



**PARTNERING FOR
DEVELOPMENT**

**DONOR
REPORT
2018**

ADB

A key measure of ADB's success will be the volume and quality of additional resources it mobilizes on top of its own financing. We will explore innovative ways to mobilize resources including the expanded use of credit enhancement products and management of third-party funds. Public-private partnerships will be a major area of emphasis.

-Takehiko Nakao

*President, Asian Development Bank
51st ADB Annual Meeting
5 May 2018
Manila, Philippines*

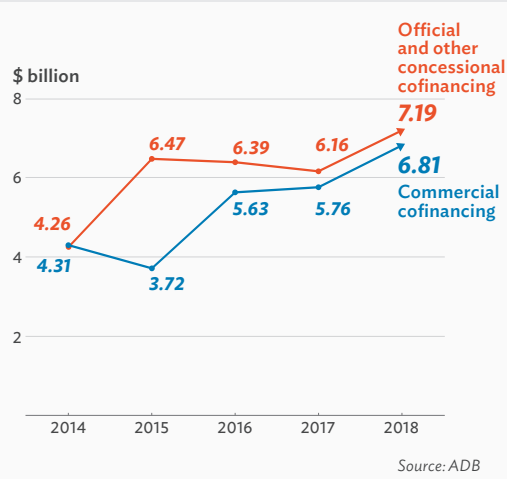
Partnerships, such as the Primary Education Development Program in Bangladesh, can help provide quality education to all children.

Cofinancing Empowers

Partnerships have empowered the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide help where it is most needed—building roads that significantly cut travel time and make remote areas more accessible, enabling governments to establish and maintain order through national plans or policies, and pilot-testing technologies that give large numbers of people sustainable access to water or energy, among other forms of assistance. Cofinancing with bilateral, multilateral, and other partners allows ADB to extend or scale up development projects, and thus change more lives for the better.

Thanks in large measure to these partnerships, ADB operations reached \$35.82 billion in 2018. Cofinancing totaled \$14 billion—17% more than the \$11.92 billion in 2017—leveraged by \$21.58 billion in ADB’s own loans, grants, guarantees, and equity investments. Official and other concessional cofinancing for both investment projects and technical assistance attained a record high of \$7.19 billion, after dipping to \$6.16 billion in 2017, while commercial cofinancing continued to grow, increasing by \$1 billion, to \$6.81 billion.

Cofinancing Commitments, 2014–2018

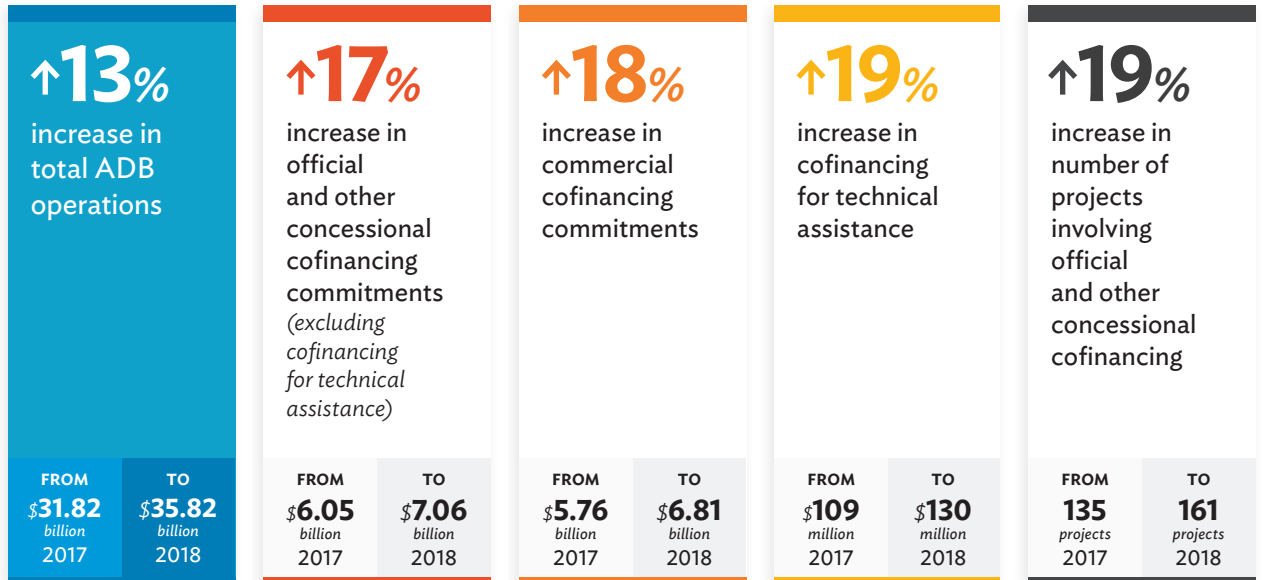


ADB’s Strategy 2030 remains focused on building strong partnerships with diverse institutions, such as private and public financial institutions, as well as traditional and new development partners. This requires developing a new framework to better define, promote, and assess sovereign cofinancing; strengthening donor coordination and relationship management; and improving grant and trust fund mobilization to respond suitably to the financial needs of developing member countries, drive innovation and change, and support knowledge services.

This brochure highlights ADB’s performance in official and other concessional cofinancing in 2018. The full report can be viewed at <https://www.adb.org/multimedia/donor-report2018/>.

