



Asian Development Bank

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# Standard Explanatory Data Indicator Definitions

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADF	–	Asian Development Fund
BPMSD	–	Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department
CPS	–	country partnership strategy
DMC	–	developing member country
FCAS	–	fragile and conflict-affected situations
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GPI	–	gender parity index
IED	–	Independent Evaluation Department
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goal
MFF	–	multitranches financing facility
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
OSFMD	–	Operations Services and Financial Management Department
PCR	–	project completion report and/or program completion report
PFR	–	periodic financing request
PPER	–	project performance evaluation report and/or program performance evaluation report
PVR	–	PCR validation report
QAE	–	quality at entry
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
TVET	–	technical and vocational education and training
UN	–	United Nations
UNAIDS	–	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
XARR	–	extended annual review report

## NOTE

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

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## INTRODUCTION

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

The SEDIs allow ADB to systematically assess broader performance data while avoiding undue proliferation of indicators. Although not formally part of the framework, the SEDIs enable ADB to (i) provide consistent and reliable performance information to external stakeholders, (ii) assess performance more rigorously to identify bottlenecks and inform action planning, and (iii) collect baseline data for future indicators. The SEDIs have no targets because their primary purpose is to supplement the results framework indicators. Where appropriate, a footnote is added in the definitions table to indicate that the SEDIs are directly related to a results framework indicator.<sup>2</sup> The definitions of the results framework indicators are in the indicator definitions note.<sup>3</sup>

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

Where possible, data will be disaggregated as SEDIs in the annual development effectiveness review by country group (OCR-only, blend, ADF-only, and fragile and conflict-affected situations [FCAS]).<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2014. *ADB's Results Framework: Aligning with the Strategy 2020 Midterm Review Outcomes*. Manila. The strategy paper summarizes ADB's efforts to update the results framework to align it with the outcomes of the Strategy 2020 midterm review.

<sup>2</sup> ADB's results framework was adopted in 2008, refined in 2010, and comprehensively reviewed in 2012. It is organized into four levels. Level 1 indicators track overall development progress in Asia and the Pacific through selected poverty reduction and development outcome indicators to which ADB aims to contribute. Level 2 indicators measure ADB's contributions to development results in terms of (i) quality at completion of country strategies and assistance programs, and (ii) key sector outputs and outcomes delivered. Level 3 includes indicators for ADB's operational management. Level 4 indicators track ADB's organizational management. ADB assesses its performance using these indicators, and reports its progress through the annual development effectiveness review (<http://www.adb.org/search?keyword=Development+Effectiveness+Review>). The assessment of ADB generally covers (i) for level 1, progress in all of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs); and (ii) for levels 2–4, ADB operations funded by ordinary capital resources (OCR) and the Asian Development Fund (ADF). The assessment of ADF generally covers (i) for level 1, progress in ADF countries (a subgroup of ADB DMCs that have access to the ADF, including blend countries with access to both OCR and the ADF); and (ii) for levels 2–4, ADF-funded operations. The classification of ADB DMCs used in this definition note is in the Appendix.

<sup>3</sup> ADB. 2012. *Results Framework Indicator Definitions*. Manila.

<sup>4</sup> The country group definitions are based on access to OCR and ADF resources. OCR-only countries are countries with access only to OCR. ADF countries are countries with access to the ADF. ADF countries can be disaggregated into (i) ADF-only countries, which have access only to the ADF; and (ii) blend countries, which have access to both the ADF and OCR. For information on FCAS countries, see ADB. 2013. *ADB Operational Plan for Enhancing ADB's Effectiveness in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations*. Manila.

