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Tracking Indicator Definitions

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Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
BPMSD	–	Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department
CPS	–	country partnership strategy
CSO	–	civil society organization
DMC	–	developing member country
DMF	–	design and monitoring framework
EGM	–	effective gender mainstreaming
EPI	–	Environmental Performance Index
ERCD	–	Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department
ESCAP	–	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FCAS	–	fragile and conflict-affected situations
GAP	–	gender action plan
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GEN	–	gender equity
GNI	–	gross national income
GW	–	gigawatt
IAE	–	internal administrative expense
ICT	–	information and communication technology
IED	–	Independent Evaluation Department
IFRM	–	integrated flood risk management
KPS	–	knowledge products and services
m ³	–	cubic meter
MDB	–	multilateral development bank
MSME	–	micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises
MW	–	megawatt
NGE	–	no gender elements
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
OP	–	operational priority
PBL	–	policy-based lending
PCR	–	project completion report
PPER	–	project performance evaluation report
PPFD	–	Project, Portfolio and Financial Management Department
RCI	–	regional cooperation and integration
RRP	–	report and recommendation of the President
SDCC	–	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goal
SGE	–	some gender elements
SME	–	small and medium-sized enterprises
SOE	–	state-owned enterprise
SPD	–	Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department
STEM	–	science, technology, engineering, and math
TCR	–	technical assistance completion report
TRF	–	Transitional Results Framework
US	–	United States
XARR	–	extended annual review report

GLOSSARY

ADB operations overall	Asian Development Bank (ADB) operations financed by regular and concessional ordinary capital resources (OCR) and Asian Development Fund (ADF) grants
commitment	the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB
concessional assistance	the subset of ADB's overall operations financed by concessional OCR loans and ADF grants
concessional assistance countries	countries that have access to ADF grants and/or concessional OCR lending
nonsovereign operation	the provision of any loan, guarantee, equity investment, or other financing arrangement (i) without a government guarantee; or (ii) with a government guarantee, 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.
operation	a collective term for the various types of ADB development assistance, guaranteed or not by the government of the recipient country, financed by ADB's OCR or ADF resources, excluding assistance funded by technical assistance grants
operational priorities	the seven thematic areas through which ADB will achieve Strategy 2030's vision
reporting year	1 July–30 June; reporting year (RY) before a calendar year denotes the year in which the reporting year ends, e.g., RY2019 is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019
results framework indicator	a key indicator that (i) tracks progress in the region (Level 1), or (ii) measures ADB's progress toward achieving Strategy 2030's vision (Levels 2–4)
sovereign operation	any financial assistance to a developing member country (DMC) or other financing arrangement that is guaranteed by a DMC under terms that allow ADB, upon default by the guarantor, to accelerate, suspend, or cancel any other loan or guarantee between ADB and the related DMC
tracking indicator	a supplementary indicator that helps ADB track progress in areas of interest

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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INTRODUCTION

This document provides definitions and methodologies for the tracking indicators of the corporate results framework, 2019–2024 of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). While not formally part of the framework, tracking indicators enable ADB to systematically measure its performance with a rich set of information. The primary purpose of tracking indicators is to track progress in areas of interest rather than measure against a prespecified target level. This guidance is for use by ADB staff. It will be updated as necessary to reflect good practices and lessons learned.

LEVEL 1: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Tracking Indicator	Definition
<p>1. Population living on less than \$3.20 a day (% , number)</p>	<p>This indicator is derived from an official Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 indicator, whereby the proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.</p> <p>It presents the percentage and absolute number of the population living on less than \$3.20 a day, at 2011 international prices.</p> <p>Population (absolute number) is calculated using average actual and estimated country data; the percentage of people is calculated using country population as weights.</p> <p>Source: Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates based on World Bank data.</p>
<p>2. Youth not in education or training (%)</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Female</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b. Male</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 4.</p> <p>The share of youth not in education, employment, or training (also known as the “NEET” rate) conveys the number of young people not in education, employment, or training as a percentage of the total youth population. It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training, and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labor market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young people who are outside the labor force and not in education or training. This indicator is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labor market entrants compared to the youth inactivity rate, as the youth inactivity rate includes those youth who are not in the labor force and are in education, and thus cannot be considered currently available for work.</p> <p>For the purposes of this indicator, youth is defined as all people aged 15–24.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using 15–24 populations as weights.</p> <p>Source: International Labour Organization.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
3. Lower secondary education graduation rate (%) a. Female b. Male	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 4.</p> <p>Number of graduates (male and female), regardless of age, in all lower secondary education programs, expressed as a percentage of the total population at the theoretical graduation age for lower secondary education.</p> <p>Gross lower secondary graduation rate covers programs for continuing academic education, strengthening vocational focus, and preparing to enter the workforce.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of the country ratios using gross enrollment for lower secondary education as weights.</p> <p>Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics.</p>
4. Universal health-care coverage service index (%)	<p>This is an official SDG 3 indicator, which measures the coverage of essential health services through an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage (including reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health; infectious diseases; noncommunicable diseases; and service capacity and access among the general and the most disadvantaged population).</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using country populations as weights.</p> <p>Sources: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Online Statistical Database and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.</p>
5. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank, financial institution, and/or mobile money service provider (%) a. Female b. Male	<p>This indicator is derived from an official SDG 8 indicator.</p> <p>Access to formal financial services, such as savings, insurance, payments, credit, and remittances, is essential to people's ability to manage their lives, build their futures, and grow their businesses. Access to an account is an important starting point for people to access a range of financial services.</p> <p>An account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in their own name. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; or receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months. A mobile money account includes respondents who report personally using GSMA (Groupe Speciale Mobile Association) Mobile Money for the Unbanked services in the past 12 months to pay bills or send or receive money. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using age 15+ populations as weights.</p> <p>Source: The Global Findex Database.</p>
<p>6. Income inequality (average Gini coefficient)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 10.</p> <p>The average Gini coefficient of countries in Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Its value ranges from 0 (absolute equality) to 1 (absolute inequality). A Gini coefficient of 0.4 is considered the threshold of high inequality and is also roughly the global median and average Gini coefficient.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using country populations as weights.</p> <p>Sources: United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research, World Income Inequality Database and World Bank World Development Indicators..</p>
<p>7. Labor force participation rate (%) a. Female b. Male</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 8 indicator, which calculates the labor force participation rate. It is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labor force</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>as a percentage of the working-age population. The labor force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed.</p> <p>Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as 1 week or 1 day, were in (i) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work), or (ii) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). The unemployed comprise all people of working age who were (i) without work during the reference period, i.e., were not in paid employment or self-employment; (ii) currently available for work, i.e., were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and (iii) seeking work, i.e., had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.</p> <p>The working-age population is the population above the legal working age. For international comparability, the working-age population is often defined as people aged 15 and older.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using age 15+ female and male populations as weights.</p> <p>Source: International Labour Organization.</p>
<p>8. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (%)</p> <p>a. Female</p> <p>b. Male</p>	<p>This is derived from an official SDG 5 indicator.</p> <p>The average time women and men spend on household provision of services for own consumption. Data are expressed as a proportion of time in a day. Domestic and care work includes food preparation; dishwashing; cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling; laundry; ironing; gardening; caring for pets; shopping; installation, servicing, and repair of personal and household goods; childcare; and care of the sick, elderly, or disabled household members.</p> <p>Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours. Data presented for this indicator are expressed as a proportion of time in a day. Weekly data is averaged over 7 days of the week to obtain the daily average time.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using female and male populations as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>
<p>9. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 15 indicator , which presents forest area as a proportion of total land area. When compared with the same ratio for previous years, it provides an indication of whether forests are being conserved or restored.</p> <p>The Food and Agriculture Organization defines forests as “land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.”</p> <p>Total land area is the total surface area of a country less the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>
<p>10. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)</p>	<p>The is an official SDG 14 indicator, which shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.</p> <p>Protected areas, as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, are clearly defined geographical spaces that are recognized, dedicated, and managed through legal or other effective means to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Importantly, a variety of specific management objectives are recognized within this definition, spanning conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.</p> <p>Source: ESCAP Online Statistical Database.</p>
<p>11. Environmental performance index score (average number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 12, and relates to several other SDGs.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores countries on 24 performance indicators across 10 issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These metrics provide a gauge at a national scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy goals.</p> <p>These metrics are aggregated into a hierarchy beginning with 10 issue categories: air quality, water and sanitation, heavy metals, biodiversity and habitat, forests, fisheries, climate and energy, air pollution, water resources, and agriculture. These issue categories are then aggregated into two policy objectives—environmental health and ecosystem vitality—and then finally into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, scores are constructed for each of the 24 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale. The indicator scores are then multiplied by weights and added together to produce scores at the levels of the issue categories, policy objectives, and the final EPI. These scores serve as the basis for country ranks. Indicators are constructed from the most recently available data for each of the 24 metrics of environmental performance.</p> <p>Aggregation: simple average of country scores.</p> <p>Source: EPI, Yale University and Columbia University.</p>
<p>12. Deaths attributed to climate-related and geophysical hazards (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Climate-related hazards b. Geophysical hazards 	<p>This is an official SDG 1 and SDG 13 indicator.</p> <p>Disaggregation of deaths attributed to hazards captures the number of people who lost their life because of hazardous events.</p> <p>The total number of deaths (including missing people whose whereabouts are unknown since the disaster and are therefore presumed dead) attributed to disasters is computed based on population. These data cover deaths due to climate-related hazards and geophysical hazards.</p> <p>Source: Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT).</p>
<p>13. Access to social protection—social assistance (%)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 1 indicator, which focuses on social assistance coverage, as this aspect of social</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>protection has the best data availability for the region.</p> <p>Coverage of social assistance or social assistance programs shows the percentage of population participating in cash transfers programs; noncontributory social pensions; other cash transfer programs (child, family and orphan allowances, birth and death grants, disability benefits, and other allowances); conditional cash transfers; in-kind food transfers (food stamps and vouchers, food rations, supplementary feeding, and emergency food distribution); school feeding; other social assistance programs (housing allowances, scholarships, fee waivers, health subsidies, and other social assistance); and public works programs (cash for work and food for work).</p> <p>Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using country population as weights.</p> <p>Sources: ESCAP Online Statistical Database and World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>
<p>14. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 7 indicator.</p> <p>Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking is the proportion of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under World Health Organization guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data using country populations as weights.</p> <p>Source: ESCAP Online Statistical Database.</p>
<p>15. Debt sustainability a. Present value of debt (% of GNI) b. Total debt service (% of GNI)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17. It provides one insight into how current levels of debt and prospective new borrowing affect the ability to service debt in the future.</p> <p>Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>over the life of existing loans. Data are in current United States (US) dollars.</p> <p>Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt; interest paid on short-term debt; and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund.</p> <p>Present value of debt is compared with gross national income (GNI) to calculate this indicator.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates weighted averages of country data using country GNI as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>
<p>16. Tax revenue (% of GDP)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 17 indicator, which presents tax revenue as a percentage of total gross domestic product (GDP).</p> <p>Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers, such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions, are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using country GDP as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>
<p>17. Time to start a business (days)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.</p> <p>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> <p>The aggregate value for the region or country grouping is the unweighted average of country data.</p> <p>Source: International Finance Corporation and the World Bank. Doing Business online database. http://www.doingbusiness.org/data.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
18. Regional cooperation and integration index—Money and finance (average score)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Developed by ADB’s Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department (ERCD), this indicator measures the progress of integration in Asia and the Pacific, particularly on the money and finance integration dimension.</p> <p>An increase in the value indicates an improvement in integration of the Asia and the Pacific region.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are averages of country data.</p> <p>Source: ADB (ERCD)</p>
19. Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	<p>This is an official SDG 7 indicator, which measures the number of people with access to electricity as a percentage of total population.</p> <p>Electricity comprises electricity sold commercially, both on 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 do not capture unauthorized connections.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using country population as weights.</p> <p>Source: ESCAP Online Statistical Database.</p>
20. Proportion of population using basic drinking water services (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rural b. Urban 	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 6, as there is a lack of available data for related official SDG 6 indicators.</p> <p>Proportion of people using at least basic water services. This indicator encompasses people using basic water services and those using safely managed water services. Basic drinking water services are defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using rural and urban population as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators</p>
<p>21. Proportion of population using basic sanitation services (%)</p> <p>a. Rural</p> <p>b. Urban</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 6, as there is a lack of available data for related official SDG 6 indicators.</p> <p>Proportion of people using at least basic sanitation services, i.e., improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses people using basic sanitation services and those using safely managed sanitation services. Improved sanitation facilities include flush-pour flush-to-piped sewer systems, septic tanks, or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines; composting toilets; or pit latrines with slabs.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using rural and urban population as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators</p>
<p>22. Paved roads (kilometers per 10,000 people)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 9.</p> <p>Data on paved road surfaces are compared with population data to compute this proxy measure of road accessibility.</p> <p>Paved roads are roads surfaced with crushed stone and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents (macadam), concrete, or cobblestones. Total road network covers motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using population as weights.</p> <p>Sources: World Bank World Development Indicators and International Road Federation.</p>
<p>23. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network and/or information and communication technology (%)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 9 indicator.</p> <p>Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p data-bbox="807 289 1398 438">mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.</p> <p data-bbox="807 468 1430 678">This indicator is based on where the population lives, and not where people work or go to school, etc. When there are multiple operators offering the service, the maximum population number covered should be reported. Coverage should refer to Long Term Evolution, broadband (3G), and narrowband (2G) mobile-cellular technologies.</p> <p data-bbox="807 707 1422 764">Sources: ESCAP Online Statistical Database, World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>

