



Asian Development Bank SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Index of Responses to the Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

Sustainability Report Investing in Asia and the Pacific's Future

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) *Sustainability Report* has been issued every 2 years since 2007. This *Sustainability Report* contains selected sustainability performance highlights of ADB's operations and corporate footprint during 2011–2012. The report is available in printed format on request from njahmad@adb.org or online at www.adb.org/documents/asian-development-bank-sustainability-report-2013. This Index of Responses to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, is part of the [expanded online version](#) that provides a detailed review of ADB's sustainability performance. Throughout the index, hyperlinks provide access to further information available on the ADB website at www.adb.org.

The contents of the *Sustainability Report*, the [expanded version](#) including this index, and information available through the hyperlinks provided allow stakeholders to assess ADB's sustainability performance during 2011–2012. As in previous reports, ADB is responding to the GRI standard disclosures. In addition, for 2011–2012, ADB, as a multilateral development bank, is reporting on the sector-specific indicators from the GRI financial services and public agency supplements. In reporting on its performance, ADB has attempted to provide balanced, comparable, accurate, timely, clear, and reliable information; any data gaps are noted.

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Part 1 Defining report content, quality, and boundary			
	<p>Principles for defining report content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materiality • Stakeholder inclusiveness • Sustainability context • Completeness 	FR	<p>Sustainability Context: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a multilateral development bank (MDB), and not a commercial bank. Strategy 2020: Working for an Asia and Pacific Free of Poverty, reaffirms ADB's vision of an Asia and Pacific free of poverty and its mission to help developing members improve the living conditions and quality of life of their people. To achieve this, ADB supports three complementary development agendas: inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. <i>Strategy 2020</i> identifies drivers of change that are stressed in all ADB operations. ADB has a wide range of knowledge products that aim to assist the region to increase its sustainability on many fronts.</p> <p>Materiality: In addition to the GRI3.1 standard disclosures, as an MDB, ADB is here reporting sector-specific indicators for the financial services and public agency sectors for the first time. Any indicators that are not material to ADB operations have been noted. Materiality has been determined through a series of meetings and comments on the report (see disclosure 3.5), all of which were taken into consideration in determining which indicators are and are not material to ADB's work. As an MDB, ADB has its own legal status.</p> <p>Stakeholder Inclusiveness: The content of this report is of material interest to ADB's stakeholders: member countries—shareholders; public sector borrowers; private sector borrowers; development partners such as other MDBs and bilateral development agencies; funding sources; civil society and nongovernment organizations; the beneficiaries of ADB's development projects; local communities affected by those development projects; local communities near ADB headquarters and field offices; academics; the media; and ADB staff. This report responds to communications from stakeholders during the reporting period and has been informed by focal points in ADB's operational departments and offices. The focal points supplied information to respond to the GRI disclosures and the report, commented on its draft versions, and liaised with their offices as needed.</p> <p>Quality and Completeness: ADB issues its Sustainability Report every 2 years. The content of this report and the links to further information provided allow ADB's stakeholders to assess its performance during 2011–2012. This report attempts to provide balanced, comparable, accurate, timely, clear, and reliable information; any data gaps are noted.</p> <p>Boundary: The responses focus on key issues related to ADB's drivers of change and core operational areas (details of individual investments are provided at www.adb.org/projects and so are not reported herein) and ADB's administration and corporate management. ADB owns its headquarters building in Manila and the buildings in which two of its field offices are located: in Bangladesh and India. In relation to administration and corporate management, the responses cover the headquarters (which houses 77% of staff) and 31 field offices. Information on building performance is currently only recorded for ADB headquarters in Manila, ADB is arranging for this information to be collected for all its field offices in future.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/adb-annual-report-2012-ADB-at-a-glance_0.jpg http://www.adb.org/about/overview http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main http://www.adb.org/themes/regional-cooperation/overview http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change http://www.adb.org/about/members http://www.adb.org/site/public-sector-financing/overview http://www.adb.org/site/private-sector-financing/overview http://www.adb.org/site/public-sector-financing/official-cofinancing/cofinancing-partners http://www.adb.org/site/ngos/overview http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-sustainability-reports http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas http://www.adb.org/projects</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Part 2 Standard disclosures			
1 Strategy and analysis			
1.1.	Statement from the most senior decision maker of the organization	FR	<p>President Haruhiko Kuroda and the Board of Directors discuss ADB's work, progress, and risks ahead at the front of its Annual Reports for 2011 and 2012.</p> <p>Our new President, Takehiko Nakao, discusses sustainability matters at the front of the current Sustainability Report. http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-sustainability-reports</p>
1.2.	Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities	FR	<p>As a development bank, ADB funds aim at improving standards of living and reducing poverty. Often the projects have gestation periods of several years, and direct impacts today result from activities commenced years back. ADB's Annual Reports for 2011 and 2012 discuss the key impacts, risks, and opportunities during 2011–2012 and looking forward.</p> <p>An example is the Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative (PSDI), through which ADB is helping countries in the Pacific region reform their business environments to make it easier for the private sector to conduct business, grow, and create jobs. Established by ADB in 2006 with cofinancing from the Australian government, the PSDI is a knowledge hub with a team of technical experts that focuses on business law reform, access to financial services, state-owned enterprise reform, and public–private partnerships. The PSDI has many major achievements. It has helped develop modern commercial laws in seven Pacific countries. One result is that in 2012, the World Bank's Doing Business Indicators Report listed Solomon Islands among the top 12 countries surveyed that demonstrated significant business law reform. Another is Nationwide Microbank in Papua New Guinea (PNG), which has established branches in rural areas. It now has 100,000 clients with savings accounts. And ADB's partnership with Digicel has meant help is closer at hand for many people: "My business could not survive without a reliable mobile phone service. I need to be able to contact eco-lodge guests, staff, and suppliers" noted Warren Dipole, owner and manager of Ulumani Treetops Lodge.</p> <p>Another example is cross-border cooperation and economic integration, which is a key part of ADB's Strategy 2020. With ADB support, the subregions of Asia and the Pacific are becoming increasingly interconnected through transport, energy, and telecommunications networks, and policy reforms that facilitate trade and investment.</p> <p>With support from ADB and other institutions, as a whole, the Asia and Pacific region has already achieved some of its 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—for reducing gender disparities in education, containing HIV and tuberculosis, and increasing access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>Challenges remain—other MDGs, including those pertaining to sustainable access to water and sanitation and under-5 mortality, require greater effort. About 61% of the world's slum dwellers now live in Asia, where some 828 million people struggle on less than \$1.25 a day. Environmental degradation has become so widespread that half a million Asians die each year because of pollution. Growth has been accompanied by food insecurity, depletion of natural resources, and rising inequality. Inequalities in income, access, and opportunities need to be resolved. ADB's operational agenda is directed at assisting the region to address these and many other critical challenges. ADB now has an opportunity to assist Myanmar as it reopens to the regional and global economies, to further regional integration and to support projects for clean energy and resource conservation and preservation.</p> <p>To meet these and other challenges, Asia needs an estimated \$8 trillion in infrastructure investment through 2020. The availability of funding is a risk, and ADB assistance is especially critical to help poorer member countries achieve their development needs. ADB works with numerous development partners to secure the funding needed. ADB is grateful to its donor-shareholders for their 2012 commitments to the Asian Development Fund, which assists the poorest countries. The replenishment of special drawing rights (SDR) 7.9 billion (about \$12.4 billion)—an increase of 11.1% (9.5% in US dollar terms) over the previous replenishment—will help fully implement <i>Strategy 2020</i> to help Asia's poorest.</p> <p>ADB must strengthen its work by adjusting our traditional lending role to offer a full Finance++ menu (finance plus leverage plus knowledge).</p> <p>To address the staffing to meet the needs, ADB continues to recruit the best available talents from its 67 member economies, and to work toward increasing the organization's effectiveness and efficiency through frequent reviews and refinements.</p>

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			<p>ADB's Board of Directors' Development Effectiveness Committee's Annual Report for 2012 states "ADB performance has improved over time in terms of outputs and outcomes, and operational and organizational effectiveness, while noting that achievements could be improved in all three categories."</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2012/impact-stories-breaking-down-barriers.pdf http://www.adb.org/documents/annual-report-development-effectiveness-committee-2011 http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/site/adf/main http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/secm26-13.pdf</p>
2 Organizational profile			
2.1.	Name of the organization	FR	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) http://www.adb.org</p>
2.2.	Primary brands, products, and/or services	FR	<p>To achieve the vision of an Asia and Pacific free of poverty, ADB funds public sector (our primary customers are the national governments of developing member countries) and private sector activities in developing member countries. ADB supports them through loans, grants, policy dialogue, technical assistance, equity investments, guarantees, and the dissemination of knowledge and information, as directed by Strategy 2020, our long-term strategic framework. Our five core action areas are infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation and integration, finance sector development, and education. Our stakeholders have recognized ADB's comparative strengths and proven record of achievements in these areas. They are also tightly linked to ADB's three strategic development agendas of achieving inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration and cooperation. Our Annual Reports (financial report cards) and Statements of Operations provide further details of ADB's financial operations in 2011 and 2012. See also 1.2.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/overview http://www.adb.org/site/funds/main http://www.adb.org/documents/statement-asian-development-banks-operations-2012 http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2012 (financial report card chapter, pp. 6–7, 8–15) http://www.adb.org/documents/series/statement-adb-operations http://www.adb.org/site/knowledge-management/main http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty</p>
2.3.	Operational structure of the organization including main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures	FR	<p>At the end of 2012, ADB's organizational structure comprised the Board of Governors; Board of Directors; Management (president, managing director general, and 6 vice-presidents); and operations and service departments. The organization chart provides details and is updated periodically.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ADB-org-chart.pdf</p>
2.4.	Location of organization's headquarters	FR	<p>ADB's headquarters is in Manila, Philippines and ADB has 31 field offices.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/departments-offices</p>

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2.5.	Number of countries where the organization operates, and names of countries with either major operations or that are specifically relevant to the sustainability issues covered in the report.	FR	At the end of 2012, ADB had operations in 40 developing member countries. ADB is owned and governed by 67 member countries , 48 of which are in ADB's region of operations. http://www.adb.org/countries/main
2.6.	Nature of ownership and legal form	FR	ADB is owned and governed by 67 member countries (48 regional and 19 nonregional) which are its shareholders. As the multilateral development bank specializing in Asia and the Pacific, ADB has its own legal status operating under its Charter (the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank) , its bylaws , the Rules of Procedure of its Board of Governors , and the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors . The President is ADB's legal representative. http://www.adb.org/about/key-facts (for number of shareholders) http://www.adb.org/documents/agreement-establishing-asian-development-bank-adb-charter http://www.adb.org/documents/laws-asian-development-bank http://www.adb.org/documents/rules-procedure-board-governors-asian-development-bank http://www.adb.org/documents/rules-procedure-board-directors-asian-development-bank
2.7.	Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers/beneficiaries)	FR	ADB operates in Asia and the Pacific. The breakdown of ADB's work by country is available at www.adb.org and in ADB's Annual Reports . To achieve ADB's vision of poverty reduction, ADB works with both the public sector and private sector in developing member countries . Projects supported relate to ADB's drivers of change and sectors that are its core operational areas —infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation and integration, finance sector development, and education. ADB specifically supports developing member countries' efforts to reduce poverty among their populations and increase their standards of living. ADB's poverty reduction efforts are provided through governments and private sector projects that have clear development impacts or demonstration effects that go beyond the benefits captured in the financial rate of return. http://www.adb.org/countries/main http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports http://www.adb.org/about/overview http://www.adb.org/site/public-sector-financing/main http://www.adb.org/site/private-sector-financing/main http://www.adb.org/about/members http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change http://www.adb.org/focus-areas http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas

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2.8.	Scale of the reporting organization	FR	<p>In summary, over 3,000 employees work at ADB's headquarters and 31 field offices. At the end of 2012, ADB had operations in 40 of our developing member countries. In 2012, projects totaling \$21.57 billion (\$13.30 billion by ADB and \$8.27 billion in cofinancing) were approved and in 2011, projects totaling \$21.72 billion (\$14.02 billion by ADB and \$7.70 billion in cofinancing) were approved. ADB's Annual Reports (financial report cards) and Statements of Operations provide details of the financial operations in 2011 and 2012 (see also appendixes to the annual reports).</p> <p>The Profile of ADB Employees provides overall information. Details (including, but not limited to, number of employees and of interventions, capitalization, ownership, and breakdown of operations by country) are available in the annual reports and their appendixes. (For example, Appendix Organizational Operation 13 of the 2012 Annual Report provides the breakdown of staff members by nationality.) See also LA1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Profile of ADB Employees</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Staff</td> <td>2,405</td> <td>2,443</td> <td>2,506</td> <td>2,602</td> <td>2,833</td> <td>2,957</td> <td>3,051</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Category</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International staff</td> <td>856</td> <td>847</td> <td>874</td> <td>927</td> <td>1,024</td> <td>1,055</td> <td>1,076</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National and administrative staff</td> <td>1,544</td> <td>1,591</td> <td>1,627</td> <td>1,670</td> <td>1,803</td> <td>1,896</td> <td>1,969</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Location</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> 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3-5.9yrs			432	448	500	549	610																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
6-10.9yrs			530	551	604	627	609																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
11-15.9yrs			363	341	335	379	413																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
16+yrs			545	547	574	546	567																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
ADB Members Represented			57	58	59	59	61																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			<p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2012 (see the infographic; pp. 6–7; and appendixes OI1, 11, 12, 13, and OD 7 and 8)</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-financial-profile-2012</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix1.pdf (Members, Capital Stock, and Voting Power, AR 2012 appendix)</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix7.pdf</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix8.pdf</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix9.pdf</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix10.pdf</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix11.pdf</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix12.pdf</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix13.pdf</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/About/</p> <p>https://lfs.adb.org/gfis/lfsfgfisIndex.jsp?ret=&ss=</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2011</p>
2.9.	Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure or ownership	FR	<p>There have been no major changes to ADB's structure or ownership during 2011–2012. To support increased activities, ADB opened a new field office, created 750 additional staff positions, and started constructing an extension to the headquarters building in 2012 for the additional staff hired and those who are currently having to hold office outside the headquarters building.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/adf/main</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adf-xi-donors-report-empowering-asias-most-vulnerable-0</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2012 (pp. 2–3, 5, and 8)</p>
2.10.	Awards received in the reporting period	FR	<p>In 2011–2012, ADB received several awards and certifications, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the existing headquarters building was certified LEED Gold for Existing Building Operations and Maintenance in June 2011; • the integrated Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System was certified under ISO 50001 in December 2012; • ADB was declared an Asian Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise (MAKE) winner in 2011 and 2012—the 2011 award cited ADB's collaborative enterprise-wide knowledge sharing; the 2012 award recognized ADB's work to devise knowledge-based products, services, and solutions; • <i>Trade Finance's</i> Best Development Finance Institution in Asia–Pacific 2012, and third globally; • <i>Project Finance</i> magazine's Middle East Renewables Deal of the Year 2011, for Pakistan's Zorlu Enerji wind power project; • <i>Project Finance International's</i> Asia Pacific Power Deal of the Year 2012, for the Ayudhaya natural gas project; • <i>Asia Legal Business'</i> Project Finance Deal of the Year 2012, for the innovative private sector transaction on the Khauzak-Shady and Kandym Gas Field Development Project in Uzbekistan; and • an award from the US Treasury for the "Roshan" telecommunications project, which was successful in ushering in a telecom revolution in Afghanistan. <p>http://www.adb.org/publications/asian-development-bank-headquarters-certified-gold-lead</p> <p>http://www.knowledgebusiness.com/knowledgebusiness/Templates/ReadKnowledgeLibrary.aspx?siteId=1&menuItemId=33&contentHeaderId=6993</p> <p>http://www.tfreview.com/awards/trade-commodity-finance/tfr-excellence-awards-2012-best-development-finance-institution</p> <p>http://www.projectfinancemagazine.com/IssueArticle/3155102/Deals/Middle-Eastern-Renewables-Deal-of-the-Year-2012-Foundation-Wind.html</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2011 (p 45)</p> <p>http://www.pfiawards.com/</p> <p>http://uk.prweb.com/releases/2012/10/prweb9999795.htm</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/features/adb-receives-award-afghanistan-telecom-project</p> <p>http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1608.aspx</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2012 (Infographic; pp. 39, 120)</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
3 Report parameters			
Report profile			
3.1.	Reporting period (e.g. fiscal/calendar year) for information provided	FR	2011–2012 (calendar years)
3.2.	Date of most recent previous report (if any)	FR	2011 for 2009–2010. For previous reports, see ADB’s Sustainability Reports page. http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-sustainability-reports
3.3.	Reporting cycle (annual, biennial etc.)	FR	Biennial (issued 2007 for 2005–2006, 2009 for 2007–2008, 2011 for 2009–2010, 2013 for 2011–2012)
3.4.	Contact point for questions	FR	njahmad@adb.org
Report scope and boundary			
3.5.	Process for defining report content	FR	Topics of material interest for this <i>Sustainability Report</i> were identified through meetings and discussions with relevant focal points within ADB to explain the information needed from them and to ask their opinion on what should be included. Information from them was consolidated and returned to them for comment and correction prior to finalization, with iterations as required to reach the quality and quantity of information needed. GRI guidelines are used to determine materiality. Material topics covered in depth in this report include the sustainability of ADB’s operations (including our long-term strategy), description of and relations with stakeholders, the scope and depth of ADB’s operations, their environmental and social impacts and risks, labor practices pertaining to staffing, and the functioning of ADB’s offices and their environmental impacts.
3.6.	Boundary (e.g. countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, joint ventures, suppliers)	FR	Responses focus on key issues related to ADB’s drivers for change and core operational areas (details of individual investments are provided at www.adb.org/projects and so are not reported herein) and on our administration and corporate management. At the end of 2012, ADB had operations in 40 developing member economies. ADB owns its headquarters building in Manila and the buildings in which two of its field offices are located: in Bangladesh and India. In relation to administration and management, the responses cover our headquarters (which houses 77% of our staff) and 31 field offices. Information on building performance is currently only recorded for ADB headquarters in Manila, but procedures are being put in place to provide such information for all ADB offices in future. http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas http://www.adb.org/countries/main
3.7.	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report	FR	A data gap exists in relation to building performance in ADB’s field offices, but processes have been put in place for this information to be collated from 2013 on. 77% of staff members work at the headquarters. The performance of ADB’s individual investments is available on the project pages on ADB’s website. http://www.adb.org/projects
3.8.	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organizations	FR	This <i>Sustainability Report</i> covers ADB work and headquarters; thus, the reporting basis for 2011–2012 is comparable with that of the previous reporting periods.

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
3.9.	Data measurement techniques and the basis of calculations, including assumptions and techniques underlying estimations applied to the compilation of the indicators and other information in the report. Explain any decisions not to apply, or to substantially diverge from, the GRI indicator protocols	FR	For applicable indicators, details of data collation are provided in the links to further information.
3.10.	Explanation of the effect of any restatements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (e.g. mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/periods, nature of business, measurement methods)	FR	<p>Restatements from previous reports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The method of measurement used for the Staff Engagement Survey has been changed. The 2010 staff engagement rating of 68% is equivalent to an 85% rating using the new method. The 2012 staff engagement index was derived by combining the staff response rates on specific questions related to staff engagement. In contrast, the 2010 staff engagement index was derived by combining a wide range of other staff-related issues (e.g. physical work environment, work organization and efficiency, etc.) that are not direct indicators of staff engagement. As a result, the 2010 staff engagement rating of 68% (using the previous index) is directly equivalent to a 2012 staff engagement rating of 85% (using the current index). The data presented for staff turnover have changed. The reduction in the 2009 new hires by 3 people is due to erroneous data extracted from the system. The increase in the 2008 and 2010 departure rates by 1 person are due to retroactive termination of staff. <p>Any restatements of financial data are clearly indicated in the Annual Reports. http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports http://www.adb.org/documents/annual-report-development-effectiveness-committee-2012</p>
3.11.	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report	FR	<p>Significant changes from the previous reporting period in the scope, boundary, and measurement methods include the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> start of construction of an extension to the headquarters building; and measurement method used for the Staff Engagement Survey has been changed (see 3.10). <p>http://www.adb.org/site/adf/main</p>
GRI content index			
3.12.	Table identifying the location of the standard disclosures in the report	FR	http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-sustainability-reports
Assurance			
3.13.	Policy and current practice with regard seeking external assurance for the report	FR	Financial statements , which contribute to this <i>Sustainability Report</i> , are audited annually (in 2011 and 2012 by Deloitte and Touche LLP, Singapore). Environmental and social data that contribute to this report have not been subject to external assurance. http://www.adb.org/documents/series/financial-information-statements

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
4 Governance, commitments, and engagement			
Governance			
4.1.	Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight	FR	<p>ADB is owned and governed by its member countries, which are its shareholders. They are represented by the Board of Governors. The ADB Articles of Agreement (Charter) vests all the powers of the institution in the Board of Governors, which in turn delegates these powers to the Board of Directors (BOD), except for those powers reserved for the governors. The Board of Governors comprises one governor and one alternate governor for each member country. The governors are usually their countries' ministers of finance, central bank governor, or an official of similar rank. They meet once a year, at ADB's annual meeting.</p> <p>The 12 members of the BOD, which resides at ADB headquarters, are elected by the Board of Governors. As per the Articles of Agreement, eight of them are elected by member countries from within the Asia and Pacific region, and four are elected by member countries from outside the region. Three of the 12 are appointed by single countries having the largest number of shares; the rest are elected by the governors of the groups of member countries they represent. Each director appoints an alternate. The BOD supervises ADB's financial statements, approves its administrative budget, and reviews and approves all policy documents and all loan, equity, and technical assistance operations. It has 6 committees to facilitate its oversight of ADB's operations: the Audit Committee, Board Compliance Review Committee, Budget Review Committee, Development Effectiveness Committee, Ethics Committee, and Human Resources Committee. Committee membership is drawn from the BOD.</p> <p>The President of ADB chairs the BOD and is elected by the Board of Governors for a term of 5 years. He is responsible for the organization, appointment, and dismissal of the officers and staff in accordance with regulations adopted by the BOD. ADB's daily operations are led by the Management, comprising the president, six vice-presidents, and managing director general, as shown in the organization chart.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/members http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/documents/agreement-establishing-asian-development-bank-ADB-charter http://www.adb.org/about/board-directors http://www.adb.org/about/annual-meetings http://www.adb.org/documents/series/financial-information-statements http://www.adb.org/about/management/takehiko-nakao http://www.adb.org/about/management http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ADB-org-chart.pdf</p>
4.2.	Indicate whether the chair of the highest body is also an executive officer	FR	<p>The Board of Governors is the highest governance body and each annual meeting is chaired by a member country governor, who is selected at the previous annual meeting (per ADB's bylaws) and is not an executive officer at ADB. ADB's President is also the chair of the Board of Directors but does not vote except to break a tie.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/about/annual-meetings http://www.adb.org/documents/laws-asian-development-bank http://www.adb.org/about/management/takehiko-nakao http://www.adb.org/about/board-directors http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/1965/charter.pdf</p>
4.3.	For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number and gender of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive	FR	<p>The Board of Governors is nonexecutive and the governors represent the interests of the member countries that appointed them. Membership in the Board of Governors changes annually, and some members change more often. In 2011 and 2012, 24% of the 67 governors were female. Of the Board of Directors' 24 executive members who represent the interests of the member countries that elected them, 2 (8%) were female in 2011 and 4 (17%) were female in 2012.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2012 http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2011</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
4.4.	Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body	FR	All ADB's shareholders (its 67 member countries) are represented on the Board of Governors and provide their views on ADB's operations through them and the Board of Directors (BOD). The BOD provides feedback to and from its member countries (shareholders). Employees can provide recommendations to the BOD via the management team. http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors
4.5.	Linkage between compensation for members of the highest governance body, senior managers and executives (including departure agreements) and the organization's performance (including social and environmental performance)	FR	Members of the Board of Governors are paid by their governments. Members of the BOD and ADB's management are paid by ADB and their base salaries are reported in the 2011 and 2012 Annual Reports (see Appendix OI 10 of the 2012 Annual Report). Compensation for all ADB staff is market-driven, with reference to the appropriate global or local market from which a specific position is recruited. Salaries are determined according to the level of responsibility of the jobs and are reviewed annually to ensure that ADB's compensation remains competitive. There is no linkage between compensation and organizational performance. http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix10.pdf http://www.adb.org/site/careers/what-ADB-offer
4.6.	Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided	FR	Article 46 of ADB's Charter states: "The Bank, its President, Vice-President(s), officers and staff shall not interfere in the political affairs of any member, nor shall they be influenced in their decisions by the political character of the member concerned. Only economic considerations shall be relevant to their decisions. Such considerations shall be weighed impartially in order to achieve and carry out the purpose and functions of the Bank." The Board of Governors represents the interests of the member countries that appointed them. The BOD's Code of Conduct , among other things, requires them to "maintain the highest standards of integrity in their personal and professional conduct and observe principles of good governance." "nor be influenced in their decisions by the political character of the member country concerned, and that only economic considerations shall be relevant to their decisions." The Ethics Committee assists the Board of Directors to address matters relating to the application of the Code of Conduct. In addition, staff members are required to certify on an annual basis that their actions comply with, among others, ADB's Staff Regulations, ADB's Code of Conduct and ADB's Anticorruption Policy and Integrity Principles and Guidelines . Staff will need to declare whether or not they or their immediate family members have any assets or interests that might reflect unfavorably on ADB or that might be in actual or apparent conflict with their duties as staff. http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/1965/charter.pdf http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/documents/code-conduct http://www.adb.org/about/ethics-committee http://www.adb.org/documents/anticorruption-and-integrity-policies-and-strategies
4.7.	Process for determining the composition, qualifications and expertise of the members of the highest governance body and its committees, including any consideration of gender and diversity	FR	In accordance with Articles 27 and 28 of ADB's Charter each governor is elected by her or his member country. Governors are usually their countries' ministers of finance, central bank governor, or an official of similar rank. The directors are elected by the governors; the qualifications of each director are screened by their proposing government. Upon joining the Board of Directors, the directors are provided with the relevant knowledge about ADB and the Board of Directors. http://www.adb.org/documents/agreement-establishing-asian-development-bank-ADB-charter (Section VI, Articles 27–28) http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/about/board-directors