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

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<u>Poverty (Income and Non-Income)</u>	
1. <b>Population living on \$1.25–\$2.00 (PPP) per day (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<p>Percentage of the population living on \$1.25–\$2.00 per day measured at 2005 international prices and adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP)</p> <p><u>PPP</u> is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a dollar would buy in the United States.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of actual and estimated country data, using total population as weights.</p> <p>Source: World Bank Development Research Group. <a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.html">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.html</a></p>
2. <b>Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)</b>	<p>Proportion of workers, who are typically self-employed, working on their own and have no long-term workers under their employment, and unpaid family workers in total employment. This indicator informs the analysis of vulnerable employment relative to total employment.</p> <p><u>Own-account workers</u> are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold self-employment jobs and who have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them.</p> <p>Source: United Nations (UN) Statistics Division Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators Database. <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
3. <b>Ratio of girls to boys in primary education<sup>b</sup></b>	<p>Ratio of the number of female students (regardless of age) enrolled at primary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students</p> <p>Also called the gender parity index (GPI). A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI 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>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>Source: UN Statistics Division. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators database.</p> <p><a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
<p>4. <b>Primary education completion rate (%)<sup>c</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Female</b></li> <li>• <b>Male</b></li> </ul>	<p>Total number of new entrants to the last grade of primary education (programs normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics, along with an elementary understanding of other subjects, such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music) regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to this grade</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database. <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
<p>5. <b>Women living with HIV (number, million)</b></p>	<p>Estimated number of women (aged 15 and above) with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS</p> <p>Data are based on country progress reports submitted to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) by individual countries, subjected to a comprehensive data review and data reconciliation by UNAIDS. For some countries where sufficient data from the last 6 years were not available, no estimates have been made.</p> <p>Aggregate value for the region or country grouping refers to sum of country data.</p> <p>Source: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. <a href="http://www.unaids.org/globalreport/Global_report.htm">http://www.unaids.org/globalreport/Global_report.htm</a></p>
<p>6. <b>Social protection index (%)</b></p>	<p>Total social protection expenditures divided by the number of intended beneficiaries as a percentage of one-quarter of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita</p> <p><u>Social protection expenditures</u> include central government expenditures on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) social insurance (i.e., health insurance, pensions, and other forms of social insurance such as unemployment benefits, severance payments,</li> </ul>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>and provident funds);</p> <p>(ii) social assistance (e.g., social transfers, child protection, health assistance, assistance to the elderly, disability programs, and disaster relief); and</p> <p>(iii) labor market programs (e.g., employment guarantee programs and skills development and training).</p> <p><u>Intended beneficiaries</u> are those who are targeted for benefits, such as people over 60 for old-age insurance, employed population for health insurance (if universal, total population is used), poor population (defined by national poverty line), disabled, children 0–14 years, those eligible for disaster relief, and unemployed and underemployed for labor market programs.</p> <p><u>Underemployed</u> is defined as those working fewer than 35 hours per week, unpaid family workers, and seasonal workers.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are simple arithmetic averages of country data.</p> <p>For detailed information on the Social Protection Index methodology see:  <a href="http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf">http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/spi-handbook.pdf</a></p> <p>Source: Regional Social Protection Index Report.</p>
<hr/>	
<u>Other Development Outcomes</u>	
<p>7. <b>Governance and public sector management assessment</b> (index)<sup>d</sup></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 average individual country assessments conducted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for (i) property rights and rule-based governance; (ii) transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector; (iii) quality of public administration; (iv) quality of budgetary and financial management; and (v) efficiency of revenue mobilization</p> <p>Aggregate score for the region or country groupings is the unweighted average of country scores. ADB assigns overall country scores between 1 (low) and 6 (high).</p> <p>Source: ADB Strategy, Policy, and Review Department.</p>



Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>8. <b>Intraregional equity and bond holdings in Asia and the Pacific (%)</b></p>	<p>Share of equity and debt securities that Asia invested intraregionally against total holdings of equity and debt securities</p> <p>Country coverage: Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the People’s Republic of China; the Cook Islands; Fiji; Georgia; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kiribati; the Republic of Korea; the Kyrgyz Republic; the Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Malaysia; the Maldives; the Marshall Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Nepal; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei,China; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Source: International Monetary Fund, Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey.</p>
<p>9. <b>International logistics performance (index)</b></p>	<p>Logistics performance index ranks countries on six dimensions of trade -- including customs performance, infrastructure quality, and timeliness of shipments. The data used in the ranking comes from a survey of logistics professionals who are asked questions about the foreign countries in which they operate.</p> <p>The components analyzed in the international logistics performance index are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Customs: The efficiency of customs and border management clearance</li> <li>(ii) Infrastructure: The quality of trade and transport infrastructure</li> <li>(iii) Ease of arranging shipments: The ease of arranging competitively priced shipments</li> <li>(iv) Quality of logistics services: The competence and quality of logistics services—trucking, forwarding, and customs brokerage</li> <li>(v) Tracking and tracing: The ability to track and trace consignments</li> <li>(vi) Timeliness: The frequency with which shipments reach consignees within scheduled or expected delivery times</li> </ul> <p>Computed as the average for ADB borrowing members.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>Source: World Bank. Logistics Performance Index.  <a href="http://lpi.worldbank.org/">http://lpi.worldbank.org/</a></p>
<p>10. <b>Decrease in the fragility in FCAS countries</b>            (%)</p>	<p>Percentage change in average fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCAS) country performance assessment scores compared to the previous year</p> <p>Source: ADB Strategy, Policy, and Review Department.</p>
<p>11. <b>Terrestrial and marine areas protected</b>            (% of total territorial area)</p>	<p>Total area of a country's terrestrial protected areas and marine protected areas in territorial waters, as a percentage of the total area of its land areas (including inland waters) and territorial waters</p> <p>The units of measure in this indicator are terrestrial protected areas and marine protected areas in territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles from the coast). The International Union for Conservation of Nature defines a <u>protected area</u> as “a clearly defined geographical space, 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.” This indicator is calculated using all the nationally designated protected areas recorded in the World Database on Protected Areas whose location and extent is known.</p> <p>Regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages of estimated country data, using total area of land (including inland waters) and territorial waters of countries as weights.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG database.  <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx</a></p>
<p>12. <b>Carbon dioxide emissions</b> (kilotons)</p>	<p>Total amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division MDG Indicators Database.  <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx</a></p>
<p>13. <b>Carbon dioxide intensity of GDP</b> (kilograms</p>	<p>Total carbon dioxide emitted as a consequence of all</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>per PPP \$ GDP)<sup>e</sup></p>	<p>relevant human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the total value of GDP expressed in PPP</p> <p>Aggregate values for the region or country groupings are weighted averages using GDP as weights.</p> <p><u>Carbon dioxide emissions</u> are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.</p> <p>Source: UN Statistics Division. MDG Indicators. <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx</a></p>
<p>14. <b>World risk index (%)</b></p>	<p>World risk index describes countries' disaster risk, taking into consideration both external and internal factors, i.e., risks from natural hazards, such as earthquakes, storms, floods, droughts, and sea-level rise, and from societal conditions</p> <p>Source: World Risk Report, United Nations University</p>

Note: As the survey underlying the international logistics performance index is not conducted annually, data will be reported as they become available.

