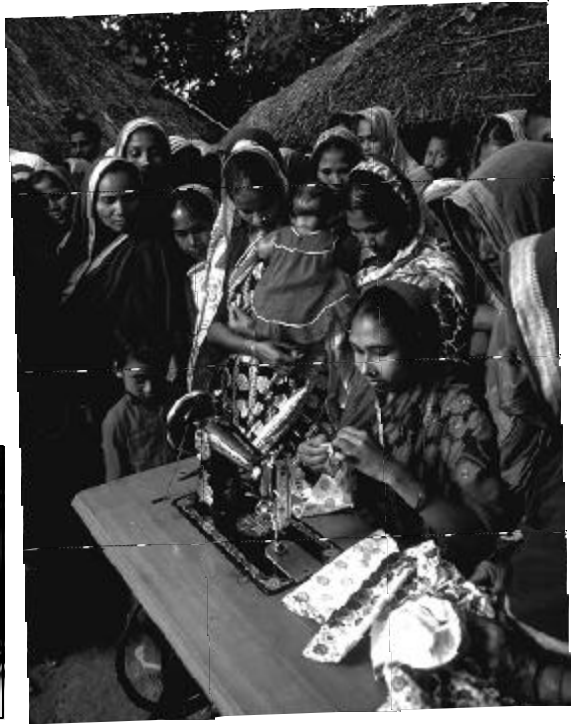




Technical Assistance Activities

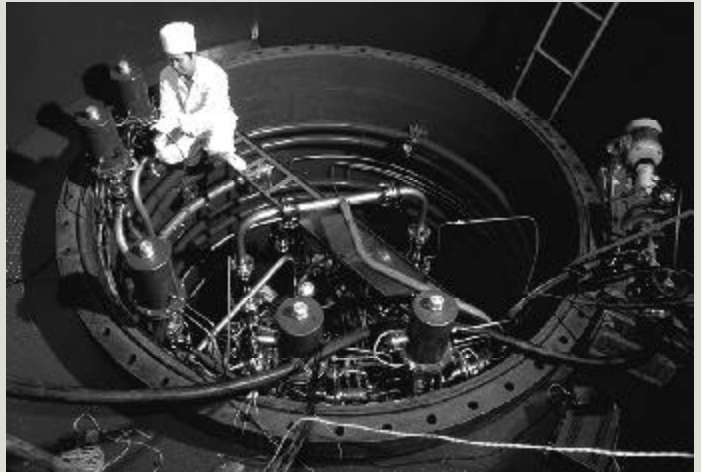
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Technical assistance involves the introduction of methods, ideas, and information aimed at improving the planning and implementation of a process, a project, or a program, as well as institution building, studies, and training.



Introduction

Technical assistance is a vital element of the development strategy of the Asian Development Bank (the Bank). Through its technical assistance operations, the Bank assists its developing member countries (DMCs) in

- identifying, formulating, and implementing projects;
- improving their institutional capabilities;
- formulating development strategies;
- promoting the transfer of technology; and
- fostering regional cooperation.

The Bank has specific grant- and loan-financed technical assistance instruments, namely: project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), advisory and operational technical assistance (AOTA), and regional technical assistance (RETA). PPTA assists in preparing feasibility studies and detailed engineering of bankable projects. AOTA supplies consulting services for project implementation and initial operation, including training of project personnel; and supports institutional strengthening, sector and policy studies, and nonproject-related human resource development. RETA provides assistance to address issues of regional or subregional interest or to assist a group of individual DMCs on specific issues.

Historical perspective

During the 32 years of the Bank's existence, there has been a shift in the focus of technical assistance. When the Bank was first established, the founders agreed that technical assistance should be an integral part of the Bank's operations, but the emphasis was on the preparation of projects suitable for Bank financing. Most notably, technical assistance financed feasibility studies and other project preparatory work. It also financed project implementation through the provision of supervisory services and institutional strengthening of project executing agencies. In other words, technical assistance was regarded primarily as a modality for supporting the project financing function of the Bank, which was perceived as its core function.

The emphasis changed in the 1980s and the 1990s. Experiences in the 1970s and the early 1980s had taught the Bank and its DMCs that effective development required much more than close attention to projects. More often than not, the success or failure of a project was decided not by the technical and financial quality of the project but by the economic environment both at the macro and sector levels. Technical and financial design, and close supervision continued to be essential factors for the success of projects, but these were not enough; a project's success required the right economic environment. The Bank responded to this finding by intensifying policy dialogue with DMC governments, introducing a policy-based lending modality, i.e., the program loan, and, last but not least, using technical assistance to address key policy issues.

In the late 1980s and the 1990s, the emphasis on policy and broader institutional capacity was further intensified, and the role of technical assistance acquired new dimensions. Many DMCs embraced market-oriented, outward-looking economic management strategies and began to undertake various policy and regulatory reforms to move toward that direction. Also, many of the region's centrally planned economies began the process of transition to a market economy. These changes, combined with various factors in the industrial countries, resulted in the sudden surge of private capital flows to the DMCs. In 1986, the level of both private and official flows stood at about \$14 billion. By 1996, private flows had reached \$170 billion but declined to \$16 billion in 1998 due to the Asian financial crisis.

These private capital flows, however, were not shared equally by all DMCs. About 90 percent of such flows to Asia were concentrated in just five countries. There was a need to help the other DMCs attract private capital through technical assistance for reforms in policy and regulatory frameworks. In the case of countries in transition, technical assistance was needed to help create and develop a set of institutions for a market economy. In many DMCs, rapid economic growth entailed infrastructure development needs which far exceeded the capacity of public sector financing. Hence, there was a need for a public-private partnership in the provision of infrastructure, and technical assistance had an important role to play in promoting this partnership. The region also faced persistent poverty, social exclusion of certain groups, especially women, and degradation of the environment. Technical assistance was an important tool for addressing these problems.

At the same time, as a result of the end of the cold war, opportunities increased for regional and subregional cooperation. One aspect of this is cooperation and coordination in trade and investment. The other is cross-border development of infrastructure and management of natural resources. The Bank is uniquely positioned to act as broker, promoter, and financier for such cooperation, providing its knowledge, experience, and network to help its DMCs, especially through technical assistance.

Finally, to meet the increasingly complex needs of its DMCs effectively, the Bank has been redefining its role from that of a project financing institution to that of a broad-based development institution that provides integrated services of financing, policy support, and capacity building. In this context, technical assistance has become a key strategic tool for development assistance. Reflecting this change, the number and amount of technical assistance grants approved annually have increased dramatically in the past ten years, from 187 projects totaling \$58.8 million in 1988 to 248 projects totaling \$163.2 million in 1998.

Nature and structure of the Bank's technical assistance

Technical assistance is normally defined as activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of the recipient country by developing and improving human resources, institutional framework, and organization through the transfer of knowledge, skills, technology, and other nonphysical inputs. The term can sometimes refer to activities aimed at filling the gaps in the recipient country in terms of knowledge, skills, technology, and organization to carry out specific development activities. Often, these two aspects are combined.

