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Results Framework Indicator Definitions

This document is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy 2011.

Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
BPMSD	–	Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department
CO ₂	–	carbon dioxide
CPS	–	country partnership strategy
DMC	–	developing member country
DVA	–	direct value-added
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GPI	–	gender parity index
IED	–	Independent Evaluation Department
IPCC	–	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MFF	–	multitranche financing facility
MOU	–	memorandum of understanding
OCO	–	Office of Cofinancing Operations
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
OSFMD	–	Operations Services and Financial Management Department
PCR	–	project or program completion report
PFR	–	periodic financing request
PPER	–	project performance evaluation report
PPP	–	purchasing power parity
PSOD	–	Private Sector Operations Department
PVR	–	PCR validation report
RRP	–	report and recommendation of the President
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goal
SPD	–	Strategy, Policy and Review Department
TA	–	technical assistance
UN	–	United Nations
XARR	–	extended annual review report
XVR	–	XARR validation report

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

GWh	–	gigawatt-hour
kg	–	kilogram
MJ	–	megajoule
MW	–	megawatt
MW-eq	–	megawatt equivalent
tCO ₂	–	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
tCO ₂ -equiv	–	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent avoided per year

NOTE

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

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
LEVEL 1: DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	2
LEVEL 2: ADB'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT RESULTS	8
LEVEL 3: ADB'S OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT	21
LEVEL 4: ADB'S ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT	34
CLASSIFICATION OF ADB'S DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES	39

INTRODUCTION

This document provides definitions and data compilation methodologies for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) results framework indicators listed in the strategy paper on ADB's Transitional Results Framework, 2017–2020.¹ Definitions of standard explanatory data indicators are included in a separate note.² This guidance is for internal use by ADB staff. 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 developing member country (DMC), financed from ADB's regular and concessional ordinary capital resources (OCR) or Asian Development Fund (ADF) grant resources.³ A sovereign operation is an operation financed in part or in whole by one or more loans or grants financed from regular and concessional OCR and/or ADF grant resources extended to or guaranteed by the DMC. 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. Technical assistance (TA) grants are referred to as TA projects.

Data will be disaggregated as results framework indicators in the annual development effectiveness review by country classification in Level 1, i.e., (i) ADB DMCs Overall and ADB Concessional Assistance Countries (those with access to regular OCR loans, concessional OCR loans, and ADF grants),⁴ and by type of operations in Levels 2–4, i.e., (i) ADB Operations Overall, and (ii) Operations Financed by Concessional OCR Loans and ADF Grants.⁵

¹ ADB. 2017. *ADB's Transitional Results Framework, 2017–2020*. Manila.

² Standard explanatory data indicators allow ADB to systematically monitor its performance across a broad range of areas. They will be used to monitor (i) ADB's performance in areas that do not have targets but still need to be monitored (e.g., infrastructure projects benefitting lagging areas); and (ii) key actions that can be readily quantified and measured with available data (e.g., operations or transactions supporting inclusive business).

³ When ADB reports on results, the results are those of the entire operations (including cofinancing). ADB's corporate results framework has selected indicators that cover cofinancing and TA projects, in addition to ADB's lending operations. However, for a small number of indicators that use financing (e.g., disbursements and financing for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation), ADB reports on ADB financing only and excludes special funds and cofinanced grants fully administered by ADB.

⁴ ADB DMCs and their classifications are based on ADB. 2013. *Classification and Graduation of Developing Member Countries. Operations Manual*. OM A1/BP. Manila.

⁵ The new terminology resulting from the combination of the lending operations of the ADF with the OCR balance sheet will be applied: “ADB Operations Overall” refers to operations financed by regular OCR loans, concessional OCR loans, and ADF grants. “Operations Financed by Concessional OCR Loans and ADF Grants” is a subset of ADB Operations Overall that is financed by concessional OCR loans and ADF grants.

