



Asian Development Bank

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## Results Framework Indicator Definitions

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
CO <sub>2</sub>	–	carbon dioxide
CPS	–	country partnership strategy
DVA	–	direct value-added
DMC	–	developing member country
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GPI	–	gender parity index
IPCC	–	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goal
MFF	–	multitranches financing facility
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
PCR	–	project completion report
PFR	–	periodic financing request
PPER	–	project performance evaluation report
PPP	–	purchasing power parity
PVR	–	PCR validation report
QAE	–	quality at entry
RRP	–	report and recommendation of the President
TA	–	technical assistance
UN	–	United Nations
XARR	–	extended annual review report

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

GWh	–	gigawatt hour
MJ	–	megajoule
MW	–	megawatt
MW-eq	–	megawatt equivalent
tCO <sub>2</sub>	–	ton of carbon dioxide
tCO <sub>2</sub> -eq	–	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent avoided per year

## NOTE

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

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## INTRODUCTION

This document provides definitions and data compilation methodologies for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) results framework indicators listed in the strategy paper on the review of the results framework.<sup>1</sup> Definitions of standard explanatory data<sup>2</sup> are included in a separate note. This guidance is for internal use by the staff of the Asian Development Bank. The guidance will be updated as necessary to reflect good practices and lessons learned.

In the following list, operation is used as a collective term for the various types of ADB development assistance, guaranteed or not by the government of the recipient country, financed from ADB's ordinary capital resources (OCR) or Asian Development Fund (ADF) resources, excluding assistance funded by technical assistance (TA) grants. A sovereign operation is an operation financed in part or in whole by one or more loans or grants financed from OCR and ADF resources extended to or guaranteed by the government. A nonsovereign operation is any loan, guarantee, equity investment, or other financing arrangement that (i) is not guaranteed by a government; or (ii) is guaranteed by a government under terms that do not allow ADB, upon default of the guarantor, to accelerate, suspend, or cancel any other loan or guarantee between ADB and the related sovereign. TA grants are referred to as TA projects.

Where possible, data will be disaggregated as standard explanatory data in the annual Development Effectiveness Review by country group (OCR-only, blend, ADF-only, and fragile and conflict-affected situations).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2012. *Review of the ADB Results Framework*. Manila. The strategy paper summarizes ADB's experiences with the framework, discusses the proposals for improving the framework, and provides their rationale. ADB's results framework was adopted in 2008 and refined in 2010. It is organized into four levels. Level 1 tracks overall development progress in Asia and the Pacific through selected poverty reduction and development outcome indicators to which ADB aims to contribute. Level 2 indicators measure ADB's contribution to development results in terms of (i) quality at completion of country strategies and assistance programs, and (ii) key sector outputs and outcomes delivered. Level 3 includes indicators for ADB's operational management. Level 4 tracks indicators for ADB's organizational management. ADB assesses its performance using these indicators, and reports its progress through the annual Development Effectiveness Review (<http://www.adb.org/documents/series/development-effectiveness-review>). The assessment of ADB generally covers (i) for level 1, progress in all of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs); and (ii) for levels 2–4, ADB operations funded by OCR and the ADF. The assessment of ADF generally covers (i) for level 1, progress in ADF countries (a subgroup of ADB DMCs that have access to the ADF, including blend countries with access to both OCR and the ADF); and (ii) for levels 2–4, ADF-funded operations. The classification of ADB DMCs used in this definition note is given in the Appendix. Progress assessments generally exclude operations financed from ADB's Countercyclical Support Facility, which was established in 2009 to help DMCs respond to the global economic crisis, because these operations were outside ADB's regular operations.

<sup>2</sup> Standard explanatory data allow ADB to systematically assess broader performance data while avoiding undue proliferation of indicators. Although not formally part of the framework, they enable ADB to (i) provide consistent and reliable performance information to external stakeholders, (ii) assess performance more rigorously to identify bottlenecks and inform action planning, and (iii) collect baseline data for future indicators. Standard explanatory data have no targets as their primary purpose is to supplement the results framework indicators. For standard explanatory data definitions, see ADB. 2012. *Review of the ADB Results Framework*. Supplementary Appendix B: Review of ADB Results Framework Standard Explanatory Data Definitions. Manila.

<sup>3</sup> OCR-only countries are countries with access only to OCR. ADF countries are those countries with access to the ADF. ADF countries can be disaggregated into (i) ADF-only countries, which have access only to the ADF; and (ii) blend countries, which have access to both the ADF and OCR. These definitions are based on country access to these resources. For information on countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations, see ADB. 2013. *ADB Operational Plan for Enhancing ADB's Effectiveness in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations*. Manila.

## LEVEL 1: DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Indicator	Definition
<u>Poverty (Income and Non-Income)</u>	
1. <b>Population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day (%)</b>	<p>Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 per day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).</p> <p><u>PPP</u> is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a dollar would buy in the United States.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using total population as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank Development Research Group. PovcalNet. <a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm</a></p>
2. <b>GDP per capita growth rate (%)</b>	<p>Annual growth rates of real per capita gross domestic product (GDP), which is defined as GDP at constant prices divided by the population.</p> <p>Averages are computed using weights derived from gross national income in current US dollars following the World Bank Atlas method.</p> <p>Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators">http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators</a></p>
3. <b>Countries with high income inequality</b> (% of countries with Gini coefficient exceeding 0.4)	<p>Proportion of countries in Asia and the Pacific with a Gini coefficient over 0.4. The threshold approximates the median for 123 countries with latest data during 1993–2010.</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. It is a ratio with values that vary between 0, which reflects complete equality, and 1, which indicates complete inequality. The Gini coefficient can also be expressed as a percentage ranging between 0 and 100.</p> <p>Source: World Bank Development Research Group. PovcalNet. <a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm</a></p>

Indicator	Definition
<p>4. <b>Wage and salaried workers in total employment (%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female</li> <li>• Male</li> </ul>	<p>Proportion of wage and salaried workers (employees) to total employment.</p> <p><u>Wage and salaried workers (employees)</u> are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as paid employment jobs, where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that does not directly depend upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.</p> <p><u>Total employment</u> comprises all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either 1 week or 1 day, were in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) “Paid employment:” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) “at work:” persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind; or</li> <li>(b) “with a job but not at work:” persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) “Self-employment:” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) “at work:” persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; or</li> <li>(b) “with enterprise but not at work:” persons with enterprise, which may be business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any reason.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are computed as weighted averages of country data using working age population as weights.</p> <p>Source: International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of Labor Market online database. <a href="http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm</a></p>
<p>5. <b>Underweight children under 5 years old (%)</b></p>	<p>The percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population.</p> <p>When country data are unavailable, estimates are used</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>based on trends since 1990. Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using the total number of children under 5 years of age as weights.</p> <p>Source: United Nations (UN) Statistics Division. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) database.  <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
<p>6. <b>Under-5 child mortality</b> (number per 1,000 live births)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Female</b></li> <li>• <b>Male</b></li> </ul>	<p>Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data, using the total number of live births as weights.</p> <p>Breakdown for female and male child mortality rate is available at the World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Data Repository.</p> <p>Sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects, CD-ROM Edition.</p> <p>World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Data Repository.  <a href="http://apps.who.int/gho/data/?theme=main&amp;vid=%2011_0">http://apps.who.int/gho/data/?theme=main&amp;vid=%2011_0</a></p>
<p>7. <b>Ratio of girls to boys in education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Secondary</b></li> <li>8. • <b>Tertiary</b></li> </ul>	<p>Ratio of the number of female students (regardless of age) enrolled at secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students.</p> <p>Also called the gender parity index (GPI). A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 indicates a disparity in favor of males; a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of females.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database.  <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
<p>9. <b>Gross lower secondary education graduation rate</b> (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Female</b></li> <li>• <b>Male</b></li> </ul>	<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>



