



Asian Development Bank

Title: Special Evaluation Study of the Asian Development Fund Operations: Update of ADF VIII and IX Operations Evaluation and Progress on ADF X

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A. Background

1. The Asian Development Fund (ADF) is a central instrument of the international community for reducing poverty in the Asia and Pacific region. ADF represents a partnership among the international community, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and ADF client countries. Established in 1973, ADF is the only multilateral development bank concessional fund dedicated exclusively to the economic and social development of the region. ADF resources come mainly from contributions of ADB donor members (Donors). ADF has been replenished nine times. The demand for ADF resources has been significantly higher than what is available, and key areas of intended response have been (i) contribution to ADB's overarching goal of poverty reduction; (ii) contribution to ADB's commitment Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to international development goal; (iii) assistance during financial crisis, post conflict periods, and fragile situations; (iv) insecurity and risks to energy, food and water crises; and (iv) assistance in climate change mitigation and adaptation as natural disasters.

2. ADF VIII (2001–2004) made available about \$5.6 billion for 193 project and program loans in 22 developing member countries (DMCs); and ADF IX (2005–2008), \$8 billion in loans and grants to 26 countries, and technical assistance (TA) to all DMCs. For ADF X, donors agreed to a total replenishment size of SDR7.1 billion (\$11.3 billion); which consisted of SDR6.9 billion for ADF X, and SDR0.2 billion (equivalent to 3% of the total replenishment) for the fourth replenishment of the TA special fund. Further details on ADF VIII, IX, and X are in Appendix 1.

3. ADF operations are guided by donors' report since ADF VI (1993–1996), and these reports provide suggestions and recommendations. ADF VIII and IX funds were directly associated with the implementation of ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy and Enhanced Poverty Reduction Strategy. ADF X is aligned to ADB Strategy 2020. ADB DMCs can access ADF resources based on performance-based allocation (PBA) formula.¹ Grant financing was introduced in ADF IX and has been extended to ADF X. As of February 2010, 28 DMCs have accessed \$16.82 billion ADF resources, consisting of \$14.14 billion in loan and \$2.68 billion in grants since January 2001 (beginning of ADF VIII). Since January 2001, ADF has supported 415 projects (512 loans and grants). The average size of ADF project has substantially increased from \$33.13 million in ADF VIII (170 projects) to \$41.21 million in ADF IX (195 projects) and to \$63.03 million in ADF X (77 projects). The top five ADF recipient countries (loan and grant) are Bangladesh (16.60%), Pakistan (16.35%), Viet Nam (15.52%), Afghanistan

¹ Access to ADF by DMCs was initially determined by country performance assessments, which differed in format and rigor.

(10.02%), and Nepal (6.62%). The top five loan recipients are Bangladesh, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia; and the top five grant recipients are Afghanistan, Nepal, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Cambodia, and Kyrgyz Republic.

4. Sectoral allocation of ADF VIII, IX, and X resources (Table) shows that allocation to infrastructure has increased substantially but has decreased in agriculture and natural resources, and education. Alignment of ADF to Strategy 2020 is also supported by the increased allocation from ADF X to infrastructure development in DMCs. Country- and sector-level distributions of respective ADF are presented in Appendix 2.

Table: Sector Allocation of ADF Resources
(%)

Sector	ADF VIII	ADF IX	ADF X
	2001–2004	2005–2008	2009–2010 ^a
Total Fund Allocation (\$ billion)	5.63	8.04	3.15
Agriculture and Natural Resources	20.98	13.38	9.12
Transport and Information Communication Technology	16.29	19.55	26.39
Education	14.85	8.59	7.02
Multisector	11.69	18.53	9.20
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	10.83	11.81	14.38
Public Sector Management	9.21	9.38	16.86
Energy	5.15	6.74	11.50
Industry and Trade	4.48	1.59	3.20
Finance	3.78	5.00	0.32
Health and Social Protection	2.76	5.44	2.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, TA = technical assistance.

^a Note: ADF X figures are as of 28 February 2010.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant and Equity Approvals.

B. Summary of the 2007 Study Findings on ADF VIII and IX Operations

5. ADF VIII and IX operations were relevant to many of the ADF countries and their poor populations, but less so to the poor in Asia and the Pacific overall, as an increasing proportion (currently 82%) of them live in countries that are not eligible for ADF support. The redesign of ADF VIII operations to include pro-poor components and governance ambitions in regular investment projects did not always work out well in the context of limited operational staff. They were not always appropriate, and even when they were, more human resources than ADB had been able to muster would sometimes be needed to realize such aspirations. The 2007 special evaluation study (SES) regarded ADF VIII outcomes as likely to be *less effective*, due to the influence of more complex project designs and other reasons mentioned earlier. ADF IX outcomes are yet to materialize and were not rated in terms of their effectiveness, but there were some positive signs. The Enhanced Poverty Reduction Strategy of December 2004² had appropriately done away with ADB-wide targets for operations targeting the poor. Demands on the inclusiveness of project designs should have reduced somewhat. Country assistance programming seemed to have become less burdensome over the period of ADF IX. This should free up time for project processing and administration. SES regarded the PBA policy as

² ADB. 2004. *Enhancing the Fight against Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Asian Development Bank*. Manila.

inefficient, although the effects of some recent changes will appropriately benefit weakly performing countries. Transparency of the complex PBA mechanism to DMC governments remained a concern, as well as the staff time needed to maintain it. A large number of internal ADB reforms and business process changes approved in the years 2004–2006 were, however, viewed as likely to improve efficiency and, thereby, enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of ADF as an instrument of development aid.

6. The SES had put forth 10 recommendations and ADB Management agreed with most of them. The ADB Management agreed recommendations were: (i) ADF size should be increased, (ii) ADF X should avoid goal congestion in operations, (iii) ADF need to be more selective in the support for sectors, (iv) poverty reduction should be the main goal of ADF operations and requires more direct targeting of the poor, (v) donor harmonization and coordination is crucially important to aid effectiveness, (vi) ADB needs to pursue a varied approach to debt distress of ADF countries and not rely mainly on the institutions of an ADF grant mechanism, and (vii) an ADF geared to poverty reduction and governance is staff intensive and needs specialized skills. ADB Management also explained that (i) it was too early to make any judgment call on the usefulness of ADF grant instrument because it was introduced only in ADF IX, and (ii) the PBA system was the best practice available for achieving the highest level of development effectiveness with the limited resources. In addition, the Management provided qualified support to the recommendation that major governance issues should be primarily addressed through program lending, with agreed reforms being supported by advisory and capacity building TAs, but only noted that ADB should undertake a rigorous analysis to test the validity of the various country performance assessment indicators.

C. Previous Evaluations and Rationale for the Study

7. There have been three evaluations of ADF operations by the Independent Evaluation Department (IED).³ The first one covered ADF I to ADF V operations, followed by ADF VI and ADF VII in the second, and ADF VIII and IX in the third. The last evaluation (2007) relied on real time evaluation of selected ongoing operations and a desk review of portfolio performance. There was limited data on project performance as only 22 of 245 approved operations had been completed (8% of projects completed), and only eight project completion reports (PCRs) were issued but no project performance evaluation report (PPER) had been prepared at the time of evaluation. This time, it is expected that most of ADF VIII and several ADF IX operations would have been completed by early 2010, which would provide more operational data and a firmer basis to assess development effectiveness of these operations. As of 31 December 2009, 56 PCRs (51 ADF VIII, and 5 ADF IX) have been issued. The SES is also being undertaken in response to the request of ADB's Strategy and Policy Department.

