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Results Framework Indicator Definitions

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Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BPMSD	–	Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department
CO ₂	–	carbon dioxide
CRF	–	corporate results framework
DMC	–	developing member country
DMF	–	design and monitoring framework
GDP	–	gross domestic product
IED	–	Independent Evaluation Department
KPS	–	knowledge products and services
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
OPPP	–	Office of Public–Private Partnership
PBL	–	policy-based loan
PCR	–	project completion report
PM2.5	–	particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers
PPER	–	project performance evaluation report < or > program performance evaluation report
PPFD	–	Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department
PPP	–	purchasing power parity
PSOD	–	Private Sector Operations Department
RBL	–	results-based loan
RPG	–	regional public goods
RRP	–	report and recommendation of the President
SDCC	–	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goal
SPD	–	Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department
TA	–	technical assistance
TRF	–	Transitional Results Framework
US	–	United States
WHO	–	World Health Organization
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
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 results framework indicators of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Results Framework, 2019–2024. Results framework indicators are complemented by tracking indicators, formerly known as standard explanatory data indicators. Definitions of the tracking indicators are included in a separate note. This guidance is for internal 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

Regional Progress Indicator	Definition
<p>1. Population living on less than \$1.90 a day (% , number)</p>	<p>This is an official Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 indicator.</p> <p>Percentage and absolute number of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day, at 2011 international prices.</p> <p>In 2015, the World Bank introduced the \$1.90 income a day international poverty threshold. It is based on 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP), and replaced the previous \$1.25 per day poverty threshold that was based on 2005 PPP. The international poverty line reflects the average national poverty lines of the 15 poorest developing countries and represents the minimum cost of basic needs.</p> <p>In September 2018, the World Bank released updated poverty estimates based on the international poverty line for extreme poverty of \$1.90 a day at 2011 PPP, as well as other poverty lines such as \$3.20 a day at 2011 PPP.</p> <p>Data collected for this indicator is based on World Bank household-level surveys, which are collected periodically (most recently in 2015).</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>Sources: Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates.</p>
<p>2. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% and the total population (percentage point difference)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 10 indicator of income inequality, which captures the difference between the growth rates in household expenditure or income of the poorest 40% of the population and the total population. The bottom 40% growth rate is the annualized growth rate of the per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from 2000 to the latest data available. The national average growth rate is the annualized growth rate per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from 2000 to the latest data available.</p> <p>The choice of the bottom 40% as the target population is one of practical compromise. The bottom 40% differs across countries depending on the welfare distribution, and it can change over time within a country.</p>

Regional Progress Indicator	Definition
<p>3. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in 2010 constant United States dollars (%)</p>	<p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using country population as weights. This indicator uses an average baseline (2000–2017) to capture data for two-thirds of ADB DMCs. Source: ADB estimates using data from World Bank. Povcalnet.</p>
<p>4. Unemployment rate (%) a. Female b. Male</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 8 indicator. The percentage change is measured in real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant United States (US) dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country growth rates using country population as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>
<p>This is an official SDG 8 indicator, which uses unemployment rate as the percentage of persons in the labor force who are unemployed. Unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age (usually aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period, and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity. “Not in employment” is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to “seek employment” refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last 4 weeks or 1 month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise’s registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; (d) “currently available” serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national</p>	

Regional Progress Indicator	Definition
5. CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP (kg per \$ constant 2010 PPP GDP)	<p>circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding 2 weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups).</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using 15+ populations as weights.</p> <p>Source: International Labour Organization.</p>
6. Deaths attributed to climate-related and geophysical hazards (number)	<p>This is an official SDG 9 indicator, which captures emissions efficiency. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per unit value added is computed as a ratio of CO₂ emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement to the value added of associated economic activities. CO₂ emissions include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.</p> <p>CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP are expressed in kilograms of CO₂ per \$ constant 2010 PPP of GDP.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using GDP (constant 2010 \$) as weights.</p> <p>Source: Global Carbon Project (which has taken over the work of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC)).</p>
6. Deaths attributed to climate-related and geophysical hazards (number)	<p>This is an official SDG 1 and SDG 13 indicator.</p> <p>Deaths attributed to natural hazards captures the number of people who lost their life because of natural hazard events.</p> <p>The total number of deaths attributed to disasters includes missing people whose whereabouts are unknown since the disaster and are presumed dead. The data cover deaths due to climate-related and geophysical hazards</p> <p>Climate-related hazards include climatological, hydrological, and meteorological hazards.</p> <p>Source: The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT).</p>

Regional Progress Indicator	Definition
<p>7. PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 11 indicator, which provides critical insight into the livability of the region's cities.</p> <p>Population-weighted exposure to ambient PM2.5 is defined as the average level of exposure of a nation's population to concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing severe health damage. Exposure is calculated by weighting mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 by population in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of country data using country population as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.</p>
<p>8. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years (%)</p>	<p>This is an official SDG 2 indicator.</p> <p>Stunting reflects the effects of malnutrition, frequent infections, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation on child health. Prevalence of stunting refers to the height-for-age <2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization [WHO] Child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age. Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO child growth standards. Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages using under-5 populations as weights. This indicator uses an average baseline (2006–2016) to capture data for two-thirds of ADB DMCs.</p> <p>Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)–WHO–World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates Expanded Database (Stunting).</p>
<p>9. Worldwide Governance Indicators (average score)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16.</p> <p>The Worldwide Governance Indicators report on six broad dimensions of governance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Voice and accountability</u> reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. 2. <u>Government effectiveness</u> reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation

Regional Progress Indicator	Definition
	<p>and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="808 352 1456 506">3. <u>Control of corruption</u> reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. <li data-bbox="808 506 1456 684">4. <u>Rule of law</u> reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. <li data-bbox="808 684 1456 810">5. <u>Regulatory quality</u> reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. <li data-bbox="808 810 1456 936">6. <u>Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism</u> measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. <p>These six dimensions are not aggregated by the World Bank. The corporate results framework (CRF) uses a simple average to derive the score for all DMCs across all six dimensions of governance.</p> <p>Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators.</p>
<p>10. Regional cooperation and integration index (average score)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>ADB's Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department created an index capturing multiple dimensions of regional integration: trade and investment integration, regional value chains, infrastructure and connectivity, movement of people, and institutional and social integration. For the purposes of the CRF, this index was adapted to exclude the money and finance pillar because data for this dimension were not available for two-thirds of ADB DMCs. The money and financial integration score is included as a tracking indicator. An increase in the index score indicates an improvement in the integration of the Asia and Pacific region. This indicator utilizes a 5-year average baseline year (2010–2015).</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department).</p>

Source: ADB (Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department).

