



PARTNERING FOR DEVELOPMENT DONOR REPORT 2016



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Notes:

In this publication, “\$” refers to US dollars.
ADB recognizes “China” as the People’s Republic of China and “Korea” as the Republic of Korea.



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PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

“The increase in our development financing to Asia and the Pacific is reflective of our strong commitment to reducing poverty and improving people’s lives in the region. As ADB celebrates 50 years of development partnership with its member countries, we will strive to remain the region’s premiere development bank by providing financing, knowledge, and partnership. Asia is growing at a steady pace, but more needs to be done to achieve development that is both sustainable and inclusive. ADB will continue to improve by becoming a stronger, better, and faster bank to help the region achieve its development objectives.”

Takehiko Nakao
President, Asian Development Bank



PARTNERING TOGETHER

Asia has been a remarkable success story in poverty reduction. While the number of people living in extreme poverty has been reduced, the task is far from complete. Asia and the Pacific is still home to a large share of the world's poor. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth alleviates poverty but faces major roadblocks: infrastructure gaps, rapid urbanization, aging population, and climate change. This requires the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to harness all possible sources of finance to support sustainable development in the region. Consistent with its strategic directions, ADB seeks to maximize development impact while creating value for money in projects to attract an increasing number of development partners.

Through robust partnerships with its development partners, ADB achieved \$31.70 billion in operations in 2016. ADB's own resources of \$17.47 billion for loans, grants, guarantees and equity investments, and \$169 million for technical assistance (TA) mobilized \$14.06 billion of cofinancing operations.

Of the total cofinancing, \$8.46 billion was obtained through partnerships with official and other concessional financing sources, including bilateral and multilateral organizations, trust funds, other public agencies and foundations. Financing support from these development partners increased by 37% from \$6.17 billion in 2015. Operational performance in 2016 proves that ADB's partnerships remain strong as evidenced by the highlights and milestones.

Approvals by Financing Source, 2016

ADB Financing

\$17.47 B

Loans, Grants, and Others

\$169 M

Technical Assistance

Cofinancing

\$14.06 B

➤ **\$8.46 B**

Official and Other
Concessional Cofinancing

➤ **\$5.60 B**

Commercial Cofinancing

VICE-PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

“The year 2016 marks the 50th anniversary of the Asian Development Bank. It is but fitting that we are also celebrating another historic record, posting a strong performance of \$17.5 billion in ADB financing and leveraging \$14 billion in cofinancing. Both records are the highest ever in our history, an indicator of the Bank delivering its commitment to scale-up operations, well on our way to becoming stronger, better, and faster.

The year 2017 posts another opportunity to further expand our activities and redraw development priorities, as we prepare to meet the operational and financial challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals, boost climate finance, alleviate poverty, and promote sustainable development. Strong partnerships therefore remain a key pillar of ADB's operations. Our record cofinancing performance in 2016 shows how ADB values partners' contributions in delivering in-demand development solutions. It also reveals the vast wealth of external resources, creativity and expert competence that we can tap to jointly address the most pressing requirements of our developing member countries.

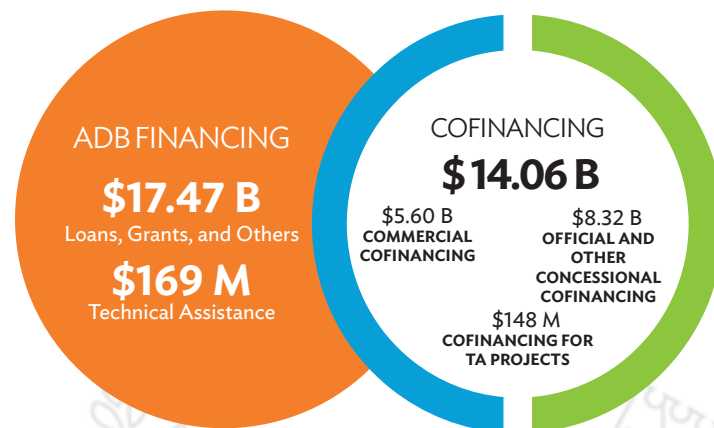
Moving forward, ADB will build on existing partnerships, engage new ones, pursue harmonized approaches, and leverage more external resources to deliver the most effective solutions while ensuring sustainable and inclusive development in the Asia and Pacific region.”

Diwakar Gupta
Vice-President
Private Sector and Cofinancing Operations
ADB



LEVERAGING RESOURCES

In 2016, ADB's operations totaled \$31.70 billion. Its own financing of \$17.47 billion for loans, grants, and other projects, and \$169 million for technical assistance (TA) leveraged \$14.06 billion in cofinancing.



2016 HIGHLIGHTS

Official and Other Concessional Cofinancing

\$8.46 billion for 180 projects*

(COMPARED WITH \$6.17 BILLION FOR 154* PROJECTS IN 2015)

CONCESSIONAL LOAN AND RISK TRANSFER COFINANCING

\$7.51 billion

for 48 projects

Largest loan cofinanciers

- World Bank: \$2.96 billion
- Japan: \$1.63 billion
- France: \$521 million

GRANT COFINANCING FOR PROJECTS

\$803.9 million

for 40 projects

Largest grant cofinanciers for projects

- Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund: \$241.7 million
- European Union: \$164.6 million
- The United Kingdom: \$53.2 million

GRANT COFINANCING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

\$148 million

for 102 TA projects

Largest grant cofinanciers for TA projects

- Japan: \$45.2 million
- Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility: \$18 million
- Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund: \$15.1 million

*A project with more than one source of cofinancing is counted only once.

2016 MILESTONES



ADB reached **\$8.32 billion** in official and other concessional cofinancing for 78 projects and **\$148 million** for 102 TA projects—the highest in ADB’s history.



ADB and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) renewed their cooperation with the signing of a new **\$1.5 billion** Framework Cofinancing Agreement in October 2016. The two institutions agreed to strengthen their collaboration in climate change, social protection, transport, and urban development from 2016 to 2022.

\$8.46 B

\$1.5 B

\$1.5 B

\$1 B

In March 2016, ADB and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established the Leading Asia’s Private Sector Infrastructure Fund (LEAP) to support private infrastructure investments in Asia and the Pacific. The fund is capitalized by **\$1.5 billion** in equity from JICA and will help mobilize \$6 billion in investments.



In March 2016, ADB and the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) agreed on a new framework cofinancing agreement worth **\$1 billion** to further enhance and deepen cooperation and institutional partnership, and explore new cofinancing opportunities in Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan over 5 years.





ADB and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) signed a new Framework Cofinancing Agreement in August 2016. OFID committed **\$600 million** to cofinance renewable energy and energy efficiency, transport, agriculture, water supply and sanitation, education, and health sector projects.

\$600 M



The Nordic Development Fund (NDF) contributed **€7 million** to the Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund. The multi-donor trust fund, established in September 2016, will help countries in the Southeast Asian region improve project readiness and develop climate-resilient projects.

€7 M

ADB and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) agreed to strengthen cooperation and pursue cofinancing of key infrastructure projects in Asia and the Pacific through a memorandum of understanding signed in May 2016. Two projects with cofinancing amounting to a total of **\$160 million** have been approved: a road project in Pakistan and a natural gas project in Bangladesh.

New Cofinancing Partners

ADB and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's New Partnership

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and ADB entered into an innovative guarantee agreement of **\$155 million** which will allow ADB to increase its financing by \$500 million over the next 10 years.

ADB engaged new partners in 2016 by cofinancing with the Bank of Beijing for an energy project in the People's Republic of China, and with the Saudi Fund for Development for a transport project in the Kyrgyz Republic.



2016

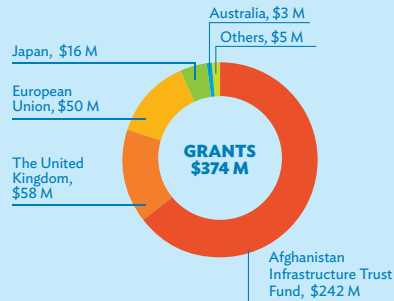
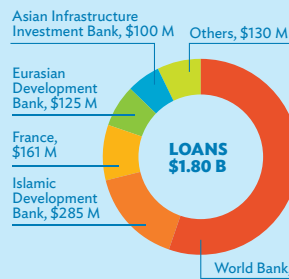
PARTNERSHIPS AT A GLANCE

Largest loan cofinanciers, grant providers, supported sectors, and recipient developing member countries

CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA **\$2.17 B**

SECTORS: Public Sector Management: \$1.02 billion, Transport: \$610 million, Energy: \$472 million, Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development: \$60 million, Water and Other Urban Infrastructure and Services: \$4 million, Others: \$4 million

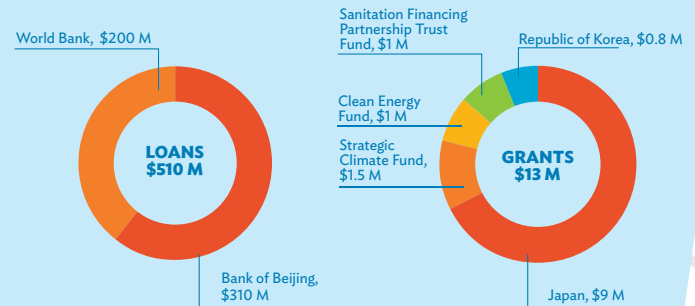
RECIPIENTS: Kazakhstan: \$1.27 billion, Pakistan: \$368 million, Afghanistan: \$295 million, the Kyrgyz Republic: \$157 million, Armenia: \$58 million, Tajikistan: \$19 million, Uzbekistan: \$4 million



EAST ASIA **\$523 M**

SECTORS: Energy: \$512 million, Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development: \$5 million, Water and Other Urban Infrastructure and Services: \$4 million, Education: \$0.8 million, Multisector: \$0.7 million, Others: \$0.8 million

RECIPIENTS: People's Republic of China: \$511 million, Mongolia: \$12 million

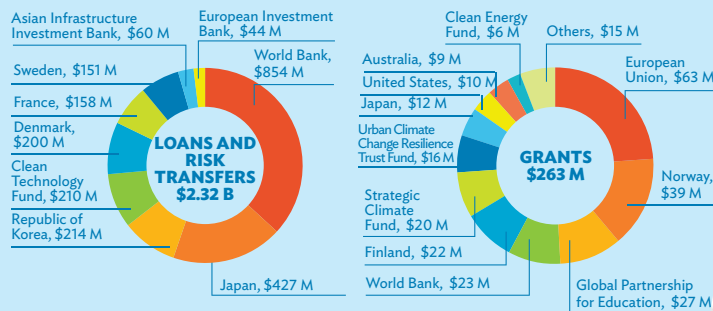


SOUTH ASIA

\$2.58 B

SECTORS: Finance: \$757 million, Energy: \$575 million, Education: \$527 million, Water and Other Urban Infrastructure and Services: \$383 million, Transport: \$332 million, Others: \$6 million

RECIPIENTS: India: \$1.22 billion, Bangladesh: \$857 million, Nepal: \$463 million, Sri Lanka: \$40 million, Bhutan: \$1 million

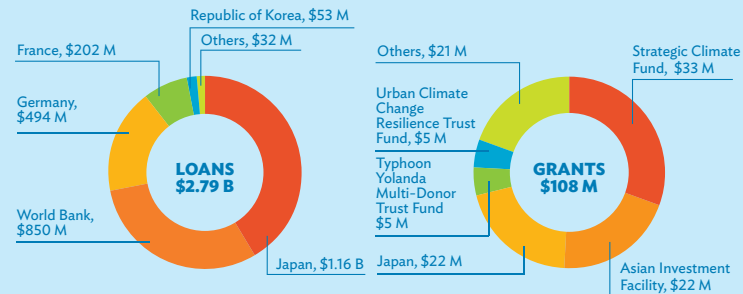


SOUTHEAST ASIA

\$2.90 B

SECTORS: Energy: \$998 million, Transport: \$602 million, Education: \$472 million, Public Sector Management: \$423 million, Industry and Trade: \$225 million, Others: \$181 million

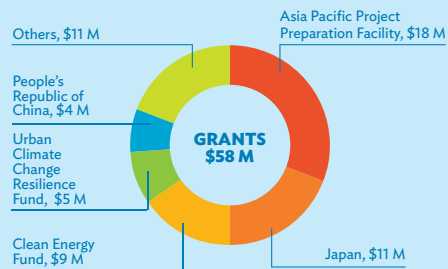
RECIPIENTS: Myanmar: \$1.31 billion, Philippines: \$608 million, Indonesia: \$557 million, Viet Nam: \$316 million, Lao People's Democratic Republic: \$78 million, Cambodia: \$36 million, Thailand: \$1 million



REGIONAL

\$58 M

SECTORS: Multisector: \$23 million, Energy: \$13 million, Water and Other Urban Infrastructure and Services: \$6 million, Public Sector Management: \$6 million, Health: \$3 million, Others: \$6 million

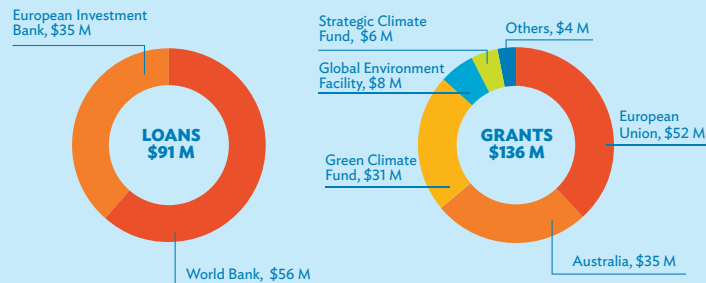


PACIFIC

\$227 M

SECTORS: Transport: \$82 million, Public Sector Management: \$76 million, Water and Other Urban Infrastructure and Services: \$58 million, Energy: \$11 million

RECIPIENTS: Fiji: \$108 million, Solomon Islands: \$34 million, Papua New Guinea: \$28 million, Timor-Leste: \$23 million, Samoa: \$16 million, Tonga: \$8 million, Cook Islands: \$4 million, Vanuatu: \$3 million, Nauru: \$2 million, Tuvalu: \$0.7 million, Marshall Islands: \$0.7 million, Kiribati: \$0.2 million