LEVEL 2: RESULTS FROM COMPLETED OPERATIONS

Tracking Indicator	Definition
2A. Strategy 2030 Operational Priority Results (results in Strategy 2030 seven operational priorities achieved)	
OP1: Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities	
<u>Pillar 1: Human capital and social protection enhanced for all</u>	
1.1.1. People enrolled in improved education and/or training (number)	<p>This indicator is derived from an official SDG 4 indicator.</p> <p>Total number of individuals enrolled in improved education and/or training under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>“Improved education and/or training” refers to subsectors of education systems, such as preprimary and basic, upper secondary, formal technical and vocational education and training, and higher education, that have introduced reforms to improve the learning outcomes or employability of those enrolled.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, the following will be counted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • students educated under quality assurance systems; • teachers trained with quality or competency standards; • students benefiting from new or improved education facilities; • health professionals including doctors, nurses, and health technicians trained under improved standards; and • other relevant education and training enrollment as set out in the design and monitoring framework (DMF). <p>“Students” are those enrolled in private or public primary, lower secondary, or secondary schools; colleges; vocational training institutions; polytechnics; or universities covered under the project.</p> <p>Each individual is counted only once, regardless of the number of years a student attends the education or training institution.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>For the purpose of this indicator, number of people enrolled (and their sex) could be estimated based on enrollment rates reported in the DMF.</p> <p>Where cases of double counting can be identified, the same individual benefiting from more than one type of improved education service under different ADB projects will only be counted once.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (project completion reports [PCRs], reports and recommendations of the President [RRPs], extended annual review reports [XARRs] and technical assistance completion reports [TCRs]).</p>
<p>1.1.2. Health services established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 3.</p> <p>Total number of health services established and improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Health services” refer to services that have been identified by DMCs as part of their essential or basic health services, or their national health insurance basic benefit packages. DMC identification can be through a formal policy statement or, in the absence of a formal policy statement, a written confirmation by senior government health officials.</p> <p>“Improved” refers to health services that have their quality improved and/or their geographical, physical, and financial access expanded or enhanced including through the establishment of health facilities with ADB support.</p> <p>“Establishment of health facilities” refers to the construction or upgrading of hospitals, health centers and other facilities that provide health services.</p> <p>Health services that have been deemed essential or basic or included in national health insurance benefits by DMCs may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inpatient curative care or hospitalization services, • inpatient surgical services, • maternal delivery services, • day curative care services, • day or ambulatory surgical services, • emergency care services, • ambulance or transfer services,

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outpatient curative care services, • home curative care services, • rehabilitative care services, • inpatient long-term health-care services, • day long-term health-care services, • outpatient long-term health-care services, • vaccination services, • medical diagnostic services, • pharmacy services, and • other relevant services as set out in the DMF. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those services that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>1.1.3. Social protection schemes established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 1.</p> <p>Total number of social protection schemes established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Improved social protection schemes” refer to policies and services (defined as social assistance, social insurance, and labor market programs) that have been revised or updated with ADB support to expand coverage and/or increase its benefits and make more efficient use of resources. These schemes include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pension reform, • insurance schemes, and • other relevant schemes as set out in the DMF. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those services that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
<u>Pillar 2: Quality jobs generated</u>	
<p>1.2.1. Business development and finance sector measures supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were supported in implementation with ADB support.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, “measures” refer to policies and regulations aimed at fostering ease of doing business for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); and agribusiness, enabling use of new technology and innovative financing.</p> <p>The measures could include adoption and support in implementation of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies that incorporate curriculum on entrepreneurship to help youth start their own business; • incentives to promote entrepreneurship, relaxation of entry requirements ranging from registration, and taxes; • policies and actions that promote or establish business incubators and technology parks for creating innovative enterprises; • policies promoting transaction-based financing, value-chain financing, agriculture insurance, and crowdfunding; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>“Support in implementation” refers to issuance of guidelines, rules, and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place implementation arrangements and structures.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>1.2.2. Models for business development and financing established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.</p> <p>Total number of models for business development and financing established or improved with ADB support.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, the “models” refer to development and improvement of new external financing modalities (e.g., cash-flow-based financing,</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>hybrid instruments, and equity instruments) and financial technology (FinTech), and new or enhanced models of business development for SMES, MSMES, and agribusiness (including the use of new technology).</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>1.2.3. Enhanced labor policies or standards implemented (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 8.</p> <p>Total number of new and/or improved policies and standards related to physical working conditions and social protection developed and implemented under ADB-supported projects.</p> <p>Improved labor policies and standards include implementation of core labor standards in ADB operations.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p><u>Pillar 3: Opportunities for the most vulnerable increased</u></p>	
<p>1.3.1. Infrastructure assets established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with an official SDG 9 indicator.</p> <p>Total number infrastructure assets aimed at increased use by the poor and vulnerable established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>Infrastructure assets include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • roads constructed or rehabilitated, measured by length of expressways and national highways and provincial, district, and rural road networks built or upgraded, expressed in kilometers; • transport systems set up; • electricity installed, generated, or transmitted; • new or improved water and sanitation provided; • flood-control facilities constructed, and flood forecasting and warning systems established; • digital infrastructure; and

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="807 291 1427 317">• other infrastructure assets as set out in the DMF.
	<p data-bbox="807 359 1427 506">“Upgrading” includes all activities to restore a degraded road to its original intended design capacity [repair or rehabilitation] and to improve on its design capacity; only upgrading of road signage is excluded.</p>
	<p data-bbox="807 548 1427 726">“Electricity” comprises electricity sold commercially, both on 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 do not capture unauthorized connections.</p>
	<p data-bbox="807 768 1427 1010">“New or improved water supply” refers to piped or nonpiped water supply systems that are of a higher order than the system that the households used before. “New or improved sanitation and waste management” refers to a variety of sanitation and waste management systems provided to households that are of higher order than the one previously being used.</p>
	<p data-bbox="807 1052 1427 1713">“Digital infrastructure” refers to infrastructure that supports the digital ecosystem. These include provision of (i) connectivity, e.g., through fixed line and wireless networks, cable companies, and bandwidth providers, antennas, white spaces, and space-based technology; (ii) intelligent infrastructure devices (e.g., installation of sensors) and services to reduce costs, generate revenues, improve asset condition, improve engagement and productivity, and enhance social impacts; (iii) big data and insights with applicable security measures and access protocols to inform about developments and impact through digital service and content providers (data centers and information technology service companies to analyze and communicate content, etc.); (iv) end-user support and incubation services where businesses combine physical and digital products to stimulate the local economy and communities through hardware and software manufacturers (infrastructure equipment, device, software, and component manufacturers); and/or (v) other infrastructure services set out in the DMF.</p>
	<p data-bbox="807 1755 1427 1818">For the purpose of this indicator, those assets that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>1.3.2. New financial products and services made available to the poor and vulnerable (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.</p> <p>Total number of new financial products and services offered to the poor and vulnerable under ADB projects.</p> <p>The new financial products and services include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit; • Savings; • educational loans; • mortgage loans, insurance; • remittance; • investment; and • other products and services, such as microfinance, as defined in the DMF. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those products and services that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARR, and TCR).</p>
<p>1.3.3. Measures for increased inclusiveness supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 10.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were supported in implementation with ADB support.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, "relevant measures" refer to policies, regulations, and/or business processes that are relevant to support an increase in inclusiveness. These could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a proportionate/tiered approach for observance of international financial standards; • national financial inclusion strategies; • promoting Islamic finance; • regulatory frameworks for FinTech; • capital market financing of MSMEs;

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening financial infrastructure (credit reporting systems, collateral registries, including movables), and improving the efficiency and accessibility of retail payments; • good practices for financial consumer protection—literacy, disclosure, and fair treatment and recourse; • universal financial access; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>“Support in implementation” refers to issuance of guidelines, rules and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place implementation arrangements/structure.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
OP2: Accelerating progress in gender equality	
Pillar 1: Women’s economic empowerment increased	
2.1.1. Women enrolled in TVET and other job training (number)	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 4, and is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of female students enrolled in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) or other job training, both full-time and part-time, under ADB projects.</p> <p>“TVET” comprises formal and nonformal education and training, and informal learning related to the workplace. It includes the study of technologies and related sciences and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understanding, and knowledge relating to occupations in various sectors of economic and social life. Through TVET, women and girls learn knowledge and skills from basic to advanced levels across a wide range of institutional and work settings.</p> <p>“Other job training” refers to training outside the workplace that can stimulate job opportunities for women. This may include entrepreneurship training and other types of non-TVET training in employable skills.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Each student is counted only once, regardless of the number of years a student attends the education or training institution or of the number of inputs associated with improved quality systems the education or training institution receives. All students benefiting from cofinanced projects are included.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs).</p>
<p>2.1.2. Women opening new accounts (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is derived from an official SDG 8 indicator, and is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of women who open new bank accounts (regardless of amount, type of account, or purpose of account opening) over the course of ADB projects.</p> <p>All women opening a new account, irrespective of whether they already had other bank accounts prior to the project, are counted for the purpose of this indicator.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs).</p>
<p>2.1.3. Women-owned or -led SME loan accounts opened or women-owned or -led SME end borrowers reached (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5 and 8.</p> <p>Number of women-owned or -led SME end borrowers, or if not available, the number of women-owned or -led SME loan accounts opened (regardless of amount) over the course of the project.</p> <p>Woman-owned or -led enterprise is defined as $\geq 51\%$ owned by a woman or women, or $\geq 20\%$ owned by a woman or women, and (i) has ≥ 1 woman as chief executive officer or president (i.e., senior-most executive) or chief operating officer or vice-president (i.e., second-most-senior executive); and (II) has $\geq 30\%$ of the board of directors composed of women, where a board exists.</p> <p>The definition of SMEs follows the definition generally used in the country of the project.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
2.1.4. Women and girls benefiting from new or improved infrastructure (number)	<p data-bbox="805 289 1370 317">This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5 and 9.</p> <p data-bbox="805 354 1398 443">Total number of women and girls who benefit from the project offering new or improved infrastructure under ADB projects.</p> <p data-bbox="805 485 1422 512">Benefit from new or improved infrastructure refers to</p> <ul data-bbox="805 516 1435 888" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="805 516 1422 573">• use or new or improved water supply by women and girls; <li data-bbox="805 577 1435 634">• use of new or improved sanitation by women and girls; <li data-bbox="805 638 1422 695">• use of new or improved transport by women and girls; <li data-bbox="805 699 1382 787">• use of new or improved electricity connection (via energy distribution) by women and girls; and/or <li data-bbox="805 791 1403 888">• use of other improved infrastructure by women and girls as set out in the DMF and/or gender action plan (GAP). <p data-bbox="805 926 1409 1041">In the absence of primary data, the number of women beneficiaries can be estimated from household-level data, based on average household composition.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1083 1406 1199">Where cases of double-counting can be identified, the same individual benefiting from more than one new or improved infrastructure under different ADB projects is counted only once.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1241 1224 1268">Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p data-bbox="805 1310 1360 1337">Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: Gender equality in human capital enhanced</u>	
2.2.1. Women and girls enrolled in STEM or nontraditional TVET (number)	<p data-bbox="805 1472 1370 1499">This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 4 and 5.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1537 1422 1652">Total number of female students enrolled in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) or nontraditional TVET, both full-time and part-time, under ADB projects.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1694 1414 1810">STEM is an educational program developed to prepare primary and secondary students for college and graduate study in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Nontraditional TVET refers to learning programs related to sectors and fields dominated by men, such as automotive and mechanical repair, carpentry and construction, plumbing, metalwork, and electronic and electrical work.</p> <p>Each individual is counted only once, regardless of the number of years a student attends the education or training institution.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>2.2.2. Health services for women and girls established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is derived from a number of SDG 3 indicators, and is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of health services benefiting women and girls established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Health services” refer to services within the scope of ADB projects, and include primary health-care, elderly, adolescent, reproductive, communicable and noncommunicable diseases, gender-based violence health services, and other services benefiting women and girls as set out in the DMF and/or GAP.</p> <p>“Established” refers to new services made available to women and girls under the project. “Improved” refers to those services that have enhanced quality or increased access geographically, physically, or financially under the project.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>2.2.3. Solutions to prevent or address gender-based violence implemented (number)</p>	<p>The indicator is aligned with SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of solutions under ADB projects to prevent or address gender-based violence.</p> <p>“Gender-based violence” is used interchangeably with “violence against women” and is defined as all forms of violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.</p> <p>“Solutions” refer to initiatives demonstrated and implemented by ADB projects to prevent or address gender-based violence. For the purpose of this indicator, the solutions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of shelters and livelihood assistance for survivors of gender-based violence, • center- and community-based services, • legal and mediation services, • awareness-raising or information campaigns, and • other relevant solutions as set out in the DMF and/or GAP. <p>These solutions exclude one-off activities.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Women’s participation in decision-making and leadership enhanced</u>	
<p>2.3.1. Women with strengthened leadership capacities (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of women whose leadership capacity improved under ADB projects’ capacity-building initiatives.</p> <p>“Capacity building initiatives” include training, mentoring, and other types of (as relevant to a specific project) aimed at developing or strengthening women’s leadership skills and potential.</p> <p>“Improved capacity” refers to capacity certified through a vetted system of skills acquired, including through follow-on tracer studies. Where it is not possible to acquire this information, post-evaluation surveys could be used to determine increased capacity as a result of a capacity-building program.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
2.3.2. Measures on gender equality supported in implementation (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were supported in implementation under ADB projects.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, the measures refer to laws, regulatory or legislative frameworks, strategies, or policies on gender equality introduced under the project, covering both the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting targets or quotas for women in management positions; • promoting women's participation as voters and candidates in electoral processes; • supporting women's representation in governance institutions, including constitutional committees, parliaments, and the judiciary; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF and/or GAP. <p>“Support in implementation” refers to issuance of guidelines, rules, and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place implementation arrangements and/or structures.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Pillar 4: Women's time poverty and drudgery reduced