LEVEL 2: RESULTS FROM COMPLETED OPERATIONS

Results Framework 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 People benefiting from improved health services, education services, or social protection (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 1, 3, and 4.</p> <p>Total number of people who benefited from improved health services, education services, or social protection provided under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>Health services include all health services that have been identified by DMCs as part of their essential or basic health services, or their national health insurance basic benefit package. The identification by DMCs can be through a formal policy statement or, in the absence of a formal policy statement, a written confirmation by senior government health officials. “Improved health services” refers to health services with expanded geographical, physical, and financial access or those for which quality was increased within the scope of ADB projects. “Increased quality of health services” will be determined on a project or country basis.</p> <p>“Benefit from improved health services” refers to actual utilization of increased quality of health services, such as people hospitalized with health insurance coverage, mothers delivering babies in new hospitals, and children vaccinated in new urban health centers, all with ADB support.</p> <p>Education services include education service delivery at all levels of education—primary, secondary, and tertiary education, and training programs.</p> <p>“Benefit from improved education services” refers to successful graduation of students or trainees from primary, secondary, or tertiary education or completion of another type of training. This is usually evidenced by a diploma or certificate. For the purpose of this indicator, the number of people with improved education services could be estimated based on completion and graduation rates indicated in the design and monitoring framework (DMF).</p> <p>Social protection includes social assistance, social insurance, and labor market policies and programs.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>Social assistance includes welfare and social services to highly vulnerable sections of the population such as persons with disabilities, orphans, and substance abusers; cash or in-kind transfers such as fee waivers for the poor and vulnerable, food stamps, asset transfers, poverty-targeted scholarships; temporary subsidies such as energy lifeline tariffs, housing subsidies, or support for lower prices of staple food in times of crisis; and public works programs (food for work, cash for work).</p> <p>Social insurance includes unemployment insurance, work injury insurance, disability and invalidity insurance, maternity insurance, sickness and health insurance, old-age insurance, life and survivor's insurance, micro-insurance, small farmer agricultural insurance, and weather-indexed crop insurance.</p> <p>Labor market programs include programs promoting direct employment generation (small and medium-sized enterprises, public works); labor exchanges or employment services (job brokerage, counseling); and skills development programs (training and retraining of labor). Passive labor market policies include unemployment insurance, income support, and an appropriate legislative framework that strike a balance between economic efficiency and labor protection (such as those related to minimum age, maximum hours and overtime, labor contracts, industrial relations, and core labor standards).</p> <p>“Benefit from improved social protection” refers to individuals receiving social assistance (and all members of a household when assistance is household-based), or registered under any social insurance scheme, or participating in any active labor market program.</p> <p>Total number of individuals may be estimated based on coverage area or other relevant estimated methodology. Sex-disaggregation may be estimated from the household data, based on average household composition.</p> <p>Where cases of double-counting can be identified, the same individual benefiting from improved health and education services and/or social protection under different ADB projects will only be counted once.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (project completion reports [PCRs], reports and recommendations of the President to the</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	Board of Directors [RRPs] and extended annual review reports [XARRs]).
<u>Pillar 2: Quality jobs generated</u>	
<p>1.2 Jobs generated (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.</p> <p>Number of jobs created directly under ADB-supported projects, age and sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>“Jobs” refer to activities that generate income, monetary or in kind, and follow standards of decent work as defined by the International Labour Organization.</p> <p>“Jobs created directly” refer to employment directly for an employer and paid directly by that employer. For the purpose of this indicator, short- and long-term, part- and full-time jobs are counted and reported.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance).</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs; ex-ante and ex-post estimates).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Opportunities for the most vulnerable increased</u>	
<p>1.3 Poor and vulnerable people with improved standards of living (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 1.</p> <p>Total number of poor and vulnerable individuals benefiting from improved standards of living under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>“Poor people” are those from households living on less than \$1.90 a day.</p> <p>“Vulnerable people” refer to (as relevant for a particular project) ethnic minorities, hard-to-reach remote populations, migrants, and internally displaced and/or conflict-affected people, persons with disability, returning refugees, HIV/AIDS-affected individuals and households, the elderly, and households headed by women.</p> <p>Improved standards of living refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit from improved infrastructure services by the poor and vulnerable, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use of roads constructed or upgraded; ○ use of transportation systems; ○ use of electricity, water, and sanitation;

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use of flood-control facilities constructed, and flood forecasting and warning systems established; and ○ use of other improved services as set out in the DMF. ● Benefit from improved financial services by the poor and vulnerable, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ transaction accounts opened to enable people to easily receive government benefits (pensions, aid, and cash) through electronic payments; ○ secure and convenient access to credit, savings, and insurance; and ○ improved access to finance and e-commerce opportunities for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises using their digital footprints. ● Other improvements in standards of living as set out in the DMF. <p>Effect of ADB projects on poor and vulnerable individuals may be estimated based on coverage area and available census data on poverty and vulnerability incidence in the project area, or other relevant estimated methodology. Sex-disaggregation may be estimated from the household data, based on average household composition.</p> <p>Where cases of double-counting can be identified, the same individual benefiting from improved infrastructure and financial services under different ADB projects will only be counted once.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>

OP2: Accelerating progress in gender equality

Pillar 1: Women's economic empowerment increased

2.1 Skilled jobs for women generated (number)

This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.

Total number of skilled jobs created for women, through direct employment, under ADB projects.

A "skilled job" refers to a job requiring special skill, training, knowledge, and/or ability.