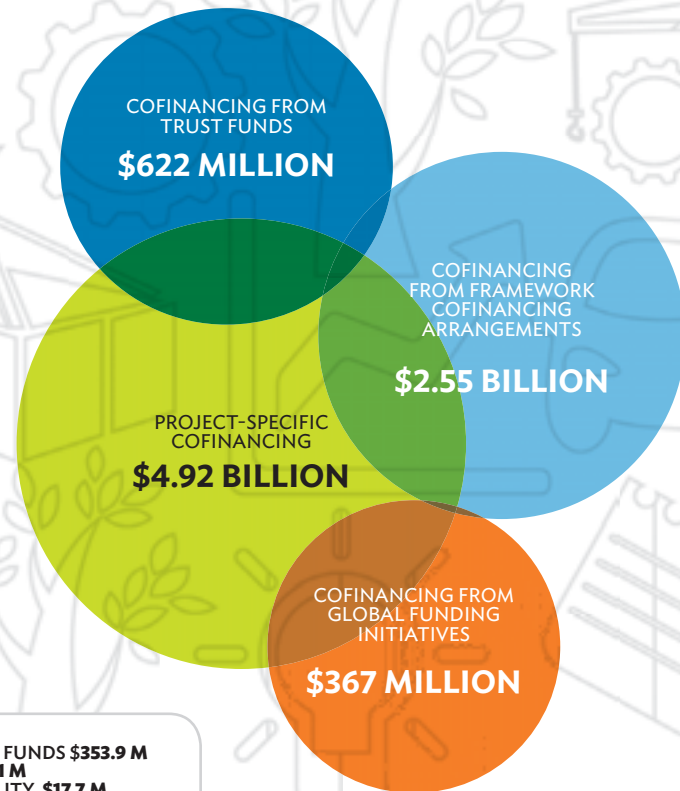
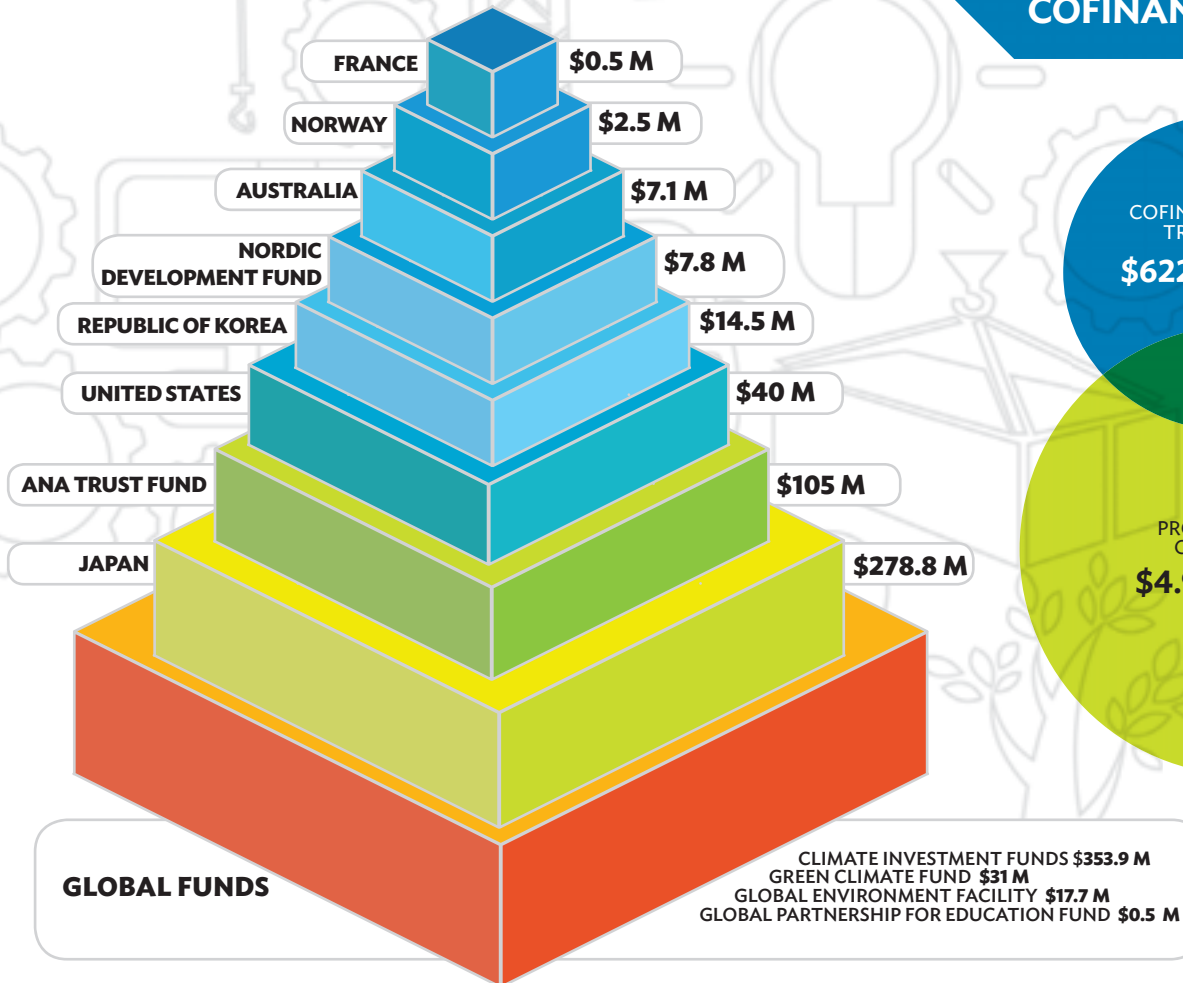


Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

2016 Partners' New Commitments and Replenishments to Trust Funds, and Allocations from Global Funding Initiatives

\$859 MILLION

COFINANCING BY SOURCE, 2016

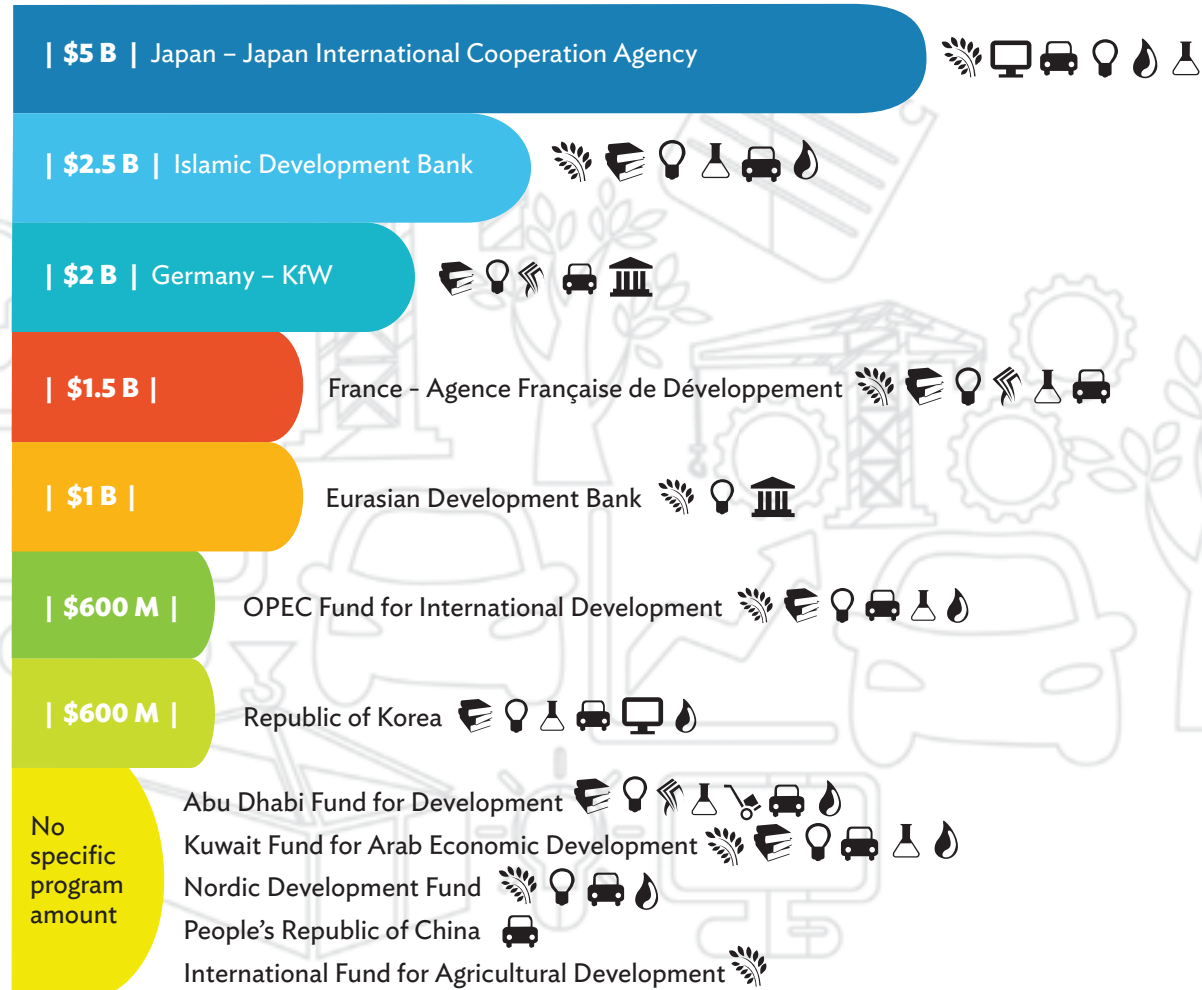


2016 Framework Cofinancing Arrangements

PROGRAM AMOUNT | PARTNER | PRIORITY SECTORS SUPPORTED

LEGEND:

-  AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
-  EDUCATION
-  ENERGY
-  FINANCE
-  HEALTH
-  ICT
-  INDUSTRY AND TRADE
-  PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT
-  TRANSPORT
-  WATER AND OTHER URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES



Details of each framework arrangement are in Appendix 2.

RESULTS MATTER

Stories of Successes and Results from the Ground

ADB pursues stronger accountability and provides readily available information on project impact by documenting success stories and results. These stories are not mere descriptions of accomplishments, but real-life examples of how ADB projects made a difference to people's lives, told through the lens of actual beneficiaries.

Partnerships play a key role in the success of ADB projects. Cofinancing expanded available resources to the projects. In addition, ADB combined knowledge and expertise and collaborated with development partners on innovative solutions to generate maximum development impact.

In this section, we highlight the results of a microfinance venture in Indonesia, an irrigation project in Nepal, an information and communication technology initiative in Tonga, and an energy project in Uzbekistan.

Follow the links for the complete articles. Other success stories can be accessed at <http://www.adb.org/projects/results>



MICROFINANCE IN INDONESIA: BRINGING BANKS INTO THE COMMUNITY

Modeled after the Grameen Bank's pioneering microfinance program, the "Improving Access to Finance in Aceh and North Sumatra" technical assistance project is helping small groups of women microentrepreneurs overcome their fear of banking and expand their small businesses. "Thanks to the program, my tailoring business is now growing, and it benefits not only me and my family, but also my neighbors," says Wiwik, owner of a home-based tailoring business. ADB continues to provide technical assistance to help local banks in the region develop microfinance products and assist people in financial literacy.

In partnership with the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

www.adb.org/results/microfinance-indonesia-bringing-banks-community



NOURISHING THE FIELDS OF NEPAL

“Now I make nearly 100 thousand rupees (\$930) more a year,” said Yubaraj Rai of the increased farm yield as a result of the farmer-managed irrigation system in the district of Solukhumbu, in eastern Nepal. “With the increased income, I send my son to a good school in the district headquarters of Salleri and my daughter to a college in the capital city of Kathmandu.” The increased water supply running through the irrigation canals is also being used to power mills to grind grains and husk rice, as well as provide electricity to households.

In partnership with the OPEC Fund for International Development

www.adb.org/results/nourishing-fields-nepal



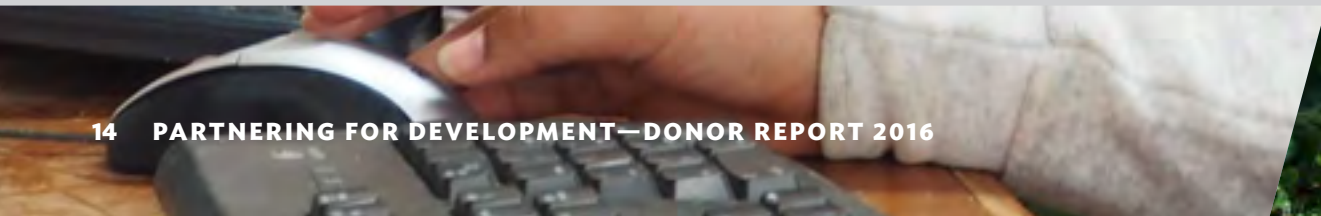


TONGA'S HIGH-SPEED REVOLUTION

In Tonga, one of the most isolated places on earth, the installation of high-speed broadband internet through the Tonga–Fiji Submarine Cable Project is transforming everything from health care, business, government services to education, and disaster management. “Faster internet speed and higher bandwidth at cheaper and more affordable prices is a real opportunity for Tonga,” says former Prime Minister Lord Tu’ivakano.

In partnership with the World Bank

www.adb.org/results/tonga-s-high-speed-revolution





STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY BOOSTS ENERGY EFFICIENCY, SAVES MONEY AT ONE OF UZBEKISTAN'S LARGEST PLANTS

With ADB's assistance, the Government of Uzbekistan is investing on modernizing and rehabilitating Soviet-era power generation and transmission infrastructure, and replacing it with clean and efficient power generation technologies. "The new turbines have an efficiency of around 55%, compared to 37% of the old unit," says Murod Karimov, construction manager at the Talimarjan Power Plant. The project will translate to savings of about 500 million cubic meters of gas per year, or equivalent to natural gas export revenues of over \$100 million. This is a significant milestone in the development of a modern and efficient power infrastructure supporting economic growth in Uzbekistan and in the region.

In partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency

www.adb.org/results/state-art-technology-boosts-energy-efficiency-saves-money-one-uzbekistan-s-largest-plants



SCALING-UP OPERATIONS TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REGION

ADB plans to scale-up assistance to its developing member countries (DMCs) in response to the strong demand for financing development commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate actions. More than ever, the need to expand and enhance partnerships come into play and demands deeper relations with existing partners. ADB continues to strengthen its partnerships with multilateral and bilateral organizations, foundations, and other emerging development partners to maximize the impact of development assistance in the following strategic priority areas:

● INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

ADB is refining its inclusive economic growth framework by increasing access to economic opportunities and social services. Infrastructure projects will include climate risk assessments and will incorporate cost recovery mechanism in project designs. ADB will explore the establishment of an education partnership facility while intensifying dialogue with national authorities to further develop the health sector pipeline. ADB will apply a “fragile and conflict afflicted states (FCAS)-sensitive” approach in all FCAS operations to better understand the local context and mitigate possible operational risks while continuing to promote gender equity and monitor project implementation to ensure gender quality outcomes.

● ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

ADB will develop a long-term climate change strategic framework aiming to build resilience and strengthen climate actions across the region. Disaster and emergency policy will be updated to include stronger integration of disaster risk management and climate adaptation. ADB will facilitate and support climate change-related funds and facilitate DMC access

to climate finance. All transport investments will incorporate risk screening to promote climate proofing of infrastructure. ADB will help DMCs integrate SDGs into national strategies, policies, and programs; and will support to strengthen country safeguard systems.

● REGIONAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

ADB will continue to lead in the promotion of regional cooperation through three priority interventions—transport connectivity, energy connectivity, and trade facilitation. A multimodal transport network is envisaged through investments in new roads, inland waterways, logistics hubs, railway networks (and upgrading of existing networks), and developing links to gateway ports. To facilitate the use of cleaner fuel in power generation and transport, ADB will help improve cross-border electricity and gas transmission, boost power and natural gas trades, and facilitate energy efficiency and clean power. ADB will also assist to alleviate constraints among DMCs related to high tariffs and inefficiencies in customs, border procedures, port operations, and logistic performances, thereby helping DMCs improve border crossing services through customs modernization and integrated border management.



- **PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS**

ADB will continue to support policy, regulatory, and governance reforms to strengthen public management systems. It will also promote the role of the private sector particularly in infrastructure development, and support public-private partnerships.

- **HIGH-LEVEL TECHNOLOGIES**

ADB will pursue the use of advanced technologies to promote efficiency and minimize environmental impacts. Actions may include strengthening project design, emphasizing quality in procurement, and mobilizing expert resources.

- **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

ADB will strengthen its credentials as a knowledge institution by providing operationally relevant high quality knowledge products and services that can provide support in designing and implementing innovative projects.

- **EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS**

As ADB expands and strengthens its knowledge credentials, ADB will use new technologies and communication channels such as Facebook, Twitter, and blogs to increase the organization's visibility and transparency. This will help expand awareness, understanding, and support for ADB's mission among shareholders and stakeholders.

ADB CONTINUES TO WORK CLOSELY WITH ITS PARTNERS TO IMPROVE RESULTS AND MAXIMIZE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

BANGLADESH: MITIGATING NATURAL DISASTER RISKS, IMPROVING LIVES

Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project

Bangladesh endured two natural disasters in 2007—severe flooding from July through September, followed by the devastating Cyclone Sidr in November. These disasters affected 51 districts and around 25 million people. There were more than 4,000 deaths, 1.2 million homes were damaged, and total loss to the economy was about \$1.05 billion. Infrastructure and other assets were severely damaged and economic activities were disrupted.

ADB designed the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project following the request of the Government of Bangladesh for emergency assistance. The project aimed to contribute to sustainable economic growth by minimizing the devastating impact of the 2007 floods and cyclone, and mitigating future risks for similar natural disasters.

The project comprises five components: (i) the quick disbursement component financed importing of essential commodities and inputs, to facilitate quick recovery in the agriculture sector; (ii) the rural infrastructure component rehabilitated 861 kilometers (km) of roads, 4,996 meters (m) of bridges, 15 flood refuge shelters, 10 cyclone shelters, and 14 km of flood protection works in rural areas; (iii) the municipal infrastructure component rehabilitated secondary town infrastructures, including 628 km of municipal roads, 900 m of bridges and 96 km of drains; (iv) the road component rehabilitated 800 km of national, regional and district roads, 656 m of bridges, and 370 m of culverts; and (v) the water resources component rehabilitated 29 km of drainage channels and 75 km of water control structures.

ADB's project team leader M. N. Islam said strong government ownership and the close teamwork between ADB and its partners contributed to the quick restoration of infrastructure to pre-flood levels, resumption of normal economic and social activities of communities affected, and led to the overall success of the project.

“The cofinanciers were also really vital to the success of this project and it could not have been completed without them,” said Islam. He further added, “Everyone worked together which really benefited the affected communities and generated a huge amount of employment, including for women.”

PROJECT FINANCING

ADB
\$118 million

CANADA
\$10 million

JAPAN
\$81 million

THE NETHERLANDS
\$24 million

OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
\$20 million

REGIONAL: STRENGTHENING CIVIL SERVANT LEADERSHIP IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

Greater Mekong Subregion Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management Phase III

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation Program started in 1992 to promote regional cooperation among the six countries that share the Mekong River: Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Areas of cooperation include energy, agriculture, investment, trade, transport, human resources development, environment, telecommunications, and tourism.

Under the program, the GMS Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management (PPP) was formulated to develop a core group of development leaders and managers who would contribute to the GMS development agenda.

The PPP was conceived as a continuing program. Implemented from August 2007 to January 2011, Phase III of the PPP built on the lessons and experiences of earlier phases, and concentrated on enhancing the skills of GMS civil servants in areas such as technical, managerial, and leadership capacity.

Under Phase III, a total of 24 learning programs provided 465 GMS civil servants with improved skills for developing and implementing functional and strategic development interventions (policies, programs, and projects) and provided perspectives, frameworks, tools, and ideas on regional leadership, core development sectors, and cross-cutting themes.

Working closely with its partners to implement Phase III of the PPP, ADB served as the executing agency. A steering committee composed of representatives from the participating development partners, GMS national coordinators, and ADB-PPP management coordinated closely to provide guidance for PPP activities and policy direction.

Without the collaboration and cooperation between ADB and its partners, and additional assistance from development partners, the program could not have been expanded in Phase III. "We would really like to emphasize that one of the things that makes the PPP unique is how it interacts with development partners. It actually draws on their expertise. They are not just considered financiers, but more importantly they are knowledge partners," stressed P. Asis-Layugan, ADB program officer for PPP Phase III.

Participants expanded the scope of their knowledge, broadened their perspectives, and contributed to improving development management and public policy capacities in the GMS countries.

PROJECT FINANCING

ADB	\$1.0 million
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	\$0.5 million
FRANCE	\$0.9 million
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	\$0.5 million
NEW ZEALAND	\$0.4 million

PHILIPPINES: PUTTING ECONOMIC GROWTH BACK ON TRACK

Development Policy Support Program Cluster

Before the unprecedented growth being experienced now, the Philippine economy lagged behind its Asian neighbors. Continuous and increasing levels of budget and debt deficits weakened its fiscal position, reducing public investment and funding for social sectors, and negatively impacted the poor. Poor governance in public financial management, corruption in procurement, and a weak investment climate exacerbated these problems.

To address these issues, the Philippine government worked with ADB and its development partners to set up the Development Policy Support Program. The program has four components: (i) improve fiscal sustainability, maintain macroeconomic stability, and improve creditworthiness; (ii) enhance governance in public financial management; (iii) improve the investment climate; and (iv) enhance human capital and social inclusion.

Under Subprogram 1, the Philippine government implemented a series of measures to address the fiscal imbalance, quickly prompting an impressive fiscal turnaround while improving macroeconomic stability in 2006 and 2007. Subprogram 2 followed, aimed at strengthening governance in public financial management and procurement. Subprogram 3 sharpened the focus on institutionalizing governance programs within agencies to ensure longer-term sustainability and effective enforcement, strengthening the investment climate and social assistance programs.

Cooperation between ADB and other development partners contributed to the overall success of the program. ADB's project team leader K. Bird said the cofinancing was vital to the project. "The Government of Japan's cofinancing was incredibly critical as it really helped improve leverage in the program and strengthened it. They helped to refine or formulate some of the prior expected actions and it was a very good partnership. All of the partnerships helped to achieve the success of this program."

The program helped the government achieve fiscal sustainability and macro stability. Several policy measures were implemented, including increasing tax revenues annually for 2006–2009 through tax policy reform, strengthening tax administration and enforcement as well as reducing revenue leakages through improved governance; reducing inefficient spending to permit increased social and poverty-related spending; and strengthening the debt-management strategy to manage government contingent liabilities and risks prudently.

PROJECT FINANCING

ADB
\$750 million
JAPAN
\$200 million

SOLOMON ISLANDS: PEACE AND PROSPERITY THROUGH DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION

Post-Conflict Emergency Rehabilitation Project

Long-simmering tensions in the Solomon Islands between the local Gwale people in Guadalcanal province and migrants from the neighboring island of Malaita erupted in violent clashes from 1999 to the mid-2000s. The conflict displaced 27,000 Malaitans, left at least 8,000 people jobless (or placed on indefinite unpaid leave), damaged both public and private property and transport links, and disrupted economic activities. About 80,000 people were affected, thus weakening the economy by 25% to 30%.

Following a request from the government, ADB used procedures for emergency support to develop the Post-Conflict Emergency Rehabilitation Project. The project aimed to bring about a return to pre-conflict production and productivity by restoring key infrastructures such as government offices, water supply and sanitation facilities, roads, bridges, schools, and hospitals.

ADB and its development partners agreed on the need for a coordinated approach to peace building, and thus worked closely for the project. ADB's project team leader, R.R. Adhar, said that cofinancing was critical to the project and stressed that without it, less than half the project would have been completed. "Because of the cofinancing, we were able to extend and double the scope of the project. Without this kind of assistance and cooperation with our partners, this project would not have been completed," said Adhar.

The project was able to (i) rehabilitate or reconstruct 107.6 km of sealed roads, 49 km of gravel roads, and 51 bridges or related structures; (ii) restore government offices at the Marau government substation in Guadalcanal Island; and (iii) augment water supply at Auki, the capital of the Malaitan province.

The rehabilitated roads dramatically reduced travel time and transport cost, facilitated improvements in transport services, and provided better access to health, schooling, and other services. Approximately 186,000 people or 36% of the population benefited from the project.



PROJECT FINANCING

ADB
\$11.57 million
AUSTRALIA
\$2 million
NEW ZEALAND
\$6.5 million

FOSTERING EFFECTIVE FINANCING PARTNERSHIPS

For Asia and the Pacific to develop further, reduce poverty and inequality, and transform into sustainable economies, the gains of ADB investments must multiply through effective partnerships with bilateral and multilateral agencies, funding initiatives, and philanthropic aid providers.

These partnerships require a proactive approach and clear entry points in strategic areas. ADB continues to find ways and create channels to make financing partnerships easier, more accessible, and less costly.

Some of the programmatic financing partnerships are the following:

● **FRAMEWORK COFINANCING ARRANGEMENTS**

ADB and its development partners sign institutional and operational arrangements to finance development activities in specific regional, country, sector, or thematic areas under streamlined procedures. With an agreed financing envelope to be provided over several years, mostly through loans, framework arrangements allow ADB and its partners to work more strategically on a programmatic basis. As of 2016, 12 active framework cofinancing arrangements were signed. These arrangements provide a reliable and predictable source of additional financing for ADB, allowing it to deliver more investment opportunities to DMCs. In 2016, ADB's framework cofinancing arrangements with its development partners approved \$2.55 billion in loan components of investment projects, and \$1.5 million for technical assistance projects. Appendix 2 provides a list of framework cofinancing arrangements and their details.

For more information about cofinancing arrangements, visit www.adb.org/site/cofinancing/official-cofinancing

● **GLOBAL FUNDS**

ADB helps DMCs gain access to global funding initiatives managed by other multilateral development banks, including:

- Climate Investment Funds, consisting of the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund,

- Global Environment Facility,
- Global Agriculture and Food Security Program,
- Green Climate Fund, and
- Global Partnership for Education Fund.

ADB became the first multilateral development bank accredited by the only stand-alone multilateral financing entity of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change—the Green Climate Fund. The fund was established by 194 governments, guided by the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This financial mechanism aims to respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient development, particularly for the least developed countries.

● **FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITIES AND TRUST FUNDS**

By pooling their resources through ADB's Financing Partnerships Facilities, ADB partners deliver more benefits and achieve greater results. These umbrella facilities combine different forms of assistance, including grants, concessional loans, risk-sharing mechanisms, and knowledge provision, to support sectors with a vital role in improving the lives of the poor and in promoting the long-term use of the benefits of cofinancing.

