

## COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Table 1: Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p><b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b> Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day</p> <p>Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people</p> <p>Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<p>Uneven progress and unlikely to achieve target. The poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day at purchasing power parity fell from 19.5% in 2001 to 15.2% in 2007, but rose to 18.0% in 2010. The percentage of the population living below the extreme poverty line increased from 5.4% in 2006 to 6.7% in 2010, before declining to 3.7% in 2012.<sup>a</sup></p> <p>Limited progress and unlikely to achieve target. Following an increase from 10.8% in 2000 to 16.9% in 2009, the officially recorded unemployment rate moderated to 14.6% by 2013. Underemployment is estimated at 25% of the labor force.</p> <p>Achieved. The prevalence of underweight children under 5 years halved from 2.2% in 2000 to 1.1% in 2009.</p>
<p><b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b> Target 2: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<p>Achieved. The gross primary school enrollment rate increased from 97.4% in 1991 to 106.1% in 2012. The net primary school enrollment rate rose from 83.8% in 1995 to 98.3% in 2012.</p>
<p><b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b> Target 3: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<p>Progress but unlikely to be achieved except in education attainment and literacy.</p> <p>Ratio of girls to boys for primary education was 101.2 in 2012. Ratio of girls to boys for secondary education was 94.8 in 2008. Ratio of female to male for tertiary education was 126.7 in 2012. Ratio of young literate women to men, 15-24 years old was 100.1 in 2012.</p> <p>Proportion of seats held by women in the national Parliament increased from 6.9% in 1997 to 11.3% in 2014.</p> <p>The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector decreased from 49.4% in 1998 to 48.5% in 2010.</p> <p>74% employees of education system are women; nearly 55% of decision-making positions are held by women in the education system.</p>
<p><b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b> Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>Solid progress, and possible to achieve two-thirds reduction target. The under-five child mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased from 47.3 in 1990 to 13.1 in 2013.</p>
<p><b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b> Target 5.A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health</p>	<p>Limited progress and not likely to achieve target. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) decreased from 50 in 1990 to 41 in 2013 on modelled basis.<sup>a</sup> The national estimate was 52 in 2003 improving to 22.9 in 2012.</p> <p>On track to achieve the target. Proportion of births attended by skilled health staff increased from 96.6% in 1990 to 99.8% in 2012.</p>

Goals and Targets	Country Status
<p><b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b></p> <p>Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.</p> <p>Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>Regressed between 1990 and 2012 and is unlikely to achieve the target. The prevalence of HIV (as percent of population ages 15–49) increased from 0.1% in 1990 to 0.3% in 2012.</p> <p>Some progress. The antiretroviral therapy coverage (as percentage of people with advanced HIV infection) increased from 43% in 2009 to 72% in 2012.</p> <p>Achieved. The incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 persons) more than halved from 280 in 1990 to 116 in 2012. (The government cites 84.1 in 2012.)</p>
<p><b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b></p> <p>Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> <p>Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</p> <p>Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p>	<p>Mixed progress. The government is strengthening its environmental policies and agencies, and re-committing to principles of sustainable development. The proportion of land area covered by forests has remained stable since 1990 at about 40%. Following a decline from 3.1 in 1992 to 0.8 in 2002, carbon dioxide emission (in metric tons per capita) increased to 1.4 by 2010.</p> <p>Not on track to achieve the target. Biodiversity has declined over the past decade. GEF benefits index for biodiversity declined from 0.69 in 2005 to 0.64 in 2008 (0=no biodiversity, 1.00=maximum biodiversity).</p> <p>Achieved for access to safe drinking water, but not progressing for access to basic sanitation. The percentage of the population with access to an improved water source rose from 85.0% in 1990 to 89.2% in 2000 and 98.7% in 2012. The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities decreased from 96.5% in 1990 to 95.4% in 2000 and 93.3% in 2012.</p>
<p><b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b></p> <p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>On track to achieve the target. The WTO identifies Georgia as one of the world's "liberal trade regimes" with simple tariff structure and one of the lowest average applied Most Favored Nations tariff rates in the world.</p> <p>On track to achieve the target. There are no entry barriers for pharmaceuticals. Brand-name drugs require no in-country registration, and parallel imports are allowed. However, competition is still weak in the pharmaceuticals market.</p> <p>On track to achieve the target. The number of telephone lines (per 100 persons) increased from 9.9 in 1990 to 10.7 in 2000 and 27.7 in 2013. The number of internet users (per 100 persons) rose to 43.1 in 2013 from 0.5 in 2000. Cellular phone subscriptions (per 100 persons) increased to 115 in 2013 from 4 in 2000.</p>