Indicator	Definition
	<p><u>Gross lower secondary graduation rate</u> covers programs for continuing academic education, strengthening vocational focus, and preparing to enter the workforce.</p> <p>The regional average is calculated as the weighted average of the country ratio using its denominator (total population of graduation age for lower secondary education) as the weight.</p> <p>Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics.  <a href="http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx">http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx</a></p>
<p>10. <b>Maternal mortality ratio</b> (number per 100,000 live births)</p>	<p>Ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given period per 100,000 live births during the same period.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using the total number of live births as weights.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database.  <a href="http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx">http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx</a></p>
<p><u>Other Development Outcomes</u></p>	
<p>11. <b>Paved roads</b> (kilometers per 10,000 people)</p>	<p><u>Paved roads</u> are roads surfaced with crushed stone and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents (macadam), concrete, or cobblestones.</p> <p><u>Total road network</u> 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 actual and estimated country data, using population as weights.</p> <p>Sources: World Bank. World dataBank.  World Development Indicators online database.  <a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do">http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do</a></p> <p>International Road Federation. World Road Statistics.  <a href="http://www.irfnet.org/statistics.php">http://www.irfnet.org/statistics.php</a></p>
<p>12. <b>Electrification rate</b> (%)</p>	<p>Number of people with access to electricity as a percentage of total population.</p> <p><u>Electricity</u> comprises electricity sold commercially, both</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>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 actual and estimated country data, using population as weights.</p> <p>Source: International Energy Agency. World Energy Outlook. <a href="http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/">http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/</a></p>
<p>13. <b>Deposit accounts in financial institutions</b> (number per 1,000 adults)</p>	<p>The number of deposit accounts per 1,000 adults in commercial banks, cooperatives, specialized state financial institutions, and microfinance institutions.</p> <p>An increasing value indicates an expansion in financial access as more individuals and firms use more financial services and products. A higher number of accounts could be due to more individuals and/or firms opening accounts or to the same or even a smaller number of account holders opening more accounts. The data do not distinguish between these dimensions because of lack of information on the number of unique deposit account holders.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data, using population as weights.</p> <p>Source: Consultative Group to Assist the Poor/The World Bank Group. <a href="http://www.cgap.org/">http://www.cgap.org/</a></p>
<p>14. <b>Population using an improved drinking water source</b> (%)</p> <p>15.     • Rural</p> <p>          • Urban</p>	<p>Ratio of the number of people who use an improved drinking water source to the total urban and rural population, expressed as a percentage.</p> <p><u>Water supply for drinking</u> includes piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; and rainwater collection and bottled water if a secondary available source is also improved.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using population as weights.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database. <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>

Indicator	Definition
<p><b>Population using an improved sanitation facility (%)</b></p> <p>16.     • Rural</p> <p>17.     • Urban</p>	<p>Ratio of the number of people using improved sanitation facilities to the total urban and rural population, expressed as a percentage.</p> <p><u>Sanitation</u> includes access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal, and insect contact.</p> <p><u>Improved facilities</u> include flush or pour-flush toilets; latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit; ventilated improved pit latrines; and pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for drop hole and composting toilets or latrines.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using population as weights.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database. <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
<p>18.   <b>Governance and public sector management assessment</b> (index)</p>	<p>The indicator is based on individual country assessments conducted by ADB covering (i) property rights and rule-based governance; (ii) transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector; (iii) quality of public administration; (iv) quality of budgetary and financial management; and (v) efficiency of revenue mobilization.</p> <p>The aggregate score for the region or country groupings is the unweighted average of country scores. ADB assigns overall country scores between 1 (low) and 6 (high).</p> <p>Source: ADB Strategy and Policy Department.</p>
<p>19.   <b>Time to start business</b> (days)</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. <a href="http://www.doingbusiness.org/data">http://www.doingbusiness.org/data</a></p>

Indicator	Definition
20. <b>Intraregional trade in total Asia and Pacific trade (%)</b>	<p>The ratio of the total trade of ADB's borrowing members with Asia and the Pacific to the 40 borrowing members' total trade with the world. Total trade is the sum of exports and imports.</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific consists of the 48 regional member countries of ADB, including Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; the Republic of Korea; New Zealand; Singapore; and Taipei,China.</p> <p>Sources: International Monetary Fund. Direction of Trade Statistics; CEIC Database for Taipei,China data; and ADB's Asia Regional Integration Center Office of Regional Economic Integration.</p>
21. <b>Land area covered by forests (%)</b>	<p>The proportion of forest area to total land area expressed as a percentage.</p> <p><u>Forest</u> is defined as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, 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>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using land area of countries as weights.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database. <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
22. <b>Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)</b>	<p>Total amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities.</p> <p>Aggregate values for the region or country groupings are the sum totals of country observations.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database. <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>

## LEVEL 2: ADB CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Indicator	Definition
<u>Quality at Completion</u>	
1. <b>Completed country strategies and assistance programs rated <i>successful</i> (%)</b>	<p>Country partnership strategies (CPSs) with <i>successful</i> or better evaluation ratings prepared as a percentage of total CPSs evaluated in the last 3 years.</p> <p>CPSs are assessed against six criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) strategic positioning,</li> <li>(ii) program relevance,</li> <li>(iii) efficiency,</li> <li>(iv) effectiveness,</li> <li>(v) sustainability, and</li> <li>(vi) development impacts.</li> </ul> <p>Sources: Country assistance program evaluations and CPS final review validation reports.</p>
2. <b>Completed sovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)</b> 3. <b>• Projects</b> 4. <b>• Policy-based operations</b> <b>• Rated <i>likely sustainable</i></b>	<p><u>Projects</u>: Project completion reports (PCRs) prepared for sovereign operations and circulated in the last 3 years with <i>successful</i> or better ratings, as a percentage of the total number of PCRs circulated during the same period. Where available, project performance evaluation report (PPER) ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER is prepared, an available PCR validation report (PVR) rating is used. If neither PPER nor PVR ratings are available, the PCR rating is used. When the PPER or PVR rating becomes available, the original rating is updated.</p> <p><u>Policy-based operations</u>: Policy-based operations with PCRs circulated in the last 3 years with <i>successful</i> or better ratings, as a percentage of the total number of policy-based operations with PCRs circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER is prepared, an available PVR rating is used. If neither PPER nor PVR ratings are available, the PCR rating is used. When the PPER or PVR rating becomes available, the original rating is updated.</p> <p><u>Rated <i>likely sustainable</i></u>: Number of operations that were rated <i>successful</i> and <i>likely</i> or <i>most likely sustainable</i>, as reported in PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs circulated in the last 3 years, as a percentage of the total number of PCRs circulated during the same period.</p> <p>For these three indicators, the rates in the last 2 years may incorporate adjustments using actual validations</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>and historical average rates of upgrading and downgrading of PCR ratings by the Independent Evaluation Department.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<p>5. <b>Completed nonsovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Extended annual review reports (XARRs), PVRs, and PPERs prepared for nonsovereign operations and circulated in the last 3 years with <i>successful</i> or better ratings, as a percentage of the total number of XARRs, PVRs, and PPERs circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER is prepared, an available PVR rating is used. If neither PPER nor PVR ratings are available, the XARR rating is used. When the PPER or PVR rating becomes available, the original rating is updated. The number of <i>successful</i> ratings in XARRs, PVRs, and PPERs is based on the year of XARR circulation.</p> <p>Sources: XARRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<p>6. <b>Completed technical assistance projects rated <i>successful</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of technical assistance (TA) completion reports prepared for sovereign TA projects and circulated in the last 3 years with <i>successful</i> or better ratings as a percentage of total TA number of completion reports circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Source: TA completion reports.</p>
<p>7. <b>Completed sovereign operations delivering intended gender equality results (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of PCRs of sovereign operations categorized as gender theme or effective gender mainstreaming that achieved their intended gender equality results at outcome (if relevant) and output levels as reflected in the Gender Action Plan and the design and monitoring framework, as a percentage of total number of PCRs of operations classified as gender theme and effective gender mainstreaming in the last 3 years.</p> <p>Assessment will be based on (i) reported results using sex-disaggregated data, and (ii) reported successful achievements against the project gender action plan targets and activities.</p> <p>All sovereign operations use the following four-tier system to measure the extent to which projects integrate gender issues in their design: (i) gender theme, (ii) effective gender mainstreaming, (iii) some gender elements, and (iv) no gender elements.</p> <p>For the gender project classification system, see</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p><i>Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects</i> (<a href="http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects">http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects</a>).</p> <p>Source: PCRs.</p>

## Core Operational Results

### Energy

8. **Greenhouse gas emission reduction** (tCO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent per year)

The avoided CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission as a result of a clean energy project or component of a project.

