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# Standard Explanatory Data Indicator Definitions

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



## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADF	-	Asian Development Fund
BPMSD	-	Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department
CPS	-	country partnership strategy
CSO	-	civil society organization
DMC	-	developing member country
FCAS	-	fragile and conflict-affected situation
GPI	-	gender parity index
IED	-	Independent Evaluation Department
MFF	-	multitranches financing facility
NGOC	-	NGO [Nongovernment Organization] and Civil Society Center
OCR	-	ordinary capital resources
PCR	-	project completion report < or > program completion report
PDA	-	project design advance
PFR	-	periodic financing request
PPER	-	project performance evaluation report < or > program performance evaluation report
PPFD	-	Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department
PPP	-	purchasing power parity
PVR	-	project completion report validation report < or > program completion report validation report
RCI	-	regional cooperation and integration
RFI	-	results framework indicator
RRP	-	report and recommendation of the President
SDCC	-	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department
SEDI	-	standard explanatory data indicator
TA	-	technical assistance
TCR	-	technical assistance completion report
TVET	-	technical and vocational education and training
XARR	-	extended annual review report
XVR	-	extended annual review validation report

## NOTE

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



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## INTRODUCTION

This document provides definitions and data compilation methodologies for the standard explanatory data indicators (SEDIs) in the transitional results framework of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). While not formally part of the framework, SEDIs enable ADB to systematically monitor its performance across a broad range of areas, including (i) those that do not have targets but still need to be monitored (e.g., infrastructure operations benefiting lagging areas); and (ii) actions that can be readily quantified and measured using available data (e.g., operations or transactions supporting inclusive business). This guidance is for use by ADB staff. It 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 for results framework indicators in the annual development effectiveness review are disaggregated by country classification in Level 1 into (i) ADB DMCs overall; and (ii) ADB concessional assistance countries (those with access to regular OCR loans, concessional OCR loans, and ADF grants).<sup>2</sup> In Levels 2–4, data are broken down by type of operations into (i) ADB operations overall, and (ii) operations financed by concessional OCR loans and ADF grants.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> When reporting on ADB’s contribution to development results (Level 2: Core Operational Results), the results reported are for the entire operation, including cofinancing. For indicators that are based on financing (e.g., disbursements, financing for education, 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. ADB’s corporate results framework includes selected indicators that cover cofinancing and technical assistance (TA) projects, in addition to ADB’s lending operations.

<sup>2</sup> ADB DMCs and their classifications are based on ADB. 2018. Classification and Graduation of Developing Member Countries. *Operations Manual*. OM A1/BP. Manila.

<sup>3</sup> The new terminology resulting from the combination of the lending operations of the ADF with the OCR balance sheet is 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.

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


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Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>Poverty (Income and Non-Income)</b>	
<b>1. Population living on less than \$3.20 (PPP) per day (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<p>The percentage of the population living on less than \$3.20 a day at 2011 international prices</p> <p>Purchasing power parity (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>Aggregation: Weighted average using corresponding total country populations as weights</p> <p>Source: World Bank Development Research Group. <a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx</a>.</p>
<b>2. Countries with high income inequality (% of countries with Gini coefficient exceeding 0.4)</b>	<p>Proportion of countries in Asia and the Pacific with a Gini coefficient over 0.4</p> <p>The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Its value ranges from 0 (absolute equality) to 1 (absolute inequality). A Gini coefficient of 0.4 is considered as the threshold of high inequality and is also roughly the global median and average Gini coefficient.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Source: United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research, World Income Inequality Database. <a href="https://www.wider.unu.edu/database/world-income-inequality-database-wiid34">https://www.wider.unu.edu/database/world-income-inequality-database-wiid34</a>.</p>
<b>3. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (%)<sup>b</sup></b>	<p>Ratio of the number of female students to the number of male students (regardless of age) enrolled at primary levels in public and private schools</p> <p>The ratio is also called the gender parity index (GPI). A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI value of less than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of males; a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of females.</p>

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<sup>4</sup> Birdsall and Meyer. 2014. *The Median is the Message: A Good Enough Measure of Material Wellbeing and Shared Development Progress*. [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Survey-mean-and-median-consumption-expenditure-and-Gini-coefficient-selected-countries\\_fig8\\_280915925](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Survey-mean-and-median-consumption-expenditure-and-Gini-coefficient-selected-countries_fig8_280915925)