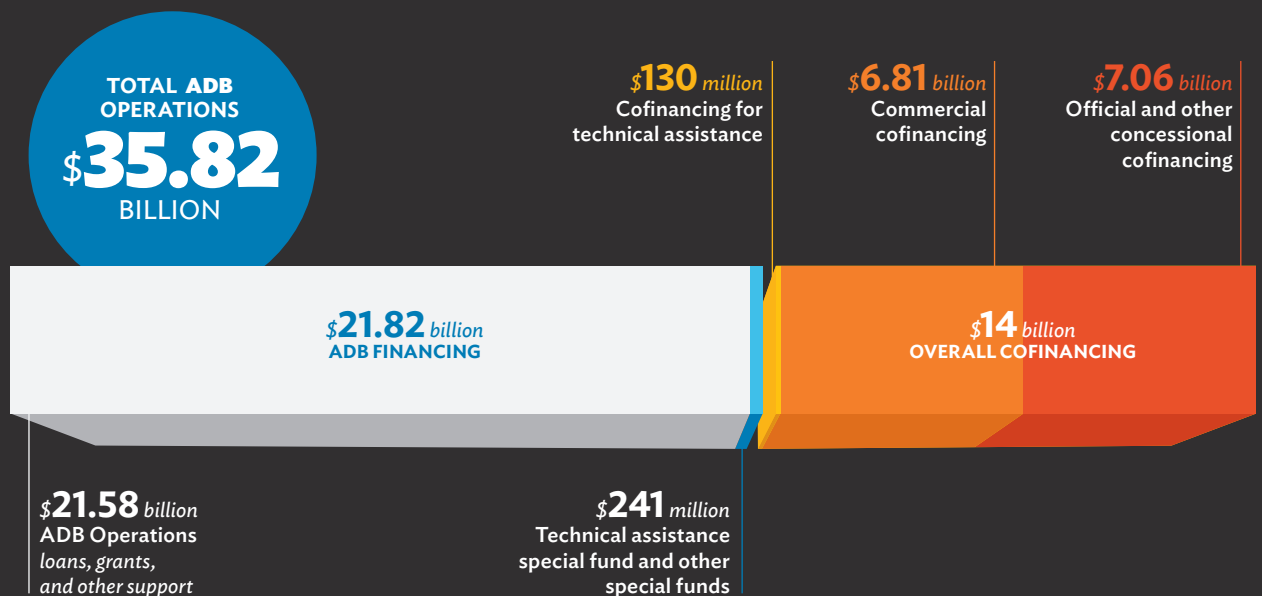


PARTNERSHIPS AT A GLANCE



Source: ADB

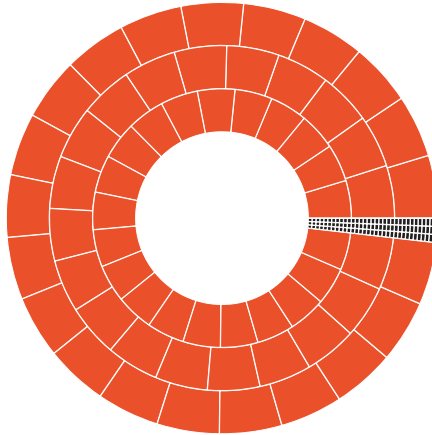
2018 ADB COMMITMENTS



Source: ADB

COFINANCING HIGHLIGHTS

Of the \$7.19 billion in commitments in 2018, \$7.06 billion (**98%**) was for investment project cofinancing and \$130 million (**2%**) for technical assistance cofinancing.



Investment Projects
\$7.06 billion | 62 projects

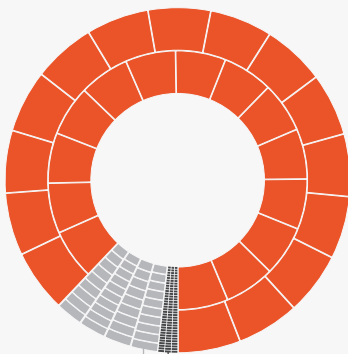
Technical Assistance
\$130 million | 99 projects

Source: ADB

LOANS vs. GRANTS

Loan and equity cofinancing accounted for **88%**, grant cofinancing for investment projects for **10%**, and grant cofinancing for technical assistance for **2%**.

Loan and Equity Cofinancing
\$6.32 billion | 29 projects



Grant Cofinancing for Investment Projects
\$736.30 million
38 projects

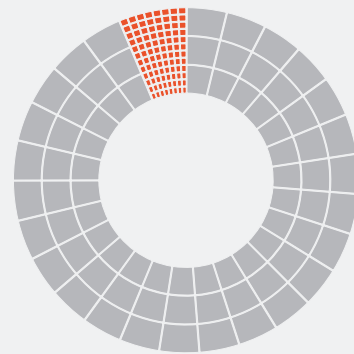
Grant Cofinancing for Technical Assistance
\$130 million
99 projects

Source: ADB

PROJECT-SPECIFIC vs. TRUST FUND Cofinancing

Project-specific cofinancing made up **94%** of the 2018 total, while trust fund cofinancing peaked at **6%**.

Trust Fund
\$449.05 million | 96 projects



Project-Specific Cofinancing
\$6.74 billion
75 projects

Source: ADB

ALL PRODUCTS

ADB's top 10 cofinancing partners each contributed over \$100 million.

ADB's top five partners committed 75% of the total cofinancing in 2018.



LOANS AND EQUITY

Of the loan and equity cofinancing in 2018, 28% went to a single project cofinanced with the World Bank.

The top three cofinanciers contributed more than half (56%) of the volume of loan and equity cofinancing.



GRANTS FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS

The top three contributors provided **61%** of the \$736 million in cofinancing for grants for projects.

\$177.90 million
European Union

\$146.20 million
World Bank

\$123.91 million
Green Climate Fund

\$60 million
Afghanistan
Infrastructure Trust Fund

\$42.50 million
Japan

\$42.04 million
Strategic Climate Fund

\$22 million
Global Agriculture and
Food Security Program

\$19.65 million
Australia

\$19.62 million
United Kingdom

\$17.64 million
Global Environment
Facility

\$64.84 million
Other contributors
(Asian Investment Facility,
Clean Energy Fund, High-Level
Technology Fund, Republic
of Korea, New Zealand,
Netherlands, Urban Climate
Change Resilience Trust
Fund, Women Entrepreneurs
Finance Initiative)

GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The top three contributors put up **48%** of the \$130 million in cofinancing for grants for technical assistance.

\$23.05 million
Japan

\$21.67 million
Urban Climate Change
Resilience Trust Fund

\$17.27 million
United Kingdom

\$10.88 million
Australia

\$9.83 million
Republic of Korea

\$8.63 million
People's Republic of China

\$6.90 million
Clean Energy Fund

\$5 million
Carbon Capture
and Storage Fund

\$4.72 million
European Union

\$3.90 million
High-Level Technology Fund

\$18.04 million
Other contributors
(Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust
Fund, Austria, Canada, Clean
Technology Fund, France, Germany,
Global Environment Facility, Global
Partnership for Education, Multi-
Donor Trust Fund under the Water
Financing Partnership Facility,
Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,
Project Readiness Improvement
Trust Fund, Sanitation Financing
Partnership Trust Fund, Strategic
Climate Fund, Sweden, United States,
Urban Environmental Infrastructure
Fund, Women Entrepreneurs
Finance Initiative)