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
4.8.	Internally developed statements of mission or values, codes of conduct, and principles relevant to economic, environmental and social performance and the status of their implementation	FR	<p>Strategy 2020 reaffirms both ADB's vision of an Asia and Pacific free of poverty and its mission to help developing member countries improve the living conditions and quality of life of their people. ADB's Operations Manual outlines the procedures by which ADB considers the economic, environmental, and social acceptability of the projects it funds and includes elements on governance, anticorruption, safeguards, the Accountability Mechanism, and public communications.</p> <p>The Board of Directors is subject to a Code of Conduct and the Ethics Committee assists them to address matters relating to the application of their Code of Conduct. Staff members are subject to ADB's Staff Regulations, Code of Conduct, and Anticorruption Policy and Integrity Principles and Guidelines. For our activities to be effective, corruption must be eliminated and high standards of governance implemented. ADB's Office of Anticorruption and Integrity (OAI) is the initial point of contact for allegations of integrity violations involving activities or staff. OAI's mission is "to ensure ADB and its partners maintain the highest ethical and professional standards." In 2006, ADB issued the Integrity Guidelines and Principles, which are common principles and guidelines for investigations, jointly endorsed by the African Development Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank Group, Inter-American Development Bank Group, and the World Bank Group.</p> <p>The 2006 Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Common Performance Assessment System Report, published jointly by the African Development Bank, ADB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank, provides information on how MDBs conduct business and organize themselves to ensure that their operations are geared toward results.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/documents/operations-manual http://www.adb.org/documents/code-conduct http://www.adb.org/about/ethics-committee http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/overview http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/main http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/publications http://www.mfdr.org/Compas/index.html</p>
4.9.	Procedures of the highest governance body for overseeing the organization's identification and management of economic, environmental and social performance, including relevant risks and opportunities, and adherence or compliance with internationally agreed standards, codes of conduct, and principles	FR	<p>ADB's Board of Governors represents the 67 shareholder-member countries. The Board members provide recommendations and direction to ADB through their governments' representatives on the Board of Directors (BOD). The Board of Governors meets once a year, at ADB's annual meeting to provide guidance on ADB administrative, financial, and operational directions. The BOD meets formally as needed, usually about 50 times yearly (it met 51 times in 2011, and 49 times in 2012) to oversee ADB's work. The BOD's work includes (but is not limited to) reviewing (1) the economic, social, and environmental impacts of operations prior to approval of projects and policies and the performance of ADB's administration and corporate management; (2) prior to approval, all loans and guarantees and their environmental and social implications; (3) all policies; (4) the work of the accountability mechanism; and (5) the corporate functioning. Therefore, the BOD reviews the total sustainability of ADB's operations, from the level of policy formulation through to the consideration and approval of individual projects.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/about/board-directors</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
4.10.	Processes for evaluating the highest governance body's own performance, particularly with respect to economic, environmental and social performance	FR	<p>In accordance with ADB's Charter, each governor is elected by her or his member country and serves at its pleasure. The directors are elected by the governors for a 2-year term but may be reelected. The qualifications of each director are screened by the proposing government. In ADB's independent perceptions surveys, opinion leaders in ADB member countries are polled to assess stakeholders' attitudes about ADB's role and effectiveness in the Asia and Pacific region. Results of the perceptions survey (see PR15) indicate that ADB work is seen as having a positive impact on the lives of the poor in Asia and the Pacific, as helping countries meet their development goals, and that knowledge of the region is among its greatest strengths. Respondents want ADB to do more to improve gender equality and education, mobilize resources to develop the private sector, and increase the speed with which ADB works while decreasing bureaucratic procedures.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/1965/charter.pdf http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey</p>
Commitments to external initiatives			
4.11.	Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization	FR	<p>Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration introduced the precautionary approach, which states that if an action or policy could harm the public or the environment, in the absence of scientific consensus that the action or policy is harmful, the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking action. This precautionary principle is applied to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered projects and their components, regardless of the source of funding. The principle is applied through ADB's safeguards—the Safeguard Policy Statement notes that a key consideration in undertaking environmental assessment is the precautionary approach.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle</p>
4.12.	Externally developed economic, environmental and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses	FR	<p>ADB is committed to support global efforts to enhance aid effectiveness, and has participated in the four High-Level Forums on Aid Effectiveness. The fourth was held in Busan, Republic of Korea, in 2011. Its main objectives were to review progress on implementing the commitments and targets set by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, and to determine a development cooperation framework to improve aid effectiveness. Participants, including ADB, endorsed the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, a framework for development cooperation that embraces partner countries, development partners, emerging donors, civil society organizations, and providers of private funds. This is the first time such an inclusive agreement has been achieved, marking a turning point for international development cooperation.</p> <p>At the 2012 Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, ADB and five other multilateral development banks (MDBs) released a joint statement of support to Rio+20 goals. Led by the ADB President, eight MDBs announced their commitment to provide more than \$175 billion for transport in developing countries over the next 10 years. The MDB Working Group on Sustainable Transport has been established to implement this commitment.</p> <p>Details of ADB's strategic partnerships are available on the website.</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/thehighlevelforaonaideffectivenessahistory.htm http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclarationandaccraagendaforaction.htm http://www.effectivecooperation.org http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20.html http://www.adb.org/about/partners http://www.adb.org/news/175-billion-scale-support-transport-announced-rio20</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
4.13.	Membership in associations (such as industry associations) and/or national/international advocacy organizations in which the organization: has positions in governance bodies; participates in projects or committees; provides substantive funding beyond routine membership dues; or views membership as strategic.	FR	<p>ADB is not a member of associations or advocacy organizations, but works through strategic partnerships to accomplish its vision. Such partnerships include (but are not limited to) multilateral organizations such as the World Bank; organizations with global reach such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Health Organization (WHO), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); and regional organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/partners</p>
Stakeholder engagement			
4.14.	List of stakeholders engaged by the organization	FR	<p>Engaging in partnerships is fundamental to ADB. Strategy 2020, ADB's long-term strategic plan, recognizes partnerships as one of five drivers of change. Partnerships with a diverse group of institutions are crucial to addressing the risks and challenges facing the region, and meeting the varied requirements for inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. Consonant with the breadth and depth of ADB's work, ADB consults and collaborates with a wide range of stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the shareholders (ADB member countries) are represented on the boards of directors and governors, and are actively involved in ADB's work; • in developing members where ADB have activities, the governments and government agencies are active partners in the operations work; • other development agencies including other multilateral development banks such as the World Bank and bilateral agencies such as Australian AID, DFID, etc.; • private sector corporations that are ADB's partners in nonsovereign projects (which are not guaranteed by a government); • nongovernment organizations such as WWF and Transparency International; • other international development agencies such as the United Nations group; • at the project level, numerous grassroots organizations and individuals may be involved; and • internally, ADB's staff. <p>ADB has memorandums of agreement and understanding with numerous organizations, such as WWF, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the Aga Khan Development Network; and links with academia such as the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/partners http://www.adb.org/site/disclosure/main http://www.adb.org/site/ngos/civil-society-participation http://www.adb.org/site/disclosure/public-communications-policy</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
4.15.	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage	FR	<p>Guidance on identifying project stakeholders during the project cycle is provided to staff in the publications Strengthening Participation for Development Results: A Staff Guide to Consultation and Participation and the Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis. Stakeholders to engage are identified in accordance with the Public Communications Policy 2011 and Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and through internal analysis and discussion.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/documents/strengthening-participation-development-results-asian-development-bank-guide-participation http://www.adb.org/documents/pcp-2011 http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey http://www.adb.org/documents/site/safeguards/policy-statement</p>
4.16.	Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group	FR	<p>ADB recognizes the right of people to seek, receive, and impart information about its operations. The Public Communications Policy 2011 seeks to enhance stakeholders' trust in and ability to engage with ADB. The policy supports knowledge sharing and enables participatory development or two-way communications with affected people. The policy requires that all projects must develop a stakeholder communication strategy to support this two-way communication with stakeholders. Capacity building activities are under way within ADB to enable staff to strengthen these strategies and initiatives. ADB also discloses information unless there is a compelling reason for nondisclosure, subject to a set of limited policy exceptions. ADB discloses institutional, financial, and project-related information proactively and within set time frames on its website. In 2012, ADB posted over 4,200 documents on its website and had over 2.43 million visitors to it. Through an independent perceptions survey conducted every 3 years, opinion leaders in ADB member countries are polled to assess stakeholders' attitudes about ADB's role and effectiveness in the Asia and Pacific region.</p> <p>In ADB, participation encompasses four main approaches: information generation and sharing, consultation, collaboration, and partnership. These cover a continuum of relationships between decision makers and stakeholders. The ADB publication, Strengthening Participation for Development Results: An Asian Development Bank Guide to Consultation and Participation, provides information and tools that ADB staff and stakeholders can use to implement participatory approaches effectively. ADB works through social media and multimedia; traditional face-to-face communications such as meetings, briefings, and presentations; and community media such as posters, leaflets, or brochures. ADB uses language and media appropriate to the target audiences. Further details are available on ADB's website.</p> <p>All ADB projects require social assessment, in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and the Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis. Engagement with affected people and other interested stakeholders is maintained throughout the project cycle. The Accountability Mechanism provides a channel for project-affected people to resolve issues pertaining to negative impacts from projects where ADB may be at fault.</p> <p>ADB's member countries (stakeholders) are engaged through the Board of Directors and Board of Governors, as set out in 4.1–4.4. ADB's intranet is the primary vehicle for ADB to disclose information to its staff. Staff members are also engaged through the organizational structure or the elected Staff Council, the governing body of the Staff Association (see 4.4 and LA4). To promote positive organizational change, ADB periodically obtains feedback from staff members through a staff engagement survey (see 4.17).</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/PCP-2011 http://www.adb.org http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey http://www.adb.org/documents/strengthening-participation-development-results-asian-development-bank-guide-participation http://www.adb.org/site/ngos/civil-society-participation http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/defr-2012.pdf</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
4.17.	Key topics and concerns raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organization has responded to those key topics and concerns, including through its reporting	FR	<p>Key topics and concerns from knowledge sharing and partnership events at the annual meeting are reported in the 2011 and 2012 annual meeting highlight reports. For example, ADB participates in regional forums such as ASEAN+3, during which clients may request support, and ADB may respond through technical assistance or research.</p> <p>Key topics and concerns raised on individual projects are reported in the safeguards documents and social assessments, and ADB recommends that the borrower takes appropriate action and checks that it has been accomplished.</p> <p>Key topics and concerns raised through the Accountability Mechanism and how ADB has responded are detailed in the Accountability Mechanism Annual Report 2012. For example, a highway project in the Kyrgyz Republic resulted in some unforeseen impacts that were redressed by providing additional underpasses for people and cattle, and had the additional benefit of contributing to the creation of a national standard for land acquisition and compensation for future projects.</p> <p>The results of the 2012 staff engagement survey showed an increased share of staff participating in the survey (93% in 2012; 87% in 2010) and an improved “engagement” rate of 86% in 2012 versus 85% in 2010, suggesting that ADB’s internal engagement is continuing to progress in a positive direction. (Nb: the method used for this survey was changed, and the 68% rating under the old method is equivalent to 85% using the new one. The previous method averaged responses to all the questions in the survey, including questions not specific to staff engagement; the new method averages only responses to queries specifically for staff engagement.) The results identified ADB’s specific strengths (goals and objectives, physical work environment, job satisfaction, and employment security) and priority areas for improvement (career development, rewards and recognition, stress, balance and workload, and performance evaluation). Management has developed action plans for these areas and their implementation is being monitored during 2012–2014. The survey results also serve as vital inputs into prioritizing the ongoing human resources reforms.</p> <p>See also 4.16.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document http://www.adb.org/about/annual-meetings http://www.adb.org/publications/highlights-2012-annual-meeting-knowledge-sharing-and-partnership-events http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-accountability-mechanism-annual-report-2012?ref=site/accountability-mechanism/publications http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/defr-2012.pdf (p. 55)</p>

Part 3 Management approach and performance indicators

Economic

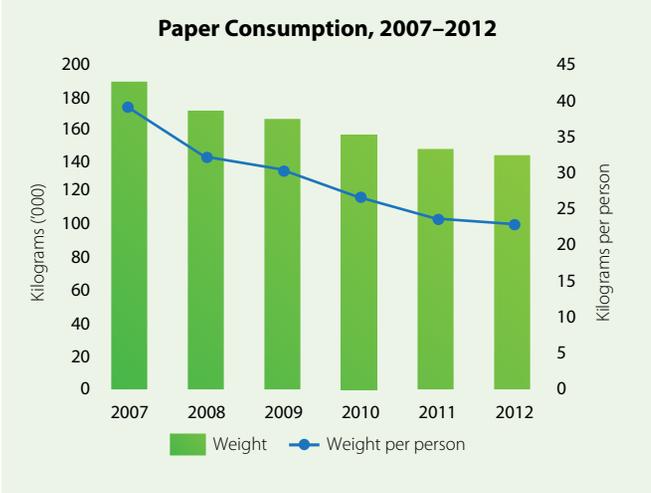
	Disclosure on Management Approach		<p>Guided by Strategy 2020, all ADB policies and strategies seek to ensure that, by delivering assistance in an effective and efficient manner, ADB continues to promote development in Asia and the Pacific that is inclusive and environmentally sustainable. The ultimate goal is to eliminate poverty in Asia and the Pacific, and ADB’s efforts contribute toward this. To this end, project lending must meet minimum standards for economic and financial internal rates of return in order to be approved.</p> <p>All projects are monitored to determine their success. The Board of Directors’ Development Effectiveness Committee reports annually on ADB’s progress with respect to poverty reduction and the effectiveness of its operations. Rigorous experimental and quasi-experimental impact evaluation is conducted on selected projects to better understand how funded interventions contribute to poverty alleviation goals.</p> <p>The project team, which is tasked with designing, preparing, and appraising an investment project, is responsible for preparing the economic analysis, while the director general of the operational department concerned is responsible for its quality. Management considers the economic analysis in making its decisions on each investment project. The Economic Analysis and Operations Support Division of the Economics and Research Department provides advisory services throughout this process. The division is responsible for reviewing the economic analysis at appropriate stages of project processing and for providing guidance thereon. The Chief Economist is the chief spokesperson for ADB on economic issues.</p> <p>Staff awareness of policy implementation, operational procedures, and economic issues is raised through training programs and communities of practice, and training and capacity building is provided as needed to agencies implementing projects.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/development-effectiveness-committee</p>
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GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Economic performance			
EC1 core	Direct economic value generated and distributed, including revenues, operating costs, employee compensation, retained earnings, and payments to capital providers and governments	FR	<p>ADB has over 3,000 employees working in its headquarters and 31 field offices who receive remuneration. New project approvals were \$21.57 billion (\$13.30 billion by ADB and \$8.27 billion in cofinancing) in 2012 and \$21.72 billion (\$14.02 billion by ADB and \$7.70 billion in cofinancing) in 2011 of the ADB-financed amount, new lending commitments were \$11.72 billion in 2012 and \$12.61 billion in 2011. Further details related to economic value can be found in ADB's Annual Reports and Financial Reports for 2011 and 2012. These are broken down by country in Appendix O19 of the 2012 Annual Report. For employee compensation, see LA3.</p> <p>ADB's headquarters and some of its field offices work with their host communities by providing funding and through volunteer work. In 2011–2012, the Staff Community Fund raised about \$250,000 for activities ranging from scholarships to health programs. Activities include a bazaar where supported organizations can sell their products. In August 2012, heavy southwest monsoon rains swamped Metro Manila and nearby provinces and a joint Staff Community Fund and Staff Council drive raised PHP1.2 million for flood victims, provided through the Philippine Red Cross. The Spouse's Association provided \$40,000 for feeding programs, scholarships, etc. ADB provided goods in kind, such as, computers, furniture, medical supplies, and school supplies. The ADB library's diverse collection of reference material focused on development is available to researchers and students from international and local institutions and regularly donates books to Philippine state institutions, universities, and schools.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix9.pdf http://www.adb.org/site/ngos/activities/adbs-staff-community-fund-holds-ngo-bazaar</p>
EC2 core	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organization's activities due to climate change	FR	<p>Continued economic growth and poverty reduction in Asia and the Pacific will not be possible without proactive efforts to mitigate the causes of global warming and help the region adapt to the expanding impacts of climate change. Asia and the Pacific is the fastest growing source of new greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (although developed countries still produce far more GHG per capita) and several countries in the region, including small island states such as the majority of ADB's Pacific developing countries, are among the most vulnerable globally to the projected consequences of climate change. Regardless of how the international community responds to threats from climate change, the unmet financing needs for adaptation and mitigation measures, as well as the need for knowledge innovations in a range of sectors and thematic areas, will be enormous.</p> <p>In May 2010, ADB launched its climate change strategy—Addressing Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific: Priorities for Action—focusing on five priority areas: (1) expanding the use of clean energy, (2) encouraging sustainable transport, water management, and urban development; (3) managing land use and forests for carbon sequestration; (4) promoting climate-resilient development; and (5) strengthening related policies and institutions.</p> <p>Climate change implementation plans prepared for each operations department have helped to (1) mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation to assist in strategically identifying developing members' vulnerability and capacity to address climate change impacts within the context of their key environmental issues, (2) assess how the country partnership strategy conforms with ADB's strategic agenda for mainstreaming climate change, and (3) recommend appropriate interventions for integration in the country partnership strategy to optimize climate mitigation strategies.</p> <p>ADB's climate change adaptation activities are designed to build (1) a comprehensive framework on climate risk management in development investments so that outcomes are not compromised by climate change, and (2) resilience within societies to enable development and enhance their ability to respond to the broadest possible range of impacts. ADB supports climate change adaptation in country-led development processes, including (1) integrating climate change considerations into regional, national, and local development plans and actions for climate change that build on national adaptation programs, such as in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam; and (2) planning and implementing the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience of the Climate Investment Funds.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/climate-change/main http://www.adb.org/documents/addressing-climate-change-asia-and-pacific-priorities-action http://www.adb.org/themes/climate-change/financing</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
EC3 core	Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations	FR	All staff members are enrolled in the defined benefit plan, with the benefits varying depending on when a staff member was hired, length of stay, and salary level. ADB guarantees the pension plan's viability. Staff may top up this plan. Currently, all staff members are enrolled in the top-up program when hired, but may opt out. Staff members also have access to the optional life insurance and long-term care plans. http://www.adb.org/site/careers/what-ADB-offer
EC4 core	Significant financial assistance received from government	FR	ADB's work is partly funded by its member country governments and partly by money raised on the capital markets and through cofinancing . ADB also administers government funds for projects ADB implement. The Asian Development Fund (ADF) is a major instrument of concessional financing that has supported equitable and sustainable development in the region since 1973. The ADF offers loans at very low interest rates as well as grants to help reduce poverty in our poorest borrowing countries. The ADF is funded by ADB's member country governments. The ADF XI negotiations concluded on 30 April 2012 with a total replenishment of special drawing rights (SDR) 7.9 billion (equivalent to \$12.4 billion) to provide critical financial support to fight poverty in the Asia and Pacific region during 2013–2016. This is a 9.5% increase in US dollar terms over the previous replenishment. http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2012 http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix1.pdf http://www.adb.org/site/adf/main http://www.adb.org/site/public-sector-financing/official-cofinancing http://www.adb.org/site/funds/main
Market presence			
EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation	PR	Compensation for all ADB staff is market-driven, with reference to the appropriate global or local market from which a specific position is recruited. Salaries are determined according to the level of responsibility of the jobs and are reviewed annually to ensure that ADB's compensation remains competitive. There is no gender differential for ADB salaries. For international staff positions and national and administrative staff, salary is set with reference to the World Bank as a comparator. For national and administrative staff positions in headquarters, salary is set with reference to the appropriate local market for equivalent jobs. See LA13 for staff diversity. Administrative staff levels 1–7 receive overtime wages for hours rendered beyond the standard 40 hour work week. http://www.adb.org/site/careers/what-ADB-offer
EC6 core	Policy practices, and proportion of spending on locally based suppliers at significant locations of operation	FR	In 2011–2012, ADB locally sourced 21% of its requirements for goods (or about \$19 million) while 79% of its service requirements (about \$71 million) were provided by local contractors—i.e., these goods and services were provided from within the country where the relevant project was being implemented. For operations, all procurement is based on ADB's Procurement Guidelines . The principles are (1) economy and efficiency—thus, contracts are to be procured through international competition, unless other forms of procurement are more suitable and have been agreed upon between ADB and the borrower; (2) fairness—the procurement procedures must give member countries adequate, fair, and equal opportunity to compete for contracts; and (3) transparency—which is essential for the procurement process to achieve economy and efficiency and to combat fraud and corruption. For institutional use, ADB procures quality goods and services at competitive market prices using the most appropriate procurement method—open competitive bidding, limited tendering, shopping, or direct or sole source contracting. Where open competitive bidding is used, procurement notices are advertised through ADB's website and/or relevant publications or websites. Institutional Procurement Notices on ADB's website provide information about ongoing open competitive bidding exercises. http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/institutional-procurement http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/goods-services http://www.adb.org/documents/procurement-guidelines?ref=site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/goods-services