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>Aggregation: Weighted average using corresponding populations of children of primary age as weights</p> <p>Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics.  <a href="http://data.uis.unesco.org/">http://data.uis.unesco.org/</a>.</p>
<p>4. <b>Access to social protection (%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Social insurance</b></li> <li>• <b>Social health</b></li> <li>• <b>Social assistance</b></li> </ul>	<p>Access to social insurance refers to the proportion of people receiving social insurance, as a percentage of the total population. Social insurance refers to a scheme having the purpose of maintaining the fund from the contributions made by the employees and employer, with or without a subsidy from the government (e.g., provident fund and health insurance).</p> <p>Access to social health refers to the percentage of the total population covered by a system of social health protection. A social health protection system relates to a series of public or publicly organized and mandated private measures against social distress and economic loss caused by the reduction of productivity, stoppage or reduction of earnings, or the cost of necessary treatment that can result from ill health.</p> <p>Access to social assistance refers to the percentage of the population participating in social protection and labor programs (including direct and indirect beneficiaries). Social assistance is rendered by the government to persons in need without obliging them to make contributions (e.g., workers' compensation, maternity benefits, and old age pensions).</p> <p>Aggregation: Weighted average using corresponding total country populations as weights</p> <p>Source: Asia-Pacific SDG Data Portal.  <a href="http://data.unescap.org/sdg/">http://data.unescap.org/sdg/</a>.</p>
<p><b>Other Development Outcomes</b></p>	
<p>5. <b>Population covered by a mobile network (%)</b></p>	<p>The proportion of inhabitants within range of mobile cellular signals irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers or users. It is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100. The indicator is based on where the population lives, not where they work or go to school, etc.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>Aggregation: Weighted average using corresponding total country populations as weights</p> <p>Source: Asia-Pacific SDG Data Portal. <a href="http://data.unescap.org/sdg/">http://data.unescap.org/sdg/</a>.</p>
<p>6. <b>Governance<sup>c</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Property rights and rule-based governance</b></li> <li>– <b>Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector</b></li> <li>– <b>Quality of public administration</b></li> <li>– <b>Quality of budgetary and financial management</b></li> <li>– <b>Efficiency of revenue mobilization</b></li> </ul>	<p>The governance rating is the average of individual country scores for the five criteria for assessment: property rights and rule-based governance; transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector; quality of public administration; quality of budgetary and financial management; and efficiency of revenue mobilization. Scores range from 1 (low) to 6 (high).</p> <p>ADB conducts country performance assessments for all developing member countries (DMCs) with access to concessional assistance. In this exercise, ADB calculates the country performance rating based on five clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, governance, and portfolio performance.</p> <p>Aggregation: Average of country scores</p> <p>Source: ADB. Annual Report on the Country Performance Assessment Exercise. <a href="https://www.adb.org/documents/series/annual-report-country-performance-assessment-exercise">https://www.adb.org/documents/series/annual-report-country-performance-assessment-exercise</a>.</p>
<p>7. <b>Decrease in the fragility in FCAS countries (%)</b></p>	<p>Annual percentage change in the average governance rating of countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCAS)</p> <p>Source: ADB Strategy, Policy, and Review Department.</p>
<p>8. <b>Worldwide Governance Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Voice and accountability</b></li> <li>– <b>Political stability and absence of violence and terrorism</b></li> <li>– <b>Government effectiveness</b></li> <li>– <b>Regulatory Quality</b></li> <li>– <b>Rule of Law</b></li> <li>– <b>Control of Corruption</b></li> </ul>	<p>The Worldwide Governance Indicators report on six broad dimensions of governance for more than 200 countries and territories during 1996–2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Voice and accountability captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression and of association, and a free media.</li> <li>– Political stability and absence of violence and terrorism measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism.</li> <li>– Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil</li> </ul>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Regulatory quality captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.</li> <li>– Rule of law captures 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> <li>– Control of corruption captures 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> </ul> <p>Estimates give the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e., ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.</p> <p>Aggregation: Weighted average using corresponding total country populations as weights</p> <p>Source: World Bank.  <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#home</a>.</p>
<p>9. <b>Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</b> (% of total marine area)</p>	<p>Percentage of protected marine areas to total marine areas</p> <p>Protected areas, as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, are clearly defined geographical spaces, recognized, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.</p> <p>Aggregation: Sum of country-level marine protected areas (square kilometers) divided by the total marine area (square kilometers) of the region</p> <p>Source: Asia-Pacific SDG Data Portal.  <a href="http://data.unescap.org/sdg/">http://data.unescap.org/sdg/</a>.</p>
<p>10. <b>Carbon dioxide emissions</b> (kilotons)<sup>d</sup></p>	<p>Total carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement,</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>including carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring</p> <p>Aggregation: Sum of country emissions</p> <p>Source: World Bank. Databank. World Development Indicators.  <a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx">http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx</a>.</p>
<p>11. <b>Carbon dioxide emissions</b> (metric tons per capita)<sup>d</sup></p>	<p>Total carbon dioxide emissions divided by the country's population</p> <p>Aggregation: Weighted average using corresponding total country populations as weights</p> <p>Source: World Bank. Databank. World Development Indicators.  <a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx">http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx</a>.</p>
<p>12. <b>World risk index</b> (%)</p>	<p>The world risk index is based on 28 indicators that measure exposure (to natural hazards), susceptibility, coping capacities, and adaptive capacities</p> <p>Aggregation: Average of country indexes</p> <p>Source: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security. World Risk Report 2016.</p>

<sup>a</sup> This standard explanatory data indicator (SEDI) is related to the results framework indicator (RFI) "Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line (%)."

<sup>b</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "gender parity index in education—secondary, tertiary."

<sup>c</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Governance and public sector management assessment (index)."

<sup>d</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of value added (kilograms per PPP \$ of GDP)."

Source: Asian Development Bank (Strategy, Policy and Review Department).

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**LEVEL 2: ADB'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT RESULTS**


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Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>Quality at Completion</b>	
<b>1. Completed sovereign operations rated <i>successful</i> (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<p>Number of project and program completion validation reports (PVRs) prepared by the Independent Evaluation Department (IED) with <i>successful</i> or better ratings as a percentage of the total number of PVRs issued for project completion reports (PCRs) circulated during the reporting period (1 July–30 June).</p> <p>The overall success rating of a sovereign operation is based on the assessments of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) relevance,</li> <li>(ii) effectiveness,</li> <li>(iii) efficiency, and</li> <li>(iv) sustainability.</li> </ul> <p>Where available, project and program 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>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<b>2. Completed on time (% of projects)</b>	<p>Number of sovereign projects that were completed on time as reported in PCRs circulated in the last 3 years (1 July–30 June), as a percentage of the total number of validated PCRs circulated during the same period. Only the PCRs that are reviewed by IED are counted.</p> <p><u>On time</u> means that a project's actual closing date was within 1 year after its original intended completion date.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<b>3. Completed on budget (% of projects)</b>	<p>Number of sovereign projects that were completed on budget, as reported in validated PCRs circulated in the last 3 years (July–June), as a percentage of the total number of validated PCRs circulated during the same period. Only the PCRs that are reviewed by IED are counted.</p> <p>On budget means that the actual ADB financing is within the approved amount and that the project did not cut planned outputs because of cost overruns.</p>