In 1998, the Bank introduced a new technical assistance approach—the technical assistance cluster which consists of a group of technical assistance subprojects designed to address related constraints in a sector/subsector in a DMC through a comprehensive and holistic approach.

The first technical assistance cluster was approved for the People's Republic of China for the promotion of clean technology (\$3.5 million).

Technical assistance is distinguished from the Bank's project financing in that the former essentially provides nonphysical inputs. Usually the outputs are also nonphysical, in the form of improved skills and policies. By contrast, project lending activities usually result in physical facilities, such as an irrigation system, replanted forest, highway, telecommunications facility, or power station. Both technical assistance and project lending are considered essential tools for development assistance: physical facilities support development while improved skills and know-how help countries to manage and eventually initiate new projects and services in the continuation of the development cycle. Most bilateral donors provide both modalities, sometimes in combination but often in two distinct institutions each specialized in one or more fields.

Technical assistance is in essence the provision of expert services. In this sense, the first source of the Bank's technical assistance is the Bank's staff members. Through studies and research, preparation of country and sector operational strategies, processing and administration of projects, and policy dialogue and technical exchange carried out in these processes, the Bank's staff provide expert views, advice, and other inputs to their counterparts in DMCs. However, when the term "technical assistance" is used in the operational

context, it usually refers to Bank financing of external expert services to be made available to DMC governments and agencies. These services are often provided by a team of experts from an engineering or management consulting company. In other cases, individual experts in specific areas of expertise are engaged.

Project identification, formulation, and implementation constituted the main focus of the Bank's technical assistance in its early years of operations; and these areas remain an important focus today. While DMCs have built their own capacity to carry out these tasks, as witnessed by an increased proportion of experts from DMCs in the total consultant resources engaged under the Bank's technical assistance, international expertise is still needed because the projects the Bank finances are mostly at the frontier of development efforts, both from the technical and managerial points of view. Also, because of heightened awareness about the environmental and social impacts of projects, today's project preparation often involves extensive and sophisticated study of these aspects. International and domestic experts complement each other with state-of-the-art technical and methodological know-how and wide experience of the former and the familiarity with the local situation of the latter.

Depending on the circumstances, the Bank uses grants or loans for the financing of project preparation. For a feasibility study of relatively limited size (not more than \$1 million), the Bank can provide project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), mostly on a grant basis.

If the size of the study is large and requires more than \$1 million of Bank financing, the Bank usually provides a technical assistance loan. Project preparation at the detailed engineering stage can be financed by an engineering loan. Consulting services for project



implementation supervision are treated as a component of the project and costs are covered by the loan for the project itself.

The number and amount of PPTA approvals have increased from 23 projects for \$15.9 million in 1988 to 55 projects for about \$35 million in 1998. The number of annual PPTA approvals is determined primarily by the level of the Bank's lending program in the coming years. Not all Bank loan projects are prepared with Bank-executed PPTA. Of the 57 public sector loan projects approved in 1998, 43 projects, or 75 percent, were preceded by PPTAs.

Technical assistance for the transfer of technology, institutional strengthening, preparation of plans and programs, and conduct of studies falls under the advisory and operational technical assistance (AOTA). AOTA also supplies consulting services for project implementation and initial operation. With the increased emphasis on the Bank's policy support and capacity-building functions, AOTA has increasingly become a crucial tool for Bank operations. The annual approval of AOTAs, which are financed by grants, surged from 55 projects for \$33.3 million in 1988 to 131 projects for \$93.8 million in 1998.

In some cases, technical assistance is provided for the benefit of an entire region or for more than one DMC. For example, a conference or study on a subject of common interest in the region, such as urban infrastructure financing and regional health policy priorities, or a study or training provided to a group of DMCs sharing the same concerns or facing similar problems, or project preparation and advisory activities for subregional cooperation, might warrant a regional technical assistance (RETA) project. The number and amount of annual RETA approvals increased from 44 projects for \$9.6 million in 1988 to 62 projects for \$34.5 million in 1998.

Themes of the Bank's technical assistance

The Bank's technical assistance grants, excluding RETA, cover a multitude of sectors and subsectors. Over the years, there has been a shift in the focal areas for assistance. In 1988, assistance in the agriculture and natural resource sector accounted for 44 percent of technical assistance grants, followed by energy (7 percent), social infrastructure (16 percent), transport and communications (19 percent), industry and nonfuel minerals (13 percent), and others (4.3 percent).

In 1998, social infrastructure received the bulk of assistance (22 percent), followed by the financial sector (20 percent), agriculture and natural resources (18 percent), transport and communications (17 percent), and energy (4 percent). The financial sector, which did not appear in the 1987 breakdown, now accounts for 20 percent. The 1998 figures include loan-financial technical assistance.

These changes reflect the evolving needs of the Bank's DMCs, which in turn reflect the different stages of their development and changes in the global environment.

The total population of the Bank's region is more than 2.9 billion, and is expanding at an annual rate of more than 50 million people. The Bank's DMCs have populations ranging from over 1.2 billion in the People's Republic of China to only around 10,000 in Tuvalu.

Sharp contrasts in the economic and social development in the Bank's DMCs are reflected in their per capita gross national product (GNP), ranging from \$300 to more than \$32,000 a year. Several DMCs are richly endowed with oil and minerals; others have to depend on agriculture, and much of this is at the subsistence level. Only a few are self-reliant in terms of administrative and institutional capabilities. While some countries are now exporting technical assistance and expertise, many others still face serious internal constraints in their capacity to absorb development finance smoothly for the efficient and rapid implementation of projects.

Most of the Bank's less-developed DMCs cannot use external development finance efficiently without sustained technical assistance to improve their institutional framework or upgrade their managerial and technical skills. This calls for continuing and expanding Bank technical assistance operations. At the same time, countries which are making more rapid progress and are able to absorb an increasing amount of development funds also require technical assistance.

Agriculture remains one of the most important sectors needing public sector intervention for development. By contrast, in a number of DMCs, industry and the exploitation of nonfuel minerals are increasingly left to the private sector. Reflecting still insufficient levels of social services, demand for technical assistance for this sector has been increasing. The requirements for assistance in the energy sector and the transport and communications sector remain high, indicating the greater need for infrastructure development to sustain a high level of economic growth. Many of the Bank's technical assistance projects in these sectors today are for the development of a conducive policy and regulatory environment for private sector provision of infrastructure. As many DMC governments embrace the private sector-led development approach, technical assistance for strengthening the financial sector and developing capital markets has increased. In this context, the need for improved public sector management has begun to be felt more acutely, including a new partnership with the private sector.

Key Features of the Bank's Technical Assistance

Technical assistance comes in many forms. It is assistance in carrying out policy studies, providing advice, supporting project preparation and implementation, and enhancing capabilities of a country. Many bilateral and multilateral donors provide technical assistance for these same purposes. What then differentiates the Bank's technical assistance from that provided by other donors?

