

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION (JFPR)

2004 ANNUAL REPORT



"In Asia and the Pacific, almost 700 million people—two-thirds of the world's desperately poor—still struggle on less than \$1 a day. In some parts of Asia, three out of four women are illiterate. Millions of people, especially in rural areas, have no access to clean water and sanitation. Infant mortality rates in some countries are up to 20 times higher than in developed countries. Seven out of ten of the region's poorest people live in the largest and fastest growing economies. In a region of such dynamic growth, these high levels of poverty are simply unacceptable."

Haruhiko Kuroda, President, Asian Development Bank, in his address to the Board of Governors at the opening of the 38th Annual Meeting in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2005.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
HIV/AIDS	–	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
JFPR	–	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
LOA	–	letter of agreement
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
OCO	–	Office of Cofinancing Operations
SRC	–	staff review committee

NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.

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I. BACKGROUND

A. Overview

1. The 2004 Annual Report of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) is the fourth such report and covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2004. The report describes the background and rationale, implementation progress, and achievements of the JFPR.

2. The JFPR was established in May 2000¹ and provides direct grant assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank,² while fostering long-term social and economic development. The grants target poverty reduction initiatives with direct participation of nongovernment organizations (NGOs), community groups, and civil society.

B. Purposes

3. The main purposes of the JFPR are to

- (i) provide direct relief to the poor and most vulnerable groups,
- (ii) use innovative methods in social development,
- (iii) apply community-driven, participatory approaches to achieve rapid results that create ownership by beneficiaries of development activities,
- (iv) support capacity-building activities to build a solid foundation for sustainable development, and
- (v) promote cooperation with NGOs.

C. Activities

4. The JFPR grants support a distinct set of priorities to create rapid results and ensure sustainability over the long term. The JFPR provides financing for activities that have a strong relation to and enhance the effectiveness of projects financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Typical activities include

- (i) provision of basic economic and social services to the poor, including pilot-testing activities such as community water supply and sanitation, small clinics, local product market facilities, and skills training centers;
- (ii) support to social development funds that channel funding to small-scale programs such as child nutrition, reproductive health, skills training, and micro-finance, which are targeted to benefit the poor and communities that are otherwise excluded from access to jobs and essential services;
- (iii) support for NGO activities for poverty reduction and social development, by carrying out projects in a participatory manner, facilitating community involvement in project implementation, building capacity at the grassroots level, and monitoring project progress; and

¹ The Government of Japan established a similar facility at the World Bank called the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF).

² See Appendix 1 for the complete list of DMCs.

- (iv) capacity building for local governments, community-based organizations, and local NGOs so they can design, implement, monitor, and evaluate projects and pilot test activities in conjunction with ADB-financed projects.

D. Types of Grants

5. There are two types of JFPR grants.

- (i) **Project grants** finance (a) relief measures, supporting improvements to services and facilities for poorer population groups, or reinforcing and reinvigorating social safety nets; or (b) innovation and testing of new approaches, particularly in the social sectors.
- (ii) **Capacity-building grants** finance capacity building and improvement measures, for example, to bolster local communities and NGOs through learning by doing, expanding the capabilities or coverage of institutions involved in social funding, or supporting local governments working with communities on ADB-funded projects and programs.

E. Focus

6. The directional guidance for 2004, agreed by the Government of Japan and ADB, stressed that JFPR grants should complement ADB-financed operations and programs and be compatible with the development objectives of the country strategy and program, national poverty reduction strategy paper or strategy, poverty partnership agreement, or the poverty reduction elements of the sector strategies. The grants should focus on activities that (i) respond directly to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, through new and innovative methods; (ii) support initiatives that lead to rapid, demonstrable benefits with positive prospects of developing into sustainable activities; and/or (iii) build ownership, capacity, empowerment, and participation of the local communities, NGOs, and other civil society groups to facilitate their involvement in operations financed by ADB.

F. Japan's Contribution

7. In May 2000, the Government of Japan made an initial contribution of ¥10 billion (approximately \$92.6 million) to the JFPR. This was followed in March 2002 by an additional contribution of ¥7.9 billion (about \$61.1 million), and \$90 million transferred by the Government of Japan from the Asian Currency Crisis Support Facility (ACCSF) to the JFPR. In March 2003, ¥7.1 billion (about \$59.9 million) was transferred to ADB, while in March 2004, an additional ¥2.6 billion (about \$23.3 million) was transferred. The total Government of Japan contribution as of 31 December 2004 was ¥39.2 billion (approximately \$326.9 million).

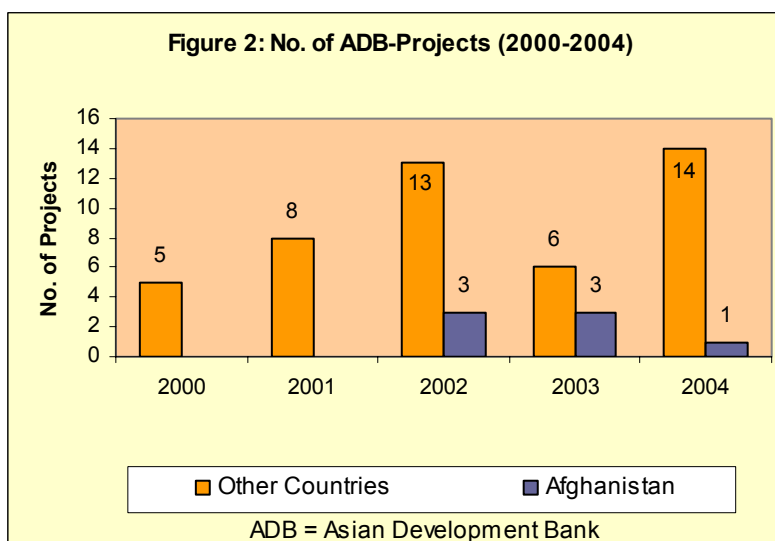
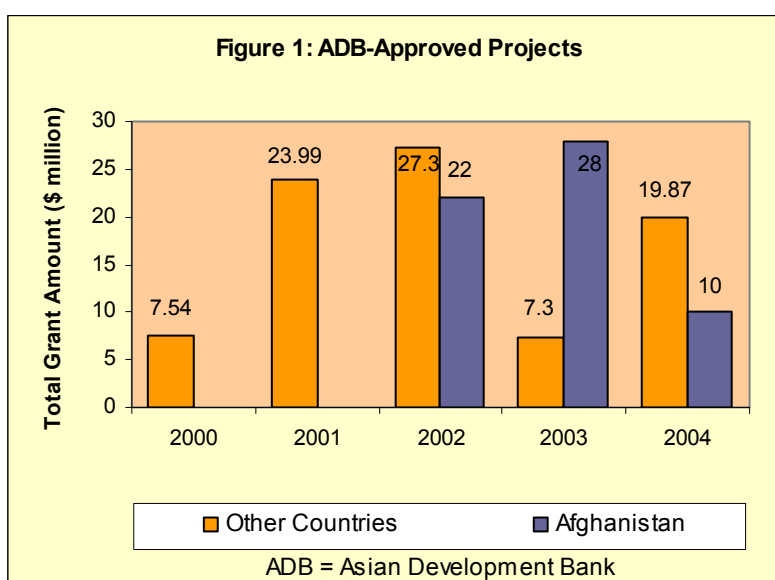
G. Commitments and Financial Status

8. By 31 December 2004, the JFPR had committed a total of \$146 million for 53 projects. Of this amount, \$125.9 million was outstanding, i.e., letters of agreement (LOAs) had been signed. By the end of 2004, taking into account the Fund's income from investments as well as interest earned on the bank account, about \$200.67 million was available for further commitments. Appendix 2 presents the audit report and financial statement for 2004.

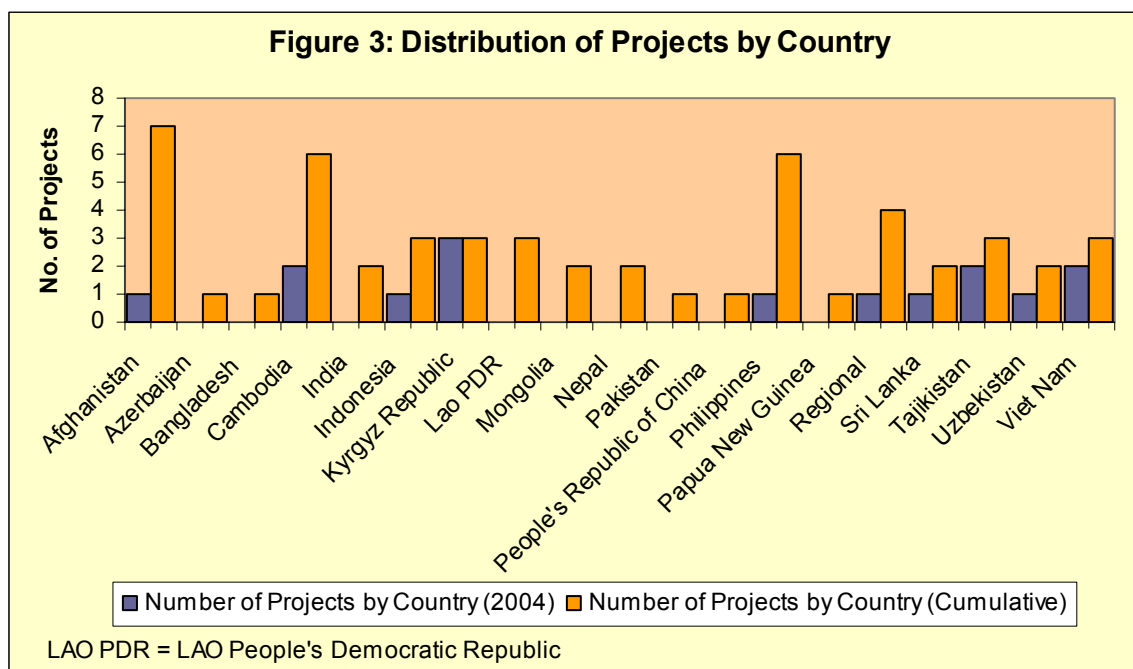
II. OVERVIEW OF JFPR OPERATIONS

A. JFPR Processing and Approvals

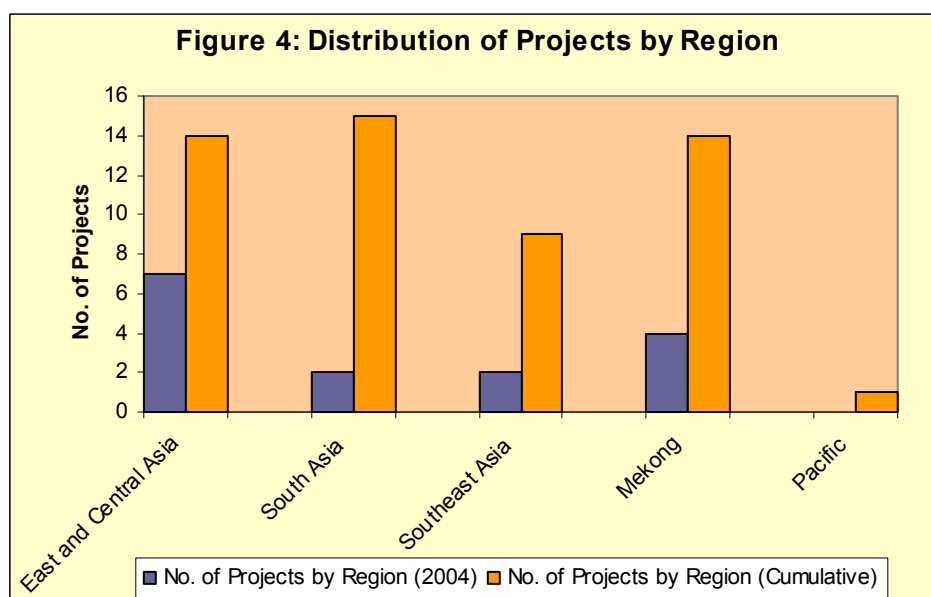
9. In 2004, ADB approved grants worth \$29.87 million for 15 JFPR projects (Appendix 3 lists the approved JFPR projects), including one project for Afghanistan worth \$10 million. These brought to 53 the total number of projects approved from 2000 to 2004, with a total value of \$146 million. While the value of projects approved in 2004 was lower than the \$49.3 million in 2002 and \$35.3 million in 2003, in terms of number of projects, the total was just one short of the 16 that were approved in 2002, and higher than the nine projects approved in 2003. The decrease in amount compared with 2002 and 2003 was due mainly to the reduction in the figure for Afghanistan in 2004—\$10 million in 2004, compared with \$22 million in 2002 and \$28 million in 2003 (Figures 1 and 2).