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Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>4. <b>Completed sovereign operations rated (%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <i>Relevant</i></li> <li>– <i>Effective</i></li> <li>– <i>Efficient</i></li> <li>– <i>Likely sustainable</i></li> </ul>	<p>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p> <p>Number of PVRs prepared by IED with (i) <i>relevant</i>, (ii) <i>effective</i>, (iii) <i>efficient</i>, (iv) <i>likely sustainable</i> or better ratings as a percentage of the total number of PVRs issued for PCRs circulated during the reporting period (1 July–30 June).</p> <p>Where available, 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>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<p>5. <b>Completed sovereign operations satisfactorily delivering Strategy 2020 drivers of change (%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Governance and/or capacity development</b></li> <li>– <b>Private sector development</b></li> </ul>	<p>Number of sovereign operations for which the PVR reported achieved and satisfactory results in (i) improving governance and/or enhancing capacity development, and (ii) expanding private sector development, as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations that targeted these outcomes and were rated as <i>effective</i> or <i>highly effective</i> overall in PVRs issued for PCRs circulated during the reporting period (1 July–30 June).</p> <p>Where available, project performance evaluation report (PPER) ratings are taken as the final rating.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<p>6. <b>Completed nonsovereign operations satisfactorily delivering Strategy 2020 driver of change (%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Private sector development</b></li> </ul>	<p>Number of nonsovereign operations that reported satisfactory or excellent ratings on contribution to private sector development (PSD) and other ADB strategic development objectives in the extended annual review validation reports (XVRs) as a percentage of the total number of XVRs issued for XARRs circulated during the reporting period (1 July–30 June).</p> <p>Where available, PPER ratings are taken as the final rating.</p> <p>Sources: XARRs, XVRs, and PPERs.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>7. <b>Completed technical assistance projects rated <i>successful</i> (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of technical assistance (TA) projects rated <i>successful</i> or better in TA project completion reports (TCRs) by TA types and sector as a percentage of the total number of TCRs circulated during the reporting period (1 July–30 June).</p>
	<p><u>TA types</u> include advisory, policy and advisory, research and development, and capacity development.<sup>b</sup></p>
	<p><u>Sector</u> categories follow the ADB Project Classification System which include energy, transport and communication, water and other urban infrastructure and services, multisector, finance, education, agriculture, natural resources, and rural development, health, industry and trade, and public sector management.</p>
	<p>Source: TCRs (excluding project preparatory TA projects).</p>
<p>8. <b>Impact evaluations conducted (number)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Experimental approaches</b></li> <li>– <b>Non-experimental approaches</b></li> <li>– <b>Other approaches</b></li> </ul>	<p>Number of impact evaluations undertaken in the calendar year, distinguishing approaches, including experimental and non-experimental, and their key findings</p>
	<p><u>Experimental approaches</u> typically evaluate impact through controlled trials, using ex ante random assignment of the intervention between the treatment and control groups. Impact estimates are calculated as the ex post mean difference in outcomes between these two groups. Most ex ante evaluations use experimental approaches.</p>
	<p><u>Non-experimental approaches</u> are based on econometric analysis to estimate impact and generally require more assumptions. As most approaches cannot control for unobservable characteristics on program assignment, impact estimates often suffer from an omitted variable bias, which means they must be accompanied by robustness checks.</p>
	<p><u>Other approaches</u> to impact evaluations conducted will be reported on as well.</p>
	<p>For detailed information on impact evaluation types, see <i>A Review of Recent Developments in Impact Evaluation</i>.  <a href="http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2011/developments-impact-evaluation.pdf">http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2011/developments-impact-evaluation.pdf</a>.</p>
	<p>Sources: Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department, IED, and operations departments.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>Core Operational Results</b>	
<b>Energy</b>	
<p>9. <b>Energy saved</b> (gigawatt-hours equivalent per year)<sup>c</sup></p>	<p>Annual energy savings is the sum of electricity and fuel savings, after converting fuel savings in terajoules to gigawatt-hour equivalent per year</p>
	<p>Fuel savings come from efficiency improvements due to the use of more fuel-efficient energy sources or fuel-conserving technologies (e.g., the conversion of railways, district heating, and power plants from coal to combined-cycle gas turbine). Electricity savings result from efficiency improvements in supply (reduction of technical losses in generation and transmission) and demand (industrial, commercial, and residential).</p>
	<p><u>Energy saved</u> is the energy savings resulting from a project or component of a project that involves efficiency improvements in energy use.</p>
	<p>Sources: PCRs, reports and recommendations of the President (RRPs), and XARRs.</p>
<p>10. <b>New households connected to electricity</b> (number)<sup>d</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Rural</li> <li>– Urban</li> </ul>	<p>Number of new households provided with electricity connections, disaggregated by rural and urban project classification</p>
	<p>Only new households connected to the electrical grid resulting from an electricity distribution project are counted. Households with an existing electricity connection that receive 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>
<b>Transport</b>	

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>11. <b>Roads built or upgraded (km)<sup>e</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Expressways and national highways</b></li> <li>– <b>Provincial, district, and rural roads</b></li> </ul>	<p>Length of roads built or upgraded, expressed in kilometers, disaggregated into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) expressways and national highways (i.e., fully access-controlled roadways); and</li> <li>(ii) provincial, district, and rural road networks built or upgraded (i.e., roads without full access control)</li> </ul> <p><u>Fully access-controlled</u> roadways imply (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><u>Roads without full access control</u> may include kilometers of nonpaved road (tracks) if investments in these have been made through the project.</p> <p><u>Upgrading of roads</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> <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, RRs, and XARRs.</p>
<p>12. <b>Roads built or upgraded (km)<sup>e</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Rural</b></li> <li>– <b>Urban</b></li> </ul>	<p>Disaggregated length of road networks built or upgraded, by rural and urban project classification</p> <p>The 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, is expressed in kilometers.</p> <p><u>Fully access-controlled</u> roadways imply (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>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>13. <b>Passengers on urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded</b> (average daily number of passengers in the first full year of operation)<sup>f</sup></p>	<p><u>Roads without access control</u> may include kilometers of nonpaved road (tracks) if investments in these have been made through the project.</p> <p><u>Upgrading of roads</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> <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>13. <b>Passengers on urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded</b> (average daily number of passengers in the first full year of operation)<sup>f</sup></p>	<p>Traffic benefiting from built or upgraded urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems in the year after project completion</p> <p><u>Passengers</u> are defined to mean passenger trips. Each passenger trip is counted, regardless of whether it is the same passenger making multiple trips. Average daily number refers to an average work day (weekends and holidays are not to be used).</p> <p>Passenger trip numbers are collected from electronic fare system outputs or surveys.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<b>Water</b>	
<p>14. <b>Households with new or improved water supply</b> (number)<sup>g</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural</li> <li>- Urban</li> </ul>	<p>Disaggregated number of new households that benefit from new or improved water supply, by rural and urban project classification</p> <p>All additional households that benefit from projects offering piped or nonpiped water supply systems that are of a higher order than the system that the households used before (nonpiped supply may include standpipes), and households that are already connected to a piped system but are provided with improved service (e.g., longer hours of service and/or increased pressure).</p> <p>The situation at the end of the project is to be reflected.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
15. <b>Households with reduced flood risk</b> (number) <sup>h</sup>	<p>Number of households protected from flood risks through (i) projects that include flood management components, (ii) irrigation and water resources development projects that include flood management components, and (iii) stand-alone flood management projects</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<b>Education</b>	
16. <b>Students educated and trained under improved quality assurance systems for TVET</b> (number) <sup>i</sup>	<p>Total number of students benefiting from improved quality assurance systems, as part of technical and vocational education and training (TVET), under the projects</p> <p><u>TVET</u> comprises formal, nonformal, and informal learning related to the workplace. It includes the study of technologies and related sciences; and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understanding, and knowledge relating to occupations in various sectors of economic and social life. Through TVET, young people, women, and men learn knowledge and skills from basic to advanced levels across a wide range of institutional and work settings.</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>Quality assurance systems</u> are country specific referring to developing member countries' (DMCs) own systems and include (i) standards for service delivery or learning outcomes, (ii) a means for verifying achievement of standards, and (iii) a mechanism for implementing standards directly in education or training institutions.</p> <p>Improved quality assurance systems include operations that</p> <p>(i) invested in improved quality standards (e.g., minimum service delivery standards for education and training institutions, learning standards in the curriculum,</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>competency-based teaching and learning systems, qualifications frameworks, and instructional staff qualifications) and a means for verifying progress toward achieving those 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); and</p> <p>(iv) defined the number of project education or training institutions receiving such inputs.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>17. <b>Teachers trained with quality or competency standards for TVET (number)<sup>i</sup></b></p>	<p>Number of teachers trained who are likely to improve teaching practices and support improvements in curriculum, textbooks, or pedagogy</p> <p>TVET comprises formal, nonformal, and informal learning related to the workplace. It includes the study of technologies and related sciences and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understanding, and knowledge relating to occupations in various sectors of economic and social life. Through TVET, young people, women, and men learn knowledge and skills from basic to advanced levels across a wide range of institutional and work settings.</p> <p>Teachers include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) teachers who are full-time, part-time, or government-paid or -contracted (teachers, principals, instructors, lecturers, and professors covered by the project are included);</li> <li>(ii) preservice: candidate teachers enrolled in training programs that have been strengthened by the project and result in qualifications or certification;</li> <li>(iii) upgrading: teachers receiving in-service training that has been strengthened under the project and leads to certification or licensing; and</li> </ul>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>(iv) in-service: 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 or she participated in pre- and/or in-service programs.</p> <p>If a teacher training institution receives upgrading through civil works and/or equipment, enrolled trainees are not counted unless teacher quality standards are also strengthened under the project.</p> <p>The faculty of teacher training institutions is excluded from the count unless they directly teach in classrooms.</p> <p>The number of teachers is counted cumulatively as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <u>preservice</u>: number of teachers enrolled in the strengthened program; if the program is a multiyear program, add only the new intake for subsequent years;</li> <li>(ii) <u>in-service leading to certification</u>: number of teachers receiving certificates or licenses under the strengthened program; and</li> <li>(iii) <u>short-course in-service</u>: teachers who participate in two or more short courses meeting quality standards are counted only once.</li> </ul> <p>Teachers trained under cofinanced projects are included provided the training meets ADB's definition of quality standards.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>18. <b>Aggregate outputs and outcomes achieved through completed operations in the past 4 years</b> (number)<sup>k</sup></p>	<p>Total number of outputs and outcomes achieved through completed sovereign and nonsovereign operations for each of the core sector indicators, as reported in the PCRs and XARRs circulated in the last 4 years (January–December).</p> <p>Source: PCRs and XARRs.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
19. <b>Aggregate outputs and outcomes expected to be delivered</b> (number) <sup>k</sup>	Estimated amount of outputs and outcomes that are expected to be delivered in the future from operations that are planned to close during the calendar year indicated. Results expected are based on new sovereign and nonsovereign operations approved (January–December)
	Sources: RRP and periodic financing requests.

