



# Completion Report

---

Project Number: 46257-001  
Technical Assistance Number: 9095  
May 2020

## Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management in Mountainous River Basins

This document is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy.

Asian Development Bank



In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.



## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

<b>TA Number, Country, and Name:</b> TA 9095-REG: Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management in Mountainous River Basins		<b>Amount Approved:</b> \$2,000,000	
		<b>Revised Amount:</b> N/A	
<b>Executing Agency:</b> Asian Development Bank	<b>Source of Funding:</b> Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	<b>Amount Undisbursed:</b> \$89,934.56	<b>Amount Used:</b> \$1,910,065.44
<b>TA Approval Date:</b> 12 April 2016	<b>TA Signing Date:</b> 12 April 2016	<b>TA Completion Date</b>	
		<b>Original Date:</b> 30 April 2019	<b>Latest Revised Date:</b> 30 November 2019
		<b>Financial Closing Date:</b> 28 February 2020	<b>Number of Extensions:</b> 1
<b>TA Type:</b> Capacity development TA			

### Description

The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) was designed to help strengthen integrated water resources management (IWRM) in Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Nepal. It also aimed to contribute to the management of environment and climate change impacts, one of the strategic priorities in the Midterm Review of Strategy 2020 of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The TA was intended to assist river basins organizations (RBOs) in each of the three countries in strengthening water resources management to address (i) expected changes in water availability due to climate change and (ii) increase in water demand to support economic and population growth.

### Expected Impact, Outcome, and Outputs

The TA's expected impacts were: (i) by 2020, accelerated and expanded implementation of IWRM, delivering improved water security and enhanced efficiency and productivity and (ii) by 2030, implementation of IWRM at all levels, including transboundary cooperation as appropriate. The TA's expected outcome was IWRM in three river basins sustainably implemented. The TA's expected outputs were: (i) water resources institutions strengthened; (ii) technical capacity of staff of water resources institutions in the three river basins enhanced; and (iii) knowledge of and good practices for IWRM broadly disseminated in Asia and the Pacific region.

### Implementation Arrangements

As planned, the TA engaged the services of one consulting firm to support its implementation. The contract for \$1.96 million commenced on 15 November 2016 and was completed on 30 November 2019. Total consulting inputs from the firm, Landell Mills Limited, comprised 35.51 person-months of international specialists and 143.29 person-months of national specialists. The inputs required to deliver the planned outputs were greater than the original estimates of 32 person-months of international and 127 person-months of national specialists. In view of this and the longer time it took to recruit the consultant, TA implementation period had to be extended once (by seven months). The consultant was able to deliver good quality outputs in coordination with ADB and implementing agencies, and the performance was satisfactory.

The implementing agencies were the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) in Afghanistan, the Water Resources Coordination Division (WRCD) of National Environment Commission Secretariat (NECS) in Bhutan, and the High Powered Committee for the Integrated Development of the Bagmati Civilization (HPCIDBC) in Nepal. As expected, the implementing agency in each country provided counterpart support in the form of (i) documents, data, statistics, information, and/or maps; (ii) counterpart staff; (iii) assistance for coordination with stakeholders; and (iv) logistical assistance for workshops and seminars, including sending invitations to participants. The implementing agencies were collaborative and contributed well to the project implementation.

### Conduct of Activities

To strengthen water resources institutions (Output 1), the TA mobilized RBOs and customized performance benchmarking indicators and manuals for each RBO of the target countries. It assisted Wangchhu Basin Committee (WBC) in adapting the Bhutan Water Security Index and indicators to the context of Wangchhu basin where a guideline document, the "Wangchhu Water Security Index: Dimensions, Indicators and Calculation," and the "Wangchhu Water Security Index System" (WWSIS), online database system were developed and launched. A series of workshops were conducted for staff of the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), HPCIDBC and other government departments on how to implement the river basin master plan which was developed in 2018. Consultative meetings

were held for Panj Amu River Basin Agency (PARBA), a decentralized agency under MEW for water management within the basin level, to customize the performance benchmarking indicators and to do two performance assessments were held throughout the TA implementation.

