



Asian Development Bank

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ADB Results Framework
Indicators Definition
(Updated after the Framework's Refinement)

Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
AIDS	–	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CO ₂	–	carbon dioxide
CPR	–	country portfolio review
CPS	–	country partnership strategy
CSO	–	civil society organization
DVA	–	direct value-added
DMC	–	developing member country
GDP	–	gross domestic product
HIV	–	human immunodeficiency virus
IAE	–	internal administrative expense
MAKE	–	most admired knowledge enterprise
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
PCR	–	project/program completion report
PPER	–	project/program performance evaluation report
PPR	–	project performance report
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
PVR	–	PCR validation report
RRP	–	report and recommendation of the President
SME	–	small or medium enterprise
TCR	–	technical assistance completion report
UNAIDS	–	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNESCO	–	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	–	World Health Organization
XARR	–	extended annual review report

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Gwh	–	gigawatt-hour
kg	–	kilogram
km	–	kilometer
kv	–	kilovolt
m ³	–	cubic meter
Mcal/h	–	megacalorie per hour
MJ/h	–	megajoule per hour
MtCO ₂	–	million tons of carbon dioxide
MW	–	megawatt
tCO ₂ -equiv/yr	–	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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INTRODUCTION

This document provides a list of performance indicators in the results framework of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), definitions of the indicators, and the methodology used to compile data.

ADB's results framework¹ is organized into four levels. Level 1 tracks overall development progress in Asia and the Pacific through selected poverty reduction and development outcome indicators to which ADB aims to contribute. Level 2 indicators measure ADB's key sector outputs and the number of people benefitting from these outputs. Indicators at levels 3 and 4 monitor operational and organizational effectiveness, respectively.

ADB assesses its performance using these performance indicators, and reports its progress annually through the [Development Effectiveness Review](#).

¹ ADB. 2010. *Refinements to ADB's Results Framework*. Manila.

LEVEL 1: ASIA AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Indicator	Definition
Poverty and Human Development^a	
Population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	<p>Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 per day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).</p> <p>PPP is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a dollar would buy in the United States.</p> <p>The indicator is produced and maintained by the World Bank Development Research Group based on microlevel data from nationally representative household surveys, which contain detailed responses to questions regarding spending habits and sources of income.</p>
Primary education completion rate, both sexes (%)	<p>Total number of new entrants to the last grade of primary education (according to the International Standard Classification of Education), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to this grade.</p> <p>The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute of Statistics produces time series data on enrolments based on reports by education ministries or national statistical offices, and United Nations population estimates.</p>
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	<p>The ratio of the number of female students (regardless of age) enrolled at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students. Also called the Gender Parity Index (GPI).</p> <p>A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 indicates a disparity in favor of males; a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of females.</p> <p>The UNESCO Institute of Statistics produces time series data on enrolments based on reports by education ministries or national statistical offices, and United Nations population estimates.</p>
Women in nonagricultural wage employment (%)	<p>Share of female workers in wage-employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in the same sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services.</p> <p>Following the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, "industry" includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water.</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>"Services" includes wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.</p> <p>Wage employment refers only to wage earners and salaried employees.</p> <p>Detailed statistics are collected by the International Labour Organization from specialized questionnaires for the Yearbook of Labour Statistics sent directly to official national authorities (e.g., ministries responsible for labor, central statistical services, etc.).</p>
Under-5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births)	<p>The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.</p> <p>Data are obtained by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from vital registration systems, national population censuses, household surveys, and/or multi-purpose surveys.</p>
Women (aged 15 and above) living with HIV (number, million)	<p>Estimated number of women (aged 15 and above) with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, in 2007 and 2001.</p> <p>Data are based on Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS by individual countries, subjected to a comprehensive data review and data reconciliation by UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. For some countries where sufficient data from the last six years were not available, no estimates have been made.</p>
Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%), urban and rural	<p>Percentage of urban or rural population using any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap/standpipe, borehole, tube well, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater; or bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved).</p> <p>Primary data sources used for international monitoring by the World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation include nationally representative household surveys, health surveys, population censuses, and national censuses.</p> <p>Survey and census data from 1980 to the present are plotted on a time scale, from which a trend line is derived. This yields estimates for the baseline year 1990 and the most recent year.</p>

Indicator	Definition
<p>Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%), urban and rural</p>	<p>Percentage of urban or rural population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal, and insect contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets; latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit; ventilated improved pit latrines; and pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for drop hole and composting toilets/latrines.</p> <p>Primary data sources used for international monitoring by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation include nationally representative household surveys, health surveys, population censuses, and national censuses.</p> <p>Survey and census data from 1980 to the present are plotted on a time scale, from which a trend line is derived. This yields estimates for the baseline year 1990 and the most recent year.</p>
<p>Other Outcome Indicators</p>	
<p>Gross Domestic Product</p>	
<p>GDP per capita (at constant 2000 prices, \$)^b</p>	<p>GDP per capita is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products, divided by midyear population.</p> <p>It is calculated without deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP aggregates are converted from constant market prices in local currency using 2000 official exchange rates.</p>
<p>Regional cooperation and integration</p>	
<p>Intraregional trade in total Asia and Pacific trade (%)</p>	<p>The ratio of the total trade of ADB's borrowing members with the Asia-Pacific to the 40 borrowing members' total trade with the world. The Asia-Pacific consists of the 48 regional member countries of ADB, including Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Republic of Korea; New Zealand; Singapore; and Taipei,China.^c</p> <p>Total trade is the sum of exports and imports. The higher the ratio, the more integrated the country is within the Asia-Pacific.</p> <p>Trade data are taken from the International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS), except data for Taipei,China which are from CEIC Data Company Ltd.</p>
<p>Access to basic infrastructure</p>	
<p>Telecommunications: fixed lines and mobile telephone subscribers (per 1,000 people)^d</p>	<p>Fixed telephone lines are those connecting a subscriber's equipment to the public switched telephone network; and mobile subscribers are users of portable telephones subscribing to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology.</p>

Indicator	Definition
Roads: paved roads for every 10,000 people (km)	<p>This indicator is derived from two other indicators in the World Development Indicators published by the World Bank: (i) paved roads (% of total roads), and (ii) total road network (km).</p> <p>Paved roads are roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones.</p> <p>Total road network covers motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country.</p> <p>Data on roads (paved roads as a percentage of total roads; total road network in km) are supplied by the International Road Federation and published every year in the World Road Statistics. Data on paved roads in km per 10,000 persons are ADB estimates using the above two indicators and population as weights.</p>
Electricity: household electrification rate (%) ^e	<p>The number of people with access to electricity at the household level, as a percentage of total population. Electricity comprises electricity sold commercially, both on-grid and off-grid. It includes self-generated electricity for those countries where access to electricity has been assessed through surveys by government or government agencies. The data does not capture unauthorized connections.</p> <p>Data is derived, if available, from international statistical surveys or census data to ensure consistency; when data is not available from such sources, it is derived from national web sites, government bodies, and energy sector reports, and other reports.</p> <p>Where country data appear to be contradictory, outdated, or unreliable, the International Energy Agency makes estimates based on cross-country comparisons and earlier surveys.</p>
Finance Banking assets to GDP (%)	<p>Banks' assets as a percentage of the GDP of their host countries. ADB estimates banking assets to GDP using data from CEIC Data Company Ltd., the International Monetary Fund, financial sector assessment reports, national central bank statistics, and ADB regional departments.</p>
Governance Cost to start business (% of gross national income per capita) ^f	<p>The cost, as a percentage of the economy's per capita income, including all official fees and fees for legal or professional fees, fees for purchasing and legalizing company books, if such services are required by law for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business.</p>
Time to start business (days) ^{b,f}	<p>The time, in calendar days, needed to complete the required procedures for legally operating a business. If a procedure can be expedited at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.</p>