Close integration with lending and policy dialogue

One important aspect of the Bank's technical assistance is its integration into the broad-based development assistance functions of the Bank. The Bank's technical assistance is often a result of intensive policy dialogue with the recipient government. Also, technical assistance provides valuable expert advice and inputs for the further advancement of policy dialogue. Further, the policy dialogue is backed by the Bank's lending, which would help the government to implement reform measures that have emerged from the policy dialogue and technical assistance. In the area of project preparation, the Bank has the advantage of being at the same time the provider of technical assistance and the future financier of the project to be prepared. The Bank knows key issues to be addressed during the feasibility study from the financier's viewpoint. The experience gained and lessons learned from the implementation of previous projects help the Bank design and implement project preparatory technical assistance.

Large pool of experts

When compared with bilaterally funded technical assistance, the Bank's technical assistance differs largely on the pool of consultants accessed to do the work. While bilateral donors generally restrict their pool of consultants to their nationals, the Bank's pool is limited only

by its membership. Cumulatively, by end of 1998, more than 1,683 firms from 43 member countries and more than 3,180 individual consultants from 46 member countries are registered in the Bank's database on consultants, covering a wide range of expertise. In addition, in recent years, the Bank's technical assistance is drawing on resources and expertise from nongovernment organizations (NGOs) through various cooperation programs.

Being free of a political agenda

An important aspect of Bank technical assistance is that it is perceived as being free of any political agenda. Hence, the Bank is called in to conduct studies and present alternatives, enabling governments to choose among them, depending on their own political preferences. Any new policy, if it is to be implemented effectively, must be politically marketable. Its political neutrality enables the Bank to influence policy in a number of sensitive areas, particularly in the economic and social fields, policy areas to which other donors might find access more difficult. It also allows the Bank to play the role of an honest broker and promoter of regional and subregional cooperation initiatives.

Promoting South-South cooperation and DMC consultants

A tendency in development assistance has been for donor agencies to provide expert advice to developing nations. Bilateral aid by its very nature tends to be locked into such a model. The Bank's technical assistance, by contrast, emphasizes a "South-South cooperation"—in other words, advice based on equivalent and recent experience. The model has been followed by the Bank in a number of areas, most notably in training. For example, certain kinds of training provided from a center in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, or Singapore are more effective than equivalent courses from a nation outside the region because trainers and trainees share similar experiences and problems. The model is being expanded by the Bank into other areas. For example, a proposed technical assistance on municipal government has an objective of establishing a network of municipal governments in Asia to benchmark their services and share information about continuous improvement.

Another area in which the Bank is able to use its regional presence effectively to build up alliances through technical assistance is in the more specific one-on-one relationships that can be established between agencies operating in the same field.

The Bank's technical assistance has had a profound impact on the establishment of viable, local consultancy industries in most of its large DMCs, leading to a reduction of a DMC's dependence on external expert assistance. In 1998, consultants from DMCs accounted for 30 percent of person-days of consulting services contracted under the Bank's technical assistance grants, 23.8 percent domestic consultants, and 6.2 percent international consultants.

Operational Framework

Technical assistance is expected to have substantial development impact in terms of policy reforms, fiscal strengthening, good governance, capacity building, promotion of financial and capital markets, subregional economic cooperation, and environmental protection. Policy reforms, in particular, are expected to have greater and more lasting impact on the development of policy than physical investment.

The importance of this qualitative aspect of the Bank's catalytic role has gained recognition. Experience clearly shows that the provision of financial resources alone is not sufficient to help DMCs achieve self-sustained growth and development. Institutional development and improvement of human capacities are equally essential.

The Bank provides technical assistance for several areas and activities. The main purpose of technical assistance is to prepare projects that the Bank itself might finance. However, the Bank also provides technical assistance to induce investment financing by other aid donors. The Bank provides technical assistance to improve the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities of local authorities, although this assistance may not be linked directly to any project financed by the Bank.

The Bank finances sectoral and issue-oriented studies that need not relate to specific development projects but that could improve the economic management of DMCs, and promotes technical cooperation among DMCs through regional technical assistance activities.

To respond effectively to the changing needs of DMCs, the Bank has, from time to time, adjusted its approach to technical assistance, taking into account the Bank's evolving role and operational strategy. *See Table 1: Top Recipients of Technical Assistance Grants, 1998 on page 26.*

Role of technical assistance

More emphasis is being placed on technical assistance for

- institutional development, particularly in the less- and least-developed DMCs;
- sectoral and issue-oriented studies;

- support for the Bank's evolving operational strategy;
- the Bank's role as a development resource center; and
- efforts to improve regional cooperation. *See Table 2: Grant-Financed Technical Assistance Approvals by Sector, 1997 and 1998 on page 26; and Table 3: Cumulative Technical Assistance Grant Approvals by Sector on page 27.*



Categories of Technical Assistance

- B**ank technical assistance is classified under three development activities:
- project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA),
 - advisory and operational technical assistance (AOTA), and
 - regional technical assistance (RETA).

Project preparatory technical assistance

A PPTA is provided to assist developing member countries (DMCs) in developing a pipeline of investment projects and programs suitable for possible financing by the Bank or other external sources. The technical assistance can be for

- the preparation of a feasibility study, including preliminary engineering designs, cost estimates, and technical, financial, economic, and socioeconomic analyses;
- the preparation of detailed engineering, including designs, specifications, cost estimates, tender documents, and prequalification of bidders;
- governance, capacity building, promotion of financial and capital markets, subregional economic cooperation, and environmental protection; and
- policy reforms. These, in particular, are expected to have greater and more lasting impact on the development of policy rather than physical investment.

When the PPTA is based on the program approach (for a series of projects), such a technical assistance program is primarily for the preparation (including feasibility study and detailed engineering) of a number of projects in one or more sectors over a period of time. This type of PPTA is sometimes also used to formulate sectoral surveys or master plans.

Advisory and operational technical assistance

An AOTA provides assistance for consulting services to assist DMCs in undertaking bid evaluation, construction supervision, and initial operation and management of a

Bank-financed project; and project-related training of local personnel. It may occasionally include components of an advisory nature.

An AOTA is also provided to assist DMCs in

- the establishment or strengthening of institutional (technical, managerial, and organizational) capability of key government organizations, executing agencies, and corporations for project identification, formulation, implementation, and operation;
- the formulation of national development policies, strategies, programs, and plans, particularly for the very small DMCs;
- the preparation of sectoral development plans and programs; and
- carrying out policy and issue-oriented studies pertinent to a project, a sector, or the economy.

AOTA is designed to meet the specific institutional development needs of the DMC concerned. For this purpose, a systematic approach is adopted to assess the institutional capabilities of major institutions responsible for existing and future investments. See *Table 4: Technical Assistance Grants by Type, 1998 on page 28*.

Regional technical assistance

A RETA is for the promotion of activities of a regional nature covering more than one DMC. Such technical assistance is classified under five different categories: studies, training, conferences/seminars/workshops, research, and other regional activities. RETA also supports the Bank's development resource center activities. See *Table 5: Regional Technical Assistance Activities by Type on page 28*.