LEVEL 1: DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Indicator	Definition
Poverty (Income and Non-Income)	
<p>1. Proportion of the population below the international poverty line (%)</p>	<p>Percentage 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 per day international poverty threshold. It is based on 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP), and replaced the previous \$1.25 per day poverty threshold based on 2005 PPP. The international poverty line reflects the average national poverty lines of the 15 poorest developing countries and represents the minimum costs of basic needs.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using total population as weights.</p> <p>Sources: World Bank Development Research Group PovcalNet. http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm; World Bank. 2015. <i>Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change: Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016</i>. Washington, DC.; United Nations (UN), Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators Metadata repository.</p>
<p>2. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)</p>	<p>Percentage change in the 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 US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.</p> <p>Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators; UN, SDG Indicators Metadata repository.</p>
<p>3. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bottom 40% - Total population 	<p>Compares the growth of consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40% with that of the total population.</p> <p>Source: ADB estimate using data from World Bank. Povcalnet. http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx</p>
<p>4. Wage and salaried workers in total employment (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female 	<p>Proportion of wage and salaried workers (employees) to total employment</p>

Indicator	Definition
– Male	<p><u>Wage and salaried workers</u> (employees) 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"> (i) “Paid employment”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind; or (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. (ii) “Self-employment”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; or (b) “with enterprise but not at work”: persons with enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm, or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any reason. <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.</p>
5. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%)	<p>Percentage of stunting (defined as more than two standard deviations below the median height-for-age of the World Health Organization Child Growth Standards) among children aged 5 years or younger.</p> <p>Source: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women http://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/</p>
6. Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Female – Male 	<p>Under-5 mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>Source: UN, SDG Indicators Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
<p>Gender parity index in education</p> <p>7. Secondary 8. Tertiary</p>	<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>A gender parity index (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, SDG Indicators Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
<p>9. Gross lower secondary education graduation rate (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female - Male 	<p>Number of graduates (male and female), regardless of age, in all lower secondary education programs expressed as a percentage of the total population at the theoretical graduation age for lower secondary education</p> <p><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. http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx</p>
<p>10. Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (number)</p>	<p>The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period</p> <p>Source: UN, SDG Indicators Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>

Other Development Outcomes

Indicator	Definition
11. Paved roads (kilometers per 10,000 people)	<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 Development Indicators online database. http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do; International Road Federation. World Road Statistics. http://www.irfnet.org/statistics.php</p>
12. Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	<p>Number of people with access to electricity as a percentage of total population</p> <p><u>Electricity</u> comprises electricity sold commercially, both on and off grid. It includes self-generated electricity for those countries where access to electricity has been assessed through surveys by government or government agencies. The data do not capture unauthorized connections.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using population as weights.</p> <p>Source: International Energy Agency. World Energy Outlook. http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/</p>
13. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider (%)	<p>The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months</p> <p>Source: World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database. http://datatopics.worldbank.org/financialinclusion/</p>
14. Rural 15. Urban	<p>Proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source that is located on premises and available when needed and free of fecal (and priority chemical) contamination</p> <p>“Improved” source defined the same as used for Millennium Development Goal monitoring i.e., piped water into dwelling, yard, or plot; public taps or standpipes;</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.</p> <p>Source: UN, SDG Indicators Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
<p>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facility with soap and water (%):</p> <p>16. Rural 17. Urban</p>	<p>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water are currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level, which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.</p> <p>“Improved” source defined the same as used for Millennium Development Goal monitoring, i.e., flush or pour-flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.</p> <p>Population with a handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport, or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.</p> <p>Source: UN, SDG Indicators Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
<p>18. Governance and public sector management assessment (index)</p>	<p>The indicator is based on individual country performance 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 Country Performance Assessment.</p>
<p>19. Time to start business (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>

Indicator	Definition
20. Intraregional trade in total Asia and Pacific trade (%)	<p>Source: International Finance Corporation and the World Bank. Doing Business online database. http://www.doingbusiness.org/data</p> <p>The ratio of the total trade of ADB borrowing members with Asia and the Pacific to the 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: ADB estimates using data from 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. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	<p>Forest 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>Total land area is the total surface area of a country less the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes.</p> <p>The indicator is expressed as percent.</p> <p>Source: UN, SDG Indicators Global Database http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>
22. CO₂ emission per unit of value added (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include CO₂ produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. This indicator is measured in kilograms (kg) per dollar of GDP expressed in PPP terms.</p> <p>PPP is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a dollar would buy in the United States.</p> <p>Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-developmentindicators</p>