Indicator	Definition
Governance and public sector management assessment from country performance assessments	<p>The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers indicate is necessary to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no extra payments. The minimum time required for each procedure is one day and, although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day.</p> <p>A procedure is considered complete once the company has received the final document.</p> <p>The indicator is based on individual country assessments conducted by ADB covering: (i) property rights and rules-based governance; (ii) transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector; (iii) quality of public administration; (iv) quality of budgetary and financial management; and (v) efficiency of revenue mobilization.</p> <p>ADB assigns overall country scores between 1 and 6.</p>
<p>Environment Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)⁹</p>	<p>Total amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities in metric tons divided by the population of the country.</p> <p>In the global carbon dioxide emission estimates of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the United States, the calculated country emissions of CO₂ include emissions from consumption of solid, liquid, and gaseous fossil fuels; cement production; and gas flaring.</p> <p>National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines, is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests).</p>

^a Definitions are from the Metadata section of the official United Nations site for the Millennium Development Goals indicators. United Nations Statistics Division: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx>

^b See World Bank, World Development Indicators Online Database definitions and sources: <http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do>

^c See complete list of ADB member countries: <http://www.adb.org/About/membership.asp>

^d International Telecommunication Union. 2010. Definitions of World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators. Indicators Definitions. <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/handbook.html>

^e International Energy Agency. 2010. *How to make modern energy access universal?*. France. See detailed description of methodology used in the report http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/docs/weo2010/Poverty_Methodology.pdf

^f International Finance Corporation. 2009. *Doing Business 2010: Reforming Through Difficult Times*. Washington, D.C.: Palgrave MacMillan. See <http://www.doingbusiness.org/documents/fullreport/2010/DB10-full-report.pdf>

^g <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/>

Notes: The development effectiveness reviews assess level 1 performance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Development Fund (ADF). ADB represents progress in ADB's 40 borrowing members; and ADF progress in ADF countries (a subgroup of ADB's developing member countries with access to concessional ADF financing), including blend countries with access to both ordinary capital resources and the ADF. The indicator "Governance and public sector management assessment from Country Performance Assessments" reports on progress in ADF countries only.

LEVEL 2: CORE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Indicators	Definition
Education	
<p>Classrooms built or upgraded (number)</p> <p>Teachers trained (number)</p> <p>Students benefiting from school improvement programs or direct support (number)</p>	<p>Classrooms cover (i) classrooms; (ii) laboratory rooms, including those for science, computers, and languages; (iii) lecture halls; (iv) libraries and workshop facilities; (v) auditoriums; and (vi) sports facilities, which may include gyms, and basketball and volleyball courts.</p> <p>If the unit of measurement in the Report and Recommendation of the President (RRP) or Project Completion Report (PCR) is school or university (i.e. learning institution) rather than classrooms, then approximate the number of classrooms, e.g. one basic school has five classrooms. Multiply the number of schools by the assumed number of classrooms. Assume 25 or 50 classrooms for a university, as appropriate. Use the standard number most appropriate to the particular country. Classrooms are generally for formal primary, secondary, and tertiary education. They do not apply to all training purposes.</p> <p>The number of teachers or professors trained over the duration of the project as a result of the project, both pre-service in order to become teachers; and in-service, for teachers to acquire or improve their teaching capacity. Teachers refer to those employed in formal primary, secondary, and tertiary education.</p> <p>The indicator aggregates across years. If PCRs do not specify the numbers for pre- and in-service training, the total is stated.</p> <p>Students benefiting from (i) school improvement programs (at the end of the project); or (ii) having received direct support through scholarships, feeding, or similar programs (total number over the duration of the project). School improvement programs include civil works and provision of equipment or furniture.</p>
Energy	
<p>Installed energy generation capacity (MW equivalent)</p>	<p><u>Definition.</u> The indicator, given in megawatt (MW) equivalent is the total incremental generating capacity of a generation project. This may be power sourced from renewable technology or from conventional sources e.g., oil, coal, or large hydro. A project may involve construction of a new power plant or simply acquisition of an asset, e.g., the private sector acquiring a government-owned coal plant. This includes the MW-equivalent capacity of additional heating supply as well as hydrocarbon-based energy added through production or additional import capacity. Energy export is excluded from Level 2 measurement as it does not add to the energy resources of a country.</p> <p><u>Calculation:</u> Installed energy generation capacity (expressed in megawatts) is incremental capacity created by the project, and the aggregate of the following categories:</p>

Indicators	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • megawatt capacity of new power plant projects, • incremental MW as the result of rehabilitation projects, • MW-equivalent capacity of heating supply added, and • MW-equivalent of natural gas/oil production capacity added. <p>Methodology: Gross capacity addition will be measured.</p> <p>Conversion to MW equivalent is based on heating value and standard factor of 3,600 megajoule per hour (MJ/h); or 860 megacalorie per hour (Mcal/h), 85.98 kilogram (kg) of oil equivalent per hour, 122.8 kg of coal equivalent per hour.</p> <p>In cases where net dependable capacity and gross installed capacity are reported in the PCR, take the gross amount to mean the actual installed energy capacity.</p> <p>Conversion to MW-equivalent (MW-eq) is calculated as follows: $\text{MW-eq} = \text{fuel quantity (tons/hr)} \times \text{heating value (MJ/ton)} \times 40\% / 3,600 \text{ MJ/hr}$ where: The heating value is available in the RRP; otherwise the following may be considered as default:</p> <p>coal: 18,900 MJ/ton, oil: 42,300 MJ/ton, gas: 48,000 MJ/ton. 40% is the energy conversion efficiency for hydrocarbon production.</p> <p>Definition: This indicator is defined as the rated capacity of a project or project component involving renewable energy technologies. Projects with this indicator include small hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, biofuel, waste-to-energy, and biomass projects. The project may be either new construction or acquisition, e.g. the private sector acquiring a government-owned small hydro plant.</p> <p>Calculation: No calculation is required here. The additional installed power plant capacity would simply have to be given in megawatts. This would apply whether the project is a result of new construction or involves the acquisition of an existing power plant. The installed capacity being 'additional' would be from the viewpoint of ADB and not from the country's supply scenario; thus, construction of a 10 megawatt (MW) small hydropower plant would have the same indicator as a 10 MW small hydroplant acquired from the government.</p> <p>For further guidelines, please refer to the "Manual for Calculating Energy Output Indicators," published by ADB's Regional Sustainable Development Department (RSDD) in February 2011.</p>
[NEW] Additional installed capacity using renewable energy (megawatts)	<p>Definition: Electricity or energy savings resulting from a project or component of a project that involves energy efficiency. It is the difference between electricity or energy converted or used with and without the energy efficiency component.</p>