Note: For core operational results, if targets and achievements are not available in the PCRs, RRP, or XARRs, and eOperations, data provided by project teams are used to estimate missing values.

- <sup>a</sup> This standard explanatory data indicator (SEDI) is related to the results framework indicator (RFI) “Completed sovereign operations rated *successful* (%)—projects and policy-based operations.”
- <sup>b</sup> This refers to a previous classification of TA types used by TA projects reviewed during the reporting period. ADB stopped categorizing TA projects as “advisory” in 2011. A simplified TA classification by type was adopted in March 2017, which consolidated TA operations into two categories: transaction TA and knowledge support TA.
- <sup>c</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Installed energy generation capacity (megawatts equivalent).”
- <sup>d</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “New households connected to electricity (number).”
- <sup>e</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Roads built or upgraded (kilometers).”
- <sup>f</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded (kilometers).”
- <sup>g</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Households with new or improved water supply (number).”
- <sup>h</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Land improved through irrigation, drainage, and/or flood management (hectares).”
- <sup>i</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Students educated and trained under improved quality assurance systems (number).”
- <sup>j</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Teachers trained with quality or competency standards (number).”
- <sup>k</sup> This SEDI is related to all core operational results indicators.

Source: Asian Development Bank (Strategy, Policy and Review Department).

### LEVEL 3: ADB'S OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>Implementation Quality</b>	
<p>1. <b>Performance of sovereign operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> per sector (%)<sup>a</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development</li> <li>– Education</li> <li>– Energy</li> <li>– Finance</li> <li>– Health</li> <li>– Industry and trade</li> <li>– Information and communication technology</li> <li>– Public sector management</li> <li>– Transport</li> <li>– Water and other urban infrastructure and services</li> <li>– Multisector</li> </ul>	<p>Project performance ratings are presented according to the project classification system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) agriculture, natural resources, and rural development;</li> <li>(ii) education;</li> <li>(iii) energy;</li> <li>(iv) finance;</li> <li>(v) health;</li> <li>(vi) industry and trade;</li> <li>(vii) information and communication technology;</li> <li>(viii) public sector management;</li> <li>(ix) transport;</li> <li>(x) water and other urban infrastructure and services; and</li> <li>(xi) multisector</li> </ul> <p>Source: Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department.</p>
<p>2. <b>Sovereign operations performance at implementation per rating criterion (%)<sup>a</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Technical</li> <li>– Procurement</li> <li>– Disbursement</li> <li>– Financial management</li> <li>– Safeguards</li> </ul>	<p>Satisfactory performance for the following five rating criteria underlying the average rating score of the results framework indicator (RFI) “performance of sovereign operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i>.” (i) technical, (ii) procurement, (iii) disbursement, (iv) financial management, and (v) safeguards</p> <p>A satisfactory rating is determined from the sum of <i>on track</i> and <i>potential problem</i> ratings.</p> <p>Source: Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department.</p>
<b>Quality at Entry</b>	
<p>3. <b>Infrastructure projects that are design-ready (%)<sup>b</sup></b></p>	<p>Approved infrastructure projects that are design-ready as a percentage of total approved infrastructure projects in the last year that have completed one of the following before approval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Detailed engineering design suitable for preparing and launching bidding documents for a major construction or goods contract. For sector projects, detailed engineering design for those</li> </ul>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>subprojects for which construction is scheduled to start in the first 2 years should be available.</p> <p>(ii) Preliminary design and specifications suitable for preparing and launching bidding documents for (a) construction contracts that include detailed design as its part; and/or (b) turnkey or engineering, procurement, and construction contracts</p> <p>Project design advances (PDAs), policy-based loans, and results-based loans are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: Regional departments.</p>
<b>Development Finance</b>	
<p>4. <b>Disbursement ratio for policy-based operations (%)<sup>c</sup></b></p>	<p>Ratio of total policy-based operations 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 certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Source: Controller's Department.</p>
<p>5. <b>Official and other concessional direct value-added cofinancing (% of ADB financing committed)<sup>d</sup></b></p>	<p>Official and other concessional cofinancing as a percentage of total ordinary capital resources (OCR) and Asian Development Fund (ADF) grant financing committed in the last year</p> <p>Official and other concessional cofinancing mobilizes loans and investment grants and TA grants.</p> <p><u>Official cofinancing</u> flows mainly from financing partnerships with multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies, and public sector lending windows of export credit agencies. While Other concessional</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>cofinancing flows from any other sources that do not fall under official cofinancing and commercial cofinancing.</p> <p>Such cofinancing is usually sourced from multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies, public sector lending windows of export credit agencies, and other sources of concessional financing. Consistent with ADB's strategic directions and resource allocations, official and other concessional cofinancing focuses on strong partner and client coordination for (i) easy access and efficiencies in processing, (ii) low transaction costs, and (iii) harmonized and transparent mechanisms for reporting to financing partners on the development impact of their contributions.</p> <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 or recipient, and ADB; and (ii) ADB and the cofinancier have signed the cofinancing agreement, memorandum of understanding, or letter. The date of commitment for fully administered cofinancing is the signing date of the relevant legal agreement by ADB and the DMC or counterparty. The date of commitment for partially administered and non-administered cofinancing is the later signing date of the cofinancing agreement, memorandum of understanding, 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>Source: Office of Cofinancing Operations.</p>
<p>6. <b>Commercial net direct value-added cofinancing</b> (% of ADB financing committed)<sup>d</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Parallel equity</li> <li>– B loans</li> <li>– Guarantee cofinancing</li> <li>– Trade Finance Program</li> <li>– Supply chain finance</li> <li>– Risk-transfer arrangements</li> </ul>	<p>Commercial cofinancing as a percentage of total OCR and ADF grant financing committed in the last year</p> <p><u>Commercial cofinancing</u> includes parallel loans, B loans, uncovered portions of loans guaranteed by ADB, cofinancing arising from the Trade Finance Program and the Supply Chain Finance Program, parallel equity, and capital relief arising from risk-transfer arrangements.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p><u>Commercial cofinancing</u> refers to cofinancing provided from private or public sources on commercial and market-based principles, outside official development assistance and without direct sovereign recourse in case of loss, including financing from banks, insurers, pension funds, suppliers, or bilateral and export finance institutions.</p> <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>Source: Private Sector Operations Department.</p>

