

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS, AND ASSISTANCE PIPELINE

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

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</p> <p>Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population below \$1 per day: Goal achieved: 31.3% in 1990; 11.5% in 2000 • Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty): Goal achieved: 9.6 in 1990; 4.4 in 2000 • Share of poorest quintile in national income: Estimated at 5.9% in 2000 • Prevalence of underweight children (under-5): Significant progress made: 17.4% in 1990; 10% in 2000 • Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption: Significant progress made: 17% in 1990; 11% in 2000
<p>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</p> <p>Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net enrolment ratio in primary education: Progress made: 96.3% in 1990; 99.1% in 2000; 100% by 2015 • Proportion of pupils who enroll in grade 5: 74.1% in 1990; 94.5% by 2015 • Adult literacy rate (15–24 years old) 94.7% in 1990; 97.8% in 2000
<p>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p> <p>Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education: Some progress made: 88.31% in primary and 81.34% in secondary education in 1990; 99.0% and 84.9% in 2000 • Ratio of literate females to males (15–24 years old): Progress achieved: 94.3% in 1990; 97.3 in 2000; 100% by 2015 • Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector: Data not available. • Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament: 21.3% in 1990; 21.8% in 1999
<p>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</p> <p>Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Progress made: 47.0 in 1990; 39.5 in 2000 • Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Progress made: 50.2 in 1990; 32.0 in 2000 • Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles: Deteriorated: 98% in 1990; 90% in 1999
<p>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</p> <p>Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): Significant progress made: 95 in 1990; 50 in 2000 • Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: 85% in 1995

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases</p> <p>Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV prevalence among pregnant women (15–24 years old): Specific data are not available but estimates of HIV/AIDS cases as of 2001 range from 850,000 (official PRC data) to 1.5 million (international experts). However, it should be noted that the incidence of new cases of HIV/AIDS has been increasing rapidly since it was identified around 1990. For example, new HIV/AIDS cases reported in 2001 represented a 58% increase from 2000. Based on the experience in other countries, HIV/AIDS experts believe that since the country is just beginning to see the rapid spread and increase of the disease in the mainstream heterosexual community, 10 million or more people may contract HIV/AIDS unless the Government adopts comprehensive preventive measures. The rapid spread of the disease poses a great challenge for the PRC in stopping and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. • Contraceptive prevalence rate: Deteriorated: 84.6% in 1990; 83.0% in 2000 • Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS: 4,500 in 2000 according to official figures • Malaria prevalence and death rates (per 100,000 people): Prevalence: 4.2 in 1995; 2 in 2001 Death: 0 in 1995–2001 • Proportion of population subject to malaria prevention and treatment measures: Data not available. • Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB): 4.5 million active TB cases in 2000, down 9% from 1990, of which an estimated 1.5 million have the highly infectious smear-positive form, according to the 2000 National TB Prevalence Survey by the Ministry of Health • Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course: 32% in 2000
<p>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of land area covered by forest: 15.6% in 1990; 16.6% in 2000 • Land area protected to maintain biological diversity: 6.40% in 1996; 12.4% in 2000 • GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kilograms oil equivalent, as proxy for energy efficiency): 1.8 in 1990; 4.2 in 2000 • Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) 2.1 tons per capita in 1990; 2.9 tons per capita in 2000 • Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source: Nearly achieved: 60% in 1990; 75% in 2002; 80% by 2015 • Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation: 29% in 1990; 38% in 2000

GDP = gross domestic product, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China
Sources: United Nations Development Programme. 2002. *Human Development Report 2002*. New York; World Bank. April 2002. *World Development Indicators database*. Available: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/idg/IDGProfile.asp?CCODE=CHN&CNAME=China&SelectedCountry=CHN>; the State Council of PRC. 2001. *Chinese Children Development Outline (2001–2010)*; Administration of Forestry, PRC. 2001. *Forestry Development Report*

Table A1.2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per Capita (\$, current)	710.0	750.0	791.7	855.8	911.9
2. GDP Growth (% , in constant prices)	8.8	7.8	7.1	8.0	7.3
Agriculture	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.8
Industry	10.5	8.9	8.1	9.6	8.7
Services	9.2	8.3	7.5	7.8	7.4
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices)					
			(% of GDP)		
1. Gross Domestic Investment	38.2	37.7	37.4	36.1	36.3
2. Gross National Saving	41.5	40.8	39.4	38.9	38.1
C. Money and Inflation					
			(annual % change)		
1. Consumer Price Index	2.8	(0.8)	(1.4)	0.4	0.7
2. Total Liquidity (M2)					
D. Government Finance					
			(% of GDP)		
1. Revenue and Grants	12.1	13.0	14.3	15.3	17.4
2. Expenditure and Onlending	13.6	15.1	17.2	18.1	20.0
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (Deficit)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(2.6)
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	5.1	4.9	3.7	3.2	2.0
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	4.1	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.7
3. Merchandise Export (\$) Growth (annual % change)	20.9	0.5	6.1	12.8	6.8
4. Merchandise Import (\$) Growth (annual % change)	3.7	0.3	15.8	35.5	8.2
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross Official Reserves (including gold, \$ million)	140,491	145,583	155,283	166,152	219,975
Weeks of current year's imports of goods	51.3	53.9	48.7	38.4	49.4
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and services)	7.3	10.9	11.5	10.0	—
3. Total External Debt (% of GDP)	14.6	15.4	15.3	13.5	—
G. Memorandum Items					
1. GDP (current prices, Y billion)	7,446.3	7,834.5	8,206.7	8,940.4	9,593.3
2. Exchange Rate (Y/\$, average)	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
3. Population (million)	1,236.3	1,248.1	1,259.1	1,265.8	1,276.3

— = not available; GDP = gross domestic product.

Sources: People's Republic of China authorities, World Bank, Institute of International Finance, Inc., and Asian Development Bank staff estimates.