2.4.1. Time-saving or gender-responsive infrastructure assets and/or services established or improved (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of time-saving or gender-responsive assets and/or services provided under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Time-saving and gender-responsive infrastructure assets and/or services” refer to specific designs of projects in the water, sanitation, energy, or transport sectors that aim to free up women's time and facilitate women's participation in income-generating activities, educational opportunities, and decision-making.</p> <p>Time-saving design examples include regular, safe, and clean water and electricity supply to households;</p>
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Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>safe and affordable transport; and roads to go to work, markets, schools, and hospitals.</p> <p>Gender-responsive design examples include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safe and adequate number of toilets for women and girls; • separate sections or carriages for women in trains and buses; • private breastfeeding corners or rooms in public areas; • safe sidewalks for pedestrians; • better lighting on streets and in stations; and • other relevant designs as set out in the DMF and/or GAP. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those assets and services that have substantially reached at least 80% of the target in the project's DMF and/or GAP are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs).</p>
<p>2.4.2. Child and elderly care services established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of child and elderly care services established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Childcare service” is the care, either full-time or part-time, of a child by a person other than the child’s legal guardians, typically performed by someone outside the child’s immediate family. It can be center- or facility-based, or home-based.</p> <p>“Elderly care services” are specialized care services that are designed to meet the needs and requirements of senior citizens at various stages. They encompass assisted living and nursing care, adult day care, and home care.</p> <p>“Established” refers to new services made available to women and girls under the project. “Improved” refer to those that have enhanced quality, or increased access geographically, physically, or financially.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs).	
<u>Pillar 5: Women's resilience to external shocks strengthened</u>	
<p>2.5.1. Community-based initiatives to build resilience of women and girls to external shocks implemented (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 1 and 13, and is a proxy related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of community-based initiatives that build the resilience of women and girls against external shocks under ADB projects.</p> <p>Resilience-building community-based initiatives refer to activities that develop the sustained ability of a community to utilize available resources (e.g., energy, communication, transport, and food) to respond to, withstand, and recover from any crisis or emergency.</p> <p>The initiatives include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular (and not just one-off) meetings; • community-wide campaigns, dialogues, and actions; • creating and disseminating information, including education and communication materials; • capacity-building activities; and • other relevant initiatives as set out in the DMF and/or GAP. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARR, and TCRs).</p>
<p>2.5.2. Climate- and disaster-resilient infrastructure assets and/or services for women and girls established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5, 9, and 13.</p> <p>Total number of climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure assets and/or services that benefit women and girls established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>Climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure assets and/or services include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flood-control systems; • protective embankments; • seawall rehabilitation; • retrofitting of buildings;

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk-sensitive planning, hazard mapping, ecosystem-based management, and disaster risk financing; and • other relevant assets and services as set out in the DMF and/or GAP. <p>“Established” refers to new services made available to women and girls under the project. “Improved” refers to those that have enhanced quality or increased access geographically, physically, or financially.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those assets and services that have substantially reached at least 80% of the target in the project’s DMF and/or GAP are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs).</p>
<p>2.5.3. Savings and insurance schemes for women implemented or established (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDGs 5 and 8.</p> <p>Total number of savings and insurance schemes and initiatives for women implemented or established under ADB projects.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, savings and insurance schemes and initiatives that enable women to start or increase savings and acquire insurance in the event of unemployment, health, disability, work injury, and old age are counted.</p> <p>“Schemes” refer to actual provision of savings and insurance; and initiatives can be in the form of capacity-building activities.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARR, and TCR).</p>
<p>2.5.4. Dedicated crisis-responding social assistance schemes for women and girls implemented or established (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 1 and 5.</p> <p>Total number of social assistance schemes for women and girls implemented or established under ADB projects.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>For the purpose of this indicator, crisis-responding schemes that enable women and girls to recover from any crisis—securing food, clothing, and shelter and sustaining their sources of livelihood—are counted.</p> <p>Social assistance schemes are provided to the most vulnerable with no other means of adequate support, such as for food, clothing, and shelter requirements. These can be in the form of cash allowances; food subsidies, stamps, or coupons; temporary shelters; or mobile health and education services.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
OP3: Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability	
<u>Pillar 1: Mitigation of climate change increased</u>	
3.1.1. Additional climate finance mobilized (\$)	<p>This is an official SDG 13 indicator.</p> <p>Total volume of additional climate finance mobilized with ADB support.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, the total volume of mitigation finance mobilized for climate finance by DMCs will be included, excluding financing received from ADB's own resources and from ADB's externally managed funds.</p> <p>Climate mitigation finance is based on a list of activities that are compatible with a low-emission pathway. Climate change mitigation activities reduce, limit, or sequester greenhouse gas emissions, as defined by the joint multilateral development bank (MDB) working group on climate finance, and as updated from time to time.</p> <p>“Additional climate finance mobilized” refers to the volume of financial resources invested by public and private external parties alongside ADB's resources for mitigation activities, as defined by the joint MDB technical working group on tracking</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>climate cofinance, and related terms under the MDB task force on private investment mobilization.</p> <p>Conversion of finance mobilized in local currency to value in US dollars will be done based on official currency exchange rate as at 31 December of the reporting year.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>3.1.2. People with increased capacity in implementing mitigation and low-carbon development actions (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 13.</p> <p>Total number of individuals reporting increased capacity in implementing mitigation and low-carbon development actions with ADB support, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, training and/or capacity-building workshops on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, Support on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and Carbon Markets, policies in promoting low-carbon development and use of related technology, among other relevant capacity-building activities, will be used.</p> <p>Individuals who participate in the above capacity-building activities and report and confirm that capacities have been built, including new knowledge or skills acquired, through post-evaluation surveys and/or reported or documented under the activity summary, will be counted for the purpose of this indicator.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARR, and TCR).</p>
<p>3.1.3. Low-carbon infrastructure assets established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 9, and is a proxy related to SDG 13.</p> <p>Number of low-carbon infrastructure assets established and built.</p>

Tracking Indicator
Definition

Total number of low-carbon infrastructure assets established or improved with ADB support.

For the purpose of this indicator, “low-carbon infrastructure assets” refer to those that promote low-carbon development in DMCs by contributing to the decrease in greenhouse gas emissions, through new and/or rehabilitated infrastructure, modal shifts technology and models aimed at increased energy efficiency and/or sequestered carbon dioxide, and other relevant interventions as set out in the project’s DMF.

Low-carbon infrastructure assets include:

- New power generated from renewable energy, i.e., involving technologies, such as solar, wind, small or mini hydro, geothermal, and biomass. The asset may be either new construction or acquisition (e.g., acquisition of a government-owned small hydro plant by the private sector).
- Assets and activities that promote (i) urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded; and (ii) modal shifts, including
 - rail-based and bus-based mass transit systems, e.g., bus rapid transit, bus rapid transit lite, rubber-tired people movers, and rubber-tired personal rapid transit;
 - shift from long-distance transport by truck to shipping (waterways); and
 - activities reporting a substantial shift of passengers’ mode of transport, i.e., shift from private to more efficient public transport and/or from less-efficient to more-efficient transport.

“Upgrading” includes all activities to restore (repair or rehabilitate) a degraded mass transit system to its originally intended design capacity and to improve on its design capacity (e.g., by providing passing lanes at stations). Only upgrading of corridor signage is excluded.

For the purpose of this indicator, those assets that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project’s DMF are counted and reported.

Performance measurement: Annual

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).
3.1.4. Installed renewable energy capacity (megawatts)	<p>This indicator is a proxy related to SDG 13.</p> <p>Aggregated additional capacity in megawatts (MW) resulting from generation projects using renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Installed energy generation capacity from a renewable energy project is the rated capacity of a project or project component involving renewable energy technologies, such as solar, wind, small or mini hydro, geothermal, and biomass. The project may be either new construction or acquisition (e.g., acquisition of a government-owned small hydro plant by the private sector).</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>For further guidelines, see ADB. 2011. <i>Manual for Calculating Energy Output Indicators</i>. Manila</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
3.1.5. Low-carbon solutions promoted and implemented (number)	<p>This indicator is a proxy related to SDG 9 and 13.</p> <p>Number of low-carbon solutions promoted and implemented.</p> <p>Total number of low-carbon solutions promoted and implemented by ADB.</p> <p>For the purpose of the purpose of this indicator, low-carbon solutions refer to those measures, policies, and management mechanisms that promote low-carbon development in DMCs. These may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of and implementation of technologies aimed at increased energy efficiency, including improved transmissions and distribution, retrofitting, and use of high-level technology; • national and subnational policies and strategies that raise climate mitigation ambition or prioritize approaches that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including those under policy-based loans; and • solutions aimed at greenhouse gas emission reductions or sequestration such as through land-

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>use management, climate smart-agriculture, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation schemes (e.g., reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation [REDD-plus]).</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RPPs, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: Climate and disaster resilience built</u>	
<p>3.2.1. Area with reduced flood risk (hectares)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2 and 15.</p> <p>Total area (hectares) with reduced flood risk under ADB projects.</p> <p>Reduced flood risk is achieved through integrated flood risk management (IFRM) measures that support reducing flood events, reducing the potential impact that floods could have, or a combination of both. “Reduced flood risk” is counted as the area where such measures have been implemented, as defined in the project scope. The total area covered by IFRM implemented under the project will be counted for the purpose of this indicator.</p> <p>Examples of IFRM measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coastal management and basin-wide approaches that consider multiple sources of flooding and adopt a portfolio of structural and nonstructural measures; • support for increasing upstream floodwater storage (dams, wetlands and floodplain restoration, and runoff controls for pervious surfaces); • investments in channels, levee systems, walls, and culvert sizing to keep floodwater away from an area of floodplain; • investments in nature-based solutions such as wetlands for IFRM; • support for programmed operation and maintenance, inspection for structural integrity, and rehabilitation of past IFRM investments; • investments in flood proofing and elevation of structures, including local (community-engaged) emergency warning systems,

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	<p>evacuation plans, shelters, and transport equipment; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>3.2.2. Gender-inclusive climate and disaster resilience capacity development initiatives implemented (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5 and 13.</p> <p>Total number of initiatives over the course of the project that build the climate and disaster resilience capacity of women and girls.</p> <p>Capacity development events include workshops, training programs, and other events for government staff, service providers, private sector employees, artisans (e.g., builders), farmers, community groups, women’s groups, students, and other relevant groups.</p> <p>The events can cover any aspect of climate and disaster resilience such as climate and disaster risk assessments, hydrological forecasting, early warning systems, resilient engineering design, resilient agriculture, disaster risk financing, emergency response, post-disaster needs assessments, disaster response planning, recovery planning, and other relevant topics.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARR, and TCR).</p>
<p>3.2.3. Financial preparedness instruments provided (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 1.</p> <p>Total number of instruments providing contingent disaster financing or transferring disaster risk under ADB projects.</p> <p>Contingent disaster financing involves preapproved lines of financing provided that can disburse in the immediate aftermath of a disaster to provide timely budget support, alleviating fiscal pressures. The achievement of agreed prior policy actions enables eligibility to disburse funds.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>However, funds only disburse, in part or in full, in the event of a preagreed trigger event.</p> <p>Disaster risk transfer instruments entail regular, typically annual, payments of premiums and coupons in return for promises for compensation for losses caused by perils covered under the terms of a contract. They include infrastructure, property, crop, livestock, business interruption, and micro insurance products covering losses triggered by extreme weather and/or geophysical events. They also include sovereign and/or subsovereign parametric disaster insurance products, catastrophe bonds, and resilience bonds.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>3.2.4. National and subnational disaster risk reduction and/or management plans supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 11.</p> <p>Total number of national and subnational climate change adaptation and disaster risk management plans supported in implementation with ADB support.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, formulation, adoption and/or support in implementation of plans covering all aspects of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management or focusing more specifically on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, preparedness or response, will be counted and reported. The plans can include national plans, subnational plans, sector plans, and community plans. They can also include hazard-specific plans (e.g., on flood risk management).</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>3.2.5. New and existing infrastructure assets made climate and disaster resilient (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 9, and is a proxy indicator related to SDG 13.</p> <p>Total number of infrastructure assets made climate and disaster resilient under ADB projects.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Infrastructure assets include buildings, roads, bridges, ports, airports, railway lines, power utilities, transmission lines, solid waste management facilities, water utilities, and irrigation.</p> <p>This indicator covers infrastructure assets that incorporate or are retrofitted to incorporate measures to strengthen their physical ability to withstand the impacts of extreme weather events, geophysical hazards, sea level rise, and rising temperatures. These assets include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transmission and distribution lines that incorporate measures such as “low-sag” conductors, increased height of poles supporting power lines, and installing conductors with hotter operating limits to address climate risks; • mini and micro hydropower plants incorporating engineering options and designs including sediment removal technology, auxiliary spillways, settling basins, and underground power houses; • dams strengthened to manage increased water flows from glacial melting and increased precipitation; • wind turbines that are able to operate with and withstand higher wind speeds, gusts, and direction changes; • roads built or improved that incorporate adjustment in the choice of construction materials (e.g., for road surfaces to avoid melting from higher temperatures); or raising crest level; • base levels of ground floors of buildings raised above flood levels; seismic retrofitting with steel frames; tropical cyclone strapping of roofs; • septic tanks and superstructures of public toilets, school toilets, and community latrines constructed above flood levels; and • production tube wells with extended vertical upper-well casing above flood levels. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
<p>3.3.1. Pollution control enhancing infrastructure assets established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 3 and 9, with links to SDG 6 and 14.</p> <p>Total number of infrastructure assets to enhance pollution control implemented with ADB support.</p> <p>This indicator covers infrastructure assets that enhance pollution control in DMCs in terms of air and water quality, solid waste, and hazardous materials. It includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional capacity to treat wastewater, including the rehabilitation of existing facilities, measured in terms of the additional amount of wastewater treated (cubic meters (m³) per day); • development of solid waste management facilities or rehabilitation of existing facilities, measured in terms of the additional amount of municipal solid waste collected and treated (tons); • technology to reduce pollution, measured in terms of the additional amount of reductions in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hazardous inputs and emissions (tons) ○ air emissions, including sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, PM10, PM2.5, and ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons ○ Water consumption (m³ per day); and • remediation of contaminated sites, waste dumps, and hazardous waste storage facilities. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those assets that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>3.3.2. Solutions to enhance pollution control and resource efficiency implemented (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 12, with links to SDG 3 and 9.</p> <p>Total number of solutions to enhance pollution control and resource efficiency implemented with ADB support.</p> <p>Sustainable consumption and production promoted in manufacturing and production sectors, including</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>agriculture, which are measured in terms of the proportion of projects (%) with measures including the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing material requirements and/or energy intensity for goods and services, • enhancing material recyclability, • extending product durability, • maximizing the use of renewable resources, and • other relevant solutions as set out in a project's DMF <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>3.3.3. Terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas conserved, restored, and/or enhanced (hectares)</p>	<p>Some parts of this indicator are derived from SDG 14. It also is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2 and 15.</p> <p>Total number of hectares of terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas conserved, restored, and/or enhanced with ADB support.</p> <p>This includes hectares of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terrestrial, coastal, and/or marine protected areas newly created and/or under improved management effectiveness as a result of projects; • terrestrial, coastal, and/or marine areas (excluding protected areas) under improved practices as the result of projects; and • terrestrial, coastal, and/or marine areas (excluding protected areas) restored as the result of projects. <p>The conservation, restoration, and/or enhancement of terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas implemented as stand-alone or components of projects can be catalyzed through private sector engagement, public–private partnerships (PPPs), green financing facilities, and green and blue bonds.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
<p>3.3.4. Solutions to conserve, restore, and/or enhance terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas implemented (number)</p>	<p>Some parts of this indicator are derived from SDG 14. It also is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2 and 15.</p> <p>Total number of solutions to conserve, restore, and/or enhance terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas and species implemented with ADB support.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, solutions are interventions that maintain and improve natural capital in DMCs in terms of terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas and species, specifically:</p> <p>The solutions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation of habitat, biodiversity, and/or ecosystems; • restoration of degraded areas; • sustainable use and/or management of natural resources; • sustainable agricultural production, while, for example, improving soil quality, minimizing the use of pesticides and herbicides, ensuring proper treatment of waste, and maintaining habits for wildlife and biodiversity; • policy reform to change formal ruling—including laws, regulations, and institutions—for sustainable management of areas and species; various nature-based approaches such as integrated water resources management; green infrastructure; area-based conservation approaches, including protected area management; and ecosystem-based adaptation; and • other relevant solutions as set out in a project’s DMF. <p>The solutions, implemented as stand-alone solutions or components of projects, can be catalyzed through private sector engagement, PPPs, green financing facilities, and green and blue bonds.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
3.3.5. Sustainable water–food–energy security nexus solutions implemented (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2, 6, 7, and 15.</p> <p>Total number of sustainable water–food–energy security nexus solutions implemented with ADB support.</p> <p>The water–food–energy security nexus refers to the links between water security, food security, and energy security, where tradeoffs or actions in one area have positive impacts in one or both of the others.</p> <p>Number of solutions implemented refers to initiatives where ADB projects demonstrated and implemented measures to improve the tradeoffs between water, food, and energy demands.</p> <p>Water–food–energy security nexus solutions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for efficiency measures along the entire agriculture value chain to save water and energy; • reduced water usage in energy production; • maximization of agricultural productivity with efficient use of water; • measure to conserve energy in water distribution and treatment systems; • demand management for water and energy as part of water sector operations, including the application of high-level technologies; • adoption of policy support for integrated water resources management addressing specific food- and energy-related concerns; and • other relevant solutions as set out in a project’s DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

