Year ^b	2001
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	2002
Estimated Completion Date	To be determined
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	A more streamlined and efficient Government programming and approval process of development assistance is expected to reduce the time required to select as well as secure Government approval of loan and TA proposals. The proposed TA will cover the federal (Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission) and local (provincial/district) levels under the soon-to-be implemented LG 2000 Plan and recommend improvements.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following:) a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation	The TA is expected to contribute to good governance. The Government could expedite its programming and approval procedures for the development projects by eliminating inefficient procedures. Good governance has been identified as one of the central feature of the CSP for Pakistan.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The objective of the TA would be to find out more streamlined and efficient process for the Government's approval of loan and TA proposals. If feasible, some selected training for the government officials under the TA would be considered
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	More efficient and timely planning and approvals. Greater consultation and reporting between the Federal and Provincial Governments.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	NA
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Finance
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)	\$150,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.28: Balochistan Rural Poverty Reduction

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	AWD, AWAR, R. Renfro
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	Balochistan Rural Poverty Reduction
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/subsector	Agriculture and Rural Development
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Core poverty intervention, Gender and development
Program Year ^b	2001
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	Jun-03
Estimated Completion Date	2004
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The priority needs of the rural poor will be addressed including drinking and irrigation water, road improvement, watershed management, income-generating schemes, rural financial services, and community facilities for education and health.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following:) a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation	The TA aims to reduce rural poverty through participatory implementation approach based on the expressed needs and priorities of the beneficiaries.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	Identification and prioritization of appropriate areas with high rural poverty density with good investment potential for sustainable commodity-based development. Design a participatory rural development project for specific areas of Balochistan for possible ADB financing.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Reduced rural poverty; increased participation of rural women in economic development and decision-making; increased yields, productivity of crops and livestock, and rural income; increased employment; and improved delivery of agricultural, financial and social services to the rural poor.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	An earlier PPTA was approved by the President on 24 November 1997, but was cancelled at the request of the Government in 1998 due to concerns about counterpart fund availability for the ensuing loan.
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Planning and Development Department
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)	\$700,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.29: Rural Finance Development

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	AWAR, A. Sharma
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	NA
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/subsector	Rural finance
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Economic growth, Human development
Program Year ^b	2003
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	June 2003
Estimated Completion Date	February 2004
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The aggregate outreach of the rural finance system is only one tenth of the potential clientele. Government domination and intervention in rural finance has discouraged private sector participation. Rural finance institutions - the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan and the cooperative credit structures - are weak and politicized. Commercial banks are withdrawing from the rural sector. There is insufficient supply of production as well investment credit for agriculture. The objective of the TA is to strengthen the rural finance system through policy and institutional reforms to improve the supply of financial services in the rural areas.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following: a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation)	Majority of the small and marginal framers are poor. Enhanced and continuous supply of financial services will help them to enhance their Incomes and living standards both through investments in farm and off-farm activities.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The scope of the TA will include (i) establishment of rural finance policy group and stakeholder workshops, (ii) study the means and mechanism to broaden and deepen the reforms in rural finance, (iii) explore innovative institutional mechanisms and linkages to significantly enhance outreach, (iv) identification of institutions for reforms, and (v) develop a plan to enhance capacity building of key institutions to adapt, implement and sustain reforms.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	The Project will enable the private sector, cooperatives, and NGOs to play greater role in rural finance. Major beneficiaries will be small and marginal farmers. microenterprises, and rural businesses . Retail capacity and financial viability for rural finance institutions will also improve.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	Rural Finance Strategy (Economic and Sector Work) to be completed in 2001.
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	State Bank of Pakistan
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)	\$800,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	AWD, AWAR, R. Renfro
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	Azad Kashmir Rural Development
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/subsector	Agriculture and Rural Development
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Core poverty intervention, Gender and development
Program Year ^b	2001
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	2004
Estimated Completion Date	2005
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The priority needs of the rural poor include drinking and irrigation water, road improvement, watershed management, income-generating schemes, rural financial services, and community facilities for education and health.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following:) a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation	The TA aims to reduce rural poverty through a participatory implementation approach based on the expressed needs and priorities of the beneficiaries.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	Identification and prioritization of appropriate areas with high rural poverty density with good investment potential for sustainable commodity-based development. Design a participatory rural development project for specific areas of Azad Kashmir for possible Bank financing.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Reduced rural poverty; increased participation of rural women in economic development and decision-making; increased yields, productivity of crops and livestock, and rural income; increased employment; and improved delivery of agricultural, financial and social services to the rural poor.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	In Pakistan, ADB has funded the following TAs over the last 5 years: (i) Bahawalpur Rural Devt. (approved May 1995, \$600,000) (ii) D.G. Khan Rural Devt. (approved Jun 1996, \$600,000) (iii) Malakand Rural Devt. (approved Jul 1996, \$700,000) (iv) NWFP-Barani Phase II (approved Dec 1998, \$500,000) All have led to loans currently under implementation.
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Planning and Development Department
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)	\$800,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.31: Gender Reform Program II

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	PW1/PRM
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	To be determined
Country/Region (as applicable)	Pakistan
Sector/subsector	To be determined
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Gender and development
Program Year ^b	2004
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	To be determined
Estimated Completion Date	To be determined
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The PPTA will address issues linked to reducing female income poverty, increasing women's level of human development and a legal reforms impacting directly on women.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following:) a. poverty reduction/thematic priorities b. country strategy (where applicable) c. regional cooperation	This PPTA will build on the Gender Reform TA Loan (2002) which will focus on reducing women's poverty through strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Women's Development.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The PPTA will review the current situation and provide a project framework for a loan focused on (a) women's poverty reduction through increasing their access to productive resources, (b) improving women's human development status and (c) legal reforms impacting directly on women.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Input to proposed sector development program loan
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector/Country/Region (last five years) a. name/amount/status b. assessment of outcome	Gender Reform ADTA, 2001, \$250,000
6. Executing agency/implementing agency/counterpart agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Women's Development
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
a. ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)	\$500,000
b. Sources Other than JSF/TASF	
8. Country/RETA IPF relevant year	\$6 million

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.