LEVEL 2: ADB'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
<p>1. Completed country strategies and assistance programs rated <i>successful</i> (%)</p>	<p>Country partnership strategies (CPSs) with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings prepared as a percentage of total CPSs evaluated in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June).</p> <p>CPSs are assessed against five criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) relevance, (ii) efficiency, (iii) effectiveness, (iv) sustainability, and (v) development impacts.
<p>2. Completed sovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)</p> <p>2. Projects</p> <p>3. Policy-based operations</p>	<p><u>Projects</u>. Number of project completion validation reports (PVRs) prepared by the Independent Evaluation Department (IED) with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings as a percentage of the total number of PVRs issued for project or program completion reports (PCRs) circulated during the last 3-year report period (1 July to 30 June). Where available, project performance evaluation report (PPER) ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER has been prepared, the available PVR rating is used. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p> <p><u>Policy-based operations</u>. Number of PVRs prepared by IED with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings as a percentage of the total number of PVRs issued for PCRs circulated during the last 3-year report period (1 July to 30 June). Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER has been prepared, an available PVR rating is used. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<p>4. Completed sovereign operations rated <i>likely sustainable</i> (%)</p>	<p>Number of sovereign operations that were rated <i>likely sustainable</i> or <i>most likely sustainable</i> as reported in PVRs for PCRs circulated in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June) as a percentage of the total number of PVRs. Where available, PPER ratings on sustainability are taken as the final rating. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p> <p>Sources : PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<p>5. Completed nonsovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)</p>	<p>Extended annual review report (XARR) validation reports (XVRs) prepared by IED for XARRs that were circulated in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June) with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings as a percentage of the total number of XVRs. Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating replacing the XVR ratings. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
6. Completed technical assistance projects rated <i>successful</i> (%)	<p>Sources: XARRs, XVRs, and PPERs.</p> <p>Number of technical assistance (TA) completion reports prepared for sovereign TA projects and circulated in the last 3 years (1 July–30 June) with <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> ratings as a percentage of the total number of TA completion reports circulated during the same period.</p>
7. Completed sovereign operations delivering intended gender equality results (%)	<p>Number of PCRs of sovereign operations categorized as gender equity 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, the design and monitoring framework, gender strategy or gender designs, and targets and activities, as a percentage of total number of PCRs of operations classified as gender equity theme and effective gender mainstreaming in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June).</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, gender strategy or gender designs, targets and activities (measured as at least 70% of activities are implemented and completed) and targets (measured as at least 75% of gender-related targets are achieved); and (iii) justifications as to why the gender equality results are achieved if an overall PCR rating is <i>less than successful</i> or <i>unsuccessful</i>. The assessment of completed sovereign operations delivering intended gender equality results do not depend on the PVR ratings of IED.</p> <p>The rating and related consultations and discussions are conducted during the interdepartmental circulation of the PCR.</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 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>Source: PCRs.</p>

Core Operational Results

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
Energy	
8. Greenhouse gas emission reduction (tCO ₂ -equiv/year)	<p>The avoided carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent emission as a result of a clean energy project or component of a project</p> <p><u>Projects with CO₂ emission reduction</u> 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.</p> <p>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 739.73 tons of carbon dioxide (tCO₂) per gigawatt-hour (GWh) is to be used for developing Asia.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This climate change indicator will monitor the avoided annual CO₂ equivalent emission by clean energy projects or components. It will include CO₂ 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. <i>IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>. Japan).</p> <p>Annual CO₂ reduction or avoidance will be calculated as follows:</p> <p>Supply side: $\text{tCO}_2 = \text{GWh generated or saved} \times \text{CO}_2 \text{ emission factor (tCO}_2 \text{ per GWh)}$</p> <p>Demand side: Electricity related: $\text{tCO}_2 = \text{GWh saved measured at demand-side meter} / (1 - \text{transmission and distribution losses}) \times \text{CO}_2 \text{ emission factor (tCO}_2 \text{ per GWh)}$</p> <p>Fossil fuel related switching projects: $\text{tCO}_2 = \text{fossil fuel saved (terajoules)} \times \text{CO}_2 \text{ emission factor (tCO}_2 \text{ per terajoule)}$</p>
Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.	