GEF = Global Environment Facility, ODA = overseas development assistance, WTO = World Trade Organization.

<sup>a</sup> Extreme poverty figures based on World Bank staff calculations using Integrated Household Survey data.

<sup>b</sup> World Bank's modeled estimates for maternal mortality are based on regression models using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence.

Sources: UNDP. 2013. *The UN Human Development Report 2013*. New York; World Bank. World Development Indicators Dataset. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 13 September 2014); World Bank. 2014. *Georgia Economic Report No. 6*. Washington, DC; World Bank. 2012. *Georgia Poverty Assessment Update and World Development Indicators 2012*. Washington, DC.

Table 2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year <sup>a</sup>					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>b</sup>
<b>A. Income and Growth</b>						
1. GDP per capita (\$, current prices)	2,921	2,455	2,623	3,230	3,523	3,597
2. GDP growth (% , constant prices)	2.3	(3.8)	6.3	7.2	6.2	3.2
a. Agriculture	(4.4)	(6.8)	(4.8)	8.0	(3.7)	9.8
b. Industry	(3.9)	(3.5)	9.1	9.4	9.5	1.9
c. Services	7.4	(3.4)	7.8	5.7	6.2	3.1
<b>B. Saving and Investment</b> (% of GDP, current prices)						
1. Gross domestic investment	26.0	13.0	21.6	26.2	28.9	24.8
2. Gross domestic saving	(2.7)	(6.1)	4.1	7.8	10.2	12.3
<b>C. Money and Inflation</b> (annual % change)						
1. Consumer price index	10.0	1.7	7.1	8.5	(0.9)	(0.5)
2. Liquidity (M3)	7.9	7.7	30.1	14.5	11.4	24.5
<b>D. Government Finance</b> (% of GDP)						
1. Revenue and grants	30.7	29.3	28.3	28.2	28.8	27.5
2. Expenditure and onlending	37.0	38.4	34.9	31.8	31.8	30.1
3. Overall fiscal surplus (deficit)	(6.3)	(9.2)	(6.8)	(3.6)	(3.0)	(2.6)
<b>E. Balance of Payments</b>						
1. Merchandise trade balance (% of GDP)	(30.0)	(22.3)	(22.3)	(24.3)	(26.6)	(21.7)
2. Current account balance (% of GDP)	(22.0)	(10.5)	(10.3)	(12.7)	(11.7)	(5.9)
3. Merchandise export (\$) growth (annual % change)	16.3	(22.0)	30.0	32.2	7.6	21.2
4. Merchandise import (\$) growth (annual % change)	25.6	(31.4)	17.7	33.6	14.3	(0.3)
<b>F. External Payments Indicators</b>						
1. Gross official reserves (including gold, \$ million)	1,480	2,110	2,264	2,818	2,873	2,823
2. External debt service (% of exports of goods and services)	17.7	26.2	20.5	15.9	18.3	17.5
3. Gross external debt (% of GDP) <sup>c</sup>	44.3	61.3	65.1	60.3	66.7	65.3
<b>G. Memorandum Items</b>						
1. GDP (current prices, GEL million)	19,075	17,986	20,743	24,344	26,167	26,825
2. Exchange rate (GEL/\$, average)	1.49	1.67	1.78	1.69	1.65	1.66
3. Population (million)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5

GDP = gross domestic product, GEL = Georgian lari.