<sup>a</sup> This standard explanatory data indicator (SEDI) is related to the results framework indicator (RFI) "Population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day (%)."

<sup>b</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Ratio of girls to boys in secondary and tertiary education."

<sup>c</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Gross lower secondary education graduation rate (%)."

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

<sup>e</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)."

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

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

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>Quality at Completion</b>	
<p>1. <b>Completed sovereign operations rated successful (%)<sup>a</sup></b></p>	<p>Number of project completion report (PCR) validation reports (PVRs) prepared by the Independent Evaluation Department (IED) with successful or better ratings as a percentage of the total number of PVRs issued for PCRs issued in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June). Where available, project performance evaluation report (PPER) ratings are taken as the final rating. If no PPER has been prepared, the available PVR rating is used. Only the ratings by IED are counted.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>
<p>2. <b>Completed on time (% of projects)</b></p>	<p>Number of sovereign projects that were completed on time as reported in PCRs circulated in the last 3-year reporting period (1 July–30 June), as a percentage of the total number of validated PCRs circulated during the same period. Only the PCRs 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>
<p>3. <b>Completed on budget (% of projects)</b></p>	<p>Number of sovereign projects that were completed on budget, as reported in validated PCRs circulated in the last 3-year reporting period (1 July–30 June), as a percentage of the total number of validated PCRs circulated during the same period. Only the PCRs reviewed by IED are counted.</p> <p><u>On-budget</u> means that the actual Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing is substantially within the original approved amount and that the project did not cut planned outputs because of cost overruns.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>4. <b>Completed operations contributing to outcomes (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of sector components of sovereign and nonsovereign operations with PCRs and extended annual review reports (XARRs) circulated in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June) with <i>effective</i> or better ratings in contributing to intended outcomes in core and other sectors, as a percentage of the total number of sector components assessed during the same period.</p> <p>The outcome assessment rate for sovereign operations is based on the effectiveness ratings by IED. In the case of nonsovereign operations, it refers to the overall success ratings by IED. Only the PCRs and XARRs that are reviewed by IED are counted.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and XARRs.</p>
<p>5. <b>Completed operations satisfactorily delivering Strategy 2020 drivers of change (%)<sup>b</sup></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 PCRs and XARRs circulated in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June) with targets 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 PCRs that targeted these outcomes during the same period</p> <p>Sources: PCRs and XARRs.</p>
<p>6. <b>Completed sovereign operations rated <i>likely</i> or <i>most likely sustainable</i> by IED (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of sovereign operations with <i>likely sustainable</i> or <i>most likely sustainable</i> ratings in PPERs circulated in the last 3-year report period (1 July–30 June), as a percentage of the total number circulated by IED during the same period</p> <p>Sources: PPERs.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>7. <b>Success ratings by sector of technical assistance (%)<sup>c</sup></b></p>	<p>Number of technical assistance (TA) projects rated <i>successful</i> or <i>highly successful</i> according to sector and TA types by technical assistance (TA) completion reports (TCRs), as a percentage of the total number of TCRs produced in the last 3 years (1 July–30 June).</p> <p>Sectors include core areas of ADB operations: infrastructure (energy; transport and communication; water, sanitation, and waste management; and other infrastructure); finance sector development; education; and other areas of operations (agriculture and natural resources, health and social protection, disaster and emergency, industry and trade, and public sector management).</p> <p>Sources: TCRs.</p>
<p>8. <b>Success ratings by type of technical assistance (%)<sup>c</sup></b></p>	<p>TA types include advisory, policy advisory, research and development, and capacity development.</p> <p>Sources: TCRs.</p>
<p>9. <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 a 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 <a href="https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/2862">https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/2862</a></p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>2/developments-impact-evaluation.pdf</p> <p>Sources: Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department, IED, and operations departments.</p>

## Core Operational Results

### Energy

<p>10. <b>Energy saved</b> (terawatt-hour equivalent per year)<sup>e</sup></p>	<p>Annual energy savings is the sum of electricity and fuel savings, after converting fuel savings in terajoules to terawatt-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., 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>11. <b>New households connected to electricity</b> (number)<sup>f</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural</li> <li>• Urban</li> </ul>	<p>Disaggregated number of new households provided with electricity connections, by rural and urban project classification.</p> <p>Only new household 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 and 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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>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 the locality. Thus, it is important that the RRP mentions the average household size.</p> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>

## Transport

<p>12. <b>Roads built or upgraded (kilometer)<sup>§</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expressways and national highways</li> <li>• Provincial, district, and rural roads</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 unpaved roads (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>Roads built or upgraded (kilometer)<sup>§</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural</li> </ul>	<p>Disaggregated length of road networks built or upgraded,</p>



Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Urban</b></li> </ul>	<p>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> <p><u>Roads without access control</u> may include kilometers of unpaved 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>14. <b>Passengers on urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded</b> (average daily number in the first full year of operation)<sup>h</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>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<u>Water</u>	
15. <b>Households with new or improved water supply</b> (number) <sup>i</sup> <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>
16. <b>Households with reduced flood risk</b> (number) <sup>j</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>
<u>Education</u>	
17. <b>Students educated and trained under improved quality assurance systems for TVET</b> (number) <sup>k</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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) invested in improved quality standards (e.g., minimum service delivery standards for education and training institutions, learning standards in the curriculum, competency-based teaching and learning systems, qualifications frameworks, and instructional staff qualifications) and a means for verifying progress toward achieving those standards (e.g., certification, compliance reviews, accreditation, institutional census surveys, learning assessments, and qualifying examinations);</li> <li>(ii) financed inputs that enable education or training institutions to meet particular quality standards (e.g., teacher training, reformed examination, facility improvement grants for inputs directed at meeting standards, and improved facilities);</li> <li>(iii) used mechanisms for verifying progress toward achievement of standards (e.g., institutional census, project surveys, learning assessments, and qualifying examinations); and</li> <li>(iv) defined the number of project education or training institutions receiving such inputs.</li> </ul> <p>Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.</p>
<p>18. <b>Teachers trained with quality or competency standards for TVET</b>(number)<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>Number of teachers trained who are likely to improve teaching practices and support improvements in curriculum, textbooks, or pedagogy.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<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) <u>Preservice</u>: Candidate teachers enrolled in training programs that have been strengthened by the project and result in qualifications or certification.</li> <li>(iii) <u>Upgrading</u>: Teachers receiving in-service training that has been strengthened under the project and leads to certification or licensing.</li> <li>(iv) <u>In-service</u>: The number of teachers receiving in-service training in specific subject areas or specific pedagogies where the training program has defined competencies and means for assessing attainment of competencies.</li> </ul> <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</li> </ul>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>standards are counted only once.</p> <p>Teachers trained under cofinanced projects are included provided the training meets ADB's definition of quality standards.</p>
	Sources: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.
<p>19. <b>Aggregate outputs and outcomes achieved through completed operations in the past 4 years</b> (number)<sup>d</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>
	Source: PCRs, RRP, and XARRs.
<p>20. <b>Aggregate outputs and outcomes expected to be delivered</b> (number)<sup>d</sup></p>	<p>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).</p>
	Sources: RRP and periodic financing requests.

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

- <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 SEDI is related to the RFI “Completed sovereign operations rated *successful* (%)—projects and policy-based operations and “completed nonsovereign operations rated *successful* (%)”
- <sup>c</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Completed technical assistance projects rated *successful* (%)”
- <sup>d</sup> This SEDI is related to all core operational results indicators.
- <sup>e</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Greenhouse gas emission reduction (tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent per year).”
- <sup>f</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “New households connected to electricity (number).”
- <sup>g</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Roads built or upgraded (kilometer).”
- <sup>h</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Urban rail- and bus-based mass transit systems built or upgraded (kilometer).”
- <sup>i</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Households with new or improved water supply (number).”
- <sup>j</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Land improved through irrigation, drainage, and/or flood management (hectare).”
- <sup>k</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Students educated and trained under improved quality assurance systems (number).”
- <sup>l</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI “Teachers trained with quality or competency standards (number).”