"Direct employment" refers to employment directly for an employer and paid directly by that employer. For the

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>purpose of this indicator, short- and long-term, part- and full-time jobs are counted and reported.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: Gender equality in human capital enhanced</u>	
<p>2.2 Women and girls completing secondary and tertiary education, and/or other training (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 4.</p> <p>Total number of female students who graduate from secondary or tertiary education or complete another type of training under ADB projects. This is usually evidenced by a diploma or certificate.</p> <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>“Other training” includes nontraditional technical and vocational education and training and other types of formal or informal training, full-time or part-time.</p> <p>Each individual is counted only once, regardless of the number of years a student attends the education or training institution.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs and technical assistance completion reports [TCRs]).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Women’s participation in decision-making and leadership enhanced</u>	
<p>2.3 Women represented in decision-making structures and processes (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of women who have become members of decision-making structures and part of processes under ADB projects.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>“Decision-making structures” are the institutional set-ups of different levels of decision-making. Women’s participation in decision-making structures includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) representation in executive, supervisory, management, administrative, advisory, and leadership boards, committees, and/or councils; and (ii) membership, participation, and involvement in business, industry, consumer, stakeholder, district review, and/or school management groups. <p>“Decision-making processes” make up the steps taken within these structures. Women’s participation in decision-making processes includes participation and involvement in land use planning processes, formulation of village and urban municipality development and investment and prioritization plans, local and national budget allocation processes, subproject prioritization, development of training standards, and/or review and assessment of human resource management strategies.</p> <p>Decision-making structures and processes can be at national, central, local, or community-level in the private or public sector.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 4: Women’s time poverty and drudgery reduced</u>	
<p>2.4 Women and girls with increased time savings (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 5.</p> <p>Total number of women and girls who spend less time on unpaid household or care work under ADB projects.</p> <p>Unpaid household or care work includes, but is not limited to, collection and transport of water, firewood, and other basic goods; growing and processing agricultural produce for household consumption; domestic and care services such as preparation of meals; volunteer work; care of the children, the sick, persons with disability, and the elderly.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>Only women and girls with substantial time savings (an average daily time savings of more than 30 minutes) are counted for the purpose of this indicator.</p> <p>The data on time savings may be obtained through dedicated surveys, wherever feasible. Estimates could also be used, based on established methodology.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs and TCRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 5: Women’s resilience to external shocks strengthened</u>	
<p>2.5 Women and girls with increased resilience to climate change, disasters, and other external shocks (number)</p>	<p>This indicator is a proxy related to SDG 1 and 13.</p> <p>Total number of women and girls demonstrating an increase in their resilience to climate change, disasters, and external shocks under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Resilience” refers to women's ability to resist, absorb, recover from, and reorganize in response to climate and disaster-related and external shocks and stresses, without jeopardizing their sustained socioeconomic advancement and development.</p> <p>Other external shocks include fragile and conflict-affected situations, economic or financial crisis, food insecurity.</p> <p>Demonstration of women’s increase in resilience may be obtained through dedicated surveys or other rigorous methods, wherever feasible. Estimates could also be used, based on established methodology.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p>OP3: Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability</p>	
<u>Pillar 1: Mitigation of climate change increased</u>	

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
3.1 Total annual greenhouse gas emissions reduction (tCO ₂ e/year)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 13.</p> <p>The avoided carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emission as a result of ADB projects or component of a project.</p> <p>Projects with CO₂ emission reduction could include renewable energy generation; supply- and demand-side energy efficiency projects, afforestation and reforestation and conservation projects, wastewater treatment technology, transport (urban transport modal change), climate smart agriculture, among others.</p> <p>Calculations for greenhouse gas reduction will be guided by ADB Guidelines for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Guidelines for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Asian Development Bank Projects: Additional Guidance for Transport Projects and as updated from time to time, as well as other internationally recognized methodologies.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: Climate and disaster resilience built</u>	
3.2 People with strengthened climate and disaster resilience (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 13.</p> <p>Total number of individuals who benefit from strengthened climate and disaster resilience under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>Strengthened climate and disaster resilience is the enhanced ability of an individual to resist, absorb, recover from, and reorganize in response to climate and disaster-related shocks and stresses, without jeopardizing their sustained socioeconomic development.</p> <p>The benefits of ADB projects counted for the purpose of this indicator include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of retrofitted or new disaster-resilient facilities (e.g., housing, educational facilities, healthcare facilities, government offices); • use of stored water during periods of drought; • reduced exposure to flooding;

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of improved early warning information; • financial protection against disaster damage and loss; and • use of new disaster risk management knowledge and skills (e.g., in livelihood decisions). <p>The number of people protected by contingent disaster financing, sovereign or subsovereign parametric insurance products, catastrophe bonds, and resilience bonds should be based on the total number of people in the relevant country affected by disasters over the past 20 years divided by the number of reported events (or, for subsovereign products, the total number of people in the subsovereign entity affected by disasters over the past 20 years divided by the number of reported events in that entity).</p> <p>Total number of individuals may be estimated based on the coverage area. Sex-disaggregation may be estimated from the household data, based on average household composition.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Environmental sustainability enhanced</u>	
3.3 People benefiting from strengthened environmental sustainability (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 12.</p> <p>Total number of individuals who have benefited from strengthened environmental sustainability under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>Environmental sustainability is the ability for the environment and/or natural capital to continue to exist and function normally to provide people with ecosystem services. The environment is the air, water, and land in or on which all living things reside. Natural capital is the stock of natural assets, including air, water, land, and all living things. Ecosystem services consist of provisioning services, including the provision of food and raw materials; regulating services such as flood and disease control; supporting services, including the provision of habitats and genetic diversity; and cultural services such as the opportunities for recreation.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p data-bbox="797 279 1458 457">Activities to enhance environmental sustainability 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 data-bbox="797 499 1458 558">The benefits of ADB projects counted for the purpose of this indicator include number of people:</p> <ul data-bbox="808 600 1458 1398" style="list-style-type: none">• that will benefit from investments in projects that reduce air pollution;• that will have regular access to wastewater and solid waste management facilities under the project;• that will benefit from capacity building measures or from policy and regulatory reform measures that will reduce air pollution, and/or improve water quality and solid waste management;• with 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 (this covers terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas);• that will benefit from better goods 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, and the development of green businesses sectors, such as investments in sustainable tourism and the adoption of sustainable practices among producers and consumers; and• other relevant benefits as set by a project’s design and monitoring framework (DMF). <p data-bbox="792 1440 1469 1556">Total number of individuals may be estimated based on the coverage area. Sex-disaggregation may be estimated from the household data, based on average household composition.</p> <p data-bbox="792 1598 1425 1656">Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p data-bbox="792 1698 1211 1726">Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p data-bbox="792 1768 1349 1795">Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>