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
EC7 core	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation	FR	<p>Our People Strategy was created through a highly consultative process that included all staff through the Staff Council (see 4.6). The strategy defines the principles ADB follows to recruit, retain, and develop staff and managers and to improve its workplace environment, ensuring it has the right people to succeed with. ADB recruits its staff from among nationals of member countries. Initial appointments to ADB are for a fixed term, usually 3 years, which may be extended or converted to regular employment given satisfactory performance and the continued need for particular skills. All such appointments are subject to a probationary period of 1 year. International staff positions are recruited across member countries. Positions for national officers and administrative staff are generally recruited in the countries where the office is located. Most management positions are filled through internal promotion. Two-thirds of management positions are held by nationals of regional members.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/publications/our-people-strategy-skills-and-passion-improve-lives-asia-and-pacific?ref=site/careers/main http://www.adb.org/site/careers/what-ADB-offer http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix11.pdf</p>
Indirect economic impacts			
EC8 core	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind or pro bono engagement	PR	<p>Under the umbrella of Strategy 2020, all ADB policies and strategies seek to ensure that, by funding effective development focused on the drivers of change and core operational areas, ADB continues to promote environmentally sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. The potential direct and indirect impact of every ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered project and its components, regardless of the source of funding, is assessed prior to approval. Following implementation the actual direct and indirect impacts of past investments are detailed in project completion reports for individual investments. The reports are available on ADB's website. The work is further assessed through development effectiveness reviews. The findings of the assessments are fed back to staff to inform ongoing and future interventions. The 2012 Annual Report provides a breakdown of the investments.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/policies-and-strategies http://www.adb.org/site/development-effectiveness/main http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/main http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/adb-annual-report-2012.pdf http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix17.pdf http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix18.pdf</p>
EC9	Understanding and describing significant indirect impacts, including the extent of impacts	PR	<p>ADB's work aims to provide economic benefits to members that will reduce poverty among their populations. Cost-Benefit Analysis for Development—A Practical Guide provides guidance to project staff assessing economic benefits. The economic internal rates of return (EIRRs) are estimated for each project per the Operations Manual section G1, to assure that the project is an economically sound undertaking for the borrower (the usual minimum allowable EIRR is 12%, with very few allowed to be a minimum of 10%). Significant indirect impacts are anticipated through the use of a results framework for the project and through the country partnership strategy process, as part of the project cycle. To ensure that ADB invests responsibly, ADB continually reviews its operations to assess their effectiveness; learn from past experience; and improve the development of future policies, strategies, programs, and projects. Throughout the project cycle and beyond, ADB evaluates its work to understand impacts, including indirect and unintended impacts. The aim is to make corrections if needed and to learn from the results so that future and other ongoing projects may benefit.</p> <p>There are two levels of evaluating finished projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-evaluation, by those responsible for designing and implementing a country strategy, program, or project; and conduct of due diligence on economic analysis of projects measuring costs and benefits; and • independent evaluation by the Independent Evaluations Department (IED). <p>IED independently and systematically evaluates ADB policies, strategies, operations, and special concerns that relate to organizational and operational effectiveness. This contributes to achieving development effectiveness of ADB operations by providing evaluation feedback on performance, and generating and disseminating lessons.</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			http://www.adb.org/documents/operations-manual http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/overview http://www.adb.org/documents/development-effectiveness-review-2012-report http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix17.pdf http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix18.pdf http://www.adb.org/documents/cost-benefit-analysis-development-practical-guide
Environmental			
	Disclosure on Management Approach		<p>Under the umbrella of Strategy 2020, all ADB policies and strategies seek to ensure that it continues to promote environmentally sustainable growth in Asia and the Pacific in order to reduce poverty for current and future generations. Strategy 2020 and the Environment Operational Directions 2013–2020 set out the priority areas for support. The Director General of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department has overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring ADB’s environmental activities assisted by the Regional Environmental and Safeguards Division.</p> <p>ADB’s safeguards, as detailed in the Safeguard Policy Statement, aim to ensure that ADB-supported projects use natural resources in a sustainable manner and achieve at least “no-net-loss” of biodiversity. The potential direct and indirect impacts of every ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered project on natural resources and biodiversity are assessed prior to approval of the project, and are monitored throughout the project cycle. Where necessary, loan agreements carry requirements for borrowers to implement environmental obligations. People who feel adversely affected by a project and who feel compliance with ADB policy and procedures has not been sufficient can bring this to the attention of the ADB operations department and/or through ADB’s Accountability Mechanism.</p> <p>Borrowers are responsible for assessing projects and implementing Safeguard Policy Statement requirements. The operations departments are responsible for undertaking due diligence and reviewing the borrower’s environmental assessment and management plan to ensure safeguard measures in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement are in place. The project team ensures that legal agreements include adequate covenants to address implementation of the Safeguard Policy Statement. The Chief Compliance Officer, assisted by the Regional Environment and Safeguards Division, is responsible for monitoring compliance with safeguard policy requirements, and advising and assisting operations departments in safeguard policy matters. Staff awareness of policy implementation, operational procedures and environmental issues is raised through training programs and communities of practice, and training and capacity building is provided as needed to agencies implementing projects.</p> <p>ADB’s resource use is measured and reported in accordance with its Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System by the Office of Administrative Services. The management representative from the Office of Administrative Services has responsibility for ensuring the management system is systematically and effectively executed. Staff members are kept aware of methods to conserve resources and reduce ADB’s carbon footprint through training and various awareness raising events.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/policies-and-strategies http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main http://www.adb.org/documents/environment-operational-directions-2013-2020 http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>
Materials			
EN1 core	Materials used by weight or volume	PR	<p>ADB does not manufacture or produce products, but does consume office supplies, including paper, computer equipment and furniture. ADB’s printing services use recycled paper and vegetable-oil based ink for all ADB publications.</p> <p>In 2009–2010, ADB consumed 322,443.2 kilograms (kg) of paper. ADB consumed 147,657 kg of paper in 2011 and 143,597 kg in 2012, totaling 291,254 kg. This is a 9.7% reduction compared to the 2009–2010 reporting period. ADB’s integrated Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System, targets a reduction of 2% per annum.</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links																					
			 <table border="1"> <caption>Paper Consumption, 2007-2012</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Weight (Kilograms '000)</th> <th>Weight per person (Kilograms per person)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>185</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>170</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>165</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>155</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>145</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>140</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Weight (Kilograms '000)	Weight per person (Kilograms per person)	2007	185	40	2008	170	35	2009	165	32	2010	155	28	2011	145	25	2012	140	24
Year	Weight (Kilograms '000)	Weight per person (Kilograms per person)																						
2007	185	40																						
2008	170	35																						
2009	165	32																						
2010	155	28																						
2011	145	25																						
2012	140	24																						
EN2 core	Percent of materials used that are recycled input materials	PR	<p>ADB's policy on environmentally and socially responsible institutional procurement is reflected in requests for proposals, invitations for bids, bidding documents, and solicitations issued by the Office of Administrative Services. Since 2009, ADB's Green Procurement Guidelines have applied to the institutional procurement of goods and services for administrative operations. Service providers are also required to incorporate relevant requirements of the Green Procurement Guidelines to ensure that the goods and equipment used in providing administrative services are likewise environmentally preferred.</p> <p>If practicable, ADB only procures administrative goods and services that are environmentally preferable and/or sustainable and are certified green by established environmental labeling systems (such as Energy Star, for computers, electronics, and electrical products; Green Seal for cleaning materials; and the Forest Stewardship Council, for paper products).</p> <p>Green requirements for institutional services are incorporated in the contractor's work performance statement and contract documents attesting that (1) goods and equipment used in providing administrative services are environmentally preferred; and (2) relevant standards provided in ADB's integrated Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System regarding hazardous substances and occupational health and safety are implemented.</p>																					
Energy																								
EN3 core	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source	FR	<p>ADB purchases diesel for its back-up generators and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and water heaters used at headquarters. In 2012, ADB also consumed energy generated by its rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) system, which is used to offset a proportion of our indirect energy consumption.</p> <p>ADB directly consumed 27,320 liters of diesel fuel in 2011 and 10,554 liters in 2012—an overall reduction of 46% for 2011–2012 versus the previous 2009–2010 reporting period, when ADB consumed 70,120 liters of diesel fuel. ADB directly consumed 119,204 kilograms (kg) of LPG in 2011 and 103,690 kg in 2012, an overall increase of 28% for 2011–2012 compared to the previous 2009–2010 reporting period, when ADB consumed 174,633 kg of LPG.</p> <p>At the end of 2012, ADB's rooftop solar PV system had a capacity of 577 kilowatts (kW)—comprising 571 kW on the main building roof and 6 kW on our multistorey car park. In 2012, this system started operation and generated 357,106 kW-hours of electricity, which was directly consumed.</p>																					

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links																					
EN4 core	Indirect energy consumption by primary energy source	FR	<div data-bbox="1003 170 1661 669" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Indirect Electricity Use, 2007–2012</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Usage (kilowatt hours '000)</th> <th>Usage per person (kilowatt hours per person)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>17.0</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>3.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>2.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p data-bbox="632 695 1990 808">ADB purchases its electricity from Meralco, the only electricity supplier in Metro Manila. In 2009–2010, the indirect electricity consumption was 36,089.45 megawatt-hours (MWh). ADB purchased 18,207 MWh of electricity from Meralco in 2011 and 18,002 MWh in 2012. The total, 36,209 MWh, is an overall increase of 0.3% for 2011–2012 compared to the 2009–2010 reporting period. Under ADB’s integrated Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System, the target reduction is 1% per annum.</p>	Year	Usage (kilowatt hours '000)	Usage per person (kilowatt hours per person)	2007	17.5	3.5	2008	17.0	3.2	2009	17.5	3.2	2010	18.0	3.1	2011	18.0	2.9	2012	18.0	2.8
Year	Usage (kilowatt hours '000)	Usage per person (kilowatt hours per person)																						
2007	17.5	3.5																						
2008	17.0	3.2																						
2009	17.5	3.2																						
2010	18.0	3.1																						
2011	18.0	2.9																						
2012	18.0	2.8																						
EN5	Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements	FR	<p data-bbox="632 834 1934 889">During 2011–2012, staff numbers at headquarters increased by 7%, which increased pressure on resource use. This meant that both direct and indirect energy consumption in 2011–2012 increased compared to the previous 2009–2010 reporting period.</p> <p data-bbox="632 894 1965 976">In 2012, ADB installed solar paneling on the roof to provide a clean renewable energy source to headquarters. ADB’s solar photovoltaic (PV) system has a capacity of 571 kilowatts to run a portion of the air conditioning, lighting, and computer systems, reducing the carbon footprint.</p> <p data-bbox="632 980 1934 1062">Efforts to reduce the impact of the headquarters on the environment and to help address the challenge of climate change met with success—in 2011 ADB received the Gold-level certification for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for existing buildings from the US Green Buildings Council.</p> <p data-bbox="632 1066 1969 1148">ADB has invested in solar PV panels on its roof to help conserve energy resources and reduce the carbon footprint by providing a clean renewable energy source at headquarters. In 2012, this system generated 357,106 kilowatt-hours of electricity for direct ADB use, which ADB would otherwise have had to purchase.</p> <p data-bbox="632 1153 1976 1263">The new headquarters extension building is designed and being constructed to meet the requirements for LEED Gold for new construction. Construction materials have been selected to be environmentally friendly and design features include low e-glass, light wells, natural ventilation in the third atrium, and more solar PV panels. Other details of ADB’s initiatives on energy and environmental management are described in EN7 and the LEED brochure.</p> <p data-bbox="632 1268 1577 1292">http://www.adb.org/publications/lighting-way-asian-development-banks-rooftop-solar-project</p> <p data-bbox="632 1297 1556 1321">http://www.adb.org/publications/asian-development-bank-headquarters-certified-gold-lead</p>																					

