

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS
(Country Partnership Strategy: PNG, 2011–2015)

Table 1: Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goals and Targets	Country Status
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.	The national proportion of the population below the poverty line in 1990 was at 30%. However, recent figures have shown that there was a decrease by 2% to 28%. Predictions for the next 5 years will show no significant changes, as the predicted national average figure will be 27%.
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.	Percentage of population engaged in work for salary/wages was 32.1% for men and 21.9% for women in 2006. Most Papua New Guineans are engaged in fish/farm for subsistence (male: 32.2%, female: 37.4%).
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	According to the National Health Information System, the prevalence of under-five moderate/severe underweight was 10% according to 1990 figures. At present it still remains the same and the predictions for the next five years will see that it will be 9 percent.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	The Gross enrolment rate has stayed stagnant at 74 % to 75% from 1990 to present. However, 2015 sees to achieve a increase in the GER by 10% to 85%. The cohort retention rate, on the other hand, was 62% in 1990 and the same currently, however in 2015 it is predicted to increase to 70% at the primary level (perform structure). According to 2000 census, Youth literacy rate was 61% and 62% in 1990 to present day. 2015, sees an increase to 70%. Adult literacy in 1990 was 41% and 2007 data has proven an increase in the Adult literacy rate to 50%.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary education decreased from 0.96 in 1990 to 0.90 in 2007. However, the GPI for secondary and tertiary education in 1990 was 0.81% and according to 2000 census it increased to 0.91%. No estimated figures for the 2015. The GPI for literate adults was 75% in 1990 and 2000 census has seen an increase to 80%. There has been only one female representative out of 109 parliament members at the national level (0.9%) since 1997.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR).	U5MR declined from 93 per 1000 live births in 1996 to 75 in 2006. Infant mortality rate (IMR) also reduced from 69 in 1996 to 57 in 2006. However, there are significant geographical disparities. U5MR and IMR for rural (79; 62) are almost double than for urban (42; 31). Immunization of 1-year-old children against measles improved from 75.6% in 1996 to 81.6% in 2006 but those who received all vaccines (BCG/Polio/DPT/Hepatitis/measles) were still low at 52.0% in 2006).
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR).	MMR increased from 370 per 100,000 live births in 1996 to 733 in 2006 according to the DHS reports. The 2015 target is unlikely to be reached due to the lack of improvement in maternal health and access to health facilities esp. in rural areas. Almost half of the pregnant women gave birth at home and it is higher in rural and the Highlands region. Only 54.9% of pregnant women in 2006 visited antenatal care more than 4 times and 48.9% in 1996.
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.	Use of any contraceptive methods for married women increased from 25.9% in 1996 to 32.4% in 2006.

Goals and Targets	Country Status
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	The estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence rate was 0.01% in 1990 and 0.95% in 2008 according to the NHIS Report 2008. No nation-wide bio-behavioral survey has been conducted and the lack of accurate data is an issue.
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.	No data available on ART coverage. ART programs started in 2004 and have steadily been expanded. In spite of the significant increase in the number of test sites, HIV testing cases remain limited. Many people living with HIV/AIDS are reluctant to identify themselves because of discrimination and stigmatization.
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	Diseases such as malaria, TB and pneumonia are still the major cause of deaths in PNG (46%). An average of 399 per 100,000 people were admitted in hospital due to malaria from 2001 to 2008 and the death rate of malaria was 9.9 per 100,000 for all ages. 49.0% of households did not have mosquito nets because of unavailability (33%) or unaffordability (30%). The average of TB admission was 131 per 100,000 and the death rate was 11.3% (2001-2008).
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Implement the principles of sustainable development through sector specific programs	The reforestation rate increased from 1% in 1990 to 3% in 2009 according to the Forestry Authority. Land area rehabilitation to ensure biodiversity increased from 71 to 444 hectares between 1990 and 2000.
Target 7.B: Increase commercial use of land and natural resources through improvements in environmentally friendly technologies and methods of production.	Agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports were 25% in 2008.
Target 7.C: Increase to 60% the number of households with access to safe water by 2010 and to 85% by 2020	16% of households had sustainable access to safe water source in 2006 (2006 DHS).
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Although attempts have been made to localize MDG 8, the results have so far been disappointing (2009 MDG progress report).	Most aspects of MDG 8 can still not be monitored effectively. Although some information is available, the management and analysis of this data remain unsatisfactory (2009 MDG progress report).