Technical assistance cluster

A technical assistance cluster consists of a group of technical assistance subprojects designed to address related constraints in a sector/subsector in a DMC through a comprehensive and holistic approach.

Small-scale technical assistance

A technical assistance is considered to be small-scale if Bank financing does not exceed \$150,000 (although the total cost of the technical assistance may exceed this amount) and does not require substantial logistic support from the recipient DMC. As such, it is useful and convenient as a means of providing expertise to assist the Bank or DMCs in

- conducting project formulation;
- updating feasibility studies already prepared;
- completing project preparatory work under way;
- examining specific aspects of the sector or subsector relevant to a project;
- providing services for institution building and training;
- undertaking sectoral, policy, and issue-oriented studies; and
- financing regional studies, training, research and conferences, symposia, or workshops.

PPTA for feasibility studies is initially financed as a grant up to \$600,000, but should be reimbursed under the ensuing loan with the exclusion of a \$250,000 grant element. PPTAs above \$600,000 are financed as a loan with a grant element of \$250,000. Detailed engineering of a project is financed under a technical assistance loan.

President's delegated authority

The President is authorized to approve technical assistance grants up to \$1 million, provided such assistance is consistent with the Bank's technical assistance policies and does not involve any unusual obligations for the Bank and the recipient.

Financing of technical assistance

Technical assistance activities are financed by the Bank through grants, loans, or a combination of both. A PPTA to carry out a feasibility study and involving an amount less than a certain limit may be financed initially on a grant basis provided that, in the event of a Bank loan resulting from the technical assistance, the amount exceeding the prescribed limit of the grant will be incorporated in and recovered from the subsequent loan.

Technical assistance for detailed engineering may be financed by a loan, separate from a construction loan.

A PPTA provided for the express and exclusive purpose of facilitating the operation and management of a project financed by a Bank loan will normally be financed as part of the loan. Other advisory aspects, including those for general institution building, may be financed as a grant.

An AOTA is provided on a grant basis. The mode of financing regional activities is determined according to the particular category in which they are classified. Until now, all regional activities have been of an advisory nature and financed on a grant basis.

Sources of Funds

The sources of funds available for the Bank's technical assistance activities should be viewed in the framework of the Bank's financial resources, which consist of ordinary capital resources (OCR) comprising paid-in capital, reserves, and funds raised through borrowings; and special funds made up of contributions from members, accumulated net income, and amounts previously set aside from the Bank's paid-in capital.

Technical assistance is financed through grants or loans, or a combination of both. See *Table 6: Technical Assistance by Sector: Grant- and Loan-Financed, 1998 on page 29.*

Funding for grants comes from voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) from both developed and developing member countries, regular allocation to TASF from the Asian Development Fund (ADF), investment income from TASF, reflows from reimbursable technical assistance, annual transfer of OCR net income to TASF where necessary, annual contributions received from the Japan Special Fund (JSF), and grants from multilateral and bilateral sources (under cofinancing and exclusive financing arrangements). See *Table 7: Grant-Financed Technical Assistance from Other Sources, 1998 on page 29.*

Technical Assistance Special Fund

The provision of technical assistance to help DMCs design, prepare, and implement projects has always been an integral part of Bank operations.

In 1967, the Bank established the TASF to finance technical assistance activities. This is funded by voluntary contributions from members and allocations from ADF replenishments and OCR income. In that year, voluntary contributions to TASF amounted to less than \$1 million. At the end of 1998, cumulative direct voluntary contributions to TASF amounted to \$87 million, all of which have been utilized. See *Table 8: Technical Assistance Special Fund on page 30.*

Review of activities: In May 1998, the Board of Governors approved the allocation of \$80 million from the surplus of 1997 OCR net income to TASF. The amount was transferred to TASF through investments in Swiss franc time deposits. During the year, only Pakistan

made a direct voluntary contribution (its twenty-second) to TASF, amounting to \$66,000 equivalent. This was made on a wholly untied basis.

At the end of 1998, total TASF resources amounted to \$721.7 million. Of the total TASF resources, \$624.5 million had been committed, leaving an uncommitted balance of \$97.2 million.

Operations and resource position: The TASF contributed 27.1 percent of funding for technical assistance, with 121 technical assistance projects effective during the year. Revenue from investments increased from \$5.8 million in 1997 to \$5.9 million, due mainly to an increase in the size of the investment portfolio resulting from an allocation of \$80 million out of OCR surplus, while technical assistance decreased from \$58.2 million in 1997 to \$36 million. As a result, the uncommitted balance available for future commitments increased from \$54 million in 1997 to \$97.3 million in 1998.

At the end of the year, TASF investments stood at \$183.1 million, up 18.6 percent from 1997. Other assets—comprising dues from banks, advances to consultants, and others—totaled \$15.2 million. Accounts payable to OCR and others amounted to \$82,000.

Japan Special Fund

In 1988, a bilateral fund financed by the Government of Japan was established. The Japan Special Fund (JSF) is used to finance or cofinance technical assistance projects, on a grant basis, in both the public and private sectors. The JSF helps DMCs restructure their economies, broadens the scope of new investment opportunities, and assists in the recycling of funds to DMCs.

Review of activities: During 1998, the Government of Japan provided a total amount of yen (¥) 7.9 billion for its tenth yearly contribution to the JSF. The amount included ¥5.9 billion in regular contributions and ¥2 billion in supplementary contributions. This brought Japan's cumulative commitments to JSF, since its inception on 10 March 1988, to ¥80.7 billion (equivalent to about \$696.4 million, excluding translation adjustments). The cumulative total included regular contributions of ¥66.5 billion and supplementary contributions of ¥14.2 billion. *See Table 9: Japan Special Fund: Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, page 31.*

Of the total contributions received, \$537.7 million had been used as of 31 December 1998, mainly for technical assistance, including organizing symposia/training, and activities supporting gender and development, environment, and promoting the private sector. As of 31 December 1998, there were a number of technical assistance projects and programs that had been approved by the Bank and the Government of Japan, but which had not yet become effective. A total of \$35.1 million had been approved by both the Government of

Japan and the Bank, and a further \$29.1 million had been approved by the Government of Japan and was being processed by the Bank. The uncommitted balance available for new commitments was \$63.4 million at 31 December 1998.

Sectoral activities: In 1998, JSF financed 84 percent of the total project preparatory technical assistance approved by the Bank. The breakdown of JSF approvals by sector is shown in Table 10, Japan Special Fund: Technical Assistance by Sector, 1998 on page 31.

Other sources of technical assistance

The Bank actively pursued technical assistance with official donors. This included voluntary contributions to the Bank's TASE, annual contributions to the JSF, and untied grants from bilateral sources. The mode of cofinancing used was normally exclusive or joint-financing arrangements. Bilateral sources of aid included the governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States; and agencies such as the ADB Institute, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme, and World Bank-Economic Development Institute.