Table A1.3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	Period			
	1985	1990	Latest Year	
A. Population Indicators				
1. Total Population (million)	1058.5	1143.3	1276.3	(2001)
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	1.4	1.4	0.6	
B. Social Indicators				
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/woman)	2.4	2.1	1.8	(1995–2000)
2. Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	—	88.9	50	(2000)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	37.0	50.2	32	(2000)
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	68.3	68.9	70.5	(2000)
Female	70.0	72.0	72.8	(2000)
Male	68.0	69.0	68.5	(2000)
5. Adult Literacy (%)	—	77.8	84.1	(2000)
Female	53.0	68.0	76.3	(2000)
Male	(1980) 79.0	87.0	91.7	(2000)
6. Primary School Gross Enrollment (%)	96.0	96.3	99.1	(2001)
7. Secondary School Gross Enrollment (%)	40.0	49.0	88.7	(2001)
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	—	17.4	10	(2000)
9. Population Below Poverty Line (international, %)	—	—	11.5	(2000)
10. Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	—	71	75.0	(2000)
11. Population with Access to Sanitation in Urban areas (%)	—	—	68	(2000)
12. Population with Access to Sanitation in Rural areas (%)	—	—	24	(2000)
13. Public Education Expenditure (% of GDP)	2.5	2.5	2.2	(1998)
14. Human Development Index	0.590	0.624	0.726	(2000)
Rank	66	101	96	(2000)
15. Gender-Related Development Index	—	—	0.724	(2000)
Rank	—	—	77	(2000)
C. Poverty Indicators				
1. Poverty Incidence (%) ^a	11.1	9.5	3.0	(2000)
	(1988)			
2. Poverty Gap	—	0.43	0.67	(1998)
3. Human Poverty Index	—	—	15.1	(2000)
Rank	—	—	24	(2000)

— = not available; GDP = gross domestic product.

^a The official poverty line definition of People's Republic of China (PRC) is equivalent to \$0.66 a day, which is low by international comparison. Asian Development Bank is developing alternate rural and urban poverty lines that are close to international norms.

Sources: United Nations Development Programme. 2002. *Human Development Report 2002*; World Bank. 2001. *World Development Report 2000/2002*; World Bank. 2002. *China Overcoming Rural Poverty*; the State Council of PRC. 2002. *Chinese Children Development Outline (2001–2010)*; Ministry of Education of PRC. 2002. *Education Development Statistics 2001*; Ministry of Health of PRC. 2001. *Chinese Health Statistics Digest*; National Bureau of Statistics of PRC. 2001. *China Statistical Yearbook*.

Table A1.4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	1990	Latest Year
A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions		
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (PPP\$/kgoe)	1.8	4.20 (2000)
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	5.6 (1996)	6 (2000)
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
Million tons	2,401 (1996)	3,671 (2000)
Tons per capita	2.8 (1996)	2.9 (2000)
B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation		
1. % Urban Population with Access to Safe Water	87.0 (1989–1994)	94 (2000)
2. % Rural Population with Access to Safe Water	67.7 (1989–1994)	80 (2000)
3. % Urban Population with Access to Sanitation	58.0 (1997)	68 (2000)
C. Land Use and Deforestation		
1. Forest Area (million hectares)	128.63 (1995)	158.94 (2000)
2. Average Annual Deforestation		
km ²	—	866 (1990–1995)
% change	—	(1.2) (1990–2000)
3. Rural Population Density (people/km ² of arable land)	675 (1996)	689 (2000)
4. Arable Land (% of total land)	11 (1995)	14.4 (2000)
5. Permanent Cropland (% of total land)	—	1.2 (1997)
D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas		
1. Nationally Protected Area		
Million hectares	59.81 (1996) ^a	123 (2000)
% of total land	6.4 (1996) ^a	12.44 (2000)
2. Mammals (number of threatened species)	75 (1996) ^a	76 (2000)
3. Birds (number of threatened species)	90 (1996) ^a	73 (2000)
4. Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	—	312 (1996) ^a
5. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	—	15 (1996) ^a
6. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	—	1 (1996) ^a
E. Urban Areas		
1. Urban Population		
Million	301.91	480.6 (2001)
% of total population	26.41	37.7 (2001)
2. Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)	—	—
3. Wastewater Treated (%)	17.0 (1994)	35.0 (2000)
4. Solid Waste Generated Per Capita (kg/day)	—	—

GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilograms of oil equivalent, km² = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a May refer to earlier years.

Sources: Administration of Forestry, PRC. 2001. *Forestry Development Report*, National Bureau of Statistics, People's Republic of China (PRC). 2002. *2001 China Statistical Yearbook*; World Bank. 2001. *Air, Land and Water*, World Bank. April 2002. *World Development Indicators database*. Available: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/idg/IDGProfile.asp?CCODE=CHN&CNAME=China&SelectedCountry=CHN>.