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; ART: Antiretroviral Therapy; DHS: Demographic and Health Survey; GER: Gross Enrolment Rate; GPI: Gender Parity Index; HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus; IMR: Infant Mortality Rate; MMR: Maternal Mortality Ratio; NCHS: National Center for Health Statistics; NER: Net Enrolment Rate; PNG: Papua New Guinea; TB: Tuberculosis; U5MR: Under-five Mortality Rate; UNGASS: United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS; WHO: World Health Organization.

Sources:

National Statistical Office of Papua New Guinea (PNG NSO). 1997. *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 1996 National Report*. Port Moresby: NSO; National Statistical Office of Papua New Guinea (NSO). 2009. *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2006 National Report*. Port Moresby: NSO; Papua New Guinea Department of Education (PNG DoE). 2008. *2008 State of Education Report*. Available. <http://www.education.gov.pg/index.php?content=connect-menu/education-at-glance>; Papua New Guinea National Department of Health. 2010. *National Health Plan 2011-2020, Volume 2. Reference Data and national Health Profile, Working draft version WD0.04 (February 2010)*. Port Moresby: NDoH; Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) / United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2010. *Millennium Development Goals: National Progress Summary Report for Papua New Guinea 2009*. Port Moresby: UNDP; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 1997, 2001, 2010. *The State of World's Children*. Available. <http://www.unicef.org/sowc/>; United Nations Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2009. UNGASS 2008 Country Progress Report: Papua New Guinea. Available. http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/papua_new_guinea_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf; World Bank. 2004. *Papua New Guinea, Poverty Assessment*. Available. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAPUANEWGUINEA/Resources/PA-Report.pdf>.

Table 2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year ^a				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per capita (\$, current)	820.9	907.0	1020.7	1225.2	1193.8
2. GDP growth (% , in constant prices)					
a. Agriculture	5.6	1.0	4.2	4.3	2.3
b. Industry	4.1	1.5	7.3	7.2	4.6
c. Services	1.6	4.8	10.7	8.9	7.0
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices, % of GDP)					
1. Gross domestic investment	8.2	0.5	...	...	...
2. Gross national saving	34.5	8.1	...	...	...
C. Money and Inflation (annual % change)					
1. Consumer price index	1.8	2.4	0.9	10.8	6.9
2. Total liquidity (M3)	29.5	38.9	27.8	11.2	19.1
D. Government Finance (% of GDP)					
1. Revenue and grants	35.3	37.4	37.4	32.7	30.5
2. Expenditure and onlending	35.2	34.2	34.9	34.9	30.7
3. Overall fiscal surplus (deficit) Including trust fund accounts	2.7	5.1	6.4	2.5	-11.1
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise (goods) trade balance (% of GDP)	36.0	40.0	33.4	33.3	19.2
2. Current account balance (% of GDP)	12.5	8.0	2.9	9.9	-6.3
3. Merchandise export (\$) growth (annual % change)	29.6	26.3	13.3	20.0	-26.9
4. Merchandise import (\$) growth (annual % change)	9.4	28.9	28.7	9.2	-6.7
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross official reserves (including gold, \$ million in months of current year's imports of goods)	6.0	8.5	9.1	7.9	10.1
2. External debt service (% of exports of goods and services)	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.3	1.8
3. Total external debt (% of GDP)	25.5	21.4	16.7	13.0	13.0
G. Memorandum Items					
1. GDP (current prices, K billion)	15.1	16.9	18.8	21.6	21.8
2. Exchange rate (K/\$, average)	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8
3. Population (million)	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6