<sup>a</sup> Fiscal year ends 31 December.

<sup>b</sup> GDP-related figures in 2013 remain estimates pending the release of final GDP data in November 2014.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding intercompany loans.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance of Georgia, National Bank of Georgia, and National Statistics Office of Georgia.

**Table 3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators**

Item	1990	2000	Latest Year
<b>A. Population Indicators</b>			
1. Population (million)	4.8	4.4	4.5 (2013)
2. Population growth (annual % change)	0.0	(0.8)	(0.3) (2013)
<b>B. Social Indicators</b>			
1. Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.2	1.6	1.8 (2012)
2. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>a</sup>	50	60	41 (2013)
3. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.4	29.8	11.7 (2013)
4. Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.0	71.6	73.9 (2012)
a. Female	73.9	75.4	77.7 (2012)
b. Male	66.3	68.1	70.4 (2012)
5. Adult literacy (%)			99.7 (2012)
a. Female	...	...	99.7 (2012)
b. Male	...	...	99.8 (2012)
6. Primary school gross enrollment (%)	97.4 (1991)	97.3	106.1 (2012)
7. Secondary school gross enrollment (%)	94.6 (1991)	78.9	86.8 (2009)
8. Child malnutrition (% below 5 years old)	...	2.2	1.1 (2009)
9. Population below relative poverty line (%) <sup>b</sup>	...	...	21.4 (2013)
10. Population with access to improved water source (%)	85.0	89.2	98.7 (2012)
11. Population with access to improved sanitation (%)	96.5	95.4	93.3 (2012)
12. Public education expenditure (% of GDP)	...	2.2	2.0 (2012)
13. Human development index/rank <sup>c</sup>	0.829/49(1993)	0.762/70 (1998)	0.744/79 (2013)
14. Gender inequality index/rank <sup>c</sup>	...	...	0.941/84 (2012)
<b>C. Poverty Indicators</b>			
1. Poverty incidence (%) <sup>d</sup>	...	28.5 (2003)	24.7 (2009)
a. Urban areas	...	23.7(2003)	18.4 (2009)
b. Rural areas	...	33.0 (2003)	30.7 (2009)
2. Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.00/day (PPP) (%)	...	38.6	35.6 (2010)
3. Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25/day (PPP) (%)	...	19.3	18.0 (2010)
4. Poverty gap at \$2.00 a day (PPP) (%)	...	14.9	13.7 (2010)
5. Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	...	6.5	5.8 (2010)
6. Inequality (Gini index) <sup>e</sup>	...	40.5	41.4 (2012)

... = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity.

<sup>a</sup> World Bank modeled estimates based on regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence. National estimate for maternal mortality in 2012 is 22.9.

<sup>b</sup> Relative poverty line is equal to 60% of the median consumption.

<sup>c</sup> Based on data from UN Human Development Reports.

<sup>d</sup> Percentage of the population living below the absolute poverty line based on the 2007 Living Standards Measurement Survey data.

<sup>e</sup> Gini index is sourced from the World Bank World Development Indicators Dataset accessed 19 October 2014. The National Statistics Office of Georgia reports Gini coefficients in 2013 by total consumption expenditures at 0.40 and by total incomes at 0.42.

Sources: Georgia. 2014. *Georgia National Report on Progress towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*. Tbilisi; *UN Human Development Report 2013*; World Bank. 2011. *Georgia: Poverty Dynamics since the Rose Revolution*. Washington, DC; and World Bank. World Development Indicators Dataset. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 13 September 2014).