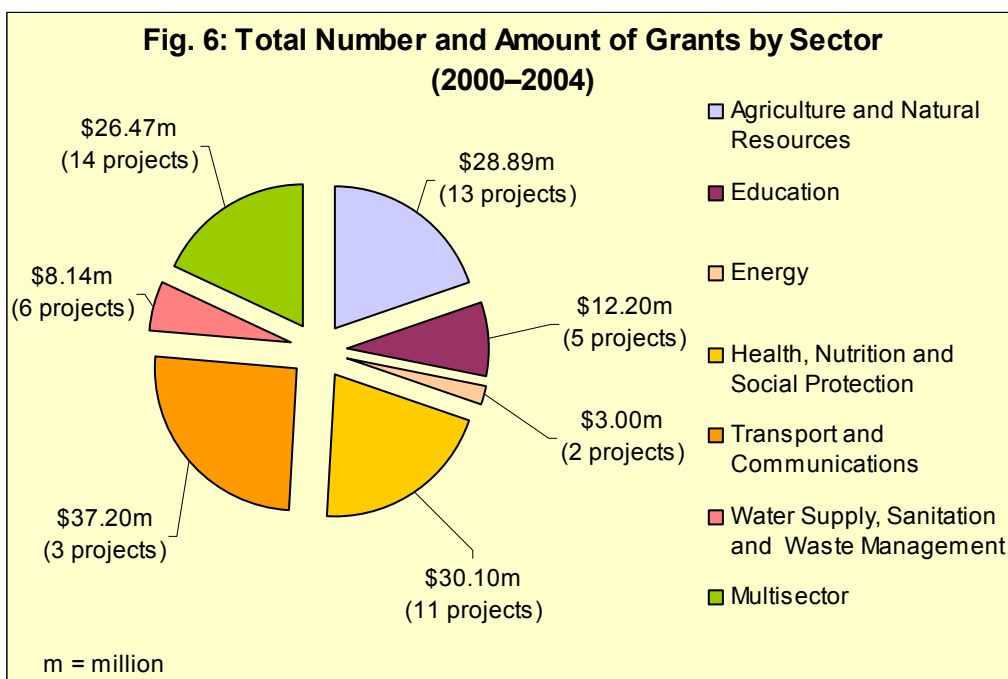
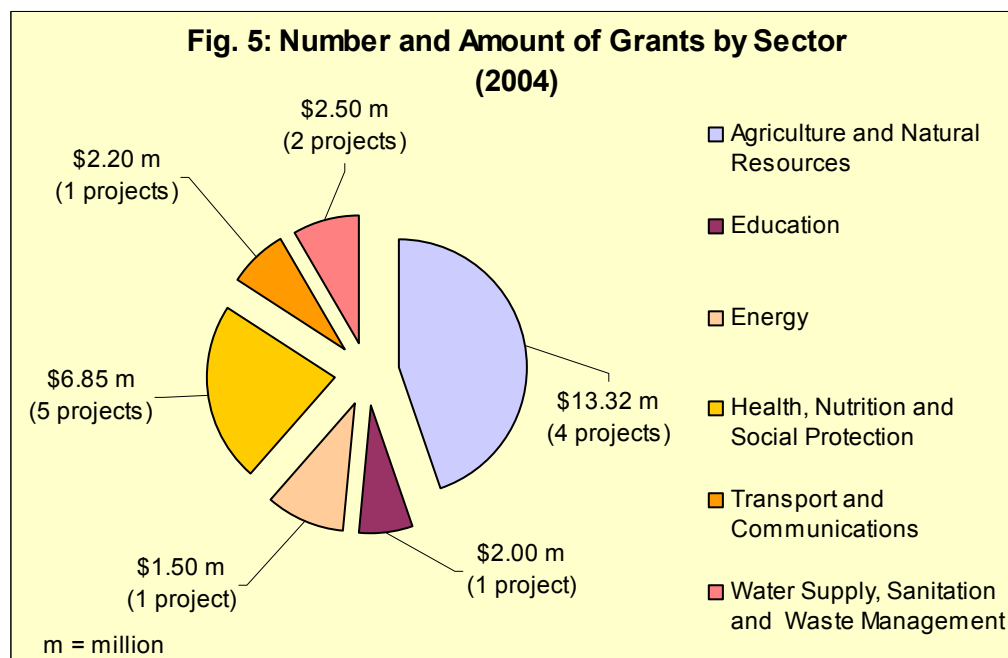
10. Kyrgyz Republic had the most number of projects approved last year with three projects, followed by Cambodia, Tajikistan and Viet Nam, which had two projects each. Figure 3 shows the distribution of projects by country, as approved in 2004, as well as the cumulative approvals from 2000 to 2004. In terms of cumulative approvals, Afghanistan leads with seven projects, followed closely by Cambodia and Philippines with six apiece.



11. In all, seven projects were approved for Central Asia, four for the Mekong Subregion, two for Southeast Asia, and two for South Asia (Figure 4). In terms of total approvals, South Asia leads with 15 projects, followed by Eastern and Central Asia and Mekong Region with 14 projects each, Southeast Asia with 9, and the Pacific with 1. Pacific has only one JFPR project as of the end of 2004 as very few loans in the region can be linked to JFPR grants.



12. In terms of sectoral distribution, of the 15 projects approved in 2004, five were in health, nutrition, and social protection (HNSP); four were in agriculture and natural resources (ANR); two were in energy and water supply, sanitation, and waste management (WSSWM); and one each was in education, and transport and communications (TC) (Figure 5). Looking at the entire portfolio of projects, multisectoral projects lead the other sectors with about 18% of the total amount and 26% of the number of JFPR projects (Figure 6).

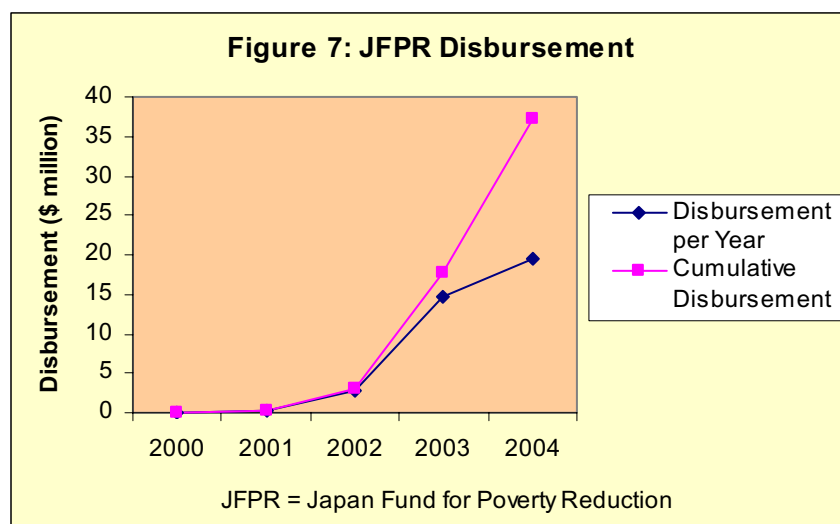


B. Letters of Agreement

13. Fifteen projects became effective in 2004. Of these, eight were approved in 2003, while the rest were approved in 2004. As of 31 December 2004, there were only seven projects with unsigned LOAs, all approved after 1 August 2004 (the last of these would subsequently be signed by May 2005). Unlike in 2003 when LOAs were being signed for projects approved as far back as 2001, JFPR's campaign to shorten the time lag, or effectiveness delay, between project grant approvals by ADB and grant effectiveness resulted in the LOA of 2004-approved projects being signed after an average of only 3.7 months. In contrast, the effectiveness delay of projects signed in 2000 was 10.7 months; in 2001, 9.5 months; in 2002, 6.5 months, and in 2003, 8.3 months. Despite this accomplishment, JFPR continues to encourage project officers to fast-track the signing of LOAs to minimize effectiveness delays still further. This way, projects can start earlier, inputs and interventions can be introduced on the ground more quickly, and outcomes and impacts can be achieved and enjoyed sooner.

C. Grant Disbursements

14. As of 31 December 2004, cumulative disbursements were \$37.79 million as against commitments of \$146 million, for a disbursement rate of about 26%. Disbursements in 2004 (\$19.45 million) were more than the cumulative disbursements up to December 2003 (\$18.34 million), see Figure 7. As in 2003, the three highest disbursing projects in 2004 were the Afghanistan Road Employment Project (JFPR 9024 for \$9.60 million) and the two regional grants, Improving Nutrition for Mothers and Children³ (JFPR 9005 for \$5.48 million) and Community Action for Prevention of HIV/AIDS⁴ (JFPR 9006 for \$4.37 million). In terms of percentage of disbursement, the highest ranked were the On-Site Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas (JFPR 9003-PHI, 99% disbursed), the Off-Site and Off-City Relocation for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Muntinlupa City (JFPR 9004-PHI, 94% disbursed), the Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Mingechevir Rayon (JFPR 9013-AZE, 80% disbursed) and the Regional Nutrition Project (JFPR 9005-REG, 80% disbursed). Appendix 4 presents actual disbursements and percentages per project for the years 2000–2004. The disbursement line in Figure 7 reflects the observed overall pick-up in performance of JFPR.



³ Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

⁴ Greater Mekong Subregion; HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

D. Summaries of Grants Approved in 2004

15. Brief summaries of the 15 grant projects approved in 2004 follow.

16. **JFPR 9040: School Improvement Project (Tajikistan).** Primary and general secondary schools in five pilot districts will develop proposals to seek funds for school improvement. These school improvement grants can be used for teacher and/or school staff training; improvements to school infrastructure; and heating, water and sanitation, among others. Girls in Grades 10 and 11 will receive stipends. The department of education in pilot districts will review and finance school improvement plans based on a set of criteria and school mapping information. Complementary school improvement activities are innovative ways of mobilizing communities to improve the access of vulnerable groups to better primary and general secondary education. This project will be implemented in parallel with the Education Sector Reform Project.⁵ The cost of the project is \$2 million.

17. **JFPR 9042: Renewable Energy and Livelihood Project for the Poor in Negros Occidental (Philippines).** This \$1.5 million project will set up and operate eight renewable energy systems in off-grid areas in Negros Occidental, Philippines, extending renewable energy use in those areas by a total of about 200 kilowatts (kW). A revolving fund will be established so that lighting, tools, and equipment can be installed and households can connect to the renewable energy-based electricity. Another fund will support livelihoods such as community-owned rice mills, mini ice plants, and home-based dressmaking that the energy supply will make possible. The project will also help participants identify potential markets.



Secretary of Finance Juanita Amatong and Country Director Tom Crouch shake hands at the Signing Ceremony of JFPR 9042-PHI as Gov. Joseph Maranon of the Province of Negros Occidental and Mr. Satoshi Ikeda, Financial Attache, Embassy of Japan, look on.



Renewable energy specialists take flow measurements for a potential micro-hydro dam that will provide electricity to about 115 poor households in Sitio Bunga, Don Salvador Benedicto town. With this project, it is expected that scenes of children studying under the light of kerosene lamps will become a thing of the past.

⁵ ADB. 2003. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to the Republic of Tajikistan for the Education Sector Reform Project*. Manila.

18. **JFPR 9043: Community Participation and Public Information Campaign for Health Improvement (Tajikistan).** This \$1 million project is being implemented in tandem with the Health Sector Reform Project (HSRP)⁶ in five rural districts: Roshkala in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAR), Aininski and Gorno-Mastcha in Sugd region, Garm in Region of Republican Subordination (RRS), and Kulyab in Khatlon Region. It seeks to improve access to and use of innovative health care procedures by the poor population, in particular, by the poorest women of reproductive age, mothers, and children. The project will strengthen public information, and community and family participation in determining, implementing, and monitoring health needs, practices, and services.

19. **JFPR 9045: Power Fund for the Poor (Sri Lanka).** The Project will pilot a sustainable microfinance scheme that will allow poor households to amortize the up-front capital costs required to electrify their homes using solar power. Implementation of the microfinance scheme will be supported by a training and public awareness program to strengthen the capacity of participating microfinance institutions and the Ceylon Electricity Board to address the needs of poor rural clients in obtaining and maintaining electricity services. Under the project, 2,500 households will be given access to electricity. The cost of the project is \$1.5 million.

20. **JFPR 9046: Poverty Reduction in Red River Basin Irrigation System (Viet Nam).** This is an \$820,000 grant that aims to develop a practical model to address the priority needs of poor farmers, including agricultural extension and participatory irrigation management (PIM), to increase farm incomes and alleviate poverty. This will involve pilot implementation, and associated capacity building, to develop and document a participatory process and build capacity to support its widespread replication under the \$30 million Rural Development Support component of the Second Red River Basin Sector Project being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.



JFPR 9046 seeks to raise farm incomes and alleviate poverty among the farmers in the Red River Basin.

21. **JFPR 9048: Mainstreaming Labor-Based Road Maintenance to the National Roads Network (Cambodia).** The project will institute planning, financing and physical implementation of road maintenance at the provincial level. Its objective will be sustained, labor-intensive routine and preventive road maintenance covering about 600 km of roads in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, and Pailin provinces. This labor-intensive approach to road maintenance, which will also be encouraged among emerging small-scale private contractors, is expected to provide sustained employment and income for rural poor. The project will cost \$2.2 million.

⁶ ADB. 2003. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to the Republic of Tajikistan for the Health Sector Reform Project*. Manila.