GDP = gross domestic product, p = preliminary

^a Fiscal Year ends 31 December

Sources: National Statistical Office, Bank of Papua New Guinea, Treasury, and ADB Staff Estimates

Table 3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	Period		
	1995	2000	Latest Year
A. Population Indicators			
1. Total population (million)	4.0	5.4	6.6 (2009)
2. Annual population growth rate (% change)	2.7	2.6	2.4 (2009)
B. Social Indicators			
1. Total fertility rate (births/woman)	4.8 (1996)	4.6	4.4 (2006)
2. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	370 (1996)	...	733 (2006)
3. Infant mortality rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	69 (1996)	64	57 (2006)
4. Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.2	56.8	57.4 (2007)
a. Female	59.1	59.7	60.4 (2007)
b. Male	53.4	53.9	54.6 (2007)
5. Adult literacy (%)	...	57.3	57.8 (2007)
a. Female	...	50.9	53.4 (2007)
b. Male	...	63.4	62.1 (2007)
6. Primary school gross enrollment (%)	...	...	69.8 (2007)
7. Secondary school gross enrollment (%)	...	...	23.7 (2007)
8. Child malnutrition (% below age 5)	35 (1990-96)	30 (1995-00)	26 (2003-08)
10. Population with access to safe water (%)	...	39	40 (2008)
11. Population with access to sanitation (%)	...	46	45 (2008)
12. Public health expenditure (% of GDP)	3.4	3.6	3.2 (2006)
13. Public education expenditure (% of GDP)	4.8 (1998)	...	3.5 (2007)
14. Human development index rank	129	133	148 (2007)
15. Gender-related development index rank	119	110	124 (2005)
C. Poverty Indicators			
1. Poverty incidence	37.5 (1996)	...	53.8 (2005)
2. Percentage of poor to total population	37.5 (1996)	...	53.8 (2005)
3. Poverty gap	13.8 (1996)	...	23.4 (2005)
4. Poverty severity Index	6.7 (1996)	...	12.8 (2005)
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	...	...	...
6. Human poverty index	27.8 (1997)	37.5	39.6 (2007)
Rank	47 (1997)	62	121 (2007)

... = not available, GDP = gross domestic product

Sources: Asian Development Bank, 2009. *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*; Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), 2009. *Improving the Basic Education Services for the Poor: Overview of ODE Evaluation of Lao PDR and Papua New Guinea*, available

<http://www.ode.usaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/Overview%20of%20Basic%20Education%20Evaluations%20for%20La%20PDR%20and%20PNG.pdf>, accessed 12 March 2010; National Executive Council, 2009. *Papua New Guinea Education*; National Statistical Office of Papua New Guinea (NSO), 2009. *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2006 National Report*; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Various years. *The State of the World's Children (SOWC)*, available <http://www.unicef.org/sowc/>, accessed 11 March 2010; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Various years. *Human Development Report*, available <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2009>, accessed 10 February 2010; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS), *Data Centre*, available http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0, accessed 18 March 2010; World Bank, 2004. *Papua New Guinea: Poverty Assessment*, available <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAPUANEWGUINEA/Resources/PA-Report.pdf>, accessed 15 February 2010; World Bank. *World Development Indicator (WDI) Online*, available <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=6>, accessed 18 March 2010; World Health Organization (WHO). *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)*, available <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, accessed 16 March 2010.

