



# PARTNERING FOR DEVELOPMENT

## DONOR REPORT 2017

MAY 2018

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COVER PHOTO: Students show off their artworks during a class at a school in Rarotonga, Cook Islands. They are beneficiaries of the Improving Internet Connectivity for the South Pacific Project, cofinanced by the Government of New Zealand.

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The **Partnering for Development: Donor Report 2017** is prepared by a core team in the Office of Cofinancing Operations. Batir Mirbabaev led the team and provided inputs at various stages of the writing process. Michelle Tumilba designed the report framework and undertook rigorous review from the draft up to the final report. Sittie Moreina Olalia generated cofinancing data and assumed overall coordination of the report. Ma. Fatima Denise Ignacio provided administrative support and coordination with the Department of Communications (DOC). Valerie Layug consolidated major cofinancing milestones in 2017. OCO partner focals facilitated discussions with the financing partners and wrote the profiles of financing partners, administered trust funds, and global funding initiatives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Kai Preugschat, Head, OCO provided overall guidance.

The report also benefitted from the valuable comments of various departments of ADB: DOC on ADB publication style and usage, the Regional Cooperation and Integration (RCI) Thematic Group for the RCI Financing Partnership Facility (FPF), the Sustainable Development and Climate Change (SDCC) Department for the sector write-ups and the rest of ADB-administered FPFs and trust funds.

A team of consultants supported OCO in preparing the report. Jessica Scully prepared the draft for the different sections of the report, Cleone Baradas designed the overall look and layout of the report, and expert typesetting services was provided by Rommel Marilla.

## VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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With total Asian Development Bank (ADB) operations reaching \$32.22 billion, including \$11.92 billion leveraged in cofinancing, 2017 was another strong year in partnering for ADB. The year saw a particular focus on enhancing our cofinancing arrangements with our public and private partners to target essential development areas.

Through our efforts and outreach, several new trust funds were created in 2017. These include two funds helping our developing member countries (DMCs) address climate change. The Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia supports greater private sector participation in reducing climate change and mitigating its effects, while the Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund aids the development and implementation of financial risk management products for climate change investments. A third new fund, the High-Level Technology Fund, will provide grant financing to integrate high-level technology and innovative solutions into projects ADB develops in partnership with its DMCs.

ADB also successfully extended existing framework agreements with the KfW and signed new framework agreement with the Islamic Development Bank, promoting pragmatic resource mobilization for cofinanced projects and knowledge sharing in identified sectors and areas of common interest with ADB over the medium term.

ADB continued its 2017 partnership initiatives through our ongoing harmonizing efforts and discussions on innovative cofinancing with other multilateral development bank partners.

In 2018, ADB is working in crucial development areas with focus on inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, supporting knowledge solutions and giving DMCs access to high-level technologies, strengthening quality and operations efficiency, and promoting regional cooperation and integration.

We recognize that strong partnerships will be important to deliver full success in these and other areas. ADB remains committed to enhancing and promoting its existing partnerships and developing new ones. We thank our partners for their continued support which is essential to achieving our mission: improving life for those in need throughout Asia and the Pacific.



### **DIWAKAR GUPTA**

Vice-President

Private Sector and Cofinancing Operations



Smallholder farmers generate more income through increased agriculture products in Thbong Khmum province, Cambodia. The Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project in Cambodia is cofinanced by the Government of Finland, the Project Readiness Infrastructure Trust Fund, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development

# PARTNERING TOGETHER

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Children attending school at the Chomkeo Elementary School in Kenthao District, Sayaboury Province, Lao PDR. The Second Education Quality Improvement Project is cofinanced by the Government of Sweden.

Asia and the Pacific has made remarkable advances in reducing poverty in recent decades, but work is far from complete. Despite dramatic decreases in the number of people living in poverty across the region, Asia and the Pacific remains home to over 40% of the world's poor.

Inclusive and sustainable economic growth is the solution to the problem of persistent poverty. Addressing issues caused by climate change and supporting renewable energy, improving limited or outmoded public health and transportation systems and infrastructure, promoting gender equity, and creating high-quality education systems for all are essential parts of this solution.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) harnesses all possible sources of finance to support sustainable development in these and other areas throughout the region. Coordinating efforts and combining resources is the strongest approach to bring change to people in Asia and the Pacific who most need it.

In working with its partners, ADB maximizes development impact while creating value for money in projects. ADB offers a high degree of flexibility in channeling official cofinancing to development projects and programs.

Partnering allows ADB and partners to harmonize activities and avoid duplication of efforts. Coordination and streamlining of partner activities not only increase the impact of assistance, but also reduce demands on the client countries. All of ADB's partnership activities are aligned towards a single goal: the delivery of meaningful results on the ground for those in Asia and the Pacific who are in need.

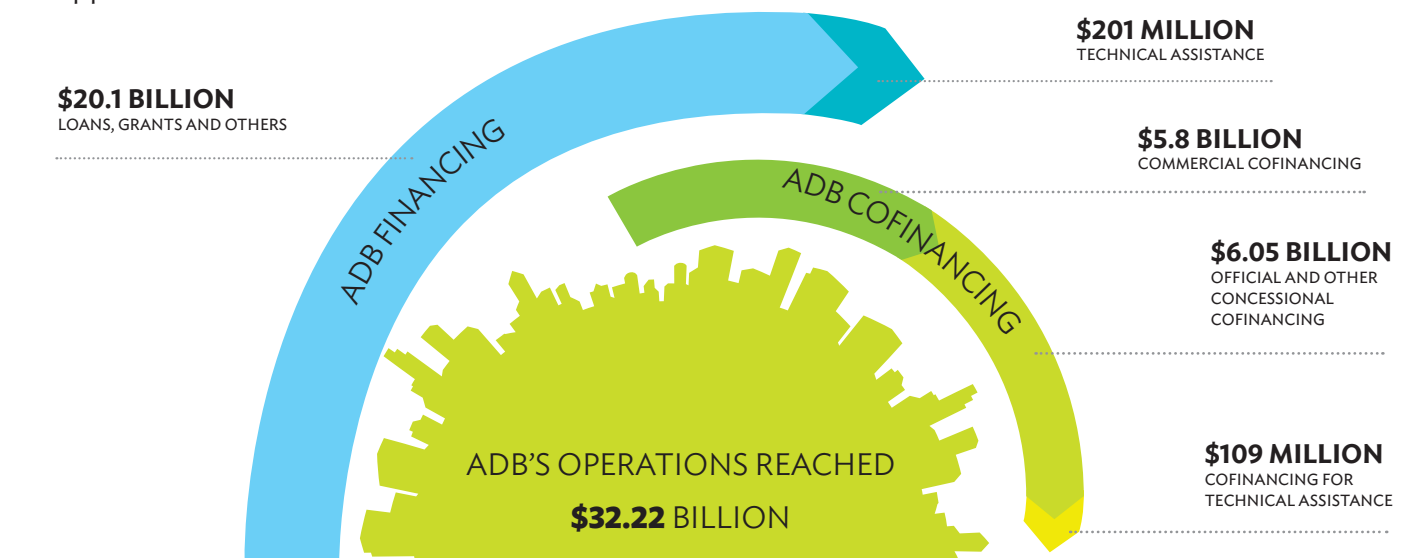
This report highlights how ADB and its partners have worked together. Cooperation has come in many forms, both in support of individual projects and through programmatic approaches, such as framework cofinancing arrangements, and trust funds.



# PARTNERSHIPS AT A GLANCE

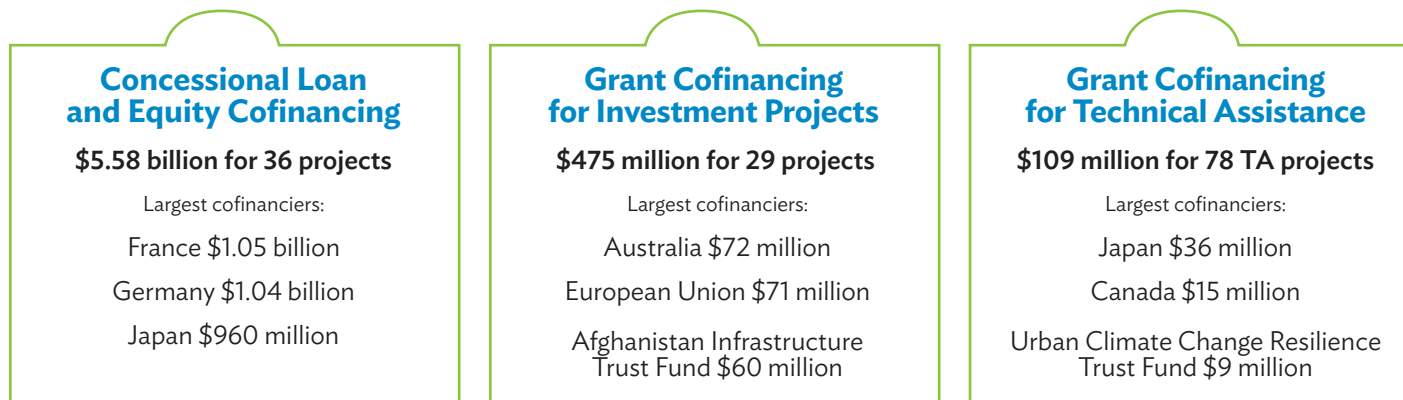
In 2017, ADB's operations reached **\$32.22 billion**. Its own commitment of \$20.09 billion for loans, grants and investments, and \$201 million for technical assistance (TA), leveraged \$11.92 billion in cofinancing.

These figures are based on ADB's new performance measure of "commitments," or the amount of loans, grants, and investments signed or committed to projects in a given year. ADB introduced this measure in 2017 to promote project readiness at approval stage, expedite post-approval steps, and achieve faster disbursement, by placing more emphasis on when financed facilities are executed, rather than when they are approved.



## 2017 HIGHLIGHTS

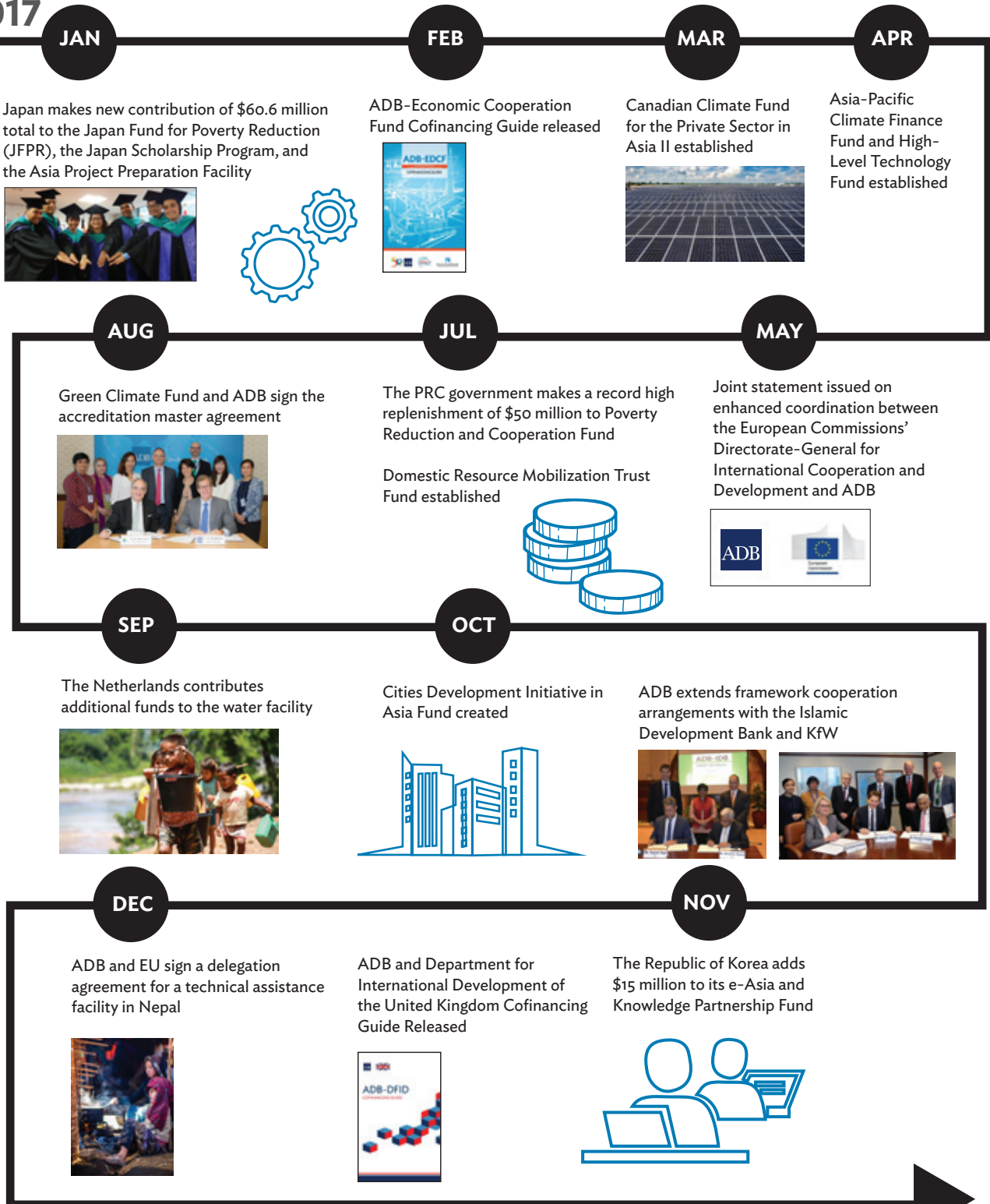
Official and Other Concessional Cofinancing Commitments: **\$6.16 billion for 136 projects\***



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

# MILESTONES, NEWS, AND EVENTS

2017



## PARTNERSHIPS IN THE SECTORS

ADB continues its work across many sectors in 2017 to improve the lives of people throughout the region.



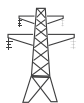
### AGRICULTURE

ADB committed \$1.53 billion in sovereign and nonsovereign investments in 2017 agriculture and natural resources. Sovereign loans and grants were at \$1.39 billion for 14 projects on water resources and flood management, irrigation modernization, enhancement of food system supply capacity, agricultural value chains development, climate-smart agriculture, fishery livelihood improvement, coastal resources management, and rural infrastructure development. Six are multisector projects, (\$240 million) supporting agro-industry, policy and capacity development; flood protection; rural solid waste management; forestry; rural water supply services; land- and water- based natural resources management; agricultural production; and irrigation. Commitments to nonsovereign investments are at \$128 million for three projects on livestock farming, animal health and food safety, smallholder farm development, and agriculture value chains.



### EDUCATION

Providing access to high-quality education for all is essential to support inclusive growth and ensure women and vulnerable groups are not left behind. Education beyond basics is also necessary to support continued economic growth for DMCs transitioning into middle-income countries, and to provide people with skills to work in green jobs. In 2017, ADB provided \$710 million in loans and grants to support education. This includes investments directly targeting the education sector as well as education components of multisector projects. ADB supports all levels of education, but focuses on post-basic education, technical and vocational education and training, and higher education. ADB's programs promote gender-responsive and inclusive educational systems.



### ENERGY

ADB's Clean Energy and Energy for All programs support DMCs in meeting their energy security needs and expanding access to modern forms of energy; that, together with enhancing energy sector reforms and capacity will facilitate DMC's transition to a low-carbon, sustainable and inclusive development. The Clean Energy Program is the main vehicle for the achievement of the \$3 billion climate mitigation finance

target by 2020. In 2017, clean energy investments reached \$2.0 billion which will help to generate 1,566.6 megawatts of additional capacity from renewable energy sources, save 738 gigawatt-hours of electricity due to improved energy efficiency, and avoid 11.8 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually. The total investments under the Energy for All Program has reached \$8.47 billion from 2008 to 2017 and has helped provide energy access to 24.35 million households in the region since 2008.



### FINANCE

ADB committed \$2.8 billion in loans and grants for finance projects in 2017, with 83% for sovereign operations and 17% for nonsovereign operations. Developing DMCs' finance sectors is a necessary part of boosting inclusive economic growth and promoting financial stability and resilience. The midterm review of the Financial Sector Operational Plan (FSOP) in 2017 affirms ADB's operational focus on three key themes: infrastructure finance, financial sector development, and inclusive finance. This provides a platform to launch the FSOP beyond 2020 to ensure its relevance with ADB's road to 2030.