8. A comprehensive mid-term review of ADF X operations by the donors is planned for the fourth quarter of 2010.⁴ The review will (i) assess progress on the implementation of ADF X and (ii) discuss the Development Effectiveness Review report. The mid-term review is expected to cover eight specific topics:

- (i) Strategic direction of ADF operations for promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation in infrastructure,
- (ii) Stocktaking of the reform agenda (including updates on the human resources action plan and the independence of IED),

³ IED was named the Operations Evaluation Department, or OED, until December 2008.

⁴ ADB. 2008. *Asian Development Fund X Donors' Report: Towards an Asia and Pacific Region Free of Poverty*. Manila.

- (iii) Review of the implementation of the approach to weakly performing countries,
- (iv) Update on the status of debt relief (including possible participation in the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative),
- (v) Update on financial issues (including the liquidity drawdown and financing for debt relief and grants),
- (vi) Development effectiveness of regional cooperation initiatives,
- (vii) Review of TA special fund operations, and
- (viii) Review of the PBA system, including its incentives and development impacts.

D. Objectives and Scope of the Study

9. The proposed SES will stock-take and evaluate the development effectiveness of ADF-funded operations to inform the ADF donors, ADB Board of Directors, Management, and ADF recipient countries. It is expected to contribute to (i) improved selection, preparation, and implementation of ADF-funded development interventions to maximize intended development results; and (ii) informed preparation of ADF XI, which is expected to commence in early 2011.

10. Consistent with the Strategy 2020, the SES would focus on three key issues relevant to ADF operations: (i) How to achieve growth and equity? How to achieve/contribute to environmental sustainability? and (iii) How to promote and combine national public goods with cross-border, subregional, and global public goods? Responding to growth and equity concerns, ADF has supported inclusive/equitable economic growth and private sector development through (i) large infrastructure financing; (ii) micro, small, and medium enterprise financing; (iii) human resources and infrastructure development to support private sector development and economic growth; (iv) social development and gender mainstreaming; and (v) good governance and capacity development. To achieve or contribute to environmental sustainability, ADF resources have been allocated to (i) climate change mitigation and adaptation, (ii) disaster preparedness and rehabilitation support, and (iii) sustainable use of natural resources. To promote and combine national public goods with cross-border, subregional, and global public goods (regional cooperation and integration strategy [RCIS]), ADF operations have aimed to (i) emphasize synergy between country partnership strategy and RCIS, and (ii) improve the focus and composition of RCIS.

11. The SES would update ADF VIII and IX operations evaluation, and report on implementation progress of ADF X. The ensuing report would provide an assessment of how effectively ADB has been able to harness ADF to meet the challenges facing the region over the last decade, and what the impact of ADF has been. It would seek to answer the following key questions: (i) Has ADB fulfilled its obligations and the commitments made during the ADF VIII, IX and X replenishment discussions? (ii) Has ADB reoriented its overall strategy and operational priorities to support poverty reduction, while continuing efforts to stimulate broad-based and sustainable economic growth? (iii) How effective has the graduation policy been for ADF implementation? and (iv) To what extent debt sustainability has been driving ADF operations, and how effective has the ADF grant mechanism been compared to ADF lending and ordinary capital resources (OCR) loans in delivering development results? To address these questions, the SES would evaluate ADF-funded projects, and related business processes and policies.

12. The SES would review all the reports on project completion circulated as of first quarter of 2010 (see also para 7). In addition, it would carefully draw on recently completed evaluation reports (including country, sector and project level evaluation, relevant SESs, and PCR validation).

13. The SES will cover evidence-based analysis in several thematic areas highlighted in donors' reports. These include: poverty targeting, effectiveness of loans versus grants, gender mainstreaming in ADB operations, good governance, debt sustainability, fragile and weakly performing countries, private sector development, regional cooperation and integration, donor coordination and harmonization, safeguards, sector selectivity, and environmental sustainability. It would also cover selected policy reforms, emergency assistance to DMCs, and progress towards achieving the MDGs. It will derive lessons and recommendations for continued relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of ADF operations.

14. ADF X commenced in January 2009, and it is expected that most of the approved operations will be in the early stages and would not have much basis for drawing evaluation conclusions on development effectiveness. Hence, SES will report on the relevance of the operations and their implementation progress.

E. Methodology

15. The SES will be conducted in the following stages:

- (i) **Detailed analysis of ADF portfolio based on ADB database (loans, grants, and TA), with relevant comparisons to ordinary capital resources.** As of 31 March 2010, ADF VIII to X resources have supported 416 projects with 514 loans amounting to \$16.84 billion. To date, 56 PCRs have been completed (51 for ADF VIII, 5 for ADF IX, and none for ADF X). The regional cooperation and integration (RCI) projects have accounted for 5.66% of total loans and grants under ADF VIII, IX, and X. The portfolio analysis will cover (a) sector composition, country characteristics, trends in ADF allocations (including blending with OCRs), and use; (b) RCI allocation and use; (c) TA allocation and use; and (d) approach to poverty targeting, contributing to MDGs, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- (ii) **Meta evaluation and synthesis of key findings on development effectiveness of ADF operations from evaluation reports.** The study will evaluate performance of ADF operations in terms of (a) project success rate; (b) success rate of ADB assistance at country and sector level in ADF countries; (c) review of 56 PCRs; (d) review of country assistance program evaluation, sector assistance program evaluations, PPERs, validation reports; (e) annual reports (annual evaluation reviews, annual reports on portfolio performance, and annual reports on acting on recommendations); and (f) others.
- (iii) **Review and synthesis of progress reports on ADB reforms and organizational effectiveness and Development Effectiveness Review reports (2007, 2008, and 2009).** This would include (a) results framework, (b) human resources strategy, (c) independent evaluation function, (d) TA reform, (e) private sector development, (f) governance and anticorruption action plan, (g) gender and development, (h) debt sustainability and crisis/post-conflict support, and (i) donor harmonization and alignment.
- (iv) **Review and synthesis** of (a) documents related to ADF operations such as the donors' reports, mid-term reports, PBA policy and other relevant policy papers, country performance assessment annual reports, and ADB Long-Term Strategic Framework (Strategy 2020); (b) documents specific to the projects to be included

in the sample case studies including report and recommendation of the President, and if available, PCRs, validation reports for PCRs, and PPERs; (c) and other related evaluation studies prepared by IED; (d) development effectiveness report; and (e) other relevant documents/reports prepared by other development partners such as International Development Association/World Bank, African Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank.

- (v) **Ongoing Evaluations:** The study will also make use of findings of the ongoing SESs such as (a) fragile/weekly performing countries, (b) gender and development—Phase II, (c) Multisector, (d) Water Policy, (e) Project Sustainability, and (f) Lao PDR country/sector level evaluations.
- (vi) **Field visit** (to top 5 ADF recipient countries to bring: (a) voice of ADF countries; and (b) information on completed and ongoing projects, poverty targeting, governance reform, gender mainstreaming, RCI climate change mitigation and adoption, donor coordination/cofinancing/complimentarity, donor harmonization and alignment, The field visit will cover five selected DMCs covered by ADF VIII and IX (Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan,⁵ and Viet Nam), for discussions with executing agencies (EAs) and implementing agencies (IAs), civil society organizations, development partners and Resident Mission staff and consultants. during the country visits, evaluation team will (a) seek update on the 25 case study projects covered under ADF VIII and IX evaluation; (b) collect information on additional 25 projects covered by ADF IX and ADF X operations; (c) interact with EAs and IAs of ADF projects; and (d) assess progress in donor coordination and harmonization.
- (vii) **Interviews with ADB project officers involved in ADF operations** with focus on good practices as well as implementation and operational constraints.
- (viii) **If feasible, a workshop at a convenient location** (e.g., Bangkok or Manila) with key DMC representatives and development partners to share initial findings from the study.

