



The Role of Non-state Actors in Social Cohesion: The ADB SP Plan

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The Elements of Social Cohesion

(B. Babajanian, 2012)

Two elements of social cohesion:

- Distributional element refers to the patterns and the extent of the distribution of resources and opportunities in society
- Relational element refers to nature and quality of interpersonal and societal relations

The Indicators of Social Cohesion

- The Council of Europe, for example, proposes 20 key areas for assessing social cohesion.
- Distributional indicators are poverty, inclusion/exclusion, inequality, gender equity, and access to health.
- Relational indicators are empowerment, community cooperation and solidarity, social participation, crime, conflict and stability.

What is the Role of Development Partners

Development partners' support is crucial for establishing an enabling environment for SP interventions by:

- Promoting social inclusion - assist countries in making public investments designed to correct imbalances in the access of excluded groups to SP and quality of services;
- Promoting enforcement of legislation, incentives and other instrument to combat stigma and discrimination;
- Strengthening public institutions to design, implement and monitor SP programs and policies; and
- Supporting the development and expansion of social protection, education and health in the region

ADB and Social Protection

1. Pillar of ADB's Inclusive Growth strategic agenda
2. A set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by:
 - promoting efficient labor markets
(Labor Market Programs)
 - reducing people's exposure to risks
(Social Insurance), and
 - enhancing people's capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income (Social Assistance)

Why is Social Protection Important?

- Addresses chronic poverty
- Curbs inequality
- Puts people to work
- Mitigates impact of economic crises, illness, and natural disasters
- Promotes human capital development

SP Programs – What is the reality in Asia?

- Only 10-20% of population is covered by social protection schemes
- Expenditure on social protection is very low (0.5 to 5 percent of country's GDP)
- SP programs are fragmented across many agencies
- Very weak monitoring system
- Very weak enforcement of laws and regulations on SP
- Some countries see SP only as part of safety net for the poor
- The development of SP in low-income countries is still at infancy stage

Social Protection Index, SPI (ADB)

- To gauge the progress on the coverage and depth of impact of SP
- Sample: 35 countries in Asia and the Pacific;
2005 (31 countries), 2008-2010

Numerator: SP expenditure
per intended beneficiary

$$\text{SPI} = \frac{\text{total SP expenditures} / \text{total intended beneficiaries}}{0.25 \times \left(\text{GDP} / \text{total population} \right)}$$

Denominator: approximate
average value of the
national poverty lines

Components of the Social Protection Index (SPI)