OP4: Making cities more livable

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
<u>Pillar 1: Coverage, quality, efficiency, and reliability of services in urban areas improved</u>	
4.1 People benefiting from improved services in urban areas (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11.</p> <p>Total number of people in urban areas that benefit from improved services under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>The definition of cities/urban areas varies from country to country and ADB uses the definition adopted by the country and understands it in the wider context of urban, peri-urban and towns.</p> <p>Improved services refer to benefit from improved infrastructure services by people in urban areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of 24x7 water supply; • use of sewerage, sanitation, and solid waste management facilities; • use of houses constructed and upgraded; • roads constructed and upgraded; • use of clean energy; • use of telecommunications and information and communication technology; and • use of other services as set out in the DMF. <p>The same individual benefiting from improvements in more than one services under different ADB projects will only be counted once, where cases of double-counting are identified. An improvement in services will be determined by comparison of post-project quality, access and reliability as defined in a DMF for a relevant project, with a baseline at the start of the project.</p> <p>Total number of individuals may be estimated based on the coverage area. Sex-disaggregation may be estimated from the household data, based on average household composition.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</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>	

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
4.2 Entities with improved urban planning and financial sustainability (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11.</p> <p>Total number of entities in which a particular urban planning and/or public financial management system have been strengthened under ADB-supported operations.</p> <p>Entities may be any city government, department, agency, a special purpose entity, as well as private entities operating in an urban area.</p> <p>Positive changes demonstrated in the following areas will be measured for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improved urban planning as measured by: use of specific planning approaches as economic and industrial corridor-based planning, transit-oriented development planning, public mass transport planning, meta-regions, integrated planning and city-region based planning (i.e. land use planning, geospatial planning, participatory sub-city plans), reduced time for key services and administrative processes, reduced transaction costs (e.g., time) for public procurement, and other relevant measures as set out by the DMF.Improved financial sustainability as measured by improved ability of the cities to generate own revenues and access external public and private resources (i.e. intergovernmental transfers, land value capture, user fees, tax transfer mechanisms, and city debt collection systems, increased collection efficiency of duties, taxes and tariffs), improved budget execution rates, and other improvements as set out by the DMF. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, only those entities which have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the respective project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs and TCRs).</p>

Pillar 3: Urban environment, climate resilience, and disaster management of cities improved

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
4.3 Zones with improved urban environment, climate resilience, and disaster risk management (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 11 and 13.</p> <p>Total number of city zones in which particular climate resilience, disaster risk management or urban environment functions have improved under ADB projects.</p> <p>“Zones” refer to ADB urban project intervention areas. The definition of city zones varies from country to country and ADB uses the definition adopted by the country and understands it in the wider context of administrative subdivisions (e.g., wards, provinces, units, District Management Areas in urban centers, peri-urban areas, towns and cities).</p> <p>“Climate resilience” refers to the capacity of cities to function, so that people living and working in cities—particularly the poor and vulnerable—survive and thrive no matter what shocks or stresses they encounter (i.e., bounce back).</p> <p>“Disaster risk management” refers to ability to deal with preparedness, response and recovery from natural and man-made disasters.</p> <p>“Urban environment” refers to improved ecological functions based on air and water quality, land resources management, and biodiversity.</p> <p>Positive changes demonstrated in the following areas will be measured for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban environment refers to city zones with improved water quality and supply measured in (m³/day). City zones with improved capacity to treat wastewater, including the rehabilitation of existing facilities, which is measured in terms of the additional amount of waste water treated (m³/day). • City zones with improved solid waste management facilities or rehabilitation of existing facilities, which is measured in terms of the additional amount of municipal solid waste collected and treated (tons). • City zones with improved technology to reduce pollution and improve air quality, which is measured in terms of the additional amount of reductions in hazardous inputs and emissions (tons). • Climate resilience refers to city zones with reduced greenhouse gas or carbon emissions through improved technologies in transport, buildings (reduce city heat island effect), water supply, wastewater treatment and waste to energy facilities as well as

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>greenhouse gas mitigation through city green areas vs. built areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risk management refers to city zones with improved preparedness, response and recovery systems to deal with natural and man-made disasters. <p>For the purpose of this indicator, only those cities/zones which have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the respective project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</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>	
<p>5.1 People benefiting from increased rural investment (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of individuals living in rural areas that benefit from increased investments under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>Rural area is defined according to DMC's national planning and policy documents.</p> <p>“Increased rural investments” refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit from improved infrastructure services by people living in rural areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use of rural roads constructed or upgraded, ○ use of rural power supply, ○ use of water and sanitation facilities, ○ use of increased telecommunications and information and communication technology, and ○ use of other improved infrastructure services as set out in the DMF. • Benefit from improved financial services by people living in rural areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ secure and convenient access to credit, savings, and insurance;

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ improved access to finance and e-commerce opportunities for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises; and ○ other improvements in services as set out in the DMF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Benefit from increased non-farm economic activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use of agro-processing facilities and services; ○ use of marketing (wholesale and retail), transport and distribution facilities and services; ○ handicrafts and livelihood produced; and ○ other economic activities that are not related to agricultural production but contribute to the value chain. ● Benefit from improved education and health services by people living in rural areas. <p>Total number of individuals may be estimated based on coverage area or other relevant estimated methodology. Sex-disaggregation may be estimated from the household data, based on average household composition.</p> <p>Where cases of double-counting can be identified, the same individual benefiting from improved infrastructure and financial services under different ADB projects will only be counted once.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>

Pillar 2: Efficiency of agricultural value chains improved

5.2 Farmers with improved market access (number)

This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 2.

Total number of farmers who were able to gain improved access to markets under ADB projects, sex-disaggregated.

Farmers are defined as individuals whose job function involves livestock and/or agriculture.