CONTRIBUTORS

**Afghanistan
Infrastructure
Trust Fund**
ANA Trust Fund,
Germany, Japan,
the United Kingdom,
and the United States

**Carbon Capture and
Storage Fund**
Global Carbon Capture
and Storage Institute,
and the United Kingdom

Clean Energy Fund
Australia, Norway,
Spain, Sweden,
and the United Kingdom

**High-Level Technology
Fund**
Japan

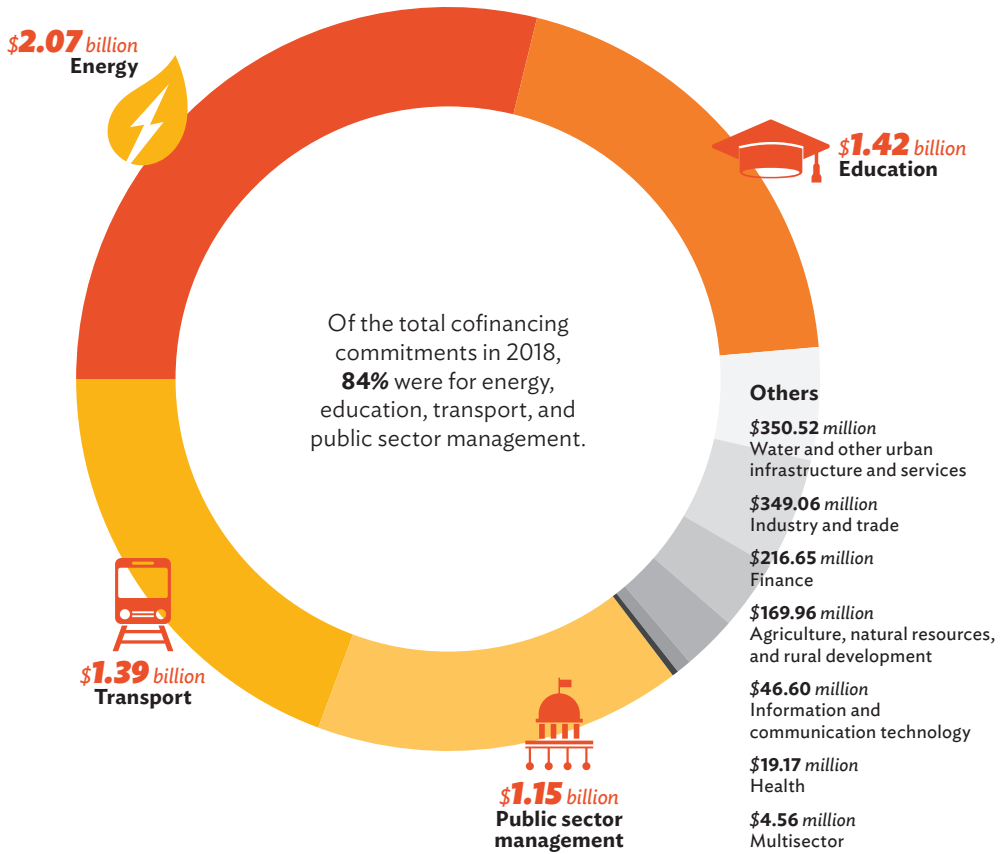
**Multi-Donor Trust
Fund under the Water
Financing Partnership
Facility**
Australia, Austria,
Norway, Spain,
and Switzerland

**Project Readiness
Improvement
Trust Fund**
Nordic Development
Fund

**Sanitation Financing
Partnership Trust Fund**
The Bill & Melinda
Gates Foundation

**Urban Climate Change
Resilience Trust Fund**
The Rockefeller
Foundation, Switzerland,
the United Kingdom,
and the United States

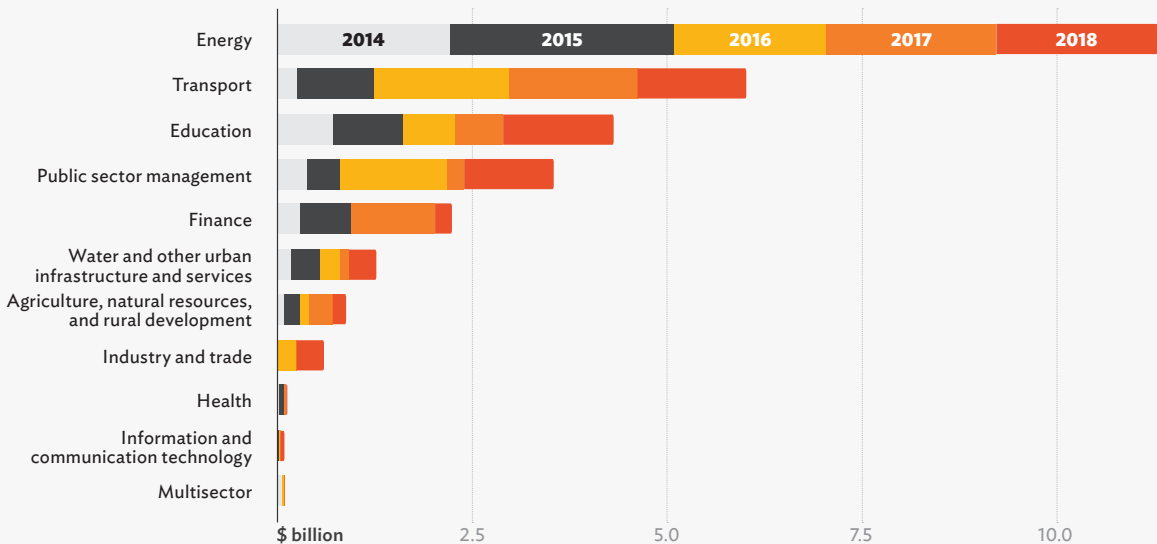
**Urban Environmental
Infrastructure Fund**
Sweden