Table A1.5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Road	<p>(i) Building roads that connect major growth centers, promote linkages with hinterland economies, and/or promote regional cooperation; (ii) integrating the network so that the National Trunk Highway System (NTHS) is supported by a system of local roads, particularly those that provide access to poor areas; (iii) promoting road safety; (iv) strengthening institutions to increase the commercial orientation and efficiency of expressway organizations; (v) improving highway planning and evaluation techniques; (vi) adopting appropriate pricing policies to ensure optimum use of road transport capacity; and (vii) using alternative methods of investment financing, including private sector participation; and (viii) incorporating pro-poor dimensions, such as benefit monitoring and evaluation, in project design.</p> <p>Support for urban transport systems, including road safety, traffic planning and vehicular emission reduction, as part of urban environment improvement, is envisaged, starting with the proposed Xi'an Urban Transport Project in 2003. ADB has shifted its initial focus on developing the northeastern corridor of the NTHS to road projects in the central and western regions, particularly in the southwest (Yunnan, Sichuan, and Guangxi) in 2003. A technical assistance (TA) project in 2002 on the socio-economic impact of transport projects will assess the flow of direct and indirect benefits to the rural poor and develop methods to integrate poverty concerns explicitly into project design and monitoring of road projects in PRC. Another proposed TA will map out a strategy to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDs along highway projects in Yunnan.</p>	<p>The World Bank Group (WBG) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) are the other major aid agencies in the road transport sector. WBG has also supported the development of NTHS in the central, northern (Inner Mongolia), and northwestern (Xinjiang) parts of the country; and urban transport projects. Like ADB, WBG also links poor areas to promote highway safety and strengthen institutions. The future strategy is likely to integrate key transport systems to link the western provinces with the rest of the country. JBIC has also supported the development of NTHS in coastal and inland provinces with several bridge projects over the Yangtze River. On the basis of Japan's economic cooperation plan with the People's Republic of China (PRC), JBIC is revising its country strategy, which is expected to shift its traditional focus on infrastructure development in the coastal provinces to sustainable development and poverty reduction in the poor inland provinces.</p>
Railway	<p>(i) Expanding the railway system by constructing new lines, particularly in the poorer areas of inland provinces; (ii) modernizing and increasing the capacity of key routes of the national railway system; and (iii) commercializing railway operation</p> <p>Preference will be given to projects in poor parts of the country and those that connect poor isolated areas to the economic mainstream. Initially focusing on the development of local railways, ADB has been financing selected strategic sections of the national railway system in the central and western parts of the country.</p>	<p>Except for one local railway project in Inner Mongolia, WBG's railway loans have focused on developing the national railways, with system efficiency improvement as a key feature. WBG has also financed several policy studies to support railway sector reforms. JBIC has the largest railway loan portfolio among aid agencies. JBIC's operations have covered expansion of rail capacity for coal transport, and construction of selected sections of the national rail system in the inland provinces and railways and subways in Beijing, Wuhan, and Chongqing.</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
Energy/Power	(i) Promoting energy conservation; (ii) improving transmission and distribution systems to promote system-wide efficiency and reduce system losses and to enhance the reliability of rural electricity supply and its access for the poor; (iii) developing clean energy sources such as hydropower, clean coal technologies, natural gas, and renewable energy, and closing of small inefficient polluting plants and boilers; (iv) promoting commercialization and corporatization of power utilities; (v) introducing power sector reforms and restructuring, such as the development of competitive markets; (vi) encouraging pricing and tariff reforms to improve cost recovery and encourage energy conservation; and (vii) encouraging private sector investment. TA has been provided to develop pro-poor tariff structures for rural consumers and district heating.	Like ADB, WBG and JBIC have supported projects for power plants, transmission and substations, multipurpose dams, pumped-storage plants, and urban gas development. Although the proposed programs of WBG and JBIC are still uncertain, both organizations are likely to emphasize renewable energy and environment-oriented energy projects. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), European Union (EU), Germany, and the Netherlands have been involved in energy conservation and renewable energy projects. The WBG has helped the Government formulate a renewable energy strategic partnership with GEF. UNDP is helping the Government to formulate an energy efficiency strategic partnership with GEF.
Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment	(i) Improving the efficiency of water supply and distribution systems through investment in physical infrastructure, (ii) promoting improved corporate governance and commercial management to enhance the potential for future private sector involvement, (iii) improving cost recovery by strengthening tariff systems and structures for raw and treated water, and (iv) ensuring water resource conservation and environmental protection through continuing support of legislative and regulatory provisions Lending operations have been directed at coastal urban centers such as Dalian, Fuzhou, and Tianjin due to their stronger repayment capacity, but projects in inland cities such as Wuhan and Harbin are being prepared. Under its private sector operations, ADB supported the first built-operate-transfer water supply project in Chengdu and will support water supply projects in smaller cities through the recently approved Water Infrastructure Development Facility. ADB has provided two TAs to promote water tariff reforms and another TA to develop national guidelines for urban wastewater tariffs and management.	WBG's main area was rural water supply and sanitation before 2000 when the PRC still had access to the International Development Association (IDA) credit. WBG also financed two sewerage projects in Shanghai. JBIC's interventions have covered several major urban centers, including Beijing, Tianjin, Chongqing, and Qingdao; and smaller cities in Jiangxi and Zhejiang. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports a water-saving project in Ningxia and the Yellow River basin. Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom (UK) has an ongoing water sector development program to increase access of the poor to water and sanitation in Sichuan, Liaoning, Yunnan, and Gansu; and a rural water supply and sanitation project in Lhasa, Tibet. Australia is planning a rural water supply and sanitation project in Chongqing. Germany, through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), supports more than a dozen PRC cities in developing sewage treatment infrastructure and recently launched a country-wide sewage treatment training program in Qingdao. KfW also provided cofinancing in ADB's recently approved Water Infrastructure Development Facility, which will support a number of smaller cities in the PRC.
Agriculture and Natural Resources	ADB's strategy for this sector, in which lending will be modest, is aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and rural income to reduce rural poverty, improving natural resource management and protecting the environment. Recent interventions have included agricultural development projects	As the two largest funding agencies in this sector, WBG and JBIC have also supported projects to improve agricultural productivity, forestry development, grassland protection, and multipurpose water resource management, including irrigation and flood control