### LEVEL 3: ADB'S OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<u>Implementation Quality</u>	
1. <b>Performance of sovereign operations at implementation rated <i>satisfactory</i> per sector (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<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, and</li> <li>(x) water and other urban infrastructure and services.</li> </ul> <p>Source: e-Operations.</p>
2. <b>Sovereign operations performance at implementation per rating criterion (%)<sup>a</sup></b> 2.1. <b>Technical</b> 2.2. <b>Procurement</b> 2.3. <b>Disbursement</b> 2.4. <b>Financial management</b> 2.5. <b>Safeguards</b>	<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>Satisfactory rating is determined from the sum of <i>on track</i> and <i>potential problem</i> ratings.</p> <p>Source: e-Operations.</p>
<u>Quality at Entry</u>	
3. <b>Quality at entry of country partnership strategies rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)<sup>b</sup></b> 3.1. <b>Country diagnostics</b> 3.2. <b>Identification of lessons</b> 3.3. <b>Strategy formulation</b> 3.4. <b>Program preparation</b> 3.5. <b>Performance indicators and results framework</b> 3.6. <b>Risk assessment and mitigation</b>	<p>Breakdown of the seven criteria that constitute quality at entry (QAE) assessments of country partnership strategies (CPSs)</p> <p>Sources: CPS and report of working group on QAE assessment.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>3.7. Country partnership strategies preparation process</p>	
<p>4. <b>Quality at entry of country partnership strategies in integrating climate change concerns (%)<sup>b</sup></b></p>	<p>Percentage of CPSs over a 2-year period rated <i>satisfactory</i> or better with respect to the integration of climate change concerns</p> <p>Climate change integration will be assessed according to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) analysis of climate risks, vulnerabilities, and mitigation opportunities for the country, specific regions within the country, and key sectors, including future climate change risks;</li> <li>(ii) stakeholder consultations on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as appropriate; and</li> <li>(iii) consistency between country's climate change strategy and ADB's approach to supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation; and identification of sectors and/or regions within the country that require climate proofing of ADB's investment program.</li> </ul> <p>Source: Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC).</p>
<p>5. <b>Quality at entry of country partnership strategies in integrating gender equality concerns (%)<sup>b</sup></b></p>	<p>Percentage of CPSs over a 2-year period that (i) examine gender issues and include a clear gender strategy in the main text, (ii) analyze gender equality issues in sector road maps, and (iii) include gender indicators in the CPS and sector results frameworks</p> <p>This indicator covers all CPSs, including the linked sector road maps and sector results frameworks.</p> <p>Source: SDCC.</p>
<p>6. <b>Quality at entry of country partnership strategies in integrating knowledge plans (%)<sup>b</sup></b></p>	<p>Percentage of CPSs over a 2-year period that (i) have explicit plans to mainstream knowledge on the basis of guiding principles of a knowledge management framework for the DMC and in the context of the ADB operations cycle, and (ii) indicate specific knowledge products at different stages of the cycle</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
Source: CPS QAE assessment.	
<p>7. <b>Quality at entry of sovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)<sup>c</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.1. Development outcomes and impacts</li> <li>7.2. Strategic relevance and approach</li> <li>7.3. Design and monitoring frameworks</li> <li>7.4. Technical and economic aspects</li> <li>7.5. Poverty, social, and environmental aspects</li> <li>7.6. Fiduciary aspects</li> <li>7.7. Policy and institutional aspects</li> <li>7.8. Implementation arrangements</li> <li>7.9. Risk assessment and management</li> <li>7.10. Achievability and sustainability of development objectives</li> </ul>	<p>Breakdown of the nine criteria that constitute QAE assessments of sovereign projects</p> <p>Sources: Reports and recommendations of the President (RRPs) and report of the working group on QAE assessment.</p>
<p>8. <b>Quality at entry of nonsovereign projects rated <i>satisfactory</i> (%)<sup>d</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.1. Development objectives, outcomes, and impacts</li> <li>8.2. Enabling environment impact</li> <li>8.3. Strategic alignment and project design</li> <li>8.4. Design and monitoring frameworks</li> <li>8.5. ADB additionality and complementarity</li> <li>8.6. Market, financial, economic, and technical feasibility</li> <li>8.7. Environmental and social responsibility</li> <li>8.8. Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation arrangements</li> <li>8.9. ADB profitability and investment management</li> <li>8.10. Risk assessment and management</li> <li>8.11. Achievability of development objectives</li> </ul>	<p>Breakdown of the 10 criteria that constitute QAE of nonsovereign projects</p> <p>Sources: RRP and report of working group on QAE assessment.</p>
<p>9. <b>Infrastructure projects that are design-</b></p>	<p>Infrastructure projects that are design-ready as a</p>



Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p><b>ready (%)<sup>e</sup></b></p>	<p>percentage of 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 subprojects for which construction is scheduled to start in the first 2 years should be available.</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p>Project design advances, results-based loans, and policy-based loans are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: Regional departments.</p>

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#### Development Finance

<p>10. <b>Disbursement ratio for policy-based operations (%)<sup>f</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 approved but not yet effective as at the beginning of the year (or period).</p> <p>Source: Controller's Department.</p>
<p>11. <b>Official direct value-added and other concessional cofinancing (% of ADB financing approved)<sup>g</sup></b></p>	<p>Official and other concessional cofinancing as a percentage of total ordinary capital resources (OCR) and Asian Development Fund (ADF) approvals in the last year. Official and other concessional cofinancing mobilizes loans and investment grants and technical assistance (TA) grants.</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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>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>Source: Office of Cofinancing Operations.</p>
<p>12. <b>Commercial net direct value-added cofinancing</b> (% of ADB financing approved)<sup>g</sup></p> <p>12.1. <b>Parallel loans</b></p> <p>12.2. <b>B loans</b></p> <p>12.3. <b>Uncovered portion of loans guaranteed by ADB</b></p> <p>12.4. <b>Trade Finance Program</b></p> <p>12.5. <b>Parallel equity</b></p> <p>12.6. <b>Supply Chain Finance Program</b></p> <p>12.7. <b>Risk transfer arrangements</b></p>	<p>Commercial cofinancing as a percentage of total OCR and ADF approvals in the last year</p> <p>Commercial cofinancing includes parallel loans, B loans, uncovered portions of loans guaranteed by ADB, cofinancing arising out of the Trade Finance Program and the Supply Chain Finance Program, parallel equity, and additional lending capacity arising from risk-transfer arrangements.</p> <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>Source: Private Sector Operations Department.</p>
<p><u>Strategy 2020 Development Agendas and Operations</u></p>	
<p>13. <b>Operations contributing to inclusive economic growth focusing on social protection</b><sup>h</sup></p> <p>13.1. <b>Stand-alone social protection operations</b> (%)</p> <p>13.2. <b>Focus on inclusive access to jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection components</b> (%)</p> <p>13.3. <b>Focus on growth and creation of jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection</b></p>	<p>Number of operations approved during the last 3 years that support inclusive economic growth by promoting social protection, as a percentage of the total number of ADB operations approved during the same period, disaggregated into</p> <p>(i) stand-alone social protection operations,</p> <p>(ii) inclusive access to jobs and opportunities combined with integrated social protection components, and</p> <p>(iii) growth and creation of jobs and opportunities combined with integrated social protection</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>components (%)</p>	<p>components.</p> <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> <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>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>14. <b>Financing for inclusive economic growth focusing on social protection<sup>h</sup></b></p> <p>14.1. <b>Stand-alone social protection operations (%)</b></p> <p>14.2. <b>Focus on inclusive access to jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection</b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of operations approved during the last 3 years that support inclusive economic growth by promoting social protection, as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of ADB operations approved during the same period, disaggregated into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) stand-alone social protection operations,</li> </ul>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>14.3. <b>components (%)</b>  <b>Focus on growth and creation of jobs and opportunities with integrated social protection components (%)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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; and</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>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRPs, PFRs, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>15. <b>Operations or transactions supporting inclusive business (number)</b></p>	<p>The number of approved inclusive business projects or transactions in a year. Inclusive business refers to part of private sector operations.</p> <p>An inclusive business is a business entity that generates</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>high development impact by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) improving access to goods and services for the base-of-the-pyramid population (i.e., low-income people); and/or</li> <li>(ii) providing income and/or employment opportunities to low-income people as producers, suppliers, distributors, employers, and/or employees.</li> </ul> <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>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>16. <b>Infrastructure operations benefiting lagging areas (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of 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 approved during the same period.</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 component such as irrigation, agricultural drainage, rural flood protection, and/or rural market infrastructure.</p> <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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>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</u> impact 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>Source: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>17. <b>Financing for environmental sustainability (%)<sup>i</sup></b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of operations with the thematic classification of environment sustainability in the last 3 years as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of operations approved during the same period.</p> <p>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 multitranches financing facilities (MFFs).</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>18. <b>Financing for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation (%)<sup>j</sup></b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of 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.</p> <p>Identification of the projects that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation is based on the RRP or PFR 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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>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 <u>mitigation</u> if it promotes “efforts to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.”<sup>k</sup></p> <p>Consistent guidelines for project classification will be developed.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>