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
9. New households connected to electricity (number)	<p>Number of new households given an electricity connection</p> <p>Only new households connected to an electrical grid resulting from an electricity distribution 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, not the number corresponding 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, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
10. Installed energy generation capacity (megawatts) – Renewable	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) MW capacity of new power plant projects, (ii) incremental MW as a result of rehabilitation projects, (iii) MW-eq capacity of heating supply added, and (iv) MW-eq of natural gas and/or oil production capacity added. <p>Gross capacity addition will be measured. Conversion to MW-eq is based on:</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>(i) heating value and standard factor of 3,600 megajoules (MJ)/h (860 megacalories/h), 85.98 kg of oil eq/h, 122.8 kg of coal eq/h, and</p> <p>(ii) energy conversion efficiency of 40% for hydrocarbon production or import</p> <p>In cases where net dependable capacity and gross installed capacity are reported in the PCR, take the gross amount to mean the actual installed energy capacity. Conversion to MW-eq is calculated as follows:</p> <p>MW-eq = fuel quantity (tons/h) x heating value (MJ/ton) x 40%/3,600 MJ/h where the heating value is available in the RRP; otherwise the following may be considered as default values: 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, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>11. Transmission lines installed or upgraded (kilometers)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Although the indicator does not differentiate between a newly installed and an upgraded line, upgraded lines should meet certain criteria.</p> <p>Upgraded power transmission lines should involve an increase in voltage level, e.g., from a low-voltage line to a high-voltage line. For gas and oil transmission lines, there should be an increase in pipe diameter or 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 must be considered. If it is a double-circuit line, the number of circuit-kilometers is halved to give the indicator. If it is a single-circuit line, the number of circuit-kilometers is the same as the distance between the given points.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
12. Distribution lines installed or upgraded (kilometers)	<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, RRP, and XARRs.</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"> (i) power distribution lines installed or upgraded, generally at 110 kilovolts or lower; (ii) district heating network pipes installed or upgraded; and (iii) urban gas supply network pipes installed or upgraded. <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, RRP, and XARRs.</p>

Transport

13. Use of roads built or upgraded (average daily vehicle-kilometers in the first full year of operation)	<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> <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>
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Results Framework Indicator	Definition
14. Use of railways built or upgraded (average daily ton-kilometers in the first full year of operation)	<p data-bbox="792 281 1219 308">Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p> <p data-bbox="792 348 1481 411">Railway freight benefiting from built or upgraded railway in the year after project completion</p> <p data-bbox="792 443 1481 621">Ton-kilometer figures are often based on data provided by the railway company, as revenues are typically collected on this basis. If this is not available, then a daily ton-kilometer figure is calculated by multiplying the daily freight tons carried by the average number of kilometers hauled.</p> <p data-bbox="792 653 1481 747"><u>Average daily ton-kilometers</u> is calculated over the year immediately upon project completion, making allowances for factors such as seasonality.</p> <p data-bbox="792 779 1481 989">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 data-bbox="792 1020 1182 1047">The indicator excludes urban rail.</p> <p data-bbox="792 1079 1219 1106">Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
15. Roads built or upgraded (kilometers)	<p data-bbox="792 1157 1481 1272">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 data-bbox="792 1304 1481 1545"><u>Fully access-controlled</u> implies (i) all cross traffic is fully grade separated (e.g., using overpasses); (ii) the use of 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 data-bbox="792 1577 1481 1671"><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 data-bbox="792 1703 1481 1829"><u>Upgrading</u> includes all activities 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>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
16. Railways constructed or upgraded (kilometers)	<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, RRP, and XARRs.</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, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
17. Urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded (kilometers)	<p>Length of urban public transport corridors built or upgraded in kilometers (bidirectional travel does not count twice, i.e., corridor kilometers used is recorded, 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> <p><u>Upgrading</u> includes all activities 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, RRP, and XARRs.</p>

Water

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| 18. Households with new or improved water supply (number) | <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> |
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Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>The situation at the end of the project is to be reflected.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>19. Households with new or improved sanitation (number)</p>	<p>All additional households that benefit from projects offering a variety of sanitation systems to households that did not benefit from sanitation systems before or benefited from systems of a 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, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>20. Wastewater treatment capacity added or improved (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 waste</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>21. Water supply pipes installed or upgraded (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> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>22. Land improved through irrigation, drainage, and/or flood management (hectares)</p>	<p>Land area improved through new or improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) irrigation, (ii) drainage services, and/or (iii) flood management works. <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
Finance	
<p>23. Trade finance supported (\$ million per year)</p>	<p>Value of trade finance instruments or transactions for which a guarantee is issued or a loan is disbursed under the Trade Finance Program in a given year.</p> <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>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
Source: Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD).	
<p>24. Microfinance loan accounts opened or end borrowers reached (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Female – Male 	<p>The number of end borrowers reached, 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 the microfinance lending or savings group activities of the project are counted, including participants in self-help groups. The definition of microfinance follows country conventions.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>25. Small and medium-sized enterprise loan accounts opened or end borrowers reached (number)</p>	<p>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> <p>The definition of small and medium-sized enterprises follows the definition generally used in the country of the project.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
Education	
<p>26. Students benefiting from new or improved educational facilities (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Female – Male 	<p>Total number of students benefiting from new or 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 and 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>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
<p>27. Students educated and trained under improved quality assurance systems (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female - Male 	<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, RRP, and XARRs.</p> <p>Total number of students benefiting from improved quality assurance systems under the project</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> <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 preprimary and basic, upper secondary, formal technical and vocational education and training, and higher education.</p> <p><u>Quality assurance systems</u> refer to country specific systems and include (i) standards for service delivery or learning outcomes, (ii) means for verifying achievement of standards, and (iii) mechanisms 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"> (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 means for verifying progress toward achievement of those