OP4: Making cities more livable

Pillar 1: Coverage, quality, efficiency and reliability of services in urban areas improved

4.1.1. Service providers with improved performance (number)	This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11.
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Tracking Indicator
Definition

Total number of service providers that demonstrated evidence of improved performance as a result of the ADB-supported operations.

Service providers may be any city and sub-city government, department, agency, or special purpose entity; or a private entity or utility operating in an urban area.

The providers include

- social service providers such as health, education, financial, social protection, skills development; and other public, private, and civil society agencies (e.g., elderly care, universal design for persons with disability, and technical and vocational skills development); and
- infrastructure service providers including public, private, and civil society utilities and agencies dealing with water, sanitation, housing, roads, drainage, stormwater management, flood protection, information and communication technology (ICT), energy, transport, and land management.

For the purpose of this indicator, improved performance may refer to public and private services that are delivered through public entities, private entities participating in public bidding, provided by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and provided through PPPs.

Improved performance of service providers could be assessed based on the proportion of wastewater captured and treated, solid waste collected and treated; and utility asset maintenance system, operational cost recovery of utility, debt collection, and operating performance improved (based on ratio of operating costs covered by operating revenue that is greater than 1).

The only service providers counted and reported for the purpose of this indicator are those that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF that measures improvement of performance. This would be based on sector-specific standards for measuring improvements, including

- increase in urban infrastructure assets and utilities offering specific city services;
 - increase in the proportion of urban health and education facilities offering specific services;
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Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase in urban financial services through the availability of and access to new or improved credit, savings, insurance, loans, microfinance; and use of ICT to facilitate wider reach and cost-effective access of these services, particularly by women borrowers; and • other relevant financial products services as set out in the DMF. <p>Indicators will be measured against the pre-project baseline conditions (i.e., urban residents' satisfaction with services and infrastructure improved based on project-level surveys) to measure the change attributed to the project.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>4.1.2. Urban infrastructure assets established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11.</p> <p>Total number of urban infrastructure assets established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>Infrastructure assets include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban roads constructed or rehabilitated, measured by length of road networks built or upgraded, expressed in kilometers. Upgrading includes all activities to restore a degraded road to its original intended design capacity (repair or rehabilitation) and improve on its design capacity. Only upgrading of road signage is excluded. • Electricity facilities constructed or rehabilitated for generation, transmission or distribution of grid (expressed in gigawatt [GW] in 24 hours) and off-grid (expressed in total GW) energy. This includes self-generated electricity for countries where access to electricity has been assessed through surveys by government or government agencies. The data do not capture unauthorized connections. • Urban water facilities constructed or rehabilitated for supply (expressed in m³) and sanitation (expressed in m³). New or improved water supply refers to piped or nonpiped water supply systems that are of a higher order than the system that the urban households used before. New or improved sanitation and waste management refers to a variety of sanitation and

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>waste management systems provided to urban households that are of higher order than the one previously being used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban housing facilities constructed or upgraded for improved shelter and affordable housing systems. • Urban green areas and parks constructed and upgraded. • Increased telecommunication and ICT infrastructure in urban areas. • Other relevant assets as set out in the DMF. <p>The above includes upgrading of urban and peri-urban informal settlements through provision of basic infrastructure services, where relevant.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those assets that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported. The indicator will be measured against the pre-project baseline conditions to assess change attributed to the project.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: Urban planning and financial sustainability of cities strengthened</u>	
<p>4.2.1. Measures to improve regulatory, legal, and institutional environment for better planning supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11.</p> <p>Total number of measures supported in implementation to facilitate the ability of city and sub-city entities to plan, design, monitor, and evaluate through policy, regulatory, and institutional strengthening.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, relevant measures refer to policies, practices, and regulations established at the city and/or sub-city level. This includes measures undertaken by the city government to improve the clarity of functional assignments, performance monitoring, policy frameworks, compliance mechanisms, and implementation mechanisms to target public management functions.</p> <p>Measures could include enhancing the competitiveness of a city by adopting and</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>implementing a set of policies and institutions that help improve its economic performance.</p> <p>The measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing single-window clearance procedures; • opening sectors hitherto reserved for the public sector to private investment; • introducing PPP policy and guidelines, secured transactions, and business registries; • creating business advisory centers; • improving human resource and administrative practices for civil service and public administration; • improving transparency and business processes of procurement practices; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>“Supported in implementation” refers to the issuance of guidelines, rules, and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place an implementation unit or other related arrangements and/or structures. This includes changes in policies, laws, and institutional structures to improve governance and processes that help stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources that affect them.</p> <p>In the case of a decentralization measure taken by the national government that affects all subnational entities, this measure should be computed for every entity where direct impact can be verified.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>4.2.2. Measures to improve financial sustainability supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11.</p> <p>Total number of measures supported in implementation to facilitate the ability of city and sub-city entities to manage public financial resources to deliver services.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, relevant measures refer to policies, practices, and regulations established at the city and/or sub-city level that adopt or enforce principles of transparency and</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>accountability in procurement and financial management.</p> <p>This indicator assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities; effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely audit of public accounts and effective arrangements for follow-up. They include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing medium-term budget and expenditure frameworks, • improving budget implementation and fiscal marksmanship, • integrating capital and recurrent budgets and improving cash management systems, • use of an automated debt management and recording system, • improving tax policy and administration policies and processes, • ensuring prompt reconciliation of bank balances through the treasury single account system and releasing of budget reports, and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>“Supported in implementation” refers to the issuance of guidelines, rules, and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place an implementation unit or other related arrangements and/or structures. This includes changes in policies, laws, and institutional structures to improve governance and processes that help stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources that affect them.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Urban environment, climate resilience and disaster management of cities improved</u>	
<p>4.3.1. Solutions to enhance urban environment implemented (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11 and 12.</p> <p>Total number of solutions to enhance urban environment implemented with ADB support.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Solutions to enhance urban environment include (i) managing pollution and/or any other acts and/or substances that damage the environment; (ii) conserving, restoring, and/or improving natural capital; and (iii) promoting efficient use of natural resources and material consumption.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, solutions refer initiatives that improve environmental management, including pollution control, in DMCs in terms of land and forest resources, air and water quality, noise, energy efficiency, biodiversity, solid waste management, and hazardous materials. They include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional capacity to treat wastewater, including the rehabilitation of existing facilities, measured in terms of the additional amount of wastewater treated (m³/day); • development of solid waste management facilities or rehabilitation of existing facilities, measured in terms of the additional amount of municipal solid waste collected and treated (tons); • technology to reduce pollution, measured in terms of the additional amount of reductions in hazardous inputs and emissions (tons); air emissions, including sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, PM10, PM2.5, and ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons; water consumption (m³/day) and remediation of contaminated sites, waste dumps, and hazardous waste storage facilities; • technology to reduce greenhouse gas and carbon emissions from transport, buildings (city heat island effect), water supply, wastewater treatment and waste-to-energy facilities as well as greenhouse gas mitigation through city green areas versus built areas; • sustainable consumption and production promoted in manufacturing and production sectors, measured in terms of the proportion of projects (%) with measures for reducing material requirements and/or energy intensity for goods and services; and enhancing material recyclability, extending product durability, and maximizing the use of renewable resources; • access to and use of maintained and/or improved natural capital through the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, including habitats and biodiversity under the project, which covers terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas that will benefit from better goods

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>and services as a result of efficient use of resources, including energy efficiency and waste reduction, through the promotion of circular economy principles, the implementation of innovative policy instruments for environmental management, enforcement of regulations, and the development of green businesses sectors, such as investments in sustainable tourism and the adoption of sustainable practices among producers and consumers; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other relevant solutions as set out in a project's DMF. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, formulation, adoption and/or ADB support in implementation of plans covering all aspects of urban environment, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, and disaster preparedness or response will be counted and reported. The plans can include city plans, sub-city plans, sector plans, and community plans. They can also include hazard-specific plans (e.g., on flood risk management).</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>4.3.2. Urban climate and disaster resilience capacity development initiatives implemented (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11.</p> <p>Total number of initiatives over the course of the project that build the climate and disaster resilience capacity of people in urban areas.</p> <p>Increased capacity refers to knowledge and capability acquired measured through reliable verification mechanisms, such as the report of a training coach, post-training test, or post-training survey, based on the needs of specific contexts.</p> <p>Capacity development events include workshops, training programs, and other events for government staff, service providers, private sector employees, artisans (e.g., builders), informal settlements, community groups, women's groups, students, etc.</p> <p>The events can cover any aspect of climate and disaster resilience, such as climate and disaster risk and vulnerability assessments, climate-resilient infrastructure, reducing transport congestion, clean</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>and renewable energy, energy-efficient green buildings, building heating and cooling, city energy planning, nonmotorized transport, hydrological forecasting, early warning systems, resilient engineering design, urban agriculture, disaster risk financing, emergency response, post-disaster needs assessments, disaster response planning, recovery planning, and other relevant topics.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
OP5: Promoting rural development and food security	
<u>Pillar 1: Rural development enhanced</u>	
5.1.1. Rural infrastructure assets established or improved (number)	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 9, and is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of rural infrastructure assets established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>Infrastructure assets include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rural roads constructed or rehabilitated, measured by length of rural road networks built or upgraded, expressed in kilometers; upgrading includes all activities to restore a degraded road to its original intended design capacity (repair or rehabilitation) and improve on its design capacity; only upgrading of road signage is excluded; • rural electricity facilities constructed or rehabilitated for generation, transmission, or distribution of grid (expressed in GW in 24 hours) and off grid (expressed in total GW) energy; they include self-generated electricity for those countries where access to electricity has been assessed through surveys by government or government agencies; and the data do not capture unauthorized connections; • rural water facilities constructed or rehabilitated for supply (expressed in m³) and sanitation (expressed in m³); new or improved water supply refers to piped or nonpiped water supply systems that are of a higher order than the system that the rural households used before; and new or improved sanitation and waste management