22. **JFPR 9049: Sustainable Livelihood Development for the Poor Coastal and Small Island Communities (Indonesia).** The project seeks to raise the income levels of the poorest of the poor and groups of women in selected coastal and small island communities in Indonesia. Livelihood activities such as sea farming, fish hatcheries, cage culture, fish processing, and land-based activities are expected to increase per capita income by 30% and improve living standards for at least 1,000 very poor households. The project will cost \$1.5 million.

23. **JFPR 9052: Sustainable Food Fortification for Central Asia and Mongolia Central Asian Republics (Regional [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan]).** This \$2 million project will build on the achievements of an earlier food fortification project to reinforce and sustain the reduction in iodine deficiency disorders and iron deficiency anemia among poor children and women in Central Asia. Using the system developed under the first project will increase cost effectiveness and the overall technical resources available to each of the countries involved. Limited international technical assistance will continue and will be focused on critical tasks related to major goals. Regionwide technical assistance for project impact monitoring, website development and maintenance will be supported through the Kazakhstan Academy of Nutrition.

24. **JFPR 9054: Affordable Services and Water Conservation for the Urban Poor (Uzbekistan).** The project's main purpose is to improve the living and health conditions in the secondary cities of Djizzak, Gulistan, and Karshi, which have high proportions of poor people, by improving basic infrastructure services. To achieve this, it will (i) improve affordable water delivery services in apartment buildings mostly inhabited by poor families; (ii) reduce water leakage and wastage by improving internal plumbing fittings and raising public awareness of the need for and benefits of, water conservation; (iii) promote greater community participation in managing water supply services; and (iv) support the ongoing ADB-funded Urban Water Supply Project.⁷ The project will cost \$1.5 million.

25. **JFPR 9055: Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters (Kyrgyz Republic).** This \$1 million project seeks to develop a better understanding of the impact of natural disasters on the national economy, as well as optimal social strategies in response to natural disasters. One key strategy is the enhancement of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Services and local authorities for adequate monitoring, management, preparedness, and response to natural disasters. It will pilot 15-20 small-scale community-based disaster management and risk-reduction projects in highly vulnerable areas within the communities of four *oblasts* (regions)—Chui, Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad, and Osh—struck by landslides and floods.

26. **JFPR 9056: Reducing Neonatal Mortality (Kyrgyz Republic).** This \$1 million project seeks to reduce the neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in the four poorest *raions* (districts) in Osh *oblast*, thereby reducing the infant mortality rate (IMR), a key millennium development goal (MDG). To achieve this, the project will improve the capacity of primary and first referral health care by providing refresher training to health workers and promoting best practices in antenatal care, delivery, and neonatal care. It will also improve maternal health care and knowledge and practice on maternal health, especially maternal nutrition, through an information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign.

27. **JFPR 9057: Health Care Financing for the Poor (Cambodia).** An estimated 650,000 poor and vulnerable people in ten operational districts will directly benefit from the establishment

⁷ ADB. 2001. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Urban Water Supply Project*. Manila.

of a sustainable health care equity fund that will provide financial support for catastrophic health expenses. At the same time, they will enjoy targeted, demand-side subsidies. The reduced out-of-pocket expenditure and better hospital financing are expected to directly prevent the vulnerable from falling into poverty and the poor from falling further into poverty. Support from government, development partners, and NGOs is expected to help ensure the long-term sustainability of this \$1.85 million project.

28. **JFPR 9058: Expanding Benefits for the Poor through Urban Environmental Improvements (Viet Nam).** This \$1 million project aims to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life and livelihood of poor communities by providing greater access to environmental infrastructure and services. It will include community participation and will improve skills for planning, establishment and operation and maintenance of community infrastructure. Cooperation and intermediation between poor communities and local institutions for sustainable environmental infrastructure will be strengthened. A total of 3,700 previously unserved households will enjoy solid waste collection service, while others will benefit from tertiary drainage, alley and footpath improvements, water supply connection, and sanitary facilities.

29. **JFPR 9059: Rural Livelihood Development (Kyrgyz Republic).** The project seeks to improve the livelihoods of poor households in 120 villages in Chui and Osh *oblasts* by increasing productivity and diversifying economic activities on small farms and household plots. It will improve farm practices, establish project partnerships, introduce microcredit schemes appropriate to the rural poor, and increase capacities of beneficiary households. The project will cost \$1 million.

30. **JFPR 9060: Balkh River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project (Afghanistan).** This \$10 million project in the Balkh River Basin will improve water resources management and agricultural productivity to provide greater livelihood opportunities, thereby reducing rural poverty. The Project will support (i) development of a River Basin Authority and institutional framework for IWRM, (ii) physical rehabilitation and upgrading of traditional irrigation systems, (iii) strengthen irrigation system management through Afghanistan's traditional community based institutions, and (vi) provide assistance to enhance agricultural productivity. The project is based upon the principles found in the national development framework of the Government of Afghanistan and the Ogata Initiative of the Government of Japan and is consistent with the development strategy of the Ministry of Energy and Water.

31. Appendixes 5 and 6 show the grant implementation status of all the JFPR projects.

E. Ongoing JFPR Projects

32. This section describes a sample of JFPR projects at various stages of implementation, underscoring the breadth and depth of the interventions across DMCs.

33. **JFPR 9035: Solid Waste Management and Income Generation in Vientiane (Lao PDR).** In Vientiane, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a project is helping to improve solid waste management while increasing the incomes of waste pickers. This \$1 million project seeks to improve the living conditions of the poor households and waste pickers in Vientiane by providing a sanitary environment, better access to waste collection services, and improved standards of living by transferring entrepreneurial skills.



In this 31 March 2004 photo, Mr. James Nugent, ADB Country Director, exchanges copies of the signed letter of agreement with H.E. Somdy Douangdy, Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance, witnessed by Mr. Sinlavong Khoudphaytoun, Vice Governor, Vientiane Capital City, LRM staff and Vientiane Capital City officials.

34. JFPR 9023: Income for the Poor through Community-Based Environmental Improvements in Phnom Penh (Cambodia). This \$1 million project for the Municipality of Phnom Penh is implementing a community-based solid waste management and public awareness campaign. The Project aims to (i) improve community infrastructure, such as service roads, paths, and drainage systems in poor communities; (ii) facilitate positive changes in public attitude and behavior towards environmental sanitation and increased public appreciation for good environmental hygiene; (iii) improve solid waste management in poor communities while generating income and increased employment; (iv) improve the Stung Mean Chey dumpsite facilities; and (v) and foster policy dialogue among key stakeholders.



Anthony Jude (former Deputy Country Director, CARM), Wan Maung (JFPR consultant), MPP Governor Kep Chuk Tema, and Deputy Governor Trac Thai Sieng) inaugurate the construction of the road and the Development Center at Stung Mean Chey Dump Site.



Photos of the public awareness campaign for environmental hygiene improvements and mass cleaning activities in Sangkat Boeung Trabekand Sangkat Toul Svay Prey Muoy.

35. JFPR 9003: On-Site Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas. This \$1 million project has enabled a well-planned community to rise on the edge of a former dumpsite on the northeastern fringe of Metro Manila, replacing avalanche-prone shanties that had perched perilously at the sides of the dump. These once informal settlers have obtained titles to their land, and were able to build sturdy homes that enjoy a regular supply of water and power. The project's closing ceremony coincided with the inauguration of the community water tanks.



(Left) Atty. Hiromichi Sakuma, former financial attache and in-charge of overseas development assistance portfolio, Japan Embassy-Manila, gives a speech during the closing ceremony. In the center photo, ADB Country Director Tom Crouch inaugurates one of the water tanks. On the right, ADB JFPR Coordinator Mr. Megumi Araki, Mr. Sakuma, and Payatas children turn on the faucet under one of the water tanks. The children and their families used to buy water from water vendors outside the dumpsite, which meant they and their parents had to carry heavy containers of water over long distances to their homes.

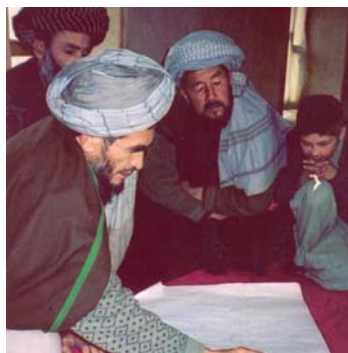
36. JFPR 9019: Community-Based Gender-Sensitive Education for the Poor (Afghanistan). In Afghanistan, a \$4 million project introduced community-based basic education planning and management to selected areas. The communities and the Government work together to reconstruct schools and to provide essential learning and teaching materials. It also includes school-based teacher training, early childhood development, nonformal education and other innovative approaches.



Honorable Yunus Qanooni, Minister of Education, signing the project's letter of agreement. To his right are the Ambassador of Japan, H.E. Kinichi Komano, and Senior Advisor Frank Polman of ADB.



Photos show school construction in progress at Charmgari and Faryab. The stones were provided by the community members as their contribution to the construction effort.



In Belcheragh, girls share their ideas on improving their school with the education officer from Save the Children. On the right, the head teacher and community members make a map of the school catchment area.

37. **JFPR 9030: Primary Health Care Partnership for the Poor.** This \$3 million JFPR project in Afghanistan is setting up community-managed health centers for clusters of villages in 10 priority districts. Priority has been given to poor districts lacking services, and districts with large numbers of ex-combatants, returnees, and internally displaced persons. The project seeks to reduce poverty by improving health, nutrition, and reproductive health of the rural poor. At the same time, it will demonstrate the potential for partnerships among the Ministry of Health, NGOs, and communities in developing sustainable community-based health care, for possible replication nationwide.



Only some parts of the Badakshan province, which is one of the target areas, allow transportation by motorized trucks, from where the medicines and other essential supplies have to be transported again by donkeys. Some parts of Badakshan are more accessible from Tajikistan. In this photo, medicines are first transported across the river from Tajikistan to Afghanistan. The high mountainous terrain imposes extreme logistical difficulties for the people of Badakshan province, and the project.

F. NGO Participation

38. NGO participation has been deeply ingrained in JFPR operations. JFPR is widely recognized as one of the primary, if not the primary, ADB grant facilities available to NGOs. NGOs and community groups are routinely involved in the different stages of the project cycle, from fact-finding, to preparation, appraisal, and then to the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation stages. They play many roles, including executing agency (EA); implementing agency (IA); resource NGO providing information, community-organizing, or other specialized services to the project; or even as consultants to ADB in the course of the project's supervision.

39. Sometimes a proposal comes to ADB as an initiative of an NGO, and is then taken up by an ADB officer who puts it together and obtains the necessary project approvals. In such cases, the NGO becomes either an EA or an IA, with the partnership arrangements spelled out in a memorandum of agreement. The JFPR receives proposals for collaboration from NGOs around the region, which JFPR staff then routinely transmit to the resident missions or divisions concerned. Appendix 6 lists the names of NGOs participating in JFPR projects.

G. Outreach and Visibility

40. ADB continues to promote the visibility of the JFPR in Japan, as well as within the DMCs. LOA signing and project launch ceremonies are featured in daily national newspapers, and are attended by national and local leaders and representatives from the relevant embassy of Japan, ADB headquarters and/or ADB resident missions. The JFPR's main link to the public is through the JFPR website (<http://www.adb.org/jfpr>), consistently one of the most-often visited sections of the ADB website. The JFPR website includes program details, basic information on grants approved, JFPR annual reports, news, and feature articles on JFPR-funded projects.

41. Within ADB, JFPR events and announcements are routinely featured in ADB Today, ADB's daily in-house electronic newsletter. Featured in the following box are three such events as they appeared in ADB Today. The second news item is particularly significant as the ODA monitor group looked into the status of ODA-funded projects in the Philippines. The group, together with representatives from the Japanese Embassy and the ADB's Philippine Country Office visited JFPR 9003-PHI: On-Site Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas. The group expressed positive feedback on the project and on JFPR overall.

2 August 2004



AFRM: Primary health care services for the poor

The Afghan Government yesterday signed contracts with two implementing NGOs, the Aga Khan Foundation and Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance for JFPR-funded primary health care services in Badakshan and Ghor provinces. AFRM CD V.N. Gnanathurai was present.

25 August 2004



Japanese Citizens' ODA Monitor visits JFPR project

The group composed of teachers, civic leaders, students and others, on Monday visited a JFPR slum improvement project in Payatas, Quezon City. OCO's Megumi Araki, JFPR Coordinator, briefed the group (pictured). Japan Embassy officials also accompanied them.

17 September 2004



Press tour to STEP UP project in Taguig and Muntinlupa

A group of eight journalists yesterday visited a completed pilot public-private sector partnership project to upgrade slums in Metro Manila under a US\$3.6 million JFPR grant. They met Muntinlupa Mayor Jaime Fresnedi (pictured) and Taguig Mayor Freddie Tinga.