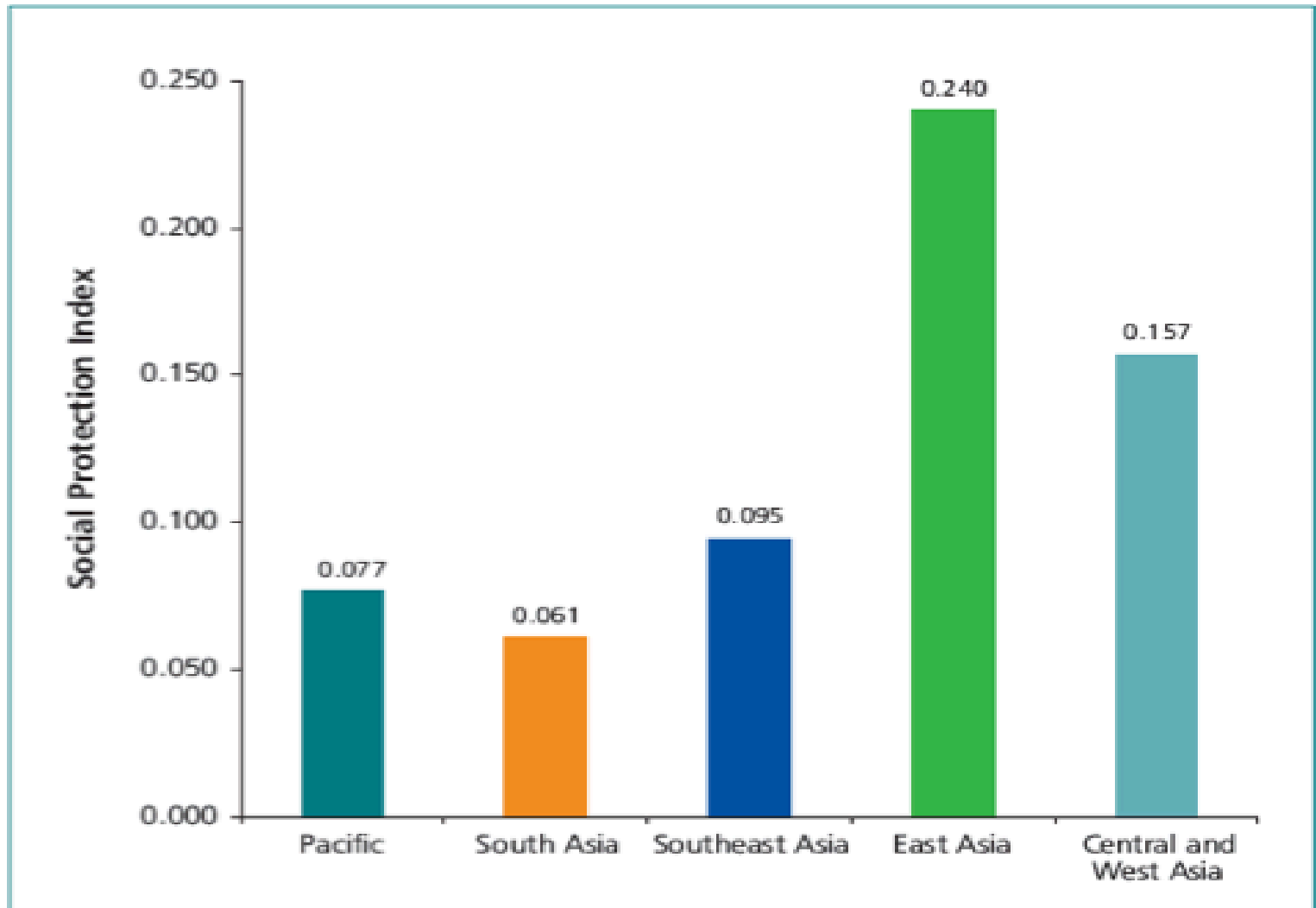
Social Insurance Share of SP expenditure: 59%	Health insurance, pensions and other forms of social insurance (unemployment benefits, severance payments, work injury insurance, benefits from provident funds) - Usually contributory mechanisms; geared towards employees in the formal sector
Social Assistance Share of SP expenditure: 36%	Social transfers, child welfare, health assistance, assistance to the elderly, disability programs, and disaster relief - Commonly provided as transfers; geared towards poorer households
Labor Market Programs Share of SP expenditure: 5%	Cash or Food for Work Programs and Skills Development and Training

SPI and SP Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP: 35 countries

Country	SPI	SP Expenditures as % of GDP	GDP Per Capita at Current Prices (\$)
Japan	0.416	19.2	39,714
Uzbekistan	0.343	10.2	1,187
Mongolia	0.206	9.6	1,692
Korea, Rep. of	0.200	7.9	17,110
Azerbaijan	0.187	6.1	5,018
Singapore	0.169	3.5	35,514
Marshall Islands	0.167	4.8	2,838
Malaysia	0.155	3.7	6,915
Kyrgyz Republic	0.151	8.0	871
Palau	0.148	4.6	10,131
Timor-Leste	0.140	5.9	710
China, People's Rep. of	0.139	5.4	3,734
Viet Nam	0.137	4.7	1,130
Georgia	0.137	6.4	2,455
Sri Lanka	0.121	3.2	2,057
Thailand	0.119	3.6	4,151
Philippines	0.085	2.5	1,746
Armenia	0.085	2.2	2,666
Maldives	0.073	3.0	6,174
Nepal	0.068	2.1	463
Samoa	0.066	2.3	2,863
Fiji	0.060	1.7	2,945
India	0.051	1.7	1,043
Pakistan	0.047	1.3	926
Afghanistan	0.046	2.0	488
Solomon Islands	0.045	1.3	1,048
Indonesia	0.044	1.2	2,335
Bangladesh	0.043	1.4	617
Tajikistan	0.039	1.2	668
Bhutan	0.036	1.2	1,852
Nauru	0.034	0.9	4,599
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.026	0.9	904
Vanuatu	0.025	0.7	2,471
Cambodia	0.020	1.0	731
Papua New Guinea	0.005	0.1	1,226