Markets are characterized by infrastructure facilities, policies, incentives, and other factors that create an

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>enabling environment for farmers to market, store, transport, and sell their products.</p> <p>“Improved market access” refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farmers’ use of established or improved wholesale or agri-logistics centers, • farmers’ use of cold-chain infrastructure and modern facilities, • farmers’ participation in expanded value chains, and • other relevant benefits as set out in the DMF. <p>The number of farmers with improved market access may be estimated based on their use of the above-mentioned market facilities. Sex-disaggregation may be estimated from the household data, based on average household composition.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<p><u>Pillar 3: Food security increased</u></p>	
<p>5.3 Land with higher productivity (hectares)</p>	<p>This indicator is aligned with SDG 2.</p> <p>Total number of hectares of land that have reported higher productivity under ADB projects.</p> <p>Higher productivity is defined as a measurable growth (minimum of 10%) in the ratio of agricultural output to associated inputs. The higher productivity is expected to stem from land improvement from climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure and water delivery services, use and adoption of quality farm inputs and sustainable mechanization, support to commercial farming, and introduction of modern and knowledge-intensive corporate farming models.</p> <p>Total number of hectares may be estimated based on coverage area or other relevant estimated methodology.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
OP6: Strengthening governance and institutional capacity	
<u>Pillar 1: Improved public and corporate sector management functions and financial stability</u>	
6.1 Entities with improved management functions and financial stability (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16 and 17.</p> <p>Total number of entities in which a particular public management system has been strengthened under ADB-supported operations.</p> <p>Entities may be any national and subnational government, department, agency, a special purpose district or province, as well as private entities. Private entities include broadly private sector companies.</p> <p>Institutional strengthening is measured by positive changes demonstrated in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil service and public administration: entities would have improved relevant performance measures, such as increasing the “share of merit-based appointments,” reducing the “time for key services and administrative processes,” or increasing the “percentage of the population reporting satisfaction with central government services.” 2. Tax policy and administration: entities would have improved relevant performance measures, such as increasing “the number of registered taxpayers,” reducing “custom clearance times,” or improving “client perception of tax administration.” 3. Public financial management: entities would have improved relevant performance measures, such as increasing the “budget execution rate,” ensuring “prompt reconciliation of bank balances through Treasury Single Account system,” or improving the “timeliness of the release of semiannual budget reports on available media.” 4. Procurement: entities would have improved relevant performance measures, such as reducing “average procurement processing times,” publishing “financial and procurement processes and documents on various media sources,” or improving “transparency and reduced transaction costs (e.g., time) for public procurement.”

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>5. Financial stability: entities would have improved relevant performance measures, such as finance sector's vulnerability to shocks, soundness, and funding methods, the degree of adherence to international principles, e.g., Basel Core Principles, and the quality of risk management and supervision.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, only those entities that have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the respective project's DMF are counted and reported.</p> <p>Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
Pillar 2: More effective, timely, corruption-free and citizen-centric delivery of services	
<p>6.2 Entities with improved service delivery (number)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 16.</p> <p>Total number of entities that demonstrated evidence of improved service delivery as a result of the ADB-supported operations.</p> <p>Entities may be any national and subnational government, department, agency, a special purpose district or province, as well as private entities. Private entities include broadly private sector companies.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, improved service delivery may refer to public and private services that are delivered through public entities, private entities participating in public bidding, state-owned enterprises provided services and to services provided through public–private partnerships (PPPs).</p> <p>Public and quasi-public services need to be delivered with integrity, centered around citizens, and responsive to their needs, particularly the needs of the most vulnerable. Promoting greater transparency and enabling ordinary citizens to assess the quality, adequacy, and effectiveness of basic services, to voice their needs and preferences and to become involved in innovation offers an opportunity to enable better use of public funds and improve service delivery.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>Only those entities are counted and reported for the purpose of this indicator which have substantially achieved (at least 80% of target) a relevant outcome indicator in the respective project's DMF that measures improvement of public service delivery. This would be based on sector-specific standards of measuring the improvements. This includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decrease in number of patients adversely affected during treatment to assess quality of public services in health, • increase in proportion of health facilities offering specific services, • increase in graduation rates or proportion of students who graduated without delay, and • increase in the proportion of students achieving specific competencies. <p>Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>

OP7: Fostering regional cooperation and integration

Pillar 1: Greater and higher quality connectivity between economies

7.1 Cargo transported and energy transmitted across borders (\$)

This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.

Total value (expressed in US dollars) of cargo and energy that crossed borders facilitated by ADB operations.

In cases where volume of cargo (in tons) and energy (in megawatt-hours or its equivalent) is reported for applicable operations, calculation of their dollar value will be done based on average cost of ton of cargo or megawatt-hours of energy in the reporting period. Conversion of local currency to dollar value will be done based on official currency exchange rate as at 31 December of the calendar year.

Results from ADB operations classified as regional cooperation and integration that contributed to new or upgraded regional connectivity or improved capacity for cleaner energy will be used for the purpose of this indicator.