Indicators	Definition
	<p>This indicator, at first glance, may be associated with renewable energy projects inasmuch as there would be fossil fuel savings. However, it must be stressed that the operative word for energy savings is efficiency. A 100 MW renewable energy project displacing a 100 MW coal plant would be producing the same amount of energy. The fossil fuel savings in this case would be associated with reduced CO₂ emissions rather than energy savings.</p> <p>Energy efficiency projects may be viewed either as supply side or demand side energy efficiency. For supply-side energy efficiency projects, energy savings may result from an improved power plant needing less fossil fuel to run or a more efficient transmission system resulting in less systems loss. In both cases, less energy inputs would be needed to supply the same demand.</p> <p>For demand side energy efficiency, electricity savings come from improved efficiency in the way a given supply is used. Projects may include efficient lighting or energy efficient appliances that require less energy inputs, or reduction in nonrevenue water, as each cubic meter of water saved is equivalent to a certain quantity of energy saved.</p> <p><u>Calculation:</u> Annual electricity savings may be in energy units such as gigawatt-hours (GWh) per year. Dedicated energy efficiency projects are expected to provide the savings figures in the RRP. For other projects, especially transmission and distribution projects, calculation is needed.</p> <p>For further guidelines, please refer to the RSDD document "Manual for Calculating Energy Output Indicators," published in February 2011.</p>
Transmission lines installed or upgraded (km)	<p><u>Definition:</u> The indicator covers power, gas, and oil transmission lines. It is the measure of the ground distance, in kilometers, traversed by the transmission line. For power transmission lines, we are looking for the simple distance from tower A to tower B and not the circuit-kilometers.</p> <p>Although the indicator does not differentiate between a newly installed and an upgraded line, upgraded lines should meet certain criteria. Upgraded power transmission lines should involve an increase in voltage level, e.g., from a low-voltage line to a high-voltage line. For gas and oil transmission lines, there should be an increase in pipe diameter or the pressure of the fluid.</p> <p><u>Calculation.</u> As this is a simple distance between two points, not much calculation is needed except when circuit-kilometer is the unit involved as the type of line has to be considered. If it is a double circuit line then the number of circuit-kilometers is divided by two to give the indicator. If it is single circuit, the number of circuit-kilometers is the same as the distance between the given points.</p>

Indicators	Definition
Distribution lines installed or upgraded (km)	<p>A circuit-kilometer is a measure of the distance from tower A to tower B multiplied by the number of circuits. A double-circuit transmission line means that there are two lines or cables running the length. Thus, for a double circuit line, 100 circuit-kilometers implies a 50 km transmission line.</p> <p>“Distribution lines installed or upgraded” is the aggregate of the following three sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) km of power distribution lines installed or upgraded, generally at 110 kv or lower); (ii) km of district heating network pipes installed or upgraded; and (iii) km of urban gas supply network pipes installed or upgraded.
New households connected to electricity (number)	<p><u>Definition.</u> The indicator is the number of new households connected to the grid. Only new household connections resulting from a project are counted; households already connected to the grid and receiving improved services through a project are not counted. The number of new household connections resulting from a project is counted in total and not proportional to the ADB funding component only. The guiding principle is that ADB assistance is integral to the completion of the entire project; without the ADB assistance, the total target household connections would not be attained.</p> <p><u>Calculation.</u> New connections may be reported as a straightforward number, being the number of households that the project would connect to the grid. However, the indicator may also be measured in terms of population that would be served by the project. In this case, the population is divided by the average household size in the country or the locality. Thus, it is important that the RRP mention the average household size.</p>
Greenhouse gas emission reduction (tons of carbon dioxide equivalent avoided per year [tCO ₂ -equiv/yr])	<p>In the absence of ready information on this in the PCR or RRP, a proxy emission factor is to be used for developing Asia (countries where ADB may implement projects), which is 793.73 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per gigawatt-hour (GWh).</p> <p>This proxy factor is to be used to calculate emission reduction/avoidance accruing from the projects, i.e., GWh generated using renewable energy, and GWh saved through efficiency improvement.</p> <p>This climate change indicator will monitor the avoided annual CO₂ equivalent emission by clean energy project of component. It will include CO₂ and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) identified by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the GHG potential established under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006. <i>IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>. Japan).</p>

Indicators	Definition
	<p>Methodology: Annual CO₂ reduction or avoidance will be calculated as follows:</p> <p><u>For a Renewable Energy project:</u> tCO₂ = GWh generated x 739.73 tCO₂/GWh</p> <p><u>For supply-side Energy Efficiency projects:</u> tCO₂ = GWh saved x 739.73 CO₂/GWh</p> <p><u>For demand-side Energy Efficiency projects</u> (i.e., CFL replacement, efficient motors, etc.): tCO₂ = GWh saved measured at demand-side meter / (1 - T&D losses) x 739.73 tCO₂/GWh</p> <p><u>For Transmission and Distribution loss reduction:</u> tCO₂ = GWh saved x 739.73 tCO₂/GWh; loss is generally reported as a percentage, so the GWh saved will be the GWh sale x (improvement in percentage loss from before project)</p> <p><u>For fuel switching projects:</u> Assuming fuel switching from coal or oil to gas tCO₂ = GWh x difference in CO₂ emission factor</p> <p>where: E_{gas} = emission factor for gas: 577 tCO₂/GWh^a E_{oil} = emission factor for oil: 754 tCO₂/GWh^b E_{coal} = emission factor for coal: 988 tCO₂/GWh^c The emission factors are based on a conventional thermal power station with efficiency of 35%.</p> <p><u>For District Heating and Similar Projects:</u> For fuel switching or RE-based heating system: Determine the CO₂ emission for with and without project: tCO₂ = pre-project fuel usage (tons/year) x difference in CO₂ emission factor.</p> <p><u>For district heating EE projects:</u> tCO₂ = fuel savings (tons/year) x E_{fuel}</p> <p>where E_{fuel} : coal: 1.816 tCO₂/ton oil: 3.101 tCO₂/ton gas: 2.693 tCO₂/ton</p> <p>^a Emission factor for gas = (56,100 kg CO₂/TJ/0.35) x 3.6 TJ/GWh x 1 ton/1000 kg = 577 tCO₂/GWh ^b Emission factor for oil = (73,300 kg CO₂/TJ/0.35) x 3.6 TJ/GWh x 1 ton/1000 kg = 754 tCO₂/GWh ^c Emission factor for coal = (96,100 kg CO₂/TJ/0.35) x 3.6 TJ/GWh x 1 ton/1000 kg = 988 tCO₂/GWh</p>

Indicators	Definition
Finance	
<p>Microfinance accounts opened or end borrowers reached (number)</p>	<p>To maximize accuracy of data and avoid over-counting, the number of end borrowers is assessed. If this number is not available, then provide the number/estimate of microfinance loan accounts opened (regardless of amount in currency) over the course of the project. The definition of microfinance follows country conventions.</p> <p>All those reached by microfinance lending or saving group activities of the project will be counted, including participants in self-help groups.</p>
<p>Small and medium-sized enterprise loan accounts opened or end borrowers reached (number)</p>	<p>Preferably in terms of end borrowers, but if not available, then provide the number of small and medium enterprise (SME) loan accounts opened (regardless of amount in currency) over the course of the project.</p> <p>The definition of SME follows the definition as generally used in the country of the project.</p> <p>This does not include equity operations for SMEs.</p>
Transport	
<p>Expressways built or upgraded (km)</p>	<p>Length of expressways (i.e. fully access-controlled highways) built or upgraded, expressed in km. Access control means no direct crossings.</p> <p>“Expressways” can include roads that in certain countries are called highways if they have full access control.</p> <p>“Upgrading” includes all activity to restore a degraded road to originally intended design capacity (repair/rehabilitation) and to improve on its design capacity (e.g. by widening). Upgrading does not cover road signage (only).</p>
<p>National highways, provincial, district, and rural roads built or upgraded (km)</p>	<p>Length of open access road networks built or upgraded in km (without full access control). “Upgrading” includes all activity to restore a degraded road to originally intended design capacity (repair/rehabilitation) and to improve on its design capacity (e.g. by widening). Upgrading does not cover road signage (only).</p> <p>This indicator includes all open access-control roads. It may include national, provincial, district, rural, and urban roads. It may even include km of non-paved road (tracks), if investments in these have been made through the project.</p>
<p>Railways constructed and/or upgraded (km)</p>	<p>Length of railroad tracks built or upgraded in km (double tracks do not count twice).</p>
<p>Beneficiaries from road projects (number)</p>	<p>Includes all beneficiaries defined by RRP or PCR as beneficiaries of roads constructed or upgraded; generally those in the vicinity of the road or in the project area. Beneficiaries of railway projects are not included.</p>