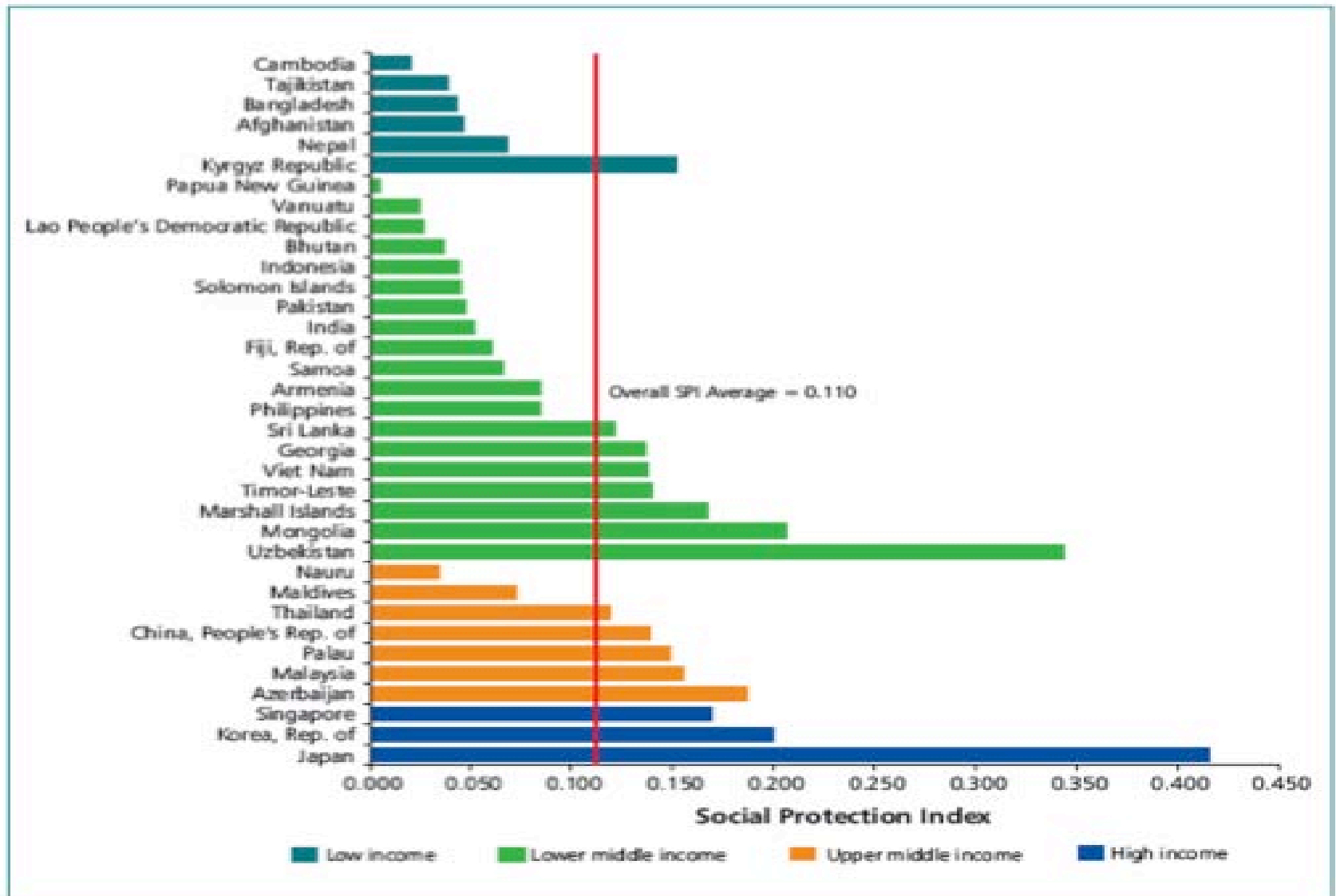
GDP = gross domestic product, SP = social protection, SPI = Social Protection Index.
Sources: ADB Statistical Database System (2012); ADB staff estimates based on SPI country reports (Appendix 2).