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>refers to a variety of sanitation and waste management systems provided to rural households that are of higher order than the one previously being used;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased telecommunication and ICT infrastructure in the rural areas; and • other relevant assets as set out in the DMF. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those assets that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>5.1.2. Companies providing new or improved nonagricultural goods and services (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of companies providing new or improved nonagricultural goods and services from rural nonfarm activities under ADB projects.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, “companies” refer to direct and indirect clients of ADB, such as borrowers, sub-borrowers, ultimate fund users, suppliers, and distributors.</p> <p>Rural nonfarm economic activities are activities not related to agricultural production but are part of agricultural value chains. These include agroprocessing, transport, distribution, marketing, and retail, as well as other economic activities in the rural space, such as tourism, manufacturing, construction, mining, and other self-employment activities</p> <p>Nonagricultural goods and services comprise industrial or manufactured goods such as textiles, fuels, footwear, forestry products, etc.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>5.1.3. Health care, education, and financial services established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2, 4, and 8.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p data-bbox="805 285 1443 373">Total number of rural health care, rural education, and rural financial services improved as a result of ADB projects with emphasis on farming communities</p> <p data-bbox="805 415 1227 443">“Rural health care services” refer to:</p> <ul data-bbox="805 485 1398 667" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="805 485 1398 573">• the availability and access to medical professionals and practitioners (i.e., doctors, nurses, health care workers); <li data-bbox="805 579 1398 636">• health care and emergency facilities and services, medicines and medical supplies; and <li data-bbox="805 642 1398 667">• other relevant services as set out in the DMF. <p data-bbox="805 709 1443 978">Alternative ways of accessing health care, such as telehealth, are also included. Telehealth refers to the use of telecommunications and virtual technology to deliver health care outside of traditional health-care facilities. Through telehealth, health-care workers in rural and remote areas can seek advice and guidance from professionals located elsewhere in diagnosing their patients through computers and the internet.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1020 1195 1047">Rural education services refer to:</p> <ul data-bbox="805 1089 1425 1272" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="805 1089 1425 1178">• the availability and access to schools and learning facilities at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels; <li data-bbox="805 1184 1425 1241">• technical and vocational education opportunities; and <li data-bbox="805 1247 1425 1272">• other related services as set out in the DMF. <p data-bbox="805 1314 1443 1434">Alternative ways of learning such as tele-education or eLearning/online learning are also included. Tele-education uses ICT to deliver course content remotely, either in real-time or self-paced.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1476 1195 1503">“Rural financial services” refer to:</p> <ul data-bbox="805 1545 1430 1755" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="805 1545 1430 1602">• the availability and access to new or improved credit, savings, insurance, loans, microfinance; <li data-bbox="805 1608 1430 1696">• use of ICT to facilitate wider reach and cost-effective access of these services, particularly by women borrowers; and <li data-bbox="805 1703 1430 1755">• other relevant financial products services as set out in the DMF. <p data-bbox="805 1797 1227 1824">Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p data-bbox="805 1866 1360 1894">Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
5.1.4. Rural economic hubs supported (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of rural economic hubs supported under ADB projects.</p> <p>Rural economic hubs refer to growth centers or small towns set amid a sizable hinterland of rural farming and crop production, where establishment of agroprocessing facilities and agribusinesses, would positively impact growth and value addition.</p> <p>Rural economic hubs consolidate economic activities associated with the storage, processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products. The economic hubs simulate one-stop shops for producers to store, process, and market their produce. They can offer facilities and services to access quality farm inputs, mechanization services, and technical and extension advisory services. The hubs are also one-stop shops for food distributors or consumers to buy agricultural products wholesale or retail for further distribution or direct consumption.</p> <p>“Supported” refers to infrastructure development and policy incentives to attract private and public investment and other relevant measures.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: Efficiency of agricultural value chains improved</u>	
5.2.1. Wholesale markets established or improved (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of wholesale markets and agri-logistics centers established or improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>Wholesale markets are very large physical markets where wholesalers receive and buy agricultural products from producers (farmers, farmer cooperatives, and producer groups). These products are then sold in bulk or in large quantities to store owners or consumers at a lower price than retail.</p> <p>Modern wholesale markets comprise efficient market infrastructure with auction floors, cold storage space,</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>transport and financial service providers, and food safety and traceability certification services.</p> <p>“Established” refers to newly created wholesale markets (i.e., physical infrastructure and facilities, and services). “Improved” refers to upgrades (i.e., physical infrastructure and facilities, and services) made to existing wholesale markets.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>5.2.2. Storages, agri-logistics, and modern retail assets established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of storages, agri-logistics, and modern retail assets established or improved as a result of ADB projects.</p> <p>“Storages” refer to cold chain infrastructure, including cold storages, refrigerated trucks, and related communication technologies associated with the storage and preservation of agricultural produce. Most of the infrastructure assets are financed and managed by private sector companies.</p> <p>“Agri-logistics” refer to facilities, services, standards, technologies, and systems related to product packaging, product grading, food safety, market information, cold chain, and policy incentives.</p> <p>“Modern retail assets” refer to supermarkets, convenience stores, and other corporate retail stores distributing food products with optimal choices, value for money, and convenience to the final consumers.</p> <p>“Established” refers to newly created storage and agri-logistics assets (i.e., physical infrastructure and facilities, services, standards, technologies, and systems).</p> <p>“Improved” refers to upgrades to existing storage and agri-logistics assets (i.e., physical infrastructure and facilities, services, standards, technologies, and systems).</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
5.2.3. Agribusinesses integrating farmers in efficient value chains (number)	<p data-bbox="805 289 1295 317">This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p data-bbox="805 354 1419 443">Total number of agribusinesses that have integrated farmers in efficient value chains as a result of ADB projects.</p> <p data-bbox="805 485 1419 636">“Agribusinesses” refer to businesses in the food and agriculture value chain, including agricultural input producers and distributors, corporate farms, processors, traders, logistics providers, fast-moving consumer good companies, and retailers.</p> <p data-bbox="805 678 1435 884">Agricultural value chains comprise a set of actors and activities that bring a basic agricultural product from production in the field to final consumption, where at each stage value is added to the product, measured in sales (\$). Adding value locally is a key industrial objective in all DMCs, benefits farmers, and makes value chains more sustainable.</p> <p data-bbox="805 926 1393 1014">“Integrated” refers to cooperatives, farmer groups, and producer groups that are linked with agribusiness activities (e.g., contract farming).</p> <p data-bbox="805 1056 1224 1083">Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p data-bbox="805 1125 1360 1178">Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
5.2.4. Food safety and traceability standards improved (number)	<p data-bbox="805 1224 1295 1251">This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1289 1317 1344">Total number of food safety and traceability standards improved under ADB projects.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1386 1435 1564">“Food safety” is the absence, or safe, acceptable levels, of hazards in food that may harm the health of consumers. These hazards can be microbiological, chemical, or physical in nature and are often invisible to the naked eye, such as bacteria, viruses, and pesticide residues.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1606 1409 1757">“Food traceability” is the ability to discern, identify, and follow the movement of a food or substance intended or expected to be incorporated into a food through all stages of production, processing, and distribution.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1799 1419 1885">“Food safety and traceability standards” refer to the international food standards of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. They</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>comprise codes of practice, codes of hygiene practices, guidelines, and other recommendations established to protect the health of the consumers and to ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations calls this collection of food standards and related texts the Codex Alimentarius (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/en/). The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures specifically identifies Codex standards, guidelines, and recommendations as the international benchmark for food safety.</p> <p>“Improved” refers to upgrades or improvements on, or better enforcement or adoption of, existing food safety and traceability standards based on food safety audits and good practices at the international, regional, and country levels.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Food security increased</u>	
<p>5.3.1. Land improved through climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure and water delivery services (hectares)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2 and 15.</p> <p>Total land area, expressed in hectares, improved through climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure and water delivery services under ADB projects.</p> <p>Irrigation and water delivery involve the supply of water to the fields from a river, canal, lake, reservoir, or ground water. The climate-resilient infrastructure refers to infrastructure that can withstand weather irregularities.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>5.3.2. Farmers using quality farm inputs and sustainable mechanization (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of farmers, sex-disaggregated, using quality farm inputs and sustainable mechanization as a result of ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>“Farmers” are individuals whose job function involves livestock and/or agriculture.</p> <p>“Farm inputs” refer to fertilizers and chemicals, seeds and planting materials, and machinery and equipment. Production and distribution of agricultural inputs and equipment, and crop marketing are private sector businesses. Quality farm inputs must not cause risks and threats to public health, damage to the environment, market failure, or require high purchase and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Agricultural mechanization refers to farming and processing technologies, from simple and basic hand tools to more sophisticated and motorized equipment to ease hard labor, that relieve labor shortages, improve productivity and timeliness of agriculture operations, improve efficient use of resources, enhance market access, and contribute to mitigating climate-related hazards. Mechanization becomes sustainable if it considers technological, social, environmental, and cultural factors to ensure sustainable development of the agriculture sector.</p> <p>“Using” refers to deployment of farm inputs and mechanization to enable farmers complete their on-farm activities.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>5.3.3. Commercial farming land supported (hectares)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total land area, expressed in hectares, of commercial farming supported under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Commercial farming” constitutes multiple private commercial farms of medium or large scale. Compared with smallholder or subsistence agriculture, commercial farming involves larger-scale crop production and livestock grazing for widespread distribution and sale.</p> <p>“Supported” refers to the financial assistance, governance schemes, policies, and other supporting factors that contribute to the consolidation of small farms (including those managed by youth and women agricultural entrepreneurs) and their</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>transition to business-oriented and commercial farming for sales.</p> <p>“Total land area” refers to aggregated additional coverage (compared to pre-project baselines) converted to commercial farms.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>5.3.4. Modern knowledge-intensive corporate farming models introduced (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of modern knowledge-intensive corporate farming models introduced under ADB projects.</p> <p>A corporate farming model is characterized by business ownership and access to resources, business management, and sources of capital for the business. Corporate farming enhances profitability, promotes risk sharing and thereby more effective risk management, facilitates business succession, and increases access to capital for growth and operation while reducing reliance on debt.</p> <p>Modern knowledge-intensive agriculture uses ICT to store, share, and analyze data to create information. These technologies include sensors, the Internet of Things (the complex interconnection of things to continuously exchange data), cloud computing, and data mining. It also includes ICT in agriculture that connects farmers and supports applications and services such as for irrigation scheduling and land management, and other relevant technologies.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>OP6: Strengthening governance and institutional capacity</p>	
<p><u>Pillar 1: Improved public and corporate sector management functions and financial stability</u></p>	
<p>6.1.1. Government officials with increased capacity to design, implement,</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16 and 17.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
monitor, and evaluate relevant measures (number)	<p>Total number of government officials, normalized by the size of bureaucracy, whose abilities to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate relevant measures has improved under the projects, sex disaggregated.</p> <p>Relevant measures refer to policies and regulations that target improvements in public management functions and financial stability, e.g., fiscal sustainability programs aimed at helping the government implement policy reforms for improved public finances and investments, strengthened fiscal sustainability, and private sector development.</p> <p>Increased capacity refers to knowledge and capability acquired measured through reliable verification mechanisms, e.g., the report of a training coach, a post-training test, or a post-training survey, according to the context.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs</p>
6.1.2. Measures supported in implementation to improve capacity of public organizations to promote the private sector and finance sector (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were supported in implementation with ADB support. Public organizations comprise organizations that are owned and operated by the government and exist to provide services for its citizens. Public organizations do not seek to generate a profit. Public organizations include public companies, ministerial and municipal departments, utilities, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), etc.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, “measures” refer to policies, regulations, and/or business processes that are relevant to support private sector and finance sector development.</p> <p>This includes introducing single-window clearance procedures, opening sectors hitherto reserved for public sector to private investment; introducing public–private partnership (PPP) policy and guidelines, secured transactions, business registries; and creating business advisory centers and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in entrepreneurship.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>“Supported in implementation” refers to issuance of guidelines, rules, and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place implementation arrangements and/or structures. This includes issuance of implementing rules and regulations, setting up of an implementation unit, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>In the case of a decentralization measure taken by the national government that affect all subnational entities, this measure should be computed for every entity where direct impact can be verified.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>6.1.3. Measures supported in implementation that promote resilience and responsiveness to economic shocks in a timely manner (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 1 and 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were supported in implementation with ADB support.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, “measures” refer to policies, practices, and regulations that are relevant to maintain macro-fiscal stability, debt management, banking (e.g., financial regulation and supervision), and capital markets. On the public financial management side in terms of building fiscal space to manage shocks, these measures would need to include policies that relate to expenditure, revenue, debt, and fiscal balance as well as policies focused on broadening the economic base and improving social welfare policies that would enhance the overall resilience of a system. Examples include introducing public debt management strategy, a bank stress testing framework, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>“Supported in implementation” refers to issuance of guidelines, rules, and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place implementation arrangements and/or structure. This includes issuance of implementing rules and regulations, setting up of an implementation unit, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
6.1.4. Transparency and accountability measures in procurement and financial management supported in implementation (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16.</p> <p>Total number of measures that adopt or enforce principles of transparency and accountability in procurement and financial management.</p> <p>“Measures” include policy frameworks, compliance mechanisms, implementation mechanisms, etc.</p> <p>This indicator assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities; effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely audit of public accounts and effective arrangements for follow-up.</p> <p>This includes the use of a consistent budget classification system, effective monitoring mechanisms of public expenditures, the use of financial management information systems, compliance with Government Finance Statistics classification, governments online grievance redress mechanism, and timely preparation of annual financial reports and financial statements.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: More effective, timely, corruption-free, and citizen-centric delivery of services</u>	
6.2.1. Service delivery standards adopted and/or supported in implementation by government and/or private entities (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16.</p> <p>Total number of service delivery standards introduced and/or improved with ADB support.</p> <p>Introduction and/or improvement of service delivery standards refers to sector-related best practice standards in service delivery, including the application of advanced technologies and anticorruption measures to service delivery.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Standards for Health Promotion in Hospitals, Guidelines on Quality Management in Multidisciplinary Occupational Health Services, and Providers and Quality of Care;