Table 4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	1990	Latest Year
A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions		
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (PPP\$/kgoe)	—	—
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	65.4 (1980)	68.6
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
a. Metric Tons ('000)	2,433	2,482
b. Metric Tons per Capita	0.6	0.7
B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation		
1. % Urban Population with Access to Safe Water	88.0	88.0
2. % Rural Population with Access to Safe Water	32.0	32.0
3. % Urban Population with Access to Sanitation	92.0	67.0
4. % Rural Population with Access to Sanitation	—	41.0
C. Land Use and Deforestation		
1. Forest Area, total ('000 km ²)	317.5	294.4
2. Average Annual Deforestation		
a. Km ²	—	—
b. % Change (total forest area) ^a	(0.1) (1980-90)	0.5
3. Rural Population Density (people/km ² of arable land)	787 (1996)	2,210
4. Arable Land (% of total land)	0.4	2.0
5. Permanent Cropland (% of total land)	1.3	1.4
D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas		
1. Nationally Protected Area		
a. Km ² ('000)	43.5 (1994)	36.2
b. % of Total Land	0.0 (1994)	8.0
2. Mammals (number of threatened species)	4	41
3. Birds (number of threatened species)	25	36
4. Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	90 (1993)	142
5. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	10 (1996)	9
6. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	0 (1996)	11
7. Fishes (number of threatened species)	—	38
E. Urban Areas		
1. Urban Population		
a. '000 (citizens only)	554.8	819
b. % of Total Population (citizens only)	15.5	13
2. Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)	68.5	76.7

— = no data available, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilogram oil equivalent, km² = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a A positive number indicates a loss of forest area, a negative number a gain.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2005. Statistical Databases (FAOSTAT). Available. <http://faostat.fao.org>; International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). 1996, 1997, 2003, 2004, 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Available. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>; Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). 2005. Pacific Regional Information System. Available. <http://www.spc.int/PRISM>; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2000–2004. Human Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2004. Environmental Indicators South Pacific. Pathumthani, Thailand: UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). 2003. Millennium Indicators Database. Available. <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>; World Bank. 2000–2005. The Little Green Data Book. Washington, DC: World Bank; and World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. 2000. Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report. Geneva: WHO/UNICEF; World Resources Institute (WRI). 2003. Earth Trends. Available. <http://earthtrends.wri.org>.

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					
Transport (i) Land Transport	Road Upgrading and Maintenance, Utilization of road user charges Knowledge solutions for private sector provision of long-term maintenance contracts. Extending socioeconomic benefits of an improved road network to roadside communities	World Bank	Road rehabilitation supporting oil palm production	Australia JICA	Infrastructure maintenance on 16 roads of national importance. Replace and rehabilitate substandard roads and bridges. Bridge Replacement Program; replace and rehabilitate substandard roads and bridges
Transport (i) Water Transport	Rehabilitation of the maritime navigation aids system Tidal basin development and building new jetties. Establish hydrographic service Institutionalize maintenance program			Australia	Maintenance on key ports.
Transport (i) Air Transport	Maintain, rehabilitate and improve existing transport infrastructure Create new infrastructure to enhance production and distribution of goods and services Encourage private sector provision of transport facilities and services.			Australia	Infrastructure maintenance on airports. Capacity building in civil aviation safety and security

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					
	Ensure adherence to minimum safety standards and practices. Institutionalize maintenance program				
Energy	Policy development Energy Efficiency Renewable Energy	World Bank	Solar lanterns Loan guarantees - household renewable energy	JICA Chinese Government	Renewable Energy Renewable Energy
Public Financial Management	Supporting the regional audit initiative to raise quality of public auditing Strengthening oversight of statutory authorities and improved project evaluation and prioritization Support for service delivery monitoring	World Bank European Union	Knowledge solutions for managing and safeguarding windfall revenues Sectoral public expenditure reviews Support to districts and local level government Institutional assessment (procurement, accounting, internal control systems and audit) Support to auditor general office	Australia	Knowledge solutions for managing and safeguarding windfall revenues Sub-national strategy support Supporting the regional audit initiative to raise quality of public auditing Internal audit program
Health	Strengthening rural health service delivery including HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Develop capacity at provincial and district levels and public-	Global Fund Joint United Nations	HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment; Malaria control; TB prevention and control Health SWAp/HSIP for efficient delivery of prioritised healthcare and services (e.g. basic child	Australia	Health SWAp/HSIP to strengthen the government's service delivery systems (e.g. capacity building; resourcing framework implementation;