**Table 4: Country Environment Indicators**

Indicator	1990	Latest Year
<b>A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions</b>		
1. GDP/unit of energy use (PPP\$/kgoe)	1.7	8.0 (2011)
2. Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	88.8	72.8 (2011)
3. Carbon dioxide emissions (kiloton)	15,335 (1992)	6,241 (2010)
4. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric ton)	3.1 (1992)	1.4 (2010)
<b>B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation</b>		
1. Urban population with access to improved water source (%)	95.4	100 (2012)
2. Rural population with access to improved water source (%)	72.1	97.3 (2012)
3. Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)	96.8	95.5 (2012)
4. Rural population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)	96.0	90.7 (2012)
<b>C. Land Use and Deforestation</b>		
1. Forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	27,790	27,372 (2012)
2. Average annual deforestation (km <sup>2</sup> )	334	570 (2010)
3. Average annual deforestation (% change) <sup>a</sup>	(0.50)	(0.80) (2010)
4. Rural population density (people/km <sup>2</sup> of arable land)	290	260 (2010)
5. Arable land (% of total land)	11.4 (1992)	6.0 (2011)
6. Permanent cropland (% of total land)	4.8 (1992)	1.7 (2011)
<b>D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas</b>		
1. Nationally protected area (million hectares)	0.18	0.49 (2010)
2. Nationally protected area (% of total land)	2.76	3.93 (2012)
3. Mammals (number of threatened species)	34 (1996)	33 (2010)
4. Birds (number of threatened species)	34 (1996)	35 (2010)
5. Higher plants (number of threatened species)	56 (1996)	56 (2010)
6. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	28 (1996)	11 (2010)
7. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	2 (1996)	2 (2010)
<b>E. Urban Areas</b>		
1. Urban population (million)	2.64	2.39 (2012)
2. Urban population (% of total population)	55.0	53.0 (2012)
3. Water use per capita (liters/day)	2.30	1.18 (2010)
4. Wastewater treated (%)	67.9	24.5 (2010)
5. Solid waste generated per capita (kg/day)	...	0.54 (2009)

... = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilograms of oil equivalent, km<sup>2</sup> = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

<sup>a</sup> Indirect estimates are provided for deforestation as inventory measures are not available.

Sources: Agency of Protected Areas of Georgia, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, National Statistics Office of Georgia, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, WWF-Caucasus, and World Bank. World Development Indicators Dataset. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 13 September 2014).

Table 5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Sector					
Agriculture, natural resources and rural development	Rural finance through SME lending to private sector commercial bank	EBRD	Agribusiness, market infrastructure, non-crop value chain, rural enterprise development, agrifinance	Austria (ADA)	Agroforestry, strategy implementation
		EU	Capacity development, farmer cooperatives, extension services, regulatory reform, agricultural census, food safety, agricultural education, irrigation	Germany (GIZ)	Agricultural value-chains
				Germany (KfW)	Agriculture extension, cadastral survey
		IFAD	Farmer credit, rural infrastructure, community-based rural development, upland area development, irrigation	Japan (JICA)	Rural industry promotion planning, capacity development
				Netherlands	Irrigation
		IFC	Agrifinance	Switzerland (SDC)	Agriculture productivity and competitiveness, TVET
		UN	Food processing, agriculture competitiveness	Sweden (Sida)	Milk and dairy sector
WB	Irrigation, rural credit and infrastructure, community-based development, land reform	USA (USAID)	Integrated water resource management, irrigation, agricultural extension, statistics, agrifinance		
Education	WSS curriculum development; engineering laboratory	EU	Early childhood development, child protection, teacher training, TVET	Austria (ADA)	TVET
				USA(MCC)	Primary, secondary and tertiary education, TVET, competency development
		UN	TVET	USA (USAID)	TVET, youth development, literacy, special needs, civic and tertiary education
		UNICEF	Pre-school education, inclusive education, disaster risk reduction		
WB	Education policy, finance and system improvement, TVET policy, teacher training and certification				
Energy	Power transmission infrastructure rehabilitation, hydropower generation	EBRD	Power transmission, small and large hydropower generation, rehabilitation work	Austria (ADA)	Small hydropower, energy efficiency and power transmission
		EIB	Power transmission, small and large hydropower generation	Germany (KfW)	Power transmission, policy and technical advice, small hydropower
		EU	Hydropower generation	Japan (JICA)	Solar power promotion
				Norway	Power transmission and distribution, hydropower generation, renewable energy
		IFC	Power generation infrastructure	USA (USAID)	Energy infrastructure, energy policy, regulation and capacity development, hydropower pre-feasibility, electricity and gas transmission infrastructure
		WB	Power transmission infrastructure, policy and advice, energy sector strategy, strategic environmental assessment		