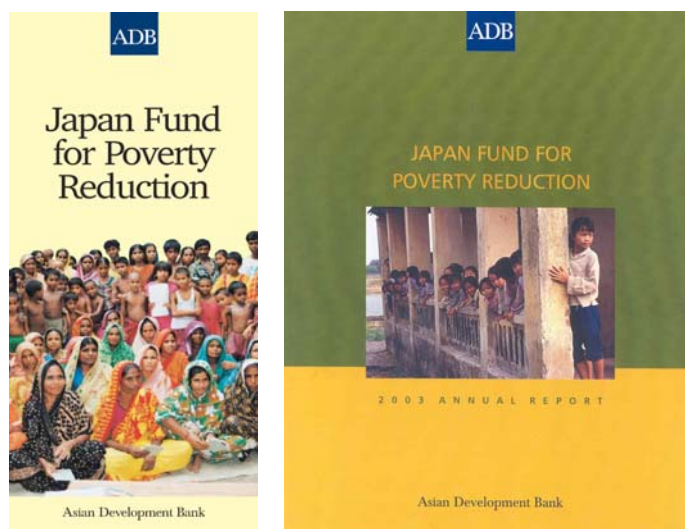
Three JFPR news bits as they appeared in ADB Today. Frequent postings of JFPR news and announcements by OCO and by the operations departments help ensure JFPR visibility among ADB staff.

42. In April 2004, JFPR was featured in the ADB Review, an ADB bimonthly magazine. The issue included an introduction on JFPR as well as articles on JFPR projects in Afghanistan, Central Asia, Cambodia, Philippines, and Mongolia.



Scanned photos of excerpts of the ADB Review articles on JFPR

43. Also in 2004, a new flyer and the 2003 Annual Report were produced. These were distributed to all ADB operations staff to familiarize them with JFPR selection criteria, procedures, and operations. They were posted on the JFPR website, and distributed to the resident missions, the representative offices (Japan, North America, and Europe), and to the public information center (PIC) at ADB headquarters, for onward dissemination to project partners, beneficiaries, and to the public at large.



The JFPR Flyer and the 2003 JFPR Annual Report

44. Appendix 7 lists the JFPR communication and outreach activities.

III. ACTIVITIES FOR 2005

45. As it moves into its fifth year, the thrust of JFPR is shifting from grant administration and management to knowledge sharing and evaluation. The operational and procedural adjustments that were instituted in 2003 have contributed significantly to rationalizing and speeding up grant processing and approval procedures. The Office of Cofinancing Operations (OCO) works closely with the operational departments, as well as Finance and Administration, and Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, to institutionalize JFPR systems and procedures. The staff review committee (SRC) meeting to review proposed projects is chaired by the director general of the originating department and attended by representatives of the Controller's Department, the Office of General Counsel, procurement and consulting services (COSO), Economic Research Department, the Environment and Social Safeguards Division of RSDD, and specialists from the originating division. At the SRC, proposals are subjected to a stringent and comprehensive review, taking on board comments from the various reviewers. On occasion, following the SRC, an officer drops or revises a strategy or an approach. At other times, suggestions are made that would sharpen an intervention by enhancing delivery techniques, or more focused targeting. Other suggestions concern a more precise measurement of projects' effects. Management for development results (MfDR) is assured by starting from ensuring project quality at entry.

46. As the first JFPR projects reach their completion dates, it becomes imperative to learn from their lessons so they can inform new JFPR projects, as well as other ADB operations. These lessons are captured by the implementation completion memoranda (ICM) which are submitted by officers within 6 months of projects' closing dates. These lessons need to be disseminated quickly.

47. In the past, such diffusion of information and lessons learned would come in the course of peer reviews, interdepartmental comments, and SRC. There would also be occasional informal consultations among project officers. In 2005, JFPR will organize thematic meetings

(e.g., on nutrition, microfinance, urban environmental management) that will bring together project officers working on related projects. In addition, the JFPR website will be improved to capture these lessons and make them available to the public.

48. The JFPR team in OCO will continue its portfolio approach in monitoring grants. It will also make portfolio information more accessible to project officers, divisions, and departments so that remedial actions can be quickly instituted if necessary. Completed projects will be evaluated, with technical support from the Operations Evaluation Department, and the findings will be disseminated.

49. The rate of JFPR grant utilization has been increasing since it was set up in 2000. The year 2005 promises to be no different, considering the increased familiarity of ADB staff with JFPR guidelines and procedures. For its part, the Human Resources Division has included an orientation session on JFPR in its induction program for young professionals at ADB, which includes a briefing by a JFPR mission leader, as well as a visit to a JFPR project. This ensures almost top-to-bottom awareness of JFPR in the ADB structure. There will continue to be in-house promotional activities, in addition to the more substantive thematic knowledge-sharing sessions.

MEMBERS OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Regional	Year of Membership	Nonregional	Year of Membership
Afghanistan ^a	1966	Austria	1966
Armenia	2005	Belgium	1966
Australia	1966	Canada	1966
Azerbaijan ^a	1999	Denmark	1966
Bangladesh ^a	1973	Finland	1966
Bhutan ^a	1982	France	1970
Cambodia ^a	1966	Germany	1966
China, People's Republic of ^a	1986	Italy	1966
Cook Islands ^a	1976	Luxembourg	2003
Fiji Islands ^a	1970	Netherlands	1966
Hong Kong, China ^a	1969	Norway	1966
India ^a	1966	Portugal	2002
Indonesia ^a	1966	Spain	1986
Japan	1966	Sweden	1966
Kazakhstan ^a	1994	Switzerland	1967
Kiribati ^a	1974	Turkey	1991
Korea, Republic of ^a	1966	United Kingdom	1966
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	1994	United States	1966
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	1966		
Malaysia ^a	1966		
Maldives ^a	1978		
Marshall Islands ^a	1990		
Micronesia, Federated States of ^a	1990		
Mongolia ^a	1991		
Myanmar ^a	1973		
Nauru ^a	1991		
Nepal ^a	1966		
New Zealand	1966		
Pakistan ^a	1966		
Palau ^a	2003		
Papua New Guinea ^a	1971		
Philippines ^a	1966		
Samoa ^a	1966		
Singapore ^a	1966		
Solomon Islands ^a	1973		
Sri Lanka ^a	1966		
Taipei, China ^a	1966		
Tajikistan ^a	1998		
Thailand ^a	1966		
Timor-Leste	2002		
Tonga ^a	1972		
Turkmenistan ^a	2000		
Tuvalu ^a	1993		
Uzbekistan ^a	1995		
Vanuatu ^a	1981		
Viet Nam ^a	1966		

^a Developing member country

2004 AUDIT REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK -
ADMINISTRATOR)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2004 AND 2003**



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
400 Renaissance Center
Detroit, Michigan 48243
Telephone [1] (313) 394-6000
Facsimile [1] (313) 394-6002

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Asian Development Bank - Administrator of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of financial position and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, in terms of United States dollars, the financial position of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (Asian Development Bank - Administrator) at 31 December 2004 and 2003, and the results of its activities and changes in net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Asian Development Bank; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Detroit, Michigan
14 June 2005

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2004 and 2003
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
ASSETS		
DUE FROM BANKS (Note B)	\$ 617,124	\$ 764,112
INVESTMENTS (Notes A, B, and C)		
Corporate bonds	\$ 159,244,735	\$ 229,545,464
Government and government-guaranteed obligations	45,453,888	28,620,080
Time deposits	<u>90,083,289</u>	<u>26,837,725</u>
	294,781,912	285,003,269
ADVANCES UNDER POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE	9,601,721	7,405,939
ACCRUED INVESTMENT INCOME	<u>3,919,837</u>	<u>6,955,012</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 308,920,594</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 300,128,332</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
PAYABLE TO ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES	\$ 24,927	\$ 211,182
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	16,284	4,043
UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS (Note D)	88,108,664	62,493,425
NET ASSETS (JFPR - 2) (Note B), represented by Uncommitted Balances (Note E)	<u>220,770,719</u>	<u>237,419,682</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 308,920,594</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 300,128,332</u></u>

The notes on JFPR-4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the Years Ended 31 December 2004 and 2003
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS (Note A and B)	\$ 23,307,561	\$ 59,850,374
REVENUE (Note B)		
From investments		
Interest income (Note A)	\$ 4,639,736	\$ 4,212,688
From other sources		
Unrealized holding loss on investments	(226,444)	(318,059)
Interest income from bank accounts	5,013	5,026
	<u>4,418,305</u>	<u>3,899,655</u>
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE	<u>27,725,866</u>	<u>63,750,029</u>
POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE (Note B)	<u>45,070,000</u>	<u>26,340,000</u>
EXPENSES (Note B)		
Administrative expenses	366,240	234,729
Financial expenses	88	4,713
	<u>366,328</u>	<u>239,442</u>
TOTAL POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND EXPENSES	<u>45,436,328</u>	<u>26,579,442</u>
(DEFICIENCY) EXCESS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE OVER POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND EXPENSES	(17,710,462)	37,170,587
EXCHANGE GAINS (LOSSES), NET (Note B)	<u>1,061,499</u>	<u>(1,098,247)</u>
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	(16,648,963)	36,072,340
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>237,419,682</u>	<u>201,347,342</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 220,770,719</u>	<u>\$ 237,419,682</u>

The notes on JFPR-4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended 31 December 2004 and 2003
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Contributions received	\$ 23,236,931	\$ 58,756,132
Interest income from investments received	16,049,995	12,308,168
Interest earned from bank accounts	5,013	5,026
Poverty reduction assistance paid	(19,631,660)	(14,761,971)
Advances under poverty reduction assistance grants	(2,266,058)	(3,088,879)
Administrative expenses paid	(354,087)	(7,797)
Cash received from other activities	326,037	(4,006)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	17,366,171	53,206,673
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of investment securities	(8,678,122,599)	(10,804,221,714)
Maturities of investment securities	8,659,742,427	10,751,367,073
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(18,380,172)	(52,854,641)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON DUE FROM BANKS	867,013	
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(146,988)	352,032
DUE FROM BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	764,112	412,080
DUE FROM BANKS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 617,124	\$ 764,112
RECONCILIATION OF (DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Decrease) increase in net assets (JFPR-2)	\$ (16,648,963)	\$ 36,072,340
Adjustments to reconcile (decrease) increase in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Translations adjustments	(867,013)	-
Unrealized holding loss on investments	226,444	318,059
Amortization of discounts/premiums	8,375,085	8,486,947
Advances written-off	-	20,465
Increase in advances under poverty reduction assistance grants	(2,195,782)	(3,088,879)
Decrease (increase) in accrued investment income	3,035,175	(391,468)
(Decrease) increase in payable to Ordinary Capital Resources	(186,255)	198,348
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	12,241	(2)
Increase in undisbursed commitments	25,615,239	11,590,863
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 17,366,171	\$ 53,206,673

The notes on JFPR-4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2004 and 2003**

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) was established on 23 May 2000 when Japan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) entered into a financial arrangement whereby Japan agreed to make an initial contribution and ADB became the administrator. Its primary objective is to foster sustainable poverty reduction and social development in the developing member countries of the Asian and Pacific Region. While JFPR resources are used mainly to finance poverty reduction assistance operations, these resources may also be used for investment operations. Under the agreement between ADB and Japan, ADB may invest the proceeds of JFPR pending disbursement. The revenue from such investments may be used to cover the direct and identifiable costs incurred in the administration of JFPR.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investments

All investment securities held by JFPR are reported at estimated fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses included in revenue. Estimated fair value generally represents market value. Time deposits are classified as "Held-to-Maturity" and are reported at cost.

Contributions

Contributions by Japan are included in the financial statements from the date indicated by Japan that funds are expected to be made available. Such contributions and the net assets of JFPR are to be used for the disbursement of approved grants and direct and identifiable costs incurred by the ADB in the administration of the fund.

Poverty Reduction Assistance

Poverty Reduction Assistance (PRA) is recognized in the financial statements when the related project is approved and becomes effective. Upon completion of the PRA project, any undisbursed amount is written back as a reduction in PRA for the period and the corresponding undisbursed commitment is eliminated accordingly.

Functional Currency and Reporting Currency

The functional and reporting currency of JFPR is the United States dollar. The financial statements are expressed in current United States dollars.

Translation of Currencies

Assets, liabilities, and uncommitted balances in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated at the applicable rates of exchange at the end of a reporting period. Contributions included in the financial statements during the period are translated at the applicable exchange rates as of the respective dates of commitment. Revenue and expense amounts in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated for each semimonthly period at the applicable rates of exchange at the beginning of each period; such practice approximates the application of average rates in effect during the period. Exchange gains or losses on currency transactions arise on translation differences between the date a project is committed and the timing of disbursements. Exchange gains or losses are credited or charged to operations.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, JFPR considers that its cash and cash equivalents are limited to "DUE FROM BANKS."

NOTE C - INVESTMENTS

The main investment management objective is to maintain security and liquidity. Subject to these parameters, ADB seeks the highest possible return on JFPR's investments. Investments are governed by the Investment Authority approved by the Board of Directors of ADB. ADB is restricted by its Investment Authority to invest in government or government-related debt instruments and in time deposits.

In the investment portfolio, composed wholly of investments denominated in United States dollar, only and up to limited amounts, investments may be made in corporate bonds rated A or better.