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP and XARRs).</p>
<u>Pillar 2: Global and regional trade and investment opportunities expanded</u>	
7.2 Trade and investment facilitated (\$)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total value (expressed in US dollars) of goods, services and foreign direct investment that crossed borders facilitated by ADB operations.</p> <p>Results from ADB operations classified as regional cooperation and integration that contributed to (i) implementation of existing and new regional trade, investment, and financial cooperation agreements; (ii) a reduction in the compliance cost in terms of time and documentation; and/or (iii) the improvement or expansion of multisector economic corridors will be used for the purposes of this indicator.</p> <p>In cases where volume (in units) of goods and services is reported for applicable operations, calculation of their dollar value will be done based on average cost of relevant unit of goods and services of energy in the reporting period. Conversion of local currency to dollar value will be done based on official currency exchange rate as at 31 December of the calendar year.</p> <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARR and TCR).</p>
<u>Pillar 3: Regional public goods increased and diversified</u>	
7.3 Regional public goods initiatives successfully reducing cross-border environmental or health risks, or providing regional access to education services (number)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>Total number of regional public goods (RPG) initiatives supporting successful reduction of environmental or health risks or increased access to regional education services with ADB support.</p> <p>“RPG initiatives supporting successful reduction of environmental or health risks or increased access to</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>regional education services” refer to national or inter-country agreements, decisions, or actions that expanded (in geographic and/or population coverage) successful application of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing and/or higher-quality technologies and/or management practices for disaster risk management; • international health regulations; • food safety standards and traceability for human health; • pandemic preparedness and cross-border surveillance of communicable diseases or transboundary animal diseases; • regional vocational and higher education institution support, and • other improvements as targeted by relevant ADB activities related to RPG. <p>Annual target: Achievement rate of at least 80% (ADB overall and concessional assistance)</p> <p>Performance measurement: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (PCRs, RRP, XARRs and TCRs).</p>
2B. Quality of Completed Operations (operations successfully completed)	
<p>1. Completed operations rated <i>successful</i> (%) (sovereign)</p>	<p>Number of project completion report (PCR) validation reports prepared by the Independent Evaluation Department (IED) with successful or highly successful ratings in the last 3 reporting years as a percentage of the total number of PCR validation reports prepared for PCRs circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Where available, project performance evaluation report (PPER) ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER has been prepared, the PCR validation report rating is used. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p> <p>The overall success rating of a sovereign operation is based on the assessments of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Independent Evaluation Department [IED]).</p>
<p>2. Projects closed on time (%) (sovereign)</p>	<p>Number of sovereign projects that were closed on time as reported in PCRs circulated in the last 3 calendar years (1</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>January–31 December), as a percentage of the total number of PCRs circulated during the same period. Technical assistance (TA) projects and policy-based operations are not included.</p> <p>Closing is deemed to be <i>on time</i> if the project's financial closing date is within 1 year after its original financial closing date.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PCRs).</p>
<p>3. Completed operations rated <i>successful</i> (%) (nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Number of extended annual review report (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 circulated during the same period.</p> <p>Overall ratings are justified by ratings on four criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development results, which comprises four subcriteria: (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 investment profitability; (iii) ADB work quality; and (iv) ADB additionality (refer to para. 71 of Strategy 2030) <p>Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER has been prepared, the XARR validation report ratings are taken as the final rating. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (IED).</p>
<p>4. Completed operations delivering intended gender equality results (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 5.</p> <p>Number of PCRs and XARRs of operations categorized <i>gender equity theme</i> or <i>effective gender mainstreaming</i> that achieved their intended gender equality results at outcome (if relevant) and output levels as reflected in the gender action plan, the DMF, the gender strategy or gender designs, and targets and activities during the last 3 reporting years as a percentage of total number of PCRs</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>and XARRs of operations classified <i>gender equity theme</i> or <i>effective gender mainstreaming</i> during the same period.</p> <p>The assessment of whether an operation has delivered the intended gender results is based on (i) reported results using sex-disaggregated data; (ii) reported successful achievements against the project or program gender action plan, activities (measured as at least 80% of activities are implemented and completed), and quantitative targets (<i>either at least 80% of targets are fully (100%) met, OR at least 80% of the numerical value of each target is achieved</i>); and (iii) justifications as to why the gender equality results are achieved if an overall PCR or XARR rating is <i>less than successful</i> or <i>unsuccessful</i>.</p> <p>For gender project classification, see ADB. 2012. <i>Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects</i>. Manila. http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department (SPD) and Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department [SDCC]).</p>
<p>5. Clients satisfied with the use of ADB knowledge products (%)</p>	<p>Average rating given by respondents to the stakeholder perception survey question: “Overall, please rate the usefulness of ADB’s knowledge products and services” (KPS) (based on a 5-point scale with 1 being lowest and 5 being highest).</p> <p>A survey will be conducted every 2 years among ADB DMCs to gauge the reach, quality, and use of ADB’s KPS. The survey respondents will comprise representatives from government; the private sector; civil society organizations; academia, research institutions, think tanks, and students and researchers; and staff of agencies executing or implementing ADB projects.</p> <p>Average rating is converted to percent, an average rating of 5 is equivalent to 100%.</p> <p>KPS are knowledge-rich content and activities that enable, facilitate, or support decisions or actions by intended users. Only five types of KPS will be reported to Management and the Board of Directors: flagships, technical studies, working papers, policy briefs, and op-eds. All other KPS will be reported through departmental</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	and staff work programs. ADB records all planned and completed KPS in k-Nexus.
	Frequency: Biennial.
	Source: ADB (Client Survey).

Source: ADB (Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department).