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Health and social protection	Support for pension reform	EU	Primary health care, drug safety, medical services, children's rights protection, inclusive growth, social welfare, IDPs	Japan (JICA)	Capacity development in rural health
		UNICEF	Nutrition, immunization, parental, infant and maternal health, internally displaced children	USA (USAID)	IDP housing and livelihoods, early diagnostics (HIV/TB prevention), capacity building, maternal and child health, health system reform, hospital financing, clinical skills upgrading
		WB	Labor markets and social inclusion, social safety nets, population census, IDP resettlement	Germany (KfW)	IDP resettlement, TB prevention
Finance	Financial access and financial supervision and risk management capacity building	EBRD	Policy and strategy formulation, accounting and audit, financial sector policies and strategies, real estate finance, commercial banks, capital markets, SME and agrifinance, energy efficiency finance	Austria (OeEB)	MSME finance, investment finance, equity, advisory services for renewable energy and resource efficiency
				Germany (KfW)	SMEs, agricultural insurance, housing finance
		IFC	Competitiveness-related policy advice, MSME and mortgage lending, housing and real estate finance, private equity funds, corporate governance	USA (USAID)	SME and agrifinance, housing refinance, leasing, microfinance, renewable energy and resource efficiency finance
		IMF	Macroeconomic policies, monetary and exchange rate policies, external and fiscal adjustment, AML/CFT assessment, financial regulation, advice on macroeconomic stability		
		WB	Financial sector reform, deposit insurance, payment systems, capital markets, pensions		
Public sector management	Support for regulatory reform and public service delivery	EU	Democracy and rule of law, human rights, law enforcement, IDP resettlement, public financial management, trade policy and facilitation, statistics	Austria (ADA)	Corporate governance, resource efficiency
				Germany (GIZ)	Public financial management
		IMF	Public financial and fiscal risk management, tax policy and administration, payments systems, pension reform, national statistics	Sweden (Sida)	Human rights protection, statistics
		UN	Regional governance, judicial and legislative reforms, democratic institutions	USA (USAID)	Public administration, capacity development, self-governance, economic governance, judicial independence, legal empowerment, civil service reform
WB	Public expenditure and fiscal management, pensions, local government reforms, capacity development for parliamentarians, legal and judicial reform, trade policy				