### HEALTH

ADB offers financial and technical support to help DMCs move towards providing universal health coverage, which is essential for inclusive economic growth. In 2017, ADB committed \$211 million towards health sector investments and other health-related financing. ADB supported private sector engagement, digital health, hospitals, health impact assessment, regulations, and innovative actions on non-communicable diseases. Also in 2017, ADB issued its first-ever health bond to help further expand its health operations.



### PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT

DMCs' governance and public sectors' institutional capacity needs to improve to maximize the region's economic growth. During 2017, ADB continued to work with DMCs to improve the quality of public institutions such as national and subnational governments, and SOEs, and supported regulatory reforms as well as improved delivery of public goods and services. ADB has supported efforts to



Students of the Government Technical High School in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar during a technical training exercise. Myanmar's government has recently stepped up efforts to bolster the education sector, including the technical and vocational education and training subsector as they recognize that skills development will be critical in promoting inclusive growth and poverty reduction, and meeting labor market needs. The Skills Development for Inclusive Growth project is cofinanced by the Government of Japan.

strengthen anticorruption and integrity through the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, the Open Government Partnership, the OECD-ADB Anticorruption Initiative and a new partnership with the OECD, the IMF and the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information.

In order to sustain these efforts, ADB has helped establish the Domestic Resource Mobilization Trust Fund (DRMTF) focusing better tax policy and more efficient tax administration in DMCs with an initial contribution of \$2 million from Japan and is continuing the implementation of the Governance Cooperation Fund. This is a multi-donor trust fund, with funding totaling \$7.33 million from the governments of Canada, Denmark, Ireland and Norway that has recently focused on support to strengthening the capacity of local governments to develop carbon emission plans in the People's Republic of China. The DRMTF and the Governance Cooperation Fund are seeking additional financing from current and new donors.



### SOCIAL PROTECTION

Operations supporting social protection in DMCs represented 5.1% of the total number of ADB projects committed in 2017, and about 5% of the total amount of ADB commitments for the period. The majority were for technical and vocational education and training projects combining access to economic opportunities with social protection. ADB also helped develop DMCs' capacity and create a future pipeline for social protection projects for children, the elderly, and women, and to establish strategies for financing social protection.



### TRANSPORT

A high-quality transport system allows people to travel safely and efficiently for jobs, education, medical care, and public services; and to move freight efficiently with reduced transportation costs. ADB continues to promote affordable, accessible, safe, and environmentally friendly modes of transport as emphasized in the Sustainable Transport

Initiative – Operational Plan (STI-OP). In 2017, ADB committed \$5.4 billion in loans and grants for 36 transport projects including multisector projects with transport components. This amount represents about 27% of total ADB commitments for the year. The mid-term review of the STI-OP, set the targets for 2020 to 20% of transport lending for urban transport, 18% for railways, 52% for roads and 10% for other types of transport.



### URBAN

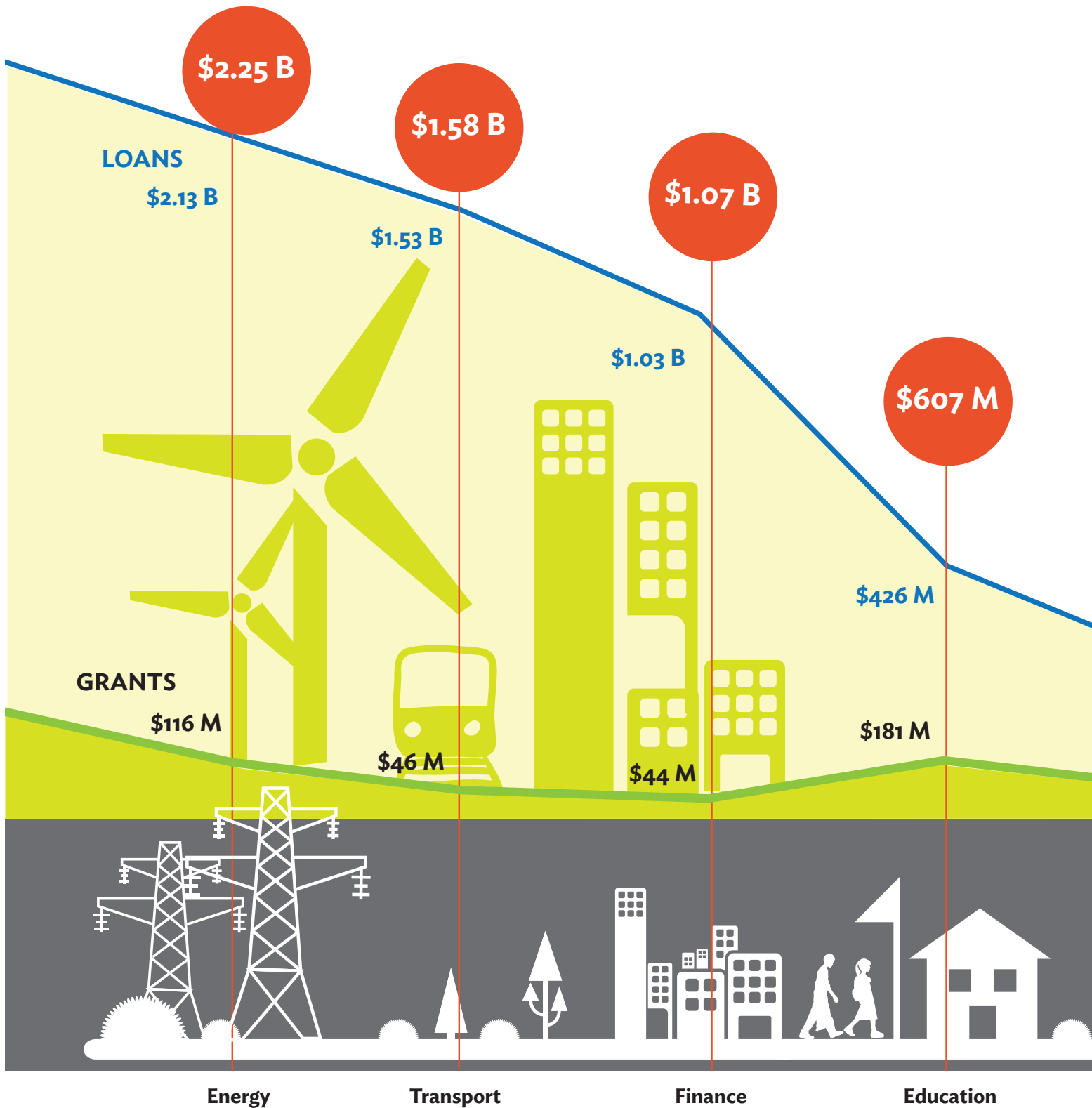
To address challenges brought about by rapid urbanization and population growth and the effects of climate change in cities across the Asia and Pacific region, ADB committed \$1.57 billion or about 8% of its total commitments for 19 urban development projects in 2017. Proposed interventions centered on developing climate-resilient urban infrastructure services, improving housing conditions in selected cities, and enhancing urban governance, infrastructure, and services, among others. ADB forged a new knowledge partnership with the Austrian Institute of Technology GMBH aimed at helping DMCs in the development of inclusive urban mobility systems to support better pedestrian movement and safety. ADB established the Cities Development Initiative for Asia Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility in support of urban infrastructure investment prioritization and project preparation and capacity development in DMCs. The governments of Austria, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland have committed to providing initial financing for the CDIA trust fund.



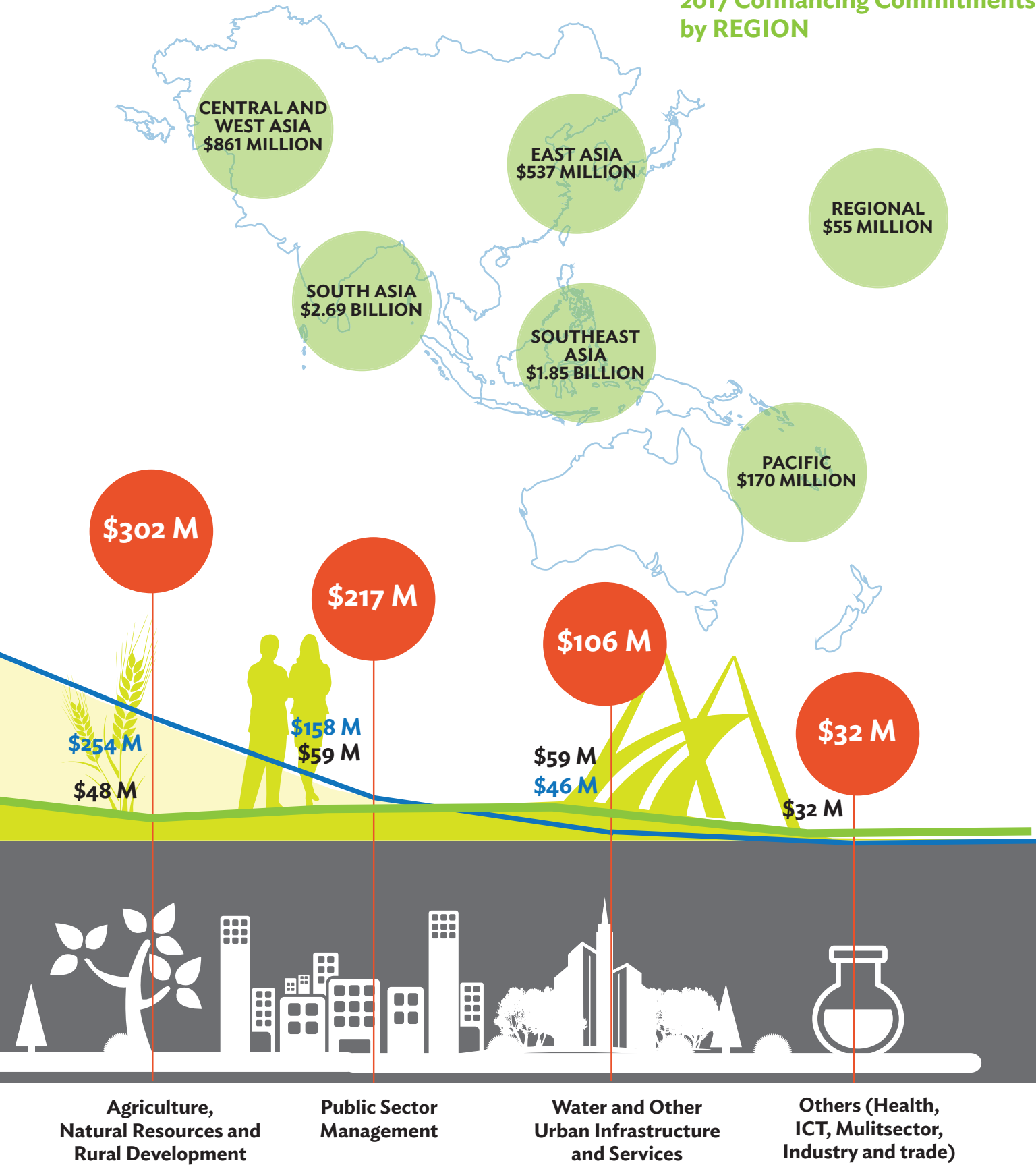
### WATER

In 2017, ADB committed \$2.3 billion in loans and grants for 19 water projects. These include projects related to water supply and sanitation, irrigation and drainage, flood management, water resource management, and hydropower generation. ADB's Water Financing Partnership Facility provided support to 7 of these projects. The facility has received \$9.5 million from the Netherlands, of which \$9.0 million is earmarked for projects on water-food-security nexus.

## 2017 Cofinancing Commitments by SECTOR

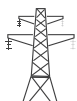


2017 Cofinancing Commitments by REGION



# PARTNERSHIP RESULTS

ADB continues to intensify efforts to report and disseminate how assistance by ADB and its development partners make a real difference in the lives of people, especially those who need it most.



## INDIA

### Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program

Investments in renewable energy is expected to quadruple Rajasthan state's solar power outputs.



This program in Rajasthan, India's geographically largest state, will allow up to 8,000 megawatts of solar power to feed into the national grid while improving opportunities for local people.

A challenge in renewable energy generation is that the energy itself may be produced in rural areas without the infrastructure to transmit it into the electrical grid. The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program, co-funded by the Clean Technology Fund, solves this problem by helping to create a master plan for renewable energy in the state, including constructing 1,850 kilometers of transmission lines and 12 substations connecting wind and solar parks. While Rajasthan leads other Indian states in solar power output, the project

quadruples the state's capacity to transmit renewable energy into the grid for use.

The program promotes India's larger goals to decrease its dependence on imported fuels and to reduce the number of roughly 300 million, people living without electricity. From 2007 to 2015, India was ADB's biggest borrower for energy projects, making up 25% of ADB's total investments in energy projects.

Initiatives to benefit local people are built into the program. Near the Bhadla Solar Park, a goat-breeding project develops bigger, heavier goats that can be sold for a higher price than native breeds, and an artist cluster helps women earn more from embroidery.

#### PROJECT FINANCING

ADB: \$300 million

Clean Technology Fund: \$198 million



## SOLOMON ISLANDS

### Domestic Maritime Support (Sector)

The project aims to improve shipping services to spur rural development.

As a country comprised of more than 900 islands over 28,400 square kilometers, Solomon Islands has long had the challenge of keeping its citizens connected. People in eight particularly remote areas—the Shortland Islands, the Guadalcanal Weather Coast, Temotu, the Makira Weather Coast, Sikaiana, Ontong Java, Rennel, and Ulawa—had little access to areas outside their own for the goods and services they needed, including visiting physicians, and to markets for their own products and services. Residents had to fly to the country's capital, Honiara, for these. The areas were too remote to make shipping routes financially feasible for private companies.

The Domestic Maritime Support (Sector) Project has changed that. The project subsidizes shipping companies to provide eight ships taking routes between these remote areas and Honiara. The project also included constructing or rehabilitating 13 rural wharves and three jetties to make them safer and better able to withstand the effects of climate change and natural hazards.

Traveling by these ships is much less expensive than traveling by airplane, allowing more people to travel and trade between the remote areas as well as the capital Honiara. In addition to other benefits, this enables better health outcomes, particularly for women and children; pregnant women can now afford to visit doctors for prenatal and postnatal visits. The routes provide access to new markets for the residents' own goods and services.

From 2010 to 2014 (the most recent numbers available), the program enabled 271 voyages on the eight separate routes, transporting 48,717 passengers and 26,463 cubic meters of cargo. Due to strong demand for transportation, greater economies of scale were achieved and the subsidy initially required was eventually reduced.

#### PROJECT FINANCING

ADB: \$14 million

Australia:  
\$4.30 million

New Zealand:  
\$5.29 million

European Union:  
\$4.65 million





**PAKISTAN**

**Enhancing  
Public-Private  
Partnerships  
in Punjab**

Pakistan is strengthening its capacity to manage public-private partnership projects to deliver better public infrastructure and services.



Lack of investment in critical public infrastructure and services has delayed economic growth in Pakistan. This is a problem particularly in the state of Punjab. The state’s 110 million residents comprise about 53% of the country’s population, and Punjab’s population density is twice that of Pakistan as a whole.

Punjab does not have the public funding for the infrastructure and services its people need. To address this, the Punjab government introduced the Punjab Public-Private Partnership for Infrastructure Act in 2010 to encourage private sector participation in infrastructure through public-private partnerships (PPPs). The government established systems through the act to manage PPPs but remained challenged by a lack of skills and resources to thoroughly evaluate projects. The government ran the risk that approved PPP projects would not be well-structured, which could expose it to significant risks and liabilities.

The government approached ADB for help. The result was the Enhancing Public-Private Partnerships in Punjab Project, which began in 2017. The project augments the government’s capacity through improved structuring of PPPs to ensure value for money through a more equitable

risk-sharing arrangement, sound policy for using public resources, and strong risk management policies and systems.

“The Government of Punjab, with a growing pipeline of projects, is well placed to use PPPs to deliver better public infrastructure and services,” said Adrian Torres, Principal Financial Sector Specialist in ADB’s Central and West Asia Department.