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	<p>in Fujian and Henan, flood damage rehabilitation projects in Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang and Jilin, and a river flood management sector project for the lower Yellow River Basin. Another flood management sector project for the Songhua River is being processed in 2002. TA has been provided to assist the Government draft the Land Administration Law, which became effective in January 1999 and provides for a national land use plan that will prevent the further loss of arable land. Another TA assisted the PRC prepare national strategies for soil and water conservation, including drafting of the 2002 amendments to the Water Law. ADB is now conducting a study to sharpen its strategy for agricultural and rural development.</p> <p>Proposed projects for soil conservation and rural development (Fujian); promotion of efficient use of agricultural wastes (Jiangxi, Shanxi, Hubei, and Henan); and development of dryland farming (Shanxi, Gansu, Shandong, Liaoning, and Henan) are designed to simultaneously reduce poverty, protect the environment, and improve natural resource management. ADB is also taking the lead in drafting the country program framework (CPF) under the proposed PRC-GEF 10-year strategic partnership for integrated ecosystem management (operational program 12 [OP12]), with initial focus on the western provinces of Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, and Shaanxi. A proposed TA in 2003 will be used to help implement the national guidelines for soil and water conservation to supplement a previous national soil and water conservation strategy study.</p>	<p>projects. JBIC has financed water-saving irrigation projects in Gansu and Xinjiang; and loess plateau afforestation projects in Shaanxi, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, and Ningxia. Several WBG projects are in the central and western provinces, including the latest, Sustainable Forestry Development Project, which covers Gansu, Hubei, Yunnan, and Guizhou. WBG and JBIC projects in this sector are likely to focus on conserving natural resources, including forests. WBG, JBIC, and other agencies are also interested in participating in projects to be developed under the GEF OP12 partnership.</p>
Education and Health	<p>As the PRC's policy is to use concessional funding for education and health projects, ADB has not provided any loans to these two sectors. ADB has used its TA to provide policy support to promote the education-for-all program and to build up the capacity of the Ministry of Education, middle-school teachers in Qinghai, and the Department of Education for Ethnic Minorities. TA to support distance education development and reform the financing system for compulsory education is envisaged in 2002-2003. ADB is processing a TA to develop a public nutrition policy.</p>	<p>WBG assistance for education and health dropped significantly since 1999, when the PRC ceased to have access to IDA. WBG is now using concessional funds from DFID to develop basic education and health projects such as the Tuberculosis Control Project approved in March 2002. Main areas of donor assistance in education include basic education (WBG, UK, and EU); vocational and technical education (Germany, Japan, EU, Italy, and Australia); and higher education (Canada, Japan, EU, France, and WBG). Assistance to the health sector has focused on improving primary health care, especially in rural areas (UNDP, WBG, UK, Canada, Japan, and Australia); upgrading maternal and child health care (UNDP, Canada, Japan, Italy, and</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
<p>Environmental Protection and Resource Management</p>	<p>(i) Improving the policy, legal, and regulatory framework to strengthen environmental management, including promoting market-based instruments; (ii) building capacity of key agencies, including the State Environmental Protection Administration, Ministry of Science and Technology, and local environmental protection bureaus; (iii) improving the environment in selected urban centers, including through municipal wastewater treatment; (iv) promoting the efficient use and conservation of soil, water, and marine resources; and (v) promoting the use of clean, energy-efficient processing technology and clean coal technology for industrial production and power generation</p> <p>Future interventions will include urban and coastal environment improvement projects in Suzhou and Xiamen, coal bed methane and greenhouse gas abatement projects in Shanxi and Liaoning, lake and river pollution control, and prevention of land degradation through a proposed partnership with GEF on OP12. A policy study to make investments in the environment sector more effective is proposed for 2003.</p>	<p>Sweden); and creating a package of activities to reduce and eliminate infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDs and tuberculosis (Japan, WBG, UK, and UNDP).</p> <p>WBG and JBIC have been the other major funding agencies of projects to improve the urban environment in coastal and inland provinces, reduce pollution of major rivers and lakes, and promote energy efficiency. WBG is processing an adaptable program loan to improve Shanghai's environment. JBIC's projects for 2001 include five for urban environment improvement in Xi'an, Anshan, Chongqing, Beijing, and Taiyuan; and one for afforestation and vegetation cover in Ningxia. Other major partners such as Germany, Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency) EU, UNDP, UK, Canada, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Italy, and the Netherlands have also supported capacity building for environmental protection and prudent resource use. Many of these funding agencies are also interested in participating in OP12.</p>
<p>Sound Development Management</p>	<p>ADB's economic, sector, and thematic work (ETSW) has focused on development of economic laws, public expenditure management, public administration reform, legal system reform, public service delivery, public accountability (including anticorruption work), interface between the public and private sectors, broad public participation, and World Trade Organization (WTO)-related issues. Recent ETSW has included (i) supporting capacity building for capital market development (China Securities Regulatory Commission) and enhancement of the Securities Law; (ii) developing financing policies and mechanisms to promote small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); (iii) improving banking supervision and strengthening banking management (People's Bank of China); (iv) strengthening the auditing system and accounting profession; and (v) strengthening the legal framework for tendering, bidding, and government procurement. Future ETSW will continue ADB's work on corporate governance and fiscal reforms, including of subprovincial fiscal relations to improve delivery of basic social services and development of</p>	<p>Improving development management through market reforms is a common theme among other development partners, although their focus may be slightly different than ADB's. WBG activities have covered economic law, enterprise, financial sector, pension, and accounting reforms. Promoting the rule of law is a key feature of EU and UNDP projects, while activities of other major bilateral agencies (e.g., Germany, Australia, Canada, UK, and Japan) support public administration reforms, broad public participation, and WTO-related issues. France has an overseas training program for PRC civil servants and judges.</p>

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
	economic and financial laws.	
Private Sector Development	ADB promotes private sector development to generate income and jobs to fight poverty. Infrastructure development and financial intermediation are the key areas of ADB's PRC private sector operations, which are complemented by public sector lending and TA operations that help create a conducive policy environment for private sector development. In addition to the various governance-related initiatives to develop economic laws and regulations and support restructuring efforts in the power sector, recent TA projects have promoted private sector participation in the water supply sector and addressed development constraints faced by the indigenous private sector, including SMEs. Future work will focus on restructuring the transport, power, and information industries to allow for wide private sector participation.	The International Finance Corporation (IFC) of WBG now ranks the PRC as one of its fastest growing client countries. IFC's strategy is to promote foreign investment and the indigenous private sector, focusing on the financial and infrastructure sectors. Transforming state-owned enterprises and promoting private sector development in the interior provinces are also key objectives. IFC recently set up the China Private Sector Development Facility in Chengdu, Sichuan, a TA facility supported by other countries such as Australia and UK. Other partners, including UNDP, Germany, Canada, UK, Italy, and Japan, have projects to promote the development of SMEs.
Pro-Poor Economic Growth	ADB's overarching objective of poverty reduction for the PRC is being pursued through a pro-poor economic growth strategy that directs 70 percent of ADB's lending assistance to the less developed central and western regions, where most of the PRC's poor are found. The strategy includes (i) developing infrastructure, including rural roads and electricity; (ii) improving agricultural productivity; and (iii) solving land degradation in the western region. The UK Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund will strengthen the poverty orientation of lending operations. TA will help implement a new poverty planning methodology and conduct policy studies on urban poverty and other related issues.	Operational strategies of other development partners now all have the ultimate goal of poverty reduction and sustainable development in the PRC. More resources are being allocated to help lagging regions, which are mostly the inland western provinces. The two largest donors, WBG and Japan, will continue to support infrastructure development with pro-poor dimensions.
Social Development	Aside from increasing access to clean water through its various water supply and wastewater treatment projects, ADB has been using TA to strengthen the social security system, including the pilot scheme being implemented in Liaoning. Recent TA projects have (i) helped develop guidelines for social assessment, including of resettlement and gender-related issues; (ii) identified social security issues in rural areas; and (iii) developed an analytical basis to solve urban poverty. Future ETSW will continue to cover social security reform, urban poverty, urban sector reforms, and selected issues in basic education and health.	Most aid agencies essentially promote social development through projects in education and health. Another common operational area is social security reform, which has been supported by WBG, United Nations-International Labour Organization (UN-ILO), and Germany, and soon by DFID and EU. Gender equality is a strong feature of UNDP and some bilateral programs.

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

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Rating ^a													
			Total		Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c	
	(\$ million)	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	512.3	8.0	6	12.5	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Energy	1,153.3	18.0	11	22.9	0	0.0	10	90.9	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1
Transport and Communications	3,443.8	53.9	20	41.7	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Social Infrastructure	610.0	9.5	5	10.4	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance	60.0	0.9	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	112.0	1.8	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multisector	123.4	1.9	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	378.0	5.9	3	6.3	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6,392.8	100.0	48	100.0	3	6.3	43	89.6	1	2.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	2	4.2

No. = number

^a The rating is based on the lower of the implementation progress and development objectives ratings.

^b Potential problem loans are satisfactory loans with four or more potential problem flags.