ADB established five Financing Partnerships Facilities:

Water (established in 2006)—supporting ADB’s water financing program for more efficient delivery of water services and improved water resources management, toward its 2020 targets of providing:

- 500 million people with safe drinking water supply and better sanitation,
- 95 million people with more efficient and productive irrigation and drainage services,
- 170 million people with reduced risk of flooding, and
- improvements in sanitation through coverage of non-networked sanitation and septage management.

www.adb.org/funds/wfpf

In partnership with Australia, Austria, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland

Clean Energy (established in 2007)—working to improve access to clean energy, enhance energy security, and mitigate climate change, toward its 2020 targets of:

- reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 20 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year,
- saving 18 terawatt-hours of energy per year,
- providing 3,500 megawatts of installed renewable energy capacity, and
- generating 10 terawatt-hours of renewable energy per year.

www.adb.org/funds/cefpf


In partnership with Australia, Canada, the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom

Regional Cooperation and Integration (established in 2007)—interconnecting national borders to:

- improve cross-border physical connectivity,
- strengthen the regional economy by increasing trade and investment flows within and outside the region,
- support financial cooperation for greater macroeconomic and financial stability and



**ADB CONTINUES TO
FIND WAYS AND CREATE
CHANNELS TO MAKE
FINANCING PARTNERSHIPS
EASIER, MORE ACCESSIBLE,
AND LESS COSTLY.**

- 
- harmonization of regulations and market practices, and
- enhance cooperation in controlling communicable diseases and improving the environment and natural resource management.

www.adb.org/funds/rcifpf

In partnership with Japan

Urban Environmental Infrastructure Development (established in 2009)—investing to improve livability in cities, especially for the urban poor, through:

- improved drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management infrastructure and services for improved health;
- better transport for increased mobility and more opportunities for employment and economic growth;
- resilience in the face of the effects of climate change, and reduced vulnerability of the urban poor;
- development of investment road maps for sustainable development, and
- capacity development for implementing national strategies for sustainable urban development.

www.adb.org/funds/ufpf

In partnership with The Rockefeller Foundation, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom

Health (established in 2013)—expanding universal health coverage for the poor and others who are not well integrated into the health care system, and increasing health security by:

- expanding the health components of infrastructure operations, such as water and urban services;
- improving health systems, health financing, and public and private health investment models to meet the universal health coverage commitments of DMCs;
- investing in projects for HIV prevention, malaria control, pandemic response, and other areas of health security, and
- engaging in knowledge exchange and policy dialogue across a range of important regional topics, including aging, women's health, service quality, and value for money.

www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/hfpf

In partnership with Australia, Canada, Sweden, and the United Kingdom

NEW TRUST FUNDS IN 2016

Development partners also continue to channel grants through stand-alone trust funds that support multiple sectors or specific themes, including disaster risk management, clean energy, private sector development, gender and development, good governance, information technology, poverty reduction, and regional trade.

ADB and development partners established two new trust funds in response to emerging needs.

- **LEADING ASIA'S PRIVATE SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (LEAP)** was established in March 2016 with \$1.5 billion in equity from JICA to stimulate investment in quality and sustainable private sector infrastructure in Asia and the Pacific, including through public-private partnerships. Through its assistance for urban transport, renewable energy, and other infrastructure, the partnership also contributes to the expansion of climate financing to developing countries. Combined with ADB's own capital and that of commercial cofinancing partners, LEAP Fund is expected to provide financing of at least \$6 billion and will enable ADB to expand large-scale private infrastructure operations by leveraging JICA's official development assistance resources and risk-bearing capacity.

www.adb.org/funds/leap

In partnership with Japan

- **PROJECT READINESS IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND (PRIF)** provides an innovative grants mechanism for supporting both design and procurement readiness of climate change responsive infrastructure projects. Established in June 2016, it seeks to complement existing financing modalities of ADB for supporting project readiness. By strengthening the climate change content of ensuing investments, the PRI Fund will help scale-up ADB's own climate financing and improve access of developing member countries to global climate change funds.

www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/project-readiness-improvement-trust-fund

In partnership with the Nordic Development Fund

TRUST FUNDS AND GLOBAL FUNDS SUPPORTING ADB'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



INCLUSIVE GROWTH

AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE TRUST FUND

Contributors: Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, ANA Trust Fund
Total Commitment: \$694.0 million
Approved for Projects: \$624.0 million for 14 projects

AUSTRALIAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

Contributor: Australia
Total Commitment: \$62.4 million
Approved for Projects: \$59.7 million for 58 projects

BELGIUM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND

Contributor: Belgium
Total Commitment: \$2.4 million
Approved for Projects: \$2.5 million for 7 projects

COOPERATION FUND IN SUPPORT OF MANAGING FOR DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Contributors: Canada, the Netherlands, Norway
Total Commitment: \$2.9 million
Approved for Projects: \$3.6 million for 11 projects

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FUND

Contributor: Luxembourg
Total Commitment: \$6.4 million
Approved for Projects: \$7.1 million for 18 projects

FINLAND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FUNDS

Contributor: Finland
Total Commitment: \$12.5 million
Approved for Projects: \$13.3 million for 24 projects

FRANCE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND

Contributor: France
Total Commitment: \$25.8 million
Approved for Projects: \$29.2 million for 39 projects

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FUND

Contributors: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Norway
Total Commitment: \$12.0 million
Approved for Projects: \$13.2 million for 14 projects

GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

Global Funding Initiative
Approved for Projects: \$39.1 million for 2 projects

GOVERNANCE COOPERATION FUND

Contributors: Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Norway
Total Commitment: \$7.2 million
Approved for Projects: \$8.0 million for 23 projects

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

Contributors: Japan
Total Commitment: \$742.0 million
Approved for Projects: \$789.6 million for 398 projects

MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND (under the Water Financing Partnership Facility)
Contributors: Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, Switzerland
Total Commitment: \$52.7 million
Approved for Projects: \$54.6 million for 200 projects

NETHERLANDS TRUST FUND (under the Water Financing Partnership Facility)
Contributor: The Netherlands
Total Commitment: \$34.8 million
Approved for Projects: \$33.2 million for 49 projects

NORWAY-TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND

Contributor: Norway
Total Commitment: \$4.1 million
Approved for Projects: \$2.0 million for 5 projects

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
POVERTY REDUCTION AND REGIONAL
COOPERATION FUND**

Contributor: The People's Republic of China
Total Commitment: \$40.0 million
Approved for Projects: \$35.8 million
for 72 projects

**PROJECT READINESS IMPROVEMENT
TRUST FUND**

Contributor: Nordic Development Fund
Total Commitment: \$7.8 million
Approved for Projects: \$3.2 million
for 4 projects

**REGIONAL MALARIA AND OTHER
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRUST
FUND** (under the Health Financing
Partnership Facility)

Contributors: Australia, Canada,
the United Kingdom
Total Commitment: \$29.6 million
Approved for Projects: \$27.9 million
for 17 projects

**SECOND DANISH COOPERATION FUND
FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

Contributor: Denmark
Total Commitment: \$3.2 million
Approved for Projects: \$3.4 million
for 12 projects

**SANITATION FINANCING
PARTNERSHIP TRUST FUND**

(under the Water Financing Partnership
Facility)
Contributor: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Total Commitment: \$15.0 million
Approved for Projects: \$11.2 million
for 14 projects

**SPANISH COOPERATION FUND FOR
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

Contributor: Spain
Total Commitment: \$10.6 million
Approved for Projects: \$12.4 million
for 25 projects

**SWISS COOPERATION FUND FOR
CONSULTING SERVICES**

Contributor: Switzerland
Total Commitment: \$2.6 million
Approved for Projects: \$3.0 million
for 9 projects

**TYPHOON YOLANDA MULTI-DONOR
TRUST FUND**

Contributor: Finland, the United Kingdom
Total Commitment: \$8.5 million
Approved for Projects: \$5.8 million
for 2 projects



ASIAN CLEAN ENERGY FUND

(under the Clean Energy Financing
Partnership Facility)
Contributor: Japan
Total Commitment: \$55.7 million
Approved for Projects: \$43.3 million
for 31 projects

**CANADIAN COOPERATION FUND ON
CLIMATE CHANGE**

Contributor: Canada
Total Commitment: \$3.4 million
Approved for Projects: \$4.3 million
for 10 projects

**CANADIAN CLIMATE FUND FOR THE
PRIVATE SECTOR IN ASIA** (under the
Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility)

Contributor: Canada
Total Commitment: \$80.7 million
Approved for Projects: \$42.5 million
for 9 projects

**CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE
FUND** (under the Clean Energy Financing
Partnership Facility)

Contributors: The United Kingdom,
Global CCS Institute
Total Commitment: \$73.5 million
Approved for Projects: \$11.4 million
for 16 projects

CLEAN ENERGY FUND (under the Clean
Energy Financing Partnership Facility)

Contributors: Australia, Norway, Spain,
Sweden, and the United Kingdom
Total Commitment: \$103.0 million
Approved for Projects: \$69.1 million
for 106 projects

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

Global Funding Initiative under the
Climate Investment Funds
Approved for Projects: \$823.0 million
for 23 projects

**DANISH COOPERATION FUND FOR
RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY
EFFICIENCY IN RURAL AREAS**

Contributor: Denmark
Total Commitment: \$3.6 million
Approved for Projects: \$4.6 million
for 11 projects

SECOND DANISH COOPERATION FUND FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN RURAL AREAS

Contributor: Denmark
Total Commitment: \$3.5 million
Approved for Projects: \$5.9 million
for 7 projects

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Global Funding Initiative
Approved for Projects: \$223.3 million
for 77 projects

INTEGRATED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND

Contributor: Canada
Total Commitment: \$9.7 million
Approved for Projects: \$7.6 million
for 12 projects

JAPAN FUND FOR THE JOINT CREDITING MECHANISM

Contributor: Japan
Total Commitment: \$43.8 million
Approved for Projects: \$6.5 million
for 2 projects

STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND

Global funding initiative under the Climate Investment Funds
Approved for Projects: \$364.9 million
for 54 projects

URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE TRUST FUND (under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility)

Contributors: Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the Rockefeller Foundation
Total Commitment: \$150.7 million
Approved for Projects: \$45.6 million
for 21 projects

URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility)

Contributors: Sweden
Total Commitment: \$21.5 million
Approved for Projects: \$19.9 million
for 40 projects



COOPERATION FUND FOR PROJECT PREPARATION IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

Contributor: France
Total Commitment: \$5.1 million
Approved for Projects: \$4.3 million
for 8 projects

COOPERATION FUND FOR REGIONAL TRADE AND FINANCIAL SECURITY INITIATIVE

Contributors: Australia, Japan, the United States
Total Commitment: \$3.0 million
Approved for Projects: \$3.5 million
for 9 projects

INVESTMENT CLIMATE FACILITATION FUND (under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility)

Contributor: Japan
Total Commitment: \$31.5 million
Approved for Projects: \$20.9 million
for 23 projects



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION

Global Funding Initiative
Approved for projects: \$127.0 million
for 3 projects

REPUBLIC OF KOREA E-ASIA AND KNOWLEDGE PARTNERSHIP FUND

Contributor: Republic of Korea
Total Commitment: \$72.2 million
Approved for Projects: \$41.1 million
for 86 projects



ASIA PACIFIC PROJECT PREPARATION FACILITY

Contributor: Australia, Canada, Japan
Total Commitment: \$63.1 million
Approved for Projects: \$18.1 million
for 4 projects

LEADING ASIA'S PRIVATE SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

Contributor: Japan
Total Commitment: \$220 million
Approved for Projects: \$215 million
for 2 projects

PACIFIC BUSINESS INVESTMENT TRUST FUND

Contributor: Australia
Total Commitment: \$7.6 million
Approved for Projects: \$11.0 million
for 1 project

PROJECTS INVOLVING OFFICIAL AND OTHER CONCESSIONAL COFINANCING, 2016 (\$ MILLION)

Project Name	ADB	Cofinancing Amount		Source of Cofinancing
		Grant	Loan	
CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA	3,188.29	354.28	1,800.82	
Afghanistan				
Energy Supply Improvement Investment Program—Tranche 2	188.23	225.77		Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF)
		1.00		People's Republic of China Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund
Panj–Amu River Basin Sector	26.00	50.00		European Union (EU)
Preparation of Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 5 and 6 (Salang Corridor)	15.45	15.92		AITF
Armenia				
Armenia–Georgia Border Regional Road (M6 Vanadzor–Bagratashen) Improvement	50.00		56.40	European Investment Bank (EIB)
Kazakhstan				
CAREC Corridors 1 and 6 Connector Road (Aktobe–Makat) Reconstruction	240.30		273.00	Islamic Development Bank
Countercyclical Support	1,000.00		1,000.00	World Bank
Kyrgyz Republic				
Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 1 and 3	95.11		85.00	Eurasian Development Bank (EDB)
Connector Road			12.00	Islamic Development Bank
			20.00	Saudi Fund for Development
Toktogul Rehabilitation Phase 3	110.00		40.00	EDB
Pakistan				
Access to Clean Energy Investment Program	325.00		78.60	France
National Disaster Risk Management Fund	200.00	3.36		Australia
National Motorway M-4 Gojra–Shorkot–Khanewal Section—Additional Financing ^a	100.00		100.00	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
		34.00		The United Kingdom
Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program—Tranche 4	248.00		82.50	France
Supporting Public–Private Partnership Investments in Sindh Province	100.00	19.23		The United Kingdom
Sustainable Energy Sector Reform Program (Subprogram 2)	400.00		41.32	Japan

Project Name	ADB	Cofinancing Amount		Source of Cofinancing
		Grant	Loan	
Tajikistan				
Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 5, and 6 (Dushanbe Kurgonteppa) Road	65.20	2.00		Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF-CEF)
			12.00	OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
Water Resources Management in Pyanj River Basin	25.00	3.00		Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)
EAST ASIA	499.60	5.80	510.00	
People's Republic of China				
Air Quality Improvement in the Greater Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei Region—China National Investment and Guaranty Corporation's Green Financing Platform	499.60		310.00	Bank of Beijing
Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei Air Quality Improvement–Hebei Policy Reforms Program			200.00	World Bank
Mongolia				
Managing Soil Pollution in Ger Areas through Improved On-Site Sanitation		2.80		JFPR
Strengthening Community Resilience to Dzud and Forest and Steppe Fires		3.00		JFPR
PACIFIC	270.42	132.15	91.00	
Cook Islands				
Renewable Energy Sector—Additional Financing ^a		4.26		Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Fiji				
Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Investment Program—Tranche 1	42.11		26.60	EIB
		31.04		Green Climate Fund
Emergency Assistance for Recovery from Tropical Cyclone Winston	50.00		50.00	World Bank
Nauru				
Fiscal Sustainability Reform Program	2.00	1.89		Australia
Papua New Guinea				
Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access Sector			8.40	EIB
Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program—Tranche 3	109.31	19.99		EU

^a Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing arranged in 2016.