“ADB’s support will help the government identify and implement PPPs that deliver better value-for-money to the province.”

The loan from ADB finances a viability gap fund to help attract private sector participation in PPPs. The Government of the United Kingdom’s cofinancing funds a dedicated project development facility to support engaging transaction advisors and supports technical assistance.

**PROJECT  
FINANCING**

ADB: \$100 million

The United Kingdom:  
\$23.63 million



## PHILIPPINES

### Social Protection Support

Children attending school in Barangay Katipunan. Many families from the barangay are recipients of the Conditional Cash Transfer (4Ps) program of the Philippines.

For many families living in poverty, finding enough money just for food and shelter is a struggle. Parents know their children need to be educated to have a better life, but families often do not have the funds for school fees or supplies.

The Social Protection Support Project is helping poor children and their families in the Philippines get the financial help they need to improve their futures. The project supports a conditional cash transfer program from the Philippine government, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid), and strengthens another government program used to identify Pantawid beneficiaries.

Through Pantawid, families receive a fixed ₱500 per month per family for health benefits. For education, families receive ₱300 per month per child in pre-school or elementary school, and ₱500 per month per child in high school. Conditions for receiving the money include that families show education funds are used for children's schooling, that children have an attendance record of at least 85%, and that the parents have visited health centers and attended a monthly community development session. Topics covered in the sessions include preventing violence against women and improving health and family dynamics.

Between 2010, when the program began, and the end of 2015 (the most recent numbers available) beneficiaries increased from 340,000 to more than 4.4 million. More than 93% of the participating families consistently qualify for Pantawid.

The Ewican family are among those who benefit from the program.

"I can handle my temper now, especially when dealing with children," says the mother, Norma. "I know what their rights are, and I also know mine as a woman." All six children in the family have found academic success.

Originally funded by ADB, the project received cofinancing from the World Bank through a \$450 million loan. The cofinancing supports Pantawid's expansion to 15- to 18-year-olds and their families.

### PROJECT FINANCING

ADB: \$800 million

World Bank:  
\$450.00 million



## VIET NAM

### Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation

Viet Nam is strengthening water management and irrigation systems by training water resource specialists and upgrading irrigation infrastructures.



The Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation Project helps farmers in Viet Nam's Red–Thai Binh River basin weather the effects of climate change and improves the country's capacity to better manage its water resources for the future.

Climate change has brought heat waves, droughts, and rains in what would typically be the dry season, resulting in damaged or destroyed crops and flooding in Viet Nam. Maintaining the country's food security and continued economic growth requires effective management of water resources and a modern, efficient water resources infrastructure.

The project contributes to both by strengthening two systems: Viet Nam's resources of professionals skilled in providing and managing water-related services, and the Bac Hung Hai irrigation and drainage system, one of the country's oldest and largest, located in the heart of the basin.

Just one university in Viet Nam trains water resources specialists: Water Resources University. The more than 50-year-old university was initially built for 3,000 students, and lacked the capacity to train the number of skilled water resources specialists needed. The project

funded construction of the first phase of a new campus that includes dormitories, high-quality equipment and facilities, and other necessities for training students in water resources studies. Construction was completed in December of 2016. Students began enrolling in 2017, with the goal to have 17,500 students enrolled by 2020.

In the second portion of the project, the Bac Hung Hai irrigation and drainage system was improved through 10 pump stations being built or upgraded, and upgrading a canal. Work was completed in 2016. Household incomes are expected to increase for about 560,000 people in the area due to this improved irrigation, and the improved drainage lowers the risk of flooding harming to potentially 1.9 million people. The improvements are expected to increase rice paddy productivity per hectare by 12% by 2020.

Funds for the project were provided through ADB, the Government of France through Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the Government of Viet Nam. AFD's loan financed irrigation and drainage infrastructure projects in Hung Yen, Hai Duong, and Bac Ninh provinces, with \$13.4 million for civil works; \$12.8 million for mechanical works; and \$1.8 million for surveys, design, monitoring, and supervision.

#### PROJECT FINANCING

ADB: \$100 million

AFD: \$28 million



## REGIONAL

### Greater Mekong Subregion Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management Phase V

Policy makers and managers become more skilled in developing and implementing strategies through learning programs provided by the technical assistance project.

The Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management began in 2003 in response to the need for capacity building for officials from the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). The \$10.95 million provided in the first four phases funded learning programs for policy makers and managers. The programs helped these officials become more skilled and successful in developing and implementing strategies. The learning programs included those organized with capacity development partners as well as fellowships to universities and institutes.

The fifth and final phase of the plan worked to address lessons learned in the earlier phases with the final goal of better helping these officials use what they learned and the skills they developed. Lessons learned included that programs needed to be better customized and participants better targeted, programs deepened and follow-up provided, and a pool of experts and trainers from the GMS developed.

The final phase took steps to address these issues. It also provided technical assistance for creating regional cooperation strategies and set up an effective project management and performance monitoring system.

This phase funded 18 training programs that gave participants tools, frameworks, and concepts to improve regional integration and leadership through developing policies, programs, and projects. The programs were organized by 10 partner institutions, and more than 400 officials participated. One-third of the participants were women. To make the programs sustainable, 30 representatives from 24 GMS education and research institutions participated in a workshop to help these institutions train public servants in the future.

The monitoring and evaluation system included tests to measure results of the various programs. In one survey, the majority (78%) of respondents said they had applied what they learned in their workplaces.

#### PROJECT FINANCING

ADB: \$750,000

Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund: \$500,000

PRC Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund: \$500,000



## BANGLADESH

### Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector)

Women became empowered to participate actively in the governance process.



Secondary towns in Bangladesh, known as *pourashavas*, are expected to grow significantly in the future as more people move from rural to urban areas. But growth in urban areas has historically been rapid, unplanned, and uncontrolled in Bangladesh, resulting in poor sanitation, inadequate drinking water, unsafe streets, and misused resources. Urban governments have not had the capacity to generate revenue to improve these issues. In addition, women in these communities have had little say in governance.

The Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project helped ensure these towns have the necessary infrastructure and services to support growth while ensuring women participate actively in the governance process.

The project began in 2009 to improve transportation, drainage, waste management, water supplies, and other basic services in 47 *pourashavas*. The project focused on improving financial accountability and management, increasing participation from the community, particularly women, and improving basic infrastructure. Work was completed in 2015.

Through the project, traffic congestion and travel times have decreased in all the targeted *pourashavas*. In nearly 200 slums, access to safe drinking water increased from 18.4% of households to 37.5%, and access to sanitation from 39.8% to 75.0%. Average

annual household income for both slum households and general households increased dramatically.

The project took steps to ensure the targeted *pourashavas* continued to improve after it ended. Coordination committees were set up and citizen report cards introduced and implemented in all 47 *pourashavas*. To ensure women were represented, quotas for women on the committees, gender action plans, and gender committees were established in the targeted *pourashavas*.

Women now participate effectively and actively in the *pourashavas*' governance, according to ADB's completion report on the project. "They are going beyond the committee's jurisdiction and actively participating in overall *pourashava* development activities and ensuring that women's issues and needs are well addressed," the report notes. Women in the targeted *pourashavas* are now participating in financial decisions for their families, and are more visible in public places, according to the report.

The project was funded by ADB, the Government of Bangladesh, *pourashavas* themselves, and the Government of Germany through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the KfW. The KfW grant financed improvements in urban infrastructure in 12 *pourashavas*, whereas GTZ funded improved governance and capacity in all 47 project *pourashavas*.

#### PROJECT FINANCING

ADB: \$87 million

GTZ and KfW:  
\$40.8 million



## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### Rural Primary Health Services Delivery

The project will upgrade existing health infrastructure and develop capacity to deliver health-care services.

Health services are very limited in rural Papua New Guinea. The Rural Primary Health Services Delivery Project, which was approved by ADB in September 2011, has been improving the situation.

“The project aims to increase the coverage and quality of essential primary health care in rural areas by upgrading the existing health infrastructure, and developing capacity to deliver services where they are most needed,” says Inez Mikkelsen-Lopez, Health Specialist at ADB and the project’s team leader. “The project is developing and formalizing partnerships between government providers of healthcare and non-state providers, such as churches and non-government organizations.”

The health of the country’s population had worsened in recent decades due to neglect of the health-care system. The situation was a problem particularly in rural areas; although 87% of the population lived in rural areas, 40% of health-care facilities in rural areas were closed or not functioning.

Women and children were especially affected, and communicable diseases well-controlled in high-income countries, including malaria,

tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases, and acute respiratory disease, remained major causes of illness and death.

Active in the provinces of Eastern Highlands, East Sepik, Enga, Milne Bay, Western Highlands, West New Britain, Morobe, and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, the project has strengthened health systems in these areas and improved the quality of primary health care.

The project has provided training activities for health personnel, improved community health facilities, and offered health-promoting activities that incorporate women. The project also has a national component in strengthening the government department of health.

#### PROJECT FINANCING

ADB: \$20 million

Australia:  
\$57.65 million

OPEC Fund for  
International  
Development:  
\$9 million



**TONGA**

**Tonga–Fiji Submarine Cable**

Installation of high speed broadband internet is transforming everything in Tonga from education, health care, business, government services, to disaster management.



With 170 islands spread over 700,000 square kilometers of the southern Pacific Ocean, Tonga is geographically isolated from larger economies in the region. But thanks to the Tonga–Fiji Submarine Cable Project, it is now connected to the region and the rest of the world through dramatically improved access to high-speed internet service.

The project created an 827-kilometer fiber optic submarine cable system linking Tonga to Fiji. At Fiji, the cable connects to the Southern Cross Cable, the primary telecommunications trans-Pacific link between Australia and the United States.

Not having high-speed internet service affected many Tongans’ lives, from medical doctors having to wait days to get second opinions on x-rays, CAT scans, and other test results to companies being unable to effectively do business with the rest of the world. Prior to the project, the country had just 2,500 subscribed broadband internet users due to the high cost and low speed of available satellite services.

The project gives Tonga’s 100,000 residents access to affordable modern internet services. As of August 2016, international connectivity

costs had dropped by more than 60% for residents. The project has provided opportunities for new businesses, made it easier for existing Tongan businesses to participate in a global marketplace, and improved public services, particularly e-education and e-health. The project also helps Tongans stay in touch with relatives across the globe.

“High-speed internet has touched every aspect of our lives,” says radiologist Ana Akauola at Vaiola Hospital. “Now, when I send x-rays, scans, and patient histories to colleagues overseas, they review the material and report back within hours.”

Since the initial project was completed, work has begun to extend the cable to other islands within the Ha’apai and Va’avau regions. The World Bank’s cofinancing joined ADB funding in establishing and ensuring efficient operation of the new cable system.

**PROJECT FINANCING**

ADB:  
\$ 9.7 million

World Bank:  
\$16.5 million

# STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS AND RESPONDING TO DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN THE REGION

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ADB recognizes it cannot solve the region's challenges—coping with climate change, reducing poverty, and developing sustainably—on its own. To maximize development assistance, ADB is strengthening its partnerships with multilateral and bilateral organizations, foundations, and other emerging development partners.

ADB's deep understanding of the region and its needs, along with ADB's close relationship to its developing member countries, make it an ideal partner for financing partners interested in participating in the economic and social development of the world's fastest growing region.

ADB plans to scale up development assistance in the coming years its strategic agendas of inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, regional integration, private sector development and operations, high-level technologies, and knowledge solutions.

## **INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH**

ADB will adopt a holistic approach to support broad-based economic growth, with stronger emphasis on access to economic opportunities and social protection. This will include support for infrastructure development in lagging areas, particularly the transport, energy, and irrigation sectors. ADB's support for rural economic development will contribute to reducing rural-urban disparities and promote greater inclusiveness and social development. Targeted investments in urban municipal infrastructure will help address disparities and reduce urban poverty. In education, ADB will support primarily secondary education, technical and vocational education and training, and higher education, to meet the emerging needs of the middle- to upper-income economies. Strengthening skills development along with secondary and higher education systems is essential to facilitating inclusive growth, making the workforce employable, and ensuring the population's equitable access to economic opportunities. ADB will continue to promote equitable access to health services, with the aim of reducing disparities in health outcomes. Gender equity and mainstreaming continue to be an integral part of ADB operations both upstream in the country partnership strategies and downstream in the design and implementation

of operations. ADB will continue to support governance and capacity development and information and communication technology for development.

## **ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

ADB's support for environmentally sustainable growth will increase, and climate finance is expected to exceed its climate finance target of \$6 billion by 2020. ADB will continue to strengthen disaster risk management through projects that embed disaster risk reduction or through stand-alone projects, or through disaster risk financing and post-disaster assistance. ADB will pursue integrating disaster risk reduction to ensure that projects are disaster resilient. ADB will continue to support enhancing clean and renewable energy development, increasing solar, wind, and hydropower generation, promoting energy conservation and efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and building capacity for sustainable clean energy development. ADB will also contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing losses and improving power usage efficiency, and supporting urban mass transit and railway projects. ADB will continue to focus on improving urban environment and infrastructure services based on effective regional and urban planning, promoting climate resilient infrastructure for flood management, road connectivity, and sewerage network and solid waste management, and improving vulnerable populations' access to services, such as clean water and health facilities. Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development sector projects will promote inclusive economic growth, reduce poverty, and provide rural jobs and improved services.

## **REGIONAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION**

ADB will continue to promote regional cooperation and integration (RCI) through stronger connectivity between economies. Better access to larger markets can lead to improved growth and business competitiveness, particularly for small- and medium-sized enterprises. Investments that promote regional health security and mitigate climate change and disaster risk will strengthen developing member countries' (DMC) resilience to external shocks. ADB will continue





Local Marma women return home from the village market after shopping, Boli Para, Thanchi, Banderban. The Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project is cofinanced by the Multidonor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility

to monitor and disseminate regional economic integration trends and policy issues relevant to regional cooperation and integration by providing policy and analytical reports for regional and international policy forums, and examining emerging issues of policy interest to DMCs. ADB will also build the capacity of DMCs' financial regulatory agencies, and promote RCI through knowledge sharing and networking among DMCs.

ADB's Strategy 2020 called for ADB to increase its support to the finance sector through the development of financial infrastructure, institutions, products, and services. The strategy noted the importance of helping DMCs' finance systems to channel savings into productive investments and bridge the infrastructure gap through development of capital markets. To meet these objectives, ADB will continue to tap the private sector for development projects, including urban development, energy, transport, agribusiness, health, and education. ADB aims to expand nonsovereign operations by extending its geographic reach and sector coverage to move closer to its clients and partners. ADB's public-private partnership (PPP) operations will be aligned with the strategic priorities to scale up PPP thematic support for private sector development and increase PPP transactions in ADB operations across all DMCs.

## HIGH-LEVEL TECHNOLOGY

ADB plans to use a range of high-level technologies in various sectors and projects, including irrigation and water resources management (e.g., solar pumping and drip irrigation); agricultural production (e.g., laser land levelling); agribusiness value chains (e.g., climate proofing and climate resilient varieties); safety and quality testing (e.g., biotechnology); and weather and market information systems. In the water and urban sector, ADB will use spatial technology in project design and implementation and will identify special conditions calling for use of exceptional technology (e.g., a lack of freshwater requires the use of desalination plants). In the finance sector, ADB will incorporate digital financial technologies to increase access to affordable, appropriate, and accessible financial services. To help DMCs address development challenges, and to promote the integration of high-level technologies and innovative solutions in ADB-financed operations, ADB established the High-Level Technology Fund in April 2017.

## KNOWLEDGE SOLUTIONS

Tacit knowledge, which comprises ADB's collective operational experience, will continue to be shared with DMCs through projects and programs. ADB will ensure that its knowledge work supplements lending operations and is linked to the DMCs' priority development needs as identified in the country partnership strategies, country operations business plans, and country knowledge plans. ADB will establish knowledge partnerships with think tanks, universities, research institutions, and centers of excellence to leverage expertise and foster application of cutting edge knowledge in project design and business development. ADB will continue to provide explicit knowledge in the form of technical studies, working papers, policy briefs, and flagship studies and events.