Social Protection Index (SPI) by Region, 2009



Source: ADB staff estimates based on SPI country reports (Appendix 2).

SPI by Income Group



SPI = Social Protection Index.

Source: ADB staff estimates based on SPI country reports (Appendix 2).

Insufficient Resources Devoted to Social Protection

- The SPI tends to be higher, the higher the income level of the country (Singapore, Korea, Japan).
- More than half of the countries in the SPI sample (19 of the 35 countries) have SPIs below 0.100 (one-tenth of poverty-line expenditures).
- Countries with high SPIs relative to their income levels: Kyrgyz Republic (low-income); Marshall Islands, Mongolia and Uzbekistan (lower middle-income); Azerbaijan (upper middle-income).

Challenges to Social Protection

- Missing 'middle' (not in formal sector employment nor poor household) but vulnerable to shocks: illness, disability, unemployment, lack of income in old age, natural disasters
- Demographics: aging population or large youth population entering working age
- Social protection not a substitute for employment generation
- Vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change (preparedness, risk reduction, mitigation)
- Revenue generation, fund mobilization for Social Protection

Why an Operational Plan?

- Social Protection Strategy (2001) lacks operational focus
- Need to clarify and operationalize social protection to support inclusive growth
- Respond to DMC demand
- Seize business opportunities

SPOP Key Features

1

- Support stand alone social protection interventions

2

- Integrate social protection components into selected sectors

3

- Strengthen policy and institutional capacity

4

- Support partnerships

5

- Monitor social protection trends in Asia and the Pacific

SPOP Key Features

1

Stand alone Social Protection interventions

- Innovative approaches to social assistance/conditional cash transfers
- Pension and social insurance schemes
- Support labor market programs (TVET)

2

Integrating Social Protection components

- Education – scholarships
- Finance – retraining for employees of state-owned enterprises
- Health – subsidized care for poor people, health insurance

SPOP Key Features

3

Strengthen policy & institutional capacity

- Build DMC capacity to integrate social protection objectives into national development plans, improve social protection systems
- Develop knowledge products to strengthen policy and institutions

4

Support partnerships

- Collaborate with other MDBs, United Nations, NGOs, think tanks
- South-South Cooperation on Social Protection

5

Monitor Social Protection Trends

- Measure and report on interventions
- Collect data, including for corporate results framework

Implementation

- BPMSD and RSDD: training for ADB staff
- Operational departments: develop social protection projects and components
- RSDD: coordinate institutional partnerships on knowledge , support DMC capacity building
- SPD: report on social protection in DMCs in Development Effectiveness Review

Results Framework: Strategic Focus

Monitoring strategic focus	
	Baselines *
Projects supporting inclusive growth mainly focusing on access and social safety nets (%)	47.0% (2009-2011)
Projects and programs on social protection (percentage share of full social protection loans, in terms of number)	1.1% (2009-2011)
Projects supporting inclusive growth pillar 1: growth and creation of jobs and opportunities with partial social protection (percentage share of loans, in terms of number)	4.0% (2009-2011)
Projects supporting inclusive growth pillar 2: inclusive access to jobs and opportunities with partial social protection (percentage share of loans, in terms of number)	0.8% (2009-2011)
Technical assistance supporting social protection (percentage share of total number)	2.5% (2009-2011)
Knowledge events on Social Protection with DMC participation	4 (2011)