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>standards (e.g., certification, compliance reviews, accreditation, institutional census surveys, learning assessments, and qualifying examinations);</p> <p>(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);</p> <p>(iii) used mechanisms for verifying progress toward achievement of standards (e.g., institutional census, project surveys, learning assessments, and qualifying examinations); and</p> <p>(iv) defined a finite number of project education or training institutions receiving such inputs.</p>
	Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.
<p>28. Teachers trained with quality or competency standards (number)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Female – Male 	<p>Number of teachers trained who are likely to improve teaching practices and support improvements in curriculum, textbooks, or pedagogy. This includes the following:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Preservice</u>. Candidate teachers enrolled in training programs that have been strengthened by the project and result in qualifications or certification.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Upgrading</u>. Teachers receiving in-service training that has been strengthened under the project and leads to certification or licensing.</p> <p>(iv) <u>In-service</u>. 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.</p> <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>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) <u>In-service leading to certification</u>. Number of teachers receiving certificates or licenses under the strengthened program.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Short-course in-service</u>. Teachers who participate in two or more short courses meeting quality standards are counted once.</p> <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 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) 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.</p> <p>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, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
Regional Cooperation and Integration	
<p>29. Cross-border transmission of electricity (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>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>30. Cross-border cargo volume facilitated (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</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>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>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>

Note: Core operational results, planned or achieved, are based on RRP, e-Operations, PCR, or XARR. If data are not available, staff estimates are used.

LEVEL 3: ADB'S OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
Implementation Quality	
<p>1. Performance of sovereign operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</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, multitranches 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 technical assistance (TA) projects.</p> <p>Source: Operations Services and Financial Management Department (OSFMD).</p>
<p>2. Performance of nonsovereign operations at implementation, credit rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)</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>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
3. Time from approval to first contract in sovereign projects (months)	<p><u>Facilities under workout</u> are (i) for loans and guarantees, facilities that have a risk rating of 13 or 14 (on a scale 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>
4. Quality at entry of country partnership strategies in supporting inclusive economic growth rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)	<p>Average time, in months, from approval to first contract-signing date for Goods, Works and Services of all sovereign loans and Asian Development Fund (ADF) grants (excluding policy-based operations) approved during the year.</p> <p>Source: OSFMD.</p> <p>Percentage of country partnership strategies (CPSs) rated <i>satisfactory</i> or <i>highly satisfactory</i> with respect to the integration of inclusive economic growth. Inclusive economic growth integration will be assessed according to whether</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) country diagnostic studies and assessments adequately analyzed and covered inclusive economic growth; (ii) the CPS reflected a good understanding of the national development strategy's support for inclusive growth, and whether it included a reference to the contribution of other development partners to inclusive growth; (iii) ADB's strategic focus in terms of sectors, subsectors, and thematic areas adequately focused on the three pillars of inclusive growth; and (iv) the country operations business plans adequately supported the selected pathways to inclusive growth through lending, nonlending, and knowledge interventions, and provided appropriate resources. <p>If a CPS has a rating of 4 (<i>highly satisfactory</i>) or 3 (<i>satisfactory</i>) in the quality-at-entry review by the Strategy, Policy and Review Department (SPD) based on the Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Assessment, 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: SPD.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
<p>5. Infrastructure projects that are procurement ready (%)</p>	<p>Infrastructure projects in a given year for which bidding documents were launched before project approval for engagement of contractors required for a major construction or goods contract as a percentage of approved infrastructure projects in the same year</p> <p><u>Launch of bidding document</u> means the notification and advertisement of the availability of bidding documents.</p> <p>Major contracts generally refer to contracts that represent a significant proportion of a project's inputs, or are large (i.e., greater than \$10 million). Examples of major contracts include construction contracts that include detailed engineering design, or turnkey, engineering, procurement, and construction contracts; and major works and goods contracts for (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) waterways construction or major rehabilitation.</p> <p>Project design advances, results-based loans, and policy-based loans are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: Regional departments and SPD.</p>