Project Name	ADB	Cofinancing Amount		Source of Cofinancing
		Grant	Loan	
Samoa				
Fiscal Resilience Improvement Program (Subprogram 1)	5.00	2.30 6.10 2.50	5.00	Australia EU New Zealand World Bank
Solomon Islands				
Solar Power Development	2.24	6.20		Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) ^b
Sustainable Transport Infrastructure Improvement Program	21.00	23.35		Australia
Timor-Leste				
Road Network Upgrading—Additional Cofinancing ^a		22.62		EU
Tonga				
Building Macroeconomic Resilience (Subprogram 1)	6.00	3.00 2.80 1.00	1.00	Australia EU World Bank
Nuku'alofa Urban Development Sector—Additional Financing ^a	6.06	0.23		Australia
Tuvalu				
Outer Island Maritime Infrastructure	11.30	0.50		GEF
Vanuatu				
Port Vila Urban Development—Additional Financing ^a		2.87		GEF
Regional				
Higher Education in the Pacific Investment Program—Tranche 2	15.40	1.50		CEFPF-CEF
SOUTH ASIA	2,360.00	239.23	2,167.02	
Bangladesh				
Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure—Additional Financing ^a		6.00		Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF-UCCRTF)
Dhaka Water Supply Network Improvement	275.00		200.00 44.00 128.00	Denmark EIB France
Natural Gas Infrastructure and Efficiency Improvement	167.00		60.00	AIIB

^a Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing arranged in 2016

^b Under the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries.

Project Name	ADB	Cofinancing Amount		Source of Cofinancing
		Grant	Loan	
Railway Sector Investment Program—Tranche 4	50.00		116.72	Japan
Skills for Employment Investment Program—Tranche 1		1.00	22.00	Republic of Korea
Skills for Employment Investment Program—Tranche 2	100.00	4.50	79.00	Chevron USA
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Railway Connectivity: Akhaura–Laksam Double Track	505.00		192.00	World Bank
India				Switzerland
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program—Tranche 2	238.00		110.00	Republic of Korea
ReNew Clean Energy	195.00		195.00	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)
Solar Rooftop Investment Program—Tranche 1			100.00	Leading Asia's Private Sector Infrastructure Fund (LEAP)
Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program—Project 1	245.00	22.93	625.00	CTF
Nepal		5.00		World Bank
Earthquake Emergency Assistance	200.00		115.30	UFPF-UCCRTF
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion—Additional Financing ^a		10.00		United States
Supporting School Sector Development Plan	120.00	20.00		Japan
		9.00		SCF ^b
		63.10		Australia
		22.34		EU
		26.60		Finland
		3.00		Global Partnership for Education
		39.46		Japan
		2.50		Norway
			150.00	UNICEF
				World Bank

^a Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing arranged in 2016.

^b Under the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries.

Project Name	ADB	Cofinancing Amount		Source of Cofinancing
		Grant	Loan	
Sri Lanka				
Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program—Tranche 2	150.00		30.00	France
Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement	115.00	1.80 2.00		CEFPF-CEF JFPR
SOUTHEAST ASIA	2,372.10	72.44	2,792.81	
Cambodia				
Cambodia Solar Power	3.60		3.25	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector—Additional Financing ^a	36.00	1.50		Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector Development Program—Additional Cofinancing	30.00		15.00	France
Urban Water Supply	34.00		9.00	France
Indonesia				
Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation		17.00		SCF ^c
Fiscal and Public Expenditure Management Program (Subprogram 1)	500.00		224.00	Germany
Muara Laboh Geothermal Power	70.00		19.25	CTF
			20.00	LEAP
Stepping Up Investments for Growth Acceleration Program (Subprogram 1)			45.00	Germany
Stepping Up Investments for Growth Acceleration Program (Subprogram 2)	500.00		224.60	Germany
Lao People's Democratic Republic				
Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors—Additional Financing ^a	20.00	12.84		SCF ^c
Pakse Urban Environmental Improvement	27.50		53.06	Republic of Korea
Second Northern Greater Mekong Subregion Transport Network Improvement—Additional Cofinancing			9.00	OFID

^a Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing arranged in 2016.

^c Under the Foreign Investment Program.

Project Name	ADB	Cofinancing Amount		Source of Cofinancing
		Grant	Loan	
Myanmar				
Emergency Support for Chin State Livelihoods Restoration		10.00		JFPR
Greater Mekong Subregion East–West Economic Corridor Eindu to Kawkaeik Road Improvement			284.88	Japan
Irrigated Agriculture Inclusive Development	75.00	22.30		Asian Investment Facility
Power Transmission Improvement	80.00		27.90	France
			552.35	Japan
			400.00	World Bank
Philippines				
KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development—Additional Cofinancing		5.00		Typhoon Yolanda Multi-Donor Trust Fund
Local Government Finance and Fiscal Decentralization Reform Program (Subprogram 2)	250.00		150.00	France
Social Protection Support—Additional Financing ^a	400.00		450.00	World Bank
Water District Development Sector	60.00	2.00		Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility
Viet Nam				
Greater Mekong Subregion Ben Luc–Long Thanh Expressway—Tranche 2	286.00		305.52	Japan
Greater Mekong Subregion Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation—Additional Financing ^a		1.80		Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund
REGIONAL	539.00		150.69	
Risk transfer of energy projects	539.00		150.69 ^d	Sweden
GRAND TOTAL	9,229.41	803.90	7,512.34	

^a Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing arranged in 2016

^d Risk transfer arrangements

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS INVOLVING OFFICIAL AND OTHER CONCESSIONAL COFINANCING, 2016 (\$ '000)

Project Name	Amount	Source of Cofinancing
CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA	22,940.53	
Afghanistan		
Arghandab Integrated Water Resources Development Investment Program	2,000.00	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)
Supporting Natural Resources Operations (Supplementary)	675.00	Netherlands Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPP-NET)
Armenia		
Second Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Sector	2,000.00	JFPR
Kyrgyz Republic		
Accession to the Eurasian Economic Union—Capturing the Opportunities and Addressing the Risks (Supplementary)	200.00	People's Republic of China Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund (PRC-PR Fund)
Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy (Supplementary)	50.00	Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPP-MDTF)
Pakistan		
Enhancing Public–Private Partnerships in Pakistan (Provincial Support)	4,750.53	United Kingdom
Institutional Transformation of the Punjab Irrigation Department to Water Resources Department	2,000.00	JFPR
Provincial Strategy for Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Growth	2,000.00	JFPR
Scoping Potential Economic Corridors in Pakistan	215.00	United Kingdom
Tajikistan		
Water Resources Management in Pyanj River Basin	2,000.00	JFPR
Uzbekistan		
Second Solar Power	1,000.00	Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF-CEF)
Skills Strategies for Industrial Modernization and Inclusive Growth	900.00	JFPR
Sustainable Hydropower	2,000.00	Asian Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF-ACEF)

Project Name	Amount	Source of Cofinancing
Regional		
Access to Electricity with New Off-Grid Solar Technology in Central Asia	2,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation: Supporting Capacity Development Needs of CAREC 2020 (Supplementary)	500.00	PRC-PR Fund
Strengthening Knowledge Management in Central and West Asia (Supplementary)	650.00	PRC-PR Fund
EAST ASIA	10,400.00	
Mongolia		
Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	500.00	JFPR
Gender-Responsive Sector and Local Development Policies and Actions	700.00	JFPR
Intelligent Transport Systems Development for Mongolia	500.00	e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (EAKPF)
Management and Reuse of Sewage Sludge from On-Site Sanitation Facilities and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Plants	1,000.00	Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility
Supporting Financial Sector Development and Stability	300.00	EAKPF
Sustainable Tourism Development	1,100.00	JFPR
Sustaining Access to and Quality of Education during Economic Difficulties	800.00	JFPR
Upscaling Renewable Energy Sector	1,500.00	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) ^a
People's Republic of China		
Strengthening Capacity in the Implementation of the Green Financing Platform for the Greater Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region	1,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
Regional		
Promoting Regional Knowledge Sharing Partnerships (Supplementary)	500.00	PRC-PR Fund
Strengthening Developing Member Countries' Capacity in Elderly Care	500.00	EAKPF
	2,000.00	JFPR
PACIFIC	12,033.80	
Kiribati		
South Tarawa Water Supply	150.00	WFPF-MDTF
Republic of Marshall Islands		
Majuro Power Network Strengthening	690.00	CEFPF-CEF
Solomon Islands		
Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Infrastructure Development	4,500.00	Australia
Tuvalu		
Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (Supplementary)	217.00	Australia

^a Under the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries Program.

Project Name	Amount	Source of Cofinancing
Regional		
Establishment of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility Coordination Office (Supplementary)	1,900.00	New Zealand
National Education Planning and Management (Supplementary)	1,100.00	European Investment Bank
Pacific Renewable Energy Investment Facility	436.80	Global Partnership for Education
Sector and Thematic Analyses in Policy Development (Supplementary)	3,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
	40.00	Australia
SOUTH ASIA	27,465.50	
Bangladesh		
Enabling Poor Women's Benefits from Enhanced Access to Energy in Hatiya Island (Supplementary)	225.00	Spain
	214.00	SCF ^a
Strengthening Capacities of Small and Medium-Sized Stakeholders to Access Bank Financing and Services	2,000.00	JFPR
Urban Primary Health Care Services Delivery—Additional Financing	150.00	Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF-UCCRTF)
Supporting Fourth Primary Education Development Program	800.00	JFPR
City Region Development II	212.50	WFPF-NET
Bhutan		
Climate-Resilient Hazelnut Value Chain	1,300.00	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF-CCFPSA)
India		
Demand-Side Energy Efficiency Investment	1,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
	150.00	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Solar Rooftop Investment Program	5,000.00	Clean Technology Fund
Strengthening Climate Change Resilience in Urban India—Strengthening Smart Water Management and Urban Climate Change Resilience in Tamil Nadu (Subproject 1)	1,500.00	UFPF-UCCRTF
Strengthening Climate Change Resilience in Urban India—Supporting Climate Change-Resilient Smart Cities Mission Projects (Subproject 2)	2,500.00	UFPF-UCCRTF
Strengthening Climate Resilience of Kolkata City through Improved Planning and Disaster Risk Management	1,000.00	UFPF-UCCRTF

^a Under the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries Program

Project Name	Amount	Source of Cofinancing
Nepal		
Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement	1,500.00	CEFPF-CEF
Support for Project Implementation of the Nepal Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program (Supplementary)	600.00	PRC-PR Fund
Sri Lanka		
Cluster Development and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Finance Innovation	2,000.00	JFPR
Developing the Capital Market	500.00	JFPR
National Port Master Plan	1,500.00	JFPR
Wind Power Generation	2,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
Regional		
Improving Institutional Capacity on Preparing Energy Efficiency Investments	2,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
Promoting and Scaling Up Solar Photovoltaic Power Through Knowledge Management and Pilot Testing in Bangladesh and Nepal	350.00	Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas
	750.00	Second Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas
	214.00	SCF ^a
SOUTHEAST ASIA		37,266.29
Cambodia		
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (Supplementary)	1,000.00	Nordic Development Fund (NDF)
	3,000.00	SCF ^b
Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin	1,000.00	Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (PRIF)
Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector—Additional Financing	2,000.00	JFPR
Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development (Supplementary)	150.00	PRIF
Indonesia		
Banten and South Sulawesi Wind Power Development	500.00	CEFPF-CCFPSA
Eastern Indonesia Sustainable Energy Access Sector	1,400.00	CEFPF-ACEF
Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity in the Natural Gas Processing Sector	500.00	Carbon Capture and Storage Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
Strengthening Knowledge Sharing in Indonesia (Supplementary)	1,006.92	France
Sustainable and Inclusive Energy Program (Supplementary)	537.38	France
Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—Improving Multimodal Connectivity to Support Integrated Land and Sea Tollway (Subproject 7)	1,250.00	Australia

^a Under the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries Program.

^b Under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience.

Project Name	Amount	Source of Cofinancing
Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—Strengthening Verification in Results-Based Programs in Indonesia’s Power Sector (Subproject 8)	500.00	Australia
Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—Strengthening Fiscal Risk Management of Accelerated Infrastructure Delivery (Subproject 9)	1,000.00	Australia
Lao People’s Democratic Republic		
Strengthening Capacity for Health Sector Governance Reforms	2,000.00	JFPR
Strengthening Capacity to Develop the Employment Service System	1,500.00	JFPR
Myanmar		
Capacity Development for Project Implementation	2,000.00	JFPR
Irrigation Command Area Development (Supplementary)	500.00	WFPF-MDTF
Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves	4,790.00	GEF
Third Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development (Supplementary)	125.00	WFPF-MDTF
Philippines		
Water District Development Sector	500.00	WFPF-MDTF
	500.00	UFPF-UEIF
Thailand		
Strengthening Integrated Water Resource Planning and Management at River Basin Level	1,000.00	JFPR
Viet Nam		
Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in the Northeast Provinces Sector (Supplementary)	1,000.00	PRIF
Ho Chi Minh City Wastewater and Drainage System Improvement	5,000.00	UFPF-UCCRTF
Improving Operational Performance of the Water Supply Sector (Supplementary)	120.00	WFPF-NET
Secondary Cities Development Program (Green Cities) (Supplementary)	136.99	GEF
Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework of Social Health Insurance	1,800.00	JFPR
Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces	250.00	WFPF-NET
Regional		
Advancing Regional Cooperation and Integration through Brunei Darussalam–Indonesia–Malaysia–Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area and Indonesia–Malaysia–Thailand Growth Triangle	700.00	PRC-PR Fund
Connecting the Railways of the Greater Mekong Subregion	500.00	PRC-PR Fund
Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth (Supplementary)	1,000.00	PRIF

Project Name	Amount	Source of Cofinancing
ACROSS THE REGIONS	37,917.00	
Creating a Regional Settlement Intermediary in ASEAN+3: Cross-Border Settlement Infrastructure Forum	500.00	EAKPF
Empowering the Poor Through Increasing Access to Energy (Supplementary)	225.00	CEFPF-CEF
Enhanced Use of Disaster Risk Information for Decision Making in Southeast Asia (Supplementary)	2,075.00	Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund
Enhancing Readiness of ADB Developing Member Countries for Scaled Up Climate Finance (Supplementary)	500.00	NDF
Enhancing Regional Capacity for Economic Surveillance and Financial Vulnerability Assessment	1,200.00	Investment Climate Facilitation Fund under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility
Knowledge and Innovation Support for ADB's Water Financing Program (Supplementary)	245.00	Canadian Cooperation Fund on Climate Change
Promoting Ecosystem Services and Forest Carbon Financing in Asia and the Pacific (Supplementary)	250.00	SCF ^c
Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Phase 2) (Supplementary)	737.00	Gender and Development Cooperation Fund
Promoting Smart Systems in ADB's Future Cities Program	2,000.00	JFPR
Promoting Sustainable Energy for All in Asia and the Pacific—Project Development and Investment Facilitation (Subproject D) (Supplementary)	300.00	SCF ^a
Promoting Urban Climate Change Resilience in Selected Asian Cities—Knowledge Management and Resilience Measurement for Urban Climate Change Resilience (Subproject 2)	4,985.00	UFPF-UCCRTF
Regional Evaluation Capacity Development II	500.00	PRC-PR Fund
Strengthening Government and Civil Society Cooperation in Open Government Partnership to Improve Public Services	1,000.00	JFPR
Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management in Mountainous River Basins	2,000.00	JFPR
Strengthening Project Preparation Capacity in Asia and the Pacific—Supporting Preparation of Infrastructure Projects with Private Sector Participation in Asia Pacific (Subproject 4)	18,000.00	Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility
Strengthening Tax Policy and Administration Capacity to Mobilize Domestic Resources	1,000.00	JFPR
Supporting the Adoption of Low Carbon Technologies in Developing Member Countries	1,500.00	Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism
Supporting the Cities Development Initiative Asia (Supplementary)	400.00	Cooperation Fund for Project Preparation in the Greater Mekong Subregion and in Other Specific Asian Countries
Universal Health Coverage for Inclusive Growth: Supporting the Implementation of the Operational Plan for Health 2015–2020 (Supplementary)	500.00	PRC-PR Fund
GRAND TOTAL	148,023.12	

^a Under the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries Program.