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links																
EN6	Initiatives to provide energy efficient or renewable energy-based products and services, and resulting reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives	FR	<div data-bbox="961 175 1690 669" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Clean Energy Investments, 2006–2012</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Investment (\$ million)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>657</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>668</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>1,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>1,313</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>1,756</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>2,133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>2,300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p data-bbox="632 699 1955 724">Under Strategy 2020 and the Environment Operational Directions, a priority area for support is the expansion and use of clean energy.</p> <p data-bbox="632 727 1955 781">In 2011–2012, ADB raised \$517.2 million through sales of Clean Energy Bonds, which support ADB’s ongoing renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.</p> <p data-bbox="632 784 1982 922">ADB’s 2009 Energy Policy targeted the annual lending for clean energy investments at \$2 billion a year by 2013; ADB achieved this ahead of schedule, in 2011. In 2011–2012, ADB invested \$4.4 billion to provide 2,125 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy generation capacity, to facilitate 874.3 terawatt-hours of electricity savings through energy efficiency measures, and to avoid consumption of 163,800 terajoules of direct fuel per year. This equals a 29.7 million ton CO₂ equivalent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions per annum.</p> <p data-bbox="632 925 1982 1063">The Clean Energy Program seeks to support improved energy efficiency in the energy, transport, urban, and water sectors; aid countries with adopting and deploying renewable energy sources; and improve access to energy for the poor, especially those in remote, rural areas. To support the wide-scale deployment of clean energy projects and new clean energy technology, ADB has created a number of financing instruments. Under this program, initiatives to support project-development activities, capacity building, and institutional development include the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="632 1066 1982 1323" style="list-style-type: none"> • The Asia Solar Energy Initiative (ASEI) aims to identify and develop projects that will greatly increase the amount of energy that Asia generates through solar resources. ASEI aims to catalyze 3,000 MW of solar energy investments in Asia and the Pacific by 2013. • ADB is working in partnership with the Global CCS Institute to assist developing member countries to prepare road maps for carbon capture and storage demonstration projects, policies, and legal and regulatory frameworks. • The Quantum Leap in Wind Initiative aims to develop country-specific road maps for large-scale deployment of wind power, leading to an additional 1 gigawatt of installed wind power in priority countries from 2010 to 2015. • In three pilot countries—Mongolia, Nepal, and the Philippines—ADB is implementing technical assistance to explore effective ways to use indigenous renewable energy resources to supply electricity and improve living standards of poor, remote communities that are not covered by power grids because of cost. <p data-bbox="632 1326 1982 1409">In 2012, an expanded scope of operations was approved for the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, which supports ADB’s Clean Energy Program. The facility will now take in activities in addition to funding, to better support private sector involvement through innovative financing mechanisms such as risk-sharing and subordinated contingent financing.</p>	Year	Investment (\$ million)	2006	657	2007	668	2008	1,750	2009	1,313	2010	1,756	2011	2,133	2012	2,300
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EN7	Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved	FR	<p>Initiatives completed in 2011–2012 include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training appropriate staff members on the energy aspects of chillers and cooling towers; • raising awareness among staff members in individual offices to turn off lights when not in use or when natural light is available; • downgrading metal halide bulbs for lighting from 400 watts (W) to 250 W (actual saving: 9,856 kilowatt-hours [kWh] yearly); • partly shutting down the chiller plant at night (actual saving: 341 kWh per year); • implementing a new switching regime in the ISO secretariat office (actual saving: 101 kWh per year); • reducing the operating hours of the exhaust and supply fans at the sewage treatment plant (actual savings: 153 kWh per year); and • generating power through a solar photovoltaic system (in 2012, this system generated 357,106 kWh of electricity for direct ADB use). 																					
Water																								
EN8 core	Total water withdrawal by source	FR	<p>In 2011, ADB purchased 147,735.0 cubic meters (m³) of potable water and 148,381.5 m³ in 2012, 296,116.5 m³ in total. ADB's consumption of potable water in 2009–2010 was 290,428 m³. This is an overall increase of 2% for 2011–2012 compared to the previous (2009–2010) reporting period. During 2011–2012, the 11% increase in building occupancy added pressure on water use; thus, ADB's integrated Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System's targeted reduction in potable water use of 1% per annum was not met. The water ADB uses at headquarters comes from the Angat and Ipo watersheds in Bulacan Province and is supplied by Manila Water, which issues a Sustainability Report. The volume of water ADB uses is small and has an insignificant impact on the source watersheds and on Manila Bay, the receiving body. Effluent water is treated at the on-site sewage treatment plant. ADB uses part of the output plus harvested rainwater (the rainwater harvesting system has a capacity of 110 m³) to clean ADB's buildings and water the plants (see also EN10).</p> <p>The recycled and rainwater consumption in 2009–2010 was 15,351.96 m³. ADB consumed 6,007 m³ of recycled water and rainwater in 2011 and 9,227 m³ in 2012, 15,235 m³ in total—a slight decrease (0.8%) from the previous 2009–2010 reporting period. See the table in EN10.</p>																					
<p style="text-align: center;">Potable Water Use, 2007–2012</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Potable Water Use, 2007–2012</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Volume (Cubic meters)</th> <th>Volume per person (Cubic meters per person)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>145,000</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>135,000</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>140,000</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>155,000</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Volume (Cubic meters)	Volume per person (Cubic meters per person)	2007	145,000	30	2008	135,000	25	2009	140,000	26	2010	155,000	27	2011	150,000	24	2012	150,000	24
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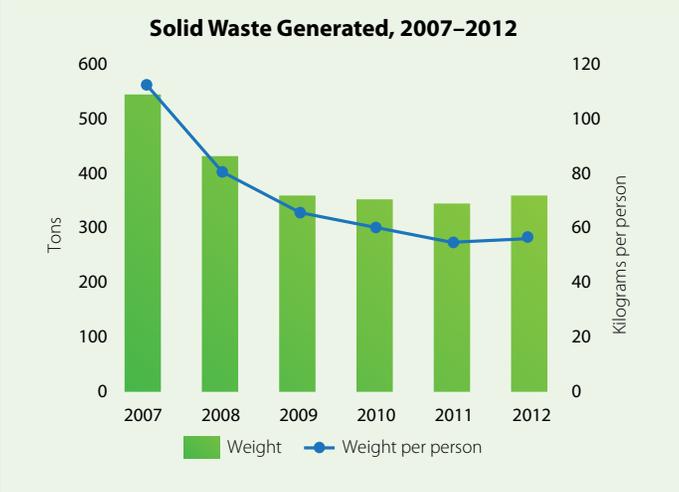
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EN9	Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water	NA	Not material: because ADB uses only a small volume of water, it has an insignificant impact on the watersheds and on Manila Bay, the receiving body (see EN8). EN14 describes how ADB ensures that its project operations do not negatively impact watersheds or, in case of such impacts, how they are mitigated.																																																						
EN10	Percentage and volume of water recycled and reused	FR	<p>Headquarters effluent water is treated at the on-site sewage treatment plant, meeting the water quality standards of the Philippines' Department of Environment and Natural Resources. ADB uses part of the output plus harvested rainwater (the rainwater harvesting system has a capacity of 110 cubic meters [m³]) to clean the buildings and water the plants. The volume of water recycled and reused (so excluding purchased water and rainwater) in 2009–2010 was 13,068.16 m³—9% of total water consumption. ADB recycled and reused 3,713.29 m³ in 2011 and 7,898.88 m³ in 2012, 11,612.17 m³ in total—3.7% of the total water consumption. Details of ADB's initiatives on water resource management are described in the LEED brochure.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Sources of Water for ADB Headquarters, 2009–2012</caption> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Water Source</th> <th colspan="4">Volume of Water (m³)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Manila Water Company</td> <td>138,602.00</td> <td>151,826.00</td> <td>147,735.0</td> <td>148,381.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sewage treatment plant reuse</td> <td>5,409.83</td> <td>7,312.23</td> <td>2785.52</td> <td>7,625.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backwash reuse</td> <td>126.00</td> <td>220.10</td> <td>927.77</td> <td>273.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rainwater harvesting</td> <td>579.80</td> <td>1,704.00</td> <td>2294.00</td> <td>1,329.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Water Consumption</td> <td>144,717.63</td> <td>161,062.33</td> <td>153,742.29</td> <td>157,609.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Recycled+Reused Water</td> <td>6,115.63</td> <td>9,236.33</td> <td>6,007.29</td> <td>9,227.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycled+Reused Water (% of total)</td> <td>4.23</td> <td>5.73</td> <td>3.91</td> <td>5.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building occupancy (#)</td> <td>5,460</td> <td>5,879</td> <td>6,265</td> <td>6,334</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water use/person</td> <td>26.50</td> <td>27.40</td> <td>24.54</td> <td>24.88</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>http://www.adb.org/publications/asian-development-bank-headquarters-certified-gold-lead</p>	Water Source	Volume of Water (m ³)				2009	2010	2011	2012	Manila Water Company	138,602.00	151,826.00	147,735.0	148,381.5	Sewage treatment plant reuse	5,409.83	7,312.23	2785.52	7,625.88	Backwash reuse	126.00	220.10	927.77	273.00	Rainwater harvesting	579.80	1,704.00	2294.00	1,329.00	Total Water Consumption	144,717.63	161,062.33	153,742.29	157,609.38	Total Recycled+Reused Water	6,115.63	9,236.33	6,007.29	9,227.88	Recycled+Reused Water (% of total)	4.23	5.73	3.91	5.85	Building occupancy (#)	5,460	5,879	6,265	6,334	Water use/person	26.50	27.40	24.54	24.88
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EN11 core	Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	NA	Not applicable. ADB does not own land or operate offices in or near protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value.																																																						
EN12 core	Description of significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	PR	<p>ADB's offices do not impact protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value. See EN14 for how ADB ensures that its project operations do not negatively impact biodiversity or that any such impacts are mitigated. Safeguard documents report are prepared for and on every project and are available on the internet. The environment safeguards cover protected areas and critical habitats, see the environmental assessments for individual projects on the internet. (See EN14.)</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/environment http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/country-safeguard-systems http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main</p>																																																						

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EN13	Habitats protected or restored	FR	<p>Under Strategy 2020 and the Environment Operational Directions, a priority area for support is investing in natural capital and protection of protected areas and areas of high biodiversity. Initiatives include the Greater Mekong Area Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Program, Heart of Borneo Program, and Coral Triangle Initiative, which support protection of biodiversity and natural resources.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/environment-operational-directions-2013-2020?ref=themes/environment/publications?ref=themes/environment/publications</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/environmental-initiatives-partnerships</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main</p>
EN14	Strategies, current actions, and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity	FR	<p>ADB's long-term strategic framework, Strategy 2020, highlights the importance of addressing the destruction of natural resources and environmental degradation, including through climate change. During 2012, ADB developed the Environment Operational Directions for 2013–2020 (EOD). The second pillar of the EOD supports investments in natural capital to (1) help reverse its ongoing decline; and (2) ensure that environmental goods and services can sustain future economic growth and well-being, build climate resilience, and contribute to carbon sequestration. ADB's approach to investing in natural capital includes (1) strengthening and mainstreaming country safeguard systems for biodiversity; (2) promoting investments and regional cooperation for managing large-scale ecosystems; and (3) developing knowledge, innovations, and partnerships for the valuation of ecosystem services.</p> <p>ADB's safeguards, as detailed in the Safeguard Policy Statement, aim to ensure that ADB-supported projects use natural resources in a sustainable manner and achieve at least “no-net-loss” of biodiversity by avoiding, minimizing, mitigating, or (as a last resort) compensating for impacts, e.g. by proposing biodiversity offsets. The potential direct and indirect impact of every ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered project on natural resources and biodiversity is assessed prior to approval of the project, following the process set out in EN26. Specific policy principles for projects in modified habitats, natural habitats, critical habitats, and legally protected areas must also be followed. For critical habitats, including areas with high biodiversity value (e.g. areas that support species that are endangered or have a restricted range), project activities should not be undertaken unless there are no measurable adverse impacts, or likelihood of such, that could impair the area's high biodiversity values or ability to function.</p> <p>In addition, ADB works with partners to strengthen biodiversity safeguard capacities and performance by (1) strengthening country safeguard systems and capacities with respect to biodiversity; (2) working with environmental NGOs to increase access to and use of biodiversity data and information systems; and (3) developing guidance and training resources for biodiversity impact assessment, including knowledge products with good practice cases studies.</p> <p>ADB promotes investments in and regional cooperation for the management of large-scale ecosystems, many of which transcend national boundaries and require coordinated management approaches. These include places of outstanding human and ecological significance, such as the Coral Triangle, which supports the greatest diversity of coastal and marine ecosystem on the planet and fisheries exports of almost \$4 billion annually; (2) the Greater Mekong Subregion, with globally significant biodiversity, forest, and carbon stocks and the largest inland fishery in the world; (2) the Heart of Borneo, with the third largest rainforest in the world; and (4) the Himalayan Mountain Range, a biodiversity hotspot and the source of freshwater for more than 1 billion people.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/environment-operational-directions-2013-2020</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/country-safeguard-systems</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/environmental-initiatives-partnerships</p>
EN15	Number of IUCN Red List species and national conservation species with habitats in areas affected by operations, and level of extinction risk	FR	<p>ADB's safeguards, as detailed in the Safeguard Policy Statement, aim to ensure that ADB-supported projects use natural resources in a sustainable manner and achieve at least “no-net-loss” of biodiversity. In projects within natural habitats, this is ensured through (1) the screening of potential impacts on biodiversity, including impacts on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red-list species; (2) the commissioning of suitably qualified experts to undertake targeted biodiversity studies; and (3) the design of measures to avoid, mitigate, or appropriately offset any potential impacts. Special attention is also given to the presence of critically endangered and endangered species, which triggers for ADB's policy provisions on the avoidance of activities in critical natural habitat (see EN14). ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement further prohibits investment in production of or trade in wildlife or products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement</p>