The estimated fair value and amortized cost of the investments by contractual maturity at 31 December were as follows:

	2004		2003	
	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost
Due in one year or less	\$ 274,780,358	\$ 275,140,966	\$ 285,003,269	\$ 285,135,879
Due after one year through five years	20,001,554	20,000,000	-	-
	\$ 294,781,912	\$ 295,140,966	\$ 285,003,269	\$ 285,135,879

The annualized rates of return on the average investments held under JFPR during the year, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each month was 1.53% (1.43% - 2003).

NOTE D - UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS

Undisbursed commitments are denominated in United States dollars and represent effective PRA projects which are not yet disbursed as of the end of the year. The fair value of undisbursed commitments approximates the amounts outstanding because JFPR expects that disbursements will substantially be made for all the projects/programs covered by the commitments.

NOTE E - UNCOMMITTED BALANCES

Uncommitted balances are composed of amounts which have not been committed by ADB as at 31 December 2004 and 2003. These balances include PRA projects that had been approved but which had not yet become effective.

As of 31 December these balances were as follows:

	2004	2003
Uncommitted balances	\$ 220,770,719	\$ 237,419,682
PRA projects/programs approved by Japan and ADB but not yet effective	(20,097,000)	(35,300,000)
Uncommitted balances available for new commitments	\$ 200,673,719	\$ 202,119,682

NOTE F - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of a financial instrument is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of financial instruments that are short-term approximates their carrying amounts. If available, quoted market values are used to determine fair values. Financial instruments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued using methodologies and assumptions which necessarily require the use of subjective judgments. Accordingly, the actual value at which such financial instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction or whether they are actually exchangeable is not determinable.

The carrying amounts of JFPR's assets, liabilities and uncommitted balances are considered to approximate fair values for all significant financial instruments. See Notes B, C and D for discussions with respect to investments and undisbursed commitments.

LIST OF ADB-APPROVED JFPR PROJECTS

	DMC	Project Title	Amount (\$ million)
1.	Afghanistan	Community-Based Gender Sensitive Basic Education for the Poor	4.00
2.	Afghanistan	Supporting Road Employment Project for Settlement and Integration of Returning Refugees and Displaced Persons	15.00
3.	Afghanistan	Primary Health Care Partnerships for the Poor	3.00
4.	Afghanistan	Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project	20.00
5.	Afghanistan	Integrated Community Development in Northern Afghanistan	3.00
6.	Afghanistan	Rural Recovery through Community-Based Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	5.00
7.	Afghanistan	Balkh River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management	10.00
8.	Azerbaijan	Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Mingechevir Rayon	2.50
9.	Bangladesh	Supporting Livelihood Improvement for the Poor through Water Management Cooperation Associations	0.90
10.	Cambodia	Community-Based Livelihood Enhancement of the Rural Poor in Northwestern Cambodia	1.80
11.	Cambodia	Income for the Poor Through Community-Based Environmental Improvements in Phnom-Penh	1.00
12.	Cambodia	Improving the Livelihood of Poor Farmers in Southern Cambodia	1.80
13.	Cambodia	Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children	3.00
14.	Cambodia	Mainstreaming Labor-Based Road Maintenance to the National Roads Network	2.20
15.	Cambodia	Health Care Financing for the Poor	1.85
16.	Central Asian Republics	Asian Countries in Transition for Improving Nutrition for Poor Mothers and Children	6.85
17.	Central Asian Republics	Sustainable Food Fortification in Central Asia and Mongolia	2.00
18.	China, People's Republic of	Innovations for the Participatory Flood Control by the Poor Along the Yellow River	1.00
19.	Greater Mekong Region ^a	Community Action for Preventing HIV/AIDS	8.00
20.	Greater Mekong Region ^b	Improving Poor Farmers' Livelihoods through Post Harvest Technology	0.75
21.	India	Supporting Rainwater Harvesting and Slum Development in Rajasthan	1.90

LIST OF ADB-APPROVED JFPR PROJECTS

	DMC	Project Title	Amount (\$ million)
22.	India	Supporting Sustaining Income and Basic Human Needs of the Poor in Disaster Prone Areas of Gujarat	3.40
23.	Indonesia	Assisting Girl Street Children at Risk of Sexual Abuse	1.00
24.	Indonesia	Supporting the Community Based Education for the Poor	3.20
25.	Indonesia	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Poor Coastal and Small Island Communities	1.50
26.	Kyrgyz Republic	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters	1.00
27.	Kyrgyz Republic	Reducing Neonatal Mortality	1.00
28.	Kyrgyz Republic	Rural Livelihood Development	1.00
29.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Supporting the Community-Managed Livelihood Improvement Project	1.00
30.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Reducing Poverty Among Ethnic Minority Women in the Nam Ngum Basin	0.53
31.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Solid Waste Management and Income Generation for Vientiane's Poor Project	1.00
32.	Mongolia	Expanding Employment Opportunities for Poor Disabled Persons	1.00
33.	Mongolia	Improving Living Environments of the Poor in Ger Areas	2.20
34.	Nepal	Supporting Poor and Disadvantaged Farmers through Civil Society Organizations	0.80
35.	Nepal	Optimizing Productivity of Poor Water Users Association	1.00
36.	Pakistan	Mobilizing the Poor for Better Access to Health	3.40
37.	Papua New Guinea	Low-Cost Sanitation, Community Awareness and Health Education	1.74
38.	Philippines	Supporting the Sustainable Livelihood for the Poor in Southern Philippines	2.80
39.	Philippines	Supporting the On-Site Integrated Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas	1.00
40.	Philippines	Supporting the Off-Site and Off-City Relocation of Vulnerable Slum Communities of Muntinlupa City	1.00
41.	Philippines	Social Safety Nets for Poor Women Vendors in Mindanao Cities	1.00
42.	Philippines	Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction in Metro Manila (STEP-UP)	3.60
43.	Philippines	Renewable Energy and Livelihood Development for the Poor in Negros Occidental	1.50

LIST OF ADB-APPROVED JFPR PROJECTS

	DMC	Project Title	Amount (\$ million)
44.	Sri Lanka	Supporting Infrastructure Maintenance to Reduce Rural Poverty	0.90
45.	Sri Lanka	Power Fund for the Poor	1.50
46.	Tajikistan	Tajikistan Rural Poverty Reduction	2.90
47.	Tajikistan	School Improvement Project	2.00
48.	Tajikistan	Community Participation and Public Information Campaign for Health Improvement	1.00
49.	Uzbekistan	Supporting Innovative Poverty Reduction in Karakalpakstan	2.54
50.	Uzbekistan	Affordable Services and Water Conservation for the Urban Poor	1.50
51.	Viet Nam	Promoting Silk Income for the Rural Poor in Central Highlands	0.62
52.	Viet Nam	Poverty Reduction in Red River Basin	0.82
53.	Viet Nam	Expanding Benefits to the Poor through Urban Environmental Improvements	1.00
Total Amount Approved by ADB			146.00

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DMC = developing member country, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction.

^a Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

^b Cambodia, Viet Nam.

Source: JFPR Database, ADB.

JFPR DISBURSEMENTS 2001-2004^a

JFPR NO.	ADB Approval Date	LOA Signing Date	Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^b	Grant Approved	2004		2003		2002		2001	
						Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed
Afghanistan													
9019	10-Sep-02	10-Oct-02	30-Sep-05	75.0	4,000,000.00	1,357,614.97	33.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
9024	03-Oct-02	10-Oct-02	14-Aug-06	58.7	15,000,000.00	9,600,421.12	64.0	4,262,795.95	28.4	0	0	0	0
9030	19-Dec-02	15-May-03	30-Nov-06	46.5	3,000,000.00	295,685.70	9.9	74,266.00	2.5	0	0	0	0
9037	19-Dec-03	16-Sep-04	31-Dec-06	11.1	20,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9038	26-Dec-03	22-Mar-04	31-Dec-07	20.0	3,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9039	26-Dec-03	28-Aug-04	31-Jul-06	16.7	5,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9060	15-Dec-04	15-Jan-05	31-Mar-08 (ext)		10,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					60,000,000.00	11,253,721.79	18.8	4,337,061.95	7.2	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan													
9013	30-Jan-02	22-Oct-02	31-Dec-04	100.0	2,500,000.00	1,999,999.44	80.0	1,211,363.44	48.5	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					2,500,000.00	1,999,999.44	80.0	1,211,363.44	48.5	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh													
9009	17-Aug-01	25-Nov-01	30-Jun-05 30-June-06 (ext)	86.0 67.3	900,000.00	115,471.07	12.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					900,000.00	115,471.07	12.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia													
9017	12-Jul-02	14-Aug-02	30-Jun-06	61.7	1,800,000.00	308,728.73	17.2	53,613.50	3.0	0	0	0	0
9023	25-Sep-02	24-Oct-02	31-Aug-05 30-Sep-05 (ext)	76.5 74.3	1,000,000.00	297,397.45	29.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
9027	11-Nov-02	05-Feb-03	01-Feb-08	38.3	1,800,000.00	310,540.26	17.3	29,062.14	1.6	0	0	0	0
9028	25-Nov-02	17-Dec-02	31-Dec-06	50.0	3,000,000.00	670,347.78	22.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
9048	17-Jun-04	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	9.1	2,200,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9057	15-Nov-04	03-Feb-05	31-Dec-08	-	1,847,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					11,647,000.00	1,587,014.22	13.6	82,675.64	0.7	0	0	0	0

JFPR DISBURSEMENTS 2001–2004

JFPR NO.	ADB Approval Date	LOA Signing Date	Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^b	2004			2003		2002		2001	
					Grant Approved	Amount Disbursed	% Dis- bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis- bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis- bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis- bursed
China, People's Republic of													
9011	16-Nov-01	13-Jan-03	31-Dec-05	66.7	1,000,000.00	585,306.87	58.5	13,353.18	1.3	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					1,000,000.00	585,306.87	58.5	13,353.18	1.3	0	0	0	0
India													
9021	24-Sep-02	03-Oct-03	01-Sep-06	42.9	1,900,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9026	06-Nov-02	21-Aug-03	31-Dec-06	40.0	3,400,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					5,300,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia													
9000	20-Oct-00	31-Oct-00	30-Jun-05	89.3	1,000,000.00	741,270.56	74.1	505,314.56	50.5	303,562.94	30.4	0	0
9016	07-May-02	23-Jul-02	31-Dec-05	70.7	3,200,000.00	1,414,605.77	44.2	758,531.97	23.7	0	0	0	0
9049	17-Jun-04	12-Oct-04	11-Oct-07	8.3	1,500,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					5,700,000.00	2,155,876.33	37.8	1,263,846.53	22.2	303,562.94	5.3	0	0
Krygyz Republic													
9055	08-Sep-04	14-Jan-05	31-Dec-06	0.0	1,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9056	08-Sep-04	14-Jan-05	31-Oct-08	0.0	1,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9059	15-Dec-04	02-May-05	03-Jan-09	0.0	1,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					3,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic													
9012	18-Dec-01	31-Jan-01	31-Dec-05	61.0	1,000,000.00	526,827.97	52.7	212,827.02	21.3	43,867.68	4.4	0	0
9034	12-Nov-03	10-Feb-04	31-Dec-07	23.4	530,000.00	638.26	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9035	21-Nov-03	31-Mar-04	31-Jan-07	26.5	1,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					2,530,000.00	527,466.23	20.8	212,827.02	8.4	43,867.68	1.7	0	0

JAPAN DISBURSEMENTS 2001–2004

JFPR NO.	ADB Approval Date	LOA Signing Date	Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^b	Grant Approved	2004	% Dis- bursed	2003	% Dis- bursed	2002	% Dis- bursed	2001	% Dis- bursed
						Amount Disbursed		Amount Disbursed		Amount Disbursed		Amount Disbursed	
Mongolia													
9014	01-Apr-02	08-May-02	31-Dec-05	72.7	1,000,000.00	594,542.66	59.5	221,261.96	22.1	3,254.78	0.3	0	0
9015	07-May-02	07-Apr-03	31-May-05	80.8	2,200,000.00	134,052.23	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31-May-06 (ext)	55.3									
	Subtotal				3,200,000.00	728,594.89	22.8	221,261.96	6.9	3,254.78	0.1	0	0
Nepal													
9007	15-May-01	05-Oct-01	31-Dec-05	76.5	800,000.00	376,486.87	47.1	24,163.26	3.0	17,136.18	2.1	0	0
9032	04-Aug-03	08-Apr-04	07-Mar-07	25.0	1,000,000.00	9,678.35	1.0	0					
	Subtotal				1,800,000.00	386,165.22	21.5	24,163.26	1.3	17,136.18	1.0	0	0
Pakistan													
9031	06-May-03	01-Oct-04	31-Dec-07	7.7	3,400,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal				3,400,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea													
9002	14-Dec-00	13-Feb-03	31-Dec-05	65.7	1,740,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal				1,740,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines													
9001	31-Oct-00	22-Oct-01	31-Dec-05	76.0	2,800,000.00	65,000.00	2.3	39,000.00	1.4	0	0	0	0
9003	13-Dec-00	09-Jul-01	29-Feb-04	100.0	1,000,000.00	989,874.22	99.0	401,988.42	40.2	172,462.11	17.2	0	0
9004	21-Dec-00	13-Aug-01	31-Dec-04	100.0	1,000,000.00	938,638.61	93.9	541,305.61	54.1	42,938.30	4.3	0	0
9018	07-Aug-02	10-Jan-03	07-Aug-05	77.4									
			01-Jan-07 (ext)	50.0	1,000,000.00	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JFPR DISBURSEMENTS 2001-2004^a