Source: ADB

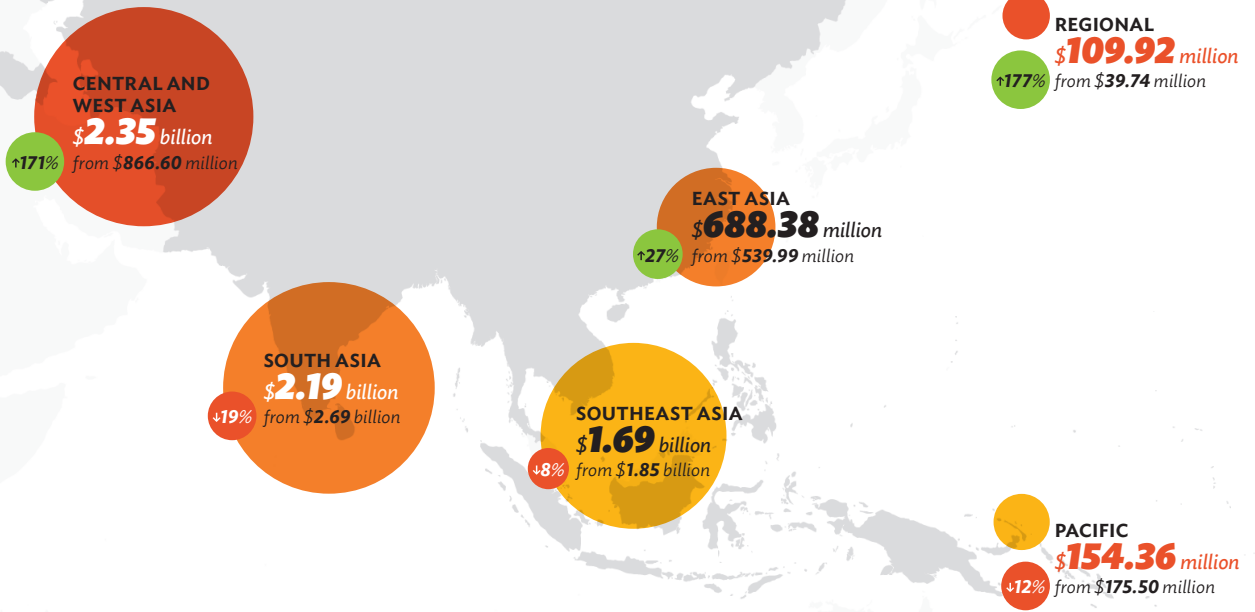
Official and Other Concessional Cofinancing by Sector, 2014–2018

Cofinancing in these sectors has increased over the last 5 years. There was a general dip in 2017, but in 2018 the numbers were once again on the rise.



Source: ADB

HIGHLIGHTS REGIONS



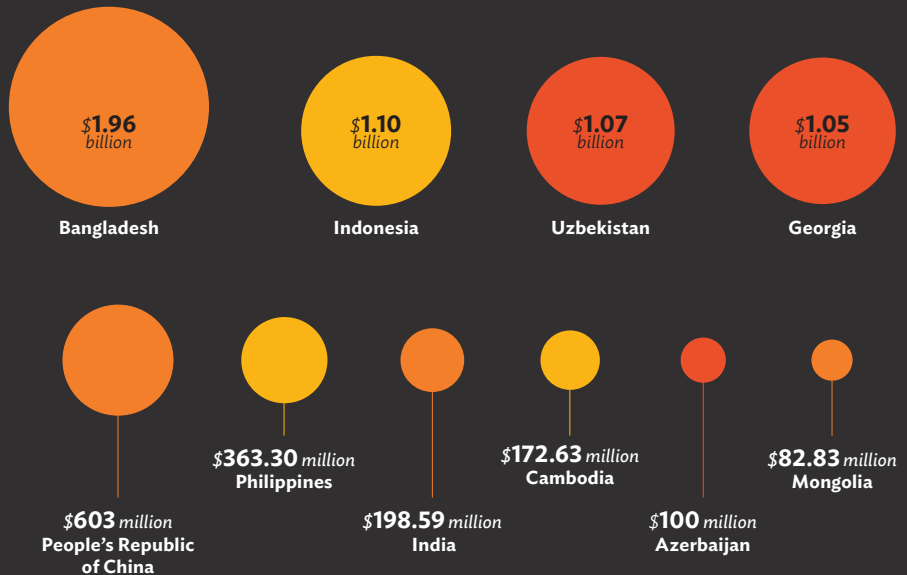
In 2018, cofinancing commitments for Central and West Asia almost tripled its volume with a **171%** increase while those for East Asia rose by **27%**.

Source: ADB

HIGHLIGHTS DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES

The top 10 developing member countries that received cofinancing in 2018 accounted for **93%** of the year's cofinancing commitments.

Bangladesh, Georgia, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan each received over \$1 billion in cofinancing.



Source: ADB

Milestones

May

Republic of Korea supports ADB projects with \$650 million in concessional loans over the next 3 years

Extending a cofinancing partnership that began in 1993, ADB and the Republic of Korea signed a memorandum of understanding providing for \$650 million in concessional lending by the Republic of Korea in the next 3 years via its Economic Development Cooperation Fund.

ADB, Spain sign MOU for further collaboration, knowledge sharing

ADB signed its first memorandum of understanding with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation in which the two sides agreed to pursue knowledge sharing and collaborative work in a wide range of areas, including but not limited to water and sanitation, agro-industry and rural development, renewable energy, and climate change.

ADB, United Kingdom establish fund to improve trade, connectivity in Asia and the Pacific

The Asia Regional Trade and Connectivity is a trust fund that addresses challenges in improving regional integration. The Department for International Development of the United Kingdom made an initial contribution of \$29.5 million. The fund is focused on eight countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, the Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Tajikistan.

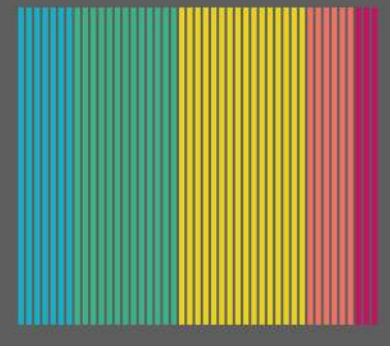
02
FEB



ADB, France sign agreement to support Asian cities

The agreement supports the Cities Development Initiative for Asia, where a €6 million grant—€5 million from the European Union and €1 million from Agence Française de Développement—will finance the preparation of urban projects with climate co-benefits in Asia's medium-sized cities.

Aid Transparency Index 2018



JUN

ADB ranks first in aid transparency among development organizations

For the first time, ADB attained the highest rank among development organizations in the Aid Transparency Index (ATI), which had its pilot run in 2011. From a score of 84.9% in the 2016 ATI, ADB improved to 98.6% in the 2018 ATI.



JULY

ADB releases Trust Fund Guidelines

The guidelines promote the adoption of international best practices by new and existing trust funds in delivering services and achieving their objectives.



AUG

ADB, Republic of Korea sign cooperation agreement to support financial inclusion initiatives

The agreement lays the foundation for further cooperation between ADB and the Republic of Korea's Financial Supervisory Service to foster sound and inclusive financial systems in developing countries and emerging markets in Asia and the Pacific.



DECEMBER

ADB signs first alternative procurement arrangement for enhanced procurement efficiency

This alternative procurement arrangement, signed with the World Bank, allows one bank to be the lead cofinancier for a project. Procurement follows the lead cofinancier's procurement guidelines. This arrangement will ease the burden on executing and implementing agencies, which have traditionally used multiple procurement frameworks for a single project.