16. The study team will fine tune methodology, including the design of questionnaires for data collection from ADB project officers and DMC stakeholders. However, given the time constraint for the study, it may not be possible to visit all field sites of ADF operations by the evaluation team members. Instead, case study country-based national consultants will be engaged to collect primary data from selected ADF project (EAs/IAs).

F. Implementation Arrangements and Resource Requirements

17. A Senior Evaluation Specialist (G. Rauniyar) will lead the SES and manage the related tasks. He will be supported by domestic (15.5 person months) and international consultants (4 person-months) and a Senior Evaluation Officer and an Operations Evaluation Assistant from IED. He will manage the process of data collection, processing, analysis; and preparation and finalization of the SES report. The international consultant will undertake an analysis of ADF-type funds in other multilateral agencies, assist with refining study methodology and analysis, draft thematic chapters and associated supplementary appendixes, and conduct up to two

⁵ Visit to Pakistan is subject to feasible security conditions. If the visit is not possible, an alternative country in consultation with IED Management will be included in the field visit.

country visits. The national consultants (headquarters-based) will assist with portfolio analysis, preparation of background papers on case study countries and selected supplementary appendixes. In addition, five national consultants in case study countries will undertake field visits to selected project sites and assist the Independent Evaluation Mission during country visits. The SES will be synergized with the ongoing IED studies (para 15[v]).

18. **Milestones.** The SES is expected to be completed in October 2010. Tentative milestones are:

Evaluation approach paper approval:	IV March 2010
Recruitment of consultants:	II–IV April 2010
Desk review/portfolio analysis/field work:	I May–IV June 2010
Preliminary findings	IV July 2010
Draft report	IV August 2010
Peer reviews	II September 2010
Inter-departmental review	IV September 2010
Editing/DG Level Meeting	II October 2010
Director General Approval	IV October 2010

attachments: Appendix 1: Key Features of Asian Development Fund Operations
 Appendix 2: ADF VIII, IX, and X Portfolio Distribution

KEY FEATURES OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND OPERATIONS

A. Asian Development Fund VIII

1. The donors met on five occasions from October 1999 to September 2000 for the seventh Asian Development Fund (ADF) replenishment—ADF VIII, which covered the period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2004. As a result of the negotiations, the donors agreed to a replenishment size of \$5.645 billion, consisting of \$2.905 billion in new donor contributions and \$2.740 billion in commitment authority from existing resources. Portugal and Singapore became the donors to ADF.

2. At the time of ADF VIII, the donors' interest largely focused on implementing the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Poverty Reduction Strategy¹ of 1999, supported by the Private Sector Development Strategy. This was to be made operational through high-quality and prioritized technical assistance² and lending operations that focused on, among others: (i) improving the quality of governance, including sound fiscal choices at all levels of public administration and public services; (ii) environmental problems, global as well as regional, that required concerted efforts from within the region if they were to be properly and adequately alleviated; (iii) gender equity and protection of minorities and indigenous peoples by removing legal and culturally determined constraints; (iv) investments in physical and social infrastructure and social development that were to bring substantial direct and indirect benefits of growth to poor groups and poor regions—both urban and rural; (v) cooperation among developing member countries on regional public goods—i.e., economic opportunities and social and environmental problems with well defined, proximate cross-border externalities; (vi) policy reform and institutional development for creating a private sector where the poor had non-discriminatory access to asset ownership, finance, and employment; and (vii) rewarding performance.

3. It was during this period that the performance-based allocation (PBA) was introduced, which was seen as a tool not only to reduce wastage of resources in countries with weak performance, but also to incentivize governments of developing member countries to improve governance.

B. Asian Development Fund IX

4. Over the eight-month period October 2003 to May 2004, the donors met on four occasions to plan a further replenishment of the Fund (i.e., ADF IX). The ADF IX replenishment covered the period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2008. The donors endorsed an ADF IX program of \$7.0 billion, plus additional amounts for financing forgone interest of grants. The ADF IX program was derived from ADB strategic operational planning process. It took into account the increased need for concessional assistance in the region for: (i) accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in the poorest countries; (ii) meeting the special needs and circumstances of smaller, less developed countries; (iii) assisting countries in their transition from conflict; (iv) assisting countries with significant debt challenges; (v) strengthening regional cooperation; and (vi) supporting priority technical assistance across the region. Donors recommended continuation of eligibility as applied to ADF VIII for allocating resources in the planned ADF IX period (2005–2008). The ADF IX program was expected to enable robust implementation of ADB's strengthened Poverty Reduction Strategy.

¹ ADB. 1999. *Fighting Poverty in Asia: The Poverty Reduction Strategy*. Manila.

² In ADF VIII, technical assistances were financed from ADB's internal resources.

5. ADB committed to maximize the mobilization of internal resources, while maintaining its financial integrity. Of the total of \$7.0 billion, at least \$3.7 billion would be provided from internal resources, with the remainder provided by new contributions pledged by donors on a burden-shared basis of \$3.2 billion, plus some additional and voluntary contributions. New contributions pledged by donors were made mainly on accepted burden sharing principles. Donors agreed to work towards achieving a 50/50 share of regional and non-regional contributions. Contributions to ADF IX included a first-time contribution from the People's Republic of China, and renewed support to ADF from Malaysia. Donors' contributions represent a significant effort to assist accelerated poverty reduction in the Asia-Pacific region.

C. Asian Development Fund X

6. The ADF X donors' meeting noted that the development challenges in Asia and the Pacific region are considerable, so the demand for ADF remained strong. More than 80% of the ADF X program (2009–2012) was expected to be distributed through the PBA formula to direct the limited funds to where they would be used most effectively.

7. Two refinements were to be made to the current PBA system. First, PBA of blend countries (those that also have access to ADB's ordinary capital resources) would be modified to direct more assistance to poorer countries. A threshold of 14% of resources distributed under PBA per country would be set to determine which blend countries would be subject to the modified PBA. The 14% threshold would serve as a soft cap because blend countries with PBA greater than the threshold would retain half of the amount above the threshold. Second, the measure of portfolio performance would be revised to reduce the volatility of the ratings, and to remove a disincentive to report potential problem projects. As in ADF IX, 4.5% of the resources distributed under PBA would be earmarked for the Pacific countries.

8. The two postconflict countries—Afghanistan and Timor Leste—would begin the 6-year phase-out period from exceptional postconflict assistance in ADF X. Up to 10% of the ADF program would be earmarked for subregional projects. For every dollar drawn from the subregional pool, each participating country would match it with 50 cents from its PBA. However, the required contributions from biennial PBA would be subject to a 20% ceiling. Beyond that amount, contributions from country PBA would not be mandatory. The fourth regularized replenishment of the technical assistance special fund (TASF) would be completed in parallel with the ADF X replenishment. Management would develop explicit guidelines and criteria for the allocation of resources in TASF to go into effect in January 2009. A comprehensive review of TASF would also be undertaken at the midterm review of ADF X.

9. The replenishment covered the 4-year period from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2012. Donors agreed to a total replenishment size of SDR7.1 billion (\$11.3 billion), which consisted of SDR6.9 billion for ADF X and SDR0.2 billion (equivalent to 3% of the total replenishment) for the fourth replenishment of TASF. The replenishment would be financed from the following sources: (i) SDR2.6 billion from new donor contributions, (ii) SDR4.3 billion internal resources consisting of SDR3.2 billion reflow-based resources and SDR1.1 billion from liquidity drawdown, and (iii) SDR0.2 billion net income transfers from the ordinary capital resources, subject to annual approvals by ADB's Board of Governors. New donor contributions would comprise about 37% of the total replenishment, representing a 13% increase in SDR terms from the level of ADF IX.