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

Table A1.7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (\$ million)	5,651.9	0.0	5,651.9
Disbursed Amount (\$ million, cumulative)	3,199.6	0.0	3,199.6
Percentage Disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	56.6	0.0	56.6
Disbursements (\$ million, latest			
year)	1,042.3	0.0	1,042.3
Disbursement Ratio (%) ^b	29.8	0.0	29.8
Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)			
1997	381.7	0.0	381.7
1998	499.5	0.0	499.5
1999	426.1	0.0	426.1
2000	396.5	0.0	396.5
2001	554.7	0.0	554.7

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

^a Includes all loans with disbursements during the year

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

Table A1.8: Portfolio Indicators—Evaluation Rating by Sector
(1986–2001)

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	33	0	0	2	20
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	1	10
Transport and Communications	2	100	2	40	0	0	1	33	0	0	5	50
Social Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Multisector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	100	5	100	0	0	3	100	0	0	10	100

No. = number

Sources: Asian Development Bank project performance audit reports

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

No.	Sector	Loan		Loan Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
		No.	Seg		OCR	ADF			Original	Revised	
					(\$ million)	dd-mm-yy	dd-mm-yy	dd-mm-yy	dd-mm-yy		
1	AGR	1372		Hainan Agriculture and Natural Resources Development Project	53.0		9-7-95	12-3-96	6-1-01	6-1-04	43
2	AGR	1386		Fujian Soil Conservation and Rural Development Project	65.0		9-28-95	2-16-96	6-30-02	6-30-02	98
3	AGR	1685		Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	110.0		4-22-99	8-27-99	4-30-02	4-30-03	85
4	AGR	1686		Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	110.0		4-22-99	8-27-99	4-30-02	4-30-03	85
5	AGR	1687		Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	110.0		4-22-99	8-27-99	4-30-02	4-30-02	85
6	AGR	1814		West Henan Agricultural Development Project	64.3		12-19-00	7-12-01	9-30-06	9-30-06	8
7	ENE	1318		Hunan Lingjintan Hydropower Project	101.4		9-27-94	5-30-95	4-30-01	10-31-01	100
8	ENE	1328		Qitaihe Thermal Energy and Environmental Improvement Project	131.9		10-27-94	7-21-95	6-30-00	6-30-02	95
9	ENE	1400		Henan Power Project	200.0		11-7-95	11-28-96	6-30-01	10-31-01	96
10	ENE	1417		Fujian Mianhuatan Hydropower Project	60.0		12-14-95	4-10-97	12-31-01	6-30-02	90
11	ENE	1582		Northeast Power Transmission	55.0		11-25-97	5-12-98	3-31-01	9-30-01	99
12	ENE	1644		Yunnan Dachoashan Power Transmission Project	65.0		11-27-98	8-27-99	6-30-03	6-30-03	55
13	ENE	1818		Wind Power Development Project	58.0		12-20-00		6-30-04	6-30-04	0
14	ENE	1901		Shen–Da Power Transmission and Grid Rehabilitation Project	100.0		12-20-01		12-31-05	12-31-05	0
15	ENE	1419		Ping Hu Oil and Gas Development Project	130.0		12-21-95	12-20-96	6-30-01	12-31-01	90
16	ENE	1436		Second Industrial Energy Efficiency and Environment Improvement Project	150.0		5-9-96	1-13-97	6-30-01	9-30-01	96
17	ENE	1715		Shanxi Environment Improvement Project	102.0		12-7-99	5-25-01	6-30-04	6-30-04	5
18	IND	1491		Anhui Environmental Improvement Project for Industrial Pollution	112.0		11-26-96	10-14-97	10-14-97	6-30-02	87
19	T&C	1387		Hebei Expressway Project	220.0		9-28-95	7-22-96	12-31-00	4-30-02	98
20	T&C	1470		Chongqing Expressway Project	150.0		9-27-96	7-18-97	1-31-02	1-31-03	90
21	T&C	1484		Jiangxi Expressway Project	132.3		11-19-96	3-12-97	6-30-02	6-30-02	95
22	T&C	1617		Hebei Roads Development Project	180.0		6-18-98	2-18-99	12-31-02	12-31-02	60
23	T&C	1638		Chengdu–Nanchong Expressway Project	250.0		11-10-98	8-24-99	12-31-03	12-31-03	70
24	T&C	1641		Changchun–Harbin Expressway—Hashuang Expressway	170.0		11-27-98	8-16-99	12-31-02	12-31-02	60
25	T&C	1642		Changchun–Harbin Expressway—Changyu Expressway	127.0		11-27-98	8-16-99	12-31-02	12-31-02	60
26	T&C	1691		Southern Yunnan Road Development Project	250.0		6-24-99	5-18-00	3-31-04	3-31-04	60
27	T&C	1701		Shanxi Roads Development Project	250.0		9-30-99	11-1-00	6-30-04	6-30-04	20

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

No.	Sector	Loan		Loan Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
		No.	Seg		OCR	ADF			Original	Revised	
					(\$ million)	dd-mm-yy	dd-mm-yy	dd-mm-yy	dd-mm-yy		
28	T&C	1783		Chongqing–Guizhou Roads Development—Leichong Expressway	120.0		11-21-00	11-27-01	9-30-05	9-30-05	0
29	T&C	1784		Chongqing–Guizhou Roads Development—Chongzun Expressway	200.0		11-21-00	9-24-01	9-30-05	9-30-05	0
30	T&C	1838		Shaanxi Roads Development Project	250.0		8-30-01		3-31-06	3-31-06	0
31	T&C	1851		Guangxi Roads Development Project	150.0		10-30-01		10-31-05	10-31-05	0
32	T&C	1411		Second Yantai Port Project	53.0		12-12-95	3-11-97	6-30-00	6-30-02	85
33	T&C	1584		Xiamen Port Project	50.0		11-27-97	5-12-98	9-30-02	9-30-02	80
34	T&C	1439		Daxian–Wanxian Railway Project	86.5		6-4-96	12-6-97	12-31-00	12-31-02	83
35	T&C	1553		Shenmu–Yanan Railway Project	200.0		9-29-97	3-1-99	6-30-03	6-30-03	85
36	T&C	1626		Guizhou Shuibai Railway Project	105.0		8-18-98	5-24-99	6-30-03	6-30-03	80
37	T&C	1748		Hefei–Xi'an Railway Project	300.0		8-17-00	3-2-01	12-30-05	12-30-05	40
38	T&C	1850		Ganzhou–Longyan Railway Project	200.0		10-30-01		12-31-06	12-31-06	11
39	SOC	1490		Anhui Environmental Improvement Project for Municipal Wastewater	28.0		11-26-96	10-14-97	6-30-02	6-30-02	95
40	SOC	1544		Zhejiang Shanxi Water Supply Project (Phase I)	50.0		9-24-97	2-17-99	6-30-02	6-30-02	91
41	SOC	1636		Fuzhou Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Project	102.0		9-30-98	11-24-99	6-30-03	6-30-03	72
42	SOC	1692		Suzhou Creek Rehabilitation Project	300.0		6-29-99	2-1-00	3-31-05	3-31-05	62
43	SOC	1797		Tianjin Wastewater Treatment and Water Resources Protection Project	130.0		12-11-00	10-30-01	6-30-06	6-30-06	5
44	FIN	1477		Everbright Bank of China Project	60.0		11-5-96	2-17-97	2-17-01	2-17-01	DFI
45	MS	1336		Beijing Environmental Improvement Project	123.4		11-29-94	5-26-96	6-30-02	6-30-02	85
46	OTH	1543		Xi'an-Xianyang-Tongchuan Environment Improvement Project	81.0		9-24-97	3-16-98	12-31-01	12-31-01	69
47	OTH	1835		Yellow River Flood Management (Sector) Project	150.0		8-28-01		6-30-06	6-30-06	0
48	OTH	1890		Acid Rain Control and Environmental Improvement Project	147.0		12-19-01		6-30-06	6-30-06	0