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Transport	National and secondary roads, public transport, capacity development, road safety	EBRD	Airports, ports, ICT, logistics, warehousing	Japan (JICA)	National road infrastructure
		EU	Urban transport infrastructure and services	USA (USAID)	Road safety, rural transportation and municipal infrastructure for IDPs
		EIB	National road infrastructure		
		WB	National, secondary and local roads, road safety and maintenance, sector-wide policy and reforms, logistics, ICT		
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	Water supply and sanitation infrastructure and services, capacity development, and policy advice	EBRD	SWM, operation and maintenance	Germany (GIZ)	Capacity development, MIS
		EIB	Water supply rehabilitation and sanitation	Germany (KfW)	Water supply, wastewater treatment, SWM
		EU	Water infrastructure rehabilitation, feasibility studies, capacity development	Japan (JICA)	Municipal markets
				Sweden (Sida)	SWM, wastewater management
		WB	Regional and municipal infrastructure, water supply and sanitation, SWM, IDP housing, urban strategy and studies	USA (MCC)	SWM
USA (USAID)	Capacity development, solid waste management planning, recycling, water management policy				
<b>Theme</b>					
Environmentally sustainable development	Mainstreaming environmental sustainability in ADB-funded projects	EIB	Waste treatment, biodiversity, climate change	Austria (ADA)	Forestry, spatial planning
		EU	Environmental governance, climate change, natural hazards, air quality, WWM, protected areas, forestry, cultural heritage preservation	Finland	Environment protection, integrated management plans
				Germany (GIZ)	Environmental monitoring, governance
		GEF	Climate change, natural hazards, WWM, protected areas	Germany (KfW)	Protected areas, renewable energy
		UN	Governance, WWM, air quality	Japan (JICA)	Eco-tourism, biomass promotion, disaster risk mgt
		WB	Development of protected areas, strategic environmental assessment for hydropower	Netherlands	SWM, air quality, governance
				Sweden (Sida)	SWM, water quality, community awareness
USA (USAID)	Water management, climate change, protected areas, forestry				
Gender equity and mainstreaming	Mainstreaming gender in ADB-funded projects	EBRD	Gender equity in economic opportunities	Japan	Women's participation
		EU	Violence and women's rights, gender statistics	Sweden (Sida)	Gender economics
		UN	Gender equality and empowerment	USA (USAID)	Gender and employment, empowerment of women/IDPs
		WB	Mainstreaming gender in operations		



Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Theme					
Private sector development	Financial access	EBRD	Private sector investment, policy reforms, retail and tourism, food and beverage manufacturing, energy efficiency and renewable energy finance	Austria (ADA)	SME development, tourism
		EIB	SME finance	Germany (GIZ)	Value chains, industry capacity development, tourism
		EU	Agricultural cooperatives, economic and social development, tourism	Germany (KfW)	SME development
		IFC	Private sector investment, tax administration, MSME business financing	Japan (JICA)	Capacity development, access to finance
		WB	Policy, technical and financial sector advice on competitiveness and growth, tourism	USA (USAID)	SME development, statistics, tourism, business enabling environment, competitiveness,
Regional integration	Transport corridor improvement	EU	Enhancing regional cooperation for climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation	Japan (JICA)	Transport corridor improvement, tourism
		EIB	Transport corridor improvement	USA (USAID)	Cross-border trade facilitation
		WB	Cross-border trade and transit, transport corridor improvement		

ADA = Austrian Development Agency; ADB = Asian Development Bank; AML/CFT = anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism; EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EIB = European Investment Bank; EU = European Union; GEF = Global Environmental Facility; GIZ = German Development Cooperation; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; ICT = information and communication technology; IDP = Internally Displaced Person; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development; IFC = International Finance Corporation; IMF = International Monetary Fund; KfW = Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; MCC = Millennium Challenge Corporation; MIS = Management Information System; MSME = micro, small and medium-sized enterprise; OeEB = Austrian Development Bank; SDC = Swiss Development Corporation; Sida = Swedish International Development Agency; SME = small and medium enterprise; SWM = solid waste management; TVET = technical and vocational education and training; UN = United Nations; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund; USA = United States of America; USAID = United States Agency for International Development; WB = World Bank; WWM = waste and water management.

Sources: ADB and development partner websites.

**Table 6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings**  
(Sovereign projects, as of 31 December 2013<sup>a</sup>)

Sector	Net Project Amount		Total		On Track		Potential Problem		Actual Problem	
	(\$ mn)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Energy	47.7	7.9	1	12.5	1	12.5	...	...	...	...
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health and Social Protection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry and Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Sector Management	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and ICT	411.8	67.8	4	50.0	4	50.0	...	...	...	...
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	147.5	24.3	3	37.5	3	37.5	...	...	...	...
Multisector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>607.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

... = not applicable, mn= million, No. = number.