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### Strategy 2020 Development Agendas and Operations

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<p>7. <b>Operations contributing to inclusive economic growth focusing on social protection (%)<sup>e</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Stand-alone social protection operations</b></li> <li>– <b>Focus on inclusive access to jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection components</b></li> <li>– <b>Focus on growth and creation of jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection components</b></li> </ul>	<p>Number of committed operations during the last 3 years that support inclusive economic growth by promoting social protection, as a percentage of the total number of ADB operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs), disaggregated into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) stand-alone social protection operations,</li> <li>(ii) inclusive access to jobs and opportunities combined with integrated social protection components, and</li> <li>(iii) growth and creation of jobs and opportunities combined with integrated social protection components</li> </ul> <p><u>Social protection</u> is a set of policies and programs that reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, reducing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption and/or loss of income. Social protection consists of three major components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <u>Social insurance programs</u> cushion the risks associated with unemployment, health, disability, work injury, and old age.</li> <li>(ii) <u>Social assistance</u> supports the most vulnerable groups who have no other means of adequate support.</li> <li>(iii) <u>Labor market</u> policies and programs facilitate employment and promote efficient operation of the labor market.</li> </ul>
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Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>Operations that focus on <u>inclusive access to jobs and opportunities</u> are those that typically support improvements in basic services, such as education, health, and water and sanitation, especially for the disadvantaged; access to finance; urban development for the poor; rural infrastructure; and reforms that promote the participation of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Operations that focus on <u>growth and creation of jobs and opportunities</u> are those that typically support robust infrastructure, a stable finance sector, effective public sector management, and sound regulatory regimes that allow the private sector to participate.</p> <p>The number of operations is based on RRP and periodic financing requests (PFRs) circulated during 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 certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p><b>8. Financing for inclusive economic growth focusing on social protection (%)<sup>e</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Stand-alone social protection operations</li> <li>– Focus on inclusive access to jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection components</li> <li>– Focus on growth and creation of jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection components</li> </ul>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed operations during the last 3 years that support inclusive economic growth by promoting social protection, as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of ADB operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs), disaggregated into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) stand-alone social protection operations,</li> <li>(ii) inclusive access to jobs and opportunities combined with integrated social protection components, and</li> <li>(iii) growth and creation of jobs and opportunities combined with integrated social protection components</li> </ul> <p>Social protection is a set policies and programs that reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, reducing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>hazards and interruption and/or loss of income. Social protection consists of three major components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Social insurance programs cushion the risks associated with unemployment, health, disability, work injury, and old age.</li> <li>(ii) Social assistance supports the most vulnerable groups who have no other means of adequate support.</li> <li>(iii) Labor market policies and programs facilitate employment and promote efficient operation of the labor market.</li> </ul> <p>Operations that focus on inclusive access to jobs and opportunities are those that typically support improvements in basic services, such as education, health, and water and sanitation, especially for the disadvantaged; access to finance; urban development for the poor; rural infrastructure; and reforms that promote the participation of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Operations that focus on growth and creation of jobs and opportunities are those that typically support robust infrastructure, a stable finance sector, effective public sector management, and sound regulatory regimes that allow the private sector to participate.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
<p><b>9. Operations or transactions supporting inclusive business</b> (number)</p>	<p>The number of committed inclusive business projects or transactions in a year (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>Inclusive business refers to part of private sector operations.</p> <p>An inclusive business is a business entity that generates high development impact by</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>(i) improving access to goods and services for the base-of-the-pyramid population (i.e., low-income people); and/or</p> <p>(ii) providing income and/or employment opportunities to low-income people as producers, suppliers, distributors, employers, and/or employees.</p> <p>An inclusive business must be commercially viable, i.e., it must meet nonsovereign operation standards of viability.</p> <p>A business entity is an organization that is established under commercial law to operate and pay taxes independently, e.g., corporations, limited liability companies, and sole proprietorships.</p> <p>An inclusive business or an inclusive business entity can be (i) a stand-alone business entity, or (ii) a business operation of a larger business entity.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Source: Private Sector Operations Department.</p>
<p>10. Infrastructure projects benefiting lagging areas (%)</p>	<p>Number of committed operations that support infrastructure for lagging areas in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of infrastructure projects and agriculture projects with infrastructure components committed during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>A <u>lagging area</u> is defined as an area that is behind other areas when comparing socioeconomic characteristics. Infrastructure projects for lagging areas cover those that involve projects that target poor households or geographic areas, and/or are expected to have low, medium, or high rural impact (as defined in the 2014 project classification system). These include agriculture projects with infrastructure components such as irrigation, agricultural drainage, rural flood protection, and/or rural market infrastructure.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p><u>Geographic targeting</u> means that the operation (i) is located in a geographical area with a higher incidence of poverty than the national average (in terms of either share or number of poor people); and (ii) addresses specific constraints responsible for the backwardness of the selected geographic area.</p> <p><u>Household targeting</u> means that the poor among the total project beneficiaries represent a significantly larger share than their proportion in the total population of the country, and in no case less than 20% of the project beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>Rural impact</u> means that the intensity of the project's activities in these locations is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) low: 0%–24% of the project budget allocations;</li> <li>(ii) medium: 25%–64% of the project budget allocations; or</li> <li>(iii) high: 65%–100% of the project budget allocations.</li> </ul> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Source: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
<p>11. <b>Financing for environmental sustainability (%)<sup>f</sup></b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed operations with the thematic classification of environment sustainability in the last 3 years as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs). Environmental sustainability may or may not be the primary theme.</p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP or PFR in the case of 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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