^c Under the Forest Investment Program.

APPENDIX 1

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:

Bilateral, Multilateral, and Other Concessional Partners

BILATERAL PARTNERS

ABU DHABI

The Government of Abu Dhabi established the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development in 1971 as an independent entity with the primary mandate to implement the government's foreign policy goals. These goals include supporting developing countries through financing of development projects as concessionary loans, development grants, and equity participation, as well as administering these projects. This fund provides long-term loans with low interest rates to public sector projects guaranteed by the beneficiary government. It also provides direct equity investments to encourage the private sector in the recipient countries to play a more active role in accelerating the economic development process.

AUSTRALIA

Australia and the Asian Development Bank work together in the Pacific. Australia and ADB are committed to deeper cooperation through policy-level cooperation and project cofinancing. Australian aid is focused on the key priority areas of health, education, economic development, governance, building resilience (humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction, and social protection), climate change, and gender equality, and empowering women and girls. The bulk of Australia's official development assistance (ODA) is managed through its Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). ADB and DFAT collaborate on knowledge development, joint operations within their overall strategies, and on the global development agenda. Over the last 5 years, Australia has been ADB's largest partner for grants. ADB and DFAT signed a new framework for cooperation in February 2016 covering 2016–2020 to reinforce their partnership in facilitating trade and investment, promote international competitiveness, support private sector growth and collaborate on transformative initiatives in the Pacific, especially in the areas of climate change, renewable energy, trade and investment, and private sector development. The DFAT–ADB partnership will also work to build public awareness and promote transparency of its activities and outcomes.



AUSTRIA

The Federal Ministry of Finance of Austria continues to support ADB through trust funds for urban development, water and sanitation, energy, and climate change as well as in secondments. In addition, the Austrian Development Bank finances private sector activities in the region in collaboration with other international financial institutions and European Development Finance Institutions. Austria's assistance focuses mainly on the following sectors: sustainable energy, climate protection, water and sanitation, private and financial sector development, and urban development.

BELGIUM

ODA is organized under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, with the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid responsible for development policy. The International and European Financial Affairs, under the Ministry of Finance, serves as Belgium's contact point with international financial institutions and the European Union (EU), and coordinates the country's bilateral financial relations with foreign countries. In Asia, Viet Nam is among Belgium's "partner countries."

CANADA

ADB collaborates with the Government of Canada through Global Affairs Canada, which manages Canada's diplomatic and consular relations, promotes the country's international trade, and leads Canada's international development and humanitarian assistance. Building on a broad international assistance review, Canada is refocusing its international assistance on helping the poorest and most vulnerable and supporting fragile states, aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The empowerment of women and girls and advancing gender equality will be at the heart of Canada's international assistance. Canada will continue to work with a range of countries to address poverty, vulnerability and inequality, consistent with the Agenda 2030 pledge to "leave no-one behind." Canada will also seek to strengthen its partnerships—including multistakeholder partnerships—with a broad range of civil society organization, multilateral institutions, and country partners.

In 2016, Canada continued its work with the ADB through regional initiatives active across the Asia and the Pacific, such as the Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia, and the Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund. Canada also worked with the ADB on country-specific initiatives in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines, as well as provided long-term institutional support to the Asian Development Fund.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ADB collaborates with the PRC mainly through the Ministry of Finance, the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank), and domestic commercial entities such as the China Construction Bank. China Eximbank functions as the implementing agency of the PRC's ODA loans. In March 2006, ADB and China Eximbank signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) under which they agreed to establish and develop a cooperative cofinancing relationship to promote the economic development of Asia and the Pacific. With the creation of the PRC Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund in 2005, the PRC and ADB have been working to support regional cooperation, poverty reduction, and knowledge sharing among the DMCs, particularly in the Greater Mekong Subregion and the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation countries. The PRC fund is the first and only trust fund established by an ADB DMC. It supported 73 ADB-approved projects worth \$36.3 million from 2005 to 2016.

DENMARK

Denmark's development assistance will fight poverty; and promote sustainable growth and development, economic freedom, peace, stability, gender equality, and a rule-based international order. When doing this, Denmark will, at the same time, counter threats against its security and way of life; create a launch pad for trade, economic diplomacy, and commercial interests; and promote the principles, values, and human rights upon which its open, democratic society rests. Denmark is committed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to continue to fulfil the

UN's goal of committing minimum 0.7% of gross domestic product (GDP) to development cooperation.

In Asia, Denmark's focus is on Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar.

FINLAND

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs handles development. Cooperation with ADB in recent years has included grant support for a rural poverty reduction project in Cambodia, and education sector reform in Nepal. Finland also supports the Core Environment Program in the GMS. Finland's focus is on its long-term partner countries in Asia (Nepal and Viet Nam), countries recovering from disasters and crises (Afghanistan), regional cooperation (Mekong and Central Asia), and thematic cooperation in environment and natural resource conservation (Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic). In addition, Finland supports the peace process in Myanmar.

FRANCE

Bilateral ODA is handled primarily by Agence Française de Développement (AFD), which in March 2010 stepped up cooperation with ADB under a partnership framework agreement. In October 2016, ADB and AFD signed a new Partnership Framework Agreement for 2016–2022 with the aim of reaching \$1.5 billion in cofinancing from each for the first 3 years of collaboration. AFD and ADB intend to focus their future collaboration in some key areas: sustainable cities, urban transport, climate change, social protection, railways, and air pollution. AFD has provided extensive loan support as well as project preparatory TA grants for ADB projects in a wide range of sectors, particularly in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam.

GERMANY

Germany, through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the KfW Group (KfW), supports the

implementation of the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and the Paris Agreement (COP21). The guiding principles of Germany's development cooperation will be protecting human rights and fostering the developing countries' sense of ownership and ability to help themselves. Its goals include freedom and security for all; and a life without poverty, fear, and environmental destruction. To help achieve this, Germany will focus on education, health, rural development, climate change mitigation and adaptation, good governance, and sustainable economic development. German development cooperation focuses on 18 countries in Asia. GIZ provides TA in political, economic, and social change processes to support Germany in achieving its development objectives. The KfW is contributing to reduce poverty, ensuring that globalization affords opportunities for everyone, protecting the climate, conserving natural resources, and safeguarding peace. Since 2014, KfW provided US\$2 billion for projects and programs cofinanced with ADB.

INDIA

The Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) was established by an act of Parliament and began operations on 1 March 1982. It is a wholly government-owned financial institution designed to finance, facilitate, and promote India's foreign trade. The Government of India launched the institution with a mandate to enhance exports from India and integrate the country's foreign trade and investment with the overall economic growth. Exim Bank has been both a catalyst and a key player in the promotion of cross-border trade and investment, and plays a major role in partnering with Indian industries, particularly the small and medium-sized enterprises through a wide range of products and services (import of technology, export product development and production, export marketing, pre-shipment and post-shipment, and overseas investment). The State Bank of India, on the other hand, is India's largest bank. It is owned by the government and based in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It is one of the "Big Four" banks of India, along with Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, and ICICI Bank.

IRELAND

Managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Irish Aid is Ireland's program of assistance to developing countries. In Asia, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam are priority countries for Irish Aid.

ITALY

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation coordinates ODA. Bilateral cooperation with ADB is largely through TA grants. Priority countries of bilateral development cooperation in Asia are Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Pakistan.

JAPAN

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, primarily, handle ODA through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Japan cooperates extensively with ADB throughout Asia and the Pacific through loans as well as grants and technical assistance. In December 2015, ADB and JICA signed an MOU for strategic partnership for sustainable and inclusive development through promotion of quality infrastructure investment in Asia and the Pacific. Under this partnership, the Leading Asia's Private Sector Infrastructure Fund was established in ADB in March 2016 by JICA's investment to finance private sector projects through measures such as public-private partnership. The fund targets to invest and finance up to \$1.5 billion in the next 5 years. ADB and JICA will also cofinance sovereign projects in the amount of \$10 billion in 5 years. Japan's cooperation with ADB also includes the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), which gives priority to technical assistance related to quality infrastructure projects. In the past, the fund provided, among others, support to Myanmar's transition with grants and technical assistance, and emergency assistance to the recovery and reconstruction from disasters. In addition, Japan provides scholarships under the Japan Scholarship Program and contributes to multidonor and thematic trust fund such as the Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance provides loans to governments of developing countries or to corporations as a direct form of ODA.



Funds are managed by the Economic Development Cooperation Fund and implemented by the Export-Import Bank of Korea. In line with current global concerns about climate change and environment protection, green growth projects have top priority. For environmental protection, the Republic of Korea's ODA supports projects involving potable water supplies, wastewater treatment, and solid waste treatment. To address climate change, the Republic of Korea is focused on renewable energy projects, such as photovoltaic power, wind power, small hydropower, and bioenergy. In May 2015, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and ADB renewed their commitment of \$600 million for concessional loans until May 2018 to cofinance ADB projects and programs. Key areas for cofinancing include renewable energy, energy efficiency, water supply and sanitation, waste treatment, sustainable transportation, vocational education and training, information and communication technology on public governance, finance, and education reform.

KUWAIT

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (Kuwait Fund) helps Middle Eastern countries and other developing countries build their economies. The fund extends assistance to central and provincial governments; public utilities and other public corporations; and international, regional, or national development institutions. It also supports corporate entities that undertake projects jointly owned by some developing countries as well as mixed or private corporate enterprises oriented toward development rather than profit. The operations of the Kuwait Fund are focused primarily on agriculture and irrigation, transport and communications, energy, industry, and water and sewage.

LUXEMBOURG

The Ministry of Finance handles support for multilateral development banks (including ADB). Besides participating in the replenishments of the Asian Development Fund, Luxembourg has contributed to the Asian Tsunami Fund, the Asia Pacific Carbon Fund, and the Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund. Bilateral programs and support for United Nations (UN) agencies are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its executing agency, Lux-Development. Its main partner countries in Asia include the Lao PDR and, Viet Nam, and recently, Myanmar.



THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands Development Cooperation is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ADB and the Netherlands coordinate work under the general agreement on operational arrangements related to cofinancing of projects and programs. In Asia, the Netherlands focuses on Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam. Its support for the Netherlands Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility has been extended to 2017.

NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Aid Programme delivers New Zealand's development assistance and is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Sustainable economic development is the core focus of program activities, leveraging New Zealand's strengths and supporting ICT and related applications (e.g. e-Health and e-Education), transformative sectors, education, energy, fisheries, health, rural development and agribusiness, and transport. The program emphasizes partnerships. The Government of New Zealand partners with ADB to leverage its assistance in the Pacific, New Zealand's geographic focus.

NORWAY

In Asia, Norway's main development partners are Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Nepal. Countries which receive development assistance or technical cooperation programs from Norway include Bangladesh, the PRC, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. The main sectors supported are education (priority to educational programs for girls), health and vaccination, private sector development, climate change adaptation and mitigation (including energy), energy, good governance, and human rights. In Asia, Afghanistan is the largest recipient of Norway's humanitarian assistance.

PORTUGAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for Portugal's ODA to developing countries. Focusing on fragile states, Portugal aims to promote education, finance, and economic growth in Portuguese-speaking countries, such as Timor-Leste in Asia.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) is a government agency established by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in September 1974.

Having launched its formal operations in March 1975, the agency participates in financing development projects that primarily promote the social and economic well-being in the least developed and low income countries. SFD provides concessional and untied assistance for development projects. Its operations have no geographical and sector limitations. Since 1999, SFD has offered export credit and insurance for non-crude oil national exports to encourage domestic economic diversification and contribute to development within receiving countries. SFD contributed \$20 million in 2016 for a transport project in the Kyrgyz Republic.

SINGAPORE

Singapore is an active member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and has been working with ADB on various initiatives, including the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund. The Government of Singapore and ADB signed an MOU in May 2012 to strengthen cooperation in sharing knowledge, research, and innovation, as well as project preparation and capacity development activities. In line with ADB's Strategy 2020 priorities and Singapore's expertise, the partnership's three key areas include: governance and public policy; private sector development; and infrastructure, urban development, and climate change.

SPAIN

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation is managed by three ministries: the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness; the Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. In cooperation with ADB, Spain supports trust funds on energy and water. In Asia, it is interested in financing projects in Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

SWEDEN

While core resources for ADB (and the Asian Development Fund) are decided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden's development assistance is managed through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). Sida expanded its partnership with ADB in 2006 with a substantial portfolio risk

transfer guarantee. In November 2016, Sida and ADB replaced the 2006 General Agreement with a new general agreement for cofinancing operations. Based on Sida's new strategy for regional development cooperation for Asia 2016–2021, geographical priority which previously focused on Southeast Asia now includes South Asia and small island states in the Pacific. Sweden's bilateral development cooperation in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Myanmar remains.