During 1998, untied grants from bilateral sources, where the Bank acted as the grant administrator, amounted to \$19.3 million to finance soft components in Bank-assisted loans.



Overview of Activities

A total of \$1.6 billion in technical assistance grants has so far been provided for 3,921 projects, including regional activities. Resulting in 778 loans amounting to \$36.7 billion cumulatively, by end-1998, the Bank had provided technical assistance for project preparation totaling \$411.4 million. The Bank has approved \$921.3 million in technical assistance for advisory and project implementation and \$280.2 million for regional activities.

During 1998, total technical assistance grants to DMCs and regional activities amounted to \$163.2 million for 248 projects. Of this, \$54.7 million came from the Technical Assistance Special Fund/ordinary capital resources (OCR), \$89.2 million from Japan Special Fund, and \$19.3 million from bilateral and multilateral sources. During the year, the Board approved the first technical assistance cluster, on a grant basis, amounting to \$3.5 million to the People's Republic of China for the promotion of clean technology.

Technical assistance components of loans approved during 1998 amounted to \$201.2 million.

Forty three of the Bank's 1998 loans, involving nearly \$3.8 billion, resulted from earlier technical assistance projects. Of this, over \$2.9 billion was from OCR and \$825.6 million from the Asian Development Fund.

For technical assistance projects, the Bank awarded 641 contracts for consultancy services amounting to \$127.7 million in 1998. This involved the engagement of 152 consulting firms and 489 individual consultants.

Ensuring More Effective Assistance

The Bank's technical assistance interventions have had varied results. A recent review of Bank technical assistance found that, while 68 percent of the advisory technical assistance examined produced sustainable technical improvements, only 37 percent produced sustainable capacity-building results. Shortcomings noted by the review included (i) inadequate prior sector and institutional analysis; (ii) ad hoc, one-shot approach with relatively small technical assistance lacking long-term perspective and commitment; (iii) lack of measurable and monitorable indicators of success; (iv) overemphasis on production of reports and hardware supply and inadequate attention to strengthening of management ability; (v) limited recipient ownership and participation, reflected among others in the lack of active participation of higher management of the institutions concerned; (vi) inadequate attention during consultant selection to the special skills needed for delivering adult training and capacity-building services; and (vii) insufficient follow-up of technical assistance recommendations and follow-on assistance from the Bank.

These findings led to a major review of the Bank's technical assistance policies, which was discussed by the Board of Directors in July 1997. This review has resulted in a number of changes to the way in which assistance is to be delivered. A number of principles to guide the identification of technical assistance has also been adopted. The most important of these is the emphasis on a longer-term perspective and continuing partnership with the agencies working in a sector, noting that capacity building is essentially a long-term process. The move in this direction will require heightened attention to technical assistance in the formulation of the Bank's country operational strategies and country programs. A higher level of selectivity and focus will be needed in choosing technical assistance projects. Ad hoc, one-shot technical assistance in a sector, which is not central to the Bank's country strategy, will no longer occur except in the most pressing circumstances. This will allow the Bank to provide adequate levels of technical assistance resources over an extended period for a limited number of strategically selected sectors, and at the same time facilitate follow-up of recommendations and identification of necessary follow-on assistance. The selectivity and focus of technical assistance should be based on ownership

and commitment on the part of the recipient of the assistance, which will be demonstrated through the formation of a dedicated team from within the executing agency to produce the designated outputs with the assistance of the consultancy team, rather than consultants carrying out tasks on their behalf.

The design and implementation of technical assistance will be improved by focusing more clearly on outputs and impacts rather than inputs. To facilitate this move, the new policy has made it mandatory to use the logical framework in design, implementation, and evaluation of technical assistance. The use of a logical framework will also encourage the Bank and the recipient to better examine the project proposal in the strategic perspective for the sector concerned.

One cause for the unsatisfactory result of the Bank's advisory technical assistance in capacity building is that, in the past, such technical assistance focused on specific technical skills. Often, training was done by the technically well-qualified consultants responsible for the technical aspects of the project but who did not have enough experience in training. Such training rarely achieved the desired results. The Bank's Governance and Capacity Building Resource Group, established in February 1997, provides internal expert support to Bank staff in project design to ensure that the technical challenges aspired by a project are balanced with the delivery systems that are required to support the technical innovation.

A review conducted in conjunction with the technical assistance policy review indicates that project preparatory technical assistance has been generally successful in the technical preparation of a project. In the past, weaknesses were found in the attention to the organization and human resources aspects of the projects, as well as the environmental and social impacts. In recent years, however, the Bank has strengthened the treatment of environmental and social aspects substantially by issuing new policies and guidelines and providing staff training. The Bank has also promoted the adoption of a participatory approach in project design and implementation to directly involve project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. At one level, the thrust in participation has been to encourage a greater partnership between the Bank and the project executing agency, with a higher level of participation of the executing agency in design work. At another level, the Bank has promoted participation at the community level to ensure relevance and to generate an appropriate degree of community ownership of a project.

With more than 32 years of development experience behind it, the Bank will draw increasingly on its own expertise and knowledge of the region in extending technical assistance to serve better the common goal of improving the economic and social conditions of millions of people in the Asian and Pacific region.



Future Directions

The pace of Bank technical assistance activities can be expected to be sustained in the remainder of the 1990s. With more than 32 years of development experience behind it, the Bank will draw increasingly on its own expertise and knowledge of the region in extending technical assistance to serve better the common goal of improving the economic and social conditions of millions of people in the Asian and Pacific region.

The Bank's technical assistance will continue to

- identify, formulate, and implement high-priority projects in various sectors for the economic development of DMCs concerned that the Bank itself might finance or which may induce investment financing by other aid donors;
- enhance the institutional capabilities of DMCs by strengthening their technical, managerial, and organizational skills in such key areas as project identification, formulation, design, implementation, operation and maintenance, and monitoring and evaluation;
- prepare national development programs, particularly for the very small DMCs;
- formulate sectoral economic development strategies, plans, and programs, and undertake sectoral, policy, and issue-oriented studies;
- promote the transfer to and adoption of appropriate technology by DMCs, as well as its adaptation to the needs and conditions in DMCs;
- foster regional cooperation among DMCs, where possible, both in terms of development strategies and issues of mutual benefit, and in the field of technical cooperation; and
- promote consideration of vital issues of economic development and policy through conferences and exchange of views among DMC policymakers, experts, and eminent personalities from members and the Bank, and expand the Bank's involvement in such areas as policy dialogue, institution building, economic research and analysis, and training.

The Bank's efforts in providing development assistance have been amply rewarded. As was noted in the Bank's study on *Emerging Asia: Changes and Challenges* (1997), many Asians have become richer, healthier, better fed, and more educated, supported by impressive economic growth. However, the challenges that lie ahead are still enormous. Issues of poverty and environmental degradation will require more comprehensive and better-coordinated programs, linking policies at the macro level to targeted interventions. There are still some DMCs making the transition from centrally planned to market economies. Further, as DMCs climb the ladder of development, they face challenges of a different nature and magnitude, as demonstrated in the recent financial turmoil in some DMCs. Globalization of economy and development of information technology are making these challenges extremely complex, although they are benefiting DMCs in many ways. To assist DMCs effectively in this changing environment, the Bank commits to make its services further broad-based. The importance of the role played by technical assistance will continue to grow.