Development Finance

<p>6. Disbursement ratio for sovereign projects and results-based lending (%)</p>	<p>Ratio of total sovereign projects and results-based lending (loans and grants) disbursement in a given year (or period) to undisbursed balance at the beginning of the year (or period). The undisbursed balance includes (i) undisbursed balance of effective loans and grants, and (ii) undisbursed balance of loans and grants that were signed but not yet effective as at the beginning of the year (or period).</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Source: Controller's Department.</p>
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Results Framework Indicator	Definition
7. Disbursement ratio for nonsovereign loans (%)	<p>Ratio of total nonsovereign loan disbursements in a given year (or period) to the signed (or effective) loan amount available for disbursement at the beginning of the year (or period), plus loans that have been signed during the year (or period), minus cancellations made during the year (or period). Nonsovereign loans include project finance loans, corporate finance loans, and loans to financial institutions.</p> <p>Source: Controller's Department.</p>
8. Direct value-added cofinancing (% of ADB financing committed)	<p>Ratio of total net direct value-added (DVA) cofinancing to total committed ordinary capital resources (OCR) and ADF grant financing in the last 3 years.</p> <p>DVA cofinancing refers to any transaction-specific arrangement under which funds or risk-sharing capacity provided by a third party are associated with ADB funds, guarantees, or other financial instruments. These arrangements involve coordination and formal agreements among financing partners that bring about defined client benefits.</p> <p>DVA cofinancing includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) official cofinancing—flows mainly from financing partnerships with multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies, and public sector lending windows of export credit agencies; (ii) commercial cofinancing—includes parallel loans, B loans, uncovered portions of loans guaranteed by ADB, cofinancing arising out of the Trade Finance Program and the Supply Chain Finance Program, parallel equity, and capital relief arising out of risk transfer arrangements; and (iii) other concessional cofinancing—flows from any other sources that do not fall under categories (i) and (ii). <p>For commercial cofinancing and official cofinancing of nonsovereign operations (whether fully, partially, or non-administered), committed cofinancing is recognized on the date of the legal agreement of the project signed by or for the cofinancier.</p> <p>Official committed cofinancing for sovereign operations is when (i) the ADB project is approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management and for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>or recipient, and ADB; and (ii) ADB and the cofinancier have signed the cofinancing agreement, memorandum of understanding (MOU), or letter. The date of commitment for fully administered cofinancing is the signing date of the relevant legal agreement by ADB and the DMC/counterparty. The date of commitment for partially administered and non-administered cofinancing is the later signing date of the cofinancing agreement/MOU or legal agreement of the ADB anchor project. If there is no signed agreement (e.g., some TA projects), the commitment amount is the approved amount.</p> <p>Performance on this indicator will be assessed based on annual data rather than a 3-year average.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, periodic financing requests (PFRs), change in scope memos, or similar project documents; OCO; and Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD).</p>
<p>9. Project development transactions for public–private partnerships (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</u> for public–private partnerships 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 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 as well, provided the project development funding is recovered to enable it to be revolved for the development of additional projects.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
Source: Annual monitoring report on the Public–Private Partnership Operational Plan.	
Strategy 2020 Development Agendas and Operations	
<p>Operations contributing to inclusive economic growth focusing on:</p> <p>10. growth and creation of jobs and opportunities (%)</p> <p>11. inclusive access to jobs and opportunities (%)</p> <p>12. social protection (%)</p>	<p>Number of committed operations 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 committed during the same period.</p> <p>Operations that qualify for <u>growth and creation of jobs and opportunities</u> include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) promoting macroeconomic stability, economic efficiency, and enabling business environments; (ii) economic and financial governance; and (iii) infrastructure, finance, and public and private sector development. <p>Operations that qualify for <u>inclusive access to jobs and opportunities</u> include basic services such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) health, education, water supply, sanitation, and other urban services; (ii) small and medium-sized enterprises in finance and microfinance, agriculture, irrigation, and rural development; and (iii) investments in gender equity. <p>Operations that focus on <u>social protection</u> include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Social assistance</u>. This is commonly provided as transfers (primarily noncontributory schemes) to groups, such as poor individuals and households, that would not qualify for insurance or otherwise not receive adequate benefits. Noncontributory transfer schemes include social transfers, child welfare allowance, health assistance, assistance to the elderly, disability programs and disaster relief, and education scholarships. These programs are designed primarily to enhance social welfare by reducing poverty directly. (ii) <u>Social insurance</u>. These are contributory schemes that mitigate problems and risks by providing income support in the event of illness, unemployment, work injury, maternity, old age, and disability. These include health insurance; pensions; and other forms of social insurance such as unemployment benefits, severance