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Emissions, effluents, and waste																																																																																																																																																									
EN16 core	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by weight	FR	<p>The headquarters' direct and indirect emissions in 2009–2010 amounted to 20,925.8 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent. ADB emitted 10,658.00 tons of CO₂ equivalent in 2011 and 10,442.94 tons in 2012, totaling 21,099.63 tons for the 2-year period. This is an overall increase of 0.8% for 2011–2012 compared to the previous 2009–2010 reporting period.</p> <p>The methodology used to calculate the emissions is in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="682 406 1942 998"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Direct and Indirect Emissions, Scopes 1 and 2, ADB Headquarters, 2007–2012</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="7">CO₂ Equivalent Emissions (tons)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7">Direct Emissions (Scope 1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel for powered back-up generators</td> <td>83.66</td> <td>31.84</td> <td>94.16</td> <td>98.39</td> <td>75.02</td> <td>28.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LPG for cooking stoves and heaters</td> <td>227.93</td> <td>223.71</td> <td>224.15</td> <td>298.00</td> <td>356.42</td> <td>310.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuel for official trips using ADB owned vehicles</td> <td>203.54</td> <td>173.68</td> <td>153.57</td> <td>150.20</td> <td>134.39</td> <td>142.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar power</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigeration system (HFC-134a)</td> <td>29.77</td> <td>37.71</td> <td>13.33</td> <td>18.04</td> <td>1.30</td> <td>5.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">Indirect Emissions from Electricity Consumption (Scope 2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meralco electricity</td> <td>9,610.00</td> <td>9,499.03</td> <td>9,735.77</td> <td>10,140.19</td> <td>10,090.87</td> <td>9,956.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>10,154.90</td> <td>9,965.97</td> <td>10,220.98</td> <td>10,704.82</td> <td>10,658.00</td> <td>10,442.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building occupancy*</td> <td>4,867</td> <td>5,366</td> <td>5,460</td> <td>5,879</td> <td>6,265</td> <td>6,334</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per person total</td> <td>2.09</td> <td>1.86</td> <td>1.87</td> <td>1.82</td> <td>1.70</td> <td>1.65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CO₂ = carbon dioxide, LPG = liquefied petroleum gas. *Sum of permanent employees plus consultants plus service providers</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="682 1047 1942 1218"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">Videoconferencing</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sessions (#)</td> <td>218</td> <td>462</td> <td>1,149</td> <td>1,581</td> <td>2,151</td> <td>2,944</td> <td>3,179</td> <td>3,374</td> <td>4,039</td> <td>5,032</td> <td>6,304</td> <td>6,880</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hours (total)</td> <td>410</td> <td>687</td> <td>1,447</td> <td>2,198</td> <td>2,890</td> <td>4,188</td> <td>4,332</td> <td>5,218</td> <td>5,966</td> <td>8,073</td> <td>9,286</td> <td>9,487</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Direct and Indirect Emissions, Scopes 1 and 2, ADB Headquarters, 2007–2012							CO ₂ Equivalent Emissions (tons)							Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Direct Emissions (Scope 1)							Diesel for powered back-up generators	83.66	31.84	94.16	98.39	75.02	28.98	LPG for cooking stoves and heaters	227.93	223.71	224.15	298.00	356.42	310.03	Fuel for official trips using ADB owned vehicles	203.54	173.68	153.57	150.20	134.39	142.02	Solar power	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refrigeration system (HFC-134a)	29.77	37.71	13.33	18.04	1.30	5.85	Indirect Emissions from Electricity Consumption (Scope 2)							Meralco electricity	9,610.00	9,499.03	9,735.77	10,140.19	10,090.87	9,956.06	Total	10,154.90	9,965.97	10,220.98	10,704.82	10,658.00	10,442.94	Building occupancy*	4,867	5,366	5,460	5,879	6,265	6,334	Per person total	2.09	1.86	1.87	1.82	1.70	1.65	Videoconferencing														2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Sessions (#)	218	462	1,149	1,581	2,151	2,944	3,179	3,374	4,039	5,032	6,304	6,880	Hours (total)	410	687	1,447	2,198	2,890	4,188	4,332	5,218	5,966	8,073	9,286	9,487
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Fuel for official trips using ADB owned vehicles	203.54	173.68	153.57	150.20	134.39	142.02																																																																																																																																																			
Solar power	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																			
Refrigeration system (HFC-134a)	29.77	37.71	13.33	18.04	1.30	5.85																																																																																																																																																			
Indirect Emissions from Electricity Consumption (Scope 2)																																																																																																																																																									
Meralco electricity	9,610.00	9,499.03	9,735.77	10,140.19	10,090.87	9,956.06																																																																																																																																																			
Total	10,154.90	9,965.97	10,220.98	10,704.82	10,658.00	10,442.94																																																																																																																																																			
Building occupancy*	4,867	5,366	5,460	5,879	6,265	6,334																																																																																																																																																			
Per person total	2.09	1.86	1.87	1.82	1.70	1.65																																																																																																																																																			
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Sessions (#)	218	462	1,149	1,581	2,151	2,944	3,179	3,374	4,039	5,032	6,304	6,880																																																																																																																																													
Hours (total)	410	687	1,447	2,198	2,890	4,188	4,332	5,218	5,966	8,073	9,286	9,487																																																																																																																																													

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EN17 core	Other relevant indirect GHG emissions by weight	FR	<p>Other indirect emissions in 2009–2010 amounted to 15,532.49 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent. ADB emitted 10,612.48 tons of CO₂ equivalent in 2011 and 9,535.05 tons in 2012, for a total of 20,147.53 tons during the 2-year period. This is an overall increase of 29.7% for 2011–2012 compared to the previous 2009–2010 reporting period. The change results from increased travel due to increased business—loan approvals have increased by 8.4% over the previous 2-year period and 113% since 2007, requiring increased travel of staff and consultants for project supervision and consultations.</p> <p>The methodology used in calculating the emissions is in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard developed by the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="674 378 1940 1029"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Other indirect emissions (Scope 3), ADB headquarters, 2007–2012</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Source</th> <th colspan="6">CO₂ Equivalent Emissions (tons)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Business travel arranged by ADB Travel Services (air travel)</td> <td>4,948.00</td> <td>5,339.87</td> <td>5,967.60</td> <td>7,606.73</td> <td>7,924.69</td> <td>7,810.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business travel arranged by ADB Travel Services (hotel stays)</td> <td>554.29</td> <td>594.63</td> <td>510.58</td> <td>625.32</td> <td>991.44</td> <td>1,358.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented vehicles for business travel</td> <td>7.40</td> <td>6.70</td> <td>8.45</td> <td>9.52</td> <td>7.66</td> <td>12.61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport of solid waste and sewage treatment plant sludge for disposal</td> <td>2.82</td> <td>2.53</td> <td>1.83</td> <td>1.32</td> <td>1.99</td> <td>1.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Methane emission of biodegradable waste in landfill</td> <td>209.62</td> <td>59.91</td> <td>54.93</td> <td>112.8</td> <td>66.09</td> <td>48.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postage and freight of ADB documents</td> <td>168.64</td> <td>225.36</td> <td>118.57</td> <td>113.42</td> <td>151.70</td> <td>108.61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shipment of goods (official and personal by ADB staff)</td> <td>222.17</td> <td>172.52</td> <td>198.68</td> <td>202.74</td> <td>1468.91</td> <td>194.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>6,112.94</td> <td>6,401.51</td> <td>6,860.64</td> <td>8,671.85</td> <td>10612.48</td> <td>9,535.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building occupancy *</td> <td>4,867</td> <td>5,366</td> <td>5,460</td> <td>5,879</td> <td>6,265</td> <td>6,334</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per person total</td> <td>1.26</td> <td>1.19</td> <td>1.26</td> <td>1.48</td> <td>1.51</td> <td>1.51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CO₂ = carbon dioxide. *Sum of permanent employees plus consultants plus service providers</p>	Other indirect emissions (Scope 3), ADB headquarters, 2007–2012							Source	CO ₂ Equivalent Emissions (tons)						2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Business travel arranged by ADB Travel Services (air travel)	4,948.00	5,339.87	5,967.60	7,606.73	7,924.69	7,810.19	Business travel arranged by ADB Travel Services (hotel stays)	554.29	594.63	510.58	625.32	991.44	1,358.92	Rented vehicles for business travel	7.40	6.70	8.45	9.52	7.66	12.61	Transport of solid waste and sewage treatment plant sludge for disposal	2.82	2.53	1.83	1.32	1.99	1.27	Methane emission of biodegradable waste in landfill	209.62	59.91	54.93	112.8	66.09	48.51	Postage and freight of ADB documents	168.64	225.36	118.57	113.42	151.70	108.61	Shipment of goods (official and personal by ADB staff)	222.17	172.52	198.68	202.74	1468.91	194.95	Total	6,112.94	6,401.51	6,860.64	8,671.85	10612.48	9,535.05	Building occupancy *	4,867	5,366	5,460	5,879	6,265	6,334	Per person total	1.26	1.19	1.26	1.48	1.51	1.51
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EN18	Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and reductions achieved	PR	<p>The following initiatives are helping to reduce direct/indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from headquarters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce direct emissions from the official vehicle fleet, ADB purchased a hybrid (fuel-electric) car in 2011 to add to the three already in our fleet. The fuel consumption of a hybrid car is about 50% less than that of a car running on petroleum; • to reduce the number of trips for international mail and courier dispatches, service providers consolidate all shipments for daily dispatches to the airport; and • to reduce travel and consequent indirect emissions, ADB provides teleconferencing and videoconferencing facilities and in 2012 established an additional field office. <p>To improve fuel efficiency of the official vehicle fleet, hybrid fuel-electric vehicles are being added to the official fleet and will comprise nearly half of all fleet sedan models by 2014.</p> <p>Refer also to EN7, as these energy saving initiatives have also helped reduce the contribution of GHG emissions.</p> <p>In addition, ADB is scaling up operations to reduce GHG emissions across Asia and the Pacific. Investments in clean energy in 2011–2012 equal a 29.7 million ton carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent reduction in GHG emissions per annum. ADB is also investing in more sustainable modes of transport, approving projects in the rail, urban transport (including nonmotorized and public transport), and inland waterway subsectors. ADB is now starting to calculate the GHG emissions from its projects and meetings, and anticipate providing this during the next reporting cycle.</p>																																																																																										

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EN19 core	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight	FR	Not material. No ozone-depleting substances are used at headquarters, complying with the Montreal Protocol . ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement prohibits investment in production of or trade in ozone-depleting substances. http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://ozone.unep.org/Publications/MP_Handbook/Section_1.1_The_Montreal_Protocol/																																							
EN20 core	NOx, SOx, and other significant air emissions by type and weight	FR	Not material. ADB's headquarters has six sets of 1,050 kilowatt diesel generators to use as back-up power. Their emissions are small (insignificant) in the context of international emission limits.																																							
EN21 core	Total water discharge by quality and destination	FR	Not material. Water discharge from headquarters is equal to the intake less that recycled and reused, as detailed in EN8 and EN10.																																							
EN22 core	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	FR	<p>ADB generates recyclable, biodegradable, nonbiodegradable, hazardous, and sanitary waste. In 2009–2010 ADB generated 709,311.3 kilograms (kg) of solid waste. ADB generated 340,062.8 kg in 2011 and 355,240.4 kg in 2012—695,303.1 kg in total, for an overall decrease of 2% during 2011–2012 compared to the previous reporting period (excluding waste from the construction of the new building—see below).</p> <p>During 2011–2012, building occupancy at headquarters increased by 11%, which increased pressure on resource use and meant ADB's integrated Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System target to reduce solid waste generation by 2% per annum was not met. ADB exceeded its target of 75% of solid waste to be recovered either by recycling or return to the supplier, by achieving 91.78%. The remaining 8.22% is disposed of by an accredited waste contractor to landfill and by composting.</p> <p>In constructing the new headquarters building, much of the waste is being recycled or reused. For example, phenolic boards serving as the forms for concrete work were reused as materials for lockers for the contractor's personnel. The scrap steel from rebars for structural reinforcement was delivered to a material recovery facility for recycling to produce new steel. The contractor reported that the volume of residual waste disposed of was equivalent to 3,786 kg during June–December 2012—87% of the total 30,080 kg of residual waste.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="680 829 1299 1273"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Waste Disposal (kg)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Waste type</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biodegradable</td> <td>71,613.78</td> <td>86,353.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nonbiodegradable</td> <td>11,839.22</td> <td>9,966.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazardous</td> <td>6,213.75</td> <td>7,021.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recyclable</td> <td>250,396.00</td> <td>251,898.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>340,062.75</td> <td>355,240.39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>kg = kilogram. Notes: Biodegradable waste includes waste from landscaping, the commissary, and the cafeteria. Nonbiodegradable waste includes sanitary waste. Hazardous waste includes infectious waste from our Medical Clinic.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1327 829 1946 1164"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Waste Disposal Method (kg)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recycling</td> <td>304,733.00</td> <td>322,029.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting</td> <td>4,000.00</td> <td>5,880.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill</td> <td>31,329.80</td> <td>27,330.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>340,062.80</td> <td>355,240.40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>kg = kilogram. Note: Landfilled waste was computed based on available data: total generated waste, recycled waste, and composted waste</p>	Waste Disposal (kg)			Waste type	2011	2012	Biodegradable	71,613.78	86,353.85	Nonbiodegradable	11,839.22	9,966.79	Hazardous	6,213.75	7,021.75	Recyclable	250,396.00	251,898.00	Total	340,062.75	355,240.39	Waste Disposal Method (kg)			Method	2011	2012	Recycling	304,733.00	322,029.55	Composting	4,000.00	5,880.00	Landfill	31,329.80	27,330.85	Total	340,062.80	355,240.40
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EN23 core	Total number and volume of significant spills	FR	ADB's headquarters had no significant spills of chemicals, oils, or fuels in 2011-2012.																					
EN24	Weight of transported, imported, exported, or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III and VIII and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally	FR	Not material. ADB produces very little hazardous waste from the headquarters (see EN22). Hazardous waste from headquarters is collected by a waste transporter accredited by the Philippine Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and is sent to a DENR-accredited waste treatment and disposal facility.																					
EN25	Identify size, protected status, and biodiversity value of water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by the reporting organization's discharges of water and runoff	FR	Not material. See EN8.																					