**Based on SPD's database on projects supporting inclusive growth*

Timeline of Social Protection in ADB

Year	Details/ Event
1997	ADB approved KAZ: Pension Reform Program loan to support the Government's continuing efforts at macroeconomic stabilization; provide effective long-term social protection to the working population; substantially improve the quality of life of the elderly, many of whom represent a vulnerable group; promote the private management of funds; provide a means for increased accumulation of private savings; minimize distortions in the labor market and increase labor mobility.
1998	ADB approved the first Social Protection Sector Development Program Loan for Indonesia as a response to mitigate the social impacts of the 1996-97 Asian Financial Crisis. A social sector project was also approved for Thailand.
1999	TAJ: Social Safety Net Restructuring and TAJ: Social Sector Rehabilitation technical assistance. The goal of the technical assistance projects is to promote social recovery after Tajikistan's civil conflict and economic transition. Other technical assistance projects fully supporting social protection was also approved for PRC and India for social insurance and pension reforms.
2000	First Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction grant approved to support child protection in Indonesia (INO: Assisting Girl Street Children at Risk of Sexual Abuse; \$1 million).

Timeline of Social Protection in ADB

Year	Details/ Event
2001	<p>Social Protection Strategy was approved.</p> <p>The 2001 Social Protection Strategy defines social protection as a set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income. It spells out the scope of ADB's commitment to develop priority interventions in supporting social assistance and welfare service programs including child protection and micro- and area based schemes to address poverty, and vulnerability; social insurance programs to cushion risks associated with unemployment, ill-health, disability, work-related injury and old age; and labor market policies and programs designed to generate employment, improve working conditions.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2001/social-protection.pdf</p>
2002	<p>First ADB social protection loan to Pakistan. PAK: Strengthening Pension, Insurance and Savings System project (\$3 million) approved to support social insurance as part of the implementation of the Social Protection Strategy.</p>
2003	<p>14 full social protection TAs were approved supporting various categories of social protection to strengthen social protection systems in AZE, BAN, PRC, IND, INO, KGZ, NEP, PAK, SRI, VIE including 2 regional TAs.</p>

Timeline of Social Protection in ADB

Year	Details/ Event
2004	Release of Enhanced Poverty Reduction Strategy which identifies Inclusive Social Development as one of the 3 pillars of ADB's poverty reduction strategy. Under this social protection is supported (para 39) by adopting efficient strategies and public programs for managing risk and vulnerability can help enable the poor and the excluded to participate in economic growth and development.
2005	Creation of the first Social Protection Index ADB Key Indicators special chapter focused on Labor Markets in Asia: Promoting Full, Productive and Decent Employment.
2006	Development of the ADB-ILO Core Labor Standards Handbook Since the approval of ADB's Social Protection Strategy ⁷ in September 2001, CLS have become an integral part of ADB's development mission. ADB's Social Protection Strategy and its Action Plan commit ADB to comply with the CLS, and guide ADB operations to good labor and social protection practices.
2007	ADB supported rehabilitation and recovery efforts in Pakistan post-emergency through the PAK: Earthquake-Displaced People Livelihood project.

Timeline of Social Protection in ADB

Year	Details/ Event
2008	<p>The Long-Term Strategic Framework 2008-2020 (Strategy 2020) was approved which identifies social protection as Pillar 3 of the Inclusive Growth Agenda.</p> <p>ADB approved various projects to support food crisis in Bangladesh and Mongolia (i.e. Emergency Assistance for Food Security Project; Emergency Food Assistance Project)</p>
2009	<p>Methodology for the Revised Social Protection Index was prepared and released to kick-off the updating of the SPI for 35 countries.</p>
2010	<p>PHI: Social Protection Support Project First major social protection project in the Philippines was approved (\$400 million loan) to support implementation of the Conditional Cash Transfers program Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program.</p>
2011	<p>ADB supported JFPR grants to strengthen social protection in DMCs including NEP: Reducing Child Malnutrition through Social Protection and BAN: Institutional Support for Migrant Workers Remittances.</p>
2012	<p>ADB released its publication on Social Protection for Older Persons in response to the increasing need to look into the problem of ageing in many DMCs in Asia.</p> <p>ADB also released the Special Evaluation Study on ADB's support to Social Protection.</p>