10. The lost reflows from the provision of debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative would be accommodated within ADF X resources and would not require

specific earmarking of funds for this purpose. This issue would be reviewed in future replenishments. Donors reiterated that financing the costs of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries should maximize the use of internal resources of ADB, while ensuring the financial integrity of ADB and without compromising the capacity of ADF. The foregone interest payments from the ADF grant framework would also not have a significant impact on ADF X, and like the cost of debt relief, do not require specific earmarking. Donors reiterated the commitment made in ADF IX to finance forgone principal repayments from ADF grants on a pay-as-you-go basis in future replenishments.

11. To ensure successful implementation of ADF X, it would be necessary to assess ADB's capacity and skill-mix to deliver on ADF X targets. The resource implications of delivering the ADF X program would be discussed with the Board of Directors as part of the annual budgetary process. Moreover, it was imperative to have a sound results framework to measure the performance of ADF X, and monitor its implementation. To this end, the results framework being developed to monitor the implementation of ADB's long-term strategic framework forms the basis for the ADF X results framework. ADB would assess and report on progress in implementing ADF program through its annual Development Effectiveness Review. Progress on the implementation of ADF X would be reviewed by donors annually on the sidelines of ADB Annual Meeting. In addition, a comprehensive mid-term review of ADF X will be held in fourth quarter 2010.

12. Based on the donors' reports, key commitments/statements for the three ADF are summarized in Table A1.

Table A1: Asian Development Fund VIII, IX, and X Commitments

ADF VIII Commitments	ADF IX Commitments/Statements	ADF X Commitments/Statements
<p>Carry out ADF operations under the general ADB-wide framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy:</p>	<p>Reducing poverty remains the overarching goal of ADF. Goals, strategies, and policies of ADF IX should support the priorities of the global development agenda applied to the needs and conditions of the region. Harmonization with other aid programs should be pursued. There should be a new focus on capacity development. Key recommendations of the Review of the Poverty Reduction Strategy should be implemented. Country ownership is a basic principle: CSPs should be aligned with NPRSs.</p>	<p>Achieving sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction to eliminate shortfalls in achieving MDGs. ADF X goals are aligned with ADB's Strategy 2020 and should support fast growth through improved investment climate for the private sector and mitigate environmental costs of rapid growth. ADF operations should focus on country needs based on ADB's institutional strengths and operational success. It would require coordination with other stakeholders (i.e., development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector organizations), and understanding and partnerships with other bilateral and multilateral development organizations under the Paris Declaration.</p>

ADF VIII Commitments	ADF IX Commitments/Statements	ADF X Commitments/Statements
<p>ADF VIII: resources will focus on pro-poor sustainable economic growth—creating jobs, policies reduce inequalities and facilitate income generation for the poor. Pro-poor growth will be facilitated by assisting (i) the removal of market-distorting policies; (ii) development of a conducive environment for the private sector; (iii) programs (e.g., microfinance) aimed at increasing income generating opportunities for women and other groups that may be outside the formal labor force; (iv) infrastructure development which can make a considerable contribution to growth through job creation; and (v) promotion of opportunities for self-employment by the poor.</p>	<p>ADF IX operations and assistance will require, among other things, a continued and sharpened focus on sustainable economic growth. The means are infrastructure development, nurturing of private sector and competitive markets, increasing access to technology and markets, support to trade and development programs, and regional cooperation.</p>	<p>ADF X will focus on inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, and regional cooperation and integration. Growth has to be sufficiently broad-based and inclusive to ensure that vulnerable sections of society are not left behind. Higher growth will be achieved through higher rates of investment, especially in infrastructure, including rural infrastructure, so that rural populations are more broadly integrated into national market and give them greater access to education and health facilities.</p>
<p>ADF VIII resources will focus on social development. Each country needs to have a comprehensive national poverty reduction strategy. Beyond developing human capital, the aim must be to strengthen social capital, especially for people subject to social exclusion.</p>	<p>ADF IX operations and assistance will require, among other things, a continued and sharpened focus on inclusive social development. ADF IX will be managed with the assumption that each person should have the right to access basic education, primary health care, and other essential services. A proactive approach will help reverse social and economic discrimination and promote initiatives (e.g., health, education, natural resource management) that meet the needs of previously excluded groups.</p>	<p>ADF X resources will focus on inclusiveness by promoting equitable access to basic education and health services, along with opportunities for productive employment.</p>

ADF VIII Commitments	ADF IX Commitments/Statements	ADF X Commitments/Statements
<p>ADF VIII resources will focus on improving good governance. Governance was viewed as a broad based concept intended to encompass all factors that impact on a country's ability to assure sustained economic and social development and reduce poverty, and donors noted that these factors should be addressed in a manner compatible with ADB's Charter.</p>	<p>ADF IX operations and assistance will require, among other things, a continued and sharpened focus on good governance. ADB seeks to mainstream good governance into all operations.</p>	<p>ADF X pipeline will comply with ADB's governance and anticorruption policies. ADB's engagement in this field will be on a selective in line with its 2006 Second GACAP, with priority on public financial management, legal and regulatory framework, and capacity development.</p>
<p>ADF VIII is an instrument for pursuing private sector development outcomes. The main strategic thrusts of the Private Sector Development Strategy were endorsed. Donors also agreed with the aim to strengthen the rule of law and associated legal frameworks and the application for corporate governance.</p>	<p>In the context of CSPs, ADB's private sector development programs seek to create the enabling environment for high levels of private sector investment in DMCs, including through supportive private sector operations. ADB will increase its support of small and medium enterprises, including where appropriate through microfinance and microenterprise initiatives.</p>	<p>ADF X will focus on improving investment climate and attracting more private investment. This will be achieved through infrastructure improvements, policy and institutional reforms, deepening financial markets, and adequate provision of skilled workforce.</p>
<p>ADF VIII should enable allocation of scarce domestic and international resources to combat infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Communicable and infectious diseases, including SARS and HIV/AIDS, human trafficking, and ecological concerns spanning national borders, require sustained regional and subregional cooperation.</p>	
<p>During ADF VIII, gender, environment, and core labor standards should be mainstreamed. On core labor standards, ADB will, in selected DMCs, assist in the preparation of national compendia.</p>	<p>ADB is implementing CLS through its SPS, which commits ADB to developing interventions in the areas of labor markets, social insurance, social assistance, schemes to protect communities, and child protection.</p> <p>GAD concerns must continue to be aggressively addressed in all operations.</p>	<p>ADF operations will be guided by ADB's GAD Policy and GAP. ADB will aim at gender mainstreaming in designing projects across all sectors.</p> <p>ADF operations will help governments integrate environmental considerations into their development planning and programs, and</p>

ADF VIII Commitments	ADF IX Commitments/Statements	ADF X Commitments/Statements
<p>ADF VIII should support regional cooperation to achieve prosperity and stability.</p>	<p>The PRS's thematic issues such as environmental sustainability are viable and should be strengthened during ADF IX.</p> <p>The PRS's thematic issues such as regional cooperation are viable and should be strengthened during ADF IX.</p>	<p>support subregional environmental programs. ADF X assistance will also incorporate measures to support climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>ADF X assistance will promote regional cooperation and integration based on ADB's extensive experience and achievements.</p>
<p>ADF VIII should be an instrument for combating money laundering and drug trafficking.</p>		
<p>ADF VIII will promote development partnerships using the principles of the Comprehensive Development Framework, and much closer aid coordination.</p>	<p>ADB should strengthen alignment with national poverty reduction strategies and collaborate more effectively with its development partners. Processes and procedures of development partners should be aligned more closely at the country levels.</p>	<p>ADB works closely with development partners to harmonize ADF operations, align them with country priorities in line with the Paris Declaration, and deepen partnerships around an agreed assistance strategy and division of responsibilities.</p>
<p>ADF VIII resources should be allocated according to each country's policy performance.</p>	<p>The PBA policy should be strengthened; provision of ADF grants (up to 21%) should also be based on it; the scoring system should increase the effective weight of governance to over 50%.</p> <p>Weakly performing countries should be a development priority. The acute need for basic human assistance in countries recovering from conflict suggests that grant aid could have a beneficial effect in many cases.</p> <p>A separate pool of resources should be maintained for the Pacific DMCs.</p>	<p>A threshold of 14% of the resources distributed under PBA will be set to determine which blend countries will be subject to the modified PBA. Blend countries with PBA greater than the threshold will retain half of the amount above the threshold.</p> <p>An ADF of 4.5% distributed through PBA (before the application of the grants framework) will be earmarked for the Pacific pool.</p> <p>The share of ADF operations earmarked for regional and subregional project assistance will be increased from 5%</p>