Indicators	Definition
	<p>Project estimates of road beneficiaries need to be used where available. If road beneficiaries are not explicitly mentioned in an economic analysis, any assumptions that may have been made on road beneficiaries (unless these are expressed in traffic volumes only) will need to be checked.</p> <p>If no data on road beneficiaries is available or clear from the RRP or PCR, then the indicator measures the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expressway. Entire population of province(s) or state(s) through which the expressway runs (but takes a smaller administrative unit if the expressway does not run through the entire province from one side to the other). 2. Highway. Entire population of province or state through which the highway runs (but takes a smaller administrative unit if the highway does not run through all of the province or state). 3. District road. Entire population of district(s) through which the district road runs. 4. Rural road. Entire population living in the direct vicinity of the road (about within 2 km on either side). <p>The situation at the end of the project is to be reflected.</p>
<p>[NEW] Movement of people and goods on roads built or upgraded (average daily vehicle-km in the first full year of operation)</p>	<p>Traffic benefiting from built or upgraded roads in the year after project completion.</p> <p>Methodology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicles are buses, trucks, minivans, cars and motorcycles and other motorized means of conveyance, depending on country and location. 2. The daily vehicle km is to be calculated by adding all distances in km traveled by all types of vehicles in a day on roads built or upgraded. 3. The average annual daily vehicle km is to be calculated over the year immediately upon project completion, making allowances for factors such as seasonality. 4. All vehicle kms traveled will be counted, including those of traffic that existed before upgrading, diverted traffic, traffic generated as a result of road improvement, as well as annual growth in each of these categories. This is because a main objective of most transport projects is to upgrade facilities, resulting in improved service and lower cost of transport for all traffic.
<p>[NEW] Movement of people and goods on railways built or upgraded (average daily converted ton-km in the first full year of operation)</p>	<p>Railway traffic benefiting from built or upgraded railway in the year after project completion.</p> <p>Methodology:</p>

Indicators	Definition
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unit of measurement aggregates freight and passenger volumes per day by expressing both in terms of converted ton-km, assuming 1 converted ton-km = 1 ton-km = 1 passenger-km. 2. Ton-km and passenger-km are often based on data provided by the railway company, as revenues are typically collected on this basis. If this is not available then daily ton-km is calculated by multiplying the daily freight tons carried by the average number of km hauled. Similarly, daily passenger-km is calculated by multiplying the number of passengers per day by the average number of km traveled by passengers. 3. The average annual daily converted ton-km is calculated over the year immediately upon project completion, making allowances for factors such as seasonality. 4. All converted ton-kms will be counted, including those of traffic that existed before upgrading, diverted traffic, traffic generated as a result of railway improvement, as well as annual growth in each of these categories. This is because a main objective of most transport projects is to upgrade facilities, resulting in improved service and lower cost of transport for all traffic. 5. The indicator excludes urban rail.
Water	
<p>Water supply pipes installed or upgraded: length of network (km)</p>	<p>All sizes of pipes intended to transport water for urban water use for domestic and (non agricultural) business purposes, expressed in their aggregate length in the network, irrespective of pipe diameter, comprising mains as well as reticulation pipes.</p> <p>Both new and repaired/upgraded pipes are aggregated and they are not distinguished through subindicators.</p>
<p>New households served with water supply (number)</p>	<p>This refers to all additional households that benefit from projects that offer piped or non-piped water supply systems, which is of a higher order than the system that the households used before. Non-piped supply may include standpipes.</p> <p>The situation at the end of the project is to be reflected.</p>
<p>Wastewater treatment capacity added (in cubic meter per day [m³/day])</p>	<p>Wastewater treatment capacity added is equivalent to the maximum amount of cubic meter (m³) of waste water at the new or improved treatment plant intake per day. It excludes waste treatment capacity of septic tanks and the removal of the waste.</p> <p>Sewage received from residential, non-residential, and non-trade waste sources includes volumes collected in the sewage system due to storm water, illegal connection inflows, and infiltration to the sewerage system.</p>

Indicators	Definition
	Residential (domestic) sewage is the waterborne waste derived from human origin comprising fecal matter, urine, and liquid household waste from water closet pans, sinks, baths, basins, and similar fixtures designed for use in private dwellings.
New households served with sanitation (number)	This refers to all additional households that benefit from projects offering a variety of sanitation systems to households that either did not benefit from sanitation systems before, or benefited from systems of lesser order. The situation at the end of the project is to be reflected.
Land improved through irrigation services, drainage, and flood management (hectares)	The rural land area improved through new/improved irrigation (and drainage) services and/or flood management. This indicator is the aggregate of 2 sub-indicators: (i) land area improved through irrigation (and drainage) services in hectares, and (ii) land area improved through flood management in hectares.

Notes: The Development Effectiveness Review reports outputs and outcomes from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Development Fund (ADF) operations. Programmed outputs are taken from the Reports and Recommendations of the President (RRPs), and delivered outputs from project completion reports (PCRs) or extended Annual Review reports. ADB represents outputs and outcomes from all its operations, sovereign and nonsovereign, including those funded by ordinary capital resources (OCR) and ADF loans, ADF grants, JFPR and other ADB-administered grants and funds, and guarantees. ADF represents outputs and outcomes from operations financed by ADF loans and grants.

See also: Guidelines for the Use of ADB's Results Framework Indicators For Key Outputs and Beneficiaries [http://eboard.asiandevbank.org/docs/20100916%20ADB Guidelines on Level 2 RFI September 2010.pdf](http://eboard.asiandevbank.org/docs/20100916%20ADB%20Guidelines%20on%20Level%20RFI%20September%202010.pdf)

LEVEL 3: OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Indicators	Definition
Quality of Completed Operations	
Completed CPSs rated <i>successful</i> (%)	Country partnership strategies (CPSs) with a successful or better evaluation rating as percentage of total CPSs evaluated in a year.
Completed sovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)	<p>Project completion reports (PCR), PCR validation reports (PVR), and project performance evaluation reports (PPER), prepared for sovereign operations and circulated in the last three years with successful or better ratings, as a percentage of the total number of PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER is prepared, an available PVR rating is used. If neither PPER nor PVR ratings are available, the PCR rating is used. When the PPER/PVR rating becomes available, the original rating is updated.</p> <p>The number of successful project ratings in PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs is based on the year of PCR circulation.</p>
Completed nonsovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)	<p>Extended annual review reports (XARR), PVR and PPER prepared for nonsovereign operations and circulated in the last three years with successful or better ratings as a percentage of the total number of XARRs, PVRs, and PPERs circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER is prepared, an available PVR rating is used. If neither the PPER nor the PVR is available, the XARR rating is used. When the PPER/PVR rating becomes available, the original rating is updated.</p> <p>The number of successful project ratings in XARRs, PVRs, and PPERs is based on the year of XARR circulation.</p>
Completed technical assistance projects rated <i>successful</i> (%)	Technical assistance reports (TCRs) prepared for sovereign technical assistance (TA) projects (excluding those for project preparatory TAs) and circulated in the last three years with successful or better ratings as a percentage of total TCRs circulated during the same period.
Positive perceptions of ADB effectiveness in reducing poverty (%)	<p>Respondents who feel that ADB is doing an excellent or a good job in helping countries to reduce poverty, as a percentage of the total number of respondents to ADB's Perception Survey.</p> <p>The figure is taken from responses to questions in the triennial multinational survey of opinion leaders and stakeholders under the section on "overall impression of ADB: performance in reducing poverty".</p>