Timeline of Social Protection in ADB

Year	Details/ Event
2013 (June /July)	<p>Release of the Regional report on the revised Social Protection Index (SPI) covering 35 countries in Asia and the Pacific Region.</p> <p>Launch of SPI database</p>
2013	<p>PAK: Social Protection Development Program – Approval of a major social protection project in Pakistan (\$430 million loan) to support the implementation of the cash transfers program Benazir Income Support Program in Pakistan.</p> <p>Additional financing for Food and Nutrition Social Welfare Program and Project (\$20 million) was also approved for Mongolia.</p> <p>Program and project support loans and grants were approved to provide emergency and program assistance to the rehabilitation and recovery program of the Philippines after Typhoon Hayan.</p>
2013	<p>Approval of the first Social Protection Operational Plan, 2014-2020 (SPOP).</p> <p>The purpose of the SPOP is to operationalize the social protection pillar of the inclusive growth agenda of ADB's long-term Strategy 2020.</p> <p>The SPOP proposes five priority areas for action between 2014 and 2020 to support social protection initiatives in DMCs: (i) continued development of ADB-financed social protection projects; (ii) active identification of opportunities to integrate social protection into other sectors; (iii) support to capacity building and policy, and knowledge sharing; (iv) cultivation of partnerships and South–South cooperation; and (v) monitoring and reporting on social protection programs and trends in Asia and the Pacific.</p>
2014	<p>Social Protection recognized under MTR Review document as a key area for supporting inclusive growth in Asia and the Pacific region.</p>

Operations contributing to inclusive economic growth

2010-2013

	2010					2011					2012					2013				
		Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%			
	ADB	13,654.78		131		13,857.83		121		13,144.61		123		14,212.96		120				
	ADF	3,179.76		58		2,551.61		49		3,008.88		62		3,850.05		56				
Pillar 1: Growth and creation of jobs and opportunities	ADB	7,381.4	54%	54	41%	8,660.16	62%	59	49%	8,163.86	62%	69	56%	7,659.17	53.9%	49	40.8%			
	ADF	1,357.8	43%	21	36%	686.18	27%	15	31%	1,668.13	55%	30	48%	1,908.09	49.6%	28	50.0%			
Pillar 2: Inclusive access to jobs and opportunities	ADB	5,078.5	37%	66	50%	4,379.83	32%	50	41%	4,968.75	38%	54	44%	8,149.60	57.3%	68	56.7%			
	ADF	1,737.0	55%	36	62%	1,820.43	71%	33	67%	1,328.75	44%	32	52%	2,033.78	52.8%	25	44.6%			
Pillar 2 with Pillar 3 Dimensions	ADB	23.0	0%	1	1%	0.00	0.0%	0	0%	320.02	2%	7	6%	1,832.10	12.9%	10	8.3%			
	ADF	23.0	1%	1	2%	0.00	0%	0	0%	245.02	8%	6	10%	680.00	17.7%	3	5.4%			
Pillar 1 with Pillar 3 Dimensions	ADB	116.0	1%	2	2%	15.82	0.1%	2	2%	52	0%	5	4%	-	0.0%	0	0.0%			
	ADF	116.0	4%	2	3%	15.82	1%	2	4%	46	2%	4	6%	-	0.0%	0	0.0%			
Pillar 3: Social Protection	ADB	639.0	5%	5	4%	60.82	0.4%	3	2%	372.02	3%	12	10%	2282.104	16.1%	12	10.0%			
	ADF	139.0	4%	3	5%	60.82	2%	3	6%	291.02	10%	10	16%	1130	29.4%	5	8.9%			