ADF VIII Commitments	ADF IX Commitments/Statements	ADF X Commitments/Statements
<p data-bbox="331 277 777 412">ADF VIII should reinforce good governance principles (transparency, accountability, participation, and predictability) in ADB's corporate management.</p>	<p data-bbox="942 277 1365 578">ADB should nurture a strong "results culture" across the organization. ADB will reorient staff incentives to reward achievement of outcomes rather than lending targets. Better internal governance and management systems are needed. ADB needs to address human resource issues, a new accountability mechanism, and empowering RMs.</p>	<p data-bbox="1572 222 1814 245">under ADF IX to 10%.</p> <p data-bbox="1528 277 1911 412">ADB will continue to implement its 2005 public communication policy, to sustain high compliance with its new disclosure requirements.</p> <p data-bbox="1528 443 1911 659">Building on the results of human resources strategy review, ADB will develop a revised action plan covering future human resources initiatives by first quarter of 2009 and it will conduct staff engagement surveys every 2–3 years.</p>
<p data-bbox="331 690 777 824">Better evaluation systems should be developed, linked to the planning of ADF operations (in particular methodologies, databases, and indicators).</p>	<p data-bbox="942 690 1365 769">ADB will continue to establish a more results-oriented monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<p data-bbox="1528 690 1890 712">ADB will adopt results framework.</p> <p data-bbox="1528 743 1911 1070">ADB will measure the overall impact of institutional reform on its effectiveness through its results framework and will report progress through its annual Development Effectiveness Review. The Review would include a responsibility and accountability matrix on the implementation of results framework.</p> <p data-bbox="1528 1101 1911 1372">ADB will develop more coherent procedures for MfDR across operations departments, focusing initially on CPSs, country portfolio reviews, use of country development effectiveness briefs, and sector results profiles to plan and assess ADB country operations.</p>
<p data-bbox="331 1403 777 1425">ADB should redesign and strengthen</p>	<p data-bbox="942 1403 1365 1425">ADB will develop results-based country</p>	

ADF VIII Commitments	ADF IX Commitments/Statements	ADF X Commitments/Statements
<p>operational processes to support ADF VIII—notably to improve quality at entry for key products such as country operational strategies, country assistance plans, TA, and loans. The core of the redesign is to significantly change the processes for country planning, programming, and TA and loan processing.</p>	<p>strategies that are aligned with nationally owned poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>Donors supported ADB's reform agenda.</p> <p>Two key issues of results management and internal efficiency lie at the core of the ADF IX replenishment.</p>	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CLS = Core Labor Standards, CPS = country partnership strategy, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, GACAP = governance and anticorruption action plan, GAD = gender and development, GAP = gender action plan, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, MDG = Millennium Development Goal, MfDR = Managing for Development Results, NPRS = national poverty reduction strategy, PBA = performance-based allocation, PRS = poverty reduction strategy, RM = resident mission, SARS = severe acute respiratory syndrome, SPS = Social Protection Strategy, TA = technical assistance.

Source: ADF Donor Reports, as prepared by ADB

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND VIII, IX, AND X PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTION

Table A2.1: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2001–2010
(By Country)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
BAN	2,782.13	10.00	2,792.13	16.60
PAK	2,744.40	5.00	2,749.40	16.35
VIE	2,564.38	45.64	2,610.02	15.52
SRI	945.87	52.22	998.09	5.93
INO	760.81	0.00	760.81	4.52
AFG	722.18	963.10	1,685.28	10.02
NEP	618.05	495.65	1,113.70	6.62
CAM	579.53	189.91	769.44	4.57
GEO	338.80	0.00	338.80	2.01
PNG	283.61	15.00	298.61	1.78
TAJ	273.54	142.57	416.11	2.47
LAO	253.92	207.16	461.08	2.74
MON	242.75	122.22	364.97	2.17
ARM	223.92	0.00	223.92	1.33
KGZ	220.80	167.00	387.80	2.31
UZB	217.60	0.00	217.60	1.29
BHU	110.30	83.74	194.04	1.15
MLD	85.63	0.00	85.63	0.51
AZE	55.00	0.00	55.00	0.33
SAM	51.45	23.51	74.96	0.45
FSM	27.22	0.00	27.22	0.16
RMI	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.09
COO	11.91	0.00	11.91	0.07
TON	10.00	21.30	31.30	0.19
TUV	3.82	3.24	7.06	0.04
REG	1.50	33.00	34.50	0.21
TIM	0.00	62.00	62.00	0.37
SOL	0.00	34.30	34.30	0.20
Total	14,144.11	2,676.56	16,820.67	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, ARM = Armenia, AZE = Azerbaijan, BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, CAM = Cambodia, COO = Cook Islands, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GEO = Georgia, INO = Indonesia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MLD = Maldives, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, PNG = Papua New Guinea, REG = Regional, RMI = Republic of Marshall Islands, SAM = Samoa, SOL = Solomon Islands, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan, TIM = Timor-Leste, TON = Tonga, TUV = Tuvalu, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

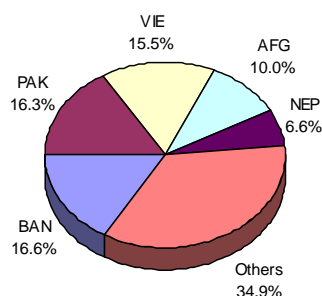
Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.2: ADF Loans and Grants, 2001–2010
(Top 5 Countries)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
BAN	2,782.13	10.00	2,792.13	16.60
PAK	2,744.40	5.00	2,749.40	16.35
VIE	2,564.38	45.64	2,610.02	15.52
AFG	722.18	963.10	1,685.28	10.02
NEP	618.05	495.65	1,113.70	6.62
Others	4,712.97	1,157.17	5,870.14	34.90
Total	14,144.11	2,676.56	16,820.67	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.
Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.1: ADF Loans and Grants, 2001–2010
(Top 5 Countries)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

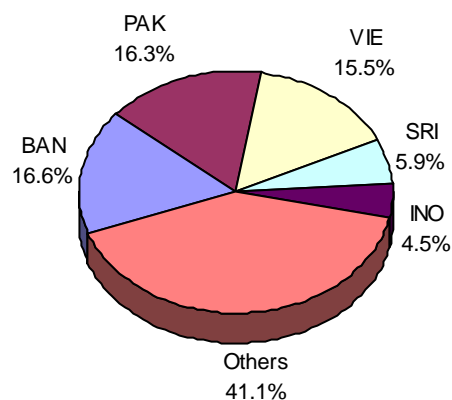
Table A2.3: ADF Loans and Grants, 2001–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans)

Country	Amount in (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
BAN	2,782.13	10.00	2,792.13	16.60
PAK	2,744.40	5.00	2,749.40	16.35
VIE	2,564.38	45.64	2,610.02	15.52
SRI	945.87	52.22	998.09	5.93
INO	760.81	0.00	760.81	4.52
Others	4,346.51	2,563.70	6,910.21	41.08
Total	14,144.11	2,676.56	16,820.67	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.2: ADF Loans and Grants, 2001–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