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AGR = agriculture and natural resources, DFI = development finance institutions, ENE = energy, FIN = finance, IND = industry and nonfuel minerals, MUL = multisector, No. = number, OCR = ordinary capital resources, OTH = other, Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority), SOC = social infrastructure, T&C = transport and communications.

Source: project performance reports.

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

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Loan Title	Cumulative Contract Awards/ Commitments (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ million)	Project Rating		Potential Problem ^a	At Risk ^b
							IP	DO		
1	AGR	1372		Hainan Agriculture and Natural Resources Development Project	4.5	7.88	PS	S	No	Yes
2	AGR	1386		Fujian Soil Conservation and Rural Development Project	45.9	57.65	HS	S	No	No
3	AGR	1685		Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	97.7	75.30	HS	HS	No	No
4	AGR	1686		Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	94.6	92.66	HS	HS	No	No
5	AGR	1687		Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	94.0	88.27	HS	HS	No	No
6	AGR	1814		West Henan Agricultural Development Project	1.7	2.27	S	S	No	No
7	ENE	1318		Hunan Lingjintan Hydropower Project	79.3	89.30	S	S	No	No
8	ENE	1328		Qitaihe Thermal Energy and Environmental Improvement Project	98.3	109.64	S	S	No	No
9	ENE	1400		Henan Power Project	169.2	190.08	S	S	No	No
10	ENE	1417		Fujian Mianhuatan Hydropower Project	45.1	46.60	S	S	No	No
11	ENE	1582		Northeast Power Transmission	46.2	51.31	S	S	No	No
12	ENE	1644		Yunnan Dachoashan Power Transmission Project	40.1	27.13	HS	S	No	No
13	ENE	1818		Wind Power Development Project	0.0	0.00	U	S	No	Yes
14	ENE	1901		Shen–Da Power Transmission and Grid Rehabilitation Project	0.0	0.00	S	S	No	No
15	ENE	1419		Ping Hu Oil and Gas Development Project	84.1	104.36	HS	S	No	No
16	ENE	1436		Second Industrial Energy Efficiency and Environment Improvement Project	134.7	149.27	S	S	No	No
17	ENE	1715		Shanxi Environment Improvement Project	2.5	0.39	S	S	No	No
18	IND	1491		Ahnui Environmental Improvement Industrial Pollution Abatement Project	97.6	83.703	S	S	No	No
19	T&C	1387		Hebei Expressway Project	192.7	208.7	S	HS	No	No
20	T&C	1470		Chongqing Expressway Project	118.8	111.3	S	HS	No	No
21	T&C	1484		Jiangxi Expressway Project	102.1	97.4	S	S	No	No
22	T&C	1617		Hebei Roads Development Project	108.1	90.8	S	HS	No	No
23	T&C	1638		Chengdu–Nanchong Expressway Project	199.5	148.3	S	S	No	No
24	T&C	1641		Changchun–Harbin Expressway—Hashuang Expressway	93.9	97.5	S	S	No	No
25	T&C	1642		Changchun–Harbin Expressway—Changyu Expressway	68.2	47.6	S	S	No	No
26	T&C	1691		Southern Yunnan Road Development Project	184.9	112.5	S	S	No	No
27	T&C	1701		Shanxi Roads Development Project	117.9	45.3	S	S	No	No

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

No.	Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Loan Title	Cumulative Contract Awards/ Commitments	Cumulative Disbursements	Rating			
							IP	DO	Potential Problem ^a	At Risk ^b
					(\$ million)	(\$ million)				
28	T&C	1783		Chongqing–Guizhou Roads Development Project	0.0	1.2	S	S	No	No
29	T&C	1784		Chongqing–Guizhou Roads Development—Chongzun Expressway	0.0	2.1	S	S	No	No
30	T&C	1838		Shaanxi Roads Development Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
31	T&C	1851		Guangxi Roads Development Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
32	T&C	1411		Second Yantai Port Project	46.0	46.1	S	S	No	No
33	T&C	1584		Xiamen Port Project	25.4	22.2	S	S	No	No
34	T&C	1439		Daxian–Wanxian Railway Project	70.7	79.1	S	HS	No	No
35	T&C	1553		Shenmu–Yanan Railway Project	120.9	130.8	S	S	No	No
36	T&C	1626		Guizhou Shuibai Railway Project	88.7	90.6	S	S	No	No
37	T&C	1748		Hefei Xi'an Railway Project	189.9	54.7	S	S	No	No
38	T&C	1850		Ganzhou–Longyan Railway Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
39	SOC	1490		Anhui Environmental Improvement Municipal Wastewater Treatment Project	20.1	20.9	S	HS	No	No
40	SOC	1544		Zhejiang Shanxi Water Supply Project (Phase I)	32.4	32.4	S	S	No	No
41	SOC	1636		Fuzhou Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Project	38.6	14.8	HS	S	No	No
42	SOC	1692		Suzhou Creek Rehabilitation Project	114.8	73.5	HS	S	No	No
43	SOC	1797		Tianjin Wastewater Treatment and Water Resources Protection Project	2.6	1.3	S	S	No	No
44	FIN	1477		Everbright Bank of China Project	58.9	58.9	S	S	No	No
45	MS	1336		Beijing Environmental Improvement Project	75.2	69.0	S	S	No	No
46	OTH	1543		Xi'an-Xianyang-Tongchuan Environment Improvement Project	61.7	51.7	S	S	No	No
47	OTH	1835		Yellow River Flood Management (Sector) Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
48	OTH	1890		Acid Rain Control and Environmental Improvement Project	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
Total					3,267.5	2,884.4				

AGR = agriculture and natural resources, DO = development objectives, ENE = energy, FIN = finance, HS = highly satisfactory, IND = industry and nonfuel minerals, IP = implementation progress, MUL = multisector, No. = number, OTH = other, PS = partly satisfactory, S = satisfactory, Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority), SOC = social infrastructure, T&C = transport and communications, U = unsatisfactory.