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Products and services			
EN26 core	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts, and extent of impact mitigation	FR	<p>The environmental and social impact of every ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered project is assessed in accordance with the safeguards as stated in the Safeguard Policy Statement. The policy aims to promote the sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and people by (1) avoiding, where possible, the adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people; (2) minimizing, mitigating, and/or compensating for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and (3) helping borrowers/clients strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks. The three key safeguard areas are environmental, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples. Environmental policy principles include biodiversity protection and natural resource management, greenhouse gases, pollution prevention and abatement, occupational and community health and safety, and physical cultural resources. The Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis guides staff in determining and addressing social impacts. An initial poverty and social assessment is conducted to determine the scope of poverty and social issues that will need to be addressed during project design.</p> <p>During the formation of country partnership strategies and throughout ADB's project cycle, from preparation through evaluation, environmental and social risks and opportunities attendant to each investment are considered and discussed with the borrowers (clients), all of whom are required to comply with the requirements in the <i>Safeguard Policy Statement</i> (see also FS2 and 3). At the early stage of project preparation, the borrower identifies potential direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced environmental and social impacts and risks and determines their significance and scope, in consultation with stakeholders. If such risks are identified, the borrower will do an environmental and social (including involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) assessment early in the project cycle. For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented, the borrower is required to examine alternatives to avoid them or, if avoidance is not possible, minimize them. Cancelling the project may also be considered. In response to the environmental and social impacts/risks identified and to address them, the borrower will prepare, as required, an environmental management plan, resettlement plan, and/or Indigenous Peoples plan. These documents will include the proposed mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting requirements, etc. Project loan agreements contain the borrowers' agreement to comply with environmental and social safeguard measures applicable to the project. During project implementation, ADB staff members and/or consultants visit the project site to ascertain progress and compliance with the safeguard requirements. If noncompliance is identified, corrective action will be agreed for the borrower to implement.</p> <p>The <i>Safeguard Policy Statement</i> also provides a platform for participation by affected people and other stakeholders in project design and implementation. Stakeholders who feel compliance is not sufficient can bring this to the attention of the ADB operations department and/or ADB's Accountability Mechanism.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>
EN27 core	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category	NA	As ADB is not a manufacturer, this indicator is not material to ADB operations.
Compliance			
EN28 core	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations	FR	<p>No fines have been levied against ADB for noncompliance. As a multilateral development bank, ADB has its own legal status. ADB projects are required to adhere to its environmental safeguards (EN26) in addition to local laws and regulations in countries where they are implemented. If noncompliance with ADB policies is identified, corrective action will be agreed for implementation by the borrower.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/environment http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>

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Transport																																																																	
EN29	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials used for the organization's operations, and transporting members of the workforce	FR	<p>ADB is an international organization and this requires staff to travel between headquarters in Manila, resident missions, and member countries for work. Given geographical constraints, air travel is the primary mode of travel, resulting in greenhouse gas emissions. In 2011–2012 official trips by ADB vehicles and business travel (air travel and hotel stays) resulted in 18,361.65 tons of CO₂ equivalent greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change. ADB's volume of lending has increased 8.4% since the last reporting period and 113% since 2007, necessitating increased travel.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emissions</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Source</th> <th colspan="6">Tons of CO₂ Equivalent Emissions</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fuel for official trips using ADB-owned vehicles</td> <td>203.54</td> <td>173.68</td> <td>153.57</td> <td>150.2</td> <td>134.39</td> <td>142.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business travel arranged by ADB travel services (air travel)</td> <td>4,948.00</td> <td>5,339.87</td> <td>5,967.60</td> <td>7,606.73</td> <td>7,924.69</td> <td>7,810.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business travel arranged by ADB travel services (hotel stays)</td> <td>554.29</td> <td>594.63</td> <td>510.58</td> <td>625.32</td> <td>991.44</td> <td>1,358.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>5,705.83</td> <td>6,108.18</td> <td>6,631.75</td> <td>8,382.25</td> <td>9,050.52</td> <td>9,311.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building occupancy*</td> <td>4,867</td> <td>5,366</td> <td>5,460</td> <td>5,879</td> <td>6,265</td> <td>6,334</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per capita</td> <td>1.1723</td> <td>1.1383</td> <td>1.2146</td> <td>1.4258</td> <td>1.4578</td> <td>1.4700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CO₂ = carbon dioxide. *Sum of permanent employees plus consultants plus service providers.</p>	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emissions							Source	Tons of CO ₂ Equivalent Emissions						2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Fuel for official trips using ADB-owned vehicles	203.54	173.68	153.57	150.2	134.39	142.02	Business travel arranged by ADB travel services (air travel)	4,948.00	5,339.87	5,967.60	7,606.73	7,924.69	7,810.19	Business travel arranged by ADB travel services (hotel stays)	554.29	594.63	510.58	625.32	991.44	1,358.92	Total	5,705.83	6,108.18	6,631.75	8,382.25	9,050.52	9,311.13	Building occupancy*	4,867	5,366	5,460	5,879	6,265	6,334	Per capita	1.1723	1.1383	1.2146	1.4258	1.4578	1.4700
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EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type	PR	<p>During 2011–2012, ADB approved more than \$13 billion in projects with environmental sustainability components. Of this amount, 30% was in the energy sector, 26% in transport, 23% in multisector, 14% in water supply and sanitation and other municipal services, and 14% in agriculture and natural resources. In the same period, ADB also committed about \$240 million in technical assistance projects, including supporting sustainable natural resource management programs, such as the Coral Triangle Initiative and Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative.</p> <p>Lending for projects with environmental sustainability as a theme averaged 48% of overall lending in 2011 and 2012. The 2012 figure for projects with environmental sustainability as a theme brings the 3-year average to 47%, exceeding the target of 25% for 2010–2012.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main</p>																																																														

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	Disclosure on Management Approach		<p>To achieve its goal of poverty reduction in Asia and the Pacific and to deliver the projects needed for that goal, Our People Strategy notes that “ADB seeks and develops people who are technically excellent, passionate about our mission, and pragmatic in delivering effective, innovative development solutions, in a collegial work environment characterized by integrity, creativity, and empathy with our clients.” The strategy’s three goals are to achieve and maintain (1) a strong mix of high caliber, motivated, client-responsive staff working in partnership internally and externally; (2) inspiring leadership with proactive and effective people management; and (3) a supportive and enabling workplace environment and culture. To this end, ADB recruits highly qualified people and provides a working environment conducive to top performance while also achieving an adequate work–life balance, and advice and training for career development.</p> <p>ADB provides all staff with training to assure their skills and awareness of new developments is in line with the organization’s needs. Staff performance is monitored by supervisors and discussed with individual staff members.</p> <p>The Budget, Personnel and Management Systems Department (BPMSD) provides advice and services in budget, staff position management, human resources, staff development, benefits, and compensation. ADB has a Staff Association, comprising almost 100% of staff members, which is headed by an elected Staff Council. The Staff Council discusses matters of concern to staff with the head of human resources and with management.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/publications/our-people-strategy-skills-and-passion-improve-lives-asia-and-pacific</p>																																				
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LA1 core	Total workforce by employment type, contract, and region, broken down by gender	PR	<p>Our staff membership is highly diverse. At the end of 2012, the 3,051 staff members came from 61 of ADB’s 67 member countries, about 22% of them were based in field offices, and 84% were from member countries in Asia and the Pacific. Because ADB is headquartered in Manila, 1,463 of staff members are Philippine nationals. ADB has three categories of staff: international, national, and administrative. The table, Profile of ADB Employees (in 2.8), shows the distribution of staff by gender, category, location, and region. See LA 13 for a summary of the age groups of staff. The 2012 Annual Report provides breakdown by nationality.</p> <p>Overall, 59% of staff members were women; and the share was 34.2% of international staff. At the end of 2012, ADB reached its all-time high of 26.5% of staff at director level and above being women. See also 2.8 and the links below for data.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix11.pdf http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix12.pdf http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix13.pdf</p>																																				

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LA2 core	Total number and rate of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender, and region	FR	<p>During 2011, 10.7% (326 people) of staff members were newly hired and 6.2% left (189 people); in 2012, the numbers were 8.7% (265) and 5.4% (165). There have been no significant job cuts or large-scale redundancies during 2011–2012.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Staff Departure Rate from ADB (including retirement)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Staff</td> <td>194</td> <td>171</td> <td>120</td> <td>177</td> <td>161</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Departure Rate</td> <td>7.9%</td> <td>6.8%</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>6.2%</td> <td>5.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Category</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management</td> <td>20.0%</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>33.3%</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International staff</td> <td>10.2%</td> <td>7.6%</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>8.2%</td> <td>7.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National and administrative staff</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>6.5%</td> <td>4.2%</td> <td>5.0%</td> <td>4.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Location</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Headquarters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management</td> <td>20.0%</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>33.3%</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International staff</td> <td>10.4%</td> <td>7.4%</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>8.0%</td> <td>7.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National and administrative staff</td> <td>5.6%</td> <td>6.5%</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>4.8%</td> <td>4.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Field Offices</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International staff</td> <td>8.1%</td> <td>8.5%</td> <td>5.1%</td> <td>9.3%</td> <td>7.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National and administrative staff</td> <td>10.2%</td> <td>6.2%</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>5.5%</td> <td>4.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Sex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>5.7%</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>4.0%</td> <td>4.9%</td> <td>3.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>10.8%</td> <td>9.7%</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>8.0%</td> <td>7.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Nationality, by Region</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia and the Pacific</td> <td>7.1%</td> <td>6.5%</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>6.1%</td> <td>4.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nonregional</td> <td>13.0%</td> <td>9.1%</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>7.1%</td> <td>10.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Age</td> </tr> <tr> <td><30yrs</td> <td>9.9%</td> <td>10.7%</td> <td>11.1%</td> <td>6.3%</td> <td>4.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30.0–39.9yrs</td> <td>9.0%</td> <td>5.1%</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>4.0%</td> <td>3.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40.0–49.9yrs</td> <td>4.9%</td> <td>2.9%</td> <td>2.5%</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>3.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>50.0yrs</td> <td>63.7%</td> <td>83.7%</td> <td>56.5%</td> <td>86.6%</td> <td>76.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Rate of departure is calculated as the number of staff members who ended ADB employment within a particular period divided by the number at the start of that period. Hence, movements between categories and/or changes in locations during the year of departure are not considered in the ratio.</p>	Staff Departure Rate from ADB (including retirement)						Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total Staff	194	171	120	177	161	Departure Rate	7.9%	6.8%	4.6%	6.2%	5.4%	Category						Management	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	International staff	10.2%	7.6%	5.4%	8.2%	7.7%	National and administrative staff	6.7%	6.5%	4.2%	5.0%	4.2%	Location						Headquarters						Management	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	International staff	10.4%	7.4%	5.4%	8.0%	7.8%	National and administrative staff	5.6%	6.5%	3.8%	4.8%	4.1%	Field Offices						International staff	8.1%	8.5%	5.1%	9.3%	7.0%	National and administrative staff	10.2%	6.2%	5.3%	5.5%	4.5%	Sex						Women	5.7%	4.5%	4.0%	4.9%	3.7%	Men	10.8%	9.7%	5.4%	8.0%	7.9%	Nationality, by Region						Asia and the Pacific	7.1%	6.5%	4.5%	6.1%	4.6%	Nonregional	13.0%	9.1%	5.3%	7.1%	10.7%	Age						<30yrs	9.9%	10.7%	11.1%	6.3%	4.4%	30.0–39.9yrs	9.0%	5.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	40.0–49.9yrs	4.9%	2.9%	2.5%	3.8%	3.1%	>50.0yrs	63.7%	83.7%	56.5%	86.6%	76.7%
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Note: The new hire rate is calculated as the number of staff members who joined ADB within a particular period divided by the number at the start of that period.																																																																																																																																																																											
LA3	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part time employees, by major operations	FR	<p>ADB does not have part-time employees. Eligible staff members are provided with worldwide medical, life, and disability insurance and a defined benefit plan providing for lump-sum or annuity payments on retirement. Medical, life, disability, and travel insurance are also available to dependents.</p> <p>ADB promotes a work-life balance among its staff members. It strives to achieve greater productivity and staff effectiveness through annual leave; enhanced maternity leave; paternity leave; adoption leave; sick leave; family leave to care for sick relatives; emergency leave for funerals; occasional absence allowance; special leave; flextime (the regular work week consists of 40 hours from Monday to Friday, but staff members have the flexibility to start work as early as 7:00 am to as late as 9:00 am on a daily basis provided they</p>																																																																																																																																																																								

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			render 8 hours of work daily and are present during 9:00 am to 3:30 pm); provision for work from home arrangements; dedicated private space for women staff members to express breast milk for their infants; enhanced discretionary time off for holidays missed and spent at work and for prolonged work periods; and increased rest time to address the physical fatigue caused by lengthy business travel. The benefits are provided to all employees in all ADB's offices. International staff members receive annual home country travel for staff themselves and their dependents to maintain association with their own cultures, financial assistance for childcare/education expenses, and dependency allowances for a maximum of one spouse and three children subject to certain conditions being met. http://www.adb.org/site/careers/what-ADB-offer
LA15 core	Return to work and retention rates after parental leave, by gender	FR	Almost all staff members on parental leave during 2011–2012 returned after their leave—only 1 person (a woman), 0.7% of those who took such leave, did not return.
Labor/management relations			
LA4 core	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	FR	As a multilateral development bank, ADB has its own legal status and staff employment is not subject to the jurisdiction of employment tribunals and national courts in its member countries. ADB has a grievance process for employment disputes, including an Administrative Tribunal consisting of independent judges, as in other international organizations such as the World Bank. Nearly all ADB staff members, including all field office staff, are members of our Staff Association on joining ADB regardless of their nationality or the country in which they work. Members may opt out of the Staff Association (4 of our 3,015 members have done so); thus, the current membership comprises 99.86% of all staff members in all offices. The role of the SA is to foster a sense of common purpose between ADB staff and management and to advocate for staff with ADB management to safeguard the rights, interests, and welfare of members. Staff members elect representatives to the association's governing body—the Staff Council, which discusses matters of interest with the ADB management and coordinates with staff directly and through a network of “area coordinators.” Field offices are also represented on the Staff Council. The Staff Council is composed of 12 members, 2 of which represent staff in resident missions and regional offices. ADB encourages and assists in fostering close cooperation among staff through the Staff Council. Consultations with the Staff Council may be initiated by the Staff Council or management and may cover all aspects of conditions of employment and questions of staff welfare. The Staff Association is not a union and does not engage in collective bargaining.
LA5 core	Minimum notice period(s) regarding significant operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements	PR	During the preparation of Our People Strategy (2010), staff members were consulted through (1) the Staff Council, the elected representative body of the Staff Association, which includes nearly 100% of staff members; (2) the intranet; and (3) open meetings with all interested staff members. http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/our-people.pdf
Occupational health and safety			
LA6	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programs	FR	100% of staff members and service providers at headquarters are represented on the Health and Safety Committee. The Health and Safety Committee's mandate is to “strive to eliminate health and safety risks to ADB staff, business partners, and surrounding communities by using appropriate technologies, by developing disaster response and recovery plans for building operations and facilities, and by being constantly prepared for emergencies.” This is based on OHSAS 18001 guidelines. The committee's findings are reviewed twice yearly by a high-level management team. The review forms part of ADB's integrated Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System (under ISO50001, ISO 14001, and OHSAS 18001).

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
LA7 core	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region and gender	PR	In 2011, ADB had 3 workplace accidents and in 2012 ADB had 14. Historic rates are 2007: 2; 2008: 4; 2009: 7; and 2010: 2. Workplace accidents that result in injury, ill health, or fatality are recorded as part of Energy, Environment, Health, and Safety Management System in accordance with the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment's Rule 1050, Notification of Accidents and Occupational Illness.
LA8 core	Education, training, counseling, prevention and risk control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families, or community members, regarding serious diseases	FR	<p>ADB provides medical education programs and medical assistance to staff. In terms of education and awareness-raising, (1) since 2010, ADB has held Annual Health Care Fairs for Manila-based staff, dependents, and retirees to interact with the international health insurance provider and with local health care service organizations; (2) ADB raises staff awareness about health matters; (3) a counselor is available full-time for staff members; and (4) ADB has disease prevention and risk control programs. Staff and dependents receive medical alerts and information on the ADB intranet.</p> <p>ADB provides medical insurance to all staff members and consultants. ADB has links with medical retainers for staff members and consultants in countries where ADB operates. Staff members traveling on business are equipped with a medical kit with basic first aid equipment and malaria prophylaxis. For medical emergencies when away from their duty station, staff members are covered by a medical evacuation program operated by an external medical assistance provider.</p> <p>The clinic at headquarters for staff provides, free of charge, diagnostic and treatment facilities, annual physical examinations, physiotherapy, vaccinations, and a dental clinic. ADB pays for dependents to receive these services from outside providers. ADB also provides the services of an independent counseling psychologist to provide confidential assistance with personal, family, or work-related matters. For staff and dependents living in Metro Manila, ADB has 24/7 medical emergency assistance through an ambulance company.</p>
LA9	Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions	FR	See LA 6 re. representation on the Health and Safety Committee and LA4 re. the Staff Association and the Staff Council. Topics covered pertinent to health and safety in recent meetings have included (but not been limited to) the following: monitoring of accident and incident rates, emergency drills, medical awareness programs, fire safety and general workplace safety, and ergonomics.