SWITZERLAND

Development cooperation is coordinated between the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) within the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research, which are ADB's counterpart agencies. Cooperation with Switzerland has largely focused on project-specific cofinancing and on trust funds. SECO's priority countries in Asia are Indonesia and Viet Nam; while SDC's priority countries in Asia are on the Mekong Region (Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Myanmar), Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, and Pakistan. Both SECO and SDC are active in Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

TAIPEI, CHINA

The International Cooperation and Development Fund is dedicated to boosting socioeconomic development, enhancing human resources, and promoting economic relations in a range of developing partner countries, particularly through bilateral and multilateral cooperation with partner governments and international organizations. The fund also offers humanitarian assistance and provides aid in the event of natural disasters or international refugee crises.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK focuses its overseas development assistance (ODA) on strengthening global security, resilience and response to crisis, promoting global prosperity, and tackling extreme poverty. The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK Government's lead development agency but is allocating an increasing

share of ODA through other ministerial departments and cross-government funds. These include the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy that works in areas including climate change and clean energy; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that provides development funding in areas including conflict reduction and human rights, and climate change; and the Ministry of Defence that supports DFID's work in fragile states and regions, specifically around stabilization. Cross-government funds include the Conflict Stability and Security Fund to support global security, and the new Prosperity Fund to promote economic growth and private sector opportunities. In line with the UK's Aid Strategy, DFID, the leading provider of UK ODA, plans to allocate 50% of its spending to fragile state and regions.

In Asia, DFID primarily focuses on Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India (selected states), Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan. ADB is a larger external financier than the UK in all of these countries except Afghanistan, and ADB helps the UK achieve development outcomes in key sectors including where DFID bilateral programs do not have the relevant capacity, expertise, and experience. Reflecting this, significant DFID bilateral funding is channeled through cofinancing to ADB in-country and regional projects, such as the Pakistan Economic Corridor Program.

DFID also supports several ADB trust funds, including the Regional Malaria and Other Communicable Disease Threats Trust Fund, Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund, and the Typhoon Yolanda Multi-Donor Trust Fund. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy supports the Carbon Capture and Storage Fund and Clean Energy Fund.

UNITED STATES

As the lead government development agency, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) works in partnership with international organizations and bilaterally with its partners to (i) increase food security; (ii) promote global health and strong health systems; (iii) reduce climate change impacts and promote low

emissions growth; (iv) promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth; (v) expand and sustain the ranks of stable, prosperous, and democratic states; (vi) provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation; and (vii) prevent and respond to crises, conflict, and instability. USAID collaborates with ADB at country and regional levels in clean energy, climate change, water and sanitation, health, and donor coordination, as well as with ADB's North American Representative Office in Washington, DC. USAID looks forward to closer collaboration with ADB in addressing food security in Myanmar, investing in Afghanistan through the AITF, and participating in regional initiatives in the Mekong Region and Central Asia. In 2016, USAID provided \$10 million cofinancing to support an earthquake emergency project in Nepal.

MULTILATERAL PARTNERS

ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK

Established in January 2016, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank with its principal office in Beijing, the PRC. The purpose of the AIIB is to: (i) foster sustainable economic development, create wealth, and improve infrastructure connectivity in Asia by investing in infrastructure and other productive sectors; and (ii) promote regional cooperation and partnership in addressing development challenges by working in close collaboration with other multilateral and bilateral development institutions. AIIB is expected to become an important partner of ADB in regional development through cofinanced projects and joint analytical work. ADB has identified potential cofinancing projects with AIIB in areas such as transport, renewable energy, urban development, and water.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

The Commonwealth Secretariat is the principal intergovernmental agency of the Commonwealth of Nations, a voluntary association of independent and equal sovereign states bound together by respect

for all states and peoples, by shared values and principles, and by concern for the vulnerable, as outlined in the Charter of the Commonwealth. It is responsible for convening summits and high-level meetings, including Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings, and for executing plans agreed on by the heads of government at such meetings; promoting Commonwealth values and principles; providing TA and policy advice; and facilitating the work of the Commonwealth organizations. The Commonwealth pursues democracy, inclusive economic and social development, good governance, knowledge management, and youth development.

EURASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Established by the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2006, the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) is an international financial organization with the aim of promoting economic growth in its member states, extending trade and economic ties between them, and supporting integration in Eurasia. Armenia and Tajikistan joined EDB in 2009, Belarus in 2010, and the Kyrgyz Republic in 2011. EDB also acts as manager of the resources of the Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development (formerly known as the Anti-Crisis Fund of the Eurasian Economic Community). Hence, EDB is committed to overcoming the consequences of global financial and economic crises in member countries of the Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development, ensuring their long-run economic and financial stability, and fostering economic integration between member countries. In 2016, EDB provided \$125 million cofinancing to support two projects in the Kyrgyz Republic.

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) operates in 36 countries, spanning three continents, including countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, North Africa, and Central Asia. The EBRD invests directly in projects and engages in legal and policy reform that support the development of sustainable, well-governed, resilient, and inclusive market economies.





EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the largest international financial institution in the world with €83.8 billion of lending in 2016, of which €8.4 billion is for financing projects outside the EU. To date, Asia has received €5.8 billion, with the PRC accounting for 33% of total financing, India 21%, and Viet Nam 11%. This includes projects in climate change mitigation, economic infrastructure, private sector development, and projects supporting EU presence through foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology and knowhow. ADB's cofinancing with the EIB is focused on projects that mitigate carbon emissions or contribute to the adaptation to climate change.

EUROPEAN UNION

ODA from the EU amounts to about \$16 billion per year, of which about \$2 billion is allocated to Asia and the Pacific in pursuit of the SDGs and promotion of human rights and good governance, health, education, natural resources and environment, energy, and sustainable agriculture, and food security. Besides ODA support to individual countries, regional assistance in Asia focuses on the environment and clean energy, food and agriculture, and cross-border cooperation in human and animal health. In close cooperation with Brussels-based Europe Aid and the EU country delegations, cofinancing takes the form of grants for TA and investment projects.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Established in 1977, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a specialized agency of the UN system and the only UN institution fully devoted to supporting the agriculture and rural sector. Its mandate is to support rural women, men, and youth to overcome poverty through empowerment and improvement of livelihood opportunities. In these areas, IFAD provides loans and grants for investment projects under the 2014 framework cofinancing agreement, and has been an important cofinancing partner for ADB.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is an international financial institution established in 1975 to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities

individually as well as jointly, in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah or Islamic law. IDB developed a strategic framework to improve efficiency and services delivery to its member countries. Its operations may extend to financing health and education programs for Muslim communities in nonmember countries. Based on its strategic framework, IDB focuses on six priority areas: (i) human development; (ii) agricultural development and food security; (iii) infrastructure development; (iv) trade among member countries; (v) private sector development; and (vi) research and development in Islamic economics, banking, and finance. Eligible countries for financing are common members of IDB and ADB: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, the Maldives, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. In 2016, IDB provided \$125 million cofinancing to support two projects in the Kyrgyz Republic.

NORDIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

As the joint development finance institution of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden), the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) provides concessional financing for climate change-related projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, usually in collaboration with trusted partners including other Nordic and international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, including ADB.

NORDIC INVESTMENT BANK

The Nordic Investment Bank is an international financial institution founded in 1975. It is owned by Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, and Sweden. It cooperates and cofinances projects with other international financial institutions and regional multilateral banks. It has lending operations in selected focus countries in Asia—the PRC, India, and Viet Nam.

OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) was established in 1976 by member states of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to provide a multilateral

financing facility to channel OPEC aid to developing countries. OFID works in cooperation with developing country partners and the international donor community to stimulate economic growth and alleviate poverty in all disadvantaged regions of the world. It does this by providing financing to build essential infrastructure, strengthen social services delivery and promote productivity, competitiveness and trade. The priority focus of OFID's Corporate Plan 2016–2025 is the energy–water–food nexus, underpinned by transportation as the enabling sector. So far, 134 countries worldwide have benefited from OFID's financial assistance. The bulk of its assistance has been directed to low-income countries considered most in need and to the poorest social groups in those countries.

SAARC DEVELOPMENT FUND

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Development Fund or SDF was established by the Heads of the eight SAARC Member States (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) in April 2010 during the Sixteenth SAARC Summit with its Secretariat at Thimphu, Bhutan. The Fund is to serve as the umbrella financial institution for SAARC projects and programs in fulfillment of the objectives of the SAARC Charter.

SDF has three funding windows: social, economic, and infrastructure. The social window primarily focuses on poverty alleviation and social development projects. The economic window is primarily devoted to non-infrastructure funding. The infrastructure window covers projects in the areas of energy, power, transportation, information and communication technology (ICT), telecommunications, environment, tourism and other infrastructure areas involving regional and/or cross-border connectivity.

SDF is currently implementing 13 regional cross-border projects with 80 implementing and lead implementing agencies covering all the eight member states. The SDF Secretariat has already committed \$82.60 million out of which it has disbursed \$40.54 million to the member states to date.

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945, and currently made up of 193 member states. It can take action on the current issues on peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, and food production. ADB cooperates with several UN organizations, including the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Population Fund; United Nations Human Settlements Programme; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; World Health Organization; and World Tourism Organization.

WORLD BANK GROUP

The World Bank Group includes (i) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which aims to reduce poverty in middle-income countries and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services; (ii) the International Development Association, which provides zero- to low-interest loans (credits) and grants to the world's poorest countries; (iii) the International Finance Corporation, which blends investment with advice to assist the private sector in developing countries through its investment services, advisory services, and asset management; and (iv) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, which provides political risk insurance (guarantees) for projects in developing countries. ADB, the Inter-American Development Bank, and IDB are members of AidFlows, a partnership and web tool managed by the World Bank and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. AidFlows visualizes, country by country, the sources and uses of development-related financial flows. In 2016, cofinancing between the World Bank and ADB reached almost \$3 billion covering 10 investment projects.

OTHER CONCESSIONAL PARTNERS

BANK OF BEIJING

The Bank of Beijing (BOB) is a Sino-foreign joint stock commercial bank established in 1996. Relying on the prosperous domestic economy, BOB has achieved several strategic milestones, including introducing overseas strategic investors, public listing, and geographic expansion. Currently, the BOB has set up almost 400 branches in not only over 10 domestic major cities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Xi'an, Shenzhen, Hangzhou, Changsha, Nanjing, Jinan, and Nanchang, but also in Hong Kong, China and the Netherlands. The success of the BOB has established a classic development pattern for small- and medium-sized banks. The BOB creates leading performance of all financial indicators internationally and ranks first among all regional banks in the PRC in corporate value. BOB holds a brand value of CNY26.3 billion and ranks No. 87 in Tier-1 capital on the latest World Top 1000 Banks list, and belongs to the World Top 100 for 2 consecutive years. The BOB is regarded as the small- and medium-sized bank with the greatest innovation capability and development potential. In 2016, BOB provided \$310 million cofinancing to support an energy project in PRC.

UZBEKISTAN FUND FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development, established in 2006, is a 100% state-owned fund to finance important investment projects in Uzbekistan's priority industrial sectors (oil and gas, chemicals, energy, and metals and mining), which contribute to the country's socioeconomic development. It has partnered with foreign investors, international financial institutions, and export credit agencies. The beneficiaries of the fund are entities engaged in strategic infrastructure and socioeconomic development of Uzbekistan.

SHANGHAI PUDONG DEVELOPMENT BANK

Shanghai Pudong Development Bank (SPD Bank) is a nationwide joint-stock commercial bank headquartered in Shanghai. SPD Bank was incorporated in 1992, launched its operation in January 1993, and was listed in Shanghai Stock Exchange on 10 November 1999. SPD Bank has developed a good standing in the PRC's financial markets with its outstanding performance, sound reputation, and rapid growth. SPD Bank has been actively focusing on financial innovation, and has continuously developed its various business strengths. By the end of 2015, SPD Bank had constructed a nationwide banking service network comprised of 1,660 outlets including 40 first-tier branches and 119 second-tier branches. The bank accelerated its operation process across different sectors and markets over recent years, and the opening of the Hong Kong, China branch, establishment of the London Representative Office, the investment and establishment of SPD Rural Banks, AXA SPDB Investment Managers, SPDB Financial Leasing, SPD Silicon Valley Bank, SPDB International, as well as the successful acquisition of a controlling stake in Shanghai Trust marked the preliminary formation of a group-wide, comprehensive operation pattern centered on a commercial bank. In 2013, SPD Bank became a member of Fortune 500, ranking 296th as of end-2015. The bank also ranked 84th on the Forbes Global 2000.

CHEVRON CORPORATION

Chevron Corporation is one of the world's leading integrated energy companies. Through its subsidiaries that conduct business worldwide, the company is involved in virtually every facet of the energy industry. Chevron explores for, produces and transports crude oil and natural gas; refines, markets, and distributes transportation fuels and lubricants; manufactures and sells petrochemicals and additives; generates power; and develops and deploys technologies that enhance business value in every aspect of the company's operations. Chevron is based in San Ramon, California. Recently, Chevron committed to provide support for scaling-up high-quality training programs in the sectors of information technology, construction, and light engineering in connection with ADB's Skills for Employment Investment Program. More information about Chevron is available at www.chevron.com.



KOREA ENERGY AGENCY

Korea Energy Agency (KEA), formerly Korea Energy Management Corporation, is a public institution responsible for the implementation of energy conservation policies, energy efficiency improvement measures, new and renewable energy deployment, and climate change mitigation activities. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy established it in 1980 under the “Rational Energy Utilization Act.” KEA has been at the center of laying the foundation for a low energy consumption society and mainstreaming an energy-efficient culture, from energy audit services that identify energy saving potential in energy-intensive business sites, to ICT-based optimization of energy use patterns in industrial and buildings sector. KEA has been operating joint consulting projects with ADB, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the World Bank to assist DMCs by incorporating lessons learned from KEA’s experiences.