Projects with CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction include renewable energy generation, supply and demand side energy efficiency projects, and use of cleaner fuels such as natural gas in place of coal or oil.

In the absence of ready information on emission reduction in the PCR or report and recommendation of the President (RRP), a proxy emission factor of 793.73 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per gigawatt hour (GWh) is to be used for developing Asia (countries where ADB may implement projects).

This proxy factor is to be used to calculate emission reduction and/or avoidance accruing from the projects, i.e., GWh generated using renewable energy and GWh saved through efficiency improvement.

This climate change indicator will monitor the avoided annual CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission by clean energy project or component. It will include CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases identified by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the greenhouse gas potential established under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006. *IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. Japan).

Annual CO<sub>2</sub> reduction or avoidance will be calculated as follows:

Supply side:

$$\text{tCO}_2 = \text{GWh generated or saved} \times \text{CO}_2 \text{ emission factor (tCO}_2/\text{GWh)}$$

Demand side:

Electricity related:

$$\text{tCO}_2 = \text{GWh saved measured at demand-side meter} / (1 - \text{transmission and distribution})$$

Indicator	Definition
	<p>losses) x CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor (tCO<sub>2</sub>/GWh)</p> <p>Fossil fuel related switching projects:  <math display="block">\text{tCO}_2 = \text{fossil fuel saved (terrajoules)} \times \text{CO}_2 \text{ emission factor (tCO}_2\text{/terrajoule)}</math></p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>9. <b>New households connected to electricity</b> (number)</p>	<p>Number of new households given an electricity connection.</p> <p>Only new household connections resulting from a project are counted. Households with an electricity connection and receiving improved services through a project are not counted. The number of new household connections resulting from a project is counted in total and not proportional to the ADB funding component only.</p> <p>New connections may be reported as a straightforward number, i.e., the number of households that the project would connect to power. However, the indicator may also be measured in terms of population that would be served by the project. In this case, the population is divided by the average household size in the country or locality. Thus, it is important that the RRP mentions the average household size.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>10. <b>Installed energy generation capacity</b> (megawatts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Renewable</b></li> </ul>	<p>Aggregated additional capacity in megawatts (MW) resulting from generation projects using conventional and renewable energy sources.</p> <p><u>Installed energy capacity from a conventional energy project</u> is the total incremental generating capacity of a project sourced from conventional sources, e.g., oil, coal, or large hydro. A project may involve construction of a new power plant or acquisition of an asset, e.g., a government-owned coal plant, by the private sector. This includes the MW-equivalent (MW-eq) capacity of additional heating supply as well as hydrocarbon-based energy added through production or additional import capacity. Energy export is excluded from level 2 measurement as it does not add to the energy resources of a country.</p> <p>Calculation for additional installed capacity created using conventional energy is the aggregate of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) MW capacity of new power plant projects,</li> </ol>



Indicator	Definition
	<p>(ii) incremental MW as the result of rehabilitation projects,</p> <p>(iii) MW-eq capacity of heating supply added, and</p> <p>(iv) MW-eq of natural gas and/or oil production capacity added.</p> <p>Gross capacity addition will be measured. Conversion to MW-eq is based on heating value and standard factor of 3,600 megajoules (MJ) per hour; or 860 megacalories per hour, 85.98 kilograms of oil equivalent per hour, 122.8 kilograms of coal equivalent per hour. In cases where net dependable capacity and gross installed capacity are reported in the PCR, take the gross amount to mean the actual installed energy capacity. Conversion to MW-eq is calculated as follows:</p> <p>MW-eq = fuel quantity (tons/hr) x heating value (MJ/ton) x 40% /3,600 MJ per hour where the heating value is available in the RRP; otherwise the following may be considered as default: coal: 18,900 MJ/ton, oil: 42,300 MJ/ton, gas: 48,000 MJ/ton. The energy conversion efficiency for hydrocarbon production is 40%.</p> <p><u>Installed energy generation capacity from a renewable energy project</u> 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>For further guidelines, see ADB. 2011. <i>Manual for Calculating Energy Output Indicators</i>. Manila.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRPs.</p>

11. **Transmission lines installed or upgraded** (kilometers)

Length of power, gas, and oil transmission lines (ground distance in kilometers). For power transmission lines, this should be the simple distance from tower A to tower B and not the circuit-kilometer.

Although the indicator does not differentiate between a newly installed and an upgraded line, upgraded lines should meet certain criteria.

Upgraded power transmission lines should involve an increase in voltage level, e.g., from a low-voltage line to a high-voltage line. For gas and oil transmission

Indicator	Definition
	<p>lines, there should be an increase in pipe diameter or fluid pressure.</p> <p>As this is a simple distance between two points, little calculation is needed, except when circuit-kilometers are the unit involved as the type of line has to be considered. If it is a double-circuit line, the number of circuit-kilometers is halved to give the indicator. If it is single-circuit line, the number of circuit-kilometers is the same as the distance between the given points.</p> <p>A <u>circuit-kilometer</u> is a measure of the distance from tower A to tower B multiplied by the number of circuits. A double-circuit transmission line means that there are two lines or cables running the length. Thus, for a double-circuit line, 100 circuit-kilometers imply a 50-kilometer transmission line.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>12. <b>Distribution lines installed or upgraded</b> (kilometers)</p>	<p>Length of the distribution network of lines or pipes installed and/or upgraded in kilometers, aggregating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) power distribution lines installed or upgraded, generally at 110 kilovolts or lower;</li> <li>(ii) district heating network pipes installed or upgraded; and</li> <li>(iii) urban gas supply network pipes installed or upgraded.</li> </ul> <p><u>Distribution lines</u>, whether upgraded or installed, include power distribution lines, district heating network pipelines, and urban gas supply network pipelines.</p> <p>An <u>upgrade</u> would involve improvement of the network including reconductoring or changing the wires of the distribution line.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>