<sup>a</sup> Covers effective projects active as of 31 December 2013. Projects with multiple ratings are counted separately.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table 7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources**  
(Sovereign loans, as of 31 December 2013)

<b>Disbursements and Transfers</b>	<b>OCR</b>	<b>ADF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Disbursements<sup>a</sup></b>			
Total funds available for withdrawal (\$ million)	188.89	456.41	645.30
Disbursed amount (\$ million, cumulative)	6.51	215.83	222.34
Percentage disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	3.45	47.29	34.46
Disbursements (\$ million, 2013)	0.11	47.15	47.26
Disbursement ratio (%) <sup>b</sup>	0.06	16.39	10.05
<b>Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)</b>			
2009	0.00	110.83	110.83
2010	100.00	36.20	136.20
2011	(0.36)	39.74	39.37
2012	5.47	53.50	58.97
2013	(0.90)	43.68	42.78

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes all loans with disbursements during 2013.

<sup>b</sup> Ratio of disbursements during the year over the undisbursed net loan balance at the beginning of the year less cancellations during the year. Effective loans during the year are added to the beginning balance of undisbursed loans.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table 8: Project Success Rates**  
(2008–2013)<sup>a</sup>

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% <sup>b</sup>
Agriculture and Natural Resources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Energy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health and Social Protection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry and Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multisector	...	...	2.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	40.00
Public Sector Management	...	...	1.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	20.00
Transport and ICT	...	...	1.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	20.00
Water and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	...	...	1.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	20.00
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>5.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>5.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

... = not applicable, ICT = information and communication technology, No. = number.

<sup>a</sup> Based on the combined ratings of project completion reports and project (program) evaluation reports.

<sup>b</sup> Proportion of sector to total.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table 9: Portfolio Implementation Status**  
(Public sector loans, as of 31 December 2013)

No.	Sector	Ln No.	Title	Net Loan Amount <sup>a</sup>		Cumulative Disbursement (\$ mn)	Approval Date	Effectivity Date	Closing Date	
				OCR (\$ mn)	ADF (\$ mn)				Original	Revised
1	TC	2534	Municipal Services Development – Phase 2	0.000	29.948	29.675	28-Jul-09	28-Oct-09	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-14
2	TC	2560	Road Corridor Investment Program – Tranche 1	0.000	116.776	90.190	6-Oct-09	1-Dec-09	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-14
3	TC	2655	Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program – Tranche 1	0.000	89.787	28.891	21-Jul-10	29-Sep-10	31-Dec-16	30-Sep-18
4	WS	2749	Urban Services Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 1	0.000	79.134	14.177	12-Apr-11	15-Jun-11	30-Sep-16	30-Sep-16
5	WS	2807	Urban Services Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 2	0.000	38.444	13.041	23-Nov-11	19-Dec-11	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-17
6	TC	2843	Road Corridor Investment Program - Tranche 3 (Additional Financing)	140.000	0.000	0.000	22-Dec-11	13-Jun-12	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-15
7	TC	2879	Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program – Tranche 2	48.886	0.000	6.514	24-Jul-12	20-Aug-12	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-18
8	TC	2880	Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program – Tranche 2	0.000	16.386	1.631	24-Jul-12	20-Aug-12	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-18
9	EN	2974	Regional Power Transmission Enhancement Project (SF)	0.000	47.711	0.000	17-Dec-12	23-Oct-13	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-16
10	TC	3063	Sustainable Urban Transport Investment Program – Tranche 3	73.000	0.000	0.000	25-Nov-13	...	...	31-Dec-18
11	WS	3078	Urban Services Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 3	0.000	98.876	0.000	5-Dec-13	...	...	31-Jun-18

... = not applicable, ADF = Asian Development Fund, EN = energy, Ln = loan, mn = million, No. = number, OCR = ordinary capital resources, SF = special funds, TC = transport and ICT, WS = water and other municipal infrastructure and services.

<sup>a</sup> One Special Drawing Right equivalent to \$0.649 at 31 December 2013.

Source: Asian Development Bank.