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Appendix 4

JFPR NO.	ADB Approval Date	LOA Signing Date	Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^b	Grant Approved	2004		2003		2002		2001	
						Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed
9022	24-Sep-02	08-Nov-02	29-Oct-05	72.22	3,600,000.00	857,512.14	23.82	137,213.76	3.8	0	0	0	0
9042	19-Jan-04	03-Aug-04	31-Dec-07	10.42	1,500,000.00	21,293.56	1.42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					10,900,000.00	2,874,322.53	26.37	1,121,510.79	10.3	217,402.41	0.0	0	0
Regional													
9005 ^e	26-Apr-01	28-Sep-01	30-Apr-05 31-Oct-05 ^e (ext)	90.70 79.59	6,850,000.00	5,939,871.17	86.71	4,695,862.13	68.6	1,752,716.09	25.6	191,730.44	2.8
9006 ^f	08-May-01	04-Jun-01	30-Jun-05 ^f	89.58	8,000,000.00	5,895,788.99	73.70	3,341,283.23	41.8	1,196,158.96	15.0	49,396.00	0.6
9036 ^g	18-Dec-03	24-Nov-04	31-Dec-06 ^g	4.00	750,000.00	0	0	0					
9052 ^h	22-Jul-04	28-Aug-04	31-Aug-06 ^h	16.67	2,000,000.00	0	0	0					
Subtotal					17,600,000.00	11,835,660.16	67.25	8,037,145.36	45.7	2,948,875.05	16.8	241,126.44	1.4
Sri Lanka													
9025	16-Oct-02	10-Feb-03	30-Nov-05 28-Feb-06 (ext)	67.65 62.16	900,000.00	48,095.81	5.34	2,929.11	0.3	0	0	0	0
9045	07-Apr-04	28-Jun-04	31-Jul-07	16.22	1,500,000.00	2,346.83	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					2,400,000.00	50,442.64	2.10	2,929.11	0.1	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan													
9008	08-Aug-01	15-Mar-02	31-Dec-04	100.00	2,900,000.00	2,393,551.16	82.54	1,594,537.16	55.0	55,341.32	1.9	0	0
9040	13-Jan-04	08-Apr-04	30-Apr-08	18.37	2,000,000.00	16,796.40	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0
9043	22-Jan-04	08-Apr-04	30-Apr-08	18.37	1,000,000.00	62,411.00	6.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					5,900,000.00	2,472,758.56	41.91	1,594,537.16	27.0	55,341.32	0.9	0	0

JFPR DISBURSEMENTS 2001-2004^a

JFPR NO.	ADB Approval Date	LOA Signing Date	Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^b	Grant Approved	2004		2003		2002		2001	
						Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed	Amount Disbursed	% Dis-bursed
Uzbekistan													
9010	25-Oct-01	26-Oct-01	31-May-05	88.37	2,540,000.00	1,161,331.50	45.72	215,903.00	8.5	0	0	0	0
			30-Sep-05 (ext)	80.85									
9054	24-Aug-04	03-Feb-05	31-Aug-06	-	1,500,000.00	0	0	0					
Subtotal					4,040,000.00	1,161,331.50	28.75	215,903.00	5.3	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam													
9033	30-Oct-03	27-Oct-04	15-Jan-07	7.41	620,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9046	15-Apr-04	11-Jun-04	31-Jul-06	26.92	820,000.00	59,208.88	7.22	0	0	0	0	0	0
			15-Jan-07 (ext)	22.58									
9058	02-Dec-04	12-May-05	14-Jan-07	0.00	1,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					2,440,000.00	59,208.88	2.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
					145,997,000.00	37,791,336.33	25.89	18,336,575.40	12.6	3,589,440.36	7.04 ^c	241,126.44	1.08 ^d

ADB= Asian Development Bank, LOA= Letter of Agreement

^aNo disbursements were recorded in year 2000

^bNumber of months elapsed from LOA signing /total months; for regional projects, computed based on the latest LOA signing date; in cases of extension, adjusted based on revised closing dates.

^cPercentage disbursed out of total 2002 commitments of \$50,990,000.00

^dPercentage disbursed out of total 2001 commitments of \$22,350,000.00

^eRegional 9005 = Azerbaijan:13-Mar-02/ Kazakhstan:12-Oct-01/ Kyrgyz Republic:13-Sep-01/ Tajikistan:26-Sep-01/ Uzbekistan:28-Sep-01

^fRegional 9006 = Cambodia, Lao PDR & Viet Nam: 04-Jun-01

^gRegional 9036 = Cambodia: 24-Nov-04 / Viet Nam: 11-Jul-05

^hRegional 9052 = Kazakhstan: 21-Feb-05/ Kyrgyz Republic: 02-Sep-04/ Mongolia: 30-Aug-04/ Tajikistan: 28-Aug-04/ Uzbekistan: 23-Dec-04

JFPR GRANTS APPROVED IN 2004 AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

JFPR No.	Title	Sector	Grant (\$million)	Government of Japan Approval	ADB Approval	Implementation Status^a	Objectives
Afghanistan							
9060	Balkh River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management	Agriculture and Natural Resources	10.00	6 Apr 2004	15 Dec 2004	B	Improve water resources management and agricultural productivity, and provide greater livelihood opportunities and reduce rural poverty in the Balkh river basin.
Cambodia							
9048	Mainstreaming Labor-Based Road Maintenance to the National Roads Network	Transport and Communication	2.20	10 Feb 2004	17 Jun 2004	C	Demonstrate the potential for increasing the direct poverty reduction impact of the national roads network and mobilize road maintenance funds for the provincial governments.
9057	Health Care Financing for the Poor	Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	1.85	9 Feb 2004	15 Nov 2004	C	Establish a sustainable health care equity fund to provide financial support for the expenses of the poor and vulnerable population in the event of health catastrophes.
Indonesia							
9049	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Poor Coastal and Small Island Communities	Agriculture and Natural Resources	1.5	3 Feb 2004	17 Jun 2004	C	Raise the income levels of the poorest of the poor and groups of women in selected coastal and small island communities.
Kyrgyz Republic							
9055	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters	Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	1.00	8 Jul 2004	8 Sep 2004	C	Improve the capacity of the national and local authorities in the Kyrgyz Republic in reducing the vulnerability of the country's poor to frequently occurring natural disasters, including floods, landslides, earthquakes, mudslides, and avalanches.
9056	Reducing Neonatal Mortality	Health, Nutrition, and Social	1.00	8 Jul 2004	8 Sep 2004	C	Reduce the neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in the four poorest raions

JFPR GRANTS APPROVED IN 2004 AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

JFPR No.	Title	Sector	Grant (\$million)	Government of Japan Approval	ADB Approval	Implementation Status ^a	Objectives
		Protection					(districts) in Osh <i>oblast</i> (region), thereby reducing the infant mortality rate (IMR), a key millennium development goal (MDG).
9059	Rural Livelihood Development	Agriculture and Natural Resources	1.00	22 Oct 2004	15 Dec 2004	C	Improve the livelihoods of poor households in Chui and Osh <i>oblasts</i> .
Philippines							
9042	Renewable Energy and Livelihood Development for the Poor in Negros Occidental	Energy	1.50	21 Nov 2003	19 Jan 2004	B	Achieve poverty reduction through the provision and efficient use of renewable energy supply to promote sustainable livelihood systems for poor local communities in off-grid areas of the Philippines within the framework of public-private-civil society partnership.
Regional							
9052	Sustainable Food Fortification in Central Asia and Mongolia	Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	2.00	19 Mar 2004	22 Jul 2004	C	Reinforce and sustain the reduction of iodine deficiency disorders and iron deficiency anemia among poor children and women in Central Asia through parallel attention to supply (production and distribution), demand (public awareness and demand creation) and regulation (quality control, implementation of regulations/legislation and trade facilitation).
Sri Lanka							
9045	Power Fund for the Poor	Energy	1.50	3 Feb 2004	7 Apr 2004	B	Improve the quality of life and reduce rural poverty through better access to grid-connected electricity
Tajikistan							
9040	School Improvement	Education	2.00	25 Nov 2003	13 Jan 2004	B	Increase access to improved education for

JFPR GRANTS APPROVED IN 2004 AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

JFPR No.	Title	Sector	Grant (\$million)	Government of Japan Approval	ADB Approval	Implementation Status ^a	Objectives
	Project						school age children, particularly girls, of poor families and vulnerable groups.
9043	Community Participation and Public Information Campaign for Health Improvement	Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	1.00	21 Nov 2003	22 Jan 2004	B	Improve access to and use of innovative health care procedures promoted under the Health Sector Reform Project (HSRP) by the poor population, in particular by the poorest, women of reproductive age, mothers, and children.
Uzbekistan							
9054	Affordable Services and Water Conservation for the Urban Poor	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	1.50	7 May 2004	24 Aug 2004	C	Improve affordable water delivery services in apartment buildings whose residents are predominantly poor, in the cities of Djizzak, Gulistan, and Karshi; Reduce water leakage and wastage by improving internal plumbing fittings and raising public awareness of the need for and benefits of water conservation; Promote greater community participation in managing water supply services; and Support the ongoing Asian Development Bank-funded Urban Water Supply Project to improve the quality of life and health conditions of the poor.

JFPR GRANTS APPROVED IN 2004 AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

JFPR No.	Title	Sector	Grant (\$million)	Government of Japan Approval	ADB Approval	Implementation Status ^a	Objectives
9046	Poverty Reduction in Red River Basin Irrigation Systems	Agriculture and Natural Resources	0.82	21 Nov 2003	15 Apr 2004	B	Develop a practical model to address the priority needs of poor farmers, including agricultural extension and participatory irrigation management, to increase farm incomes and alleviate poverty. This will involve pilot implementation, and associated capacity building, to develop and document a participatory process and build capacity to support its widespread replication under the \$30 million Rural Development Support component of the SRRBSP being implemented by MARD.
9058	Expanding Benefits to the Poor through Urban Environmental Improvements	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	1.00	22 Oct 2004	2 Dec 2004	C	Reduce poverty and improve the quality of life and livelihood of poor communities through greater access to environmental infrastructure and services; community participation and improved skills for planning, implementing, and operation and maintenance of community infrastructure; and cooperation and intermediation between poor communities and local institutions for sustainable environmental infrastructure.
Total			29.87				

ADB = Asian Development Bank, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, LOA = letter of agreement, NGO = nongovernment organization.

^a Status as of 30 June 2005 A=Completed, B=LOA signed and implementation started, C=LOA signed but implementation has not started, D=LOA not yet signed, E=Others.

Source: JFPR Database, ADB.

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF JFPR GRANTS, 2000–2003

JFPR No.	Title	Grant (\$ million)	ADB Approval	Status of Implementation ^a				
				A	B	C	D	E
Afghanistan								
9019	Community-Based Gender Sensitive Basic Education for the Poor	4.00	10 Sept 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9024	Supporting the Road Employment Project for Settlement and Integration of Returning Refugees and Displaced Persons	15.00	04 Oct 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9030	Primary Health Care Partnership for the Poor	3.00	19 Dec 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9037	Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project	20.00	19 Dec 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9038	Integrated Community Development in Northern Afghanistan	3.00	26 Dec 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9039	Rural Recovery through Community-Based Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	5.00	26 Dec 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	50.00						
	Percent	43.06						
Azerbaijan								
9013	Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Mingechevir Rayon Project	2.50	30 Jan 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	2.50						
	Percent	2.15						
Bangladesh								
9009	Supporting Livelihood Improvement for the Poor through Water Management Associations	0.90	17 Aug 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	0.90						
	Percent	0.77						
Cambodia								
9017	Community-Based Livelihood Enhancement for the Rural Poor	1.80	12 July 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9023	Income for the Poor through Community-Based Environmental Improvements in Phnom Penh	1.00	25 Sept 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9027	Improving the Livelihood of Poor Farmers in Southern Cambodia	1.80	11 Nov 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	7.60						
	Percent	6.54						