19. **Operations supporting climate change (%)<sup>i</sup>**
- 19.1. **Mitigation**
  - 19.2. **Adaptation**
  - 19.3. **Mitigation and adaptation**

Number of 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 climate change operations approved during the same period.

Identification of the projects that support climate change mitigation and/or adaptation is based on the RRP or PFRs in the case of MFFs.

Activities should reflect at least one of the following categories to be classified as adaptation:

- (i) addressing current drivers of vulnerability;

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>k</sup></p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>20. <b>Financing for climate change from global and regional funds</b> (\$ million)</p>	<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 United Nations 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>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: SDCC.</p>



Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>21. <b>Financing for clean energy including energy efficiency</b> (\$ billion)</p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of operations 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>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>22. <b>Financing for urban transport</b> (% of transport financing)</p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of approved operations supporting urban transport in the last year as a percentage of total volume of stand-alone transport operations approved in the same period.</p> <p>Urban transport consists of two subsector categories: (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 (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.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>23. <b>Financing for railways</b> (% of transport financing)</p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of operations that support railways in the last year as a percentage of total volume of stand-alone transport operations approved during the same period.</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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>railway maintenance and asset management.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>24. <b>Financing for disaster risk management</b> (\$ billion)</p>	<p>Average volume (\$ billion) of operations in the last 3 years that are related to 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 extreme weather hazards).</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>25. <b>Financing for regional cooperation and integration (%)<sup>1</sup></b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of 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 approved during the same period.</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>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>26. <b>Operations supporting second generation regional cooperation and integration (number)<sup>1</sup></b></p>	<p>Number of operations that support second-generation RCI in the last 3 years. Second-generation RCI activities will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) economic corridors development as a means to supporting regional trade and investment;</li> <li>(ii) work on tariff and nontariff barriers, as well as behind-the-border obstacles;</li> <li>(iii) work to improve cross-border arrangements for capital markets and the finance sector, including</li> </ul>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>equity investments; and</p> <p>(iv) regional public goods, including measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation (physical and nonphysical investments) and controls related to communicable diseases (physical and nonphysical investments).</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Source: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>27. <b>Technical assistance supporting second generation regional cooperation and integration</b> (number)<sup>l</sup></p>	<p>Number of TA projects that support second-generation RCI in the last 3 years. See above definition of second-generation RCI.</p> <p>Source: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>28. <b>Operations supporting Strategy 2020 core operational areas</b> (%)<sup>m</sup></p> <p>28.1. <b>Energy</b></p> <p>28.2. <b>Transport</b></p> <p>28.3. <b>Water and other urban infrastructure and services</b></p> <p>28.4. <b>Information and communication technology</b></p> <p>28.5. <b>Other infrastructure</b></p> <p>28.6. <b>Irrigation</b></p> <p>28.7. <b>Finance</b></p> <p>28.8. <b>Education</b></p> <p>28.9. <b>Environmental sustainability</b></p> <p>28.10. <b>Regional cooperation and integration</b></p>	<p>Number of sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B-loans) approved in the last year supporting Strategy 2020 core operational areas as a percentage of the total number of ADB operations approved during the same period.</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><u>Strategy 2020 core operational areas</u> are infrastructure (transport, information and communication technology, energy, water and other urban infrastructure and services, other infrastructure, and irrigation), environment, RCI, finance, and education.</p> <p>Other infrastructure includes the following subsectors: rural water supply services; rural sanitation; rural solid waste management; rural market infrastructure; and rural water policy, institutional, and capacity development.</p> <p>The computation of the number of operations supporting Strategy 2020 core operational areas includes project design advances in its year of approval. These project design advances are removed from the computations once their ensuing projects are approved.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.
<p>29. <b>Operations supporting other operational areas (%)</b></p> <p>29.1. <b>Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development</b></p> <p>29.2. <b>Health</b></p> <p>29.3. <b>Industry and trade</b></p> <p>29.4. <b>Public sector management</b></p>	<p>Number of 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 number of ADB operations approved during the same period.</p> <p>The computation of the number of operations supporting other operational areas includes project design advances in their year of approval. These project design advances are removed from the computations once their ensuing projects are approved.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>30. <b>Financing for other operational areas (%)</b></p> <p>30.1. <b>Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development</b></p> <p>30.2. <b>Industry and trade</b></p> <p>30.3. <b>Public sector management</b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of 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 approved during the same period.</p> <p><u>Other operational areas</u>: agriculture, health, industry, and public sector management.</p> <p>The computation of financing for other operational areas includes project design advances in their year of approval. These project design advances are removed from the computations once their ensuing projects are approved.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>31. <b>Financing for food security (\$ billion)</b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ billion) of sovereign and nonsovereign operations (including guarantees, equity investments, and B-loans) approved in the last 3 years supporting food security.</p> <p><u>Food security</u> investments can have three aspects: productivity, connectivity, and resilience to natural and economic shocks.</p> <p>The computation of financing for food security includes project design advances in their year of approval. These project design advances are removed from the</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>computations once their ensuing projects are approved.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<u>Strategy 2020 Drivers of Change</u>	