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TABLE 1
TOP RECIPIENTS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS,^a 1998

Country	\$ Million	%
China, People's Rep. of	23.51	18.26
Bangladesh	16.99	13.20
Indonesia	12.31	9.56
Sri Lanka	7.17	5.57
Philippines	6.69	5.20
Viet Nam	5.93	4.60
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.86	3.78
Lao PDR	4.77	3.71
Uzbekistan	4.65	3.61
India	4.50	3.50
Others	37.34	29.01
TOTAL	128.72	100.00

a Excludes loan-financed technical assistance (which are included in loan data) and regional activities.

TABLE 2
GRANT-FINANCED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE APPROVALS BY SECTOR,^a
1997 AND 1998

Sector	1997		1998	
	No.	\$ Million	No.	\$ Million
Agriculture and Natural Resources	36	28.55	31	30.42
Energy	23	11.90	22	13.58
Financial	30	13.32	17	14.23
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	1	0.42	2	0.29
Social Infrastructure	52	30.29	41	21.52
Transport and Communications	25	15.45	19	12.13
Multisector	1	0.60	2	2.13
Others	75	34.52	52	34.42
TOTAL	243	135.05	186	128.72

a Excludes loan-financed technical assistance (which are included in loan data) and regional activities.

TABLE 3
CUMULATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT APPROVALS BY SECTOR^a
(as of 31 December 1998)

Sector/Subsector	No. of Projects	\$ Thousand	Percent of Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources	933	428,349.14	32.43
Fisheries	91	30,085.80	2.44
Industrial Crops and Agro-Industry	83	25,253.95	1.97
Irrigation and Rural Development	311	145,934.03	11.61
Livestock	46	20,974.65	1.73
Forestry	96	68,696.26	5.35
Agricultural Support Services	296	135,215.45	10.65
Fertilizer Production	10	2,189.00	0.18
Energy	356	144,736.05	10.96
Electric Power	244	97,664.79	7.25
Natural Gas	53	19,005.00	1.50
Refinery	1	450.00	0.03
Fuel Minerals	17	5,920.00	0.49
Others	41	21,696.26	1.66
Financial	256	86,933.35	6.58
Development Finance Institution	123	38,914.00	2.93
Capital Market Development	108	36,780.80	2.46
Privatization	25	11,238.55	0.62
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	114	35,894.70	2.72
Industry (nonagriculture)	99	32,466.40	2.66
Nonfuel Minerals	15	3,428.30	0.28
Social Infrastructure	576	234,618.47	17.76
Water Supply and Sanitation	177	63,733.25	4.73
Education	190	80,604.72	6.30
Urban Development and Housing	124	57,165.00	4.29
Health and Population	85	33,115.50	2.56
Transport and Communications	395	170,388.95	12.90
Road and Road Transport	213	99,539.70	7.40
Port and Shipping	95	31,368.25	2.56
Airport and Civil Aviation	22	8,885.00	0.73
Railway	38	16,917.00	1.30
Telecommunications	27	13,679.00	1.13
Multisector	25	18,478.00	1.35
Others	445	201,600.90	15.26
TOTAL	3,100	1,320,999.56	100.00

a Excludes regional activities.

TABLE 4
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS BY TYPE, 1998

Type	\$ Million	%
Advisory and Operational	93.76	57.45
Project Preparatory	34.96	21.42
Regional	34.48	21.13
TOTAL	163.20	100.00

TABLE 5
REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
ACTIVITIES BY TYPE
(as of 31 December 1998)

Type	No. of Projects	\$ Million
Conference	236	33.44
Study	211	112.68
Training	247	60.99
Research	66	52.07
Others	61	21.01
TOTAL	821	280.19

TABLE 6
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR: GRANT- AND LOAN-FINANCED,^a 1998
(amounts in \$ million)

Sector	Grant ^a	Component of Loan	Total	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	30.42	29.21	59.63	18.1
Energy	13.58	0.79	14.37	4.4
Financial	14.23	51.00	65.23	19.8
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	0.29	-	0.29	0.0
Social Infrastructure	21.52	51.01	72.53	22.0
Transport and Communications	12.13	42.77	54.90	16.6
Multisector	2.13	6.69	8.82	2.7
Others	34.42	19.74	54.16	16.4
TOTAL	128.72	201.21	329.93	100.00

a Excludes technical assistance grants for regional activities amounting to \$34.5 million.

TABLE 7
GRANT-FINANCED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES,^a 1998

Source	No. of Projects	\$ Thousand
Belgium	2	1,005.00
Denmark	2	650.00
Finland	1	650.00
France	1	800.00
New Zealand	1	60.00
Norway	1	300.00
Sweden	1	200.00
Switzerland	2	1,700.00
United Kingdom	1	500.00
United States	1	999.00
ADB Institute	1	50.00
Global Environment Facility	1	12,200.00
United Nations Development Programme	1	133.36
World Bank-Economic Development Institute	1	45.00
TOTAL	17	19,292.36

a Administered by the Bank.

TABLE 8
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND^a
(US dollar equivalent; as of 31 December 1998)

Contributor	Total Contribution	Amount Utilized
Direct Voluntary Contributions		
Australia	2,484,371	2,484,371
Austria	159,170	159,170
Bangladesh	47,352	47,352
Belgium	1,394,195	1,394,195
Canada	3,345,751	3,345,751
China, People's Rep. of	600,000	600,000
Denmark	1,962,529	1,962,529
Finland	237,201	237,201
France	1,697,451	1,697,451
Germany	3,314,813	3,314,813
Hong Kong, China	100,000	100,000
India	2,659,426	2,659,426
Indonesia	250,000	250,000
Italy	774,147	774,147
Japan	47,710,427	47,710,427
Korea, Rep. of	1,900,000	1,900,000
Malaysia	909,129	909,129
Netherlands	1,337,478	1,337,478
New Zealand	1,095,632	1,095,632
Norway	3,278,953	3,278,953
Pakistan	1,316,002	1,316,002
Singapore	1,100,000	1,100,000
Spain	189,580	189,580
Sri Lanka	6,309	6,309
Sweden	861,358	861,358
Switzerland	1,035,043	1,035,043
Taipei, China	200,000	200,000
United Kingdom	5,616,741	5,616,741
United States	1,500,000	1,500,000
Subtotal	87,083,058	87,083,058
Regularized Replenishment Contributions ^b	238,039,356	238,039,356
Transfer to Asian Development Fund	(3,471,564)	(3,471,564)
Allocation from OCR Net Income	341,000,000	285,873,510
Other Resources ^c	59,078,404	17,017,082
TOTAL	721,729,254	624,541,442

a The amount of contribution is valued as the sum of the amount utilized, translated at the exchange rates used by the Bank on the respective dates of utilization, and the amount unutilized, translated at the exchange rates used by the Bank on 31 December 1998.

b Amount represents the TASF portion of contributions to the Replenishment of the Asian Development Fund and the Technical Assistance Special Fund authorized by Governors' Resolution Nos. 182 and 214.

c Amount represents income, repayments, and reimbursements accruing to TASF since 1980.