Indicators	Definition
Quality at Entry and Portfolio Performance	
Quality at entry of CPSs rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	<p>CPSs with a <i>satisfactory</i> or better rating as a percentage of total number of CPSs assessed.</p> <p>Quality-at-entry assessments of CPSs are conducted every two years. CPSs are assessed against seven criteria: (i) country diagnostics, (ii) identification of lessons, (iii) country strategy, (iv) country program, (v) performance indicators/results framework, (vi) risk assessment/mitigation, and (vii) the CPS preparation process.</p>
Quality at entry of sovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	<p>Sovereign projects with a <i>satisfactory</i> or better rating as a percentage of total number of sovereign projects assessed.</p> <p>Quality-at-entry assessments of projects are conducted every two years. There are nine criteria: (i) development outcomes and impacts; (ii) strategic relevance and approach; (iii) technical and economic aspects; (iv) poverty, social, and environmental aspects; (v) fiduciary aspects; (vi) policy and institutional aspects; (vii) implementation arrangements; (viii) risk assessment; and (ix) achievability and sustainability of development objectives.</p>
Quality at entry of nonsovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	<p>Nonsovereign projects with a <i>satisfactory</i> or better rating as a percentage of total number of sovereign projects assessed.</p> <p>Quality-at-entry assessments of projects are conducted every two years. There are 10 criteria: (i) development objectives; (ii) enabling environment impact; (iii) strategic alignment and project design; (iv) ADB additionality and complementarity; (v) market, financial, economic, and technical feasibility; (vi) environmental and social responsibility; (vii) implementation arrangements; (viii) ADB profitability and investment management; (ix) risk assessment and management; and (x) achievability of development objectives.</p>
Project performance at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	<p>Average percentage of sovereign operations with a <i>highly satisfactory</i> or <i>satisfactory</i> project performance report (PPR) rating in the last three years.</p> <p>PPRs are part of the overall project performance management system, and provide information on project implementation and progress in achieving development objectives. PPRs highlight performance assessments for project supervision, key assumptions and risks, major problems encountered, actual or proposed remedial actions, and the project ratings for implementation progress and the likelihood of achieving development objectives.</p> <p>PPRs are prepared for all ongoing projects financed or administered by ADB, and are to be maintained until the loan account is closed.</p>

Indicators	Definition
Average time from approval to first disbursement in sovereign operations (months)	<p>Average time, in months, from approval to first disbursement of sovereign operations approved in the last five years before the year of the Development Effectiveness Review (DEfR) – e.g., the 2010 figure is based on the 2005-2009 averages, 2009 figure on 2004-2008 averages, and so on. The 2006 baseline covers 2001-2005 averages.</p> <p>The DEfR year is excluded from the calculation to avoid counting operations that were approved in that year but not yet disbursing by the end of December; and avoid a bias toward counting quicker disbursing operations i.e., those operations approved and disbursing within the DEfR year.</p> <p>The 5-year averages are regenerated based on the latest year-end run (cut-off) to compute the DEfR year's figure.</p>
Finance Transfer and Mobilization	
Disbursement ratio for sovereign operations (%)	<p>The ratio of total sovereign operations disbursements in a given year/period to the net amount available for disbursement at the beginning of the year/period, plus amounts that have become effective during the year/period, less cancellations made during the year/period.</p> <p>"Total disbursement in a given year/period" refers to the confirmed disbursement for the particular year/period covered.</p> <p>"Net amount available at the beginning of the year/period" refers to the undisbursed amount aggregated for all ongoing loan and ADF grant operations at the beginning of the year.</p>
Disbursement ratio for nonsovereign loans and equity (%)	<p>The ratio of total nonsovereign loan and equity disbursements in a given year/period to the net loan and equity amount available for disbursement at the beginning of the year/period, plus loans and equity which have become effective during the year/period, less cancellations made during the year/period.</p> <p>"Total disbursement in a given year/period" refers to the confirmed disbursement for particular year/period covered.</p> <p>"Net loan amount available at the beginning of the year/period" refers to the undisbursed amount aggregated for all loan and equity operations at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>Nonsovereign operations refer to any loan, guarantee, equity investment, or other financing arrangement that is (i) not guaranteed by a government; or (ii) guaranteed by a government under terms that do not allow ADB, upon default by the guarantor, to accelerate, suspend, or cancel any other loan or guarantee between ADB and the related sovereign.</p>
DVA cofinancing relative to ADB financing approved annually (%)	<p>Total direct value-added (DVA) cofinancing (loans and grants for investment projects, guarantees, and syndications) in the last three years divided by total OCR (including nonsovereign) and ADF loan and ADF grant amount in the last three years.</p>

Indicators	Definition
	<p>DVA cofinancing involves active coordination and formal agreements among financing partners that bring about defined client benefits, including contractual commitments by ADB to facilitate mobilization, administration, or participation in cofinancing. Starting in 2006, cofinancing statistics indicate DVA cofinancing.</p>
<p>Financing for Strategy 2020 Core Operational Areas</p>	
<p>Financing for Strategy 2020 core operational areas (%)</p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved operations (sovereign and nonsovereign [including guarantees and equity investments]) in a year/period supporting Strategy 2020 core operational areas: infrastructure (transport, energy, water, and other infrastructure); environment; regional cooperation and integration; finance sector development; and education) as a percentage of total ADB operations (\$ amount) approved during the year.</p> <p>Operations not classified as infrastructure, education, or finance (sectors) are included if these have been classified environment or regional cooperation and integration (theme), irrespective of whether this is the primary thematic classification or not.</p> <p>Financing for operations classified as agriculture, multisector, or public sector management may be included as “core” if these operations have subsectors (and if corresponding amount is known) pertaining to the core sectors infrastructure, education or finance.</p>
<p>Projects supporting private sector development (%)^a</p>	<p>Projects with the thematic classification of private sector development in the last three years as a percentage of total number of projects approved during the same period.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP. Private sector operations are generally classified as private sector development.</p> <p>Private sector development may or may not be the primary theme. Projects with multiple loans and other modalities of financing, or with a combination of sovereign and nonsovereign loans are counted once. Operations funded from supplementary financing are excluded.</p>
<p>Projects supporting regional cooperation and integration (%)^a</p>	<p>Projects with the thematic classification of regional cooperation and integration in the last three years as a percentage of total number of projects approved during the same period.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP.</p> <p>Regional cooperation and integration may or may not be the primary theme. Projects with multiple loans and other modalities of financing or with a combination of sovereign and nonsovereign loans are counted once. Operations funded from supplementary financing are excluded.</p>