ADB signs its first project agreement on domestic violence response and prevention

ADB and Mongolia signed a \$3 million grant agreement, with cofinancing from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, to strengthen the quality of, and access to, prevention and multidisciplinary responses to domestic violence. The agreement also provides for the establishment of shelters in three provinces and two districts, institutional capacity development, and the empowerment of women survivors to become economically self-sufficient.

CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA

Official and other concessional cofinancing for the subregion, covering both investment projects and technical assistance, jumped by 171% from the 2017 level, mainly because of two large projects in Georgia and Uzbekistan. Consistent with a bank-wide trend, the transport, public sector management, and energy sectors received the bulk of partners' funds in 2018. The top three contributors for loans and equity were the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, and the Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development; together, they shouldered 72% of cofinancing for the region. For grants and technical assistance, the top three contributors, with 87% of the total, were the Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund, and the governments of the United Kingdom and Japan. Within Central and West Asia, Uzbekistan and Georgia drew the highest volume of cofinancing commitments.

COFINANCIERS

Loans and Equity (\$ million)	
World Bank	640.00
European Investment Bank	560.55
Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development	400.00
Japan	348.71
France	270.57
Islamic Development Bank	15.00
Total	2,234.83

Grants and Technical Assistance (\$ million)	
Afghanistan Infrastructure Trust Fund	60.49
United Kingdom	31.81
Japan	6.70
Green Climate Fund	5.00
High-Level Technology Fund	4.00
People's Republic of China	3.15
Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility	3.00
Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility	0.20
Total	114.35

Source: ADB



Distribution by Country (\$ million)

Uzbekistan	1,073.37
Georgia	1,049.26
Azerbaijan	100.00
Afghanistan	75.49
Pakistan	36.06
Regional	7.30
Tajikistan	5.00
Turkmenistan	1.50
Kazakhstan	1.20
Total	2,349.18

Source: ADB



Distribution by Sector (\$ million)

Transport	1,151.26
Public sector management	671.06
Energy	485.50
Finance	28.40
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development	8.95
Industry and trade	3.22
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	0.80
Total	2,349.18

Source: ADB

KAZAKHSTAN *and* KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

FINANCING PARTNERS

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

European Union

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

225.7 kilometers (km) of road infrastructure rehabilitated—206.4 km in Kazakhstan (KAZ) and 19.3 km in the Kyrgyz Republic (KGZ)

Around 30,000 people cross the Akzhol–Chu border every day*

Average travel speed:
80 km per hour, compared with
40 km per hour before the project

Exports (in \$ million):
KAZ to KGZ: \$503
KGZ to KAZ: \$295*

Tourism: international arrivals
KAZ: 21% from KGZ
KGZ: 56% from KAZ*

* CAREC Program. 2018.
The Almaty–Bishkek
Economic Corridor.
<https://www.carecprogram.org/?publication=the-almaty-bishkek-economic-corridor>

Almaty–Bishkek Road Rehabilitation

The road linking Almaty in Kazakhstan and Bishkek in the Kyrgyz Republic forged strong commercial and cultural ties between the two cities. Since its construction in the early 1980s, the road had deteriorated, hampering trade and tourism. With cofinancing from the European Union and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ADB implemented the Almaty–Bishkek Regional Road Rehabilitation Project to improve road infrastructure and safety between the two economic centers. The rehabilitated road, completed in 2007, makes operational an economic corridor that links Europe to East Asia.

Intervention. The project rehabilitated 225.7 km of road infrastructure—206.4 km in Kazakhstan and 19.3 km in the Kyrgyz Republic. Hazardous sections were repaired or rebuilt. To avoid further road degradation, both governments increased financing for road maintenance, outsourced periodic maintenance activities to the private sector, and implemented road safety initiatives.

At the Akzhol–Chu border, automated customs clearance and computerized cargo registration systems were introduced. Metal detectors, X-ray equipment, computers, and other equipment were installed. The project’s defining feature, however, was a cross-border agreement between the governments of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic that instituted more effective border-crossing procedures. The agreement was signed and ratified in 2002.

Results. Average travel speed along the Almaty–Bishkek Road has increased, significantly reducing travel time. Freight rates and public transport fares have gone down. Traffic on the road has accordingly picked up, as has trade in goods between Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic, and new livelihoods and commercial enterprises have emerged along the road.

In 2014, the city administrations of Almaty and Bishkek agreed to develop the Almaty–Bishkek Economic Corridor. The corridor has shortened the economic distance between the two cities by reducing travel time; creating one competitive market for health, education, and tourism services; and aggregating agricultural produce in wholesale markets to exploit the sector’s export potential.



Read more about
the project.

Vehicles crossing the Kazakhstan–Kyrgyzstan border, 30 km from the Kyrgyz capital of Bishkek. The crossing is part of ADB’s Almaty–Bishkek Regional Road Rehabilitation Project.



EAST ASIA

Cofinancing commitments for East Asia in 2018, totaling \$685.83 million, were 27% higher than in 2017. The energy sector received 91% of the funds, with the Huaxia Bank and Bank of Beijing contributing \$600 million of the roughly \$686 million in cofinancing for the Air Quality Improvement in the Greater Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei Region—China National Investment and Guaranty Corporation’s Green Financing Platform Project. This project is building a dedicated green financing platform that offers credit guarantees, debt financing through entrusted loans, and financial leasing for purchasing energy-efficient industrial equipment and other goods to address the capital needs of small and medium-sized enterprises and energy service companies.

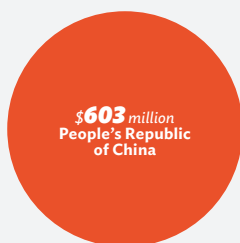
The top three cofinanciers for grants and technical assistance in 2018 were the Green Climate Fund, the Strategic Climate Fund, and the Government of Japan. They accounted for 89% of the \$88 million cofinancing total.