To enhance technical capacity of RBOs and government agencies (Output 2), 39 domestic workshops and 2 study tours in Japan and Thailand were conducted, with a total of 739 participants far exceeding the target of 90 officers (30 officers in each country). Participants included the following: (i) 253 officers from MEW, PARBA, Sub-Basin Agencies of PARBA, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, National Environmental Protection Agency, and Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development from Afghanistan, (ii) 411 officers from the WBC, WRCD, and local government administrations in the Wangchhu river basin from Bhutan, and (iii) 75 officers of WECS, HPCIDBC, and Department of Hydrology and Meteorology from Nepal. These programs also aided the operationalization of the Decision Support System (DSS) in Bagmati River Basin in Nepal. Capacity development plans for each RBO were also developed as planned.

On knowledge dissemination (Output 3), the TA developed a regional knowledge product on the topics: (i) institutional setup of RBO formation and empowerment, and (ii) technology used and its application in RBOs, as an awareness-raising document for government officials and other IWRM stakeholders. The original plan was to cover these topics in two separate knowledge products, but a more comprehensive single product was instead prepared based on consultation with countries. The TA also supported the participation of representatives from each of the three countries as resource persons at the 6<sup>th</sup> Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO) General Meeting in Indonesia in February 2017 as well as in the regional workshop in Nepal in May 2018 to share the experiences and knowledges on IWRM in each country, which were highly appreciated, like the regional knowledge product.

#### Technical Assistance Assessment Ratings

Criterion	Assessment	Rating
Relevance	The TA's objective of strengthening IWRM in three countries matched well with each government's policy and priority on managing pressing water security challenges in the Hindu-Kush Himalaya region, one of the areas that are most vulnerable and exposed to the impacts of climate change. The TA's outcome and outputs were also fully aligned with ADB's priorities as laid out in (i) Strategy 2020 Core Areas of Operations: Environment and Climate Change; (ii) Strategy 2030 Operation Priority 3: Tackling Climate Change, Building Climate and Disaster Resilience, and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability; and (iii) Water Operational Plan 2011–2020, which prioritized embedding the IWRM process in river basins.	Relevant
Effectiveness	The TA outcome and outputs were achieved. The TA institutionalized RBO performance benchmarking in the targeted three river basins. The TA developed and operationalized the WWSIS database, the Bagmati river basin master plan, DSS in Bagmati river basin, and capacity development plans for RBOs in the three river basins. The TA trained a total of 739 government officials in the three countries on IWRM, more than eight-fold the target. The regional knowledge product and participation of RBOs as resource persons to regional water event were also accomplished.  All these outcome and outputs were met effectively in line with the TA objectives to strengthen RBOs which are crucial for IWRM implementation, and preparing investments to cope with expected changes in water availability and increased demand.	Effective
Efficiency	Close coordination and cooperation among ADB staff, counterpart officials of three countries, and TA consultants allowed the efficient use of TA resources. Although the TA was extended once to provide the consultant firm the 36 months required to complete the agreed activities under its TOR, 96% of the budget and	Efficient

Criterion	Assessment	Rating
	human resources were utilized efficiently to achieve the target outcome and outputs.	
<b>Overall Assessment</b>	Based on the assessment of relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness, the overall TA assessment is rated successful. The TA design was sound and fully aligned with the government's priorities and ADB's strategies. The TA outcome and outputs were achieved effectively and efficiently.	Successful
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>The TA is likely sustainable as we have seen the growing ownership, and the institutional and technical capacity of counterpart officials in all three countries. The TA activities resulted in a good understanding of IWRM, helped establish master plans, and built the technical capacity of existing RBO staff to implement these plans and sustain TA outcomes. Technical manuals/guidelines and tools such as WWSIS and Bagmati DSS developed during the TA project period will help the sustainability of activities in three countries.</p> <p>However, RBOs remain dependent on government funding to finance ongoing activities, and continuing budget constraints to implement future activities remains a concern.</p>	Likely sustainable

#### Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Design and/or planning	ADB's missions were effective in ensuring that the TA design/plan was in line with three governments' needs, and also helped facilitate the three governments' participation and ownership of the TA. During the TA project design and planning stage, ADB had two consultation and fact-finding missions in Bhutan and one consultation and fact-finding mission each in Afghanistan and Nepal. The three governments' overall concurrence with the design and monitoring framework—including impact, outcome, outputs, implementation arrangements, cost estimate and financing plan, and terms of reference were received during the missions.
Management of staff and consultants	Having a combination of various types of reports, workshops and communication tools/approaches was effective and efficient for project management. ADB staff managed the TA consultants appropriately through an inception mission (in December 2016), interim/review missions (three times in August 2017, May 2018 and February 2019), various reports (Inception, Interim and Final reports, Quarterly Progress Reports) and frequent communication via email. The TA consultant consulted and coordinated with government TA counterparts through regular meetings (weekly or every other week), workshops and email/telephone communication. Moreover, regional workshops (May 2018 in Nepal, September 2019 in Bhutan) and study tours (July 2018 in Japan, February 2019 in Thailand) were good opportunities for ADB staff, government TA counterparts and the TA consultant for tripartite face-to-face discussion on the progress, issues and activity plans.
Knowledge building	The development of easily accessible awareness-raising materials targeting decision makers in other river basins who are involved or interested in IWRM and RBO activities is a useful alternative to highly technical publications.
Stakeholder participation	The participation of various stakeholders was important to the success of the TA to achieve a good understanding of the outputs and outcome and have consensus on the TA's progress and achievement. The TA actively facilitated various stakeholders' participation through workshops, seminars, and consultation meetings from project design to project implementation stage. The major stakeholders who participated were government officials of related ministries, agencies at state and local level, municipalities, water user's associations and NGOs.

Partnership	<p>The TA enabled active collaboration among ADB, implementing agencies and the following institutions and international networks which added significant value to the TA's outcome and outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development</i> - data collection for snow coverage in Afghanistan, and participation to give a lecture at regional workshop in Nepal.</li> <li>(ii) <i>Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan</i> - arrangement, lectures, and site visits for the study tour in Japan.</li> <li>(iii) <i>NARBO and Japan Water Agency (JWA)</i> - technical guidance on RBO performance benchmarking methodology, which was developed by NARBO and JWA, and TA counterparts' participation during the 6<sup>th</sup> NARBO General Meeting.</li> <li>(iv) <i>Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand</i> - arrangement, lectures and site visits for study tour in Thailand.</li> </ul>
Replication and/or scaling up	<p>A total of 50 manuals, guidelines, reports and regional knowledge product developed by the TA can be utilized to replicate the TA's RBO's activities in other river basins with customization as needed.</p> <p>Moreover, the WWSIS (online database system) was designed and developed to be easily expandable to other river basins in Bhutan. It is an excellent practice for future replication and scaling up of activities.</p>

#### Follow-up Actions

Based on the outcome and outputs of the TA, the TA counterparts of three countries will continue the activities to strengthen the RBO's institutional and technical capacity.

Especially in Afghanistan and Nepal, the outputs of the TA will be utilized further through on-going related ADB projects (AFG 48042-001: Panj-Amu River Basin Sector Project, NEP 43448-013: Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project), which help sustain the RBOs' capacity development. The TA counterparts are involved and trained continuously in these projects through various workshops, seminars, and hands-on trainings.

The TA counterparts' continuous participation at the NARBO General Meeting (held every three years) will be a good opportunity to keep them motivated and to update their activities, including updates on RBO performance benchmarking systems.

The draft knowledge product has to be finalized and uploaded in ADB website by Q3 2020.