Operations Supporting Inclusive Growth

		2010				2011				2012				2013			
Inclusive Growth Pillars		Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%
Pillar 1: Growth and Creation of Jobs and Opportunities	ADB	7,381.4	54.06	54	40.91	8,660.16	62.49	59	48.76	8,163.86	62.11	69	56.10	7,659.17	53.89	49	40.83
	CWRD	2,557.1	76.28	15	68.18	1,990.88	54.79	14	60.87	1,909.40	79.15	13	68.42	1,968.91	55.29	11	47.83
	EARD	69.0	4.86	2	13.33	545.00	38.79	4	28.57	559.90	34.89	5	33.33	330.00	20.25	2	13.33
	OREI	130.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	37.5	26.63	3	37.50	108.52	38.51	4	30.77	75.35	63.08	6	75.00	294.45	67.34	8	72.73
	PSOD	819.1	55.88	9	47.37	1,047.61	64.25	8	57.14	1,697.84	96.64	18	90.00	637.00	39.76	7	31.82
	SARD	2,116.7	48.55	14	36.84	2,907.84	69.71	16	48.48	1,831.09	51.32	13	43.33	1,630.00	42.93	13	44.83
	SERD	1,652.0	59.27	11	37.93	2,060.31	75.32	13	54.17	2,090.28	56.75	14	45.16	1,744.00	54.74	8	40.00
	ADF	1,357.8	42.70	21	32.81	686.18	26.89	15	29.41	1,668.13	55.44	30	48.39	1,908.09	49.56	28	50.00
	CWRD	766.8	60.77	6	50.00	455.64	45.63	5	45.45	905.00	88.64	9	69.23	831.71	53.39	9	60.00
	EARD	69.0	70.41	1	25.00	45.00	69.23	1	50.00	30.20	35.45	1	33.33	-	-	-	-
	OREI	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	37.5	42.96	3	37.50	18.82	12.38	2	16.67	38.50	46.61	5	71.43	83.07	63.91	8	72.73
	PSOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	SARD	292.5	34.81	8	40.00	90.00	10.95	3	23.08	522.09	55.43	8	42.11	332.81	35.59	7	46.67
	SERD	192.0	21.52	3	15.00	76.72	14.93	4	30.77	172.34	19.62	7	35.00	660.50	55.74	4	30.77

Operations Supporting Inclusive Growth

Inclusive Growth Pillars	2010				2011				2012				2013				
	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	
Pillar 2: Inclusive Access to Jobs and Opportunities	ADB	5,078.5	37.19	66	50.00	4,379.83	31.61	50	41.32	4,968.75	37.80	54	43.90	8,149.60	57.34	68	56.67
	CWRD	610.0	18.20	5	22.73	1,598.00	43.98	7	30.43	503.00	20.85	6	31.58	1,162.00	32.63	11	47.83
	EARD	1,035.1	72.95	10	66.67	380.00	27.05	4	28.57	1,045.00	65.11	10	66.67	1,440.00	88.34	12	80.00
	OREI	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	103.3	73.37	5	62.50	173.26	61.49	9	69.23	44.10	36.92	2	25.00	142.80	32.66	3	27.27
	PSOD	351.6	23.99	5	26.32	165.00	10.12	2	14.29	59.00	3.36	2	10.00	965.30	60.24	15	68.18
	SARD	2,243.1	51.45	24	63.16	1,388.57	33.29	17	51.52	1,724.82	48.34	17	56.67	2,997.50	78.95	15	51.72
	SERD	735.4	26.38	17	58.62	675.00	24.68	11	45.83	1,592.83	43.25	17	54.84	1,442.00	45.26	12	60.00
	ADF	1,737.0	54.63	36	56.25	1,820.43	71.34	33	64.71	1,328.75	44.16	32	51.61	2,033.78	52.82	25	44.64
	CWRD	410.0	32.49	3	25.00	498.00	49.87	5	45.45	116.00	11.36	4	30.77	296.00	19.00	5	33.33
	EARD	29.0	29.59	2	50.00	20.00	30.77	1	50.00	55.00	64.55	2	66.67	78.50	184.71	1	50.00
	OREI	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	49.8	57.04	5	62.50	133.26	87.62	9	75.00	44.10	53.39	2	28.57	46.90	36.09	3	27.27
	PSOD	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	SARD	547.8	65.19	11	55.00	732.17	89.05	10	76.92	407.82	43.30	11	57.89	583.50	62.41	7	46.67
	SERD	700.4	78.48	15	75.00	437.00	85.07	8	61.54	705.83	80.38	13	65.00	524.38	44.26	9	69.23