COFINANCIERS

Loans and Equity (\$ million)	
Huaxia Bank	400.00
Bank of Beijing	200.00
Total	600.00

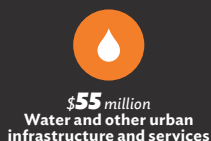
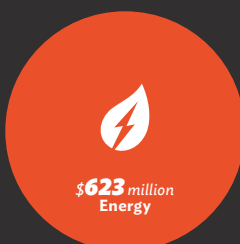
Grants and Technical Assistance (\$ million)	
Green Climate Fund	50.00
Strategic Climate Fund	14.60
Japan	14.10
High-Level Technology Fund	3.40
Republic of Korea	2.55
People’s Republic of China	1.55
Carbon Capture and Storage Fund	1.20
Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund	0.40
Canada	0.23
Clean Energy Fund	0.20
France	0.15
Total	88.38

Source: ADB



Distribution by Country (\$ million)	
People’s Republic of China	603.00
Mongolia	82.83
Regional	2.55
Total	688.38

Source: ADB



Distribution by Sector (\$ million)	
Energy	622.73
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	55.10
Public sector management	3.95
Health	2.85
Industry and trade	1.80
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development	1.40
Transport	0.40
Finance	0.15
Total	688.38

Source: ADB

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FINANCING PARTNERS

KfW

World Bank

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Hebei Natural Gas Expansion Plan issued in December 2015

Hebei Provincial Opinion on production of synthetic natural gas from oven flue gas issued in March 2016

Hebei Implementation Plan for coal-based boilers management issued in March 2015

Policy on quantitative targets for raw coal reduction and promotion of centralized and non-coal-fired heating service adopted by all of Hebei's 11 municipalities in December 2015

Hebei People's Congress' Decision promoting the comprehensive use of agriculture biomass and banning open-air stalk burning issued in March 2015

Draft Hebei Agriculture Stalk Comprehensive Utilization Program finalized by the Hebei Agriculture Department in June 2016

Administration Regulation on Provincial Subsidy fund for promotion of clean energy development and utilization in the rural areas issued in October 2015

Policy Reforms for Cleaner Air

The People's Republic of China (PRC) has long wished to reduce its carbon footprint, especially since it is a heavy producer and consumer of coal, a high-polluting source of energy.

The PRC needed to introduce fundamental reforms in its energy sector to arrest the worsening pollution in its major cities. ADB helped the PRC address this concern through the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Air Quality Improvement-Hebei Policy Reforms Program. Cofinanced by KfW and the World Bank, the program sought to improve air quality in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region in 2015. It is ADB's first policy-based loan to the PRC.

Intervention. The program assisted the PRC in identifying and adopting policy actions targeted at components of energy supply and demand.

On the supply side, the program helped the PRC switch from coal to clean energy sources in Hebei by supporting, through policy, the deployment of natural gas, the production of synthetic gas, and the promotion of the benefits of biomass resources. On the demand side, the program was aimed at reducing coal consumption by setting annual targets that are regularly monitored and supervised.

Results. The program was able to produce several policy actions that would reduce coal consumption and promote clean energy. These included a natural gas network expansion plan, an enabling regulation to encourage the capture of synthetic natural gas and its injection into the natural gas distribution network, an action plan to reduce the number of coal-based boilers, a policy setting quantitative targets for raw coal reduction, and the exploration of financial and market-based incentive schemes to promote cleaner energy sources in urban and rural areas.



Read more about the project.



The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Air Quality Improvement-Hebei Policy Reforms Program introduced policy reforms to promote the benefits of biomass resources.



THE PACIFIC

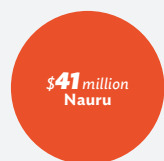
The Pacific region’s cofinancing commitments declined by 32% in 2018 in comparison with 2017 figures. Of the \$154 million cofinanced, 10% (15 million) went to a loan project, the Sustained Private Sector–Led Growth Reform Program (Subprogram 1) cofinanced by the World Bank; 90% were for grants and technical assistance. The top recipients of cofinancing were Nauru (35% of the regional total) and the Cook Islands (19%). Nauru’s Sustainable and Climate–Resilient Connectivity Project received financing from the Government of Australia and the Green Climate Fund. The Cook Islands’ cofinancing, provided by the Government of New Zealand and the Green Climate Fund, went to two projects: Improving Internet Connectivity for the South Pacific, and Renewable Energy Sector (Additional Financing).

The top contributors to the Pacific were the World Bank, the Green Climate Fund, and the Government of Australia, collectively accounting for 83% of the cofinancing commitments.

COFINANCIERS

Loans and Equity (\$ million)	
World Bank	15.00
Total	15.00
Grants and Technical Assistance (\$ million)	
World Bank	51.20
Green Climate Fund	38.91
Australia	22.92
New Zealand	14.81
Strategic Climate Fund	5.00
European Union	2.90
Global Environment Facility	2.64
High–Level Technology Fund	0.50
Global Partnership for Education	0.49
Total	139.36

Source: ADB



Distribution by Country (\$ million)

Nauru	40.99
Regional	38.00
Cook Islands	22.00
Solomon Islands	16.40
Fiji	15.30
Papua New Guinea	10.71
Kiribati	7.36
Tonga	3.38
Timor–Leste	0.23
Total	154.36

Source: ADB



Distribution by Sector (\$ million)

Transport	48.96
Information and communication technology	46.20
Public sector management	39.87
Energy	17.88
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	0.74
Education	0.49
Finance	0.23
Total	154.36

Source: ADB

SOLOMON ISLANDS

FINANCING PARTNERS

Australia
European Union
New Zealand

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Average travel time to nearest health clinic decreased by 70%

School travel shifted from 3-hour boat ride to 1-hour land travel

Transport cost decreased by 50%

Increase in business activities, as indicated by 71% jump in logistics movement

Solomon Islands Road Improvement

Of Solomon Islands' road networks, 90% are concentrated in Guadalcanal and Malaita. The rest of the provinces are in dire need of reliable and environmentally sustainable transport infrastructure.

The country's economic growth benefits greatly from improved transport infrastructure. This is because investments that provide jobs and other economic activities rely on mobility made possible by roads, ports, and bridges. Moreover, a transport system that works provides a reliable line to education and health services.

Intervention. ADB provided funding for Solomon Islands' National Transport Plan. With cofinancing support from Australia, New Zealand, and the European Union, the Second Road Improvement Project restored and improved road connectivity for rural communities in Guadalcanal and Malaita. Specifically, the project rehabilitated and repaired roads damaged by the floods of 2009 and 2010. Part of this approach was the climate-proofing of waterway crossings, as well as the improvement of roads, for climate change adaptation. In addition, critical road sections were maintained, and project management training was provided to improve the planning, assessment, design, management, and implementation of infrastructure projects.

Results. Rural residents in Makira province now have better access to the provincial capital, Kira Kira, with all-weather road connectivity. The project has increased average travel speed from 25 km per hour (km/hour) to 45 km/hour. More importantly, health services are now easily accessible, with average travel time to the nearest health clinic decreasing by 70%.