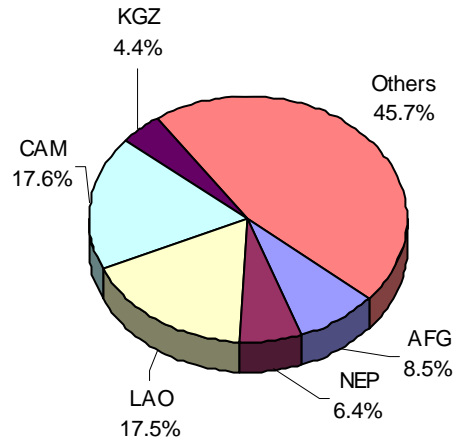
Table A2.4: ADF Loans and Grants, 2001–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Grants)

Country	Amount (\$ million)		Total	Share (%)
	Loan	Grant		
AFG	722.18	963.10	1,685.28	10.02
NEP	618.05	495.65	1,113.70	6.62
LAO	253.92	207.16	461.08	2.74
CAM	579.53	189.91	769.44	4.57
KGZ	220.80	167.00	387.80	2.31
Others	11,749.63	653.74	12,403.37	73.74
Total	14,144.11	2,676.56	16,820.67	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NEP = Nepal, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.3: ADF Loans and Grants, 2001–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NEP = Nepal, TA = technical assistance.
Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.5: ADF Loans,^a 2001–2004
(by Country)

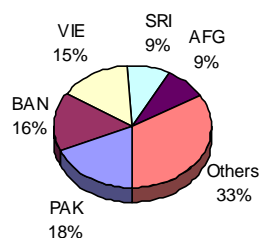
Country	Amount	Share (%)
PAK	1,045.60	18.56
BAN	873.68	15.51
VIE	831.99	14.77
SRI	506.59	8.99
AFG	487.18	8.65
NEP	359.30	6.38
CAM	354.97	6.30
INO	330.42	5.87
LAO	225.60	4.01
KGZ	145.80	2.59
TAJ	145.34	2.58
MON	136.42	2.42
AZE	42.00	0.75
PNG	30.61	0.54
MLD	28.50	0.51
FSM	27.22	0.48
BHU	16.40	0.29
RMI	15.00	0.27
SAM	14.00	0.25
TON	10.00	0.18
TUV	3.82	0.07
COO	2.20	0.04
Total	5,632.63	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, AZE = Azerbaijan, BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, CAM = Cambodia, COO = Cook Islands, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, INO = Indonesia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MLD = Maldives, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, PNG = Papua New Guinea, RMI = Republic of Marshall Islands, SAM = Samoa, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan, TON = Tonga, TUV = Tuvalu, VIE = Viet Nam.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.4: ADF Loans, 2001–2004
(by Country)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, PAK = Pakistan, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.6: ADF Loans,^a 2001–2004
(by Sector)

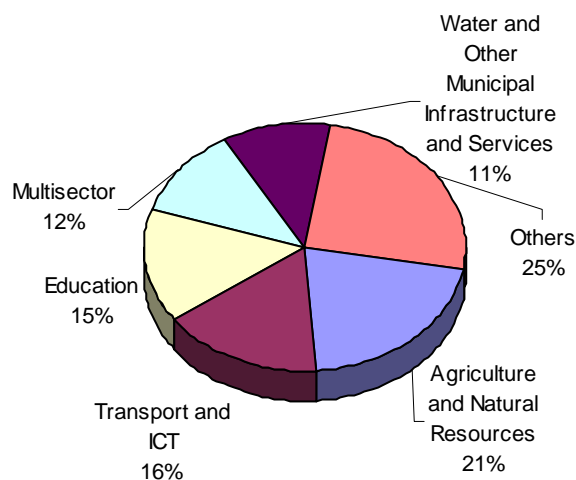
Sector	Amount	Share (%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1,181.51	20.98
Transport and ICT	917.64	16.29
Education	836.53	14.85
Multisector	658.38	11.69
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	610.25	10.83
Public Sector Management	518.94	9.21
Energy	290.30	5.15
Industry and Trade	252.20	4.48
Finance	211.69	3.76
Health and Social Protection	155.20	2.76
Total	5,632.63	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.5: ADF Loans, 2001–2004
(by Sector)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.7: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2005–2008
(by Country)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
BAN	1,481	10	1,491	18.55
PAK	1,454	5	1,459	18.15
VIE	1,199	46	1,245	15.49
AFG	235	630	865	10.76
INO	430	0	430	5.36
NEP	86	332	418	5.20
SRI	324	52	377	4.68
CAM	153	117	270	3.36
TAJ	128	83	211	2.62
PNG	158	15	173	2.15
KGZ	31	132	162	2.02
UZB	158	0	158	1.96
MON	56	88	145	1.80
BHU	94	45	139	1.73
LAO	28	84	113	1.40
GEO	110	0	110	1.37
ARM	84	0	84	1.04
SAM	37	24	61	0.76
REG	2	33	35	0.43
MLD	21	0	21	0.26
SOL	0	19	19	0.24
TIM	0	16	16	0.20
AZE	13	0	13	0.16
TON	0	11	11	0.14
COO	10	0	10	0.12
TUV	0	3	3	0.04
Total	6,291	1,745	8,036	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, ARM = Armenia, AZE = Azerbaijan, BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, CAM = Cambodia, COO = Cook Islands, GEO = Georgia, INO = Indonesia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MLD = Maldives, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, PNG = Papua New Guinea, REG = Regional, SAM = Samoa, SOL = Solomon Islands, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan, TIM = Timor-Leste, TON = Tonga, TUV = Tuvalu, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.8: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2005–2008
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans and Grants)

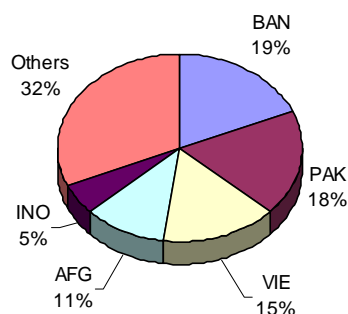
Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
BAN	1,480.60	10.00	1,490.60	18.55
PAK	1,453.80	5.00	1,458.80	18.15
VIE	1,199.39	45.64	1,245.03	15.49
AFG	235.00	630.00	865.00	10.76
INO	430.00	0.00	430.00	5.35
Others	1,491.99	1,054.61	2,546.60	31.69
Total	6,290.78	1,745.25	8,036.03	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.6: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans and Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

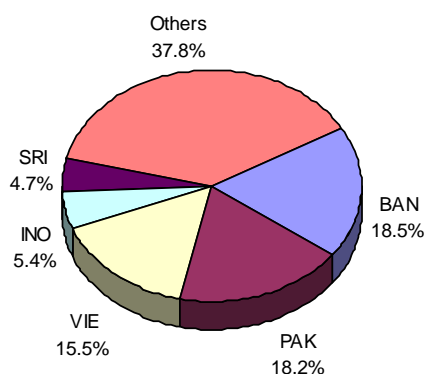
Table A2.9: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
BAN	1,480.60	10.00	1,490.60	18.55
PAK	1,453.80	5.00	1,458.80	18.15
VIE	1,199.39	45.64	1,245.03	15.49
INO	430.39	0.00	430.39	5.36
SRI	324.28	52.22	376.50	4.68
Others	1,402.71	1,632.39	3,035.10	37.77
Total	6,291.17	1,745.25	8,036.42	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.7: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