### Transport

<p>13. <b>Use of roads built or upgraded</b> (average daily vehicle-kilometers in the first full year of operation)</p>	<p>Traffic benefiting from built or upgraded roads in the year after project completion.</p> <p><u>Vehicles</u> are buses, trucks, minivans, cars, motorcycles, and other motorized means of conveyance, depending on the country and location. Daily vehicle-kilometers is to be calculated by adding all distances in kilometers traveled by all types of vehicles in a day on roads built or upgraded.</p>
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Indicator	Definition
	<p>Average daily vehicle-kilometers is calculated over the year immediately upon project completion, making allowances for factors such as seasonality.</p> <p>All vehicle-kilometers traveled will be counted, including those of traffic that existed before upgrading, diverted traffic, and traffic generated as a result of road improvement, as well as annual growth in each of these categories. This is because a main objective of most transport projects is to upgrade facilities, resulting in improved service and lower cost of transport for all traffic.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>14. <b>Use of railways built or upgraded</b> (average daily ton-kilometers in the first full year of operation)</p>	<p>Railway freight benefiting from built or upgraded railway in the year after project completion.</p> <p>Ton-kilometer is often based on data provided by the railway company, as revenues are typically collected on this basis. If this is not available then daily ton-kilometer is calculated by multiplying the daily freight tons carried by the average number of kilometers hauled.</p> <p>Average daily ton-kilometers is calculated over the year immediately upon project completion, making allowances for factors such as seasonality.</p> <p>All ton-kilometers will be counted, including those of traffic that existed before upgrading, diverted traffic, and traffic generated as a result of railway improvement, as well as annual growth in each of these categories. This is because a main objective of most transport projects is to upgrade facilities, resulting in improved service and lower cost of transport for all traffic.</p> <p>The indicator excludes urban rail.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>15. <b>Roads built or upgraded</b> (kilometers)</p>	<p>Length of expressways and national highways (i.e., fully access-controlled roadways) and provincial, district, and rural road networks (i.e., roads without full access control) built or upgraded, expressed in kilometers.</p> <p><u>Fully access-controlled</u> implies (i) all cross traffic is fully grade separated (e.g., using overpasses); (ii) the use of</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>a median crash barrier or wide median to physically separate both directions of travel; (iii) full segregation of motorized traffic from nonmotorized traffic, including pedestrians; (iv) prohibition of unsuitable vehicle classes and nonmotorized traffic from roadway use; and (v) use of roadside crash barriers or clear zones.</p> <p><u>Roads without access control</u> may include kilometers of nonpaved road (tracks), if investments in these have been made through the project.</p> <p><u>Upgrading</u> includes all activity to restore a degraded road to its originally intended design capacity (repair or rehabilitation) and to improve on its design capacity (e.g., by widening). Upgrading of road signage only is excluded.</p> <p>This calculation is not affected by bidirectional travel or the number of lanes (i.e., corridor kilometers are used, not lane kilometers).</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>16. <b>Railways constructed or upgraded</b> (kilometers)</p>	<p>Length of railway tracks built or upgraded in kilometers (double tracks do not count twice).</p> <p><u>Railways</u> refer to intercity and/or regional rail infrastructure.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>17. <b>Urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded</b> (kilometers)</p>	<p>Length of urban public transport corridors built or upgraded in kilometers (bidirectional travel does not count twice, i.e., record corridor kilometers are used, not lane kilometers).</p> <p><u>Urban mass transit</u> incorporates all collective transport services operating within urban areas or extended to attached suburban areas.</p> <p><u>Rail-based mass transit systems</u> may include underground heavy rail (i.e., metro rail), elevated heavy rail, at-grade light rail transit, grade-separated light rail transit, monorail, and rail-based personal rapid transit.</p> <p><u>Bus-based urban mass transit</u> includes all modes with the provision of high-quality collective transport services by rubber-tired vehicles. These modes can include bus rapid transit, bus rapid transit lite, rubber-tired people movers, and rubber-tired personal rapid transit.</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p><u>Upgrading</u> includes all activity to restore a degraded mass transit system to its originally intended design capacity (repair or rehabilitation) and to improve on its design capacity (e.g., by providing passing lanes at stations). Upgrading of corridor signage only is excluded.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<u>Water</u>	
<p>18. <b>Households with new or improved water supply</b> (number)</p>	<p>All additional households that benefit from projects offering piped or non-piped water supply systems that are of a higher order than the system that the households used before (non-piped supply may include standpipes), and households that are already connected to a piped system but are provided with improved service, e.g., longer hours of service and/or increased pressure.</p> <p>The situation at the end of the project is to be reflected.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>19. <b>Households with new or improved sanitation</b> (number)</p>	<p>All additional households that benefit from projects offering a variety of sanitation systems to households that either did not benefit from sanitation systems before or benefit from systems of lesser order, and households that are already benefiting from sanitation services but are provided with improved service, e.g., sewer connection, septic tank, pour-flush, simple pit latrine, or ventilated improved pit latrine.</p> <p>The situation at the end of the project is to be reflected.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>20. <b>Wastewater treatment capacity added or improved</b> (cubic meters per day)</p>	<p>Maximum cubic meters of wastewater intake per day at the new or improved treatment plant, excluding waste treatment capacity of septic tanks and the removal of the waste.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>21. <b>Water supply pipes installed or upgraded</b> (length of network in kilometers)</p>	<p>All sizes of new and repaired or upgraded pipes intended to transport water for water use for domestic and nonagricultural business purposes, expressed as their aggregate length in the network, irrespective of pipe diameter, comprising mains as well as reticulation pipes.</p>

Indicator	Definition
	Sources: PCRs and RRPs.
22. <b>Land improved through irrigation, drainage, and/or flood management</b> (hectares)	Rural land area improved through any new or improved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) irrigation,</li> <li>(ii) drainage services, and</li> <li>(iii) flood management works.</li> </ul> Sources: PCRs and RRPs.
<u>Finance</u>	
23. <b>Trade finance supported</b> (\$ million per year)	Value of trade finance instruments or transactions for which a guarantee is issued or loan is disbursed under the Trade Finance Program in a given year. <p>The <u>Trade Finance Program</u> is a nonsovereign operations program that fills market gaps in trade finance by providing guarantees and loans through partner banks, in support of trade.</p> Source: Trade Finance Program annual report.
24. <b>Microfinance loan accounts opened or end borrowers reached</b> (number) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female</li> <li>• Male</li> </ul>	The number of end borrowers; or, if not available, the number or estimate of microfinance loan accounts opened (regardless of amount in currency) over the course of the project. All those reached by microfinance lending or saving group activities of the project are counted, including participants in self-help groups. The definition of microfinance follows country conventions. <p>Sources: PCRs and RRPs.</p>
25. <b>Small and medium-sized enterprise loan accounts opened or end borrowers reached</b> (number)	Preferably number of end borrowers, but if not available, the number of small and medium-sized enterprise loan accounts opened (regardless of amount) over the course of the project. The calculation does not include equity operations for small and medium-sized enterprises. <p>The definition of small and medium-sized enterprises follows the definition generally used in the country of the project.</p> Sources: PCRs and RRPs.
<u>Education</u>	
26. <b>Students benefiting from new or</b>	Total number of students benefiting from new or