Economically, business activities have increased, as transport operators report a 71% jump in logistics movement in the area. Accessibility and mobility are significantly better for West Guadalcanal residents, who now have all-weather connectivity to the capital, Honiara. Travel time between Honiara and Selwyn College, for example, has decreased to 1 hour, compared with the 3-hour journey by boat before the project. Public transport services have also progressed, with more buses making 3–4 return trips a day and transport cost decreasing by as much as 50%. These benefits have improved people's livelihoods and access to social services, vital for human development.



Read more about the project.

One of the outcomes of Solomon Islands' Road Improvement Project was this bridge in Honiara, which increased access to colleges in the capital.



SOUTH ASIA

Cofinancing commitments for the subregion in 2018 totaled \$2.19 billion, 19% lower than 2017's \$2.69 billion. Bangladesh received 89% of the funds, covering nine projects. The project that obtained the highest cofinancing for the region—\$875 million from the World Bank and the European Union for the Supporting Fourth Primary Education Development Program—is in Bangladesh as well. Consistent with this development, roughly 65% of the funds also went to the education sector.

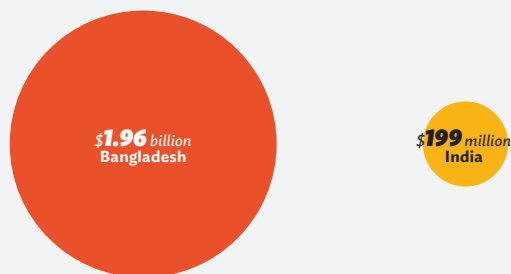
The top three cofinanciers for loans and equities were the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and the Government of France. Sixty-six percent of cofinancing for loans came from the World Bank. For grants and technical assistance, the top cofinanciers were the European Union, the World Bank, and the Government of Japan, with the first two accounting for 73% of commitments.

COFINANCIERS

Loans and Equity (\$ million)	
World Bank	1,200.00
Islamic Development Bank	300.00
France	128.00
Concessionaires	119.91
Japan	69.08
Total	1,816.99

Grants and Technical Assistance (\$ million)	
European Union	179.72
World Bank	95.00
Japan	24.75
Strategic Climate Fund	22.74
Global Environment Facility	13.00
Republic of Korea	12.60
Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative	11.74
Clean Energy Fund	8.00
Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund	4.00
Canada	1.17
High-Level Technology Fund	1.00
Norway	0.59
People's Republic of China	0.50
Clean Technology Fund	0.40
Total	375.22

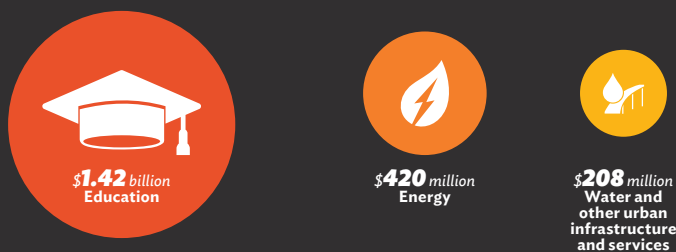
Source: ADB



Distribution by Country (\$ million)

Bangladesh	1,962.01
India	198.59
Sri Lanka	15.99
Nepal	10.31
Maldives	3.00
Regional	2.30
Total	2,192.21

Source: ADB



Distribution by Sector (\$ million)

Education	1,419.98
Energy	420.22
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	208.00
Transport	122.76
Finance	11.74
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development	5.00
Industry and trade	2.00
Health	2.00
Public sector management	0.50
Total	2,192.21

Source: ADB

BANGLADESH

FINANCING PARTNERS

Australia
Canada
European Union
Global Partnership for Education
Japan
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom
UNICEF
World Bank

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Gross enrollment increased from 98% in 2000 to 112% in 2017

Net enrollment increased from 83% to 98% in 2017

Primary education completion rate increased from 60% in 2010 to 81% in 2016

Primary Education Development Program

Many schools in Bangladesh experience low attendance and high dropout rates. Moreover, especially at the time of the program, many teachers were poorly paid, untrained, and unqualified.

Intervention. The first phase of the Primary Education Development Program (PEDP) in 1990, financed solely by ADB, improved the quality of primary education in Bangladesh. The second and third phases, approved in 2003 and 2011 respectively, continued this work, this time with the support of various partner organizations. Financing development partners were Australia, Canada, the European Union, the Global Partnership for Education, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, UNICEF, and the World Bank.

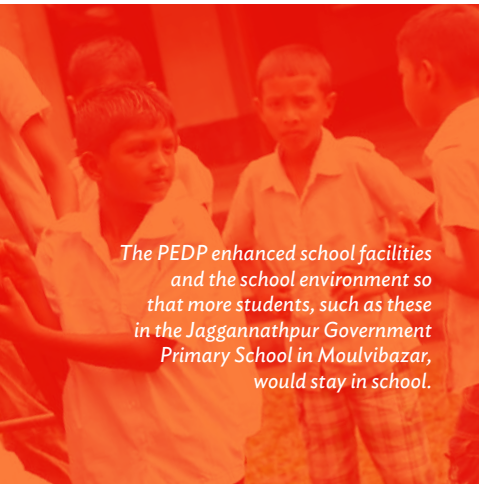
The PEDP series of projects introduced innovative approaches to increase enrollment and participation rates. Multimedia livened up discussions, reward schemes for parents and students encouraged kids to stay in school, and debate competitions were held to develop the students' skills and knowledge. New classrooms were built and dilapidated ones were repaired. Teachers were also trained. Frequent and constant in-service training was offered to improve teachers' basic competencies. The education sector's two-shift system was also dropped in favor of a one-shift system to give teachers more time for each pupil.

Results. The PEDP has made primary education more accessible. Gross and net enrollment rates in the primary education sector, as well as attendance rates, have steadily increased, and completion rates have soared.

From 98% in 2000, gross enrollment rose to 108% in 2010 and then to 112% in 2017. Net enrollment rates increased from 83% in 2000 to 95% in 2010, and to 98% in 2017. The primary net attendance rate for the poorest quintile of households improved from 58% in 2005 to 80% in 2014, and for the richest quintile, from 80% to 88% in the same period. The primary education completion rate reached 81% in 2016, from 60% in 2010.



Read more about the project.



The PEDP enhanced school facilities and the school environment so that more students, such as these in the Jaggannathpur Government Primary School in Moulvibazar, would stay in school.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cofinancing commitments for the region in 2018 totaled \$1.69 billion, 8% lower than 2017's \$1.85 billion commitments. Roughly 30% of the funds went to the energy sector, and 25%, to public sector management. The top three projects with the highest share of cofinancing were all in Indonesia and received support from the Government of Germany. These were the Stepping Up Investments for Growth Acceleration Program (Subprogram 3), the Fiscal and Public Expenditure Management Program (Subprogram 2), and the Sustainable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia–Electricity Grid Development Program.