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Framework for International Education Standards, Guiding Principles for Implementing a Learning Outcomes Approach; and • other relevant standards as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>6.2.2. Measures supported in implementation to strengthen subnational entities' ability to better manage their public finances (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of measures introduced and/or supported in implementation to facilitate the ability of subnational entities to manage public resources to deliver services.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, “measures” refer to policies, practices, and regulations established at national and/or subnational level. This also includes measures undertaken by the national government to improve clarity of functional assignments, intergovernmental fiscal systems, and performance monitoring.</p> <p>This includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing medium-term budget and expenditure frameworks, • improving budget implementation and fiscal marksmanship, • integrating capital and recurrent budgets, • improving cash management systems and the use of automated debt management and recording systems, and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>“Support in implementation” refers to issuance of guidelines, rules, and regulations following the enactment of a law; and putting in place of implementation arrangements and/or structures. This includes issuance of implementing rules and regulations, the setting up of an implementation unit, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
6.2.3. Measures to strengthen SOE governance supported in implementation (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16.</p> <p>Total number of measures targeting improvements in SOE management and functions through ADB-supported operations.</p> <p>An SOE is a legal entity established to undertake commercial activities and owned fully or largely by the sovereign.</p> <p>“Measures to strengthen governance” refer to good practices such as framing regulation, mandatory compliance to corporate governance rules and submission of the compliance reports to the concerned ministry, development of capacity and provision of implementation support for enhancing transparency and disclosure, and capacity development of regulatory bodies and improvements to existing oversight mechanisms.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
6.2.4. Citizen engagement mechanisms adopted (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16.</p> <p>Total number of citizen engagement mechanisms adopted with ADB support.</p> <p>“Citizen engagement” is defined as the two-way interaction between citizens and governments or the private sector within the scope of ADB interventions. This approach gives citizens a stake in decision-making to improve the intermediate and final development outcomes. The approach to mainstreaming citizen engagement should be guided by three criteria: (i) it is results-focused, (ii) it seeks to strengthen country systems, and (iii) it is context-specific.</p> <p>This includes consultations; grievance redress mechanisms; collecting, recording, and reporting on inputs received from beneficiaries; capacity building for engagement; citizen and/or community collaboration on planning and/or executing a policies, programs, or projects; citizen and/or community monitoring, evaluation, and oversight; and</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>empowering citizens and/or communities with resources and decision-making power.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
OP7: Fostering regional cooperation and integration	
<u>Pillar 1: Greater and higher quality connectivity between economies</u>	
<p>7.1.1. Transport and ICT connectivity assets established or improved (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 9 and 17.</p> <p>Total number of transport assets established or improved contributing to regional connectivity.</p> <p>ADB operations fulfilling any or all of the following criteria will be used for the purpose of this indicator: (i) types of cross-border infrastructure, e.g., transport subsectors and multimodal transport; (ii) national infrastructure directly linked to cross-border infrastructure, e.g., road infrastructure connecting to ports or airports; (iii) border crossing point facilities; or (iv) technology-based innovation such as the use of ICT.</p> <p>Assets for the purpose of this indicator will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • road connectivity (expressed in kilometers of road built or upgraded, widened, or rehabilitated or other relevant metrics); • rail connectivity (expressed in kilometers of railways built or upgraded or other relevant metrics); • port and airport infrastructure connectivity (expressed in metric tons of handling capacity); and • other relevant assets as set out in a project's DMF. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, those assets that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
<p data-bbox="217 386 756 506">7.1.2. Measures to improve the efficiency and/or productivity of cross-border connectivity supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p data-bbox="805 285 1360 342">Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p> <p data-bbox="805 386 1295 415">This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 9.</p> <p data-bbox="805 453 1333 510">Total number of relevant measures that were undertaken with ADB support.</p> <p data-bbox="805 554 1409 762">“Measures” refer to national or intercountry actions that supported the development, adoption, or implementation of improvements related to regional cooperation and integration (RCI) such as policies, regulations, and procedures; frameworks; capacity building; agreements; standards; policy dialogue; and other relevant measures.</p> <p data-bbox="805 806 1419 890">“Measures to improve the efficiency and/or productivity of cross-border connectivity” include the adoption and/or implementation of</p> <ul data-bbox="805 898 1425 1367" style="list-style-type: none"> • regional or subregional investment frameworks; • regional or subregional master plans; • transport facilitation agreements; • harmonized transport or energy policies and/or technical standards; • investment plans for renewable energy integration; • frameworks for sharing energy capacity reserves; • a regional railway strategy; • road and rail transport interoperability; • aligned infrastructure planning and management and road safety; • operation and maintenance plans; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p data-bbox="805 1411 1224 1440">Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p data-bbox="805 1478 1360 1535">Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p data-bbox="217 1577 719 1667">7.1.3. Clean energy capacity for power trade installed or improved (megawatt equivalent)</p>	<p data-bbox="805 1577 1230 1606">This indicator is aligned with SDG 7.</p> <p data-bbox="805 1644 1403 1764">Aggregated additional capacity in megawatts (MW) resulting from generation, transmission, and distribution projects using renewable and clean energy sources.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Results from operations classified as RCI contributing to cross-border energy trade will be used for the purpose of this indicator.</p> <p>“Installed or improved capacity” from a renewable energy project is the rated capacity of a project or project component involving renewable energy technologies such as solar, wind, small or mini hydro, geothermal, or biomass.</p> <p>Installed or improved capacity from a clean energy project is the total incremental capacity of a project sourced from clean sources.</p> <p>A project may involve new construction, rehabilitation, upgrading, or acquisition of an asset (e.g., acquisition of a government-owned small hydro power plant by the private sector).</p> <p>Calculation for installed capacity using clean or renewable energy is the aggregate of the following categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) MW capacity of new construction projects, (ii) Incremental MW as a result of rehabilitation or upgrading projects, and (iii) MW-equivalent of natural gas capacity added. <p>For further guidelines, see ADB. 2011. <i>Manual for Calculating Energy Output Indicators</i>. Manila.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>7.1.4. Regional or subregional mechanisms created or operationalized to enhance coordination and cooperation among DMCs in energy, transport, or ICT connectivity (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant regional or subregional mechanisms created or operationalized with ADB support.</p> <p>“Mechanisms” refer to established or functioning institutions; working groups or committees; operational clusters; and technical advisory bodies that meet periodically with clear terms of reference, meaningful agenda items, and tangible outputs to support coordination and cooperation among DMCs.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>For a mechanism to be considered operationalized, it should fulfill at least one of the following criteria: (i) it is involved in the implementation of an ADB-supported RCI-classified program or project, or (ii) its activities have led to the initiation of an ADB-supported RCI project or a program.</p> <p>Examples of regional or subregional mechanisms to enhance coordination and cooperation among DMCs in energy, transport, or ICT connectivity include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport associations or platforms, • power transmission utility platforms, • regional power exchange centers, • port or airport authorities, • infrastructure standards and standards accreditation bodies or authorities, and • other relevant mechanisms as set by a project's DMF <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>

Pillar 2: Global and regional trade and investment opportunities expanded

<p>7.2.1. Measures to improve execution of provisions in existing or new trade or investment agreements supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were undertaken with ADB support.</p> <p>“Measures” refer to national or intercountry actions that supported the development, adoption, or implementation of RCI-related improvements such as policies, regulations and procedures, frameworks, capacity building, agreements, standards, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for implementation of agreements such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community, the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership; • key milestones defined in policy-based operations focused on prioritized national trade
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Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>facilitation activities and trade-related institutional coordination;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge work on (i) the impact of nontariff barriers for SMEs and rural businesses; (ii) subregional trade facilitation, which builds capacity for border agencies and their coordination to ease constraints; and (iii) intersubregional knowledge sharing on trade facilitation regarding best practices globally and from DMCs; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>7.2.2. Measures to develop existing and/or new cross-border economic corridors supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were undertaken with ADB support.</p> <p>“Measures” refer to national or intercountry actions that supported the development, adoption, or implementation of RCI-related improvements such as policies, regulations and procedures, frameworks, capacity building, agreements, standards, policy dialogue, and other relevant measures; and private-sector-led actions that generated cross-border trade and investments.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key policy or regulatory reforms, or new policy implementation approaches (e.g., spatial data and new methods of economic analysis used to determine the wider RCI dimensions of economic corridors) enabling or prioritizing new private, public–private partnership (PPP), and/or public sector investment designed to achieve more inclusive cross-border opportunities for businesses through economic corridor development in lagging areas; • coordinated border management of customs, immigration, quarantine (e.g., support for sanitary and phytosanitary measures agreed under the World Trade Organization), and security reforms; and logistics investments in agriculture warehousing and urban nodes; • private-sector-led actions including those enabling firm agglomeration, encouraging business innovation, and improving participation

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>in cross-border production and service networks (e.g., tourism), linking domestic, regional, and global value chains; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>7.2.3. Measures to improve regional financial cooperation supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were undertaken with ADB support.</p> <p>“Measures” refer to national or intercountry actions that supported the development, adoption, or implementation of RCI-related improvements such as policies, regulations and procedures, frameworks, capacity building, agreements, standards, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, measures include systems links among financial intermediaries and/or institutions, regional export credit agencies to facilitate intra- and interregional trade and investment, foster standardization of market practices and harmonization of regulations for cross-border bond transactions, and development of an enabling environment for modern financial technology.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>7.2.4. Regional or subregional mechanisms created or operationalized to enhance coordination and cooperation among DMCs in trade, finance, or multisector economic corridors (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant regional or subregional mechanisms created or operationalized with ADB support. Established or functioning institutions, working groups or committees, operational clusters, technical advisory bodies that meet periodically with clear terms of reference, meaningful agenda items, and tangible outputs to support coordination and cooperation among DMCs.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>For a mechanism to be considered operationalized, it should fulfill at least one of the following criteria: (i) it is involved in the implementation of an ADB-supported RCI-classified program or project; or (ii) its activities have led to the initiation of an ADB-supported RCI project or a program.</p> <p>Examples of regional or subregional mechanisms to enhance coordination and cooperation among DMCs on trade, finance, and multisector economic corridors include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic corridor committees, • urban development working groups, • trade facilitation working groups, • subregional finance sector and trade finance forums, • local government forums, • and other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Regional public goods increased and diversified</u>	
<p>7.3.1. Measures to improve shared capacity of DMCs to mitigate or adapt to climate change supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 13 and 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were undertaken with ADB support.</p> <p>“Measures” refer to national or intercountry actions that supported the development, adoption, or implementation of RCI-related improvements such as policies, regulations and procedures, frameworks, capacity building, agreements, standards, policy dialogue, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of city-level clean air action plans and regional knowledge sharing; • going beyond nonmarket mechanisms to develop domestic carbon market mechanisms and emission-trading schemes; • linking these domestic markets to one another (e.g., a knowledge operation supporting low-carbon development through carbon markets);