Indicator	Definition
<p><b>improved educational facilities</b> (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Female</b></li> <li>• <b>Male</b></li> </ul>	<p>upgraded physical educational facilities.</p> <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 improvement inputs the education or training institution receives. All students benefiting from cofinanced projects are included. Students benefiting from minor infrastructure improvements are excluded. Students are counted cumulatively for each year the inputs are completed, without counting the same student twice.</p> <p><u>Students</u> are those enrolled in new or improved learning or training institutions.</p> <p><u>Facilities</u> include primary schools, secondary schools, formal technical vocational education and training institutions, colleges, polytechnics, and universities.</p> <p><u>New or improved facilities</u> include classrooms, libraries, laboratories, workshops, clean water sources, distance education equipment, and/or information and communication technology for instructional purposes.</p> <p><u>Improved</u> can mean either newly constructed or upgraded during the project period. <u>Newly constructed</u> means new construction completed during the project. <u>Upgraded</u> means existing facilities that receive (i) major repairs or renovation as defined in project planning documents, (ii) upgrading of computer rooms or laboratories, (iii) clean water sources, (iv) connection to electricity, (v) computers for instructional purposes, (vi) laboratory equipment and furniture, (vii) library furniture and books, (viii) furniture for students and teachers, (ix) internet connections, and/or (x) distance learning equipment.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>27. <b>Students educated and trained under improved quality assurance systems</b> (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Female</b></li> <li>• <b>Male</b></li> </ul>	<p>Total number of students benefiting from improved quality assurance systems under the projects.</p> <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. Students benefiting from minor infrastructure improvements are excluded. Students are counted cumulatively from the year the first input is completed to the subsequent years new inputs are added.</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p><u>Students</u> 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><u>Education and training</u> can refer to subsectors of education systems such as pre-primary and basic, upper secondary, formal technical and vocational education and training, and higher education.</p> <p><u>Quality assurance systems</u> are country specific referring to developing member countries' (DMCs') own systems and include (i) standards for service delivery or learning outcomes, (ii) a means for verifying achievement of standards, and (iii) a mechanism for implementing standards directly in education or training institutions.</p> <p><u>Improved quality assurance systems</u> include operations that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) invested in improved quality standards (e.g., minimum service delivery standards for education and training institutions, learning standards in the curriculum, competency-based teaching and learning systems, qualifications frameworks, and instructional staff qualifications) and a means for verifying progress toward achievement of those standards (e.g., certification, compliance reviews, accreditation, institutional census surveys, learning assessments, and qualifying examinations);</li> <li>(ii) financed inputs that enable education or training institutions to meet particular quality standards (e.g., teacher training, reformed examination, facility improvement grants for inputs directed at meeting standards, and improved facilities);</li> <li>(iii) used a mechanism for verifying progress toward achievement of standards (e.g., institutional census, project surveys, learning assessments, and qualifying examinations); and</li> <li>(iv) defined a finite number of project education or training institutions receiving such inputs.</li> </ul> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
<p>28. <b>Teachers trained with quality or competency standards</b> (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Female</b></li> </ul>	<p>Number of teachers trained who are likely to improve teaching practices and support improvements in curriculum, textbooks, or pedagogy. This includes the</p>



Indicator	Definition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Male</b></li> </ul>	<p>following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Teachers who are full time, part time, or government-paid or contracted. Teachers, principals, instructors, lecturers, and professors covered by the project are included.</li> <li>(ii) Preservice: Candidate teachers enrolled in training programs that have been strengthened by the project and result in qualifications or certification.</li> <li>(iii) Upgrading: Teachers receiving in-service training that has been strengthened under the project and leads to certification or licensing.</li> <li>(iv) In Service: The number of teachers receiving in-service training in specific subject areas or specific pedagogies where the training program has defined competencies and means for assessing attainment of competencies.</li> </ul> <p>Each teacher is counted only once, regardless of how many times he/she participated in pre- and/or in-service programs.</p> <p>If a teacher training institution receives upgrading through civil works and/or equipment, enrolled trainees are not counted unless teacher quality standards are also strengthened under the project.</p> <p>The faculty of teacher training institutions is excluded from the count unless they directly teach in classrooms.</p> <p>The number of teachers is counted cumulatively as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <u>Preservice</u>: Number of teachers enrolled in the strengthened program. If the program is multiyear, add only the new intake for subsequent years.</li> <li>(ii) <u>In-service leading to certification</u>: Number of teachers receiving certificates or licenses under the strengthened program.</li> <li>(iii) <u>Short-course in-service</u>: Teachers who participate in two or more short courses meeting quality standards are counted once.</li> </ul> <p>Teachers trained under cofinanced projects are included provided the training meets ADB's definition of quality standards.</p> <p>Teacher trainers, methodologists, administrators, supervisors, government officials, and principals</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>without any direct teaching role or receiving training in administration only are excluded. If teacher trainers who are also working as teachers are trained, they are counted.</p> <p><u>Quality standards</u> for teacher training are those defined in each project. These may include (i) definitions of teacher skills and/or competencies (skills and competencies can be subject specific and/or general good teaching practices), and (ii) a means of assessing whether trainees have achieved the competencies or met the standards. These can include portfolio assessment, observed teaching, examinations, and/or satisfactory completion of required courses or modules. Teachers participating in study tours, peer learning networks, and courses subsidized by the project but taken from unaccredited outside providers are not counted.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and RRP.</p>
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<u>Regional Cooperation and Integration</u>	
<p>29. <b>Cross-border transmission of electricity</b> (gigawatt-hours per year)</p>	<p>Cross-border electricity, in GWh, transmitted annually based on PCRs circulated during the year.</p> <p>Achieved outputs of operations with the thematic classification of regional cooperation and integration are counted.</p> <p>Source: PCRs and RRP.</p>
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<p>30. <b>Cross-border cargo volume facilitated</b> (tons per year)</p>	<p>Volume of cargo that crossed borders that are facilitated by ADB operations contributing to regional connectivity. Such operations may include regional road construction and rehabilitation, and border infrastructure and systems improvement.</p> <p>The figures on tons per year for vehicles that cross borders are based on figures reported in PCRs circulated during the year.</p> <p>Achieved outputs of operations with the thematic classification of regional cooperation and integration are counted.</p> <p>Source: PCRs and RRP.</p>

### LEVEL 3: ADB OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Indicator	Definition
<u>Implementation Quality</u>	
<p>1. <b>Performance of sovereign operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Percentage of ongoing sovereign operations rated <i>satisfactory</i> at cut-off-date.</p> <p>The <u>portfolio performance rating system</u> uses the following five key performance indicators to rate the status of ongoing operations: technical, procurement, disbursement, financial management, and safeguards.</p> <p>The portfolio performance rating system applies to all ADB-administered project loans and grants, including sector development projects, multitranche financing facility (MFF) tranches, and projects financed solely by other sources (e.g., special funds and cofinancing). It does not apply to policy-based operations and TA projects.</p> <p>Source: Operations Services and Financial Management Department.</p>
<p>2. <b>Performance of nonsovereign operations at implementation, credit rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of nonsovereign operations facilities not under workout as a percentage of the total number of facilities.</p> <p><u>Facilities</u> refer to signed legal agreements evidencing ADB's investment (loan facility agreements, guarantee agreements, and investment agreements for direct equity). A nonsovereign operation may have more than one facility.</p> <p><u>Facilities under workout</u> are (i) for loans and guarantees, facilities that have risk rating of 13 and 14 (in the scales of 1 to 14); and (ii) for equity, facilities that are classified as impaired and whose carrying value is written down. These facilities are transferred to ADB's Office of Risk Management for recovery of losses.</p> <p>Source: Quarterly Risk Management Report Submitted to the Board by the Office of Risk Management.</p>
<p>3. <b>Time from approval to first contract in sovereign projects (months)</b></p>	<p>Average time, in months, from approval to first contract signing date of goods and services, turnkey contracts, and civil works of all sovereign loans and ADF grants (excluding policy-based operations) approved during the year.</p> <p>Source: Operations Services and Financial</p>