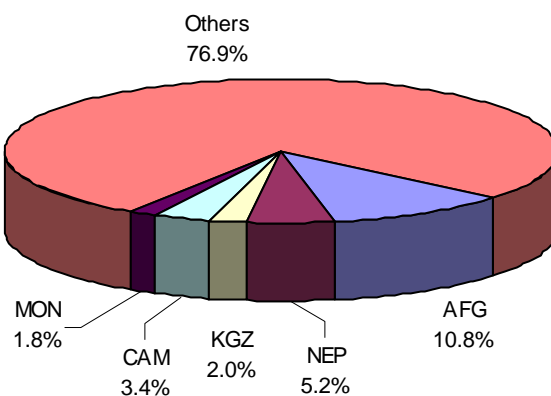
Table A2.10: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Grants)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
AFG	235.00	630.00	865.00	10.76
NEP	86.00	332.20	418.20	5.20
KGZ	30.50	131.50	162.00	2.02
CAM	152.90	117.11	270.01	3.36
MON	56.20	88.32	144.52	1.80
Others	5,730.57	446.12	6,176.69	76.86
Total	6,291.17	1,745.25	8,036.42	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.8: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.11: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2005–2008
(by Sector)

Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
Transport and ICT	999	572	1,571	19.55
Multisector	1,449	39	1,489	18.53
Agriculture and Natural Resources	835	240	1,075	13.38
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	849	101	949	11.81
Public Sector Management	607	147	754	9.38
Education	584	106	690	8.59
Energy	259	283	542	6.74
Health and Social Protection	280	158	438	5.44
Finance	333	69	402	5.00
Industry and Trade	98	30	128	1.59
Total	6,291	1,745	8,036	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.12: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Loans and Grants)

Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
Transport and ICT	998.73	572.45	1,571.18	19.55
Multisector	1,449.43	39.35	1,488.78	18.53
Agriculture and Natural Resources	834.77	240.12	1,074.89	13.38
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	848.67	100.74	949.41	11.81
Public Sector Management	606.80	147.15	753.95	9.38
Others	1,552.77	645.44	2,198.21	27.35
Total	6,291.17	1,745.25	8,036.42	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

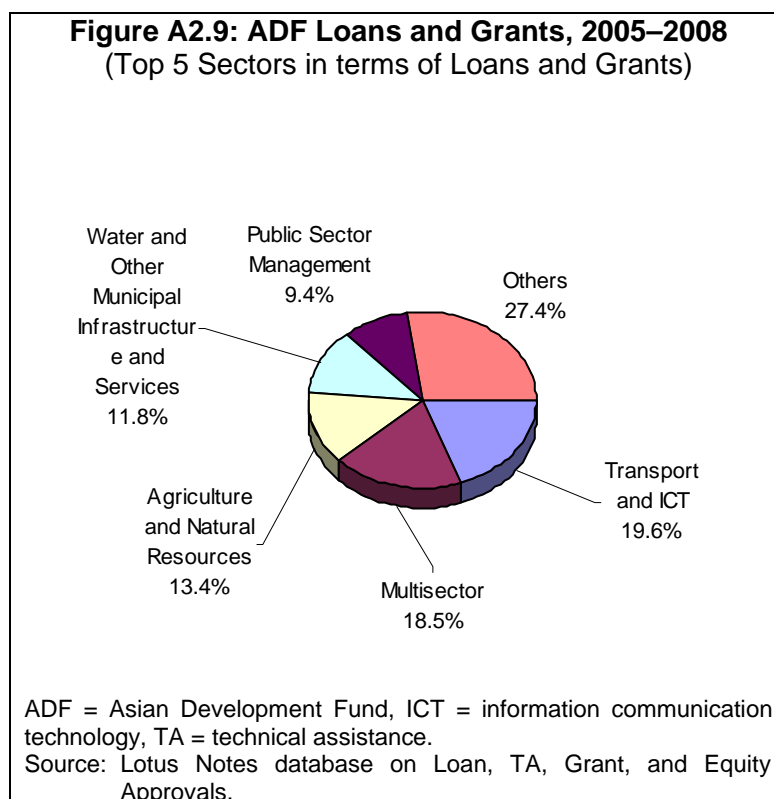


Table A2.13: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Loans)

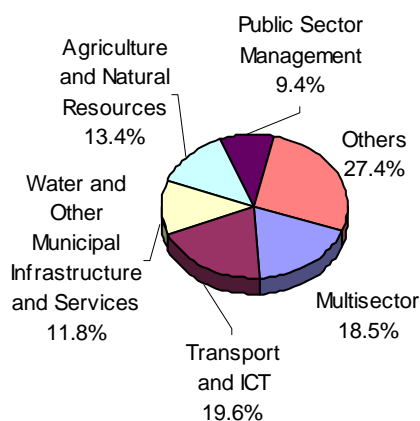
Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
Multisector	1,449.43	39.35	1,488.78	18.53
Transport and ICT	998.73	572.45	1,571.18	19.55
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	848.67	100.74	949.41	11.81
Agriculture and Natural Resources	834.77	240.12	1,074.89	13.38
Public Sector Management	606.80	147.15	753.95	9.38
Others	1,552.77	645.44	2,198.21	27.35
Total	6,291.17	1,745.25	8,036.42	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.10: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Loans)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.
Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.14: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Grants)

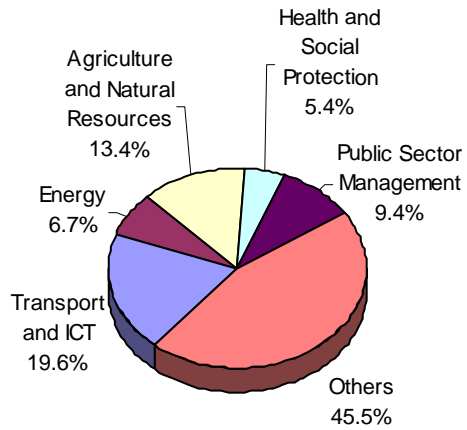
Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loans	Grants	Total	
Transport and ICT	998.73	572.45	1,571.18	19.55
Energy	258.61	282.94	541.55	6.74
Agriculture and Natural Resources	834.77	240.12	1,074.89	13.38
Health and Social Protection	279.90	157.64	437.54	5.44
Public Sector Management	606.80	147.15	753.95	9.38
Others	3,312.36	344.95	3,657.31	45.51
Total	6,291.17	1,745.25	8,036.42	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.11: ADF Loans and Grants, 2005–2008
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.15: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2009–2010
(by Country)

Country	Amount (\$ million)		Total	% Share
	Loan	Grant		
AFG	0.00	333.10	333.10	10.57
NEP	172.75	163.45	336.20	10.67
LAO	0.12	122.80	122.92	3.90
CAM	71.66	72.80	144.46	4.58
TAJ	0.00	60.00	60.00	1.90
TIM	0.00	46.00	46.00	1.46
BHU	0.00	38.76	38.76	1.23
KGZ	44.50	35.50	80.00	2.54
MON	50.13	33.90	84.03	2.67
SOL	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.48
TON	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.32
VIE	533.00	0.00	533.00	16.91
BAN	427.85	0.00	427.85	13.58
PAK	245.00	0.00	245.00	7.77
GEO	228.80	0.00	228.80	7.26
ARM	140.00	0.00	140.00	4.44
SRI	115.00	0.00	115.00	3.65
PNG	95.00	0.00	95.00	3.01
UZB	60.00	0.00	60.00	1.90
MLD	36.50	0.00	36.50	1.16
Total	2,220.31	931.31	3,151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, ARM = Armenia, BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, CAM = Cambodia, GEO = Georgia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MLD = Maldives, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, PNG = Papua New Guinea, SAM = Samoa, SOL = Solomon Islands, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan, TIM = Timor-Leste, TON = Tonga, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