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

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

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

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of PPTA	Total	Cost (\$ million)		
						ADB (OCR)	Gov't	Cofinancing
2003 Firm Loans								
Agriculture and Natural Resources								
1 Fujian Soil Conservation and Rural Development II	PI	ENV	ECAE	2000	200.0	80.0	53.0	67.0
2 Sanjiang Plains Wetland Protection Project	PI	ENV	ECAE	2002	60.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Subtotal					260.0	100.0	73.0	87.0
Energy								
3 Coalbed Methane-Greenhouse Gas Abatement (Shanxi)	OTH	ENV	ECID	1995,1998,2002	333.0	150.0	16.0	167.0
4 Liaoning Environment Improvement Project	OTH	ENV	ECID	2002	238.0	100.0	90.0	48.0
5 Gansu Clean Energy Development Project	PI	ECO	ECID	2001	85.0	50.0	35.0	0.0
Subtotal					656.0	300.0	141.0	215.0
Transportation and Communications								
6 Yichang-Wanzhou (Hubei-Chongqing) Railway	OTH	ECO	ECID	2002	1,927.0	500.0	1,427.0	0.0
7 Xi'an Urban Transport	OTH	ECO	ECID	2002	715.0	250.0	225.0	240.0
8 Ningxia Roads Development	PI	ECO	ECID	2001	630.0	250.0	180.0	200.0
Subtotal					3,272.0	1,000.0	1,832.0	440.0
Social Infrastructure								
9 Fujian Fuzhou Wastewater Treatment II	PI	ENV, HD	ECSS	2002	245.0	100.0	65.0	80.0
Subtotal					245.0	100.0	65.0	80.0
Total					4,433.0	1,500.0	2,111.0	822.0

* Poverty classifications are preliminary and subject to revision pending further analysis.

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

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of PPTA	Total	Cost (\$ million)		
						ADB (OCR)	Gov't	Cofinancing
2004 Firm Loans								
Agriculture and Natural Resources								
1 Dryland Farming in Northern Region	PI	ECO	ECAE	2002	200.0	100.0	100.0	TBD
Subtotal					200.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Energy								
2 Northwest Grid Super High Voltage Transmission	OTH	ECO	ECID	2002	230.0	100.0	130.0	0.0
Subtotal					230.0	100.0	130.0	0.0
Transportation and Communications								
3 Guangxi Roads Development II	PI	ECO, RC	ECID	2002	475.0	200.0	200.0	75.0
4 Hunan Roads Development II	OTH	ECO	ECID	2002	1,278.0	300.0	510.0	468.0
5 Chongqing Road Development	OTH	ECO	ECID	2003	655.0	300.0	220.0	135.0
6 Yunnan Dali-Lijiang Railway	OTH	ECO	ECID	2003	542.0	200.0	342.0	0.0
Subtotal					2,950.0	1,000.0	1,272.0	678.0
Social Infrastructure								
7 Henan Hai River Wastewater Treatment Project	PI	ENV, HD	ECSS	2002	157.0	100.0	35.0	22.0
8 Suzhou Urban Environmental Protection Project	PI	ENV	ECSS	2002	300.0	150.0	150.0	0.0
Subtotal					457.0	250.0	185.0	22.0
Multisector								
9 Zhoushan Islands Integrated Environmental Infrastructure Development	OTH	ENV, HD	ECID/ ECSS	2003	1,165.0	200.0	500.0	465.0
Subtotal					1,165.0	200.0	500.0	465.0
Total					5,002.0	1,650.0	2,187.0	1,165.0

* Poverty classifications are preliminary and subject to revision pending further analysis.

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

Sector Project/Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of PPTA	Total	Cost (\$ million)		
						ADB (OCR)	Gov't	Cofinancing
2005 Firm Loan								
Agriculture and Natural Resources								
1	PI	ENV	ECAE	2003	295.0	100.0	180.0	15.0
2	OTH	ENV	ECAE	2003	168.0	100.0	68.0	0.0
					463.0	200.0	248.0	15.0
Energy								
3	OTH	ENV	ECID	2003	280.0	80.0	200.0	0.0
4	PI	ECO	ECID	2003	170.0	100.0	70.0	0.0
					450.0	180.0	270.0	0.0
Transport and Communications								
5	PI	ECO	ECID	2003	735.0	300.0	265.0	170.0
6	OTH	ECO	ECID	2003	680.0	200.0	272.0	208.0
7	OTH	ECO	ECID	2004	1,068.0	250.0	818.0	0.0
					2,483.0	750.0	1,355.0	378.0
Social Infrastructure								
8	OTH	ENV, HD	ECSS	2003	206.0	100.0	16.0	90.0
9	PI	ENV, HD	ECSS	2003	185.0	100.0	85.0	0.0
					391.0	200.0	101.0	90.0
Multisector								
10	OTH	ENV	ECAE/ ECSS	2003	1,048.0	250.0	313.0	485.0
					1,048.0	250.0	313.0	485.0
					4,835.0	1,580.0	2,287.0	968.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ECAE = Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division; ECGF = Governance, Finance and Trade Division; ECID = Infrastructure Division; ECSS = Social Sectors Division; ECO = economic growth; ENV = environmental protection; Gov't = Government; HD = human development; OCR = ordinary capital resources; PI = poverty intervention; PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance; OTH = Others; RC = Regional Cooperation; TBD = to be determined.

* Poverty classifications are preliminary and subject to revision pending further analysis.