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF JFPR GRANTS, 2000–2003

JFPR No.	Title	Grant (\$ million)	ADB Approval	Status of Implementation ^a				
				A	B	C	D	E
China, People’s Republic of								
9011	Innovations for Participatory Flood Control by the Poor Along the Yellow River Project	1.00	16 Nov 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	1.00						
	Percent	0.86						
India								
9021	Supporting Rainwater Harvesting and Slum Development in Rajasthan	1.90	24 Sept 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9026	Supporting Sustaining Income and Basic Human Needs of the Poor in Disaster Prone Areas of Gujarat	3.40	06 Nov 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	5.30						
	Percent	4.56						
Indonesia								
9000	Assisting Girl Street Children at Risk of Sexual Abuse	1.00	20 Oct 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9016	Supporting the Community-Based Education for the Poor	3.20	07 May 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	4.20						
	Percent	3.62						
Lao People’s Democratic Republic								
9012	Supporting the Community Managed Livelihood Improvement	1.00	18 Dec 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9034	Reducing Poverty Among Ethnic Minoritiy Women in the Nam Ngum Basin	0.53	12 Nov 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9035	Solid Waste Management and Income Generation for Vientiane’s Poor Project	1.00	16 Dec 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	2.53						
	Percent	2.18						
Mongolia								
9014	Expanding Employment Opportunities for Poor Disabled Persons	1.00	01 April 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9015	Improving the Living Environment of the Poor in	2.20	07 May 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF JFPR GRANTS, 2000–2003

JFPR No.	Title	Grant (\$ million)	ADB Approval	Status of Implementation ^a				
				A	B	C	D	E
	Ger Areas of Mongolia's Cities Project							
	Subtotal	3.20						
	Percent	2.76						
Nepal								
9007	Supporting Poor and Disadvantaged Farmers through Civil Society Organizations	0.80	15 May 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9032	Optimizing Productivity of Poor Water Users Associations	1.00	4 Aug 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	1.80						
	Percent	1.55						
Pakistan								
9031	Mobilizing the Poor for Better Access to Health	3.40	6 May 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	3.40						
	Percent	2.93						
Papua New Guinea								
9002	Low-Cost Sanitation, Community Awareness, and Health Education	1.74	14 Dec 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	1.74						
	Percent	1.50						
Philippines								
9001	Supporting the Sustainable Livelihood for the Poor in Southern Philippines Project	2.80	31 Oct 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9003	Supporting the On-Site Integrated Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas Project	1.00	13 Dec 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9004	Supporting the Off-Site and Off-City Relocation of Vulnerable Slum Communities of Muntinlupa City Project	1.00	21 Dec 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9018	Social Protection for Poor Women Vendors in Public Markets of Mindanao Cities	1.00	07 Aug 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9022	Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction In Metro Manila (STEP-UP)	3.60	24 Sept 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF JFPR GRANTS, 2000–2003

JFPR No.	Title	Grant (\$ million)	ADB Approval	Status of Implementation ^a				
				A	B	C	D	E
	Subtotal	9.40						
	Percent	8.09						
Regional								
9005 ^b	Asian Countries in Transition for Improving Nutrition for Poor Mothers and Children	6.85	26 April 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9006 ^c	Community Action for Preventing HIV/AIDS	8.00	08 May 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9036 ^d	Improving Poor Farmers Livelihoods through Post Harvest Technology	0.75	18 Dec 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	15.60						
	Percent	13.43						
Sri Lanka								
9025	Supporting Infrastructure Maintenance to Reduce Rural Poverty	0.90	16 Oct 2002	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	0.90						
	Percent	0.77						
Tajikistan								
9008	Tajikistan Rural Poverty Reduction Project	2.90	08 Aug 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	2.90						
	Percent	2.50						
Uzbekistan								
9010	Supporting Innovative Poverty Reduction in Karakalpakstan Project	2.54	25 Sept 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	2.54						
	Percent	2.19						
Viet Nam								
9033	Promoting Silk Income for the Rural Poor in Central Highlands	0.62	30 Oct 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Subtotal	0.62						
	Percent	0.53						

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF JFPR GRANTS, 2000–2003

JFPR No.	Title	Grant (\$ million)	ADB Approval	Status of Implementation ^a				
				A	B	C	D	E
	Total	116.13						
	Percent	100.00						

ADB = Asian Development Bank, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, LOA = letter of agreement.

^a A = completed, B = LOA signed and implementation started, C = LOA signed but implementation has not started, D = LOA not yet signed, E = others.

^b Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

^c Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

^d Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

Source: JFPR Database, ADB.

**LIST OF NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS**

Developing Member Country	Project Title	Participating Nongovernment Organizations
Afghanistan	Community-Based Gender-Sensitive Basic Education for the Poor	Care International
Afghanistan	Supporting the Road Employment Project for Settlement and Integration of Returning Refugees and Displaced Persons	Hope Worldwide
Afghanistan	Primary Health Care Partnership for the Poor	Ibn Sina
Afghanistan	Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project	
Afghanistan	Integrated Community Development in Northern Afghanistan	
Afghanistan	Rural Recovery through Community-Based Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	
Afghanistan	Balkh River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management	
Azerbaijan	Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Mingechevir Rayon Project	World Vision Azerbaijan; World Vision Australia
Bangladesh	Supporting Livelihood Improvement for the Poor through Water Management Associations	Bangladesh Development Service Centre (BDSC), Natore; National Development Council (NDC), Joypurhat; Eco-Social Development Organisation (ESDO), Panchagar; AL-FALAH AAM UNNAYAN SANGSTHA, Rajbari Dinajpur; Community Assistance for Rural Development (CARD); Human Resources Development Organization (HURDO); A Voluntary Association of Social Service (AVASS); Employment and Technology Development Agency (ETDA); Voluntary Organization for Social Development (VOSD); Centre for Rehabilitation Education and Earning Development (CREED); Faridpur Development Agency (FDA)
Cambodia	Community-Based Livelihood Enhancement for the Rural Poor	CARE; Social Services of Cambodia (SSC); Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO); Australian Volunteers International (AVI)

**LIST OF NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS**

Developing Member Country	Project Title	Participating Nongovernment Organizations
Cambodia	Income for the Poor through Community-Based Environmental Improvements in Phnom Penh	
Cambodia	Improving the Livelihood of Poor Farmers in Southern Cambodia	Centre d'Etude et de Developpement Agricole Cambodigien (CEDAC)
Cambodia	Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children	IDP Education Australia Limited; World Education; CARE; and Kampuchean Action for Primary Education (KAPE)
Cambodia	Mainstreaming Labor-Based Road Maintenance to the National Roads Network	
Cambodia	Health Care Financing for the Poor	
China, People's Republic of	Innovations for the Participatory Flood Control by the Poor Along the Yellow River Project	China Women Federation; Association of Dates Farmers; Funding the Poor Cooperative; China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
Greater Mekong Region (Cambodia-Lao People's Democratic Republic-Viet Nam)	Community Action for Preventing HIV/AIDS ^a	Population Services International; DKT International; Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing (WOMEN); Rural Economic Development Association (REDA)
India	Supporting Rainwater Harvesting and Slum Development in Rajasthan	
India	Supporting Sustaining Income and Basic Human Needs of the Poor in Disaster Prone Areas of Gujarat	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, India (AKRSP, India); International Water Management Institute (IWMI); India Natural Resource Economics and Management Foundation (INREM); Bochasanvasi Shree Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (BAPS); Vivekanand Research and Training Institute (VRTI); Shroff Foundation Trust (SFT); Sabarkantha District Coop Milk Producers Union Ltd. (SABAR DAIRY); Centre for Environment Education (CEE); Western India Automobile Association (WIAA); Bhasha Research and Publication Centre (BHASHA); Lok Vikas; N. M. Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (SADGURU); Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA) Tools and Equipment; Area Networking and Development Initiatives (ANANDI); Parvaraniya Vikas Kendra (PVK); Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT); Samanvay; Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction (VIKSAT); Vikalp Women's Group (VIKALP); Sarvoday Rachatamak Sangh (SRS); Kutchh Comprehensive Rehabilitation Centre (KCRC)

**LIST OF NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS**

Developing Member Country	Project Title	Participating Nongovernment Organizations
Indonesia	Assisting Girl Street Children at Risk of Sexual Abuse	Woman Resource Center Mitra Wacana; Lembaga Perlindungan Anak (Child Protection Agency); Yayasan Sayap Ibu Yogyakarta Chapter; YLPS Humana; Yayasan Sakina- Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center; Lembaga Studi Pengembangan Perempuan dan Anak (Institute for Women's and Children's Studies and Development); Yayasan Ghifari; Yayasan Indriyanati; Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia
Indonesia	Supporting the Community-Based Basic Education for the Poor	Yayasan Lembaga Dinamika Masyarakat
Indonesia	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Poor Coastal and Small Island Communities	Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA) International
Indonesia	Enriching Lives of the Urban Poor through Food Fortification	
Kyrgyz Republic	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters	
Kyrgyz Republic	Reducing Neonatal Mortality	
Kyrgyz Republic	Rural Livelihood Development	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Supporting the Community-Managed Livelihood Improvement Project	Handicap International/Action Nord-Sud; Quaker Service in Laos; Lao Community Development Association
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Reducing Poverty Among Ethnic Minority Women in the Nam Ngum Basin	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Solid Waste Management and Income Generation for Vientiane's Poor Project	

**LIST OF NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS**

Developing Member Country	Project Title	Participating Nongovernment Organization
Mongolia	Expanding Employment Opportunities for Poor Disabled Persons	Mongolian Association of Business Disabled Persons; Mongolian National Federation for Disabled Person's Organizations; Mongolian Association for Disabled Women; Whells for Humanity; Mongolian Federation of Disabled Persons; Mongolian Deaf Association; Trade Union of Disabled Persons and Dwarfs; Mongolian Association of the Blind; HAT Association for Spinal Injuries; Mongolian Association of People with Orthopedic Problems; "Helping Hand" Deaf Association; "Takhilt" Rehabilitation Center; Association of Parents with Disabled Children; "Ouyini ertonts" Association of Disabled Persons; Rehabilitation Center of the Association of the Blind; "Zutgel" Center of Disabled People; Association of Disabled Persons Interested in Employment; "Unur bul" Foundation; Women Club of the Mongolian Association of Disabled Construction Women; Emotional Support
Mongolia	Improving the Living Environment of the Poor in Ger Areas of Mongolia's Cities Project	"Ebiin khuch" CBO in Darkhan city; "Munkh-orgil" CBO in Zuunmod city; "Oriluunbulag" CBO in Ulaanbaatar city; "Saintsagaan-8" CBO in Mandalgovi city
Nepal	Supporting Poor and Disadvantaged Farmers through Civil Society Organizations	Coordination and Development Center for Users Association in Nepal; Backward Society Education, Satdobato, Lalitpur
Nepal	Optimizing Productivity of Poor Water User Associations	
Pakistan	Mobilizing the Poor for Better Access to Health	
Papua New Guinea	Low-Cost Sanitation, Community Awareness and Health Education	
Philippines	Supporting the Sustainable Livelihood for the Poor in Southern Philippines Project	Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE); Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PHILDHRRRA)-Visayas
Philippines	Supporting the On-Site Integrated Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas Project	Vincentian Missionaries Social Development Foundation Inc
Philippines	Supporting the Off-Site and Off-City Relocation of Vulnerable Slum Communities of Muntinlupa City Project	Muntinlupa Development Foundation; Ayala Foundation, Inc.; Philippine Business for Social Progress
Philippines	Social Protection for Poor Women Vendors in Mindanao Cities	Notre Dame Foundation for Charitable Activities, Inc.

LIST OF NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS

Developing Member Country	Project Title	Participating Nongovernment Organizations
Philippines	Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction in Metro Manila (STEP-UP)	Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)
Regional (Kazakhstan-Kyrgyz Republic-Mongolia-Tajikistan-Uzbekistan)	Improving Nutrition for Poor Mothers and Children	<p>Kazakhstan: Confederation of Non-governmental organizations; Public organization (Aru-Ana); Public organization (Movement); Oblast Female Federation (Status); Pavlodar PO (Partnership Center); NGO Association of Kostanai oblast; Public Fund (Ajan); Center for women supporting of Petropavlovsk; Public organization (Noosphere); Children's Orphan House (Umay); Public organization (Bolashak); Almaty regional branch of Kazakhstan Association for sex and reproductive health); Federation (Business Women of South Kazakhstan); Newspaper for children (Children's Park); Almaty City invalides society for patients suffering from diabetes; Public organization (Female initiative); Youth Congress of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic: Women Congress of the Kyrgyz Republic; Public fund "Let's take care of health"; Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan; Public Association "Act of support of Families"; Fund for Public Education "Dialogue"; Public Association "For peoples"; Public Association "Surakan" information Legal Center "Oi-Kaiyn"; Association for Protection of Consumers Rights "Aikyn"; Public fund of the medical initiatives "Medinal"; Association of groups of the family doctors.</p> <p>Mongolia: National Board for Children; Mongolian Women's Federation; Mongolian Consumer's Rights Society; Children's Rights Center; Mongolian Family Doctors Association; Salt Producers Association,</p> <p>Tajikistan: Modar va atfol; Avesto; Nasli solim; VITA; Healthy and rational food; Association of pediatrics; Orienmehr; Association of social partnership and development; Umed; Peshgiri; Independent Union; Najoti kudakon; Hoharoni madadgor; Reproductive health; Haeti solim.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: The Republican Women's Committee of Uzbekistan; Public Movement of Young People "Kamolot"; The International Charitable Fund "Soglom Avlod Uchun". (SAU); Uzbek Association of Reproductive Health (UARH); Salomatlik Garovi; "Dono"; "Ojdin Khayot"</p>
Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam)	Community Actions for Preventing HIV/AIDS	

**LIST OF NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS**

Developing Member Country	Project Title	Participating Nongovernment Organization
Regional (Cambodia, Viet Nam)	Improving Poor Farmers Livelihoods through Post Harvest Technology	
Sri Lanka	Supporting Infrastructure Maintenance to Reduce Rural Poverty	
Sri Lanka	Power Fund for the Poor	
Tajikistan	Tajikistan Rural Poverty Reduction Project	Aga Khan Foundation; CARE International
Tajikistan	School Improvement Project	
Tajikistan	Community Participation and Public Information Campaign for Health Improvement	
Uzbekistan	Supporting Innovative Poverty Reduction in Karakalpakstan Project	Business Women's Association (BWA); Daulet NGO and Paruaz NGO in Karakalpakstan for the microcredit and small finance subcomponents; quasi-NGOs Business Incubator and Chamber of Trade and Commerce for Small Enterprise Employment Generation Component; Joint Development Associates (JDA, a United States based NGO operating in Karakalpakstan) and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
Uzbekistan	Affordable Services and Water Conservation for the Urban Poor	
Viet Nam	Promoting Silk Income for the Rural Poor in Central Highlands	
Viet Nam	Poverty Reduction in Red River Basin Irrigation Systems	CARE Vietnam
Viet Nam	Expanding Benefits to the Poor through Urban Environmental Improvements	

^a HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

Source: JFPR Database, ADB.