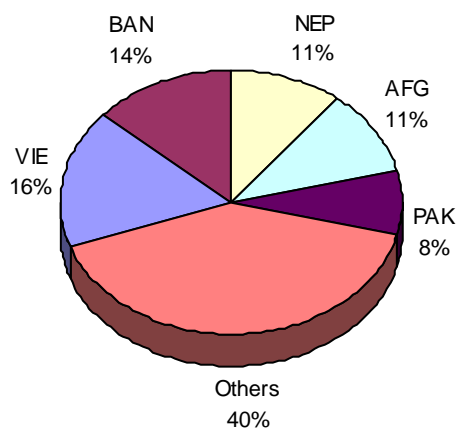
Table A2.16: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans and Grants)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
VIE	533.00	0.00	533.00	16.91
BAN	427.85	0.00	427.85	13.58
NEP	172.75	163.45	336.20	10.67
AFG	0.00	333.10	333.10	10.57
PAK	245.00	0.00	245.00	7.77
Others	841.71	434.76	1,276.47	40.50
Total	2,220.31	931.31	3,151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.12: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans and Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

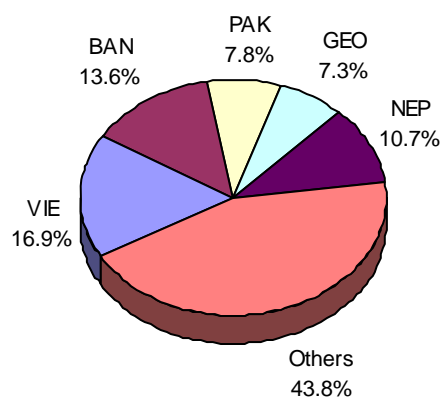
Table A2.17: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
VIE	533.00	0.00	533.00	16.91
BAN	427.85	0.00	427.85	13.58
PAK	245.00	0.00	245.00	7.77
GEO	228.80	0.00	228.80	7.26
NEP	172.75	163.45	336.20	10.67
Others	612.91	767.86	1,380.77	43.81
Total	2,220.31	931.31	3,151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, BAN = Bangladesh, GEO = Georgia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.13: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Loans)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, BAN = Bangladesh, GEO = Georgia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, TA = technical assistance, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

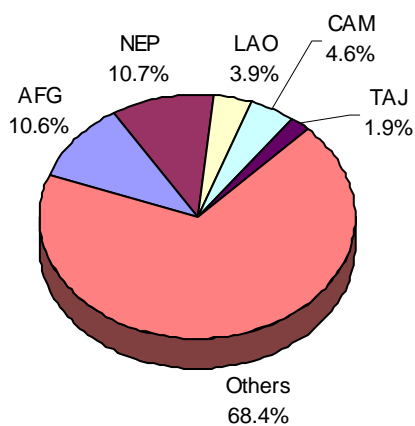
Table A2.18: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Grants)

Country	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
AFG	0.00	333.10	333.10	10.57
NEP	172.75	163.45	336.20	10.67
LAO	0.12	122.80	122.92	3.90
CAM	71.66	72.80	144.46	4.58
TAJ	0.00	60.00	60.00	1.90
Others	1,975.78	179.16	2,154.94	68.38
Total	2,220.31	931.31	3,151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NEP = Nepal, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.14: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Countries in terms of Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NEP = Nepal, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.19: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2009–2010
(by Sector)

Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
Transport and ICT	515.06	316.76	831.82	26.39
Education	85.00	136.30	221.30	7.02
Agriculture and Natural Resources	153.52	133.90	287.42	9.12
Multisector	184.75	105.25	290.00	9.20
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	350.53	102.60	453.13	14.38
Energy	261.00	101.50	362.50	11.50
Health and Social Protection	43.10	20.00	63.10	2.00
Public Sector Management	516.35	15.00	531.35	16.86
Industry and Trade	101.00	0.00	101.00	3.20
Finance	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.32
Total	2,220.31	931.31	3,151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.20: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2009–2010
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Loans and Grants)

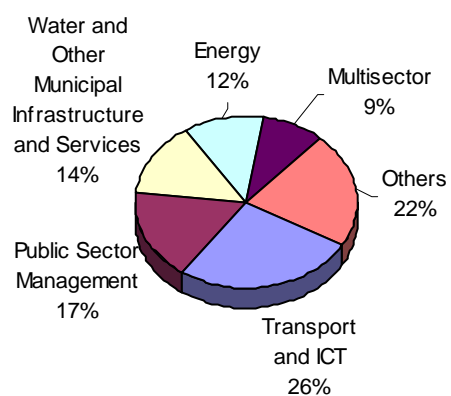
Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
Transport and ICT	515.06	316.76	831.82	26.39
Public Sector Management	516.35	15.00	531.35	16.86
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	350.53	102.60	453.13	14.38
Energy	261.00	101.50	362.50	11.50
Multisector	184.75	105.25	290.00	9.20
Others	392.62	290.20	682.82	21.67
Total	2220.31	931.31	3151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.15: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Loans and Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.21: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2009–2010
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Loans)

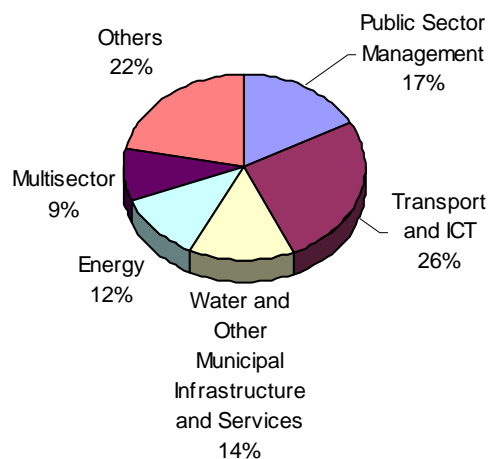
Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
Public Sector Management	516.35	15.00	531.35	16.86
Transport and ICT	515.06	316.76	831.82	26.39
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	350.53	102.60	453.13	14.38
Energy	261.00	101.50	362.50	11.50
Multisector	184.75	105.25	290.00	9.20
Others	392.62	290.20	682.82	21.67
Total	2,220.31	931.31	3,151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.16: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Loans)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.
Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Table A2.22: ADF Loans and Grants,^a 2009–2010
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Grants)

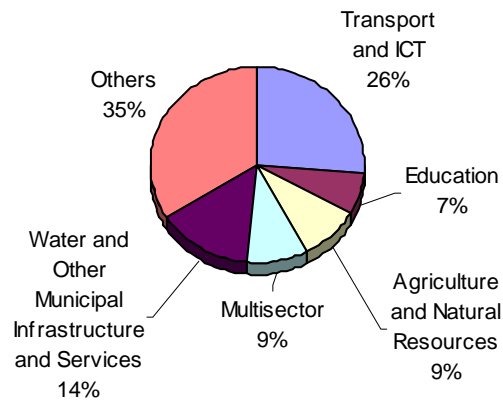
Sector	Amount (\$ million)			Share (%)
	Loan	Grant	Total	
Transport and ICT	515.06	316.76	831.82	26.39
Education	85.00	136.30	221.30	7.02
Agriculture and Natural Resources	153.52	133.90	287.42	9.12
Multisector	184.75	105.25	290.00	9.20
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	350.53	102.60	453.13	14.38
Others	931.45	136.50	1,067.95	33.89
Total	2,220.31	931.31	3,151.62	100.00

ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADF grant approvals started in 2005.

Source of Basic Data: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.

Figure A2.17: ADF Loans and Grants, 2009–2010
(Top 5 Sectors in terms of Grants)



ADF = Asian Development Fund, ICT = information communication technology, TA = technical assistance.
Source: Lotus Notes database on Loan, TA, Grant, and Equity Approvals.