Indicator	Definition
Management Department.	
<u>Quality at Entry</u>	
<p>4. <b>Quality at entry of country partnership strategies rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of CPSs with <i>satisfactory</i> or better ratings as a percentage of the total number of CPSs assessed.</p> <p>CPSs are assessed against seven criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) country diagnostics,</li> <li>(ii) identification of lessons,</li> <li>(iii) country strategy,</li> <li>(iv) country program,</li> <li>(v) results framework,</li> <li>(vi) risk assessment and mitigation, and</li> <li>(vii) the CPS preparation process.</li> </ul> <p>Sources: CPS and report of working group on quality-at-entry (QAE) assessment.</p>
<p>5. <b>Quality at entry of sovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Sovereign projects with <i>satisfactory</i> or better ratings, as a percentage of the total number of sovereign projects assessed.</p> <p>Projects are assessed against nine criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) development objectives, outcomes, and impacts;</li> <li>(ii) strategic relevance and approach;</li> <li>(iii) technical and economic aspects;</li> <li>(iv) poverty, social, and environmental aspects;</li> <li>(v) fiduciary aspects;</li> <li>(vi) policy and institutional aspects;</li> <li>(vii) implementation arrangements, monitoring, and evaluation;</li> <li>(viii) risk assessment; and</li> <li>(ix) achievability and sustainability of development objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Sources: RRP and report of the working group on QAE assessment.</p>
<p>6. <b>Quality at entry of nonsovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Nonsovereign projects with <i>satisfactory</i> or better ratings as a percentage of total number of nonsovereign projects assessed.</p> <p>Nonsovereign projects are assessed against 10 criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) development objectives;</li> <li>(ii) enabling environment impact;</li> <li>(iii) strategic alignment and project design;</li> <li>(iv) ADB additionality and complementarity;</li> <li>(v) market, financial, economic, and technical</li> </ul>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>feasibility;</p> <p>(vi) environmental and social responsibility;</p> <p>(vii) implementation arrangements;</p> <p>(viii) ADB profitability and investment management;</p> <p>(ix) risk assessment and management; and</p> <p>(x) achievability of development objectives.</p> <p>Sources: RRP and report of working group on QAE assessment.</p>
<p>7. <b>Quality at entry of country partnership strategies in supporting inclusive economic growth rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Percentage of CPSs rated <i>satisfactory</i> or better with respect to the integration of inclusive economic growth. Inclusive economic growth integration will be assessed according to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Analysis of inclusive economic growth and macroeconomic performance, prospects and binding constraints, and the role of different players in removing the constraints.</li> <li>(ii) Consistency between country diagnostics and ADB's approach to supporting inclusive economic growth in a particular country.</li> <li>(iii) Linkage of ADB's approach to inclusive economic growth to the choice of CPS focus areas (including sectors, subsectors, and geographic focus). This should be demonstrated in terms of focus on the three strategic pillars of inclusive economic growth, adequacy of allocation of resources for these in light of government priorities, ADB's comparative strengths and resource availability, and other interventions of the government and other development partners.</li> <li>(iv) Consistency between ADB's assistance program linked to the CPS results framework and resource envelope, including inclusive economic growth objectives congruent with the binding constraints analysis.</li> </ul> <p>If a CPS has a QAE rating of 4 (<i>highly satisfactory</i>) or 3 (<i>satisfactory</i>) on all four criteria, the assessment would yield a "yes" for link to inclusive economic growth demonstrated (i.e., the CPS would be assessed as supporting inclusive economic growth).</p> <p>Source: QAE review exercise statistics.</p>

Indicator	Definition
8. <b>Project design and monitoring frameworks rated <i>satisfactory</i></b> (%)	<p>Percentage of project-level design and monitoring frameworks rated <i>satisfactory</i> or better on seven dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) impact,</li> <li>(ii) outcome,</li> <li>(iii) outputs,</li> <li>(iv) activities,</li> <li>(v) indicators,</li> <li>(vi) data sources, and</li> <li>(vii) assumptions and risks.</li> </ul> <p>Source: Operations Services and Financial Management Department.</p>

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#### Development Finance

9. <b>Disbursement ratio for sovereign projects</b> (age standardized, %)	<p>For each age group of projects, the ratio of sovereign projects disbursement in a given year or period to the net amount available for disbursement at the beginning of the year or period plus amounts that have become effective during the year or period, less cancellations made during the year or period.</p> <p>The age-specific disbursement ratios are weighted according to the age structure of the standard portfolio derived from historical data, to arrive at the age-standardized disbursement ratio.</p> <p><u>Disbursement</u> in a given year refers to the confirmed disbursement for the particular year covered.</p> <p><u>Net amount available at the beginning of the year</u> refers to the undisbursed amount aggregated for all ongoing loan and ADF grant operations at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>Source: Controller's Department.</p>
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10. <b>Disbursement ratio for nonsovereign project finance loans</b> (age standardized, %)	<p>For each age group of projects, ratio of total nonsovereign project finance loan disbursements in a given year or period to the net project finance loan amount available for disbursement at the beginning of the year or period, plus project finance loans which have been signed during the year or period, less cancellations made during the year or period.</p> <p>The age-specific disbursement ratios are weighted according to the age structure of the standard portfolio derived from historical data, to arrive at the age-</p>
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Indicator	Definition
	<p>standardized disbursement ratio.</p> <p><u>Total disbursement</u> in a given year refers to the confirmed disbursement for project finance loans for the particular year covered.</p> <p><u>Net loan amount available</u> at the beginning of the year refers to the undisbursed amount aggregated for all project finance loan operations at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>Source: Controller's Department.</p>
<p>11. <b>Direct value-added cofinancing</b> (% of ADB financing approved)</p>	<p>Ratio of total direct value-added (DVA) cofinancing to total approved OCR and ADF financing in the last 3 years.</p> <p><u>DVA cofinancing</u> includes official and commercial cofinancing, involving formal agreements or active collaboration between ADB and financing partners to facilitate resource mobilization, administration, or participation in cofinancing to bring additional benefits to client DMCs.</p> <p><u>Official DVA cofinancing</u> includes loans and investment grants.</p> <p><u>Commercial DVA cofinancing</u> includes parallel loans, B loans, net DVA guarantees, net DVA Trade Finance Program, parallel equity, and risk transfer arrangements.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, periodic financing requests (PFRs), change in scope memos, or similar project documents. Database for official cofinancing: ADB's Office of Cofinancing Operation's database for ADB-approved projects with official loan and investment grant cofinancing.</p>
<p>12. <b>Project development transactions for public-private partnerships</b> (total number from 2013)</p>	<p>Number of public-private partnerships that execute agreements with the private sector for implementation from 2013.</p> <p><u>Project development transactions for public-private partnerships</u> pertain to the successful outcome as evidenced by an appropriate public-private partnership contract signed between the client and the private sector.</p> <p><u>Project development transactions</u> involve public-private partnerships as defined in the Public-Private</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>Partnership Operational Plan, 2011–2020. These include performance-based service, management, or affermage contracts (public financing); or lease, build–operate–transfer, and other concessions with a mix of public and private financing; or only private financing. ADB funding for project development includes OCR and other resources.</p> <p>Some of these projects may not involve ADB financing at a later stage. In such cases, the only funding provided by ADB is for project development, and the leveraging indicator will account for this funding also, provided the project development funding is recovered to enable revolving it for development of additional projects.</p> <p>Source: Annual monitoring report on the Public–Private Partnership Operational Plan.</p>
<p>13. <b>Cumulative public–private partnership leveraging achieved using ADB financing</b> (ratio of leveraging amount to ADB financing approved)</p>	<p>Ratio of total project value created by ADB from 2012 to the total ADB project development financing and project financing approved and allocated to these public–private partnerships.</p> <p>The leveraging multiplier is estimated only if there is private sector investment attracted in a project that may have public (government) financing and ADB support (project development funding support and/or project financing) or only private sector financing (commercial or market investment with ADB support for project development at the minimum even if it is without any ADB financing). It is not counted if it is a public financed project with ADB support alone.</p> <p>Various forms of public–private partnerships include performance-based contracts (management and service contracts), lease–operate–transfer, build–own–operate–transfer, design–build–finance–operate and its variants, and concessions.</p> <p>The following are excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) contracts involving turnkey design and construction as part of public procurement (engineering, procurement, and construction-type contracts);</li> <li>(ii) simple service contracts that are not linked to performance standards and construction contracts with extended warranties and/or maintenance provisions of, for example, up to 5 years post-completion; and</li> <li>(iii) all privatization and divestitures.</li> </ul>



Indicator	Definition
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Source: Annual monitoring report on the Public–Private Partnership Operational Plan.