<p>32. <b>Financing for private sector development and private sector operations (%)<sup>n</sup></b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of operations with the thematic classification of private sector development in the last 3 years as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of operations approved during the same period</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 PFR in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>33. <b>Total number of private sector operations or transactions approvals in Asian Development Fund countries (%)</b></p>	<p>Number of private sector operations or transactions (including guarantees, equity investments, and B-loans) in ADF countries approved in the last year, as a percentage of the total number of private sector operations or transactions approved during the same period.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>34. <b>Financing for governance and/or capacity development (%)<sup>o</sup></b></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of operations with the thematic classification of either governance and/or capacity development in the last 3 years as a percentage of the total volume of operations approved during the same period.</p> <p>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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>MFFs.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>35. <b>Financing for gender mainstreaming</b> (%)<sup>P</sup></p>	<p>Volume (\$ amount) of sovereign operations that support gender mainstreaming in the last 3 years as a percentage of total volume (\$ amount) of sovereign operations approved during the same period.</p> <p>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>For the gender project classification system, see <i>Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects</i>. <a href="https://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-ADB-projects">https://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-ADB-projects</a></p> <p>The thematic classification of projects is based on the RRP and PFR in the case of MFFs.</p> <p>Project design advances are excluded from the computation.</p> <p>Sources: RRP, PFR, and e-Operations.</p>
<p>36. <b>ADB perceived externally as excellent source of knowledge on development issues</b> (% strongly agreeing)<sup>Q</sup></p>	<p>Number of respondents who believe that ADB is an excellent source of knowledge on development issues, as a percentage of the total number of respondents to ADB's perceptions survey.</p> <p>The indicator is based on responses of "strongly agreeing" with questions in the triennial multinational survey of opinion leaders and stakeholders under the section on ADB priorities and effectiveness.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
	<p>Source: ADB Perceptions Survey. <a href="http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey">http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey</a></p>
<p>37. <b>Level of engagement on social media</b> (number)</p> <p>37.1. <b>Subscribers and followers</b></p> <p>37.2. <b>Active engagement</b></p>	<p>Level of ADB-related engagement on social media in the reporting year, measured by</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) <u>active engagement</u> in terms of number of retweets, favorites on Twitter, “people talking about this,” “likes,” “shares,” and comments on Facebook.</p> <p>Source: ADB website statistics, Twitter, Facebook, and Department of External Relations.</p>
<p>38. <b>Country partnership strategies with civil society organizations action plan approved</b> (number)</p>	<p>Number of CPSs completed in a given year that include a Civil Society Engagement Plan or indicate that ADB will work with civil society organization (CSOs).</p> <p>Source: NGO and Civil Society Center and SDCC.</p>
<p>39. <b>Planned civil society organizations participation in sovereign operations</b> (% of approved operations)<sup>r</sup></p> <p>39.1. <b>Design stage</b></p> <p>39.2. <b>Implementation stage</b></p> <p>39.3. <b>Design and implementation stages</b></p>	<p>Disaggregated data on approved sovereign operations in a year with elements of activity and/or participation by CSOs as reflected in the RRP, as a percentage of the total number of sovereign operations approved during the year.</p> <p>Projects processed using the Project Design Facility are excluded.</p> <p>Source: RRP.</p>
<p>40. <b>Cofinancing of ADB operations and technical assistance projects with civil society organizations</b> (%)</p>	<p>Number of operations and TA projects approved where CSOs are cofinanciers in a given year as a percentage of the total number of approved operations and TA projects with cofinancing in the same period.</p> <p>Projects processed using the Project Design Facility are excluded.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
Source: NGO and Civil Society Center and SDCC.	
<p>41. <b>Actual civil society organization participation in the design of sovereign operations</b> (% of approved operations)</p> <p><b>41.1. Information generation and sharing</b></p> <p><b>41.2. Consultation</b></p> <p><b>41.3. Collaboration</b></p> <p><b>41.4. Partnerships</b></p>	<p>Number of 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 approved 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/institutional-document/33349/files/strengthening-participation-development-results.pdf">http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33349/files/strengthening-participation-development-results.pdf</a></p> <p>Projects processed using the Project Design Facility are excluded.</p> <p>Source: Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy, 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 "Quality at entry of country partnership strategies rated *satisfactory* (%)."
- <sup>c</sup> This SED is related to the RFI "Quality at entry of sovereign operations rated *satisfactory* (%)."
- <sup>d</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Quality at entry of nonsovereign operations rated *satisfactory* (%)."
- <sup>e</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Infrastructure projects that are procurement-ready (%)."
- <sup>f</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Disbursement ratio for sovereign and results-based lending (%)."
- <sup>g</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Direct value-added cofinancing (% of ADB financing approved)."
- <sup>h</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>i</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting environmental sustainability (%)."
- <sup>j</sup> This SED is related to the RFI "Operations supporting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation (%)."
- <sup>k</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>l</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting regional cooperation and integration (%)."
- <sup>m</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Financing for Strategy 2020 core operational areas (%)."
- <sup>n</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting private sector development and private sector operations (%)."
- <sup>o</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting governance and/or capacity development (%)."
- <sup>p</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Operations supporting gender mainstreaming (%)."
- <sup>q</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Perceived ADB performance in promoting knowledge sharing and best practices (%)."
- <sup>r</sup> This SEDI is related to the RFI "Civil society organization participation in sovereign operations (% of approved operations)."