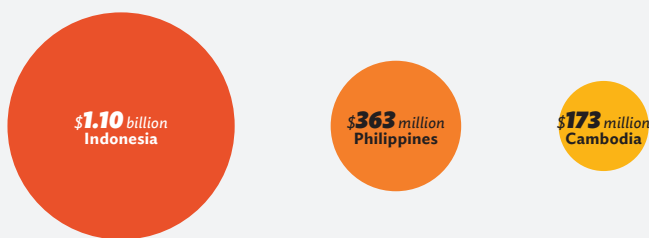
Germany was the top cofinancier for loans in the region, followed by France and Japan. Together, these three bilateral partners accounted for 90% of the cofinancing commitments for Southeast Asia. For grants and technical assistance, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, and the Government of Japan were the top cofinanciers, accounting for 59% of commitments.

COFINANCIERS

Loans and Equity (\$ million)	
Germany	889.34
France	396.54
Japan	135.10
Republic of Korea	60.00
Clean Technology Fund	50.00
Canada	21.90
International Fund for Agricultural Development	10.00
Green Climate Fund	10.00
Total	1,572.88

Grants and Technical Assistance (\$ million)	
Green Climate Fund	30.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	22.00
Japan	18.00
Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund	17.23
Australia	7.36
Asian Investment Facility	5.09
United Kingdom	5.08
Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund	2.40
Global Environment Facility	2.00
Other contributors	9.80
<i>Carbon Capture and Storage Fund, Clean Energy Fund, Clean Technology Fund, France, High-Level Technology Fund, Netherlands, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund</i>	
Total	118.96

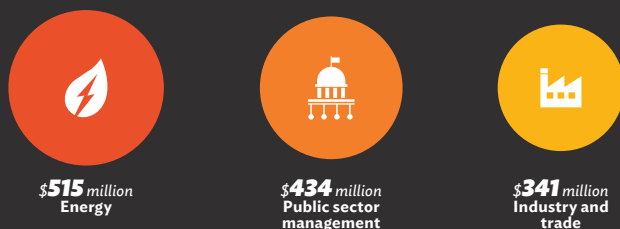
Source: ADB



Distribution by Country (\$ million)

Indonesia	1,104.98
Philippines	363.30
Cambodia	172.63
Myanmar	27.31
Viet Nam	11.75
Regional	10.08
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.80
Total	1,691.84

Source: ADB



Distribution by Sector (\$ million)

Energy	514.93
Public sector management	433.85
Industry and trade	340.55
Finance	174.53
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development	77.25
Water and other urban infrastructure and services	76.41
Transport	65.00
Health	9.32
Total	1,691.84

Source: ADB

INDONESIA

FINANCING PARTNERS

Agence Française de Développement

Clean Energy Fund under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

3,751 circuit-km of medium-voltage circuit installed*

359 megavolt-amperes (MVA) of additional distribution transformer capacity installed, and an additional 51 MVA procured under the project and installed after loan closure*

950 gigawatt-hours per year increase in electricity sales*

1.17 million tons annual reduction in carbon dioxide emissions*

600,000 more customers connected*

7% (2013) to 6% (2016) decrease in distribution losses*

* ADB. 2017. *Java-Bali Electricity Distribution Performance Improvement Project: Project Completion Report*. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/40061/40061-013-pcr-en.pdf>.

Power Distribution Performance Improvement

Through ADB's Java-Bali Electricity Distribution Performance Improvement Project, the power distribution network of the state-owned company Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) has been rehabilitated and strengthened to reduce energy losses and meet rising electricity demand.

Backing the project is a cofinancing partnership between ADB and the Agence Française de Développement, supported by the Government of Indonesia, which is intent on reducing carbon dioxide emissions and pushing its energy conservation and energy efficiency initiatives.

Intervention. Some \$83.93 million in infrastructure investments were used to upgrade the Java-Bali grid, which included additional or larger conductors to reduce distribution losses, distribution transformers with greater capacity, and covered conductors in areas prone to outages. Specifically, 3,751 circuit-kilometers of medium-voltage circuit and 359 MVA of additional distribution transformer capacity were installed, and an additional 51 MVA of capacity was procured under the project and installed after loan closure.

The project also included an Efficient Lighting Pilot Program. Funded by ADB's Clean Energy Fund, the program replaced old streetlights with energy-saving light-emitting diode (LED) fixtures in two pilot cities and in PLN substations and power stations. The program reduced the energy consumption of the retrofitted luminaires by 50%, while the streets remained well lit. Residents, the private sector, and other city governments were also enjoined to replicate the initiative in their own communities.

Results. The project optimized the Java-Bali energy distribution network, starting with an increase of 600,000 in the number of customers served, the reduction of distribution losses (which went from 7% in 2013 to 6% in 2016), and growth in electricity sales (47% increase between 2009 and 2015, or roughly 950 gigawatt-hours per year). Likewise, power interruptions per 100 km of line were more than halved, from 17.7 in 2013 to 8.5 in 2016. Overall, the project also managed to yield 1.17 million tons of annual reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.



Read more about the project.















The upgrading of the Java-Bali grid infrastructure, made possible through collaboration among development partners, has resulted in more efficient electricity services that also help reduce pollution in Indonesia.



BILATERAL PARTNERS

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
India
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
People's Republic of China
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taipei,China
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States

MULTILATERAL PARTNERS

	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
	Commonwealth Secretariat
	Eurasian Development Bank
	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
	European Investment Bank
	European Union
	Islamic Development Bank
	International Fund for Agricultural Development
	Nordic Development Fund
	Nordic Investment Bank
	OPEC Fund for International Development
	SAARC Development Fund
	United Nations
	World Bank

OTHER CONCESSIONAL PARTNERS

	Bank of Beijing
	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
	Chevron Texaco
	China Construction Bank Corporation
	Credit Suisse AG
	Huaxia Bank
	Korea Energy Agency
	Shanghai Pudong Development Bank
	The Rockefeller Foundation
	Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development



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Partnering for Development

Donor Report 2018

This publication showcases activities and results of financing partnerships of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2018. Stories illustrate how these partnerships have made a significant difference in the lives of the poor. ADB partners benefit from the wide range of financing options as they seek to begin or expand their commitment to developing Asia and the Pacific as well as support ADB's strategic priorities as indicated in its Strategy 2030. The donor report is intended for current and prospective official and other concessional development financing partners of ADB.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 68 members—49 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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