12. <b>Financing for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation (%)<sup>g</sup></b>	<p>amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFRs, and eOperations.</p> <p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved operations that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation in the last 3 years as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of operations approved during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>Identification of the projects that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation is based on the RRP or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Harmonized multilateral development bank approaches for mitigation and adaptation finance reporting were defined in 2012. Based on the joint approach, activities should reflect at least one of the following categories to be classified as <u>adaptation</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) addressing current drivers of vulnerability;</li> <li>(ii) building resilience to current and future climate risks;</li> <li>(iii) incorporating climate risks into investments; and</li> <li>(iv) incorporating management of climate risk into plans, institutions, and policies.</li> </ul> <p>Adaptation activities falling into these categories must in addition fulfill three design process criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) provide the context of climate vulnerability;</li> <li>(ii) state the purpose or intent to address or improve climate resilience; and</li> <li>(iii) provide link between project activities and the context of climate vulnerability, as reflected in the RRP.</li> </ul> <p>These criteria are necessary to differentiate between adaptation and development.</p> <p>Based on the joint approach, an activity can be classified as contributing to climate change mitigation if it promotes “efforts to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration”<sup>h</sup></p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>Consistent guidelines for project classification will be developed.</p> <p>Source: Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC).</p>
<p>13. <b>Operations supporting climate change</b> (%)<sup>g</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Mitigation</b></li> <li>– <b>Adaptation</b></li> <li>– <b>Mitigation and adaptation</b></li> </ul>	<p>Number of approved operations that support climate change mitigation, adaptation, or both mitigation and adaptation in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total number of operations approved during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>Identification of the projects that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation is based on the RRP or PFRs in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Activities should reflect at least one of the following categories to be classified as adaptation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) addressing current drivers of vulnerability;</li> <li>(ii) building resilience to current and future climate risks;</li> <li>(iii) incorporating climate risks into investments; and</li> <li>(iv) incorporating management of climate risk into plans, institutions, and policies.</li> </ul> <p>Adaptation activities falling into these categories must in addition fulfill three design process criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) provide the context of climate vulnerability,</li> <li>(ii) state the purpose or intent to address or improve climate resilience, and</li> <li>(iii) provide link between project activities and the context of climate vulnerability, as reflected in the RRP.</li> </ul> <p>These criteria are necessary to differentiate between adaptation and development.</p> <p>Based on the joint approach, activities can be classified as contributing to climate change <u>mitigation</u> if it promotes “efforts to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration”<sup>h</sup></p> <p>Source: SDCC.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
14. <b>Financing for clean energy including energy efficiency</b> (\$ billion)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved operations (excluding PDAs) that support clean energy investments, including energy efficiency, in the last year</p> <p><u>Clean energy</u> refers to renewable energy, energy efficiency, and/or fuel switching. The common denominator of all clean energy projects is that they result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions. For further guidelines, see ADB. 2011. <i>Manual for Calculating Energy Output Indicators</i>. Manila.</p> <p>Source: Energy Sector Group, SDCC.</p>
15. <b>Financing for urban transport</b> (% of transport financing)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved operations supporting urban transport in the last year as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of transport operations approved in the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>Urban transport consists of two subsector categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) urban public transport, including mass rail transit, light rail transit, road-based public transport, footpaths and cycle lanes, and urban waterway or river transport; and</li> <li>(ii) urban roads and traffic management, including urban expressways, urban roads and bridges, urban parking facilities, urban transport sector policies and reforms, urban traffic demand management and urban traffic control, urban intelligent transport systems, and urban logistics centers.</li> </ul> <p>Source: Transport Sector Group, SDCC.</p>
16. <b>Financing for railways</b> (% of transport financing)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved operations that support railways in the last year as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of transport operations approved during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>This include rail transport (non-urban) such as railway Infrastructure, including track and signaling, railway stations and associated infrastructure, rail rolling stock (locomotives, wagons, coaches), railway safety, and railway maintenance and asset management.</p> <p>Source: Transport Sector Group, SDCC.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
17. <b>Financing for climate change from global and regional funds</b> (\$ million)	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of sovereign and nonsovereign operations approved in the last year financed by global and regional funds for climate change</p> <p><u>Global and regional funds for climate change</u> refers to funds established through multilateral or UN process for climate change mitigation and adaptation investments and capacity-building activities. This includes the Climate Investment Funds, the Global Environment Facility, and other trust funds established at ADB. It will be expanded to the Green Climate Fund, once that is fully operational.</p> <p>Source: Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, SDCC.</p>
18. <b>Financing for disaster risk management</b> (\$ billion)	<p>Average volume (\$ billion) of approved operations (excluding PDAs) in the last 3 years that support disaster risk management</p> <p>This includes disaster risk reduction, early recovery and reconstruction, emergency assistance, and disaster risk financing relating to natural hazards (geophysical and hydrometeorological, including extreme weather hazards).</p> <p>Sources: Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, SDCC.</p>
19. <b>Financing for regional cooperation and integration</b> (%) <sup>i</sup>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed operations with the thematic classification of regional cooperation and integration (RCI) in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total volume (\$ amount) of operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>RCI may or may not be the primary theme. The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP or PFR 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 certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
20. <b>Operations supporting innovative regional cooperation and integration</b> (number) <sup>i</sup>	<p>commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
21. <b>Technical assistance supporting innovative regional cooperation and integration</b> (number) <sup>i</sup>	<p>Number of committed operations (excluding PDAs) that support innovative RCI in the last 3 years</p> <p>Innovative RCI activities will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) innovative financing: nonsovereign operations, public-private partnerships, bond financing, policy-based lending, results-based lending, or sector development program; green bond financing; horizontal MFF; and guarantees;</li> <li>(ii) geographic areas: multi country and inter subregional; and</li> <li>(iii) nascent sectors or subsectors: diversification of connectivity sectors or subsectors; cross-sector/multisector; urban and agriculture logistics in economic corridors; foreign direct investment facilitation; regional skills mobility; disaster risk financing; urban climate change; regional health; or other new RCI sectors or subsectors.</li> </ul> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Source: RCI Thematic Group, Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>22. <b>Operations supporting Strategy 2020 core operational areas (%)<sup>i</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Energy</li> <li>– Transport</li> <li>– Information and communication technology</li> <li>– Water and other urban infrastructure and services</li> <li>– Other infrastructure</li> <li>– Irrigation</li> <li>– Finance</li> <li>– Education</li> <li>– Environmental sustainability</li> <li>– Regional cooperation and integration</li> </ul>	<p>Number 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 number of ADB operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs with ensuing loans)</p> <p><u>Strategy 2020 core operational areas</u> are infrastructure (transport, energy, information and communication technology, irrigation, water, and other infrastructure); environment; RCI; finance sector development; and education.</p> <p>Operations not classified as infrastructure, education, or finance sector are included if they have environment or RCI as theme, irrespective of whether this is the primary thematic classification.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB’s Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government’s no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