### Strategy 2020 Development Agendas and Core Operations

<p><b>Operations contributing to inclusive economic growth focusing on</b></p>	<p>Number of operations approved during the last 3 years that support inclusive economic growth by promoting (i) growth and creation of jobs and opportunities, (ii) inclusive access to jobs and opportunities, and (iii) social protection, as a percentage of total number of ADB operations approved during the same period.</p>
<p>14. • <b>growth and creation of jobs and opportunities (%)</b></p>	<p>Operations that focus on <u>growth and creation of jobs and opportunities</u> are those that typically support robust infrastructure, a stable finance sector, effective public sector management, and sound regulatory regimes that allow the private sector to participate.</p>
<p>15. • <b>inclusive access to jobs and opportunities (%)</b></p>	<p>Operations that focus on <u>inclusive access to jobs and opportunities</u> are those that typically support improvements in basic services, such as education, health, water and sanitation, especially for the disadvantaged; access to finance; urban development for the poor; rural infrastructure, and reforms that promote the participation of disadvantaged groups.</p>
<p>16. • <b>social protection (%)</b></p>	<p>Operations that focus on <u>social protection</u> include stand-alone social protection operations whose primary objective is to strengthen policies, programs, and schemes in the areas of labor markets, social insurance, and social assistance, and those operations integrating social protection components. Operations contributing to inclusive economic growth focusing on growth and creation of jobs and opportunities, and inclusive access to jobs and opportunities, can also have integrated social protection components.</p>
	<p><u>Social protection</u> is a set policies and programs that reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, reducing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption and/or loss of income. Social protection consists of three major components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="795 1606 1435 1701">(i) <u>Social insurance programs</u> cushion the risks associated with unemployment, health, disability, work injury, and old age.</li> <li data-bbox="795 1701 1435 1795">(ii) <u>Social assistance</u> help the most vulnerable groups who have no other means of adequate support.</li> <li data-bbox="795 1795 1435 1881">(iii) <u>Labor market</u> policies and programs facilitate employment and promote efficient operation of the labor market.</li> </ul>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>The number of operations is based on RRP and PFRs circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>17. <b>Operations supporting environmental sustainability (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of operations with the thematic classification of environment sustainability in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations approved during the same period. Environmental sustainability may or may not be the primary theme.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP, or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>18. <b>Operations supporting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of operations that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations approved during the same period.</p> <p>Identification of the projects that support climate change mitigation and adaptation is based on the RRP, or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Note: There is an ongoing multilateral development bank harmonization process to establish common climate change finance definitions. Joint multilateral development bank approaches for mitigation and adaptation finance reporting were finalized in December 2012.</p> <p>Based on the joint approach, activities should reflect at least one of the following categories to be classified as <u>adaptation</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) addressing current drivers of vulnerability;</li> <li>(ii) building resilience to current and future climate risks;</li> <li>(iii) incorporating climate risks into investments; and</li> <li>(iv) incorporating management of climate risk into plans, institutions, and policies.</li> </ul> <p>Adaptation activities falling into these categories must in addition fulfill three design process criteria: (i) context of climate vulnerability, (ii) statement of purpose or intent to address or improve climate resilience, and (iii) link between project activities and the context of climate vulnerability. These criteria are necessary to differentiate between adaptation and</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>development.</p> <p>Based on the joint approach, activities can be classified as contributing to climate change <u>mitigation</u> if they promote “efforts to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.”<sup>a</sup></p> <p>For reporting on ADB clean energy investments that contribute to climate change mitigation, ADB will continue to use its existing methodology to track progress toward its annual \$2 billion commitment. This will ensure consistency with figures published in earlier reports on clean energy.</p> <p>Consistent guidelines for project classification will be developed.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>19. <b>Operations supporting regional cooperation and integration (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of operations with the thematic classification of regional cooperation and integration in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations approved during the same period. Regional cooperation and integration may or may not be the primary theme.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP, or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>20. <b>Financing for Strategy 2020 core operational areas (%)</b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B-loans) in the last year supporting Strategy 2020 core operational areas as a percentage of total volume of ADB operations (\$ amount) approved in the same period.</p> <p>Operations not classified as infrastructure, education, or finance (sectors) are included if these have environment or regional cooperation and integration as theme, irrespective of whether this is the primary thematic classification.</p> <p><u>Strategy 2020 core operational areas:</u> infrastructure (transport, energy, water, and other infrastructure); environment; regional cooperation and integration; finance sector development; and education.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>

Indicator	Definition
<u>Strategy 2020 Drivers of Change</u>	
21. <b>Operations supporting private sector development and private sector operations (%)</b>	<p>Number of operations with the thematic classification of private sector development in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations approved during the same period.</p> <p>Private sector operations are generally classified as private sector development. Private sector development may or may not be the primary theme. The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP, or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Sources: RRPs, PFRs, and e-Operations.</p>
22. <b>Operations supporting governance and/or capacity development (%)</b>	<p>Number of operations with the thematic classification of either governance or capacity development in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations approved during the same period. Governance or capacity development may or may not be the primary theme.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP, or PFR in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Sources: RRPs, PFRs, and eOperations.</p>
23. <b>Operations supporting gender mainstreaming (%)</b>	<p>Number of sovereign operations that support gender mainstreaming in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations approved during the same period.</p> <p>All sovereign operations use the following 4-tier system to measure the extent to which projects integrate gender issues in the design of projects (i) thematic classification of gender theme, (ii) effective gender mainstreaming (i.e., projects with specific design features that promote and facilitate women's access to and benefits from the project), (iii) some gender elements, and (iv) no gender elements. This <u>gender mainstreaming</u> indicator reports on the combined total of the first two categories: (i) gender theme, and (ii) effective gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>For the gender project classification system, see <i>Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects</i> (<a href="http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects">http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects</a>).</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP, or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p>

Indicator	Definition
	Sources: RRP and PFRs.
<p>24. <b>Perceived ADB performance in promoting knowledge sharing and best practices</b> (%)</p>	<p>Number of respondents who believe that ADB performs well in promoting the application of knowledge and best practices, as a percentage of the total number of respondents to ADB's perceptions survey.</p> <p>The indicator is based on responses rating as "excellent" or "good" to questions in the triennial multinational survey of opinion leaders and stakeholders under the section on general impressions of ADB.</p> <p>Source: ADB Perceptions Survey. <a href="http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey">http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey</a></p>
<p>25. <b>Web-distributed knowledge solutions</b> (number of downloads)</p>	<p>Number of downloads in the reporting year 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>Source: ADB website statistics.</p>
<p>26. <b>Civil society organization participation in sovereign operations</b> (% of approved operations)</p>	<p>Approved sovereign operations in a year containing elements of activity and/or participation by civil society organizations in any stage of the project and as reflected in the RRP, as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations approved during the year.</p> <p><u>Civil society organizations</u> include nongovernment organizations, community-based groups or organizations, trade unions, research institutions, and foundations. Civil society organizations 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>Source: RRP.</p>
<p>27. <b>Operations aligned with country results frameworks</b> (%)</p>	<p>Percentage of ADB operations (by number), sovereign and nonsovereign, where results and indicators in the project's design and monitoring framework can be linked to government statements of results, goals, objectives, or targets. Operations are counted as</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>“using country frameworks” were their design and monitoring framework’s results statements and indicators are clearly linked to, or contribute to, output indicators in ADB sector results frameworks from CPSs. Sector results frameworks are based on results, indicators, and targets taken from a DMC’s national development plans and therefore provide the link between design and monitoring frameworks and government results frameworks.</p> <p>Source: RRP’s and CPSs.</p>
<p>28. <b>Operations using country systems</b> (%)</p>	<p>Percentage of ADB operations using country systems measures two important dimensions of the use of country systems by ADB’s sovereign operations: the use of public financial management systems, and the use of country procurement systems. The use of public financial management systems measures the percentage of approved sovereign operations (by volume) that are subject to audits using the DMC’s framework, approaches, and arrangements. The use of procurement systems measures the percentage of all disbursements that are made through national competitive bidding processes, results and policy-based lending, and on-lending by financial intermediaries.</p> <p>Source: RRP’s and Operations Services and Financial Management Department.</p>

Note: QAE assessments of CPSs, and sovereign and nonsovereign projects are conducted every 2 years.