## LEVEL 4: ADB'S ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<b>Human Resources</b>	
1. Representation of women international staff at senior level (%) <sup>a</sup>	<p>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</p> <p>Source: Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department (BPMSD).</p>
2. <b>Staff engagement survey results</b> (index) <sup>b</sup>	<p>Analysis by category of the overall staff engagement index, which is derived from combining average favorable response rates to each of the 24 Asian Development Bank (ADB) attributes identified in the staff engagement survey.<sup>c</sup></p> <p>Source: BPMSD.</p>
<p><b>Staff hiring time</b> (days):</p> <p>3. <b>International staff</b></p> <p>4. <b>National staff</b></p> <p>5. <b>Administrative staff</b></p>	<p>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</p> <p>Source: BPMSD.</p>
6. <b>Budgeted international and national staff in resident missions</b> (% of staff in regional departments) <sup>d</sup>	<p>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</p> <p>The indicator includes regional department staff posted to resident missions.</p> <p>Source: BPMSD.</p>
<b>Process Efficiency and Client Orientation</b>	
<p>7. <b>Sovereign operations administered by resident missions</b> (%)<sup>d</sup></p> <p>8. <b>Sovereign operations administered by headquarters staff with resident mission staff participation in review mission(s) in the year</b></p>	<p>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</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>9. <b>Sovereign operations administered through joint venture approach</b></p>	<p>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 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. Headquarters and resident mission staff participate in all review missions.</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: Operations Services and Financial Management Department (OSFMD).</p>
<p>10. <b>Processing time for sovereign projects</b> (from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval, months)<sup>e</sup></p>	<p>Average time, in months, from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval of sovereign projects during the year</p> <p>Source: OSFMD.</p>
<p>11. <b>Processing time for policy-based operations</b> (from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval, months)<sup>e</sup></p>	<p>Average time, in months, from start of loan fact-finding to Board approval of policy-based operations during the year</p> <p>Source: OSMFD.</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
<p>12. <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 report and recommendation of the President (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: OSMFD.</p>
<p>13. <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 year</p> <p>Source: OSFMD.</p>
<p>14. <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: OSFMD.</p>
<p>15. <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 for two different procurement methods: single-stage single-envelope and single-stage two-envelope</p> <p>Data will be reported for contracts of \$10 million and above.</p> <p>Source: OSFMD.</p>
<p>16. <b>Consulting services recruitment time for ADB-administered contracts for sovereign operations</b> (from consulting services</p>	<p>Average time, in days, from the date of posting of the consulting services recruitment notice to consultant</p>

Standard Explanatory Data Indicator	Definition
recruitment notice to consultant mobilization, days)	mobilization

Source: OSFMD.

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- <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 SED is related to the RFI “Staff engagement (index).”
- <sup>c</sup> The staff engagement survey is conducted by an independent organization every 2 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).”

## THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES

**Table A1: ADB's Developing Member Countries**

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Five developing members have graduated from regular ADB assistance and are not included in this table. They are Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

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

**Table A2: Classification of ADB's Developing Member Countries**

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

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

Notes:

1. ADF countries refer to blend countries and ADF-only countries.

2. The 2016 Development Effectiveness Review uses the above country groupings. The ADF-OCR merger became effective on 1 January 2017. As a result, countries in groups A and B have been renamed concessional assistance countries (see Table A3).

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

<sup>b</sup> Countries with access to ADF during its 11th replenishment period (2013–2016)

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

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

**Table A3: New Classification of ADB Developing Member Countries  
Following the Asian Development Fund–Ordinary Capital Resources Merger**

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> India currently does not have access to concessional assistance resources.

Sources: 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>