Indicators	Definition
Projects supporting environmental sustainability (%) ^a	<p>Projects with the thematic classification of environment sustainability in the last three years as a percentage of total number of projects approved during the same period.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP. Environmental sustainability may or may not be the primary theme. Projects with multiple loans and other modalities of financing or with a combination of sovereign and nonsovereign loans are counted once. Operations funded from supplementary financing are excluded.</p>
Projects with gender mainstreaming (%)	<p>Sovereign projects with the thematic classification of gender^a added to the number of projects with effective gender mainstreaming (i.e., projects with specific design features that promote and facilitate women's access to and benefits from the project) in the last three years as a percentage of total number of sovereign projects approved during the same period.</p> <p>Projects that provide some indirect benefits or include mitigating features for women or gender equality are classified as having "some gender benefits" but are not included in those with significant gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Projects with multiple loans and other modalities of financing or with a combination of sovereign and nonsovereign loans are counted once. Operations funded from supplementary financing are excluded.</p>
Knowledge Management	
Annual MAKE survey assessment rating (%)	<p>Total score derived from the Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE) assessment as a percentage of a highest possible score of 80.</p> <p>Conducted yearly by Teleos, the MAKE survey broadly measure staff perceptions on knowledge management and trends. Findings are benchmarked against eight recognized knowledge performance dimensions: (i) creating an enterprise knowledge-driven culture, (ii) developing knowledge workers through senior management leadership, (iii) delivering knowledge-based products/services/ solutions, (iv) maximizing enterprise intellectual capital, (v) creating an environment for collaborative knowledge sharing, (vi) creating a learning organization, (vii) delivering value based on customer knowledge, and (viii) transforming enterprise knowledge into shareholder value.</p>
ADB perceived externally as excellent source of knowledge on development issues (% strongly agreeing)	<p>Respondents who <i>strongly agree</i> with ADB being an excellent source of knowledge on development issues, as a percentage of the total number of respondents.</p> <p>The figure is taken from the triennial multinational survey of opinion leaders and stakeholders, under the section, "perception of ADB's performance: ADB as a source of knowledge on development".</p>

Indicators	Definition
Partnership	
Sovereign operations with CSO participation (%)	<p>Approved sovereign operations in a year containing elements of activity/participation by civil society organizations (CSOs) in any stage of the project and as reflected in the RRP, as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations approved during the year.</p> <p>CSOs include nongovernment organizations, community-based groups or organizations, trade unions, research institutions, or foundations. CSOs may participate in general consultations, policy and advocacy work, or monitoring and evaluation; or as information provider, cofinancier, project beneficiary, expert/consultant/trainer, or implementing agency.</p>
New program-based approaches approved (number) ^a	<p>The number of approved sovereign operations financed by ADB in a year that have coordinated support for a locally owned program of development such as a national poverty reduction strategy, a sector program, a thematic program or a program of a specific organization.</p> <p>The criteria for counting new projects supporting program-based approaches (PBAs) follows the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2011 guidelines on program-based approaches.² The OECD clarified that for development assistance to be considered program-based, all of the following four criteria must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the host country or organization exercise leadership over the program supported by development partners; (ii) a single comprehensive program and budget framework is used; (iii) a formal process for development partner coordination and harmonization of development partner procedures is used for at least two of the following systems: (a) reporting, (b) budgeting, (c) financial management, and (d) procurement; and (iv) support to the program will use at least two of the following local systems: (a) program design, (b) program implementation, (c) financial management, and (d) monitoring and evaluation. <p>A sector-wide approach (SWAp) is a program-based approach operating at the level of an entire sector.</p> <p>ADB deemed that, due to their characteristics, all program loans and grants, sector development programs, and multitranche financing facility subprojects are considered program-based. Sector projects are considered PBAs if there is a clear government sector strategy coordinating the work of development partners. Investment projects will be counted as PBA if these meet all four criteria identified by OECD.</p>

² Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2010. *2011 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/24/28/46138662.pdf?bcsi_scan_7823DFCE46415F3E=0&bcsi_scan_filename=46138662.pdf.

Indicators	Definition
CPS and CPR missions conducted jointly with at least one other development partner (% annually)	<p>The CPS and country portfolio review (CPR) missions in a year that were carried out jointly with at least one other multilateral development bank or bilateral development agency as a percentage of total CPS and CPR missions conducted during the year. Joint missions involve information-sharing, and consultations with or participation of other donor agencies in CPS/CPR missions.</p> <p>Counting of CPS and CPR missions (joint or not-joint) uses the following criteria.</p> <p><u>CPS missions</u>: To determine whether there has been a CPS 'mission' the following characteristics need to be applying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has intention of the preparation of a new CPS and not annual COBP [within existing CPS]) during DEfR year. • Can be initiated by the headquarters or by the resident mission (as a series of meetings) if the latter has the responsibility for country programming. • Meeting was held with government on draft CPS initiating paper (sometimes called initial consultation with governments) during the DEfR year • A strategy formulation mission was held during the DEfR year by HQ staff or by RM with involvement of one or more HQ staff (also called CPS formulation mission or country consultation mission, where dialogue is held with DMC stakeholders on the draft CPS) • Or a CPS confirmation mission was held during the DEfR year (to discuss with the government any revisions that may have been made after MCM). This can be the case if the CPS mission has taken place in the previous year but the CPS process was not completed by the end of the year. <p>If the RD/country team answers "yes" to point 3 and 4, or to point 5, count this as one CPS mission for the DEfR year. Do not consider missions for the development of the sector and thematic assessment, strategy and roadmap (ASR) for the CPS preparation as CPS missions here—these are in principle delinked from the CPS preparation process under the current business processes.</p> <p><u>Joint CPS mission</u>: The CPS mission is joint when it is either (i) jointly organized and held by ADB and at least one other development partner, or (ii) when ADB has invited development partners to attend CPS consultations planned with government or other donors over the DEfR year.</p> <p><u>CPR mission</u>: To determine whether there has been a CPR mission, one or more of the following characteristics need to be applying:</p>

Indicators	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB held at least one country portfolio review meeting with Government over the DEfR year (in the definition of PAI 6.02 para 11-12) • If the previous bullet did not apply (no high level discussion with government was held): one or more loan and TA portfolio review missions or quarterly portfolio review missions are held at the working level.
	<p>If the RD/country team answers "yes" to either the first or the second bullet or both, count this as 1 CPRM.</p>
	<p><u>To determine whether this CPR mission is joint:</u> The CPR mission is joint when it is either (i) jointly organized and held by ADB and at least one other development partner, or (ii) when ADB has invited development partners to attend the CPR meetings planned with government or other donors over the DEfR year.</p>

^a Project classification registered in the report and recommendation of the President (RRP) or its linked document (project classification summary).

Notes: The development effectiveness reviews assess level 3 performance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Development Fund (ADF).

- (1) For the following indicators, ADB represents progress in ADB's 40 borrowing developing member countries, and ADF progress in ADF countries (a subgroup of ADB DMCs that have access to the ADF), including blend countries with access to both ordinary capital resources (OCR) and the ADF: (i) completed CPSs rated *successful*, (ii) completed technical assistance operations rated *successful*, (iii) quality-at-entry of CPSs rated *satisfactory*, and (iv) CPS and CPR missions conducted jointly with at least one other development partner.
- (2) ADF performance for the following indicators follows that of ADB's: (i) Positive perceptions on ADB effectiveness in reducing poverty; (ii) Annual MAKE survey assessment rating; and (iii) ADB perceived externally as excellent source of knowledge on development issues.
- (3) ADB's "quality-at-entry of nonsovereign projects rated satisfactory" and "overall disbursement ratio for nonsovereign loans and equity" reports at project and product (loans, equity) level, respectively. ADF currently does not finance nonsovereign operations.
- (4) For the indicators "projects with gender mainstreaming" and "new program-based approaches approved," and when the indicator name suggests sovereign operations, ADB represents performance of projects financed by OCR and ADF loans, and ADF grants; and ADF represents performance of projects financed by ADF loans and grant. Exceptions are indicators (i) "project performance at implementation rated satisfactory" which rates implementation performance by product, so the average PPR ratings of OCR loans, ADF loans and ADF grants is taken; and (ii) "disbursement ratio for sovereign operations" where the average disbursement ratio of OCR loans, ADF loans, and ADF grants is taken.
- (5) For the rest of the indicators, ADB represents performance of sovereign and nonsovereign projects. Sovereign projects are financed by OCR and ADF loans, and ADF grants. Nonsovereign projects include loans, equity, and guarantees to the private sector and other nonsovereign public sector entities. ADF represents performance of projects financed by the ADF loans and grants.