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATION

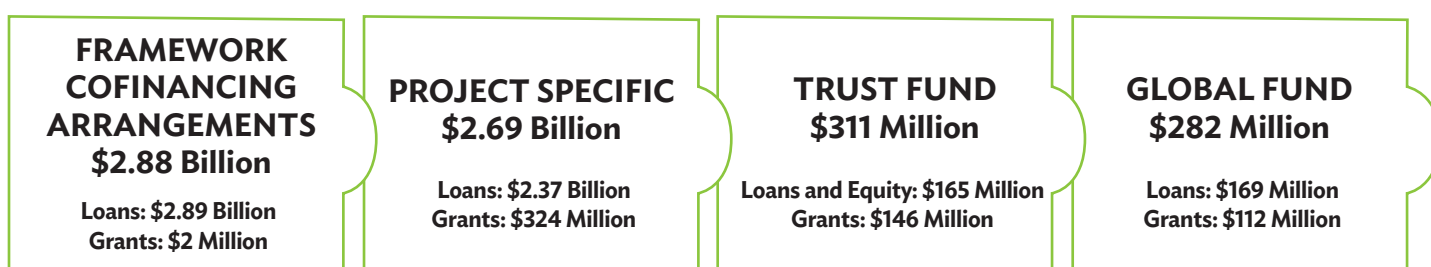
ADB will continue to disseminate its success stories and notable achievements through various media channels and digital platforms, produce high-quality external relations content on knowledge products including the flagship publications, enhance the integration of communications into operations and project communications, support field offices to help them engage more effectively with key stakeholders, and pursue the opinion article program to support ADB's thought leadership on selected topics and themes. This effort will be supported by a shift from a focus on publication production to higher-value knowledge-dissemination activities, including an expanded presence on free and commercial digital publishing channels, to make ADB publications easier to find and use. ADB staff will be provided with opportunities to learn new skills using digital and other new communication platforms, and to keep pace with the fast-changing communications landscape.



Students of Araura College during their computer class in Aitutaki, Cook Islands. They are beneficiaries of the Internet Connectivity Project, which is cofinanced by the Government of New Zealand

# INCREASING FINANCING PARTNERSHIP EFFICIENCY

## 2017 Cofinancing By Source



Strategy 2020, ADB's long-term strategic framework, identifies partnerships and leveraging financing through them as an essential element of effectively delivering on the development agenda for Asia and the Pacific.

Effective partnering requires a proactive approach and clear entry points for partnerships in areas of strategic importance to the DMCs.

Toward this end, ADB continues its efforts to identify ways of making cofinancing more accessible and easier to manage for potential partners. Increasing the efficiency with which development partners work together is key to ensuring that scarce resources benefit those who need them most.

ADB is seeking to create more opportunities for partnerships through systematic and streamlined approaches. As part of its efforts, ADB has looked at three areas for increasing efficiencies: project-specific cofinancing, framework cofinancing arrangements, and trust funds.

Project-specific cofinancing concerns individual projects. In addition, ADB can structure other forms of financing partnerships, taking a programmatic approach for a range of projects. Programmatic structures include the relatively new framework cofinancing arrangements.

## FRAMEWORK COFINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

Framework cofinancing arrangements between development partners and ADB are designed to support programs of activities targeting development outcomes in specific regional, country, sector, or thematic areas under streamlined procedures. They allow partners to work with ADB more strategically on a programmatic basis.

The arrangements identify the roles and responsibilities of each party and seek to enhance cooperation and complementarity. They usually specify a cofinancing amount that development partners are willing to provide over a number of years. While most framework cofinancing arrangements concern loan cofinancing, they can also be applied for grant cofinancing.

The predefined institutional and operational arrangements, coupled with an agreed financing envelope, provide a reliable and predictable basis for better, more targeted, and efficient services to DMCs.

In 2017, 12 cofinancing arrangements were in effect between development partners and ADB. Seven of them specify funding envelopes totaling \$13.2 billion over their respective commitment periods. In the same year, 17 projects amounting to \$2.9 billion under FCA arrangements were signed.

## ABU DHABI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT (ADFD)

Total current commitment: **No specific amount**  
Committed for projects: **\$60 million for 2 projects**

Aimed at increasing cooperation, the ADFD and ADB 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 2017, ADFD had provided \$60 million for two projects under the agreement.

## AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFD)

Total current commitment: **\$1.5 billion**  
Committed for projects: **\$1.7 billion for 23 projects**

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 aimed to reach \$1.3 billion in cofinancing from each institution until 2016. AFD provided a total of \$1.06 billion for fifteen projects under the agreement. Eligible countries included Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, the PRC, 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. Since the approval in 2016, AFD cofinancing has reached \$880.54 million for 10 projects.

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA (CHINA EXIMBANK)

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

In May 2009, the China Eximbank 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.

## INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

Total current commitment: **No specific amount**  
Committed for projects: **\$100 million for 1 project**

IFAD 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 3 years, 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. In 2017, IFAD provided \$110 million cofinancing to two ADB projects.

## ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

Total current commitment: **\$2.5 billion**

Committed for projects: **\$1.7 billion for 11 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. 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 2011 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, Maldives, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The two institutions signed a new agreement in September 2017 to cover projects from 2018 to 2022 and offers cofinancing eligibilities for large Muslim communities of ADB DMCs which are non-IDB member countries. In 2017, IDB provided support for two sovereign projects worth \$315 million.

## JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Total current commitment: **\$10 billion**

Committed for projects: **\$1.4 Billion for 4 projects**

In December 2015, ADB and 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.

This partnership enables sovereign operations and nonsovereign operations.

As sovereign operations, ADB and JICA will strive to generate up to \$10 billion in cofinancing for sovereign borrowers from 2016 to 2020. 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.

As nonsovereign operations, ADB established the Leading Asia's Private Sector Infrastructure Fund (LEAP) in March

2016 with \$1.5 billion equity contributions from JICA to stimulate investment in quality and sustainable private sector infrastructure in Asia and the Pacific, including through public-private partnerships. (Please refer to page 34 for further information about the LEAP.)

## REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Total current commitment: **\$600 million**

Committed for projects: **\$1.5 billion for 16 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 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. The MOU is due for renewal in May 2018.

## KfW

Total current commitment: **\$4 billion**

Committed for projects: **\$2.2 billion for 10 projects**

In July 2014, ADB and KfW signed an MOU for a \$2 billion collaborative cofinancing to help promote development in 5 countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Viet Nam). And in September 2017, ADB and KfW signed an amendment to extend the MOU to 2020 and increase the cofinancing amount to \$4 billion. Additional priority countries include Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nepal, the PRC, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The identified sectors and areas of common interest are renewable energy and energy efficiency, urban infrastructure including urban mobility, climate finance, financial inclusion, vocational training, regional integration, and health. ADB and KfW also agreed to strengthen cooperation to harmonize each institution's design and project implementation processes, joint knowledge management events and research, sta. 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

Total current commitment: **No specific amount**  
Committed for projects: **\$45.2 million for 17 projects**

ADB and 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: Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Nepal, and Viet Nam.

## OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (OFID)

Total current commitment: **\$600 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$196 million for 10 projects**

The 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, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

## EURASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (EDB)

Total current commitment: **\$1 billion**  
Committed for projects: **\$395 million for 4 projects**

ADB and 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. In September 2014, ADB and EDB amended the 2013 agreement to include

other methods of cofinancing on a project-by-project basis. In March 2016, ADB and the 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 over 5 years.

## KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (KUWAIT FUND)

Total current commitment: **No specific amount**  
Committed for projects: **\$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 \$17million collaborative additional cofinancing for an agriculture project in Nepal.

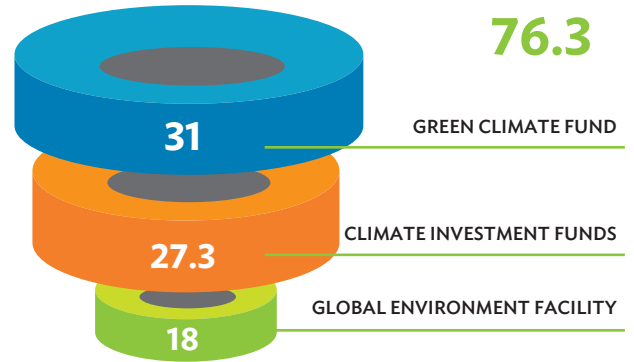
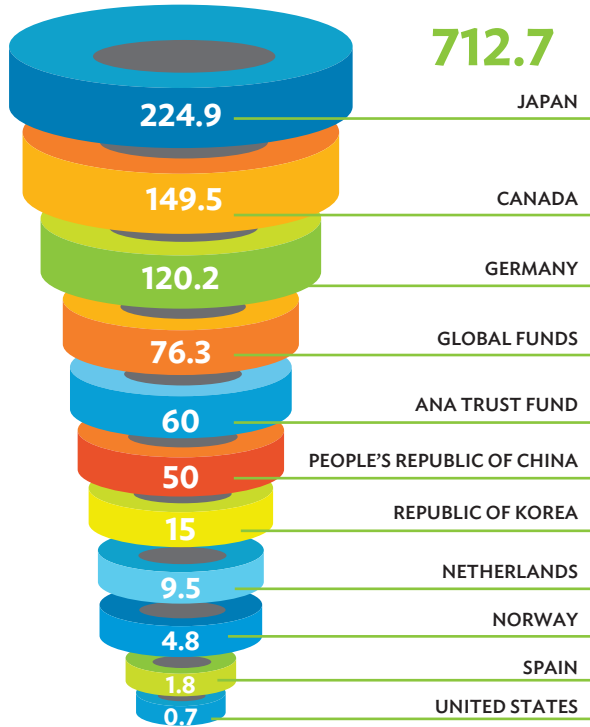


Bugal Shrestha works in his vegetable farm in Thade, Nepal. The Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project, cofinanced by the governments of Germany and Switzerland, was designed to reduce rural poverty and to increase access to economic opportunities and social services.

**FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITIES, TRUST FUNDS, AND GLOBAL FUNDING INITIATIVES**

**2017 NEW CONTRIBUTIONS/REPLENISHMENT TO TRUST FUNDS (\$ MILLION)**

**2017 ALLOCATION FROM GLOBAL FUNDING INITIATIVES (\$ MILLION)**



Financing partnership facilities, trust funds, and global funding initiatives continue to be an important vehicle for delivering effective development solutions. Development partners generally use trust funds as an efficient means for channeling grant resources through ADB for a range of activities, including technical assistance, stand-alone grant investment projects, or grant components of investment projects based on a single agreement as opposed to cofinancing for individual projects that requires agreements for each of the projects supported. In 2017, for example, 55 of ADB’s 78 TA projects, or 70%, were supported by trust funds.

Over several decades, ADB has adapted its trust funds to meet the needs of its development partners. Through continuous innovation, it has transformed this instrument from the relatively less flexible single-partner structures to larger and more flexible thematic and multipartner trust funds in the 2000s.

The introduction of financing partnership facilities in 2006 has taken these reforms a step further to better respond to changing needs. Financing partnership facilities focus on key sectors and themes of Strategy 2020 and take a more holistic approach to supporting them by incorporating trust funds as well as other forms of assistance under a broader sector or thematic umbrella. This represents a move to focus on “adding value” in genuine partnership and to pooling assistance for targeting cumulative results.

Together, these reforms have enabled ADB to offer trust fund solutions in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which calls for the international community to harmonize approaches and to untie assistance and pool resources for a more coordinated delivery of development assistance.



## FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITIES

Financing partnership facilities are comprehensive operational platforms for pooling significant development assistance from partners to support selected priority sectors and themes under ADB's Strategy 2020. Financing partnership facilities can combine different forms of assistance, including grants, concessional loans, risk sharing mechanisms, and knowledge provision under one umbrella. They ensure a coordinated and harmonized approach to the targeted sector or theme. To date, ADB has established five financing partnership facilities. They support clean energy, health, regional cooperation and integration, urban development, and water.

### CLEAN ENERGY FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (2007)

#### Clean Energy Fund (multipartner)

Total contributions committed: **\$107.9 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$73.8 million for 57 projects and 56 direct charges**  
 Contributors: **Australia (\$12.6 million), Norway (\$44.4 million), Spain (\$9.5 million), Sweden (\$26.4 million), United Kingdom (\$15 million)**

#### Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (multipartner)

Total contributions committed: **\$73.5 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$12.92 million for 10 projects and 6 direct charges**  
 Contributors: **Australia (\$17.2 million), United Kingdom (\$56.3 million)**

#### Asian Clean Energy Fund (single partner)

Total contributions committed: **\$55.7 million**  
 Contributor: **Japan**  
 Committed for projects: **\$45.8 million for 33 projects**

#### Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (single partner)

Total contributions committed: **\$80.7 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$62.5 million for 10 projects**  
 Contributor: **Canada**

The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility was established in 2007 to help ADB's developing member countries improve clean energy access and security, and decrease the rate of climate change. It supports the transit to low-carbon use through cost-effective investments, especially in technologies that result in greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation. In 2012, ADB approved the expansion of the scope of the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility and the use of its resources to increase private sector participation in developing viable financing options for clean energy investment. Under the expanded scope, the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia was established with an \$80.7 million contribution from Canada.

With contributions from Australia, Canada, the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, the four funds within the facility finance projects that use new clean energy technology, lower barriers to adopting clean energy technologies, increase access to modern forms of clean and efficient energy for the poor, and support technical capacity building programs.

### HEALTH FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (2013)

#### Regional Malaria and Other Communicable Disease Threats Trust Fund (multipartner)

Total contributions committed: **\$29.6 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$33.9 million for 8 projects and 9 direct charges\***  
 Contributors: **Australia (\$16.2 million), Canada (\$0.5 million), United Kingdom (\$12.8 million)**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Health Financing Partnership Facility, established in 2013, is an umbrella operational arrangement that will provide financing partnership opportunities for bilateral, multilateral, and private donors and foundations to support ADB in improving health outcomes in developing member countries. The facility will be a key mechanism for coordinating existing and new resources aimed at promoting health. Focus areas of the facility will be guided by ADB's Operational Plan for Health under Strategy 2020.

The Regional Malaria and Other Communicable Disease Threats Trust Fund under this facility aims to support developing member countries combat malaria and other communicable diseases, with special emphasis on reducing the spread of drug resistant malaria in the Mekong subregion.

## REGIONAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (2007)

### Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund (multipartner Special fund)

Total contributions committed: **\$69.6 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$64.3 million for 78 projects**  
Contributor: **ADB (\$66 million), Japan (\$3.6 million)**

### Investment Climate Facilitation Fund (single partner)

Total contributions committed: **\$31.5 million**  
Contributor: **Japan**

The Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility (RCIFPF) aims to support the implementation of the RCI Strategy through enhancing RCI in Asia and the Pacific by facilitating the pooling and provision of additional financial and knowledge resources to support RCI activities. The RCIFPF aims to improve cross-border physical connectivity; increase trade and investment flows in ADB's developing member countries from regional and non-regional economies; preserve macroeconomic and financial stability in the region; and improve regional environmental, health, and social conditions.

The Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund has been facilitating the implementation of ADB's Regional Cooperation and Integration Strategy (2006), Strategy 2020 (2008) and its midterm review (2014), and the Operational Plan for Regional Cooperation and Integration (2016-2020). Focused on enhancing regional connectivity, and encouraging cooperation in regional public goods, such as environmental, health, and social conditions, it has funded projects facilitating regional infrastructure connectivity, harmonizing cross-border standards and regulations, enhancing dialogues on policy coordination for effective economic development, controlling communicable diseases, improving environment and management of natural resources, and creating and sharing knowledge on best practices in these areas.

With contributions from Japan, the Investment Climate Facilitation Fund supports promotion of investments in DMCs and facilitate regional cooperation and integration through construction of basic infrastructure, facilitation of investment climate, capacity building, and promoting good governance. In 2011, priorities were reoriented toward the promotion of financial sector development and regional investment.