<p>23. <b>Operations supporting other operational areas (%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development</li> <li>– Health</li> <li>– Industry and trade</li> <li>– Public sector management</li> </ul>	<p>Number of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the last year supporting other operational areas as a percentage of the total number of ADB operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs with ensuing loans)</p> <p><u>Other operational areas</u> comprise agriculture, natural resources, and rural development; health; industry; and public sector management.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB’s Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>24. <b>Financing for other operational areas (%)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development</b></li> <li>– <b>Industry and trade</b></li> <li>– <b>Public sector management</b></li> </ul>	<p>commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p> <hr/> <p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) approved in the last year supporting other operational areas as a percentage of the total volume (\$ amount) of ADB operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs with ensuing loans)</p> <p><u>Other operational areas</u>: agriculture, health, industry, and public sector management.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
<p>25. <b>Financing for food security (\$ billion)</b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ billion) of committed sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) in the last year supporting food security (excluding PDAs)</p> <p><u>Food security</u> investments can have three aspects: productivity, connectivity, and resilience to natural and economic shocks.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	Source: Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security Unit, SDCC.
<b>Strategy 2020 Drivers of Change</b>	
26. <b>Financing for private sector development and private sector operations (%)<sup>k</sup></b>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of committed operations with the thematic classification of private sector development in the last 3 years as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>Private sector development may or may not be the primary theme. Private sector operations are generally classified as private sector development.</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 certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
27. <b>Total number of private sector operations committed in Concessional Assistance countries (%)</b>	<p>Number of private sector operations or transactions (including guarantees, equity investments, and B loans) committed in concessional assistance-only and OCR blend countries in the last year, as a percentage of the total number of private sector operations or transactions committed during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
28. <b>Financing for governance and/or capacity development (%)<sup>l</sup></b>	<p data-bbox="816 289 1243 317">Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p> <p data-bbox="816 386 1442 541">Volume (\$ amount) of committed operations with the thematic classification of either governance and/or capacity development in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total volume (\$ amount) of operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p data-bbox="816 573 1442 695">Governance or capacity development may or may not be the primary theme. The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP or PFR in the case of MFFs.</p> <p data-bbox="816 726 1442 1041">Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p data-bbox="816 1073 1243 1098">Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
29. <b>Financing for gender mainstreaming (%)<sup>m</sup></b>	<p data-bbox="816 1167 1442 1323">Volume (\$ amount) of committed sovereign operations that support gender mainstreaming in the last 3 years as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of sovereign operations committed during the same period (excluding PDAs)</p> <p data-bbox="816 1354 1442 1633">All sovereign operations use a four-tier system to measure the extent to which projects integrate gender issues in their design: (i) thematic classification of gender, (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 indicator reports on the combined total of the first two categories.</p> <p data-bbox="816 1665 1442 1791">For the gender project classification system, see <i>Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects</i>. <a href="http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects">http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects</a>.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP and 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 certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and eOperations.</p>
<p>30. <b>Level of engagement on social media</b> (number)<sup>n</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Subscribers and followers</b></li> <li>– <b>Active engagement</b></li> </ul>	<p>Level of ADB-related engagement on social media in the reporting year, measured by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) number of <u>subscribers and followers</u> of ADB on social media, including Twitter followers, Facebook "likes," and YouTube channel and Scribd subscribers; and</li> <li>(ii) <u>active engagement</u> in terms of number of retweets, favorites on Twitter, "people talking about this," "likes," "shares," and comments on Facebook</li> </ul> <p>Source: ADB website statistics, Twitter, Facebook, and Department of Communications.</p>
<p>31. <b>Civil society organizations participation in country partnership strategies</b> (% share of all CPSs approved during the year)</p>	<p>Approved Country partnership strategies (CPSs) in a year containing elements of activity and/or participation by civil society organizations (CSOs) in any stage of the strategy formulation and as reflected in the CPS and linked documents</p> <p>CSOs include nongovernment organizations, community-based groups or organizations, trade unions, research institutions, and foundations. CSOs may participate in general consultations, policy and advocacy work, or monitoring and evaluation; or as an information provider, cofinancier, project beneficiary, expert, consultant, trainer, or implementing agency.</p> <p>Source: NGO and Civil Society Center (NGOC), SDCC.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>32. <b>Civil society organization participation in the design of sovereign operations</b> (% of committed operations)</p>	<p>Number of committed sovereign operations in a year that contained CSO participation to a high, medium, or low depth during the design stage under the approaches of information generation and sharing, consultative, collaboration, and partnerships, as a percentage of the total number of committed sovereign operations in the same period</p> <p>The approaches and depth of participation are defined in the <i>ADB Guide to Participation</i>, 2012.</p> <p><a href="http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/strengthening-participation-development-results.pdf">http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/strengthening-participation-development-results.pdf</a>.</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>PDA's are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: NGOC, SDCC.</p>
<p>33. <b>Civil society organization participation in sovereign operations</b> (% of committed operations)<sup>o</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Design stage</li> <li>– Implementation stage</li> <li>– Design and implementation stages</li> </ul>	<p>Disaggregated data on committed sovereign operations in a year with elements of activity and/or participation by CSOs as reflected in the RRP's, as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations committed during the year</p> <p>Commitment is the financing approved by ADB's Board of Directors or Management for which the legal agreement has been signed by the borrower, recipient, or the investee company and ADB. The date of commitment is the date of signature. A commitment amount refers to the signed amount. This amount is usually included in the signed legal agreement. In certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>PDA's are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: NGOC, SDCC.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>34. Cofinancing of ADB operations and technical assistance projects with civil society organizations (%)</b>	<p>Number of operations and TA projects committed where CSOs are cofinanciers in a given year as a percentage of the total number of committed operations and TA projects with cofinancing 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 certain cases, when no signature is required, the date of commitment is the date of the government's no objection or approval of the operation (e.g., TA).</p> <p>PDAs are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: NGOC, SDCC.</p>