**Prepared by:**  
Noriyuki Mori  
Fatima Mabor Bautista

**Designation and Division:**  
Senior Water Resources Specialist (Dam Optimization), SDSC-WAT  
Operations Analyst, SDSC-WAT



## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<b>Impacts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2020, accelerated and expanded implementation of IWRM, delivering improved water security and enhanced efficiency and productivity (Water Operational Plan 2011–2020)</li> <li>By 2030, implement IWRM at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate (Sustainable Development Goal 6.5)</li> </ul>		
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
<b>Outcome</b>  IWRM in target river basins sustainably implemented	All target RBOs provide baseline scores of RBO performance benchmarking in practice by Q1 2019 (Baseline: 0)	<p>(Afghanistan) Completed: PARBA's senior staff reviewed and adopted indicators for RBO performance benchmarking. Based on this, a performance assessment was done in 2019.</p> <p>(Bhutan) Completed: The TA developed "Wangchhu Water Security Index: Dimensions, Indicators and Calculation" document. Based on this, WBC Performance Assessment was carried out in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>(Nepal) Completed: The RBO performance benchmarking system was customized for 13 indicators. Although actual performance assessment with indicator scoring was not done during the project period because issues regarding High Powered Committee for HPCIDBC legal status resulted in the reluctance of workshop participants to provide scores, the TA counterparts obtained capacity to conduct the performance assessment using the developed indicators by themselves.</p>
<b>Outputs</b>  1. Water resources institutions strengthened	1a. Wangchhu RBO maintains water security database by Q1 2019 (Baseline: 0)  1b. 15-year river basin master plan prepared in Bagmati river basin in Nepal by Q4 2018 (Baseline: 0)  1c. Performance benchmarking is institutionalized in all target river basins by Q4 2018 (Baseline: Target agencies are established)	<p>1a. Completed: The TA developed WWSIS, an online database system that allows WBC Secretariat to enter data for related water security indicator parameters on an annual basis. The WWSIS was launched on 18 September 2019 at <a href="http://wwsi.nec.gov.bt/">http://wwsi.nec.gov.bt/</a>. This database system contained water security data and information for 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>1b. Completed: Master plan was prepared. The TA delivered training to staff of WECS, HPCIDBC and other government departments in a series of workshops on how to implement the river master plan and use the software which were developed by a complementary ADB project (Grant 0367-NEP: Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project). The TA also provided an Advisory Note on river basin planning.</p> <p>1c. (Afghanistan) Completed: RBO performance indicators were customized for PARBA, and Performance Assessment Manuals were developed to enable PARBA staff to follow the process and understand the background sufficiently to conduct self-assessment of their performance. It was institutionalized through four performance benchmarking workshops held within the project period.</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
2. Technical capacity of staff of water resources institutions in target river basins enhanced	<p>2a. One DSS operated and maintained in practice in the Bagmati river basin by Q1 2019 (Baseline: 0)</p> <p>2b. At least 30 government officers and stakeholders in each target river basin trained in IWRM by Q4 2018 (Baseline: 0)</p> <p>2c. Capacity development plan for IWRM developed for all target river basins by Q4 2018 (Baseline: 0)</p>	<p>(Bhutan) Completed: The TA supported institutionalization of performance assessment and benchmarking system for the WBC. The TA developed the WBC Performance Assessment and Benchmarking Manual through a series of consultative meetings and carried out annual performance assessment.