## URBAN FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (2009)

### Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund (multipartner)

Total contributions committed: **\$21.4 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$20.5 million for 21 projects and 21 direct charges**  
Contributor: **Sweden**

### Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (multipartner)

Total contributions committed: **\$149.4 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$48.7 million for 13 projects and 18 direct charges**  
Contributors: **Switzerland (\$10 million), The Rockefeller Foundation (\$5 million), United Kingdom (\$134.3 million), United States (\$0.1 million)**

### Cities Development Initiative for Asia (multipartner)

Total commitments: **No contributions yet**

The Urban Financing Partnership Facility supports climate change mitigation and adaptation, urban environmental transport, urban environmental water and wastewater services, solid waste management, energy-efficient district heating and cooling, and urban renewal. The facility is expected to deliver greater coverage and access to improved infrastructure and services in these sectors for about 200 million people. It is also expected to deliver investment (including from the private sector) for urban environmental infrastructure projects, investment road maps for sustainable development in 50 cities, and capacity development for national sustainable urban development strategies in 10 countries.

Sweden has so far committed more than \$90 million to the facility, including more than \$21 million in grants for the Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund and about \$70 million under a framework guarantee cooperation agreement. The guarantee mechanism leverages resources by guaranteeing part of the risk that commercial lenders face in financing urban environmental infrastructure projects in developing countries.

Commitments of \$134.3 million from the United Kingdom and \$5 million from the Rockefeller Foundation in 2013 facilitated the establishment of the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the facility. Switzerland joined the fund with commitments of \$10 million in 2015. The fund supports city-level engagement to build resilience to the effects of climate variability and climate change within medium-sized cities in Asia, and to reduce the vulnerability of the urban poor, in particular.

The fund will focus on a systems-centered approach that supports climate change integration into city planning as a central element, linking it to the implementation of both infrastructure and policy or institutional interventions and a strong knowledge, capacity building, and networking component.

In October 2017, ADB established the Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) Trust Fund under the facility building on significant achievements of the CDIA program. The fund will support cities in ADB's developing member countries to prepare high-priority urban infrastructure investments and link these to financing.

## WATER FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (2006)

### Multi-Donor Trust Fund

Total contributions committed: **\$52.7 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$54.6 million for 93 projects and 115 direct charges\***  
 Contributors: **Australia (\$23.7 million), Austria (\$8.7 million), Norway (\$5.6 million), Spain (\$9.5 million), Switzerland (\$5.1 million)**

### Netherlands Trust Fund (single partner)

Total contributions committed: **\$44.2 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$33.8 million for 21 projects and 33 direct charges**  
 Contributor: **The Netherlands**

### Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund (single partner)

Total contributions committed: **\$15 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$12.1 million for 9 projects and 9 direct charges**  
 Contributor: **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**

*\*Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The availability and use of accessible freshwater plays a dominant role in the sustainable development of the poor

and emerging economies in Asia and the Pacific. Rapid economic development, increasing urbanization, and large population growth with major impacts on food production lead to an ever-increasing demand for water. The lack of adequate sanitation and robust wastewater management makes the problem worse by contributing to the pollution of freshwater sources.

Established in 2006, the Water Financing Partnership Facility, the first of its kind in ADB, has mobilized financial and knowledge resources to address the region's pressing needs for improved water resources management and more efficient delivery of water services. It supports ADB's Water Financing Program and its 2020 targets to provide 500 million people with access to safe drinking water supply and improved sanitation, 95 million people with more efficient and productive irrigation and drainage services, and 170 million people with reduced risk of flooding.

With the contributions from Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, WFPF has been supporting the Water Financing Program in fulfilling its annual investment commitment of \$2.0 billion–\$2.5 billion to realize the target benefits on-the-ground. It has also helped in increasing knowledge base, improving capacity, promoting innovations, and deepening partnerships and regional cooperation.

## MULTIPARTNER TRUST FUNDS

ADB administers several multipartner\* trust funds that are not part of a financing partnership facility but were established on a stand-alone basis. This section provides an overview.

*\* The multipartner Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility provides guarantees for local currency denominated bonds issued by investment grade companies in the ASEAN +3 countries. Total subscribed capital amounts to \$709 million from ADB (\$130 million), Brunei Darussalam (\$5.6 million), Cambodia (\$0.1 million), PRC (\$200 million), Indonesia (\$12.6 million), Japan (\$200 million), Republic of Korea (\$100 million), Lao PDR (\$0.1 million), Malaysia (\$12.6 million), Myanmar (\$0.1 million), Philippines (\$12.6 million), Singapore (\$12.6 million), Thailand (\$12.6 million), Viet Nam (\$1.1 million).*

### Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (2010)

Total contributions committed: **\$841.6 million**  
 Committed for projects: **\$685.7 for 17 projects**  
 Contributors: **ANA Trust Fund (\$200 million), Germany (\$86.9 million), Japan (\$127.5 million), United Kingdom (\$273.5 million), United States (\$153.7 million)**

Afghanistan faces a severe infrastructure deficit. Not only is additional infrastructure required, but much of the existing infrastructure has also been severely deteriorated by a lack of maintenance. The National Infrastructure Plan 2016 estimates Afghanistan's infrastructure investment needs at \$800 million per year between 2017 and 2021. The Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF) was established in 2010 and is the only dedicated trust fund for infrastructure development

in Afghanistan. It provides an efficient mechanism for bilateral, multilateral, and individual contributors in financing infrastructure investments and improve the livelihood of the Afghan people through infrastructure financing. AITF finances technical assistance and grants for eligible infrastructure investments, including the construction of roads, railways, airports, energy infrastructure, and water management and irrigation facilities. AITF's investments are closely aligned with Afghanistan's foremost development priorities, including the National Peace and Development Framework, the self-reliance agendas, National Infrastructure Plan and other National Priority Programs. ADB and the government will work together to attract more donors to the AITF to finance and cofinance projects and provide a greater resource envelope for Afghanistan.

### Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund (2017)

Total contributions committed: **\$33.3 million**  
Contributor: **Germany**

The fund was established in April 2017 to support the development and implementation of financial risk management products that can help mitigate and manage a range of risks in support of sovereign and nonsovereign investments wholly or partially focused on climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk management. These financial risk management products will help DMCs to invest in new climate technologies as well as expand the dissemination of climate risk insurance.

### Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility (2014)

Total contributions committed: **\$63.1 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$18.1 million for 1 project and 4 direct charges**  
Contributors: **Australia (\$7.1 million), Canada (\$16 million), Japan (\$40 million)**

The Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility (AP3F) is a multi-donor trust fund that aims to increase the level of infrastructure development and enhance the quality of infrastructure in Asia and the Pacific. The size of AP3F is US\$73 million equivalent. Its primary objective is to assist developing member country (DMC) governments and their public sector agencies prepare and structure infrastructure projects with private sector participation, including privatization through public-private partnership (PPP) modalities, and bring them to the global market. In addition, AP3F may (where appropriate) provide assistance for upstream enabling reforms, capacity building and downstream monitoring, restructuring of ongoing PPP projects as well as provide an impartial “third party opinion,” through the Infrastructure Referee Program, to public and private parties to assist them in resolving project-related disagreements. AP3F is supported by the governments of Australia, Canada and Japan.

### Cooperation Fund for Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative (2004)

Total contributions committed: **\$3 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$3.5 million for 9 projects\***  
Contributors: **Australia (\$1 million), Japan (\$1 million), United States (\$1 million)**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Cooperation Fund for Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative Trust Fund supports ADB technical assistance to developing member countries for strengthening anti-money laundering (AML) systems, combating the

financing of terrorism (CFT), and enhancing port security (including airports, cargo ports, and container ports). Projects eligible for funding include those that establish financial intelligence units and promote anti-money laundering laws, including ensuring compliance to international AML/CFT standards, modernize customs and upgrade border security, and complement the goals of the Secure Trade in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Region initiative. Activities supported by the Trust Fund have included capacity building and awareness raising for law enforcement agencies and regulatory agencies, preparation of AML national risk assessments as well as AML strategies, and high-level regional workshops and regional cooperation to implement measures in these areas.

### Cooperation Fund in Support of Managing for Development Results (2004)

Total contributions committed: **\$2.9 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$3.6 million for 11 projects\***  
Contributors: **Canada (\$0.7 million), the Netherlands (\$0.9 million), Norway (\$1.3 million)**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Cooperation Fund in Support of Managing for Development Results has helped ADB promote results-based management approaches within ADB and its developing member countries. The fund has supported capacity development for results-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation techniques. This includes the preparation of results-oriented national development plans and budgets, as well as high-quality sectoral road maps produced by ADB's clients. It has also supported regional capacity building on results management standards and norms and has increased the results orientation of public sector management efforts and reform programs.

### Domestic Resource Mobilization Trust Fund

Total contributions committed: **\$2 million**  
Contributor: **Japan**

Established in July 2017, the Domestic Resource Mobilization Trust Fund (DRMTF) supports TA projects and activities that are directly related to its operations to enhance domestic resource mobilization in DMCs.

This will help translate the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development into specific plans, policies, and projects necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is expected to help provide an improved environment for meeting the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific through increased mobilization of domestic resources.

### Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund (2006)

Total contributions committed: **\$6.5 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$7.1 million for 18 projects\***  
Contributor: **Luxembourg**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund has been strengthening regional, subregional, and national financial systems with initial funding from Luxembourg.

The fund's primary focus is finance sector development. Eligible activities include fostering the integration of regional markets; improving policy, legal, regulatory, and supervisory frameworks; strengthening and modernizing local financial institutions; and improving access to financial services by the poor. Activities aimed at improving the general investment climate, such as improving the general legal and regulatory framework, strengthening governance, and enhancing administrative capacity, may also be considered for support.

The fund has supported the development of capital markets and instruments and other financial infrastructure, enhanced the capacity of financial institutions, increased access to finance, and strengthened financial regulation and stability. With the growing demand for the Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund to fund technical assistance in the finance sector, the existing fund needs to be expanded. In 2013, the net amount of the fund amounting to \$3.5 million were transferred to the Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund as contributions from Luxembourg.

### Future Carbon Fund (2008)

Total contributions committed: **\$115 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$60.6 million**  
Contributors: **Eneco Energy Trade B.V. (\$15 million), the Government of Finland (\$20 million), the Ministry of Strategy and Finance as Participant and The Export-Import Bank of Korea as Implementing Agency (\$20 million), Participati Maatschappij Vlaanderen NV for the Flemish Region of Belgium (\$20 million), POSCO (\$20 million), and the Swedish Energy Agency (\$20 million).**

Established as a part of ADB's Carbon Market Program, the Future Carbon Fund supports GHG emission reduction efforts in Asia and the Pacific by providing carbon finance through the pre-purchase of certified emission reductions (CERs) generated by Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in 2013–2020 period.

The FCF is pursuing a diversified portfolio of 36 CDM projects, allocating \$60.6 million for the purchase of 10.6 million CERs. These 36 CDM projects are implementing a spectrum of renewable energy, transport, waste management, and energy

efficiency technologies in 12 developing member countries (DMC) of the Asian Development Bank. These DMCs include Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the PRC, Thailand, and Sri Lanka.

The FCF's ability to pay upfront as well as payment-on-delivery and certainty of an agreed fixed price for the CERs supports project entities in meeting project implementation and/or operational costs. About 44% of FCF's investments for the purchase of CERs have been made on Payment-in-Advance basis.

### Gender and Development Cooperation Fund (2003)

Total contributions committed: **\$12 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$13.2 million for 14 projects\***  
Contributors: **Australia (\$0.9 million), Canada (\$2.3million), Denmark (\$1.5 million), Ireland (\$1 million), Norway (\$6.3 million)**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

Established to facilitate effective implementation of the Asian Development Bank's Policy on Gender and Development and accelerate gender equality and women's empowerment in the Asia and Pacific region. The GDCF supports country gender assessments and strategies to guide the formulation of country partnership strategies and project-specific gender action plans for ADB gender-relevant projects. It played a catalytic role for the implementation of ADB's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Operational Plan, 2013–2020.

The fund has produced notable achievements and supported the gender inclusive design and implementation of 150 ADB loan and grant projects (equivalent to more than \$8 billion) across the infrastructure, finance, education and other sectors.

### Governance Cooperation Fund (2001)

Total contributions committed: **\$7.2 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$8.4 million for 24 projects\***  
Contributors: **Canada (\$1.6 million), Denmark (\$1.5 million), Ireland (\$1.2 million), Norway (\$3 million)**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

Originally intended to support government-led governance reforms to improve transparency, accountability, predictability, and/or participation, the Governance Cooperation Fund was refocused in 2008 to support the implementation of ADB's Second Governance and Anticorruption Action Plan, approved in 2006. Since then, the fund has supported the preparation of risk assessments and risk mitigation plans

for projects in ADB's priority sectors; projects addressing risk mitigation measures at country, sector, or project levels in priority areas for ADB operations; projects addressing knowledge dissemination and monitoring; and the provision of long-term national governance consultants to ADB resident missions. Discussions are ongoing about the possibilities of replenishing the Fund given the importance of good governance, strong institutions, and public sector management reforms for development effectiveness.

### High-Level Technology Fund

Total contributions committed: **\$19.6 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$0.3 million for 3 direct charges**

Established in April 2017, the High-Level Technology (HLT) Fund provides grant financing to promote the integration of HLT and broad range of innovative solutions into ADB-financed and administered sovereign and nonsovereign projects throughout the project cycle—from identification to implementation and operation. The fund will be used to encourage more widespread adoption of HLT and enable technological development and/or the scaling up of the technology deployment in DMCs.

### Pacific Business Infrastructure Trust Fund

Total contributions committed: **\$7.6 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$11 million for 1 project**  
Contributor: **Australia**

Established in 2014, the Pacific Business Investment Trust Fund (PBITF) is a multi-donor trust fund aimed at supporting sustainable private sector growth in selected Pacific island countries. It will help SMEs in the region realize commercial success and sustainability with: (a) finance raised from commercial sources, including trade and supply chain finance; (b) expanded or diversified operations; (c) jobs created and saved; and (d) increased gross profits. The recipients of the grant resources and the concessional loans under the Fund will be the private sector in selected Pacific island countries. The PBITF is expected to be financially closed by October 2018.

### Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (2016)

Total contributions committed: **\$7.8 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$5.1 million for 7 projects**  
Contributor: **Nordic Development Fund**

Established in 2016, the fund provides an innovative grants mechanism for supporting both design and procurement readiness of climate change responsive infrastructure projects. It seeks to complement ADB's existing financing modalities

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 also improve developing member countries' (DMCs) access to global climate change funds.

The fund supports project readiness activities of climate change responsive investment projects with emphasis on:

- improving design- and procurement-readiness;
- helping DMCs build a pipeline of well-prepared, technically sound and climate change responsive projects;
- reducing start-up and implementation delays; and
- strengthening the climate responsiveness of project designs.

The fund will support all project preparatory related activities that are included in ADB's country operations business plans to help ensure that (i) project readiness is improved and project start-up delays are reduced, and (ii) climate change is appropriately addressed in the design of ensuing investment projects.

DMCs from Southeast Asia are eligible to receive support from the fund. These DMCs are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

The facility is a multi-donor trust fund administered by ADB. The Nordic Development Fund is the first contributor to the fund, with a total commitment of €7 million.

### Typhoon Yolanda Multi-Donor Trust Fund (2014)

Total contributions committed: **\$8.5 million**  
Approved for projects: **\$5.8 million for 2 projects**  
Contributors: **United Kingdom (\$8 million) and Finland (\$0.5 million)**

The Typhoon Yolanda Multi-Donor Trust Fund provides grant assistance to support priority rehabilitation and reconstruction needs identified in the Philippine government's plan for typhoon-affected areas and boost resilience to future disasters. The fund's objective is to facilitate economic recovery and achieve high and sustainable growth in the affected areas, and improve capacity to withstand and more rapidly recover from disasters.

## SINGLE-PARTNER TRUST FUNDS

This section provides an overview of single-partner trust funds under ADB administration that are not part of a financing partnership facility.

### ADB–Japan Scholarship Program (1988)

Total contributions committed: **\$178 million**  
Scholarships awarded: **3,660**  
Contributor: **Japan**

In the last 29 years, the ADB–Japan Scholarship Program has financed the postgraduate studies of well-qualified citizens in ADB’s developing member countries in economics, business and management, science and technology, and other development-related fields at renowned educational institutions in Asia and the Pacific. On completion, graduates are expected to contribute to the economic and social development of their home countries.