LEVEL 4: ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Indicators	Definition
Human Resources	
Budgeted international and national staff in operations departments (%) ^a	<p>Filled and vacant authorized international and national staff positions in regional departments and the Private Sector Operations Department as a percentage of the total number of such positions in ADB in a budget year.</p> <p>“Total positions” excludes directors’ advisors, staff in the Independent Evaluation Department and Office of the Compliance Review Panel, and young professionals.</p>
Budgeted international and national staff in resident missions (%) ^a	<p>Filled and vacant authorized international and national staff positions in resident missions as a percentage of the total number of such positions in regional departments in ADB in a budget year.</p> <p>Includes regional department staff posted to resident missions.</p>
Representation of women international staff in total (%)	Female international staff as a percentage of the total number of international staff in a budget year.
Staff engagement survey results (index)	<p>Overall staff engagement index resulting from combining average favorable response rates to each of the 24 ADB attributes identified in the staff engagement survey.</p> <p>The survey is conducted by an independent organization every two years to assess the level of ADB staff motivation.</p>
Budget Adequacy	
Internal administrative expenses per \$1 million of project approval (\$'000) ^b	Ratio of total internal administrative expenses (IAE) to total ADB operations approved (volume [\$]) in the last three years.
Internal administrative expenses per project approved (\$ million in 2000 constant prices) ^b	<p>Ratio of total IAE to total ADB operations approved (number) in the last three years.</p> <p>Projects with multiple loans and other modalities of financing, or with combination of public and private lending, are counted once.</p>
Internal administrative expenses per \$1 million disbursement (\$'000) ^b	Ratio of total IAE to total ADB disbursements in the last three years.
Internal administrative expenses per project under implementation (\$'000 in 2000 constant prices) ^b	<p>Ratio of total IAE to total ADB operations being implemented (number) in the last three years.</p> <p>Projects with multiple loans and other modalities of financing, or with combination of public and private lending are counted once.</p>

Indicators	Definition
Business Processes and Practices^c	
Average sovereign operations processing time (months from fact-finding to effectiveness)	<p>Average time, in months, from project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) fact-finding (where there is no PPTA project or program fact-finding) to effectiveness of sovereign operations.</p> <p>The effectiveness date is the day on which the loan, grant, or guarantee agreement comes into force. The agreement becomes effective after its signing by all parties, upon the borrower's compliance with the effectiveness conditions.</p> <p>The indicator excludes multitranche financing facility subprojects/tranches not processed together with the facility. It applies 30.416 days per month. Approvals for supplementary financing are computed from project fact-finding to approval.</p>
Sovereign operations administered by resident missions (%)	Sovereign projects administered by resident missions as a percentage of total ongoing sovereign projects.
Resident missions leading country programming (%) ^d	Resident missions taking the lead in preparing the country partnership strategies, or discussing the annual country program/operations business plan with governments, as a percentage of the 20 resident missions and two regional offices in the Pacific existing or created in 2006.
Resident missions leading country portfolio review (%) ^d	Resident missions taking the lead in reviewing ADB's portfolio in a developing member country and discussing project implementation issues with the government, as a percentage of the 20 resident missions and two regional offices in the Pacific existing or created in 2006.
Resident missions leading country economic work (%) ^d	Resident missions taking the lead in preparing country chapters in the ADB Outlook/Update as a percentage of the 20 resident missions and two regional offices in the Pacific existing or created in 2006.

^a While annual percentages are reported, the baseline value of the staffing indicator is derived from average of 2004–2006 performance.

^b Internal administrative expenses cover five budget categories reflecting broad expense types and resource requirements: (1) Board of Governors expenses, (2) Board of Directors expenses, (3) operational expenses, (4) administrative expenses, and (5) general contingency.

^c The development effectiveness reviews assess business processes and practices in the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Development Fund (ADF). For the indicator "average sovereign operations processing time," ADB represents performance of projects financed by ordinary capital resources (OCR) and ADF loans, and ADF grants. ADF represents performance of projects financed by the ADF loans and grant. For the indicators pertaining to delegation of specific functions to resident missions, ADB represents progress in countries where ADB has established resident missions. ADF presents progress in ADF countries (a sub-group of ADB developing member countries that have access to ADF, including blend countries with access to both OCR and the ADF) where ADB has resident missions.

^d The 20 resident missions and two regional offices existing or created in 2006 are the Afghanistan Resident Mission, Azerbaijan Resident Mission, Bangladesh Resident Mission, Cambodia Resident Mission, India Resident Mission, Indonesia Resident Mission, Kazakhstan Resident Mission, Kyrgyz Resident Mission, Lao People's Democratic Republic Resident Mission, Mongolia Resident Mission, Nepal Resident Mission, Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office, Pakistan Resident Mission, Papua New Guinea Resident Mission, People's Republic of China Resident Mission, Philippines Country Office, South Pacific Subregional Office, Sri Lanka Resident Mission, Tajikistan Resident Mission, Thailand Resident Mission, Uzbekistan Resident Mission, and Viet Nam Resident Mission.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Level 1: Asia and the Pacific Development Outcomes

Indicator	Baseline Year	ADB		ADF ^a	
		Baseline Value	2015 Target	Baseline Value	2015 Target
Poverty and Human Development					
Population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	2005	27.6	27.5	33.1	30.2
Primary education completion rate, both sexes (%)	2005	88.8	100.0	79.1	100.0
Ratio of girls to boys in:					
Primary education	2005	0.97	1.00	0.92	1.00
Secondary education	2005	0.93	1.00	0.92	1.00
Tertiary education	2005	0.81	1.00	0.70	1.00
Women in nonagricultural wage employment (%)	2005	30.0	Increase	26.4	Increase
Under-5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2005	60.7	29.8	76.2	38.3
Women (aged 15 and above) living with HIV (number, million)	2001	1.31	Halt or reverse	0.14	Halt or reverse
Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%)					
Urban	2005	95.2	96.7	90.8	95.3
Rural	2005	79.1	81.1	76.1	82.7
Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)					
Urban	2005	62.2	77.6	69.8	82.7
Rural	2005	38.7	63.3	42.6	62.8
Other Development Outcomes					
Gross domestic product:					
GDP per capita (at constant 2000 prices, \$)	2006	1,124		693	
Regional cooperation and integration:					
Intraregional trade in total Asia and Pacific trade (%)	2005	51		58	
Access to basic infrastructure:					
Telecommunications: fixed lines and mobile telephone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	2006	398		275	
Roads: paved roads for every 10,000 people (km)	2005	12		9	
Electricity: household electrification rate (%)	2002	68		47	
Finance:					
Banking assets to GDP (%)	2005	78		57	
Governance:					
Cost to start business (% of gross national income per capita)	2006	42		49	
Time to start business (days)	2006	43		45	
Governance and public sector management assessment from country performance assessments	2006			3.3	
Environment:					
Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)	2005	2.5		1.1	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, GDP = gross domestic product, km = kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a ADF includes all countries with access to ADF during its eighth replenishment period (2005–2008).