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

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2003							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1	ECAE	PPTA		600		0	600
2	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
3	ECAE	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
4	ECAE	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
5	ECAE	ADTA	TASF		GEF	1,000	1,000
		Subtotal		2,200		1,000	3,200
Energy							
1	ECID	PPTA	TASF	400		0	400
2	ECID	PPTA			TBD	600	600
3	ECID	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
		Subtotal		900		600	1,500
Finance							
1	ECGF	ADTA	TBD	200		0	200
		Subtotal		200		0	200
Social Infrastructure							
1	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
2	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
3	ECSS	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
4	ECSS	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
		Subtotal		2,200		0	2,200
Transport and Communications							
1	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
2	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
3	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
4	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600

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

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2003 (con't)							
Transport and Communications (con't)							
5 Transport Sector Restructuring	ECID	ADTA	TASF	600	0	600	
	Subtotal			3,000	0	3,000	
Multisector							
1 Zhoushan Islands Integrated Environmental Infrastructure Project	ECID/ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600	
2 Integrated Xiamen Coastal Environment Improvement	ECAE/ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600	
	Subtotal			1,200	0	1,200	
Others							
1 Capacity Building for Securities Market Regulatory System II	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	600	0	600	
2 SME Advisory Support	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	400	0	400	
3 Social Security Reform III	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	600	0	600	
4 Study of Planning System Reform	ECGF/PRCM	ADTA	TASF	150	0	150	
5 Policy Reform Support	PRCM	ADTA	TASF	150	0	150	
6 Poverty Reduction Strategy	PRCM	ADTA	TBD	300	0	300	
7 NGO Partnerships for Poverty Reduction	PRCM	ADTA	TASF	200	0	200	
8 Xinjiang Province Development Strategy	PRCM	ADTA	TASF	400	0	400	
9 GDP Statistics	ERDI	ADTA	TASF	500	0	500	
10 Strategic Review and Planning for Development of Legal and Judicial System	OGC	ADTA	TASF	400	0	400	
11 Consulting Industry III	COCS	ADTA	TASF	150	0	150	
	Subtotal			3,850	0	3,850	
	Total			13,550	1,600	15,150	
2004							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1 Soil Erosion Rehabilitation in Western Region	ECAE	PPTA		0	TBD	600	
2 Water Conservancy	ECAE	PPTA		0	TBD	600	
3 Sustainable Ecosystem Protection	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600	

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

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2004 (con't)							
Agriculture and Natural Resources (con't)							
4	Legislative Support for Water Sector	ECAE	ADTA	TASF	150	0	150
	Subtotal				750	1,200	1,950
Energy							
1	Small Hydropower and Rural Electrification II	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
2	Yunnan Xiaowan Power Transmission	ECID	PPTA	TASF	700	0	700
3	Urban Environmental Improvement Project	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
4	Waste Coal Utilization Study	ECID	ADTA	TASF	600	0	600
5	Study on Interprovincial Acid Rain Control	ECID	ADTA	TASF	600	0	600
	Subtotal				3,100	0	3,100
Finance							
1	Strengthening Financial Sector Policy and Regulatory Framework	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	850	0	850
2	Support for Development of Asset Backed Securitization	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	600	0	600
3	Fiscal Management Support II (previous Budget Law)	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	200	0	200
	Subtotal				1,650	0	1,650
Social Infrastructure							
1	Medium-Sized Cities Development (Western Region)	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
2	Urban Development and Environment Improvement Project	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
3	Urbanization Strategy	ECSS	ADTA	TASF	500	0	500
4	Urban Poverty Study II	ECSS	ADTA	TASF	400	0	400
	Subtotal				2,100	0	2,100
Transport and Communications							
1	Transport Infrastructure Development for Regional Cooperation	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
2	Western Roads I	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
3	Western Railway Development I	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
4	Urban Transport Project	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600
5	Taiyuan-Zhongwei Railway	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600	0	600

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

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2004 (con't)							
Transport and Communications (con't)							
6 Rural Road Development Strategy	ECID	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
				3,500		0	3,500
Subtotal							
Others							
1 Study on Foreign Capital Utilization in Information Industry	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	300		0	300
2 Strengthening the Key Project Inspectorate	OED	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
3 Development of Economic Laws II	OGC	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
4 Provincial Development Strategy Study (Western Region)	PRCM	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
				1,800		0	1,800
Subtotal							
Total							
				12,900		1,200	14,100
2005							
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
1 Efficient Utilization of Agriculture Wastes II	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
2 Integrated Water Resources Management	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
3 Integrated Ecosystem Management	ECAE	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
4 Capacity Building and Demonstration for Ecological Conservation	ECAE	ADTA	TASF	700		0	700
5 Environment Management in Western Region	ECAE	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
				3,300		0	3,300
Subtotal							
Energy							
1 Renewable Energy II (Clean Coal Technology)	ECID	PPTA		0	TBD	700	700
2 Interregional Power Transmission	ECID	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
3 Power Sector Restructuring III	ECID	ADTA		0	TBD	500	500
				600		1,200	1,800
Subtotal							
Social Infrastructure							
1 Suzhou Creek Rehabilitation II	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600
2 Urban Sector Project Preparation I	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
3 Distance Education	ECSS	PPTA	TASF	600		0	600

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

Sector Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type	Sources of Funding				Total (\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source	Amount (\$'000)	Source	Amount (\$'000)	
2005 (con't)							
Social Infrastructure (con't)							
4 Urban Sector Reforms	ECSS	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
Subtotal				2,400		0	2,400
Transport and Communications							
1 Western Road II	ECID	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
2 Western Road III (for Regional Cooperation)	ECID	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
3 Western Railway Development II	ECID	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
4 Urban Transport Development	ECID	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
5 Road Safety Improvement	ECID	PPTA	TASF	700		0	700
6 Rural Transport Services Study	ECID	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
Subtotal				4,000		0	4,000
Others							
1 SME Credit Capacity Strengthening	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	800		0	800
2 Promotion of Service Industries	ECGF	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
3 Provincial Development Strategy Study	PRCM	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
4 Enhancing Implementation of Poverty a Provincial Reduction Strategy	PRCM	ADTA	TASF	400		0	400
5 Capacity Building in Judicial System on Financial and Economic Laws	OGC	ADTA	TASF	500		0	500
Subtotal				2,700		0	2,700
Total				13,000		1,200	14,200

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADTA = advisory technical assistance; COCS = Consulting Services Division; ECAE = Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division; ECGF = Governance, Finance and Trade Division; ECID = Infrastructure Division; ECSS = Social Sectors Division; ERDI = Development Indicators and Policy Research Division; GDP = gross domestic product; GEF = Global Environmental Facility; NGO = non-government organization; OGC = Office of the General Counsel; PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance; PRC = People's Republic of China; PRCM = PRC Resident Mission; TA = technical assistance; TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund, TBD = to be determined.