The scholarship program enrolls about 300 students annually in 29 academic institutions located in 10 countries within the region. It provides full scholarships for 1–2 years. As a valuable source of educational opportunities, the program has awarded 3,660 scholarships to students from 37 countries. In 2017, 134 scholarships were awarded. The top recipients were from the Philippines, Bangladesh and Indonesia, Nepal, and Pakistan. The University of Tokyo in Japan received the highest number of program scholars (12.69%), followed by the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines (9.70%), and the International University of Japan (8.96%).

The program has significantly benefited scholars in terms of gaining new technical knowledge and skills, career advancement, employment opportunities, and professional network expansion. It also increased the possibility for scholars and graduates to positively contribute to the socioeconomic development of their home countries through their policy research and formulation, teaching and training, entrepreneurial activities, and community development.

### Australia Technical Assistance Grant (1993)

Total contributions committed: **\$62.4 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$59.7 million for 59 projects**  
Contributor: **Australia**

The Australia Technical Assistance Grant is a trust fund which provides grants for technical assistance and investment projects, including financing for project preparation, advisory services, and project implementation. This has included a wide variety of sectors, such as agriculture, health, education, telecommunications, urban development, climate change, and

power. Technical assistance grants have supported projects in the Pacific countries, including Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The fund also provided financing in Afghanistan, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. The trust fund is fully committed.

### Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia II (2017)

Total contributions committed: **\$149.5 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$8.1 million for one project**  
Contributor: **Canada**

Established in March 2017, the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia II (CFPS II) is designed to support greater private sector participation in climate change mitigation and adaptation in low and lower middle-income countries and upper middle-income small island developing states in Asia and the Pacific. The fund will also seek to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in projects supported by the fund. CFPS II will aim to play a key role in helping the private sector overcome development risks (including market risks, technology risks, financing risks, regulatory and other risks) by offering financing on concessional terms and conditions to projects that would not proceed solely on a commercial basis. Concessional financing will be used to help offset cost hurdles and initiate, scale-up and replicate high impact projects in markets that show strong potential for growth.

### Canadian Cooperation Fund on Climate Change (2001)

Total contributions committed: **\$3.4 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$4.3 million for 10 projects\***  
Contributor: **Canada**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Canadian Cooperation Fund on Climate Change was established in 2001. The fund, supported by the Government of Canada, aims to assist and engage ADB’s developing member countries (DMCs) at the programming and policy level in the management and abatement of climate change to reduce the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. The fund objectives are to (i) finance project preparation and capacity building through technical assistance (TA)

operation for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency; (ii) assist projects with potential access to climate change convention-related mechanisms, including the global environment facility and the clean development mechanism; (iii) support activities consistent with the evolving international rules regarding the use of official development assistance in the clean development mechanism; (iv) support carbon sequestration and adaptation to climate change; and, (v) fund TA projects for the provision of policy advice, project preparation, training, institutional support, and other technical assistance and activities.

### Cooperation with France: Technical Assistance Grant Fund (1989)

Total contributions committed: **\$25.8 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$29.2 million for 39 projects\***  
Contributor: **France**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

This fund has financed project preparation, advisory services, project implementation, and other technical assistance in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the PRC, Thailand, and Viet Nam, and several regional projects in the GMS. It has focused on a wide variety of sectors, including energy, water treatment, education, health, telecommunications, transport, support for privatization programs, and organization of financial markets.

### Cooperation Fund for Project Preparation in the Greater Mekong Subregion and in other Specific Asian Countries (2004)

Total contributions committed: **\$5.1 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$4.7 million for 9 projects**  
Contributor: **France**

This fund was established in partnership with AFD in 2004 to promote project preparatory technical assistance operations to be designed, processed, and administered at the sole discretion of ADB with a regional cooperation focus in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) and other Asian countries.

Activities under the fund will consist of project preparatory technical assistance operations as well as other activities that may be agreed upon between AFD and ADB. Eligible sectors include, but are not limited to, infrastructure and urban planning, health, education and vocational training, agriculture and food security, sustainable development and climate change, and support for economic growth. Projects prepared under the fund endeavor a potential cofinancing opportunity for AFD in the future, ideally for loan cofinancing projects.

The recipients of the fund shall be developing member countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion and other areas of Asia. Eligible countries are Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Kazakhstan, the Pakistan, the Philippines, the PRC, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam.

### Second Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas (2006)

Total contributions committed: **\$3.5 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$5.9 million for 7 projects\***  
Contributor: **Denmark**

### Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas (2001)

Total contributions committed: **\$3.6 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$4.6 million for 11 projects\***  
Contributor: **Denmark**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

Both Danish Cooperation Funds for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas have financed projects that slow the rate of climate change through increased use of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and GHG abatement and have supported ADB's Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change (REACH) Program. The funds' focus is on communities and areas in low-income countries underserved by national power grids and other forms of modern energy. The second fund takes a more programmatic approach to scaling up its impact, with a focus on the PRC and India.

### Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund (2013)

Total contributions committed: **\$9.7 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$7.8 million for 7 projects and 6 direct charges**  
Contributor: **Canada**

Disaster risk continue to pose serious threat to socioeconomic development of Asia and Pacific countries. Accordingly, the major global agreements adopted by governments in Asia and the Pacific—the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the New Urban Agenda—all emphasize the need to advance sustainable development that is resilient to disasters. ADB remains committed in supporting its DMCs strengthen disaster resilience through investments in different sectors and themes. The Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund established in 2013 with financial support from Government



of Canada, aims at supporting ADB's Southeast Asian developing member countries to strengthen regional solutions for disaster resilience. It has six priorities: (i) enhancing risk identification and analysis; (ii) increasing investment in disaster risk reduction; (iii) improving access to disaster risk finance; (iv) scaling up of community-based approaches; (v) increasing regional cooperation; and (vi) enhancing knowledge and tools. A key focus of the fund is developing innovative resilience-building solutions that directly benefits the poor, particularly poor women.

### Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (2014)

Total contributions committed: **\$53 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$6.5 million for 2 projects**  
Contributor: **Japan**

Established in 2014, the Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JFJCM) provides financial incentives for the adoption of advanced low carbon technologies by supporting the incremental cost of using such technologies in ADB financed sovereign and nonsovereign projects. The JFJCM will provide grants and technical assistance to ADB projects utilizing the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), to eligible ADB developing member countries (DMCs). It will also offer the opportunity for recipients to engage in projects with strong development characteristics and long-term climate-change mitigation benefits.

### Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (2000)

Total contributions committed: **\$788.0 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$810.7 million for 412 projects\***  
Contributor: **Japan**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

Established in May 2000, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) provides grants for projects supporting poverty reduction and related social development activities that can add value to projects financed by ADB. In total, it has received \$788 million in contributions from Japan.

The fund has provided \$525.25 million to 175 project grants to support work with the poorest and most vulnerable communities and households to improve their social and economic conditions.

Over 30% of project grants have been in the agriculture, natural resources and rural development sector, while health, transport, and education sectors comprise about 40%.

In addition, JFPR has made significant contributions to ADB disaster assistance such as emergency assistance for Typhoon

Yolanda and disaster risk reduction for the earthquake in Nepal in 2015.

In 2010, the fund expanded its scope of assistance to provide technical assistance grants in addition to project grants. It has provided \$285.45 million to 237 technical assistance projects in various sectors, primarily in transport, agriculture, natural resources, and rural development, public sector management, and education, which comprise over half of all technical assistance grant approvals.

### Leading Asia's Private Infrastructure Fund

Total contributions committed: **\$362.1 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$145.7 million for 4 projects**  
Contributor: **Japan**

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.

### People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund (2005)

Total contributions committed: **\$90 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$37.7 million for 76 projects**  
Contributor: **People's Republic of China**

The People's Republic of China (PRC) Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund was established in March 2005 to support poverty reduction, regional cooperation and knowledge sharing in ADB developing member countries (DMCs). The fund aims to contribute to poverty reduction and economic and social development in DMCs in an accelerated manner and with tangible results. The fund is open to all ADB DMCs across all ADB sectors. The fund supports the following types of activities: (i) institutional and capacity building for DMCs; (ii) innovative and demonstrative programs and projects; (iii) knowledge sharing including knowledge products, and human resources development; and (iv) knowledge exchange and dissemination activities on key development topics in which PRC and other DMCs have significant development experience; and/or emerging needs; and (v) grants contributing to regional connectivity.

### Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (2006)

Total contributions committed: **\$87.2 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$45.6 million for 92 projects**  
Contributor: **Republic of Korea**

The e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund aims to contribute to poverty reduction and support the economic and social development process in ADB's developing member countries by supporting activities in all sectors including helping to reduce the digital divide and promoting full access to information and communication technology (ICT) in Asia and the Pacific. The fund has two windows: the e-Asia Program, which promotes ICT, and the Knowledge Partnership Program, which fosters information sharing and knowledge.

### Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance (2000)

Total contributions committed: **\$13.5 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$12.3 million for 25 projects**  
Contributor: **Spain**

Through technical assistance for project preparation, training and advisory services, and project implementation, the Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance has financed activities in the renewable energy, urban development, water and sanitation, flood management, finance, logistics, and transport sectors. Countries where it has financed projects include Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Mongolia, the Philippines, the PRC, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. The fund has also financed two regional projects.

In November 2017, the Government of Spain and ADB signed an amendment to the fund to cover a secondment program and additional TA activities. Subsequently, in December 2017 the Spanish Council of Ministers approved the replenishment of the fund in an amount of \$1.77 million. Together with the uncommitted balance of \$271,000, the balance of the trust fund amounts to \$2.1 million as of end-2017.

### Second Finnish Technical Assistance Grant Fund (1999)

Total contributions committed: **\$11.9 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$12.7 million for 22 projects\***  
Contributor: **Finland**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Finnish Technical Assistance Grant Fund has helped ADB's developing member countries in environmental protection and the development of renewable energy through

financing for project preparation, advisory services, and project implementation. It supports ADB's REACH Program. The fund has supported projects in Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Samoa, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam, as well as regionally, including in the Pacific and Central Asia. These have focused on environment, agriculture, natural resources, and energy.

### Swiss Cooperation Fund for Consulting Services (1998)

Total contributions committed: **\$2.6 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$3 million for 9 projects\***  
Contributor: **Switzerland**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Swiss Cooperation Fund for Consulting Services has provided technical assistance support in the areas of microfinance in India, public debt management in Thailand, small- and medium-sized enterprise development in Viet Nam, as well the regional Capacity Building for Private Sector Financial Institutions in Meeting Environmental and Social Challenges project.

### Technical Assistance Grant Fund: Norway II (1999)

Total contributions committed: **\$1.9 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$2 million for 5 projects\***  
Contributor: **Norway**

*\* Investment income, gains on foreign exchange transactions, and savings on closed projects are used for project commitments. Hence, project commitments may exceed contributions.*

The Cooperation with Norway: 2nd Technical Assistance Grant Fund (TAGF-NOR) was established in March 1999 to support ADB's technical assistance program. The grant prioritizes technical assistance activities mutually agreed upon by the Government of Norway and ADB. It includes technical assistance projects covering project preparation, advisory services, project implementation, and other activities which may be agreed upon.

## SPECIAL FUNDS

In addition to trust funds and financing partnership facilities, ADB creates special funds, with contributions from both ADB and donors, for specific purposes.

### Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund (2013)

Total contributions committed: **\$14.6 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$12.5 million for 30 projects**  
Contributors: **Luxembourg (\$12 million), ADB (\$2.7 million)**

Strategy 2020 identifies financial sector development as one of the five core areas of ADB operations. The Financial Sector Development Partnership Special Fund was established in 2013 with Luxembourg as the initial contributor. A contribution from ADB's own resources serves as a token to the strategic importance of the fund and aims to encourage more contributors to participate.

The objective and scope of the fund will broadly remain the same as that of its predecessor, the Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund (see earlier section). It should support ADB's financial sector operational areas of focus, including (i) financial sector development, (ii) inclusive finance, and (iii) infrastructure finance. This will include knowledge and innovations in integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; implementing instruments for disaster risk finance and climate change; supporting the development of digital finance to increase access to financial services and Islamic finance, including Islamic finance mechanisms and applicability for financing infrastructure.

## GLOBAL FUNDING INITIATIVES

ADB also participates in global funding initiatives managed by other multilateral development agencies with the aim of channeling financing from such initiatives to its projects.

### Climate Investment Funds (2008)

Contributions channeled through: **African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank Group**  
Total contributions committed: **\$1.4 billion**  
Committed for projects: **\$1.1 billion for 75 projects**

The Climate Investment Funds are a unique set of financing instruments that give developing countries an urgently needed jump-start toward achieving climate-smart development. They comprise two trust funds—the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund—implemented by the multilateral development banks, under which 72 developing countries are piloting transformations in clean technology, sustainable management of forests, increased energy access through renewable energy, and climate-resilient development.

The Clean Technology Fund provides middle-income countries with resources to explore options to scale up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon, clean technologies.

The Strategic Climate Fund serves as an overarching framework to support three targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled up, transformational action aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response. The targeted programs include the following:

- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience: Pilots and demonstrates ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and implementation by providing incentives for scaled-up action and initiating transformational change.
- Forest Investment Program: Supports efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by providing scaled-up bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments.
- Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries: Demonstrates the economic, social, and environmental viability of low-carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access with the use of renewable energy.

## Global Environment Facility (2000)

Total contributions committed: **\$301 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$226.5 million for 78 projects**

The Global Environment Facility is a global partnership among 183 countries, international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting environmental sustainable development initiatives. An independently operating financial organization, it provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), international waters, land degradation, and chemicals and waste. Since 1991, the facility has provided over \$17 billion in grants and mobilized \$88 billion in cofinancing for more than 4,000 projects in 170 countries, implemented through a network of 18 partner agencies, including ADB. ADB provides comparative advantage for the Global Environment Facility through investment and technical assistance projects at the country and multi-country level in Asia.

## Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (2011)

Total contributions committed: **\$41 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$39.1 million for 2 projects**

The GAFSP is a multilateral mechanism launched in April 2010 to implement the pledges for agriculture and food security made by the G8+ leaders at L'Aquila in July 2009 and reaffirmed by the Summit of the G20 in Pittsburg in September 2009. The GAFSP aims to improve the income and food security of poor people in developing countries. The World Bank is the Trustee of the GAFSP and manages the Public Sector Window, while IFC manages the Private Sector Window operations. ADB and other multilateral development banks are the Supervising Entities (SE) that implement both investment and technical programs of the Public Sector Window. Grant financing is provided under the public sector window, while the private sector window provides technical assistance grants, short-term loans, credit guarantees, and equity investments.

## Green Climate Fund

Contributions channeled through: **59 Accredited Entities**  
Committed for projects: **\$36 million for 2 projects**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was created in 2010 by the 194 countries who are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as part of the Convention's financial mechanism. GCF supports the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change by helping them limit or reduce

their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, taking into account the needs of countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Its innovation is to use public investment to stimulate private finance, unlocking the power of climate-friendly investment for low emission, climate resilient development. To achieve maximum impact, GCF seeks to catalyze funds, multiplying the effect of its initial financing by opening markets to new investments.

GCF's activities are aligned with the priorities of developing countries through the principle of country ownership. The fund pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and African States.

## Global Infrastructure Facility (2017)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is the Trustee of the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) Trust Fund. The GIF is a partnership program housed in IBRD and involves multiple donors, multilateral development banks and private sector partners. The GIF is supported by the governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, the PRC, and Singapore. The size of the GIF is US\$100 million equivalent. The GIF provides an open global platform intended to integrate and leverage the efforts of the wide range of institutions currently engaged in supporting emerging market developing economy infrastructure with the participation of private infrastructure investors, coalescing around individual infrastructure investments.

## Global Partnership for Education (2002)

Total contributions committed: **\$0.7 million**  
Committed for projects: **\$0.6 million for 4 projects**  
Contributor: **World Bank**

The Global Partnership for Education works with more than 60 developing countries to ensure that every child receives a quality education, prioritizing the poorest, the most vulnerable and those living in countries affected by fragility or conflict. GPE mobilizes financing for education and supports developing countries to build effective education systems founded on evidence-based planning and policies. GPE has adopted as its vision the Sustainable Development Goal for education, calling for inclusive, equitable quality education for all by 2030. Established in 2002, GPE has evolved into an independently governed partnership of governments, civil society, multilateral organizations, teacher organizations and the private sector and foundations.