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					
	<p>private partnerships for cost-effectiveness and better service access in rural areas under Health SWAp/HSIP and the National Health Plan 2011-2020.</p> <p>Support to health facility renovation; training for health workers and communities; and community mobilization.</p>	<p>Program</p> <p>World Bank</p>	<p>health services, safe motherhood/sexual and reproductive health services, safe water and adequate sanitation); HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and management.</p> <p>Health SWAp/HSIP (reviews on human resources and costing); HIV/AIDS population bio-behavioral surveys for evidence-based policy and interventions.</p>	<p>British Government Community Fund</p> <p>JICA / Embassy of Japan</p> <p>New Zealand</p> <p>USA</p>	<p>response to HIV/AIDS; support to medical research institutes.)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS awareness in rural villages.</p> <p>Provision of medical supply.</p> <p>Health SWAp/HSIP (government's capacity building for better service deliveries); support to civil society to target reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention and community health.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS prevention, care, support and treatment of most-at-risk populations and people living with HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p>Finance</p> <p>(i) Microfinance</p>	<p>Capacity building for MFIs and microfinance clients.</p> <p>Supporting rural microfinance outreach through rural linkage programs.</p> <p>Supporting the development of the micro and small enterprise lending market.</p> <p>Development of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for branchless banking and the</p>	<p>European Union</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>World Bank / IFC</p>	<p>Supporting village banking schemes.</p> <p>Supporting the development of mobile money systems / products.</p> <p>Studies on payment flows and microinsurance.</p> <p>Equity stake in PNG Microfinance Ltd and providing institutional capacity building TA.</p>	<p>Australia</p>	<p>Co-financing for ADB / IFC / UNDP activities.</p> <p>Supporting the development of mobile banking.</p>

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					
	microfinance industry. Supporting the reform of the collateral framework.		Proposed SME risk-sharing facility with commercial banks. Supporting the credit bureau Assistance to Bank of PNG in payments systems reform		
Theme					
Private sector development (i) Policy reforms (ii) Public private partnerships (iii) Privatisation	Supporting the implementation of the National PPP Policy, including development of a legal and institutional framework. Providing assistance for the development of a CSO framework for SOEs. Supporting the competition regulator, the ICCC.	World Bank / IFC	Supporting the development of legislation for special economic zones. Working with the National Courts on alternative dispute resolution. Assisting the IPA on investment promotion. Capacity building for Department of Commerce & Industry. Potential project preparatory support for PPPs.	Australia	Co-financing for ADB and IFC activities; Economic and Public Sector Program; Partnerships for Development in Health, Transport and Public Sector management is strengthening capacity of key government agencies to enhance their ability to deliver PPPs and manage the SOE sector

CSO = Community Service Obligation, HSIP = Health Service Improvement Program, ICCC = Independent Consumer and Competition Commission, IFC = International Finance Corporation, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, MFI = Microfinance Institution, PPP = Public-Private Partnership, SOE = State-Owned Enterprise, UNDP = United Nations Development Program
Source: Other Development Partner agencies in Papua New Guinea

Table 6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2009)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Total		Rating ^a											
					Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c	
	\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and natural resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00									
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Finance	10.86	2.33	1.00	7.69			1.00	7.69								
Health and social protection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00									
Industry and trade	24.32	5.37	1.00	7.69			1.00	7.69								
Multisector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Public sector management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Transport, and information and communication technology	432.19	92.30	11.00	84.62			11.00	84.62								
Water supply and other municipal infrastructure and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Total	467.37	100.00	13.00	100.00			13.00	100.00								

No. = number.

^a One rating for implementation progress and development objectives, based on the lower rating of either.

^b *Potential problem* loans are *satisfactory* loans that have four or more risk factors associated with *partly satisfactory* or *unsatisfactory* performance.