LEVEL 3: ADB'S OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
3A. Design and Implementation Quality (high-quality operations prepared and satisfactorily implemented)	
1. Infrastructure projects that are design-ready (%) (sovereign)	<p>Number of infrastructure projects approved in the last calendar year that were design-ready before project approval as a percentage of total infrastructure projects approved in the same year.</p> <p>A design-ready infrastructure project will have completed the following before project approval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) detailed engineering design or equivalent design suitable for preparing and launching bidding documents for a major construction or goods contract; for sector projects, detailed engineering design for those subprojects for which construction is scheduled to start in the first 2 years should be available; and/or (ii) preliminary design and specifications suitable for preparing and launching bidding documents for (a) construction contracts that include detailed design; and/or (b) turnkey or engineering, procurement, and construction contracts. <p>Policy-based loans (PBL), results-based loans (RBL), and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (regional departments and Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department [PPFD]).</p>
2. Infrastructure projects that are procurement-ready (%) (sovereign)	<p>Number of infrastructure projects approved in the last calendar year for which bidding documents for procurement of major works or goods contracts were launched before project approval as a percentage of total number of approved infrastructure projects in the same year.</p> <p>Launch of bidding documents means the notification and advertisement of the availability of bidding documents.</p> <p>Major works or goods contracts generally refer to contracts that represent a significant proportion of a project's inputs (e.g., 20% or greater), or are large (e.g., \$10 million or larger). Examples of major contracts are works contracts that include detailed</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>engineering design or engineering, procurement, and construction (turnkey) contracts or goods contracts for procurement of equipment and machinery. The scope of such major works and goods contracts may include (i) site preparation, decommissioning, or remediation works for a power plant; (ii) a highway, railway line, or mass transit line in the case of a transport project; and (iii) construction or major rehabilitation of waterways.</p> <p>PBL, RBL, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (regional departments and PPF).</p>
<p>3. Performance of operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%) (sovereign)</p>	<p>Percentage of ongoing sovereign operations in the last calendar year rated <i>satisfactory</i> at cut-off date.</p> <p>Cut-off date is 31 Dec.</p> <p><i>Satisfactory</i> refers to operations rated <i>on track</i> based on project performance rating of PPF.</p> <p>The project performance rating system uses the following five key performance indicators to rate the status of ongoing operations: output, contract award, 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, multitranches financing facility (MFF) tranches, and projects financed solely by other sources (e.g., special funds and cofinancing).</p> <p>PBL, TA projects, small expenditure financing facilities (SEFF), and project readiness financing facilities (PRF) are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PPF).</p>
<p>4. Operations at risk of not achieving development results (%) (nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Number of nonsovereign operations under implementation that were assessed as being “at risk of not achieving development results”, as a percentage of the total number of nonsovereign operations under implementation as of 31 December of the reporting year.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>“Nonsovereign operations under implementation” are nonsovereign operations that were committed after 1 January 2012 and for which the extended annual review report (XARR) has not been circulated to the Board.</p> <p>“At risk of not achieving development results” means that the last assessment of the development results (based on the latest development effectiveness monitoring report [DEMR]) classified the transaction as being at risk of not achieving its major envisaged development results within the planned time frame. The risk assessment will be based on the timeliness of submission of the DEMR and on the achievement of key performance indicators.</p> <p>Development results refers to the outcome and outputs as indicated in the design and monitoring framework (DMF).</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Private Sector Operations Department [PSOD])</p>
3B. Development Finance (development finance mobilized and transferred)	
<p>5. Disbursement rate (%) (sovereign)</p>	<p>Disbursement for sovereign operations (loans and grants) in the year as a percentage of the annual disbursement target contained in the operational performance metrics and communicated in the President’s Planning Directions.</p> <p>Covers all sovereign project loans and grants financed by the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and concessional and regular ordinary capital resources (OCR), other special funds, and cofinancing fully administered by ADB.</p> <p>PBL and policy based grants, sovereign guarantees and cofinancing partially administered by ADB are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Controller’s Department and PPF).</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
<p>6. Cofinancing ratio (%) (nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 17.</p> <p>The ratio of total volume of long-term cofinancing for nonsovereign operations committed to total committed regular OCR for nonsovereign operations less risk transfers in the last 3 years.</p> <p>Long-term cofinancing includes parallel loans and private equity linked to ADB financing or advisory activities, B loans, uncovered portions of loans guaranteed by ADB, parallel funds, and headroom relief arising out of risk transfer arrangements. It excludes Trade Finance Program and Supply Chain Finance Program.</p> <p>The entire financing of the project (i.e., private equity and debt) can be counted as the amount mobilized when the activities of the Office of Public–Private Partnership (OPPP) (including transaction advisory services and TA activities) lead to successful financial close of a PPP project.</p> <p>The total committed OCR excludes the headroom relief arising from risk transfer arrangements. Risk transfer refers to the arrangement whereby a third party assumes risk under a guarantee or loan provided by ADB. The amount of allocation relief depends on the risk rating and nature of the counterparty.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (PSOD and OPPP).</p>
<p>7. Financing for education (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 4.</p> <p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations in the last year supporting education as a percentage of the total volume of ADB operations (\$ amount) committed in the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (e-Operations)</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
8. Financing for health (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 3.</p> <p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations in the last year supporting health as a percentage of the total volume of ADB operations (\$ amount) committed in the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (e-Operations)</p>
3C. Strategic Alignment (Strategy 2030 priorities promoted)	
9. Committed operations classified <i>gender equity theme or effective gender mainstreaming</i> (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<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 [categorized <i>gender equity theme</i>] and gender mainstreamed operations that directly narrow gender gaps or benefit women and girls [categorized <i>effective gender mainstreaming</i>]) 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 including are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>
10. Committed operations classified <i>gender equity theme, effective gender mainstreaming, or some gender elements</i> (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<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 [categorized <i>gender equity theme</i>] and/or gender mainstreamed operations that directly narrow gender gaps or benefit women and girls [categorized <i>effective gender mainstreaming</i>] and/or operations incorporated with—some gender designs [categorized <i>some gender elements</i>]) in the last 3 years as a percentage of the</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>total number of sovereign and nonsovereign operations committed during the same period.</p> <p>This indicator's performance is conditional on the performance of the preceding indicator, level 3C, 9. It will mirror the score of 3C, 9, unless 3C, 9 is <i>on track</i> or above target, in which case it will be scored separately.</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>11. Committed operations that support climate change mitigation and adaptation (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 13.</p> <p>Number of sovereign and nonsovereign operations committed in the last 3 calendar years that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation as a percentage of the total number of sovereign and nonsovereign operations committed during the same period.</p> <p>For an operation to be classified as adaptation, its activities must (i) set out the project's context of vulnerability to climate change, (ii) make an explicit statement of intent to address this vulnerability as part of the project, and (iii) articulate a clear and direct link between the vulnerability and the specific project activities.</p> <p>An operation can be classified as contributing to climate change mitigation if it reduces, limits, or sequesters greenhouse gas emissions. Climate mitigation finance is based on a list of activities that are compatible with low-emission development pathways.</p> <p>Definitions follow the joint approach developed by the multilateral development bank working group on climate finance.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facility, multitranches facility, loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, 3-year rolling basis</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
<p>12. Financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation (\$ billion, cumulative) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This indicator is partially aligned with SDG 13.</p> <p>Cumulative volume, in \$ billion, of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations supporting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation during 2019–2024.</p> <p>The volume committed each calendar year is added to the cumulative total.</p> <p>Cofinancing, investment facilities, and loans and grants supporting project preparation and design activities are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual, cumulative from 2019</p> <p>Source: ADB data (SDCC).</p>
<p>13. Nonsovereign operations as a share of total ADB operations (% number) (nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Number of nonsovereign operations committed in the calendar year as a percentage of the total number of sovereign and nonsovereign operations committed in the same period.</p> <p>Cofinancing, and investment facilities are excluded.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Sources: ADB data (SPD and PSOD).</p>
<p>14. Operations in frontier economies and/or in new sectors (%) (nonsovereign)</p>	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 8.</p> <p>Number of committed nonsovereign operations in nontraditional sectors and/or markets in (i) frontier economies (i.e., Group A and B countries [excluding Armenia, Georgia, and India], small island developing states, and countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations); and/or in (ii) new sectors (e.g., health, education, agribusiness) and nontraditional energy infrastructure (e.g., water urban sanitation, information and communication technology, transport) in the last year as a percentage of the total number of nonsovereign operations committed in the same period.</p> <p>To reduce data volatility due to changing DMC eligibility to receive ADF grants, country composition will be fixed for 6 years (2019–2024) based on ADF grant eligibility in 2018. This will be updated during the midterm review of the corporate results framework (CRF).</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	Source: ADB data (PSOD).
15. Operations supporting poverty reduction and inclusiveness (%) (sovereign and nonsovereign)	<p>This is a proxy indicator related to SDG 1.</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations during the last 3 years that contribute to poverty reduction and inclusiveness, as a percentage of total number of ADB operations committed during the same period.</p> <p>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 (e-Operations)</p>
Source: ADB (Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department).	