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting climate change resilience through interventions such as regional risk modeling and risk transfer solutions, disaster risk financing, and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>7.3.2. Measures to expand cross-border environmental protection and sustainable management of shared natural resources supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 15 and 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were undertaken with ADB support.</p> <p>Measures refer to national or intercountry actions that supported the development, adoption, or implementation of RCI-related improvements such as policies, regulations and procedures, frameworks, capacity building, agreements, standards, policy dialogue, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, “measures” include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cross-border energy and natural resource management; addressing transboundary water and air pollution; waste management; and protection of biodiversity, e.g., within established biodiversity conservation corridors; green and blue bond financing; • reducing risks to transboundary natural resources in inland and coastal areas; and the development of related economic activity through the promotion of sound shared environmental management and regional tourism, agritourism, or ecotourism based on shared biodiversity; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>7.3.3. Measures to improve regional public health and education services supported in implementation (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 3 and 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant measures that were undertaken with ADB support.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>“Measures” refer to national or intercountry actions that supported the development, adoption, or implementation of RCI-related improvements such as policies, regulations and procedures, frameworks, capacity building, agreements, standards, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, advocacy and awareness campaigns, and other relevant measures.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for (i) health infrastructure; (ii) health software, including hospital accreditation, mutual recognition agreements for health professionals, regulatory policies for medical goods, quarantine arrangements, and e-health initiatives for regional health solutions; and (iii) institutional capacity for surveillance and pandemic preparedness; • distance learning and internet access through ICT tools, subregional harmonization and alignment of education policy and standards, and subregional access to technical and vocational education and training (TVET) services; and • other relevant measures as set out in the DMF. <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
<p>7.3.4. Regional or subregional mechanisms created or operationalized to enhance coordination and cooperation among DMCs on regional public goods (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of relevant regional or subregional mechanisms created or operationalized with ADB support. Established or functioning institutions; working groups or committees; operational clusters; and technical advisory bodies that meet periodically with clear terms of reference, meaningful agenda items, and tangible outputs to support coordination and cooperation among DMCs.</p> <p>For a mechanism to be considered operationalized, it should fulfill at least one of the following criteria: (i) it is involved in the implementation of a RCI-classified program or project supported by ADB; or (ii) its activities have led to the initiation of an RCI project or a program supported by ADB.</p> <p>Examples of regional or subregional mechanisms to enhance coordination and cooperation among DMCs on mitigating or adapting to climate change,</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>environmental protection and sustainable management of shared natural resources, or regional public health and education services include river basin organizations and their networking, regional climate data consortia, weather services networks, associations of providers of green technologies and services, and regional education associations.</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs, and TCRs).</p>
2B. Quality of Completed Operations (operations successfully completed)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed operations rated <i>successful</i> (%) (sovereign): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investment projects b. Policy-based lending c. Fragile and conflict-affected situations DMCs d. Small island developing states 2. Completed operations rated <i>successful</i> (%) (sovereign): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Relevance b. Efficiency c. Effectiveness d. Sustainability 	<p>Number of project completion report (PCR) validation reports prepared by the Independent Evaluation Department (IED) with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings as a percentage of the total number of PCR validation reports prepared for PCRs circulated in the last 3 reporting years, disaggregated by project, policy-based operations, fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCAS) DMCs, small island developing states (SIDS), and IED evaluation criteria.</p> <p>Where available, project performance evaluation report (PPER) ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER has been prepared, the available PCR validation report rating is used. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p> <p><u>Investment projects.</u> This will include PCR validation reports for investment loans, multitranches financing facilities, project component of sector development programs (SDPs), grant projects and results-based lending operations.</p> <p><u>Policy-based operations.</u> This will include PCR validation reports for (i) policy-based loans and grants, (ii) program component of SDPs, and (iii) countercyclical support facility.</p> <p><u>FCAS countries.</u> This will include PCR validation reports for countries with ratings marginally above the cutoff point for ADB's operations based on ADB's Annual Report on the Country Performance</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Assessment Exercise prepared by the Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department (SPD).</p> <p><u>SIDS</u>. This will include PCR validation reports for 15 DMCs which are also classified as SIDS by the United Nations. As of Feb 2019, of 10 ADB DMCs classified as FCAS, eight were SIDS. ADB will periodically review and refine its definitions of FCAS and SIDS in line with other development partners.</p> <p><u>Criteria</u>. The overall success rating of a sovereign operation is based on the assessments of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Relevance. The consistency of the project impact and outcome with country and sector priorities and ADB's strategic objectives, as well as the adequacy of its design in addressing identified development constraints. (ii) Effectiveness. The extent to which the project outcome as specified in the DMF (either as agreed at approval or as subsequently modified) was achieved. (iii) Efficiency. How resources were converted to results, using cost–benefit analysis based on a calculation of the economic internal rate of return for investment projects, if feasible, as well as cost-effectiveness analysis. Other indicators, such as a comparison between forecast unit costs in the RRP and actual unit costs, and process efficiency should be considered when reliable economic internal rate of return or cost-effectiveness analyses cannot be conducted or do not cover the whole project. (iv) Sustainability. The likelihood that institutional, financial, and other resources are sufficient to sustain the project's outcome over its economic life in an environmentally and socially sustainable way. <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Independent Evaluation Department [IED]).</p>
<p>3. Completed operations rated <i>successful</i> (%) (nonsovereign):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development results b. ADB's additionality c. ADB's investment profitability 	<p>Number of XARR validation reports prepared by IED with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings in the last 3 reporting years as a percentage of the total number of XARR validation reports prepared for XARRs</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
d. ADB's work quality	<p>circulated during the same period, disaggregated by IED evaluation criteria.</p> <p>Overall ratings are justified by underlying ratings on four criteria as defined in IED's <i>Guidelines for the Preparation of Project Performance Evaluation Report on Nonsovereign Operations</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development results, which comprises four subcriteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. contribution to private sector development and ADB strategic objectives; b. economic development; c. environment, social, health, and safety performance; and d. business success; (ii) ADB additionality (as described in para. 71 of Strategy 2030) (iii) ADB investment profitability; and (iv) ADB's work quality.
	<p>Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating replacing the XARR validation report ratings. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p>
	<p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p>
	<p>Source: ADB data (IED).</p>
4. Web-distributed knowledge solutions (number of downloads)	<p>Number of downloads in the last year (1 January–31 December) of all knowledge solutions in digital format including working papers; books; flagship publications; research; presentations; special reports; articles; training materials; and sector, economic, or thematic briefs and technical notes.</p>
	<p>Frequency: Annual</p>
	<p>Source: ADB website statistics (Department of Communications [DOC]).</p>
5. Engagement on social media (number) a. Subscribers and followers b. Active engagement	<p>Level of ADB-related engagement on social media in the last calendar year (1 January–31 December), measured by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) number of subscribers and followers of ADB on social media, including Facebook "likes" and Twitter and LinkedIn followers; and (ii) active engagement in terms of number of retweets, favorites on Twitter, "people talking about this," "likes," "shares," and comments on Facebook and LinkedIn.

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: Web data (DOC).</p>
<p>6. Event participants reporting increased knowledge and/or skills (number)</p>	<p>Number of all event participants from DMCs that responded with “strongly agree” or “agree” to the question “Please rate your agreement or disagreement to the following: My knowledge of [or skills in] the subject matter increased as a result of this event” (or an equivalent survey question).</p> <p>The possible responses to this question include “strongly disagree,” “disagree,” “somewhat agree,” “agree,” “strongly agree,” “do not know,” and “not applicable.” Respondents to the survey include key stakeholders responsible for the preparation and execution of sovereign and nonsovereign operations from the government, private sector, and civil society organizations.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: data from all departments, coordinated by Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department [SDCC].</p>
<p>7. Clients satisfied with ADB’s development effectiveness (%)</p>	<p>Client feedback on or satisfaction with ADB’s impact on development results. Average score for the answer provided by ADB clients to key question(s) from the client survey measuring the extent to which ADB’s work helps to achieve development results in their respective countries.</p> <p>The client survey is based on a 7-point scale with 1 being “not effective at all” or “to no degree at all,” and 7 being “very effective” or “to a very significant degree”.</p> <p>Frequency: Every 2 years</p> <p>Source: ADB client feedback survey</p>
<p>8. Completed technical assistance projects rated <i>successful</i> (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance completion reports (TCRs) circulated in the 3-year reporting period (1 July–30 June) with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings as a percentage of the total number of TCRs circulated during the same period.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (TCRs)</p>
<p>9. Completed country strategies and assistance programs rated <i>successful</i> (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Country partnership strategies (CPSs) with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings prepared as a percentage of total CPSs evaluated in the latest 3-year reporting period (1 July–30 June).</p> <p>CPSs are assessed against five criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) relevance, (ii) efficiency, (iii) effectiveness, (iv) sustainability, and (v) development impacts. <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Country assistance program evaluations and validations of CPS final reviews).</p>
<p>10. Impact evaluations completed (number)</p>	<p>Number of impact evaluations undertaken in the calendar year, distinguishing approaches, including experimental and nonexperimental, and their key findings.</p> <p><u>Experimental approaches</u> typically evaluate impact through controlled trials using ex ante random assignment of the intervention between the treatment and control groups. Impact estimates are calculated as the ex post mean difference in outcomes between these two groups. Most ex ante evaluations use experimental approaches.</p> <p><u>Nonexperimental approaches</u> are based on econometric analysis to estimate impact and generally require more assumptions. As most approaches cannot control for unobservable characteristics on program assignment, impact estimates often suffer from an omitted variable bias, which means they must be accompanied by robustness checks.</p> <p><u>Other approaches</u> to impact evaluations conducted will be reported on as well.</p> <p>For detailed information on impact evaluation types, see <i>A Review of Recent Developments in Impact Evaluation</i>.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2011/developments-impact-evaluation.pdf .
	Frequency: Annual
	Sources: ADB data (Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department [ERCD], IED, and operations departments).

LEVEL 3: ADB'S OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Tracking Indicator	Definition
3A. Design and Implementation Quality (high-quality operations prepared and satisfactorily implemented)	
<p>1. Performance of operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%) (sovereign):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Output b. Contract award c. Disbursement d. Financial management e. Safeguards 	<p>Satisfactory performance for the following five rating criteria underlying the average rating score of the results framework indicator “performance of sovereign operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i>.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Output. Problems (e.g., quality standards, key project conditions, implementation arrangements, and cost overruns that require additional financing) identified in external supervision consultants’ and/or review mission reports are being addressed. (ii) Contract award. Difference between the cumulative actual and the original projected contract award values starting at loan effectiveness over the life of the project. (iii) Disbursement. Difference between the cumulative actual and the original projected disbursements starting at loan effectiveness over the life of the project. (iv) Financial management. Compliance with audit or accounts covenants. (v) Safeguards. Compliance with safeguard covenants—environment, resettlement, and Indigenous peoples. <p>A <i>satisfactory</i> rating is determined based on the share of operations rated <i>on track</i>.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department [PPFD]).</p>
3B. Development Finance (development finance mobilized and transferred)	
<p>2. Time from concept approval to first disbursement (months) (sovereign)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. From concept approval to loan fact-finding b. From loan fact-finding to approval c. From approval to commitment 	<p>Average time, in months, from concept approval to first disbursement of all sovereign operations (excluding policy-based operations) with first disbursement during the year, disaggregated by processing stages.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PPFD)</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
d. From commitment to first disbursement	
3. Time from concept approval to first disbursement (months) (nonsovereign) a. From concept clearance to project approval b. From approval to signing c. From signing to first disbursement	Average time, in months, from concept clearance to first disbursement for all nonsovereign operations with first disbursement during the year, disaggregated by processing stages. Frequency: Annual Source: ADB data (PPFD and Private Sector Operations Department [PSOD]).
4. Overall disbursement (\$ billion) (sovereign)	Total disbursements for sovereign operations (loans and grants) in the year. Covers all sovereign project loans and grants financed by the Asian Development Fund (ADF), concessional and regular ordinary capital resources (OCR), other special funds, and cofinancing fully administered by ADB. Policy-based loans and grants, cofinancing partially administered by ADB, and sovereign guarantees are excluded. Frequency: Annual Source: ADB data (Controller's Department).
5. Disbursement ratio (%) (sovereign)	Volume (\$ amount) of total disbursements for sovereign operations (loans and grants) in the year (including disbursement from newly committed operations during the year) as a percentage of the undisbursed balance of committed sovereign operations (loans and grants) at the beginning of the year. Covers all sovereign project loans and grants financed by the ADF and concessional and regular OCR, other special funds, and cofinancing fully administered by ADB. Policy-based loans and grants, sovereign guarantees and cofinancing partially administered by ADB are excluded. Frequency: Annual Source: ADB data (Controller's Department).

Tracking Indicator	Definition
6. Approvals (\$ billion) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the year.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and multitranche facilities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department [SPD]).</p>
7. Commitments (\$ billion) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the last year.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., technical assistance).</p> <p>Cofinancing and multitranche financing facilities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Controller's Department).</p>
8. Commitments in concessional assistance countries (Group A + Group B) (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in Group A and B countries as a percentage of total volume of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations in the last year.</p> <p>Group A and B countries are defined in Operations Manual Section A1.</p> <p>Cofinancing and multitranche financing facilities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Controller's Department).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
9. Commitments in FCAS DMCs and SIDS (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCAS) DMCs and small island developing states (SIDS) as a percentage of total volume of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations in the last year.</p> <p>FCAS DMCs and SIDS as described in para. 26–27 of the Strategy 2030 policy paper.</p> <p>Cofinancing and multitranche financing facilities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Controller’s Department).</p>
10. Private direct mobilization (\$ billion) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of financing from a private entity on commercial terms due to the active and direct involvement of a multilateral development bank (MDB) leading to commitment. Evidence of active and direct involvement includes mandate letters, fees linked to financial commitment, or other validated or auditable evidence of an MDB’s active and direct role leading to commitment of other private financiers. Private direct mobilization does not include sponsor financing.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, with a one year time lag.</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department [SPD]).</p>
11. Sovereign cofinancing (\$ billion) (sovereign)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of sovereign cofinancing from any third-party funding contributing to delivery of development outcome identified in the design and monitoring framework of an ADB project.</p> <p>Eligibility includes: ADB-administered financing, not-administered cofinancing with joint procurement where ADB and the financing partner have harmonized procurement arrangements led by ADB, or not-administered cofinancing (parallel) where ADB significantly participated (led) in the design of the project or program.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SPD).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
3C. Strategic Alignment (Strategy 2030 priorities promoted)	
<p>12. Committed operations that promote gender equality (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p> <p>a1. GEN—sovereign operations</p> <p>a2. GEN—nonsovereign operations</p> <p>b1. EGM—sovereign operations</p> <p>b2. EGM—nonsovereign operations</p> <p>c1. SGE—sovereign operations</p> <p>c2. SGE—nonsovereign operations</p> <p>d1. NGE—sovereign operations</p> <p>d2. NGE—nonsovereign operations</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations that promote gender equality (including targeted operations to empower women and girls [projects categorized <i>gender equity theme</i>, or GEN], gender mainstreamed operations that directly narrow gender gaps or benefit women and girls [project categorized <i>effective gender mainstreaming</i>, or EGM], operations incorporated with some gender designs [projects categorized <i>some gender elements</i>, or SGE], and operations that may also have positive effects on the lives of women and girls [projects categorized <i>no gender elements</i>, or NGE]) in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of sovereign or nonsovereign operations committed during the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>
<p>13. Financing for gender equality (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations that promote gender equality (including targeted operations to empower women and girls [projects categorized GEN] and gender mainstreamed operations that directly narrow gender gaps or benefit women and girls [project categorized EGM) in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of sovereign and nonsovereign operations committed during the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
<p>14. Committed operations supporting climate change (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mitigation b. Adaptation c. Both 	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 13.</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation disaggregated by mitigation, adaptation, and both in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of sovereign and nonsovereign operations committed during the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>
<p>15. Financing for climate change (\$ billion, cumulative) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mitigation b. Adaptation c. Both 	<p>This indicator is partially aligned with SDG 13.</p> <p>Cumulative volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation during 2019–2024, disaggregated by mitigation, adaptation, and both.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC)</p>
<p>16. Nonsovereign operations as a share of total ADB operations (% , \$) (nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the last year as a percentage of the total volume of regular OCR commitments in the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Controller's Department)</p>
<p>17. Operations or transactions supporting inclusive business (number) (nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.</p>