TABLE 9
JAPAN SPECIAL FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES
IN NET ASSETS
(\$ million)

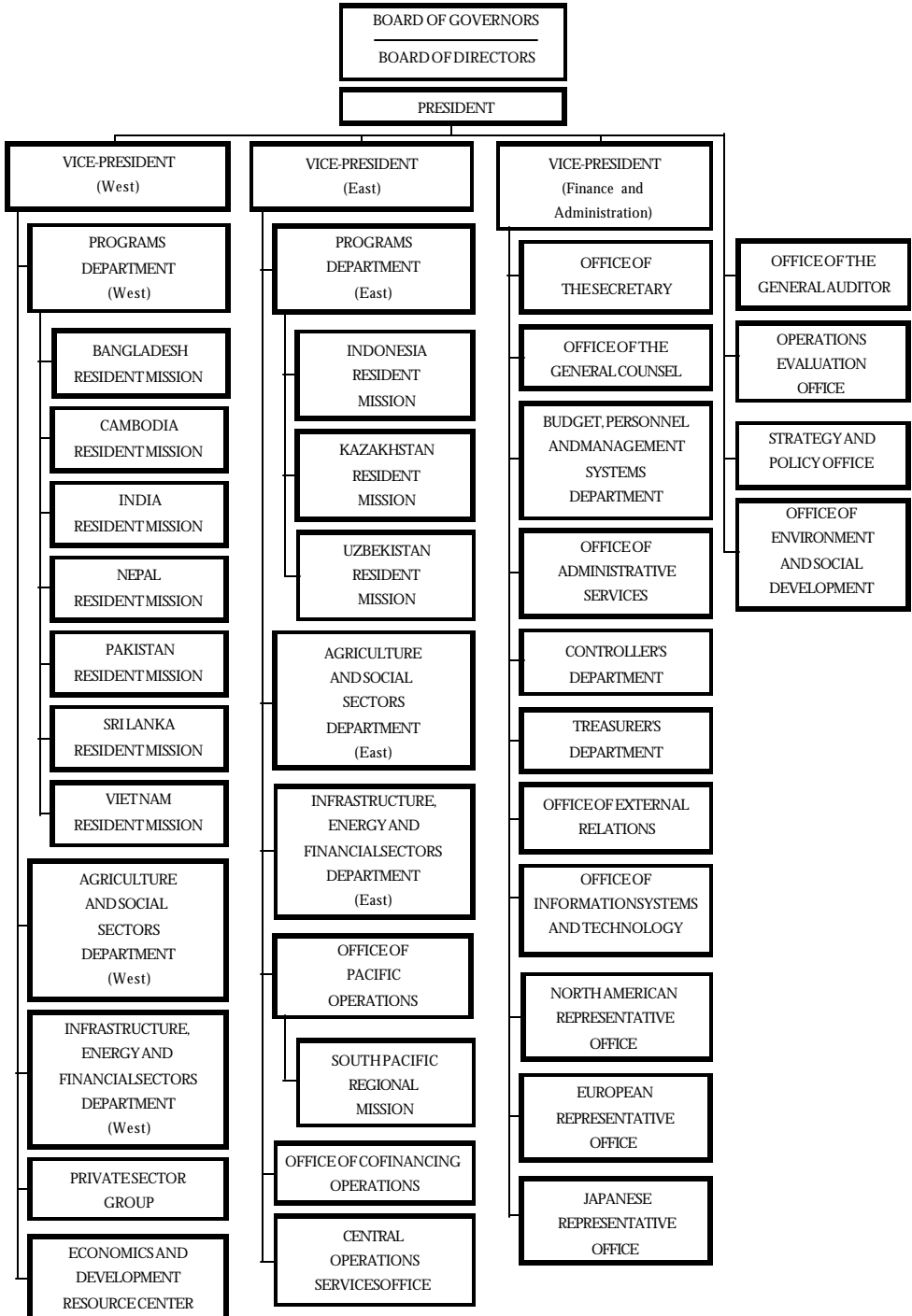
Type	1997	1998
Contributions Committed	-	62.5
Revenue	2.4	16.5
Total	2.4	79.0
Expenses	73.8	96.8
Exchange Gain (loss)	(10.1)	(1.6)
Translation Adjustments	(29.0)	(1.8)
Increase in Net Assets	(110.5)	(21.2)

TABLE 10
JAPAN SPECIAL FUND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR,^a 1998

Type	\$ Million	%
Social Infrastructure	15.2	22.3
Others	12.5	18.3
Agriculture and Natural Resources	12.2	18.0
Transport and Communications	10.7	15.6
Energy	9.2	13.5
Financial	6.3	9.2
Multisector	2.1	3.1
TOTAL	69.2	100.0

a Excluding regional technical assistance.

Organization Structure (as of 31 January 1999)



MANAGEMENT, SENIOR STAFF, AND REGIONAL/RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES
(as of 31 January 1999)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

President Tadao Chino

OFFICES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

Vice-President (Region East) Peter H. Sullivan
Vice-President (Region West) Myoung-Ho Shin
Vice-President (Finance and Administration) John Lintjer

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary R. Swaminathan
Assistant Secretary Ferdinand P. Mesch

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

General Counsel Vacant
Deputy General Counsel Eisuke Suzuki
Assistant General Counsel Richard Eyre
Assistant General Counsel Bruce A. Purdue
Assistant General Counsel Vacant
Special Advisor to the General Counsel Zhang Yuejiao

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AUDITOR

General Auditor Louis Wong
Manager Rakesh Gupta

OPERATIONS EVALUATION OFFICE

Director A. Timothy Peterson
Manager (Evaluation Division East) Peter C. Darjes
Manager (Evaluation Division West) Atsutake Hashida

STRATEGY AND POLICY OFFICE

Chief Yoshihiro Iwasaki
Assistant Chief H. Satish Rao

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Chief Kazi F. Jalal
Manager (Environment Division) J. Warren Evans
Manager (Social Development Division) Anita Kelles-Viitanen

PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT (EAST)

Director Shoji Nishimoto
Deputy Director Werner M. Schelzig
Programs Manager (Division East 1—China, People's Republic of;
Hong Kong, China; Korea, Republic of; Taipei, China) Bruce Murray
Programs Manager (Division East 2—Indonesia,
Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore) K. H. Moinuddin
Programs Manager (Division East 3—Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) Thomas Crouch

Resident Representative, Indonesia Resident Mission	Robert C. May
Resident Representative, Kazakhstan Resident Mission	Peter W.B. Choynowski
Resident Representative, Uzbekistan Resident Mission	V.N. Gnanathurai