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>payments, and benefits from provident funds. Weather-indexed crop insurance can also be included in this category.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Labor market programs</u>. These comprise active and passive labor market policies and programs. They help people secure employment, such as through employment services, skills development, and training, or through special work programs or adherence to core labor standards. This can include cash- or food-for-work, skills development, training and retraining, and job-brokerage schemes. The target group for these schemes includes the working-age population—either wage or non-wage employees (formal or informal), employed, unemployed, or underemployed.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB’s Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases when no signature is required (e.g., technical assistance [TA]), the date of commitment is the date of the government’s no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>13. Operations supporting environmental sustainability (%)</p>	<p>Number of committed operations with the thematic classification of environment sustainability in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations committed 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 on the PFRs in the case of multitranche financing facilities (MFFs).</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB’s Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
14. Operations supporting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation (%)	<p>cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFRs, and e-Operations.</p> <p>Number of approved 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>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"> (i) addressing current drivers of vulnerability; (ii) building resilience to current and future climate risks; (iii) incorporating climate risks into investments; and (iv) incorporating management of climate risk into plans, institutions, and policies. <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."^a</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFRs, and e-Operations.</p>
15. Operations supporting regional cooperation and integration (%)	<p>Number of committed operations with the thematic classification of regional cooperation and integration in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations committed 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>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
16. Financing for Strategy 2020 core operational areas (%)	<p>usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p> <p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed 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 the total volume of ADB operations (\$ amount) committed in the same period.</p> <p>Operations not classified as infrastructure, education, or finance (sectors) are included if they have environment or regional cooperation and integration as a theme, irrespective of whether this is the primary thematic classification.</p> <p><u>Strategy 2020 core operational areas</u>: infrastructure (transport, information and communication technology, energy, water and other urban infrastructure and services, other infrastructure, and irrigation); environment; regional cooperation and integration; finance; and education.</p> <p>Other infrastructure includes the following subsectors: rural water supply services; rural sanitation; rural solid waste management; rural market infrastructure; and rural water policy, and institutional and capacity development. Some of the actions supporting irrigation include investments in surface and groundwater irrigation, irrigation technologies, and irrigation system modernization.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p>
– Financing for education (%)	Volume (\$ amount) of committed operations in the last year supporting education as a percentage of the total

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
17. Financing for health (%)	<p>volume of ADB operations (\$ amount) committed in the same period.</p> <p>The computations of financing for core operational areas and financing for education include project design advances in the volume of operations in their year of signing. These project design advances are removed from the computations once their ensuing projects are signed, provided that the project design advance amount is included in the ensuing project.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed 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>The computation of financing for health includes project design advances in the volume of operations in their year of commitment. These project design advances are removed from the computations once their ensuing projects are signed, provided that the project design advance amount is included in the ensuing project.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
18. Operations supporting private sector development and private sector operations (%)	<p>Number of committed operations with the thematic classification of private sector development in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations committed 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.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP, or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRPs, PFRs, and e-Operations.</p>
19. Financing for private sector operations (% of regular OCR commitments)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the last year supporting private sector operations as a percentage of the total volume of regular OCR commitments in the same period.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRPs, PFRs, and e-Operations.</p>
20. Operations supporting governance and/or capacity development (%)	<p>Number of committed operations with the thematic classification of governance and/or capacity</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
21. Operations supporting gender mainstreaming (%)	<p>development in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations committed 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 PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFRs, and e-Operations.</p> <p>Number of committed sovereign operations that support gender mainstreaming in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations committed during the same period</p> <p>All committed sovereign operations use the following four-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: gender theme and effective gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>For the gender project classification system, see <i>Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects</i>. http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP, or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient,</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP and PFRs.</p>
<p>22. Web-distributed knowledge solutions (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>23. Civil society organizations participation in sovereign operations (% of committed operations)</p>	<p>Number of committed 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 committed 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>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p> <p>Projects processed using the Project Design Facility are excluded.</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
24. Sovereign operations using country systems (%)	<p>Source: RRP, Summary of Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy, and Resettlement Plans.</p>
	<p>Percentage of ADB committed operations using country systems is the average of 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.</p>
	<p>The use of public financial management systems measures the percentage of committed sovereign operations (by number) that are subject to audits using the country's frameworks, approaches, and arrangements.</p>
	<p>The use of procurement systems measures the percentage of disbursements (by volume) that are made through national competitive bidding processes, results- and policy-based lending, and on-lending by financial intermediaries.</p>
	<p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In cases where no signature is required (e.g., TA), the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation.</p>
	<p>Source: RRP and Operations Services and Financial Management Department (OSFMD).</p>