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	<p>The number of committed inclusive business projects or transactions in a previous year.</p> <p>Inclusive business refers to part of private sector operations.</p> <p>An inclusive business is a business entity that generates high development impact by (i) improving access to goods and services for the base-of-the-pyramid population (i.e., low-income people); and/or (ii) providing income and/or employment opportunities to low-income people as producers, suppliers, distributors, employers, and/or employees. An inclusive business must be commercially viable, i.e., it must meet nonsovereign operation standards of viability. A business entity is an organization that is established under commercial law to operate and pay taxes independently, e.g., corporations, limited liability companies, and sole proprietorships.</p> <p>An inclusive business or an inclusive business entity can be a stand-alone business entity or a business operation of a larger business entity.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PSOD)</p>
<p>18. Knowledge products and services delivered (%)</p>	<p>Total number of knowledge products and services (KPS) completed or delivered as a percentage of the total number of KPS committed as part of the annual work program and budget framework exercise broken down into flagships, signature products and events, special reports, technical studies, working papers, policy briefs, and opinion editorials.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>
<p>19. Operations that are green, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 9.</p> <p>Number of infrastructure projects classified as “quality infrastructure”, based on four dimensions of quality as set out in Strategy 2030 (green,</p>

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	<p>sustainable, inclusive, and resilient) as a percentage of the total infrastructure projects committed in the reporting year. Criteria for the dimensions are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green. The project addresses climate change mitigation; pollution and other emissions (air, water, soil); resource efficiency; nature-based solutions, and natural capital and ecosystem services. • Sustainable. The project addresses life-cycle cost accounting, operation and maintenance, procurement practices and anticorruption measures, and financing strategy • Inclusive. The project addresses gender, accessibility and affordability, job creation and livelihoods, and health and safety. • Resilient. The project addresses climate and natural hazard risk planning; resilience, reliability, and adaptability; wider economic benefits; and data and information for infrastructure service optimization. <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SPD)</p>
<p>20. Operations contributing to each of seven operational priorities (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the last year supporting each of the seven operational priorities of Strategy 2030 as a percentage of the total number of ADB operations committed in the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (e-Operations)</p>
<p>21. Operations contributing to social protection (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 1 and 10.</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations during the last 3 years that contribute to social protection, as a percentage of total</p>

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number of ADB operations committed during the same period.

Operations that focus on social protection include the following:

- (i) Social assistance. This is commonly provided as transfers (primarily noncontributory schemes) to groups, such as poor individuals and households, that would not qualify for insurance or otherwise not receive adequate benefits. Noncontributory transfer schemes include social transfers, child welfare allowance, health assistance, assistance to the elderly, disability programs and disaster relief, and education scholarships. These programs are designed primarily to enhance social welfare by reducing poverty directly.
- (ii) Social insurance. These are contributory schemes that mitigate problems and risks by providing income support in the event of illness, unemployment, work injury, maternity, old age, and disability. These include health insurance; pensions; and other forms of social insurance such as unemployment benefits, severance payments, and benefits from provident funds. Weather-indexed crop insurance can also be included in this category.
- (iii) Labor market programs. These comprise active and passive labor market policies and programs. They help people secure employment, such as through employment services, skills development, and training, or through special work programs or adherence to core labor standards. This can include cash-for-work or food-for-work, skills development, training and retraining, and job-brokerage schemes. The target group for these schemes includes the working-age population—either wage or non-wage employees (formal or informal), employed, unemployed, or underemployed.

Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded from the computation.

Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis

Sources: ADB data (e-Operations)

Tracking Indicator	Definition
22. Disability-inclusive operations (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 10.</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations during the last 3 years that support disability inclusion, as a percentage of total number of ADB operations committed during the same period.</p> <p>Operations are counted as supporting disability if they are rated as: principally or significantly disability inclusive; include some disability inclusion elements; or, create the conditions for disability inclusion.</p> <p>ADB's methodology is based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's disability marker, and aligned with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's 2012 Incheon Strategy and the 2017 Beijing Declaration and Action Plan to Accelerate the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SPD and SDCC)</p>
23. Operations aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (sovereign and nonsovereign) a. (% , number) b. (% , \$)	<p>Number and volume of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the last year aligned to each of the SDGs as a percentage of the total number of ADB operations committed in the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (e-Operations)</p>
24. Operations using country procurement systems (%) (sovereign)	<p>Percentage of ADB committed sovereign operations using country procurement systems.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
25. Contracts using government e-procurement systems (\$ billion) (sovereign)	<p>The use of procurement systems measures the percentage of disbursements (by volume) that are made through open competitive bidding processes with national advertisement, results- and policy-based lending, and on-lending by financial intermediaries.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PPFD).</p>
26. Innovative operations and technical assistance projects (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>Total ADB funded value of all contracts for procurement of goods, works and consulting services approved or being processed using e-GP (electronic government procurement) with an advertisement date in the calendar year.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PPFD)</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (loans and grants), and technical assistance projects, containing innovative components or scaling previously tested innovations or financing structures in the last year as a percentage of total number of ADB operations and technical assistance committed in the same period.</p> <p><u>Innovation in operations</u> means that ADB introduces a new idea or approach with the goal of adding value for the client. Adding value means increasing the relevance, effectiveness, or sustainability of a project or program, or the efficiency with which they are delivered.</p> <p>Operations considered innovative introduce approaches, designs, components, features (e.g., development or application of advanced technology), preparation or implementation processes, that are new for the DMC in the case of sovereign operations, or for the client in the case of nonsovereign operations.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB innovation group (<i>group to be established</i>)</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
27. Civil society organizations' participation (% of committed operations) (sovereign)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign operations in a year containing elements of activity and/or participation by civil society organizations (CSOs) in any stage of the project and as reflected in the reports and recommendations of the President, as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations committed during the year.</p> <p>CSOs include nongovernment organizations, community-based groups or organizations, trade unions, research institutions, and foundations.</p> <p>CSOs may participate in general consultations, policy and advocacy work, or monitoring and evaluation; or as an information provider, cofinancier, project beneficiary, expert, consultant, trainer, or implementing agency.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, multitranche facilities, loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC)</p>

LEVEL 4: ADB'S ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Tracking Indicator	Definition
4A. Organizational Systems and Processes (organizational systems and processes improved)	
1. Equity–loan ratio (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>Equity (the sum of usable paid-in capital, ordinary reserve, special reserve, and surplus) divided by the sum of net outstanding loans and present value of guarantees (net of amounts guaranteed, insured, or reinsured by highly creditworthy counterparties), less cumulative loan loss reserves and provisions in the last year.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Treasury Department).</p>
2. Impaired loans ratio (%) (nonsovereign)	<p>The sum of impaired loans divided by total loans outstanding.</p> <p>A loan is impaired when it is unlikely that ADB will be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the prevailing loan agreement. This includes all loans extended to borrowers rated 13 and 14 on ADB's 14-point rating scale. In both numerator and denominator, "loans" include the gross amount of loans, present value of guarantees, and debt securities that are held to maturity and reported at amortized cost, regardless of credit enhancements in the form of guarantees, insurance, collateral, and security.</p> <p>Loans exclude equity investments and debt that is available for sale and reported at fair value.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Office of Risk Management [ORM])</p>
3. Weighted average risk rating of the nonsovereign portfolio (nonsovereign)	<p>Weighted average risk rating of the nonsovereign portfolio is calculated by (i) determining the probability of default for each transaction, (ii) calculating the average probability of default weighted by the exposure at default, and (iii) mapping the weighted average probability of default to a rating on ADB's 14-point scale.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (ORM).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
4. Internal administrative expenses per \$1 million disbursement (\$'000)	<p>Total internal administrative expenses (IAE) in the last year divided by average of the total amount of ordinary capital resources (OCR) and Asian Development Fund (ADF) disbursements in the last three years. (\$'000).</p> <p>IAE include those related to the Board of Governors, Board of Directors, Independent Evaluation, Accountability Mechanism, Operational Expenses (salaries and benefits, consultants, business travel, and representation), and Administrative Expenses (such as communications, office occupancy, contractual services, equipment, maintenance, and depreciation, etc.).</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Budget, Personnel, and Management Systems Department [BPMSD]).</p>
5. Internal administrative expenses per project under administration (\$'000)	<p>Total IAE in the last year divided by the average of number of projects under administration in the last three years. (\$'000).</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
6. Internal administrative expenses per project approved (\$'000)	<p>Total IAE in the last year divided by the average of number of approved projects in the last three years. (\$'000).</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
7. Procurement time from advertisement to contract signing, \$10 million or more (days) (sovereign)	<p>End-to-end procurement time is measured from the date of advertisement of the invitation for bids on the ADB website (or, if not advertised on the ADB website, from the date of advertisement by the executing agency) until the contract signing date. These are prior review contracts of \$10 million or more processed in the procurement review system for which contract signing data are available in the loan/grant financial information systems covering projects under the procurement guidelines and the new procurement framework. "Time" refers to average time in calendar days.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PPFD).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
8. Consulting services recruitment time for ADB-administered contracts, from consulting services recruitment notice to consultant contract signing (days) (sovereign)	Average time, in days, from the date of posting of the consulting services recruitment notice to contract signing (for quality and cost-based selection contracts) Frequency: Annual Source: ADB data (PPFD).
9. Audited financial statements reviewed on time (%) (sovereign)	Percentage of audited projects' financial statement of sovereign operations received in the calendar year reviewed within 8 weeks of receipt by ADB. Frequency: Annual. Source: ADB data (PPFD).
10. Representation of women in the international staff category (%) a. Levels 4–6 b. Levels 7–8 c. Levels 9–10	Number of women international staff at Levels 4–10 as a percentage of the total number of senior-level international staff at the same levels in a budget year. Frequency: Annual Source: ADB data (BPMSD).
11. Clients satisfied with ADB's responsiveness (%)	Client feedback on or satisfaction with ADB's responsiveness. Mean score for the answer provided by clients to an annual client survey question: "To what extent is ADB an effective development partner in terms of responsiveness" (based on a 7-point scale, 7 being the highest). Average rating is converted to percent, an average rating of 7 is equivalent to 100%. Frequency: Every 2 years Source: ADB.
12. Stakeholders satisfied with ADB's collaboration with development partners (%)	Client feedback on or satisfaction with ADB's collaboration with development partners. Mean score for the answer provided by clients to an annual client survey question: "To what extent is ADB an effective development partner in terms of collaboration with other donors?" (based on a 7-point scale, 7 being the highest).

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>Average rating is converted to percent, an average rating of 7 is equivalent to 100%.</p> <p>Frequency: Every 2 years</p> <p>Source: ADB.</p>
4B. Organizational Capacity (organizational capacity increased)	
13. Digital products completed (number)	<p>Total number of digital products completed, cumulatively, that contribute to the digitization of ADB business processes.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, digital products under the Real Time ADB and Digital Agenda 2030 programs, that have achieved 100% implementation progress against their implementation plan, are counted as “completed” and reported.</p> <p>“Digital product” refers to a platform, tool, function, or service that uses electronic technology and has certain business capabilities. The number of digital products is identified in their respective project business cases.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Information Technology Department [ITD]).</p>
14. Staff engagement (index)	<p>Average of the favorable score of 5 questions to measure the degree of staff engagement</p> <p>Q1. I would recommend ADB as a good place to work.</p> <p>Q2. I am proud to work at ADB.</p> <p>Q3. I believe strongly in ADB’s goals and objectives.</p> <p>Q4. I work beyond what is required to help ADB succeed.</p> <p>Q5. At the present, are you seriously considering leaving ADB?</p> <p>Frequency: At least every 2 years</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
15. Internal training budget (average \$ per staff)	<p>Budget spent for internal training (delivered by BPMSD) divided by total number of ADB staff trained.</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
	<p>ADB staff includes all international and national staff at the headquarters and field offices including representative offices.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
<p>16. Departments with documented and tested business continuity plans in place (number)</p>	<p>The number of ADB departments that have completed the full business continuity cycle of business impact analysis risk assessment, business continuity plans development, testing of their plan during a business continuity drill, and revalidation of their business impact analysis risk assessment based on drill results. The cycles range from 1 to 3 years based on the assessed criticality to ADB operations.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Office of Administrative Services).</p>
<p>17. Budgeted international and national staff positions located in FCAS DMCs and SIDS field offices (number)</p>	<p>Number of assigned international and national staff positions (including outposting by operations departments) in all field offices except for the representative offices in FCAS DMCs and SIDS.</p> <p>Field offices include resident missions, regional offices (i.e., Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office in Sydney and Pacific Subregional Office in Suva), country offices in the Pacific.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
<p>18. Operations administered in field offices (%) (sovereign)</p>	<p>Number of sovereign operations for which administration is led by staff in field offices (including headquarters staff delegated to field offices) except for the representative offices in the reporting year as a percentage of all operations under administration in the same period.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (RDs and PPF).</p>

Tracking Indicator	Definition
19. Share of operational expenses for operations departments and direct operations support departments (%)	<p>Total operational expenses allocated to operations departments and direct operations support departments in the last year as a percentage of total operational expenses during the same period.</p> <p><u>Operations departments</u> include the Central and West Asia Department, the East Asia Department, the Pacific Department, the South Asia Department, the Southeast Asia Department, the Private Sector Operations Department, and the Office of Public–Private Partnership.</p> <p><u>Direct operations support departments</u> include the Controller’s Department; Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department; Office of the Auditor General; Office of Anticorruption and Integrity; Office of the General Counsel; Office of Risk Management; Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department; Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department; and Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
20. Knowledge products and services drawn from k-Nexus (number)	<p>Number of knowledge products and services (KPS) listed in the country operations business plan’s appendix on indicative knowledge products and events that are drawn from k-Nexus.</p> <p>k-Nexus is a database in ADB that contains completed and planned KPS by all departments, units, sector groups, and thematic groups. The database helps staff see what others have done, are doing, and are planning to do.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>