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# APPENDIX 1

## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS: BILATERAL, MULTILATERAL, AND OTHER CONCESSIONAL PARTNERS

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### 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. This fund provides long-term loans with low interest rates to 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 (ADB) 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, clean, sustainable and affordable energy, climate change with focus on sustainable, green transport 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.

### 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 assistance. Building on a broad review of its international assistance, 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. Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy seeks to eradicate poverty and build a more peaceful, more inclusive and more



Construction site on the Talimarjan Power Plant. ADB is helping Uzbekistan boost the efficiency of its electricity supply by building an 800-megawatt combined cycle gas turbine power plant in Talimarjan, Uzbekistan. The Talimarjan Power Project is cofinanced by the Government of Japan.

prosperous world. Canada strongly believes that promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls is the most effective approach to achieving this goal. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are front and centre in Canada's international assistance efforts – a significant shift. Canada will continue to work with a range of countries to address poverty, vulnerability and inequality, consistent with the 2030 Agenda pledge to “leave no-one behind.” Canada will also use its assistance to leverage additional resources for sustainable development by building new multi-stakeholder partnerships, including partnerships with the private sector, and by adopting more flexible, innovative and integrated approaches. In 2017, Canada continued its work with ADB through regional initiatives active across 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 ADB on country specific initiatives in Myanmar and the Philippines, and provided long-term institutional support to the Asian Development Fund.

## 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 fulfill 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 is the main actor for Finland's development cooperation. Cooperation with ADB has included grant support to technical assistance and investment projects, among them a rural poverty reduction project in Cambodia and education sector reform in Nepal. Finland also supported 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 the following 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 technical assistance grants for ADB projects in a wide range of sectors in Cambodia, Myanmar, the PRC, Uzbekistan, 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 are 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 focuses 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 has provided \$2.2 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 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 crossborder 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

Irish Aid is the Government of Ireland's official aid programme administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) working globally on behalf of the Irish people to address vulnerability and reduce poverty and inequality in some of the poorest and most marginalized communities in the World. The Irish Aid programme is an integral part of Ireland's foreign policy and their priorities are outlined in One World One Future: Ireland's Policy for International Development. Irish Aid focus is on reducing hunger and improving resilience; inclusive and sustainable economic growth; better governance; human rights and accountability. Ireland concentrates its long-term development assistance in small number of Key Partner Countries; primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa but also in Viet Nam and the Mekong subregion (the Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Myanmar) where a new strategy for engagement in the region for 2017–2020 has recently been published.

## ITALY

Italian international development cooperation is defined as "an integral and qualifying part of foreign policy" by law 125/2014. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is politically responsible for Italy's development cooperation. The Italian Development Cooperation Agency (AICS) is subjected to the power of orientation and supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. It implements development cooperation policies, performs technical and operational activities associated with the examination, development, financing, management, and control of the cooperation initiatives. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation manages the relations with international organizations and with the intergovernmental agencies competent for development cooperation, and establishes the overall amount of annual funds to be allocated to each of them. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, in agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, manages the relations with multilateral development banks and funds, and provides the financial contributions to the resources of these entities. It provides concessionary loans to states, central banks, or public administrations of the states, and also to international financial organizations. Law 125 assigns the role of "Italian Bank for Development" to Cassa di Risparmio di Roma e del Lazio (CDR), whose expertise and network of alliances and relations with international financial institutions are capable of providing the Italian cooperation system with a significant boost. ODA funds may also come from other sources, such as the Ministry of Environment, Land, and Sea.



## 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 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 ADB trust funds such as the Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility, Domestic Resource Mobilization Trust Fund, High-Level Technology Fund, and the Japan Fund for Joint Crediting Mechanism.

## 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.

## KUWAIT

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) helps Arab and other developing countries build their economies. The Fund extends assistance to central and provincial governments; public utilities and other public corporations; and makes financial contributions, on behalf of the State of Kuwait, to the resources of international and regional development institutions. It also supports national development banks and social funds in implementing their

work programs, especially projects undertaken by small and medium size enterprises. The operations of the KFAED focus primarily on agriculture and irrigation, transport and communications, energy, industry, water and sewage, education and health.

## 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 Myanmar.

## 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 Dutch development cooperation and foreign trade policy focuses on Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Viet Nam. The Dutch support for The Netherlands Trust Fund for the Water Financing Partnership Facility has been extended to 2020.

## NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Aid Programme delivers New Zealand's development assistance and is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Fostering sustainable social and economic development, helping others to adapt to climate change and strengthening partnerships lie at the core of the Programme. The focus of the Programme is on governance, human development, security, economic development, and oceans and fisheries. 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, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the PRC, 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.

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ADB's cofinancing activities with the PRC is mainly through the Ministry of Finance, the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) and domestic commercial entities. With the creation of the PRC Poverty Reduction Fund and Regional Cooperation Fund in 2005, the PRC and ADB have been working to support poverty reduction, regional cooperation 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 ADB-approved projects worth \$39 million from 2005 to 2017. 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.

## 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.

## 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. More priority will be given to ICT-based infrastructure projects across sectors. 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.

## 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 Asia Infrastructure Centre of Excellence, that was established to catalyze a pipeline of PPP projects in Southeast Asia through the procurement of world class financial, legal and technical advisors. In line with ADB's Strategy 2020 priorities and Singapore's expertise, the Government of Singapore and ADB has an on-going MOU that was signed since May 2012 which covers three broad themes: promoting good governance and public policy regionally, promoting private sector development with focus on infrastructure and trade financing, as well as supporting infrastructure development in the region, with particular focus on addressing climate change and its impact.

## SPAIN

Development cooperation in Spain is guided by the Spanish Strategy for External Action. The guidelines for the strategy are the Sustainable Development Goals, primarily gender equality, cultural diversity, indigenous people, and environmental sustainability. Several departments coordinated through the Ministry of Cooperation and External Affairs manage development cooperation, whereas the Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Competitiveness is responsible for the relationship with ADB and other MDBs. In its cooperation with ADB, Spain supports projects focused on infrastructure development, energy and water and technical assistance, mainly in the Philippines, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. Spain's commitment to partnering with ADB is also shown by the Spanish Cooperation Fund for Technical Assistance as well as Spain's support for the Clean Energy Fund (part of the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility).

## SWEDEN

While core resources for ADB (and the Asian Development Fund) are decided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden's development aid is managed through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). In 2016, Sida expanded its partnership with ADB with a substantial portfolio risk transfer guarantee and a new General Agreement for cofinancing operations. Based on Sida's new Regional Strategy for 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 subregion (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 fund offers a range of assistance that centers on four core operations: lending and investment, technical cooperation, humanitarian assistance, and international education and training. The fund's work is tailored to the local needs of each partner country, with assistance covering a variety of contemporary development issues.

## 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 Economic Development 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 the Clean Energy Fund.

## UNITED STATES

On behalf of the American people, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) promotes and demonstrates democratic values abroad, and advances a free, peaceful and prosperous world. In support of the United States foreign policy, USAID leads the US Government's international development and disaster assistance through partnerships and investments that save lives, reduce poverty, strengthen democratic governance and help people emerge from humanitarian crises and progress beyond assistance. USAID has a history of strong collaboration with ADB throughout the region, including on earthquake reconstruction in Nepal, urban health issues, and exchanging experiences and information to see that environmental and social standards are met in infrastructure projects. USAID looks forward to closer collaboration with ADB in addressing food security in Myanmar, investing in Afghanistan through the AITF, and furthering regional initiatives in the Mekong subregion and Central Asia.

## 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, PRC. AIIB's purpose 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 ADB partner 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 2016, 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.

### EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) operates in 38 economies, spanning three continents, including Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, North Africa, and Central Asia. The EBRD provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and existing companies. It also offers business advisory services and engages in legal and policy reform. Its activities foster growth and innovation and support the development of competitive, well-governed, green, inclusive, resilient and integrated market economies.

### EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

The European Investment Bank Group, comprised of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Investment Fund, is the largest international financial institution in the world with €78.2 billion of lending in 2017, of which €7.9 billion was for projects outside the EU. To date, the EIB has provided a total of €7.7 billion for over 100 projects across Asia, with the PRC and India each representing 30% of total financing and Viet Nam 9%. The EIB's portfolio includes investments in climate change mitigation, economic infrastructure, private sector development, and other projects supporting EU presence through foreign direct investment and sharing of technology and knowledge. The EIB aims for 90% of its new loans in Asia to support climate action; ADB's cofinancing with the EIB is therefore focused on projects that mitigate carbon emissions or contribute to 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. Eligible countries for financing are common members of IDB and ADB: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The new institutional agreement between ADB and IDB signed in September 2017 also offers cofinancing eligibilities for large Muslim communities of ADB DMCs which are non-IDB member countries. The critical sectors and initiatives are expected to be transport, energy, urban development and services, education, agriculture and rural development, health, regional cooperation, private sector development, trade finance, trade development and public-private partnership. IDB and ADB also agreed to enhance cooperation in the promotion of Islamic Finance in common member countries including in the Philippines. In 2017, IDB provided \$315 million cofinancing to support two projects in Central Asia.

### **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 such as other Nordic and international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, including ADB. NDF financing may be extended in the form of grants, loans, equity, guarantees or any combination of these.

As of today, the NDF portfolio with ADB encompasses a total of 22 projects. Thirteen projects focus exclusively on the NDF partner countries: Bangladesh (1), Cambodia (5), the Lao PDR (2), Viet Nam (3) and Nepal (2). The remaining nine projects are regional with activities in several partner countries in addition to other countries in the region. Cofinancing can be done through parallel or joint cofinancing. One of the cofinancing activities is the Project Readiness Improvement Fund profiled below. In addition to that, the ADB-NDF portfolio reflects the importance of road transport solutions (5 projects). Other sectors with NDF-financed projects include energy (2), environment/natural resources management (5), water (2), urban development/housing (2), health (1), gender (2) as well as general climate finance related capacity building projects (3).

### **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 is a unique global partnership involving five institutions working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries. The group comprises: (i) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries; (ii) the International Development Association, which provides interest-free loans, called credits, and grants to governments of the poorest countries; (iii) the International Finance Corporation, which is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector; (iv) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, which promotes foreign direct investment in developing countries by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders; and (v) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, which provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes between governments and private investors. With 189 member countries and offices in more than 130 countries worldwide, the World Bank Group is at the center of a multilateral approach to development.

## 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 550 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. BOB holds a brand value of CNY 36.6 billion and ranks No. 73 in Tier-1 capital on the latest World Top 1000 Banks list, and belongs to the World Top 100 for 4 consecutive years. The BOB is regarded as the small- and medium-sized bank with the greatest innovation capability and development potential.

### 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 non-sewered sanitation and septage management, and strengthen regional response to malaria and other communicable disease.

### 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](http://www.chevron.com).

### 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 consisted of 8 employee placements in ADB and Inclusive Businesses supported by ADB through its flagship Global Citizens Programme. 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 as well as expertise to ADB on local currency solutions.

### **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.

### **THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION**

The Rockefeller Foundation's mission—unchanged since 1913—is to promote the well-being of humanity throughout the world. Today, we work at the intersection of energy, health, food security, cities and economic opportunity. 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. 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.

### **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 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 September 2017, SPD Bank had constructed a nationwide banking service network comprised of 1,800 outlets including 41 branches. In recent years, SPDB has accelerated its internationalization and integration. It has taken concrete steps to start global operations as seen by the establishment of Hong Kong Branch, Singapore Branch, London Representative Office and SPDB International Holdings Ltd. The establishment of SPD Rural Banks, SPDB Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. and SPD Silicon Valley Bank, including its acquisition of Shanghai International Trust Co., Ltd., are milestones on the Bank's journey to becoming a financial group with comprehensive business operations.

### **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.

## APPENDIX 2

### Projects Involving Official and Other Concessional Cofinancing, 2017 (\$ million)

Project Name	Cofinancing Amount			Source of Cofinancing
	ADB	Grant	Loan	
<b>CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA</b>	<b>1,966.76</b>	<b>79.23</b>	<b>773.10</b>	
<b>Afghanistan</b>				
Energy Supply Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 3	44.76		15.00	Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
Energy Supply Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 4		60.00		Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund
<b>Georgia</b>				
Batumi Bypass Road	114.00		114.00	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
<b>Pakistan</b>				
Access to Clean Energy Investment Program	325.00		78.60	France
Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor	335.00		75.00	France
Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program – Tranche 4	248.00		82.50	France
Supporting Public–Private Partnership Investments in Sindh Province	100.00	19.23		United Kingdom
Sustainable Energy Sector Reform Program – Subprogram 3	300.00		108.00	France
<b>Uzbekistan</b>				
Affordable Rural Housing Program	500.00		300.00	IsDB
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	<b>815.95</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>529.64</b>	
<b>People's Republic of China</b>				
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
Guangxi Modern Technical and Vocational Education and Training Development Program	250.00		200.00	Germany
<b>Mongolia</b>				
Community Vegetable Farming for Livelihood Improvement		3.00		Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)
Ulaanbaatar Urban Services and Ger Areas Development Investment Program – Tranche 2	66.35		19.64	European Investment Bank (EIB)
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>418.65</b>	<b>130.89</b>	<b>35.95</b>	
<b>Fiji</b>				
Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Investment Program – Tranche 1	42.11	31.04	26.60	Green Climate Fund EIB

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Appendix 2 continued

Project Name	Cofinancing Amount			Source of Cofinancing
	ADB	Grant	Loan	
<b>Kiribati</b>				
Strengthening Economic Management Reform Program – Subprogram 1	5.00	0.40		Australia
		2.00		New Zealand
		5.00		World Bank
<b>Federated States of Micronesia</b>				
Improving the Quality of Basic Education in the North Pacific	13.00	1.80		Australia
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>				
Microfinance Expansion – Additional Cofinancing <sup>a</sup>		0.24		Australia
Rural Primary Health Services Delivery – Additional Financing <sup>a</sup>		17.65		Australia
Sustainable Highlands Highway Investment Program – Tranche 1	302.00	11.50		Australia
<b>Samoa</b>				
Samoa AgriBusiness Support	5.00	0.75		Australia
Fiscal Resilience Improvement Program – Subprogram 1	5.00	2.30		Australia
		6.10		EU
		2.50		New Zealand
			5.00	World Bank
Solar Power Development	2.00		1.00	Canada
<b>Solomon Islands</b>				
Solar Power Development	2.24	6.20		Strategic Climate Fund <sup>b</sup>
Sustainable Transport Infrastructure Improvement Program	21.00	23.35		Australia
<b>Tonga</b>				
Building Macroeconomic Resilience – Subprogram 2	5.00	3.10		Australia
		2.10		EU
		1.10		New Zealand
		1.65	3.35	World Bank
Nuku'alofa Urban Development Sector – Additional Financing <sup>a</sup>		1.74		Australia
<b>Tuvalu</b>				
Outer Island Maritime Infrastructure	11.30	0.50		Global Environment Facility (GEF)
<b>Vanuatu</b>				
Energy Access	5.00	7.00		Strategic Climate Fund <sup>b</sup>
Port Vila Urban Development – Additional Financing <sup>a</sup>		2.87		GEF
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>2,655.60</b>	<b>231.93</b>	<b>2,441.55</b>	
<b>Bangladesh</b>				
Bangladesh Power System Enhancement and Efficiency Improvement	616.00	2.00		JFPR
Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure – Additional Financing <sup>a</sup>		6.00		Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF-UCCRTF)