</p> <p>(Nepal) Completed: The performance benchmarking indicators were customized and developed for HPCIDBC. Although actual performance assessment with indicator scoring was not done during the project period because issues regarding HPCIDBC's legal status resulted in the reluctance of workshop participants to provide scores, the TA counterparts obtained capacity to conduct the performance assessment using the developed indicators by themselves</p> <p>2a. Completed: The TA supported DSS building processes; the training of relevant staff; and making the system operational. DSS for basin planning and water management was installed at WECS. Likewise, water quality monitoring, flood forecasting and early warning DSSs were installed and made operational at HPCIDBC and Department of Hydrology and Meteorology. Government officials were trained in customization and usage of the DSSs, which included application of GIS tools.</p> <p>2b. (Afghanistan) Completed: 253 officers of MEW, PARBA, Sub Basin Agencies of PARBA, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, National Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development were trained through 18 domestic workshops and a study tour in Thailand, which helped to gain required knowledge about IWRM in the country.</p> <p>(Bhutan) Completed: 411 officers of WBC, WRCD of NECS as its Secretariat and local government administrations in the Wangchhu basin were trained through 17 domestic workshops and two study tours in Japan and Thailand.</p> <p>(Nepal) Completed: 75 officers of HPCIDBC and WECS were trained on IWRM concepts, DSS, hydro modeling and hydromet data management through four domestic workshops and two study tours in Japan and Thailand.</p> <p>2c. (Afghanistan) Completed: The PARBA Human Resources Development Plan was prepared in June 2017. The plan articulated the vision, scope, and policy of the water sector capacity development, necessary budget, and recommended priority training etc.</p> <p>(Bhutan) Completed: The Organizational Development Plan for WBC and its Secretariat was prepared in May</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
<p>3. Knowledge of and good practices for IWRM broadly disseminated in Asia and the Pacific region</p>	<p>3a. Two major knowledge products on IWRM good practices uploaded to ADB's website by Q4 2018(Baseline: 0)</p> <p>3b. At least one resource person from each RBO contributed to regional water event by Q4 2018 (Baseline: 0)</p>	<p>2018. The first part focuses on setting the context and defining the vision, mission, goals and objectives. The second part of the plan defines the organizational structure and human resource needs of WBC.</p> <p>(Nepal) Completed: The Roadmap and Human Resources Capacity Development Plan for establishing the Upper Bagmati RBO was developed in August 2019. The plan includes the elements of RBO such as legal status and functions, financing, organizational development of HPCIDBC, key stakeholder coordination, river basin management plan, information technology and knowledge sharing and performance benchmarks.</p> <p>3a. Completed: Following discussions with ADB, counterparts and TA consultant, it was determined that the two RKPs were merged to a single RKP as an awareness raising material, especially targeting government officials in other river basins who are involved or interested in IWRM and RBO activities. The draft RKP was prepared in November 2019, and the RKP will be uploaded to ADB's website.</p> <p>3b. Completed: Representatives of each of the three TA countries participated in the 6<sup>th</sup> NARBO General Meeting. Apart from the event, contributions by each country are as follows.</p> <p>(Afghanistan) The PARBA Director General presented at the Regional Workshop in Kathmandu in May 2018.</p> <p>(Bhutan) The Chairman of WBC, the District Environment Officer of Chhukha District and the Chief of WRCD of NECS facilitated presentations at the Regional Workshop in Kathmandu in May 2018. Additionally, the TA supported a member of WBC from Haa District to participate in the regional workshop on Brahmaputra Basin Planning organized by Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon, a Dhakka-based civic organization in April 2017.</p> <p>(Nepal) The Project Director of the HPCIDBC presented at the Regional Workshop in Kathmandu in May 2018.</p>