<sup>a</sup> Development Effectiveness Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Definition of the Rio Marker on climate change mitigation. <http://bit.ly/RioMit>

## LEVEL 4: ADB ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Indicator	Definition
<u>Human Resources</u>	
1. <b>Budgeted international and national staff in operations departments (%)</b>	<p>Number of filled and vacant authorized international and national staff positions in regional departments and the Private Sector Operations Department as a percentage of the total number of such positions in ADB in a budget year.</p> <p>Total positions exclude directors' advisors, staff in the Independent Evaluation Department and Office of the Compliance Review Panel, and young professionals.</p> <p>Source: Human Resource Management Information System.</p>
2. <b>Representation of women in the international staff category (%)</b>	<p>Women international staff as a percentage of the total number of international staff in a budget year.</p> <p>Source: Institutional Gender Report.</p>
3. <b>Staff engagement (index)</b>	<p>The average of the favorable scores of the following five staff engagement survey questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) I believe strongly in ADB's goals and objectives.</li> <li>(ii) I am proud to be associated with ADB.</li> <li>(iii) I would recommend ADB as a good place to work.</li> <li>(iv) I work beyond what is required to help ADB succeed.</li> <li>(v) At the present time, are you seriously considering leaving ADB?</li> </ul> <p>A favorable score is calculated by averaging the percentage of staff that respond either "agree" or "tend to agree" to questions (i)–(iv) and the percentage of staff that respond "no" to question (v).</p> <p>Source: Staff engagement survey.</p>
<u>Budget Resources</u>	
4. <b>Internal administrative expenses per \$1 million disbursement (\$'000)</b>	<p>Total internal administrative expenses in the last 3 years divided by the total amount of ADF and OCR disbursed during the same period.</p> <p><u>Internal administrative expenses</u> include those related to the Boards of Governors, the Board of Directors, salaries and benefits, consultants, business travel, office occupancy, contractual services, equipment,</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>maintenance, and depreciation.</p> <p>Source: Budget, Personnel, and Management Systems Department.</p>
<p>5. <b>Share of operational expenses for portfolio management</b> (% of total operational expenses attributable to portfolio management and processing of operations)</p>	<p>Total operational expenses attributable to portfolio management in the past year as a percentage of total operational expenses attributable to portfolio management and processing of operations.</p> <p><u>Operational expenses</u> are an internal administrative expense category that includes expenses related to salaries and benefits, staff development, relocation, consultants, business travel, and representation.</p> <p>Source: Budget, Personnel, and Management Systems Department.</p>
<p><u>Process Efficiency and Client Orientation</u></p>	
<p>6. <b>Sovereign operations administered with substantial resident mission involvement</b> (%)</p>	<p>The number of sovereign operations administered with substantial resident mission involvement in a year, as a percentage of the total number of ongoing sovereign operations in DMCs with resident missions (including those covered by field offices in the Pacific).</p> <p><u>Substantial resident mission involvement</u> is defined as (i) projects for which administration is led by staff (including outposted staff) in resident missions; the Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office in Sydney, Australia; the Special Office in Timor-Leste; and the Pacific Subregional Office in Suva, Fiji; and (ii) projects for which administration is led by headquarters staff and for which resident mission staff participated in review mission(s) in the year.</p> <p>The indicator also considers the joint venture approach, which has been in place in the Central and West Asia Regional Department since 2009. Under this approach, projects are jointly managed by staff at headquarters and resident missions. Sector directors based at headquarters are accountable for the entire project portfolio performance, while country directors oversee the client relationship. To underpin this approach (i) resident mission units now mirror those in headquarters; and (ii) each sector unit has staff located in headquarters and resident missions, all of whom report functionally to the sector director. The country director focuses on DMC relationship management, country strategy, country economic work, and development partner coordination. The joint venture</p>



Indicator	Definition
	<p>approach has led to (i) better use of ADB staff resources, with seamless collaboration between staff in headquarters and resident missions; (ii) the creation of a unified ADB approach to clients; (iii) a heightened systematic and rapid response capacity to address problems; and (iv) greater efficiency. Resident mission staff join all project review missions and these are recorded through back-to-office reports.</p> <p>Source: Strategy and Policy Department based on Operations Services and Financial Management Department data.</p>
<p>7. <b>Sovereign operations processing time</b> (from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval, months)</p>	<p>Average time, in months, from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval of sovereign operations during the year.</p> <p><u>Loan fact-finding</u> refers to the date when the project team starts a mission to confirm the viability of the project after sufficient feasibility work has been undertaken either by the government or through ADB's project preparatory support. The start of the first loan fact-finding mission is considered. For MFF tranches not processed together with the facility, the review mission for the previous tranche or an equivalent milestone, such as the due diligence date, will be taken as the equivalent of loan fact-finding.</p> <p><u>Approval</u> refers to the Board approval date of the RRP. For MFF tranches not processed together with the facility, "approval" will refer to the President's approval of the tranche.</p> <p>Source: Operations Services and Financial Management Department.</p>
<p>8. <b>Nonsovereign operations processing time</b> (from start of due diligence to Board approval, months)</p>	<p>Average time, in months, from start of due diligence to Board approval for nonsovereign operations.</p> <p><u>Start of due diligence</u> refers to the date on which the Investment Committee approves, or re-endorses, initiation of due diligence by the investment team for the project.</p> <p><u>Approval</u> refers to the Board approval date of the RRP.</p> <p>Source: Private Sector Operations Department.</p>

Indicator	Definition
9. <b>Processing time for procurement contracts for sovereign operations</b> (more than \$10 million, days)	Average time, in days, from the ADB's receipt of bid evaluation report to approval by procurement committee of contracts above \$10 million.
	Source: Operations Services and Financial Management Department.

## Notes:

1. The 26 resident missions and three regional offices existing or created in June 2012 are the Afghanistan Resident Mission, Armenia Resident Mission, Azerbaijan Resident Mission, Bangladesh Resident Mission, Cambodia Resident Mission, People's Republic of China Resident Mission, European Representative Office, Georgia Resident Mission, India Resident Mission, Indonesia Resident Mission, Japanese Representative Office, Kazakhstan Resident Mission, Kyrgyz Republic Resident Mission, Lao People's Democratic Republic Resident Mission, Mongolia Resident Mission, Nepal Resident Mission, North American Representative Office, Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office, Pakistan Resident Mission, Papua New Guinea Resident Mission, Philippines Country Office, South Pacific Subregional Office, Sri Lanka Resident Mission, Tajikistan Resident Mission, Thailand Resident Mission, Special Liaison Office in Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan Resident Mission, Uzbekistan Resident Mission, and Viet Nam Resident Mission.
2. A staff engagement survey is conducted by an independent organization every 2 years to assess the level of ADB staff engagement.

## THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES

**Table A1: ADB's Developing Member Countries (as of September 2013)**

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Five developing members—Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China—have graduated from regular ADB assistance and are not included in this table. The classification of Brunei Darussalam as a graduated developing member will be made effective upon the signing of a memorandum of understanding with ADB, outlining the systematic nature and strategic directions of assistance.

<sup>a</sup> Developing member countries with access to the Asian Development Fund during its 11th replenishment period (2013–2016).

Source: ADB Strategy and Policy Department.

**Table A2: Classification of ADB's Developing Member Countries (as of September 2013)**

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

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

<sup>a</sup> Countries that are eligible to borrow from ADF and have access to OCR.

<sup>b</sup> Countries with access to ADF in ADF XI (2013–2016), except those noted below.

<sup>c</sup> India is eligible for ADF assistance under ADB's Graduation Policy but currently does not have access to the ADF.

Source: ADB Strategy and Policy Department.