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

Guided by the belief that every life has equal value, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation works to help all people lead healthy and productive lives. In developing countries, it focuses on improving people’s health, giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty. More specifically, its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program concentrates on urban sanitation and public policies that support new sanitation delivery models in cities. ADB has received a grant from the foundation for piloting innovative sanitation solutions (new policies, business models, and technologies) to increase support for nonsewered sanitation and septage management, and strengthen regional response to malaria and other communicable disease.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

For more than 100 years, The Rockefeller Foundation’s mission has been to promote the well-being of humanity throughout the world. Today, The Rockefeller Foundation pursues this mission through dual goals: advancing inclusive economies that expand opportunities for more broadly shared prosperity, and building resilience by helping people, communities and institutions prepare for, withstand, and emerge stronger from acute shocks and chronic stresses. To achieve these goals, The Rockefeller Foundation works at the intersection of four focus areas—advance health, revalue ecosystems, secure livelihoods, and transform cities—to address the root causes of emerging challenges and create systemic change.

Together with partners and grantees, The Rockefeller Foundation strives to catalyze and scale transformative innovations, create unlikely partnerships that span sectors, and take risks others cannot—or will not. The Rockefeller Foundation collaborates with ADB on a systems-centered approach that supports the integration of climate change into city planning as a central element, and links it to the implementation of both infrastructure and institutional interventions.

CREDIT SUISSE

Credit Suisse is a leading global financial services company headquartered in Zurich. Credit Suisse contributed grant and expertise to the Inclusive Business Support facility, which provides technical assistance to promote investment in inclusive business in ADB's DMCs. Credit Suisse's expertise contribution is to deploy up to six staff members every year for 3 years as part of its Global Citizens Program to provide specialized business expertise to companies targeting low-income communities. This innovative public-private partnership initiative was further enhanced by Credit Suisse who provided training to bankers and impact investors to equip them with skillsets required for structuring financing for inclusive business deals and providing expertise to ADB on local currency solutions.

APPENDIX 2

FRAMEWORK COFINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

ABU DHABI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT ARRANGEMENT

Total current commitment: No specific amount

Approved for projects: \$60 million for 2 projects

Aimed at increasing cooperation, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) and the Asian Development Bank signed their first memorandum of understanding (MOU) in February 2012. The arrangement provides a general framework for both institutions to develop and undertake collaborative work to pursue common objectives more strategically and effectively. Education, energy, finance, health, regional initiatives, trade, transport, and the urban services sectors were identified as priority areas of cooperation. All of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) are eligible for ADFD cofinancing. As of the end of 2016, AFD had provided \$60 million for two projects under the agreement.

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT WITH AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Total current commitment: \$1.5 billion

Approved for projects: \$1.43 billion for 20 projects

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and ADB signed two key agreements in 2010: a partnership framework agreement for 2010–2016 and a framework cofinancing agreement for 2010–2013. In the partnership framework agreement, the two institutions agreed to enhance institutional, research, and knowledge cooperation, and to pursue operational cooperation in the form of cofinancing, joint research and development of knowledge products, a staff exchange program, and regular policy dialogue in the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The framework cofinancing agreement further detailed financing partnership arrangements to ensure effective and efficient

cofinancing operations. It included an indicative cofinancing amount of \$600 million for loans and grants over a 3-year period from 2010 to 2013. AFD provided a total of \$432 million for eight projects under the agreement.

An amended and restated framework cofinancing agreement was signed in May 2013 during the 46th ADB Annual Meeting in Delhi, India. The amended agreement aims to reach \$1.3 billion in cofinancing from each institution until 2016. Eligible countries include Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam.

ADB and AFD renewed their cooperation with the signing of a new \$1.5 billion Framework Partnership Agreement in October 2016. The two institutions agreed to strengthen their collaboration in climate change, social protection, transport, and urban development from 2016 to 2022.

AGREEMENT WITH THE CHINA EXIMBANK

Total current commitment: No specific amount
Approved for projects: \$75.6 million for 1 project

In May 2009, the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank, a state bank in the PRC) and ADB signed a framework cofinancing agreement to deepen their institutional partnership along the lines of programmatic cofinancing. The agreement, built on an MOU signed in 2006, aimed at simplifying access to financing for infrastructure projects by governments, sub-sovereign borrowers, and private entities.

In 2012, the two organizations conducted a joint retreat in Beijing to deepen mutual understanding of cofinancing operations. The first cofinancing approved under the agreement was a \$75.6 million loan in 2013. All DMCs of ADB eligible for ordinary capital resources are qualified for cofinancing under the agreement.

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Total current commitment: No specific amount
Approved for projects: \$10.00 million for 1 project

The International Fund for Agricultural Development and ADB signed two key agreements in 2013 and 2014: an MOU and a framework cofinancing agreement for 2014–2017. In the MOU signed in September 2013, the two institutions agreed to facilitate collaboration in matters of common interest and to establish necessary working arrangements to further their cooperation. The MOU supersedes the 1978 Cooperation Agreement.

The framework cofinancing agreement supplements the MOU and further details the financing partnership arrangements to improve coordination and ensure resources are available to support projects. It was signed in December 2014 and effective for a 3-year period from 2014 to 2017.

Eligible countries include Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK AGREEMENT

Total current commitment: \$2.5 billion
Approved for projects: \$1.15 billion for 9 projects

In 2008, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and ADB signed a framework cofinancing agreement to develop a strong institutional partnership. The agreement was the first for programmatic cofinancing between ADB and another multilateral development bank. Thus, IDB earmarked \$2 billion in cofinancing for a shared pipeline of projects from 2009 to 2011.

In November 2011, IDB and ADB renewed their agreement to enhance the existing cooperation. Under the new agreement, IDB earmarked \$2.5 billion to cofinance a joint pipeline covering projects in agriculture, education, energy, health, regional cooperation, private sector development, transport, and urban services from 2012 to 2014. In September 2014, ADB and IDB extended their agreement until 2017 under the same terms and coverage. Common member countries eligible for cofinancing under the agreement are Islamic countries, including Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Maldives, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

As of end 2016, IDB has provided \$1.15 billion in loan cofinancing for 10 projects consisting of \$1.15 billion for nine sovereign projects and \$66.6 million for two nonsovereign projects. ADB and IDB collaborated on two road projects in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic in 2016.

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY ARRANGEMENT

Total current commitment: \$5 billion

Approved for projects: \$837.2 million for 2 projects

In December 2015, ADB and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding for Strategic Partnership for Sustainable and Inclusive Development through Promotion of Quality Infrastructure Investment in Asia and the Pacific. JICA will provide about \$5 billion in cofinancing to sovereign borrowers from 2016 to 2020 with ADB's financing of projects in the region for the same amount. The investment projects should have at least one of the following criteria: (i) resilience against natural disasters, (ii) reduction in environmental burdens and social costs, (iii) economic efficiency, (iv) ensuring safety in use and operation, and (v) development of local human resources. Under this partnership, ADB established the Leading Asia's Private Sector Infrastructure Fund (LEAP) with equity contributions from JICA.



REPUBLIC OF KOREA ARRANGEMENT

Total current commitment: \$600 million

Approved for projects: \$406.06 million for 5 projects

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance of the Republic of Korea and ADB signed an MOU on enhancements to cofinancing arrangements in 2008, renewed it in 2011 and then in May 2015. The commitment amount of \$600 million is for concessional cofinancing projects until May 2018. The arrangement, implemented by the Export-Import Bank of Korea, was signed and renewed for renewable energy, energy efficiency, water supply and sanitation, waste treatment, agriculture and/or agribusiness, sustainable transport, vocational education and training, information and communication technology, technology-based public governance, finance, and education reform. Priority countries eligible under the current arrangement are Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam.

KfW ARRANGEMENT

Total commitment: \$2 billion

Approved for projects: \$1.81 billion for 8 projects

On 2 July 2014, ADB and KfW signed an MOU for a \$2 billion collaborative cofinancing to help promote development in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Viet Nam. The identified sectors and areas of common interest are renewable energy and energy efficiency, urban infrastructure including urban mobility, climate and small and medium-sized enterprises financing, vocational training, and regional integration. Following the signing of the MOU, ADB and KfW agreed to further explore cofinancing operations in Afghanistan, PRC, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. ADB and KfW also agreed to strengthen cooperation to harmonize each institution's design and project implementation processes, joint knowledge management events and research, staff exchange, and retreats and training. This critical partnership helps ADB and its DMCs to scale-up and expand cofinancing operations in sectors of highest priority.

NORDIC DEVELOPMENT FUND ARRANGEMENT

Total current commitment: No specific amount

Approved for projects: \$45.2 million for 17 projects

ADB and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) signed an MOU for institutional cooperation and cofinancing of programs and projects in January 2011. Under this arrangement, the NDF supports pilot projects on climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly in areas of common interest in the energy, infrastructure, and natural resources sectors. The following ADB DMCs are the current focus of NDF activities: Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam.

OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Total current commitment: \$600 million

Approved for projects: \$184.0 million for 9 projects

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and ADB signed a framework cofinancing agreement in August 2016 to formalize support for projects in energy (renewable energy and energy efficiency), transport, agriculture, water supply and sanitation, education, and health. The agreement earmarked at least \$600 million in cofinancing through 2021. The agreement resulted from the long-standing relationship between OFID and ADB, which was initially formalized in 2011 through an MOU for more effective collaboration between the two institutions and the old framework cofinancing agreement which expired in April 2015.

The priority for OFID are the following ADB DMCs: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT WITH THE EURASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Total current commitment: \$1 billion

Approved for projects: \$435 million for 5 projects

ADB and the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) signed a framework cofinancing agreement in May 2013 during the 46th ADB Annual Meeting in Delhi, India. The agreement provides for EDB cofinancing of \$715 million over 3 years (2013–2016). The agreement supports the agriculture, energy, public service, and transport sectors and covers four common member countries—Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan. Although all projects under the framework agreement will be collaborative, EDB agreed that all projects to be cofinanced under the agreement will be subject to ADB policies on safeguards, anticorruption, and public communications, including ADB's Integrity Principles and Guidelines. In September 2014, ADB and EDB agreed to amend their agreement to include other methods of cofinancing on a project-by-project basis. In 2015, EDB provided a \$150 million additional cofinancing for a transport project in Central Asia. In March 2016, ADB and the Eurasian Development Bank agreed on a new framework cofinancing agreement worth \$1 billion to further enhance and deepen cooperation and institutional partnership, and explore new cofinancing opportunities in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan over 5 years.

KUWAIT FUND ARRANGEMENT

Total current commitment: No specific amount

Approved for project: \$17 million for 1 project

In 2015, ADB and the Kuwait Fund signed an MOU on establishing cooperation arrangements during the 48th ADB Annual Meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan. The MOU marked a formal collaboration between the two institutions, envisioning to strengthen partnership at the institutional level and the programmatic cofinancing at the project level. Under the MOU, the two institutions also signed a project-specific arrangement. Kuwait Fund provided \$17 million collaborative additional cofinancing for an agriculture project in Nepal.

APPENDIX 3

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL AND OTHER CONCESSIONAL COFINANCING BY YEAR, 1970–2016^a

(amounts in \$ million)

Year	Investment Projects							
	Official Loans ^b		Official Grant		Subtotal		Technical Assistance	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number ^c	Amount	Number	Amount
1970–2000	129	6,606.18	20	93.34	145	6,699.53	375	254.72
2001	3	24.00	16	93.83	18	117.83	26	17.15
2002	6	248.50	27	177.24	33	425.74	64	30.33
2003	3	77.00	12	454.30	15	531.30	85	52.09
2004	8	159.00	27	104.42	35	263.42	96	75.15
2005	2	22.50	34	255.79	35	278.29	96	78.00
2006	10	565.17	30	233.99	39	799.16	74	91.75
2007	6	120.50	24	123.37	26	243.87	59	89.54
2008	5	664.60	29	100.92	32	765.52	76	83.69
2009	10	2,767.97	39	189.52	47	2,957.49	85	62.52
2010	16	2,612.28	23	173.35	37	2,785.63	111	149.15
2011	13	1,937.52	27	971.48	36	2,909.00	132	210.46
2012	20	1,744.50	36	283.11	49	2,027.61	129	146.81
2013	23	3,087.61	28	484.11	45	3,571.72	163	278.15
2014	32	3,967.69	30	300.77	56	4,268.46	111	144.41
2015	33	5,296.20	41	749.46	68	6,045.66	85	125.26
2016	43	7,512.34	40	803.90	78	8,316.24	102	148.02
Total^d	344	37,413.56	432	5,592.90	719	43,006.46	1,659	2,037.20

^a Amounts and number of projects adjusted to reflect changes in cofinancing arrangements after year of approval.

^b Includes equities and risk transfer arrangements.

^c A project with more than one source of cofinancing is counted once.

^d Total number of projects are summed cumulatively, i.e., projects with supplementary cofinancing in subsequent years are counted only once.

Development is for all. Leave no one behind.
BE A PARTNER AND TOGETHER, WE WILL DELIVER.

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PARTNERS

Abu Dhabi; ASEAN Infrastructure Fund; Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chevron Corporation; People's Republic of China; Commonwealth Secretariat; Credit Suisse; Denmark; Eurasian Development Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Commission; European Investment Bank; Finland; France; Germany; Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid; Hong Kong, China; India; Islamic Development Bank; International Fund for Agricultural Development; Ireland; Italy; Republic of Korea; State of Kuwait; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; New Zealand; Nordic Development Fund; Nordic Investment Bank; Norway; OPEC Fund for International Development; Portugal; the Rockefeller Foundation; SAARC Development Fund; Saudi Fund for Development; Singapore; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Taipei, China; the United Kingdom; United Nations; United States; World Bank

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PARTNERING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Donor Report 2016

This publication is intended for current and prospective official and other concessional development financing partners of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It focuses on the importance of partnerships, results achieved, and ADB's reporting of results. This report features stories of successes illustrating the effectiveness of partnerships and the improvements they can make in the lives of the poor in vulnerable countries that need support. ADB partners benefit from the wide range of financing options presented here as they seek to begin or expand their commitment to developing Asia and the Pacific and to support ADB's strategic priorities confirmed during the midterm review of its long-term strategic framework, Strategy 2020.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to a large share of the world's poor. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.



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