Level 2: Core Outputs and Outcomes

Indicator	ADB		ADF	
	Delivered Outputs 2004–2007	Programmed Outputs 2009–2012	Delivered Outputs 2004–2007	Programmed Outputs 2009–2012
Education				
Classrooms built or upgraded (number)	115,100	76,100	112,000	71,400
Teachers trained (number)	564,000	1,518,000	488,600	1,517,000
Students benefiting from school improvement programs or direct support (number)	19,650,000	22,515,000	17,477,000	20,385,000
Energy				
Installed energy generation capacity (MW equivalent)	4,200	13,200	252	8
Transmission lines installed or upgraded (km)	9,100	6,800	2,200	1,200
Distribution lines installed or upgraded (km)	17,200	55,200	17,000	3,800
New households connected to electricity (number)	751,900	447,500	673,500	152,500
Greenhouse gas emission reduction (tCO ₂ -equiv/yr)	22,517,000	11,747,000	4,308,500	1,200
Finance				
Microfinance accounts opened or end borrowers reached (number)	1,182,000	2,563,000	1,182,000	433,000
Small and medium-sized enterprise loan accounts opened or end borrowers reached (number)	5,900	213,900	5,800	202,000
Transport				
Expressways built or upgraded (km)	1,500	1,300	162	0
National highways, provincial, district, and rural roads built or upgraded (km)	26,900	48,000	18,600	18,700
Railways constructed and/or upgraded (km)	2,400	2,800	507	888
Beneficiaries from road projects (number)	410,163,000	222,164,000	140,964,000	97,449,000
Water				
Water supply pipes installed or upgraded: length of network (km)	19,300	14,800	8,600	11,100
New households served with water supply (number)	2,104,000	4,823,000	415,800	1,292,600
Wastewater treatment capacity added (m ³ /day)	1,380,000	4,566,000	235,000	572,600
New households served with sanitation (number)	1,501,000	9,393,000	94,800	2,165,900
Land improved through irrigation services, drainage, and flood management (hectares)	1,556,000	2,682,000	1,278,000	667,500

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, km = kilometer, MW = megawatt, m³/day = cubic meter per day, tCO₂-equiv/yr = tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

Level 3: Operational Effectiveness

Indicator	Baseline Year	ADB		ADF	
		Baseline Value	2012 Target	Baseline Value	2012 Target
Quality of Completed Operations					
Completed CPSs rated <i>successful</i> (%)	2009	50	70	50	70
Completed sovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)	2004–2006 average	72	80	75	80
Completed nonsovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)	2008–2010 average	80	80		
Completed technical assistance projects rated <i>successful</i> (%)	2004–2006 average	79	80	78	80
Positive perceptions of ADB effectiveness in reducing poverty (%)	2006	45	60	Same as ADB	
Quality at Entry and Portfolio Performance					
Quality at entry of CPSs rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	2006	33	80	33	80
Quality at entry of sovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	2006	81	85	76	85
Quality at entry of nonsovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	2006	50	85		
Performance of sovereign operations during implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	2010	75	80	...	80
Average time from approval to first disbursement in sovereign operations (months)	2006	12	10	13	12
Finance Transfer and Mobilization					
Disbursement ratio for sovereign operations (%)	2006	23	At least 23	18	20
Disbursement ratio for nonsovereign loans and equity (%)	2006	43	At least 50		
DVA cofinancing relative to ADB financing approved annually (%)	2004–2006 average	9	20	13	20
Financing for Strategy 2020 Core Operational Areas					
Financing for Strategy 2020 core operational areas (%)	2008	79	80	67	80
Projects supporting private sector development (%)	2004–2006	29	30	15	30
Projects supporting regional cooperation and integration (%)	2004–2006	7	15	11	15
Projects supporting environmental sustainability (%)	2004–2006	14	25	9	25
Projects with gender mainstreaming (%)	2004–2006	35	40	45	50
Knowledge Management					
Annual MAKE survey assessment rating (%)	2006	54	60	Same as ADB	
ADB perceived externally as excellent source of knowledge on development issues (% strongly agreeing)	2009	29	40	Same as ADB	
Partnerships					
Sovereign operations with CSO participation (%)	2006	78	80	85	80
New program-based approaches approved (number)	2006	29	10	20	8
CPS and CPR missions conducted jointly with at least one other development partner (% annually)	2006	33	60	40	60

... = not available at the time of writing, ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CPR = country portfolio review, CPS = country partnership strategy, CSO = civil society organization, DVA = direct value-added, MAKE = most admired knowledge enterprises.

Level 4: Organizational Effectiveness

Indicator	Baseline Year	ADB	
		Baseline Value	2012 Target
Human Resources			
Budgeted international and national staff in operations departments (%)	2004–2006 average	52	56
Budgeted international and national staff in resident missions (%)	2004–2006 average	42	48
Representation of women international staff in total (%)	2007	29	35
Staff engagement survey results (index)	2008	60	67
Budget Adequacy			
Internal administrative expenses per \$1 million of public and private sector project approval (\$'000)	2004–2006 average	43	Maintain
Internal administrative expenses per project approved (\$ million in 2000 constant prices)	2004–2006 average	2.8	Maintain
Internal administrative expenses per \$1 million disbursement (\$'000)	2004–2006 average	62	Maintain
Internal administrative expenses per project under implementation (\$'000 in 2000 constant prices)	2004–2006 average	427	Maintain or increase

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Indicator	Baseline Year	ADB		ADF	
		Baseline Value	2012 Target	Baseline Value	2012 Target
Business Processes and Practices					
Average sovereign operations processing time (months from fact-finding to effectiveness)	2006	28	16	28	16
Sovereign operations administered by resident missions (%)	2006	39	43	36	43
Resident missions leading country programming (%)	2007	91	100	94	100
Resident missions leading country portfolio review (%)	2007	91	100	94	100
Resident missions leading country economic work (%)	2007	91	100	89	100

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund.

**LIST OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES
(as used in the Development Effectiveness Review)**

Table A2.1: ADB Countries

Afghanistan ^a	India	Federated States of Micronesia ^a	Solomon Islands ^a
Armenia ^a	Indonesia ^a	Mongolia ^a	Sri Lanka ^a
Azerbaijan ^a	Kazakhstan	Myanmar	Tajikistan ^a
Bangladesh ^a	Kiribati ^a	Nauru	Thailand
Bhutan ^a	Kyrgyz Republic ^a	Nepal ^a	Timor-Leste ^a
Cambodia ^a	Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	Pakistan ^a	Tonga ^a
China, People's Republic of	Malaysia	Palau	Turkmenistan
Cook Islands ^a	Maldives ^a	Papua New Guinea ^a	Tuvalu ^a
Fiji	Republic of the Marshall Islands ^a	Philippines	Uzbekistan ^a
Georgia ^a		Samoa ^a	Vanuatu ^a
			Viet Nam ^a

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

^a Developing member countries with access to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) during the eighth replenishment of the ADF (2005–2008).

Source: ADB, Strategy and Policy Department.

Table A2.2: Classification of ADB Countries

OCR-Only	Blend Countries ^{a,b}	ADF-Only ^b
China, People's Republic of	Armenia	Afghanistan
Fiji	Azerbaijan	Bhutan
India ^c	Bangladesh	Cambodia
Kazakhstan	Cook Islands	Kiribati
Malaysia	Georgia	Kyrgyz Republic
Philippines	Indonesia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Thailand	Republic of the Marshall Islands	Maldives
Turkmenistan	Federated States of Micronesia	Mongolia
	Nauru ^d	Myanmar ^e
	Palau ^d	Nepal
	Pakistan	Samoa
	Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands
	Sri Lanka	Tajikistan
	Uzbekistan	Timor-Leste
	Viet Nam	Tonga
		Tuvalu
		Vanuatu

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

^a Blend countries have access to both the ADF and OCR.

^b Countries with access to ADF during its eighth replenishment period (2005–2008).

^c India is officially classified a blend country but has not had access to the ADF since 1986.

^d No access to ADF during 2005–2008.

^e Currently with no access to the ADF.

Source: ADB, Strategy and Policy Department.