Note: Cofinancing may also be provided by private foundations, private sector companies, and nongovernment organizations. Whether these types of contribution are classified as official or commercial cofinancing is generally determined on a case-by-case basis through interdepartmental consultation.

- <sup>a</sup> This standard explanatory data indicator (SEDI) is related to the results framework indicator (RFI) "Performance of sovereign operations at implementation rated *satisfactory* (%)."
- <sup>b</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Infrastructure projects that are procurement-ready (%)."
- <sup>c</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Disbursement ratio for sovereign projects and results-based lending (%)."
- <sup>d</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Direct value-added cofinancing (% of ADB financing committed)."
- <sup>e</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFIs "Operations contributing to inclusive economic growth focusing on growth and creation of jobs and opportunities (%), inclusive access to jobs and opportunities (%), and social protection (%)."
- <sup>f</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting environmental sustainability (%)."
- <sup>g</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation (%)."
- <sup>h</sup> Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Definition of the Rio Marker on climate change mitigation. <http://bit.ly/RioMit>.
- <sup>i</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting regional cooperation and integration (%)."
- <sup>j</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Financing for Strategy 2020 core operational areas (%)."
- <sup>k</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting private sector development and private sector operations (%)."
- <sup>l</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting governance and/or capacity development (%)."
- <sup>m</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting gender mainstreaming (%)."
- <sup>n</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Web-distributed knowledge solutions (number of downloads)."
- <sup>o</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Civil society organizations participation in sovereign operations (% of committed operations)."

Source: Asian Development Bank (Strategy, Policy and Review Department).

## LEVEL 4: ADB'S ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>Human Resources</b>	
1. <b>Representation of women international staff at senior level (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	Senior-level women international staff at Levels 7–10 as a percentage of the total number of senior-level international staff at the same levels in a budget year  Source: Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department (BPMSD).
2. <b>Staff engagement survey results (index)<sup>b, c</sup></b>	Analysis by category of the overall staff engagement index, which is derived from combining average favorable response rates to each of the 24 ADB attributes identified in the staff engagement survey.  Source: BPMSD.
3. <b>Staff hiring time (days)</b> 4. <b>International staff</b> 5. <b>National staff</b> 5. <b>Administrative staff</b>	Average time, in calendar days, from date of advertising position to date of acceptance of formal offer for international staff, national staff, and administrative staff  Source: BPMSD.
6. <b>Budgeted international and national staff in resident missions (% of staff in regional departments)<sup>d</sup></b>	Filled and vacant authorized international and national staff positions in resident missions as a percentage of the total number of such positions in regional departments in ADB in a budget year  The indicator includes regional department staff posted to resident missions.  Source: BPMSD.
<b>Process Efficiency and Client Orientation</b>	
7. <b>Sovereign operations administered by resident missions (%)<sup>d</sup></b>	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; as a percentage of all projects administered with substantial resident mission involvement
8. <b>Sovereign operations administered by headquarters staff with resident mission staff participation in review mission(s) in the year (%)<sup>d</sup></b>	
9. <b>Sovereign operations administered through joint-venture approach (%)<sup>d</sup></b>	Projects for which administration is led by headquarters staff and for which resident mission staff participated in one or more review missions in the year, as a percentage

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>of all projects administered with substantial resident mission involvement.</p> <p><u>Joint ventures</u> refer to an arrangement where staff from headquarters and resident missions work together closely on all operations. Under this approach, projects are jointly managed by staff at both headquarters and resident missions. Sector directors are accountable for the entire project portfolio performance, while country directors oversee the client relationships. All review missions are participated in by both headquarters and resident mission staff.</p> <p>For more details on the joint-venture approach to decentralization, see page 44 of the <i>2009 Development Effectiveness Review Report</i>  <a href="http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2010/2009-Development-Effectiveness.pdf">http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2010/2009-Development-Effectiveness.pdf</a></p> <p>Source: Procurement, Portfolio and Financial Management Department (PPFD).</p>
<p>10. <b>Number of contracts approved by country directors as the final approving authority</b> (% of total number of contracts up to \$20 million)<sup>d</sup></p>	<p>Number of contracts (up to \$20 million) for sovereign operations approved by (i) the country directors as the final approving authority, or (ii) the country or sector directors under the joint-venture agreements, as a percentage of the total number of contracts (up to \$20 million) for sovereign operations approved in a year</p> <p>Source: PPF.</p>
<p>11. <b>Amount of contracts approved by country directors as the final approving authority</b> (% of total contracted amount up to \$20 million)<sup>d</sup></p>	<p>Amount of contracts for sovereign operations (up to \$20 million) approved by (i) the country directors as the final approving authority, or (ii) the country or sector directors under the joint-venture agreements, as a percentage of the total contracted amount (up to \$20 million) for sovereign operations in a year</p> <p>Source: PPF.</p>
<p>12. <b>Processing time of sovereign operations</b> (from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval, months)<sup>e</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sovereign projects</li> <li>– Policy-based operations</li> </ul>	<p>Average time, in months, from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval of sovereign projects during the year</p> <p>Results-based lending operations and PDAs are excluded under sovereign projects.</p> <p>For tranche 1 of multitranches financing facilities, the start date to be used is the start of fact-finding; for tranche 2</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>and above, the date of receipt of periodic financing request is used as the start date.</p> <p>Source: PPF.</p>
<p>13. <b>Approval to effectiveness for sovereign operations</b> (months)<sup>e</sup></p>	<p>Average time, in months, from Board approval to effectiveness of sovereign operations made effective during the year</p> <p><u>Approval</u> refers to the Board approval date of the RRP.</p> <p>The <u>effectiveness</u> date is the day on which the loan, grant, or guarantee agreement comes into force. The agreement becomes effective after its signing by all parties, upon the borrower's compliance with the effectiveness conditions.</p> <p>Source: PPF.</p>
<p>14. <b>Sovereign operations procurement time</b> (from advertisement to contract signing, days)</p>	<p>Average time, in days, from the date of advertisement to contract signing</p> <p>Includes contracts of more than \$10 million using single-stage one envelope, single-stage two-envelope, two-stage two-envelope, and two-stage procurement procedures.</p> <p>Source: PPF.</p>
<p>15. <b>Consulting services recruitment time for ADB-administered contracts for sovereign operations</b> (from consulting services recruitment notice to consultant mobilization, days)</p>	<p>Average time, in days, from the date of posting of the consulting services recruitment notice to consultant mobilization</p> <p>Source: PPF.</p>

<sup>a</sup> This standard explanatory data indicator (SEDI) is related to the results framework indicator (RFI) "Representation of women in the international staff category (%)."

<sup>b</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Staff engagement (index)."

<sup>c</sup> The staff engagement survey is conducted by an independent organization every 2–3 years to assess the level of ADB staff motivation.

<sup>d</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Sovereign operations administered with substantial resident mission involvement (%)."

<sup>e</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Sovereign operations processing time (from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval, months)."

Source: Asian Development Bank (Strategy, Policy and Review Department).

## CLASSIFICATION OF ADB'S DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES

Table A1: ADB's Developing Member Countries

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Five developing members—Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China—have graduated from regular ADB assistance and are not included in this table. The classification of Brunei Darussalam as a graduated developing member became effective when the government signed a partnership memorandum of understanding with ADB in August 2016.

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup> Countries with access to ADF grants and concessional OCR lending.

<sup>b</sup> Countries with access to concessional and regular OCR lending.

<sup>c</sup> Countries with access to regular OCR lending only.

<sup>d</sup> Has no access to concessional assistance.

<sup>e</sup> Effective 1 January 2017, Armenia and Georgia are reclassified from group B to group C.

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

Sources: ADB. 2018. 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>.