LEVEL 4: ADB'S ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
4A. Organizational Systems and Processes (organizational systems and processes improved)	
<p>1. Quality of budget management (%)</p>	<p>Unutilized portion (remainder) at the end of the calendar year of the internal administrative expenses during the calendar year relative to the approved internal administrative budget for the same period.</p> <p>Internal administrative expenses include those related to the Board of Governors, Board of Directors, Independent Evaluation, Accountability Mechanism, Operational Expenses (salaries and benefits, staff development, relocation, 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>
<p>2. Procurement contract transactions of \$10 million or more with processing time of 40 days or less (%) (sovereign)</p>	<p>Number of procurement contract transactions of \$10 million and above for sovereign operations received and approved in the procurement review system (PRS) in the calendar year that were approved in 40 days or less as a percentage of total procurement contract transactions of \$10 million and above for sovereign operations recorded in the PRS during the same year.</p> <p>Processing time is the period from receipt of a bid evaluation report by ADB to approval of a bid evaluation report in the PRS.</p> <p>Computation includes only procurement contract transactions of \$10 million and above for sovereign operations using single-stage one-envelope, single-stage two-envelope, two-stage two-envelope, and two-stage (including multi-stage) procurement procedures.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department [PPFD]).</p>
<p>3. Representation of women in the international staff category (%)</p>	<p>Number of women international staff as a percentage of the total number of international staff in a budget year.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
<p>4. Projects or transactions with sovereign–nonsovereign collaboration (number, cumulative) (sovereign and nonsovereign)</p>	<p>Total number of projects or transactions processed in the previous calendar year with significant and material interdepartmental collaboration, including between</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD) and regional departments • the regional departments and the Office of Public–Private Partnership (OPPP) • PSOD and OPPP • the regional Departments, OPPP, and PSOD <p>“Processed” refers to projects or transactions that have been approved by the Board of Directors or President during the calendar year and, in the case of OPPP, transaction advisory services mandates that have been approved during the calendar year.</p> <p>“Significant and material collaboration” refers to contributions by one department to another department that are essential to the design, development, and processing of a project or transaction.</p> <p>Projects or transactions with sovereign–nonsovereign collaboration will be validated by SPD.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (OPPP, PSOD, regional departments, and SPD).</p>
<p>4B. Organizational Capacity (organizational capacity increased)</p>	
<p>5. Staff rating ADB’s effectiveness in digital transformation (%)</p>	<p>Average percentage of ADB staff who gave a rating of “agree” or “tend to agree” to the following Staff Engagement Survey questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My department is making appropriate use of technology to improve our internal operating efficiency. 2. The people I work with are skilled in using new technology to deliver high-quality results. 3. ADB provides me with the support I need to adopt new technologies.

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>The three questions, included in the Staff Engagement Survey since 2018, are intended to measure staff perspectives on ADB's progress in implementing digital transformation. The survey is conducted at least every 2 years.</p> <p>Frequency: At least every 2 years</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD's Staff Engagement Survey).</p>
<p>6. Staff rating ADB as providing enabling culture for Strategy 2030 implementation (%)</p>	<p>Average percentage of ADB staff who gave favorable ratings to the following seven questions to measure staff perceptions of ADB's culture for innovation and collaboration through perception (pulse) surveys conducted at least every 2 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADB has established a climate where people can challenge our traditional way of doing things. 2. In my department, people are encouraged to take calculated risks to improve business performance. 3. People in my department are encouraged to come up with innovative solutions to work-related problems. 4. Most of the time it is comfortable to speak up and voice one's opinion and suggestions in ADB. 5. My supervisor is usually receptive to suggestions for change from staff. 6. Sufficient effort is being made to make ADB a more streamlined, cost-effective operation. 7. We have an organizational culture that promotes collaboration across departments. <p>Frequency: At least every 2 years</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
<p>7. Budgeted international and national staff positions in field offices (% of total operations departments)</p>	<p>Number of assigned international and national staff positions in field offices and assigned outposted positions in the calendar year as a percentage of the total number of assigned international and national staff positions in regional departments in ADB in the same period.</p> <p>The indicator includes regional department international and national staff posted in field offices.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>Field offices include resident missions, regional offices in the Pacific (i.e., the Pacific Subregional Office and the Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office) and country offices, excluding representative offices.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (BPMSD).</p>
<p>8. Staff rating ADB as an effective knowledge and learning organization (%)</p>	<p>The total score (expressed as a percentage of the maximum score) on an annual survey of staff perceptions on how effective ADB is in managing its knowledge work using the Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE) framework.</p> <p>The framework has eight knowledge performance dimensions deemed to be the visible drivers of a knowledge-driven enterprise. These are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an enterprise knowledge-driven culture • Developing knowledge workers through senior management leadership • Delivering knowledge-based products/services/solutions • Maximizing enterprise intellectual capital • Creating an environment for collaborative knowledge sharing • Creating a learning organization • Delivering value based on stakeholder knowledge • Transforming enterprise knowledge into stakeholder value. <p>Each dimension is provided a score ranging from 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) points. The total score is the sum of these scores. The overall rating is calculated as the total score out of a maximum score of 80 points.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: ADB data (Annual Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE) survey).</p>

Source: ADB (Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department).