**Actual Key Activities with Milestones****1. Water resources institutions strengthened**

- 1.1 In Bhutan, the guideline document "Wangchhu Water Security Index: Dimensions, Indicators and Calculation" and WWSIS were developed in April 2019 and September 2019, respectively. The WWSIS was launched on the government website (September 2019).
- 1.2 Based on the river basin master plan developed by another ADB's project (Grant 0367-NEP: Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project) in 2018, the TA team delivered training to staff of WECS, HPCIDBC and other government departments in a series of workshops on how to implement the master plan and use the software developed in that project (November 2018 to April 2019). An Advisory Note on river basin planning using these tools were also provided (May 2019).
- 1.3 In Afghanistan, the performance benchmarking indicators were adapted to PARBA and assessment manuals were developed through four performance benchmarking workshops (October 2017 to July 2019). In Bhutan, the TA customized and developed the WBC Performance Assessment and Benchmarking Manual, through a series of consultative meetings (March 2017 to April 2018). In Nepal, the performance benchmarking indicators were customized and developed for HPCIDBC (May 2018 to March 2019).

**2. Technical capacity of staff of water resources institutions in target river basins enhanced**

- 2.1 DSS was established in the Bagmati river basin in Nepal. The TA supported DSS building processes, training of relevant staff and making the system operational (February 2017 to April 2019).
- 2.2 In Afghanistan, the technical capacity of staff of the PARBA and its sub-basin agencies was enhanced through a series of trainings guided by the capacity assessment and the Human Resource Capacity Development Plan (August 2017 to April 2019). In Bhutan, IWRM trainings were conducted on (i) developing the IWRM frameworks, tools, manuals and guidelines and (ii) capacity building of WBC Secretariat and local governments and stakeholders (December 2017 to September 2019). In Nepal, IWRM training including IWRM concepts, GIS, DSS, hydrological modeling was conducted for HPCIDBC, WECS and Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (November 2018 to April 2019).
- 2.3 Apart from the workshops and trainings held in each country, study tours in Japan and Thailand were conducted to understand IWRM policies and practices in these countries (July 2019, February 2019). Two regional workshops were also held in Nepal (May 2018) and Bhutan (September 2019) to share the knowledge and experiences on IWRM among the counterparts of the three countries.
- 2.4 Human resources capacity development plans were developed for each RBO in the three countries (Afghanistan: June 2017, Nepal: August 2019, Bhutan: May 2018).
- 2.5 In Afghanistan, new tools for forecasting water availability were developed and introduced to MEW and PARBA staff through workshops (March 2018 to April 2019). A report on water forecasting methods (March 2019) and a manual on water allocation (September 2019) were prepared.

**3. Knowledge of and good practices for IWRM broadly disseminated in Asia and the Pacific region**

- 3.1 It was agreed among ADB staff and TA counterparts that a regional knowledge product on IWRM would be prepared as an awareness raising document targeting government officials in other river basins who are involved or interested in IWRM and RBO activities. The knowledge product was drafted based on the experience, knowledge and lesson learned through TA implementation (November 2019).
- 3.2 All three countries contributed to regional water events. Representatives of each of the three TA countries participated and presented their respective country's IWRM policies at the 6<sup>th</sup> NARBO General Meeting in Indonesia (February 2017). Two TA regional workshops were also held successfully with participation of TA counterparts from the three countries (May 2018, September 2019).

**Actual Inputs**

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction: \$2,000,000

ADB = Asian Development Bank; DSS = Decision Support System; GIS = Geographic Information System; HPCIDBC = Integrated Development of the Bagmati Civilization; IWRM = Integrated Water Resources Management; MEW = Ministry of Energy and Water; NARBO = Network of Asian River Basin Organizations; NECS = National Environment Commission Secretariat; PARBA = Panj Amu River Basin Agency; RBO = River Basin Organization; RKP = Regional Knowledge Product; TA = Technical Assistance; WBC = Wangchhu Basin Committee; WECS = Water and Energy Commission Secretariat; WRCD = Water Resources Coordination Division; WWSIS = Wangchhu Water Security Index System

Source: Asian Development Bank.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COST

**Table A2.1: Technical Assistance Cost by Activity**  
(\$'000)

Item	Amount		
	Original	Revised	Actual
1. Consultants	1,427.0	1,636.0	1,617.0
2. Goods	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Training, seminars and/or conferences	237.0	306.0	271.0
4. Surveys	100.0	46.0	22.0
5. Miscellaneous TA administration	42.0	0.0	0.0
6. Pilot testing	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Contingency	194.0	12.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>1,910.0</b>

TA=technical assistance

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

**Table A2.2: Technical Assistance Cost by Fund**  
(\$'000)

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction <sup>a</sup>		Total Cost
1. Original	2,000.00	2,000.00
2. Revised	0.00	0.00
3. Actual	1,910.00	1,910.00
4. Unused	90.00	90.00

<sup>a</sup> Administered by the Asian Development Bank.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.