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Appendix 2 *continued*

Project Name	Cofinancing Amount			Source of Cofinancing
	ADB	Grant	Loan	
Natural Gas Infrastructure and Efficiency Improvement	167.00		60.00	AIIB
Secondary Education Sector Investment Program – Tranche 2			76.02	Republic of Korea
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Chittagong–Cox’s Bazar Railway Project, Phase 1 – Tranche 1	300.00		99.04	Republic of Korea
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Dhaka–Northwest Corridor Road Project, Phase 2 – Tranche 1	300.00		242.52	Japan
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Road Connectivity <sup>a</sup>			279.27	Japan
<b>India</b>				
Green Energy Corridor and Grid Strengthening <sup>a</sup>	500.00		100.00	AIIB
			625.00	Germany
ReNew Clean Energy	32.60		34.70	Japan
Solar Rooftop Investment Program – Tranche 1			100.00	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)
		22.93	625.00	World Bank
Solar Transmission Sector	175.00		50.00	CTF
Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program – Project 1	245.00	5.00		UFPF-UCCRTF
<b>Nepal</b>				
Earthquake Emergency Assistance	200.00	10.00		United States
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion – Additional Financing <sup>a</sup>		20.00		SCF <sup>b</sup>
Supporting School Sector Development Plan	120.00	9.00		Australia
		63.10		EU
		22.34		Finland
		26.60		Global Partnership for Education
		3.00		Japan
		39.46		Norway
		2.50		United Nations Children’s Fund
			150.00	World Bank
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		<b>29.60</b>	<b>1,777.33</b>	
		<b>2,473.75</b>		
<b>Cambodia</b>				
Cambodia Solar Power	3.60		3.25	Canada
<b>Indonesia</b>				
Eastern Indonesia Renewable Energy—Phase 1	56.35		8.10	Canada
			56.35	Japan
Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Program	500.00		100.00	ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
		1.50	98.50	International Fund for Agricultural Development
			28.00	World Bank
Muara Laboh Geothermal Power	70.00		19.25	CTF
			20.00	Japan

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Appendix 2 continued

Project Name	Cofinancing Amount			Source of Cofinancing
	ADB	Grant	Loan	
Sustainable and Inclusive Energy Program— Subprogram 2	800.00		100.00	AIF
			110.00	France
			210.00	Germany
<b>Myanmar</b>				
Irrigated Agriculture Inclusive Development	75.00	22.30		Asian Investment Facility
			27.90	France
Power Transmission Improvement <sup>a</sup>			100.00	Republic of Korea
<b>Philippines</b>				
Local Government Finance and Fiscal Decentralization Reform Program – Subprogram 2	250.00		150.00	France
<b>Thailand</b>				
Gulf Energy Development Public Company Limited Cornerstone Investment in Leading Independent Power Producer <sup>c</sup>	75.00		21.96	Japan
<b>Viet Nam</b>				
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 <sup>a</sup>		1.80		Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund
Ha Noi Metro Rail System (Line 3: Nhon-Ha Noi Station Section)	357.80		418.50	France
Urban Environment and Climate Change Adaptation		4.00		UFPF-UCCRTF
<b>REGIONAL</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.00</b>	
ASEAN Distributed Power	75.00		20.00	Canada
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,405.71</b>	<b>474.65</b>	<b>5,577.57</b>	

DVA = direct value-added

<sup>a</sup> Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing committed in 2017.<sup>b</sup> Under the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries<sup>c</sup> Official equity

## APPENDIX 3

### Technical Assistance Projects Involving Official and Other Concessional Cofinancing, 2017 (\$ '000)

Project Name	Amount	Cofinancier
<b>CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA</b>	<b>8,770.00</b>	
<b>Afghanistan</b>		
Arghandab Integrated Water Resources Development Investment Program	2,000.00	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
Arghandab Integrated Water Resources Development Investment Program (Supplementary)	600.00	Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF)
Second Support for Infrastructure Investments and Policy	1,100.00	AITF
<b>Armenia</b>		
Second Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Sector	2,000.00	JFPR
<b>Kazakhstan</b>		
Fostering the Development of Renewable Energy	1,000.00	Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF-CEF)
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Water Resources Management	1,100.00	JFPR
<b>Pakistan</b>		
Balochistan Water Resources Development (Supplementary)	70.00	Multidonor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPF-MDTF)
<b>Uzbekistan</b>		
Skills Strategies for Industrial Modernization and Inclusive Growth	900.00	JFPR
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	<b>4,600.00</b>	
<b>Mongolia</b>		
Ulaanbaatar Pro-Poor Urban Redevelopment Support System for Ger Areas	500.00	Republic of Korea-e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (EAKPF)
Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	500.00	JFPR
Development of the Health Sector Master Plan (2019-2027)	1,000.00	JFPR
Supporting the Development of an Education Sector Master Plan	600.00	JFPR
<b>People's Republic of China</b>		
Developing Cost-Effective Policies and Investments to Achieve Climate and Air Quality Goals for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region (Supplementary)	75.00	CEFPF-CEF

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Appendix 3 *continued*

Project Name	Amount	Cofinancier
Hunan Xiangjiang River Watershed Existing Solid Waste Comprehensive Treatment (Supplementary)	225.00	Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership (UFPF-UEIF)
Preparing Air Quality Improvement Program (2017-2019) in the Greater Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region	400.00	CEFPF-CEF
Preparing Yangtze River Economic Belt Projects	300.00	WFPF-MDTF
Strengthening Capacity in the Implementation of the Green Financing Platform for the Greater Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region	1,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>3,134.60</b>	
<b>Nauru</b>		
Port Development Project (Supplementary)	2,611.00	Australia
<b>Timor Leste</b>		
Expansion of Financial Services (Supplementary)	298.60	Australia
<b>Tonga</b>		
Preparing the Intergrated Urban Resilience Sector	225.00	Australia
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>16,829.31</b>	
<b>Bangladesh</b>		
City Region Development II	212.50	Netherlands Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPF-NET)
Enhancing the Institutional Capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission (Supplementary)	300.00	EAKPF
Information Technology Parks for Employment and Innovation (Supplementary)	500.00	EAKPF
Strengthening Capacities of Small and Medium-Sized Stakeholders to Access Bank Financing and Services	2,000.00	JFPR
Supporting Fourth Primary Education Development Program	800.00	JFPR
Urban Primary Health-Care Services Delivery Project - Additional Financing	150.00	Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF-UCCRTF)
<b>India</b>		
Demand-Side Energy Efficiency Investment (Supplementary)	1,366.81	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Solar Rooftop Investment in India	5,000.00	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)
Strengthening Climate Change Resilience in Urban India - Supporting Climate Change-Resilient Smart Cities Mission Projects (Subproject 2)	2,500.00	UFPF-UCCRTF
<b>Nepal</b>		
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Customs Reform and Modernization for Trade Facilitation	1,000.00	JFPR
Strengthening the Capacity of Nepal's Energy Sector to Deliver Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Results	2,000.00	JFPR

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Appendix 3 *continued*

Project Name	Amount	Cofinancier
<b>Sri Lanka</b>		
Implementation Support to the Rooftop Solar Power Generation	1,000.00	Asian Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF-ACEF)
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>		<b>40,552.42</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>		
Irrigated Agriculture Improvement	500.00	Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (PRITF)
Institutional Capacity Building in the Road Sector	1,500.00	JFPR
Second Road Asset Management	1,000.00	PRITF
Strengthening Capacity for Improved Implementation of Externally Funded Projects in Cambodia	1,400.00	JFPR
<b>Indonesia</b>		
Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program—Facilitating Regional Cooperation and Integration between Indonesia and Timor-Leste through Enhanced Cross-border Cooperation (Subproject 11)	200.00	Australia
Leveraging Information and Communication Technology for Irrigated Agricultural Information	2,000.00	JFPR
Strengthening Verification in Results-Based Programs in Indonesia's Power Sector (Supplementary)	435.00	Australia
Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program - Subproject Strengthening Results-Based Lending Independent Monitoring in Irrigation (Subproject 10)	800.00	Australia
Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program - Technical Assistance Cluster Management Facility (Subproject 1)	1,000.00	Australia
Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program - Capacity Development for the Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project (Subproject 6) (Supplementary)	272.00	Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPPF-SFPTF)
Strengthening Knowledge Sharing in Indonesia—Supplementary	1,006.92	France
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>		
Sustainable Rural Infrastructure and Watershed Management Sector	1,500.00	JFPR
	500.00	PRITF
<b>Myanmar</b>		
Greater Mekong Subregion East-West Economic Corridor Highway Development	2,000.00	JFPR
Strengthening Climate and Disaster Resilience of Myanmar Communities	7,500.00	Canada
Irrigation Command Area Development (Supplementary)	350.00	France
Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves	4,790.00	GEF
<b>Philippines</b>		
Support for the Nationwide Rollout of JobStart Philippines (Supplementary)	7,498.50	Canada
Water District Development Sector	500.00	MDTF-WFPPF
	500.00	UFPF-UEIF

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Appendix 3 *continued*

Project Name	Amount	Cofinancier
<b>Viet Nam</b>		
Support to Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences	1,200.00	JFPR
Support to Strengthening Local Health Care Program (Supplementary)	500.00	EAKPF
Enhancing Agricultural Competitiveness	1,800.00	JFPR
Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework of Social Health Insurance	1,800.00	JFPR
<b>ACROSS THE REGIONS</b>	<b>34,911.13</b>	
Advancing Time Release Studies in Southeast Asia	1,000.00	JFPR
Capacity Building and Sector Reform for Renewable Energy Investments in the Pacific	5,000.00	Green Climate Fund
Capacity Development for Expansion of the Trade Finance Program into the Pacific and Enhanced Safeguards and Integrity Measures for Trade Finance Program Banks (Supplementary)	742.30	Australia
Implementation of Sustainable Transport for All	594.60	Austria
Implementing the Regional Cooperation and Integration Operational Plan	150.00	United Kingdom
Inclusive Business Support (Supplementary)	37.00	Germany
Information and Communication Technology for Development Initiative Facility in Asia and the Pacific (Supplementary)	1,000.00	EAKPF
Islamic Finance for Inclusive Growth	2,000.00	Investment Climate Facilitation Fund under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility (RCIFPF-ICFF)
Leapfrogging of Clean Technology in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Countries through Market Transformation	2,000.00	CEFPF-CEF
Pacific Economic Management (Phase 2) (Supplementary)	260.00	Australia
Policy Coordination and Planning of Border Economic Zones of the People's Republic of China and Viet Nam	400.00	People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund (PRCF)
Promoting Carbon Capture and Storage in the People's Republic of China and Indonesia (Supplementary)	1,500.00	Carbon Capture and Storage Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEF-CCSF)
Promoting Green Local Currency-Denominated Bonds for Infrastructure Development in ASEAN+3	500.00	PRCF
Promoting Low-Carbon Development in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program Cities	800.00	CEFPF-CEF
	500.00	EAKPF
	348.00	Governance Cooperation Fund
	700.00	PRCF
Promoting Smart Drinking Water Management in South Asian Cities (Supplementary)	500.00	EAKPF
Promoting Sustainable Energy for All in Asia and the Pacific - Sustainable Energy for All Regional Hub for Asia and the Pacific (Subproject C) (Supplementary)	136.33	Republic of Korea
	101.80	United States

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Appendix 3 *continued*

Project Name	Amount	Cofinancier
Promoting Urban Climate Change Resilience in Selected Asian Cities - Development of pilot activities and project development support (Subproject 3)	6,065.00	UFPF-UCCRTF
Protecting and Investing in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific	1,834.86	GEF
Regional Cooperation on Renewable Energy Integration to the Grid	1,500.00	CEFPF-ACEF
Sector and Thematic Analyses in Policy Development (Supplementary)	60.00	Australia
	200.00	Global Partnership for Education
Sharing Development Knowledge Solutions in Asia and the Pacific	750.00	EAKPF
Strengthening Compliance Review and Accountability to Project Affected Persons of Financial Intermediaries	225.00	PRCF
Support for ASEAN+3 Bond Market Forum under the New Asian Bond Markets Initiative Medium-Term Road Map	1,600.00	RCIFPF-ICFF
Supporting the Cities Development Initiative Asia (Supplementary)	548.33	Austria
	1,000.00	Switzerland
	1,357.90	United States
Supporting the Development of Asian Bond Markets through Asian Bonds Online	1,500.00	RCIFPF-ICFF
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>108,797.45</b>	



## APPENDIX 4.1

### Official Cofinancing from Bilateral Partners, 1967–2017 (\$ million)

Financing Partner	Contributions to Trust Funds <sup>a</sup>	Contributions to Project-Specific Cofinancing			Total
		Loan <sup>b</sup>	Grant	TA	
Australia	181		658	213	1,051
Austria	9			13	22
Belgium	64			0	64
Canada	265		187	47	498
China, People's Republic of	90	695		0	785
Denmark	15		55	10	80
Finland	70		47	33	150
France	31	2,923	1	8	2,964
Germany	120	2,956	40	1	3,116
India		59		1	60
Indonesia	0.5				0.5
Ireland	2				2.3
Italy	3				3
Japan	3055 <sup>c</sup>	11,478	33	1	11,512
Korea, Republic of	94	1,619	4	1	1,718
Kuwait		17	15		32
Luxembourg	33			1	35
Netherlands	78		346	44	469
New Zealand	0.5		103	13	117
Norway	92		218	35	345
Portugal	15				15
Saudi Arabia		20			20
Singapore				5	5
Spain	60				60
Sweden	108	158 <sup>d</sup>	142	68	317
Switzerland	37		32	23	92
Taipei, China		7		1	7
United Arab Emirates		60			60
United Kingdom	593	94 <sup>e</sup>	905	115	1,613
United States	156		12	9	176
Uzbekistan		340			340
<b>Total - Bilaterals</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>20,425</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>29,034</b>

TA = technical assistance.

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Refer to committed contributions to single and multipartner trust funds and to special funds administered by ADB, except the Asian Development Fund and the Technical Assistance Special Fund.

<sup>b</sup> Concessional loan cofinancing from official development assistance, national development banks, and sovereign wealth funds.

<sup>c</sup> Includes \$1,125 million contributions to the Japan Special Fund and \$172 million to the Japan Scholarship Program.

<sup>d</sup> Includes risk transfer arrangements for a sovereign portfolio.

<sup>e</sup> This refers to equity participation in a nonsovereign portfolio.

## APPENDIX 4.2

### Official Cofinancing from Multilateral Partners, 1967–2017 (\$ million)

Financing Partner	Contributions to Trust Funds	Contributions to Project-Specific Cofinancing			Total
		Loan	Grant	TA	
ASEAN Infrastructure Fund		520			520
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank		374			374
Asian Investment Facility			36		36
Cities Alliance				1	1
Clean Technology Fund		725	5	14	744
Commonwealth Secretariat				0.1	0.1
Eurasian Development Bank		395			395
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development		216	11	0.0	227
European Investment Bank		1,681	7		1,688
European Union			608	93	701
Global Mechanism				0.3	0.3
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program			39		39
Global Environment Facility			145	81	227
Global Partnership for Education			197	1	197
Global Road Safety Partnership				0.2	0.2
Green Climate Fund			31	5	36
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies			2		2
International Fund for Agricultural Development		576	29	1	607
Islamic Development Bank		2,050			2,050
Islamic Financial Services Board				1	1
North Atlantic Treaty Organization through its Afghan National Army Trust Fund	200				200
Neighbourhood Investment Facility			8		8
Nordic Development Fund	8	11	18	36	73
OPEC Fund for International Development		1,038			1,038
Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility			12		12
Partnership for Market Readiness Fund				0.3	0.3
Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility				1	1

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Appendix 4.2 *continued*

Financing Partner	Contributions to Trust Funds	Contributions to Project-Specific Cofinancing			Total
		Loan	Grant	TA	
Strategic Climate Fund		86	238	43	367
Trust Fund for Forests			8	8	16
United Nations Children's Fund			4	0	4
United Nations Development Programme				115	115
United Nations Population Fund				0.1	0.1
World Bank		10,912	180	1	11,093
World Health Organization			0.5		0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>18,583</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>20,771</b>

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, TA = technical assistance.

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Refer to committed contributions to single and multipartner trust funds.

## APPENDIX 4.3

### Concessional Cofinancing from Private Financing Partners, 1967–2017 (\$ million)

Financing Partner	Contributions to Trust Funds <sup>a</sup>	Contributions to Project-Specific Cofinancing		Total
		Grant	TA	
Climate Cent Foundation	26			26
POSCO	20			20
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	15		3	18
Eneco Energy Trade B.V.	15			15
Phu Bia Mining Limited		6		6
The Rockefeller Foundation	5			5
Others			1	1.21
Chevron USA		1		1
Credit Suisse AG			0.1	0.1
<b>Total – Private Foundations</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>93</b>

TA = technical assistance.

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Refer to committed contributions to single and multipartner trust funds.



## **Partnering for Development**

*Donor Report 2017*

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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