JFPR OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES
23 May 2000 to 31 December 2004

No.	Activities	When	What
May–December 2000			
1.	Beating Poverty is no Pipe Dream, says ADB chief (Asia Times)	May	Feature Article
2.	ADB Agrees to Set Up Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	23 May	News Release
3.	Japan Fund Will Help Female Street Children In Indonesia	01 November	News Release
4.	Local Governments and Small-Scale Farmers in Southern Philippines to be Empowered	03 November	News Release
5.	New Health and Sanitation Project for PNG	14 December	News Release
6.	Improving Life for Tragedy-Stricken Community at Payatas, Philippines	19 December	News Release
7.	Informal Settlers to be Relocated from Railroad Track in the Philippines	22 December	News Release
8.	Easing Heartbreak for Central Asian Mothers (ADB Review)	2000	Feature Article
9.	New Hope for the Poor	2000	Video clip
January–December 2001			
1.	Hope for Street Girls	January–March	Feature Article
2.	New Hope for the Poor (ADB Review)	April–June	Feature Article
3.	First Anniversary Meeting in Tokyo: Government of Japan Partners with Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to Help the Poor	June	Feature Article
4.	Philippines Landslide Tragedy Gives Rise to Model Community Project	06 July	News Release
5.	ADB and Philippine Government to Sign Agreement for Relocation of Railroad Squatters	10 August	News Release
6.	ADB Supports HIV/AIDS Prevention Activities in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam	14 August	News Release
7.	Helping Former Bonded Laborers in Nepal Adjust to Freedom	05 October	News Release
8.	Improving Nutrition for Poor Mothers and Children in Central Asian Republics and Mongolia	08 October	News Release
9.	Central Asia Focus on Micronutrient Malnutrition	11 October	News Release
10.	NGOs Will Be Educators and Monitors to Improve Nutrition in Central Asia	12 October	News Release
11.	Landmark Regional Account Offers Fresh Hope for Central Asia's Children	12 October	News Release
12.	Supporting Sustainable Livelihood for the Poor in Southern Philippines	22 October	News Release
13.	Lasting Impact (ADB Review)	October–December	Feature Article
14.	Creating Jobs for the Poor in Uzbekistan	02 November	News Release
15.	Helping Cooperatives Develop Fishponds In Rural Bangladesh	25 November	News Release
16.	JFPR Grant to Support Innovative Poverty Reduction Project in Karakalpakstan (vol. 2 no. 3)	2001	UZB Newsletter
17.	Improving Nutrition of Poor Mothers and Children in Central Asia (vol. 2 no. 3)	2001	UZB Newsletter
18.	Initiatives for Improving Living Standards in Uzbekistan (vol. 2 no.1)	2001	Uzbekistan Newsletter

JFPR OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES
23 May 2000 to 31 December 2004

No.	Activities	When	What
19.	Hidden Hunger in Central Asia	2001	Television production with BBC (English and Russian)
20.	Street Children in Indonesia	2001	Video clip
January–December 2002			
1.	Helping Landless Poor in Lao PDR	31 January	News Release
2.	Groundbreaking Ceremony for Payatas Community Project	27 February	News Release
3.	Payatas Project in the Philippines Brings Services to the Community	28 February	News Release
4.	ADB Projects will Help Poor Mothers and Displaced Persons in Azerbaijan	12 March	News Release
5.	ADB President Unveils Package of Assistance for Afghanistan	04 April	News Release
6.	ADB President Visits Railroad Squatters	25 April	News Release
7.	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Marks Two Years of Innovative Projects to Help the Poor	May	Feature Article
8.	Afghanistan Rebuilding a Nation	May	Afghanistan Newsletter
9.	An Integrated Approach to Poverty Reduction along the Yellow River	07 May	Article
10.	ADB Intensifying Efforts to Fight Poverty	10 May	News Release
11.	Japan Adds \$50 Million to Poverty Fund	11 May	News Release
12.	Japan Adds 50 Million U.S. Dollars to ADB's Poverty Reduction Projects (Xinhua News)	11 May	Feature Article
13.	Poverty Fund Given 7 Billion Yen (Japan Times)	12 May	Feature Article
14.	ADB Grant to Help Disabled Find Jobs in Mongolia	16 May	News Release
15.	ADB Approves Strategy for Afghanistan	28 May	News Release
16.	Helping to Rebuild Education System In Afghanistan	11 September	News Release
17.	Afghan Road Project Will Help Refugees Reintegrate into Society	04 October	News Release
18.	Signing Ceremony for Education and Road Projects in Afghanistan	11 October	News Release
19.	STEP-UP Program: A Collective Effort by the Business Community to Invest in the Poor (Philippine Daily Inquirer)	08 November	Feature Article
20.	Corporate Partnerships in "STEP-UP" Program for Urban Poor in the Philippines	08 November	News Release
21.	Providing Support Services to Farmers through NGOs in Cambodia	12 November	News Release
22.	Helping Displaced Persons in Azerbaijan	14 November	News Release
23.	Big Business Helps to Fight Poverty (BizNews Asia)	25 November	Feature Article
24.	Enrolling Poor Girls and Minority Children in Secondary Education in Cambodia	27 November	News Release
25.	Japan Finances New Poverty Fund (ADB Review)	2002	Feature Article

JFPR OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES
23 May 2000 to 31 December 2004

No.	Activities	When	What
January–December 2003			
1.	Supporting Community-Based Environmental Improvements in Phnom Penh	14-January	News Release
2.	Innovative Approach to Improving Health and Nutrition of Poor Women and Children in Pakistan	7 May	News Release
3.	Philippine Urban Poverty Project Shows need for more Public-Private Sector Partnership	11 July	News Release
4.	Filipino urban poverty project needs public-private cooperation – ADB (Xinhua News Agency)	11 July	Feature Article
	Cooperation needed to fight urban poverty (Manila Times)	13 July	Feature Article
5.	ADB Joins PBSP in Poverty Alleviation Project (Manila Bulletin)	14 July	Feature Article
	RP needs P456B to solve housing problem (Philippine Star)	14 July	Feature Article
6.	Community Shakes off its slum image (Philippines daily Inquirer)	6 October	Feature Article
7.	\$1-M Project for Women Sellers Readied (Manila Bulletin)	13 November	Feature Article
8.	Transforming Urban Shanties to Livable Homes (Philippine Daily Inquirer)	11 December	Feature Article
9.	ADB Approves \$20 Million Grant for Urgent Road Works in Afghanistan	22 December	News Release
10.	Stepping up in Life – Better Housing and Social Progress with the Help of Big Business (Blueprint – Volume5/6 2003)	2003	Feature Article
January to December 2004			
1.	Harnessing Community Power to Repair Afghanistan's Irrigation Systems	8 January	News Release
2.	Pioneering Community Involvement to Raise Living Standards in Northern Afghanistan	14 January	News Release
3.	Grant Supports Innovative Schemes to Improve Schools in Tajikistan	16 January	News Release
4.	ADB to Assist Tajikistan to Increase Education Quality (UzReport.com)	16 January	Feature Article
5.	Bringing Renewable Energy and Incomes to Poor Villages in Central Philippines	20 January	News Release
6.	ADB Helps Reduce Post-Harvest Losses for Rice Farmers in Viet Nam (Viet Nan News Agency)	26 February	Feature Article
7.	Project to Reduce Post harvest Losses for Rice Farmers in Cambodia and Viet Nam	26 February	News Release
8.	Promoting Use of Reproductive Health Services Among Tajikistan's Poor	18 March	News Release
9.	Signing Ceremony for Community Project in Northern Afghanistan	22 March	News Release
10.	ADB turns over \$1M for Payatas slum upgrading (Philippine Star)	25 March	Feature Article
11.	Payatas homeowners showcase improvements in their community (Manila Bulletin)	25 March	Feature Article
12.	ADB turns over Payatas project to poor families (Manila Times)	27 March	Feature Article

JFPR OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES
23 May 2000 to 31 December 2004

No.	Activities	When	What
13.	Former Scavengers enjoy urban upgrading benefits (Philippines – People's Tonight)	28 March	Feature Article
14.	ADB Project for Payatas poor (Philippine Daily Inquirer)	29 March	Feature Article
15.	Pabahay sa taga Payatas (Philippines – Inquirer Libre)	29 March	Feature Article
16.	Taguig urban dwellers get permanent homes (Philippines – Manila Times)	29 March	Feature Article
17.	Community Approach is the Key to Better Health in Rural Pakistan (ADB On-line Media Center)	29 March	News Release
18.	Signing Ceremony for ADB Grant Project to Clean-up Vientiane's Management (ADB On-line Media Center)	31 March	News Release
19.	ADB spearheads slum upgrading project in Payatas (Philippines – Business World)	2 April	Feature Article
20.	ADB slum upgrading project in Payatas (Philippines – Manila Times)	3 April	Feature Article
21.	Students Help Build Homes for Urban Poor (Philippines – Today)	3 April	Feature Article
22.	Taguig Urban Poor Families get permanent housing (Manila Bulletin)	7 April	Feature Article
23.	Urban poor families get permanent housing through PBSP initiative (Philippines – Business World)	14 April	Feature Article
24.	Ex-Payatas Scavenger Enjoys Urban Perks (Philippines – Today)	4 July	Feature Article
25.	President Switches on Power Project in Payatas Dump (Philippines – Today)	11 July	Feature Article
26.	ADB Approves Regional Food Fortification Project for Central Asia	23 July	News Release
27.	Renewable Energy Grant Signed for Poor Villages in Negros Occidental (ADB On-line Media Center)	3 August	News Release
28.	R.P. Gets ADB Power Grant, LRT-1 Modernization Loan (ABS-CBN News)	5 August	Feature Article
29.	Internally Displaced People Remain a Priority in ADB's Program for Azerbaijan in 2005-2006 (ADB On-line Media Center)	24 August	News Release
30.	Uzbekistan Gets \$1.5M for Clean Water (Washington Times)	26 August	Feature Article
31.	Providing Affordable Water Services to Uzbekistan's Urban Poor	26 August	News Release
32.	Successful Central Asia Micronutrients Project Closes	2 September	News Release
33.	ADB Approved New Grant Assistance for Improving Nutrition for Poor Mothers and Children in Central Asia (Panorama)	3 September	Feature Article
34.	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyz Republic	23 September	News Release
35.	Kyrgyzstan Gets \$1M for Natural Disasters (Washington Times)	23 September	Feature Article
36.	ADB Project for Mindanao's Poor Women Vendors Launched (ADB On-line Media Center)	9 November	News Release
37.	Grant for Equity Fund to Help Poor in Cambodia Pay for Health Care Costs (ADB On-line Media Center)	16 November	News Release
38.	ADB Relocation Site for Muntinlupa Railway Shanty Dwellers Inaugurated (ADB On-line Media Center)	8 December	News Release

JFPR OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES
23 May 2000 to 31 December 2004

No.	Activities	When	What
39.	ADB Relocation Site for Muntinlupa Railway Dwellers Inaugurated (Manila Bulletin)	10 December	Feature Article
40.	\$1-M Grant for PNR Settlers (Manila Bulletin)	11 December	Feature Article
41.	ADB JFPR Grant to Improve Irrigation Networks and Water Management in Balkh River Basin in Afghanistan	17 December	News Release
42.	ADB Inaugurates site for Informal Dwellers (Business World)	17 December	Feature Article
43.	From 'Home Along da Riles' to Dreamland (Philippine Daily Inquirer)	19 December	Feature Article

ADB = Asian Development Bank, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NGO = nongovernment organization, PBSP = Philippine Business for Social Progress, PNG = Papua New Guinea, PNR = Philippine National Railways, R.P. = Republic of the Philippines, STEP-UP = Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction.

Source: JFPR Database, ADB.