Operations Supporting Inclusive Growth

Inclusive Growth Pillars	2010				2011				2012				2013				
	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	
Operations focusing on Pillar 2 (Inclusive Access to Jobs and Opportunities), with Pillar 3 (Social Protection) Dimensions	ADB	23.0	0.17	1	0.76	0.00	-	0	-	320.02	2.43	7	5.69	1,832.10	12.89	10	8.33
	CWRD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	60.00	2.49	2	10.53	-	-	-	-
	EARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	120.00	7.36	3	20.00
	OREI	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PSOD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	60.00	3.74	1	4.55
	SARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	130.02	3.64	3	10.00	710.00	18.70	3	10.34
	SERD	23.0	0.83	1.00	3.45	0.00	-	0	-	130.00	3.53	2	6.45	942.10	29.57	3	15.00
	ADF	23.0	0.72	1	1.56	0.00	-	0	-	245.02	8.14	6	9.68	680.00	17.66	3	5.36
	CWRD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	60	5.88	2	15.38	-	-	-	-
	EARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	OREI	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PSOD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	SARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	130.02	13.80	3	15.79	110.00	11.76	2	13.33
SERD	23.0	2.58	1.00	5.00	0.00	-	0	-	55	6.26	1	5.00	70.00	5.91	1	7.69	

Operations Supporting Inclusive Growth

Operations Supporting Inclusive Growth																	
		2010				2011				2012				2013			
Inclusive Growth Pillars		Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%
Operations focusing on Pillar 1 (Growth and Creation of Jobs and Opportunities), with Pillar 3 (Social Protection) Dimensions	ADB	116.0	0.85	2	1.52	15.82	0.11	2	1.65	52	0.40	5	4.07	-	-	-	-
	CWRD	100.0	2.98	1.00	4.55	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	EARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	OREI	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	16.0	11.36	1.00	12.50	15.82	5.61	2	15.38	15.00	12.56	3	37.50	-	-	-	-
	PSOD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	SARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	21.00	0.59	1	3.33	-	-	-	-
	SERD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	16.00	0.43	1	3.23	-	-	-	-
	ADF	116.0	3.65	2	3.13	15.82	0.62	2	3.92	46	1.53	4	6.45	-	-	-	-
	CWRD	100.0	7.93	1.00	8.33	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	EARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	OREI	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	PARD	16.0	18.33	1.00	12.50	15.82	10.40	2	16.67	9	10.90	2	28.57	-	-	-	-
	PSOD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	SARD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	21	2.23	1	5.26	-	-	-	-
	SERD	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0	-	16	1.82	1	5.00	-	-	-	-

Operations Supporting Inclusive Growth

Operations Supporting Inclusive Growth																	
		2010				2011				2012				2013			
Inclusive Growth Pillars		Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (\$million)	%	No. of Projects	%
Pillar 3: Social Protection	ADB	639.0	4.68	5	3.79	60.82	0.44	3	2.48	372.02	2.83	12	9.76	2282.104	16.06	12	10.00
	CWRD	200.0	5.97	2	9.09	45.00	1.24	1	4.35	60	2.49	2	10.53	430	12.08	1	4.35
	EARD	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	140	8.59	4	26.67
	OREI	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
	PARD	16.0	11.36	1	12.50	15.82	5.61	2	15.38	15	12.56	3	37.50	0	-	-	-
	PSOD	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	60	3.74	1	4.55
	SARD	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	151.02	4.23	4	13.33	710	18.70	3	10.34
	SERD	423.0	15.18	2	6.90	0.00	-	0	-	146	3.96	3	9.68	942.104	29.57	3	15.00
	ADF	139.0	4.37	3	4.69	60.82	2.38	3	5.88	291.02	9.67	10	16.13	1130	29.35	5	8.93
	CWRD	100.0	7.93	1	8.33	45.00	4.51	1	9.09	60	5.88	2	15.38	430	27.60	1	6.67
	EARD	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	20	47.06	1	50.00
	OREI	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
	PARD	16.0	18.33	1	12.50	15.82	10.40	2	16.67	9	10.90	2	28.57	0	-	-	-
	PSOD	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
	SARD	-	-	0	-	0.00	-	0	-	151.02	16.03	4	21.05	110	11.76	2	13.33
	SERD	23.0	2.58	1	5.00	0.00	-	0	-	71	8.08	2	10.00	70	5.91	1	7.69