^c A loan is *at risk* if it is rated *partly satisfactory*, *unsatisfactory*, or a *potential problem*.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table 7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources
(Public Sector Loans, as of 31 December 2009)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
Total funds available for withdrawal (\$ million)	163.41	215.94	379.35
Disbursed amount (\$ million, cumulative)	13.31	4.12	17.43
Percentage disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	8.15	1.90	4.59
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)	14.05	5.83	19.88
Disbursement ratio (%) ^b	7.06	1.45	3.68
Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)^c			
2005	(4.78)	(4.75)	(9.53)
2006	(38.75)	3.31	(35.44)
2007	(30.21)	(5.93)	(36.14)
2008	(2.62)	(10.90)	(13.52)
2009	22.38	(12.17)	(10.21)

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

^a Includes all loans with disbursements during 2009.

^b 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.

^c Includes private sector projects.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates

**Table 8: Project Success Rates
(2000–2009)**

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Agriculture and natural resources	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Education	0	0.00		0.00	1	100.00		0.00		0.00	1	100.00
Energy	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Finance	0											
Health and social protection	0											
Industry and trade	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Multisector	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Public sector management	0	0.00		0.00	1	100.00		0.00		0.00	1	100.00
Transport, and information and communication technology	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Water supply and other municipal infrastructure and services	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Total	0	0.00		0.00	4	100.00		0.00		0.00	4	100.00

Source: Asian Development Bank project (program) audit reports.

Table 9: Portfolio Implementation Status
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2009)

Sector	Loan No.	Seg	Title	Net Loan Amount		Cumulative Disbursements		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress
				OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)	OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)			Original (dd/mm/yy)	Revised (dd/mm/yy)	
AG				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
ED				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
EN				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
FI	1768		Microfinance and Employment Project	0.00	10.86	0.00	7.41	19 Oct 00	20 Sep 01	31 Dec 06	30 Jun 10	84.00
HL				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
IN	2591		Pilot Border Trade and Investment	0.00	24.32	0.00	0.00	27 Nov 09		30 Jun 18		(...)
LW				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
MS				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
TC	1709		Road Maintenance and Upgrading	63.00	0.00	51.47	0.00	16 Nov 99	15 Feb 00	30 Jun 06	30 Jun 10	73.27
	2079		Community Water Transport	0.00	19.08	0.00	13.38	25 Mar 04	23 Nov 04	30 Jun 12		60.00
	2242		Road Maintenance and Upgrading	35.00	0.00	6.16	0.00	29 Jun 06	19 Nov 06	30 Jun 10	30 Jun 12	30.00
	2243		Road Maintenance and Upgrading	0.00	18.00	0.00	3.14	29 Jun 06	19 Nov 06	30 Jun 10	30 Jun 12	30.00
	2398		Lae Port Development	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18 Dec 07	30 Oct 08	30 Jun 12		2.00
	2399		Lae Port Development	0.00	39.15	0.00	0.00	18 Dec 07	30 Oct 08	30 Jun 12		2.00
	2496		Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Programme	0.00	74.30	0.00	0.00	22 Dec 08	18 May 09	30 Jun 13		(...)
	2497		Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Programme	0.00	30.05	0.00	0.00	22 Dec 08	18 May 09	30 Jun 13		(...)
	2588		Civil Aviation Investment Programme - MFF Project 1	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	01 Dec 09	22 Mar 10	30 Jun 13		(...)
	2589		Civil Aviation Investment Programme -MFF Project 1		48.89	0.00	0.00	01 Dec 09	22 Mar 10	30 Jun 13		(...)
	2590		Civil Aviation Investment Programme -MFF Project 1		19.56	0.00	0.00	01 Dec 09	22 Mar 10	30 Jun 13		(...)
WS												0.00
				183.00	284.21	57.63	23.93					

ADF = Asian Development Fund; AG = agriculture and natural resources; ED = education; EN = energy; FI = finance; HL = health and social protection; IN = industry and trade; LW = public sector management; MS = multisector; No. = number; OCR = ordinary capital resources; Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority); TC = transport, and information and communication technology; WS = water supply and municipal infrastructure and services.
Source: ADB Records.