^a 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'S ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
Human Resources	

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
1. Budgeted international and national staff in operations departments (%)	<p>Number of filled and vacant authorized international and national staff positions in regional departments, Office of Public–Private Partnership and the Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD) 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: Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department (BPMSD).</p>
2. Representation of women in the international staff category (%)	<p>Women international staff as a percentage of the total number of international staff in a budget year.</p> <p>Source: BPMSD.</p>
3. Staff engagement (index)	<p>The average of the favorable scores of the following five staff engagement survey questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) I believe strongly in ADB's goals and objectives. (ii) I am proud to be associated with ADB. (iii) I would recommend ADB as a good place to work. (iv) I work beyond what is required to help ADB succeed. (v) At the present time, are you seriously considering leaving ADB? <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: BPMSD.</p>

Budget Resources

4. Internal administrative expenses per \$1 million disbursement (\$'000)	<p>Total internal administrative expenses in the last 3 years divided by the total amount of regular and concessional OCR and Asian Development Fund (ADF) grants disbursed during the same period</p> <p><u>Internal administrative expenses</u> include those related to the Board of Governors, Board of Directors, salaries and benefits, consultants, business travel, office occupancy, contractual services, equipment, maintenance, and depreciation.</p>
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Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	Source: BPMSD.
<p>5. Share of operational expenses for portfolio management (% 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: BPMSD.</p>
Process Efficiency and Client Orientation	
<p>6. Sovereign operations administered with substantial resident mission involvement (%)</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 developing member countries (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 in resident missions; the Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office in Sydney, Australia; and the Pacific Subregional Office in Suva, Fiji; and (ii) projects for which administration is led by headquarters-based staff and for which resident mission staff participated in one or more review missions in the year.</p> <p>The indicator also considers the joint venture approach, which has been in place in the Central and West Asia 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 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) heightened systematic and rapid response capacity to address</p>

Results Framework Indicator	Definition
	<p>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, Policy, and Review Department (SPD) based on Operations Services and Financial Management Department (OSFMD) data.</p>
<p>7. Sovereign operations processing time (from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval, months)</p>	<p>Average time, in months, from start of loan fact-finding to Board approvals 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 that are 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>Source: SPD based on OSFMD data.</p>
<p>8. Nonsovereign operations processing time (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>Source: PSOD.</p>
<p>9. Processing time for procurement contracts for sovereign operations (more than \$10 million, days)</p>	<p>Average time, in days, from ADB's receipt of bid evaluation report to approval of contracts of more than \$10 million.</p> <p>Includes contracts of more than \$10 million using single stage-one envelope (1S1E), single stage-two envelope (1S2E), two stage-two envelope (2S2E) and two-stage procurement procedure.</p> <p>Source: OSFMD.</p>

Notes:

1. ADB has 2 field offices in the Pacific—the Pacific Subregional Office in Suva, Fiji and the Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office in Sydney, Australia—and resident missions in 25 DMCs: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam.

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2. A staff engagement survey is conducted by an independent organization every 2 years to assess the level of ADB staff engagement.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADB'S DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES

Table A1: ADB's Developing Member Countries

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Notes:

1. 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.
2. The classification of Brunei Darussalam as a graduated developing member will be made effective upon the signing of a memorandum of understanding with ADB that will outline the systematic nature and strategic directions of assistance.

Source: ADB 2013. Classification and Graduation of Developing Member Countries. *Operations Manual*. A1/BP. Manila.

Table A2: New Classification of ADB Developing Member Countries Following the Asian Development Fund—Ordinary Capital Resources Merger

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

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

Note: The approved Asian Development Fund (ADF)—OCR merger became effective on 1 January 2017. As a result, countries in groups A and B have been renamed concessional assistance countries.

^a Countries with access to ADF grants and concessional OCR lending.

^b Countries with access to concessional and regular OCR lending.

^c Countries with access to regular OCR lending only.

^d India is eligible for ADF assistance under ADB's Graduation Policy but currently does not have access to the ADF resources.

^e Effective 1 January 2017, Armenia and Georgia are reclassified from group B to group C.

^f Effective 1 January 2019, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam will be reclassified from group B to group C.

Sources: ADB. 2013. Classification and Graduation of Developing Member Countries. *Operations Manual*. A1/BP. Manila; ADB. 2016. *Concessional Assistance Policy*. Manila; ADB. 2016. Annual Report on the Country Performance Exercise, 2007–2015. <https://wpqr4.adb.org/LotusQuickr/fragilesituations/Main.nsf>