AGRICULTURE AND SOCIAL SECTORS DEPARTMENT (EAST)

Director	Yang Weimin
Deputy Director	Hans-Juergen Springer
Manager (Agriculture and Rural Development Division)	Bradford R. Philips
Manager (Forestry and Natural Resources Division)	Muhammad A. Mannan
Manager (Water Supply, Urban Development and Housing Division)	Asad Ali Shah
Manager (Education, Health and Population Division)	William M. Fraser

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND FINANCIAL SECTORS DEPARTMENT (EAST)

Director	Vladimir Bohun
Deputy Director	Devinder Singh
Manager (Financial Sector and Industry Division)	Shamshad Akhtar
Manager (Energy Division)	P.N. Fernando
Manager (Transport and Communications Division)	Jin Koo Lee

OFFICE OF PACIFIC OPERATIONS

(Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia, Federated States of; Nauru; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu)

Director	Basudev Dahal
Manager (Pacific Operations Division 1)	T.L. de Jonghe
Manager (Pacific Operations Division 2)	Cedric D. Saldanha
Regional Representative, South Pacific Regional Mission	Jeffrey R. Stubbs

PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT (WEST)

Director	G.H.P.B. van der Linden
Deputy Director	Nihal Amerasinghe
Programs Manager (Division West 1—Afghanistan; Maldives; Pakistan; Sri Lanka)	Marshuk Ali Shah
Programs Manager (Division West 2—Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Nepal)	Filologo Pante, Jr.
Programs Manager (Division West 3—Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam)	Kazu Sakai
Resident Representative, Bangladesh Resident Mission	Phiphit Suphaphiphat
Resident Representative, Cambodia Resident Mission	Someth Suos
Resident Representative, India Resident Mission	Frank J. Polman
Resident Representative, Nepal Resident Mission	Vacant
Resident Representative, Pakistan Resident Mission	M.F.W. Zijsvelt
Resident Representative, Sri Lanka Resident Mission	Tadashi Kondo
Resident Representative, Viet Nam Resident Mission	Jean-Pierre A. Verbiest

AGRICULTURE AND SOCIAL SECTORS DEPARTMENT (WEST)

Director	Akira Seki
Deputy Director	M.E. Tusneem
Manager (Agriculture and Rural Development Division)	Jan P.M. van Heeswijk

Manager (Forestry and Natural Resources Division)	Toru Shibuichi
Manager (Water Supply, Urban Development and Housing Division)	Preben Nielsen
Manager (Education, Health and Population Division)	Edward Haugh, Jr.
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND FINANCIAL SECTORS DEPARTMENT (WEST)	
Director Designate	Christine Wallich
Deputy Director	Bindu N. Lohani
Manager (Financial Sector and Industry Division)	Rajat Nag
Manager (Energy Division)	Vacant
Manager (Transport and Communications Division)	Günter Hecker
PRIVATE SECTOR GROUP	
Head Designate	Christine Wallich
Senior Manager	J. Antonio M. Quila
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CENTER	
Chief Economist	Jungsoo Lee
Resident Scholar	S. Ghon Rhee
Assistant Chief Economist (Economic Analysis and Research Division)	M.G. Quibria
Assistant Chief Economist (Project Economic Evaluation Division)	David Edwards
Assistant Chief Economist (Statistics and Data Systems Division)	Isidoro P. David
OFFICE OF COFINANCING OPERATIONS	
Acting Chief	Jeremy H. Hovland
Assistant Chief	Woo Chull Chung
CENTRAL OPERATIONS SERVICES OFFICE	
Chief	James E. Rockett
Manager (Consulting Services Division)	Peter E. Pedersen
Manager (Project Coordination and Procurement Division)	Francis Sharpley
BUDGET, PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT	
Director	Mamoru Umemoto
Deputy Director (Budget and Compensation)	Sandra A. Lawrence
Deputy Director (Personnel)	Vacant
Manager (Budget and Management Services Division)	Kunio Senga
Manager (Compensation and Benefits Division)	Amarjit Singh Wasan
Manager (Human Resources Division)	Robert L.T. Dawson
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	
Director	Guo Xianzhi
Manager (Facilities Management Division)	Farrokh Kapadia
Manager (General Services Division)	Normin S. Pakpahan
CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT	
Controller	Charles F. Coe
Assistant Controller (Accounting Division)	Ronny E. Budiman
Assistant Controller (Disbursement Operations Division)	Yong-Soo Seo

Appendix 3

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

Treasurer	Shinji Ichishima
Deputy Treasurer	Ifzal Ali
Assistant Treasurer (Risk Management Division)	Philip C. Erquiaga
Assistant Treasurer (Funding Division)	Peter Balon
Assistant Treasurer (Investment Division)	Jelle C. Mann
Assistant Treasurer (Treasury Services Division)	David R. Parker

OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Chief	Robert H. Salamon
Assistant Chief	Karti Sandilya

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

Director	Suresh A. Seshan
----------------	------------------

NORTH AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

Director	D.C. Amerasinghe
----------------	------------------

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

Regional Representative	Keon-Woo Lee
-------------------------------	--------------

JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

Resident Representative	Nalin P. Samarasinghe
-------------------------------	-----------------------

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Overseas Pakistanis Foundation (OPF) Bldg.
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Appendix 3

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Members
(as of 31 January 1999)

Appendix 4

Regional	Year of Membership	Nonregional	Year of Membership
Afghanistan	(1966)	Austria	(1966)
Australia	(1966)	Belgium	(1966)
Bangladesh	(1973)	Canada	(1966)
Bhutan	(1982)	Denmark	(1966)
Cambodia	(1966)	Finland	(1966)
China, People's Republic of	(1986)	France	(1970)
Cook Islands	(1976)	Germany	(1966)
Fiji	(1970)	Italy	(1966)
Hong Kong, China	(1969)	Netherlands	(1966)
India	(1966)	Norway	(1966)
Indonesia	(1966)	Spain	(1986)
Japan	(1966)	Sweden	(1966)
Kazakhstan	(1994)	Switzerland	(1967)
Kiribati	(1974)	Turkey	(1991)
Korea, Republic of	(1966)	United Kingdom	(1966)
Kyrgyz Republic	(1994)	United States	(1966)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	(1966)		
Malaysia	(1966)		
Maldives	(1978)		
Marshall Islands	(1990)		
Micronesia, Federated States of	(1990)		
Mongolia	(1991)		
Myanmar	(1973)		
Nauru	(1991)		
Nepal	(1966)		
New Zealand	(1966)		
Pakistan	(1966)		
Papua New Guinea	(1971)		
Philippines	(1966)		
Samoa	(1966)		
Singapore	(1966)		
Solomon Islands	(1973)		
Sri Lanka	(1966)		
Taipei, China	(1966)		
Thailand	(1966)		
Tajikistan	(1998)		
Tonga	(1972)		
Tuvalu	(1993)		
Uzbekistan	(1995)		
Vanuatu	(1981)		
Viet Nam	(1966)		