Training and education

LA10 core	Average hours of training/year/employee by gender and by employee category	FR	<p>Average hours of training per staff member per year during 2008–2012 and data disaggregated by gender and staff level are given in the two tables here.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="821 1058 1797 1300"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Training Hours, by Gender and Staff Category, 2011 and 2012</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Gender</th> <th colspan="3">2011</th> <th colspan="3">2012</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th></th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hours/person</td> <td>36</td> <td>39</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td>31</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>Staff Category</th> <th>IS</th> <th>NS</th> <th>AS</th> <th>IS</th> <th>NS</th> <th>AS</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Hours/person</td> <td>42</td> <td>38</td> <td>33</td> <td>31</td> <td>37</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>AS = administrative staff, IS = international staff, NS = national staff.</p>	Training Hours, by Gender and Staff Category, 2011 and 2012							Gender	2011			2012			Female	Male		Female	Male		Hours/person	36	39		30	31		Staff Category	IS	NS	AS	IS	NS	AS	Hours/person	42	38	33	31	37	27
Training Hours, by Gender and Staff Category, 2011 and 2012																																												
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			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Training, 2008–2012 (hours/person)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Staff category</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>International ^a</td> <td>28</td> <td>27</td> <td>29</td> <td>42</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National ^b</td> <td>29</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>38</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>33</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All staff</td> <td>28</td> <td>26</td> <td>26</td> <td>36</td> <td>31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>^a "International" includes the former category "professional staff," which was renamed in 2010. ^b "National" includes "national officers" and "administrative staff" through 2010. Training for information technology is included.</p>	Training, 2008–2012 (hours/person)						Staff category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	International ^a	28	27	29	42	31	National ^b	29	25	25	38	37	Administrative				33	27	All staff	28	26	26	36	31
Training, 2008–2012 (hours/person)																																							
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LA11	Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in and managing career endings	FR	ADB offers numerous programs for learning, including on Achieving Effectiveness at Work, Assertive Business Writing, Communicating in a Multicultural Environment, Event Management, Presentation Skills, Personal Financial Planning and Investment, Retirement Planning, Teambuilding, Writing Skills, and technical and managerial courses supported by coaching and mentoring programs.																																				
LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews by gender	FR	100% of staff members receive yearly performance and career development reviews, and discussions regarding career development and matters pertaining to the staff member's work program may be held more frequently. Departmental work programs are cascaded to the level of individual work programs, which are constructed annually.																																				
Diversity and equal opportunity																																							
LA13 core	Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per employee category by gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity	PR	<p>The composition of ADB's governance bodies (Board of Governors and Board of Directors) is determined by the member countries (see 4.1 and 4.3).</p> <p>ADB promotes diversity among its staff members in nationality, gender, age, religion, disability, and lifestyle. Our People Strategy's third goal, which is "a supportive and enabling workplace environment and culture," contains several principles to encourage diversity and an inclusive work environment. Details of staff by region are provided in LA1.</p> <p>The proportion of female international staff has increased from less than 11% in 1996 to 34.2% at the end of 2012. Representation of women at senior levels reached an all-time high of 26.5% (1,043 women) at the end of 2012. The Gender Action Plan III Extension focused on increasing the representation of women international staff at entry, pipeline, and senior staff levels; increasing retention of women international staff; and strengthening management accountability for addressing organizational gender issues, including providing an inclusive work environment. ADB is currently developing a Diversity and Inclusion Framework that will build on the success of the gender action plans.</p> <p>The age distribution of staff members is as follows: less than 30 years, 3.5%; 30.0–39.9 years, 33.2%; 40.0–49.9 years, 36.4%; 50 years and over, 26.2%.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/about/board-directors http://www.adb.org/publications/our-people-strategy-skills-and-passion-improve-lives-asia-and-pacific http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors</p>																																				

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Equal remuneration for women and men			
LA14 core	Ratio of basic salary of men to women by employee category	PR	The basic salaries of men and women by employee category are available at “ What We Offer ” on ADB’s website, and are the same for men and women (1:1). The actual starting salaries depend on prior experience and qualifications—not on gender. http://www.adb.org/site/careers/what-ADB-offer
Social: Human rights			
	Disclosure on management approach		<p>ADB policies and strategies that apply to all ADB’s work include the Social Protection Strategy, Safeguard Policy Statement, and Public Communications Policy. The internationally recognized core labor standards consist of (1) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (2) the abolition of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, (3) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and (4) the elimination of child labor. The Social Protection Strategy 2001 states that in the design and formulation of its loans ADB will comply with the core labor standards and take all necessary and appropriate steps to ensure that for ADB financed procurement of goods and services, contractors, subcontractors, and consultants will comply with the country’s labor legislation (e.g., minimum wages, safe working conditions, and social security contributions) as well as with the core labor standards. Where necessary, loan agreements carry requirements for borrowers to comply with the core labor standards. The Safeguard Policy Statement reiterates that ADB will not invest in production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced or child labor. The Safeguard Policy Statement also addresses the rights of Indigenous Peoples (as well as environment and involuntary resettlement) and the Public Communications Policy seeks to encourage disclosure of information to affected people.</p> <p>An initial poverty and social assessment is conducted for all projects to identify the expected poverty and social impacts of the intervention and identify key social issues (such as participation, gender, involuntary resettlement, Indigenous Peoples, labor, affordability, and other risks and/or vulnerabilities) that need to be addressed during implementation. Based on the issues identified, a social analysis should be carried out to identify and formulate design measures and implementation arrangements to maximize the social benefits and avoid or minimize the social risks of the project in a participatory manner. Where necessary, loan agreements carry requirements for borrowers to implement social obligations. Implementation is monitored throughout each project, as relevant, and evaluations fed back for any corrective action needed for ongoing and future activities. People who feel adversely affected by a project and who feel compliance with ADB policy and procedures has not been sufficient can bring this to the attention of the ADB operations department and/or through ADB’s Accountability Mechanism.</p> <p>The responsibility for incorporating social dimensions in ADB’s operations and monitoring the social dimensions of individual projects rests with the operational departments. The Regional and Sustainable Development Department has overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring ADB’s social development activities assisted by the Regional Poverty Reduction, Gender and Social Development Division. The chief compliance officer, assisted by the Regional Environment and Safeguards Division, is responsible for monitoring compliance with safeguard policy requirements, and advising and assisting operations departments in safeguard policy matters.</p> <p>Staff awareness of policy implementation, operational procedures and human rights issues is raised through training programs and communities of practice, and training and capacity building is provided as needed to agencies implementing projects. Internally, workplace issues, including discrimination and harassment, are dealt with by the human resources division or through the grievance process. All new staff members receive training on ADB’s prevention of harassment policy and the Staff Association promotes the rights and welfare of all staff. The Office of the Ombudsperson provides ADB staff with a confidential, impartial, off-the-record and independent setting to discuss and resolve work related concerns and issues.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/social-protection-strategy http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/disclosure/public-communications-policy http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement</p>

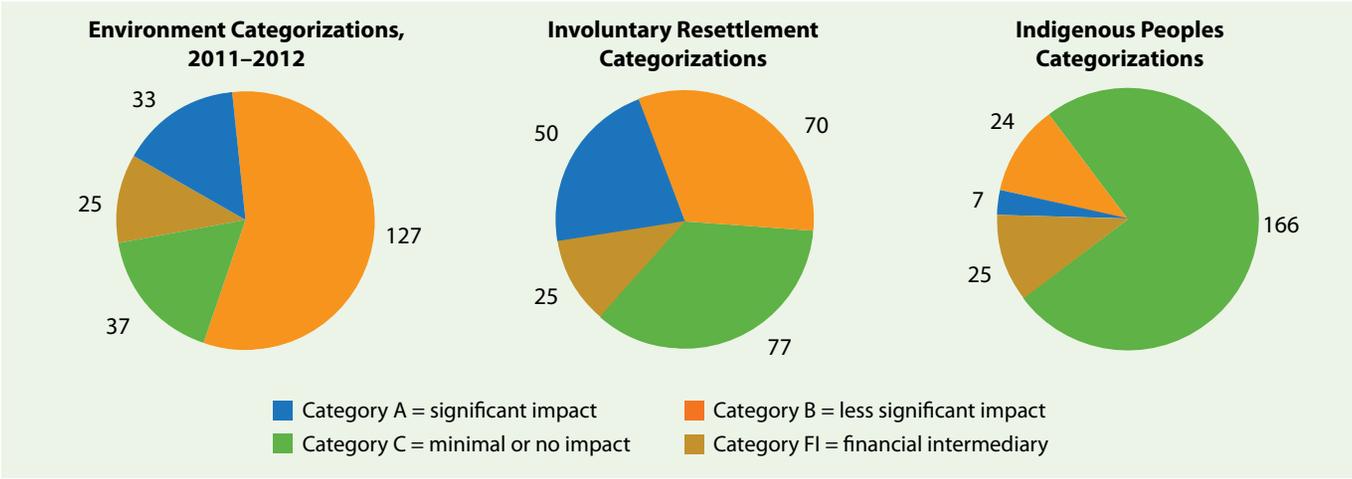
GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Investment and procurement practices			
HR1 core	Percentage and total number of significant investment agreements that include human rights clauses or that have undergone human rights screening	FR	<p>Several of ADB policies and strategies articulate its respect for human rights. In particular, ADB's Safeguard Policy as detailed in the Safeguard Policy Statement applies to every ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered project, regardless of the source of funding. Project loan agreements contain the borrowers' agreement to comply with environment and social safeguard measures applicable to the project and adherence is monitored during project implementation. Loan agreements involving works also contain assurances that the contractors will comply with the borrowing country's labor laws and related international treaty obligations, will not employ child or forced labor, will provide men and women equal wages for equal work, etc.</p> <p>The Safeguard Policy Statement (see EN26 and FS2-3) aims to promote the sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and people; it includes policy objectives, triggers, and principles for safeguards on involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples. The Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis guides staff in determining and addressing social impacts. An initial poverty and social assessment is conducted to determine the scope of poverty and social issues that will need to be addressed during project design. Appendix 5 lists activities that do not qualify for ADB finance, including those that involve forced or child labor.</p> <p>ADB's Gender and Development Policy reflects its commitment to promote women's economic and social empowerment. ADB's policy is to mainstream gender equity in its work.</p> <p>The Public Communications Policy 2011 (see 4.16) addresses our commitment to openness, transparency, and communications with stakeholders.</p> <p>ADB's memorandum of understanding with the International Labour Organization (ILO) provides the operational framework and practical modalities for the cooperation focused on social protection. In promoting good labor relations, ADB is guided by the internationally recognized core labor standards, and most of ADB client countries, as ILO members, are held to respect these standards. In addition, ADB carries on active dialogue with trade unions and the ILO to address issues that concern workers and the labor market.</p> <p>The Social Protection Strategy (2001) was designed to promote efficient labor markets, diminish people's exposure to risks, and enhance workers' capacity to protect themselves against hazards and loss of income. It also addresses rights and freedoms relevant to work and fair conditions of employment.</p> <p>ADB's Core Labor Standards Handbook and Labor Issues in Public Enterprise Restructuring impart practical knowledge about how ADB staff members and their government counterparts can appropriately consider applying core labor standards (CLS) in projects, and in planning and designing country strategies and programs. ADB promotes adherence to national and CLS, and has a memorandum of understanding with the International Labour Organization regarding the operational framework and practical modalities for the cooperation focused on social protection. During the predesign phase of a project, if one or more national labor standards or CLS may be an issue, stand-alone projects may be designed to address the particular national standard or CLS.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document http://www.adb.org/themes/gender/policy http://www.adb.org/documents/pcp-2011 http://www.adb.org/site/disclosure/public-communications-policy http://www.adb.org/documents/mou-between-asian-development-bank-and-united-nations-ilo http://www.adb.org/documents/social-protection-strategy http://www.adb.org/documents/core-labor-standards-handbook http://www.adb.org/documents/technical-note-labor-issues-public-enterprise-restructuring http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards</p>
HR2 core	Percentage of significant suppliers, contractors and other business partners that have undergone screening on human rights and actions taken	FR	<p>ADB's guidelines for using consultants and procuring goods and services apply to all the projects ADB finances and the loan agreements require that borrowers follow our procurement procedures. Our general conditions of contract state that, in supplying goods/services, suppliers "...shall not unlawfully discriminate against ADB personnel either directly or indirectly on the basis of race, color, ethnic or national origin, disability, sex or sexual orientation, religion or belief, or age" and certify that "Goods and Related Services subject of the Contract were not manufactured in violation of such local and/or international labor, occupational safety and environmental standards."</p>

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			<p>ADB's Standard Bidding Documents for the procurement of works use the Conditions of Contract for Construction for Building and Engineering Works Designed by the Employer, Multilateral Development Bank Harmonized Edition 2010 (FIDIC MDB - June 2010), prepared by the Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseil (FIDIC) and used by multilateral development banks and bilateral agencies. The conditions describe the engagement of labor, require adherence to the country's laws, prohibit child and forced labor, etc. ADB's <i>Core Labor Standards Handbook</i> states that "loan agreements for ADB projects involving works contain assurances that the contractors will comply with the borrowing country's labor laws and related international treaty obligations, will not employ child or forced labor, will provide men and women equal wages for equal work, and will apply other provisions as appropriate." Review missions check that contractors comply with the conditions of contract.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-use-consultants-asian-development-bank-and-its-borrowers http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/goods-services/documents/guidelines http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/institutional-procurement http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/goods-services/documents/works http://www.fidic.org</p>
HR3 core	Total hours of employee training on policies and procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations, including the percentage of employees trained	PR	<p>Staff members directly involved with projects are trained in ADB's safeguards and poverty social policies and assessments, which include aspects of human rights. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement became effective in January 2010. During implementation in 2010–2012, 800 staff members participated in workshops that ranged from 1 hour to 3 days, depending on the target audience; 16 in-country briefings were held; and technical assistance projects totaling \$15 million were implemented to strengthen country safeguard systems.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document</p>
Nondiscrimination			
HR4 core	Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	FR	<p>Refer to HR1 and HR2.</p> <p>Internally, any incidents involving discrimination or harassment are dealt with by the Human Resources Division, or through the grievance process, and are handled confidentially. The Administrative Tribunal upheld ADB's right to dismiss staff members guilty of harassment. Group issues are discussed by the Staff Council (see 4.16) directly with the head of department handling human resources. During 2011–2012, 7 complaints of harassment were lodged. Each was investigated as per ADB's Prevention of Harassment policy; 3 were upheld and resulted in disciplinary action.</p> <p>In 2012, ADB established the Office of the Ombudsperson, where staff can discuss issues involving possible ethics or improper practice; unacceptable behavior; perceived abuse of power or of the organizational systems; retaliation; managerial practices; conditions of employment; perceived unfair treatment, incivility, and disrespect; and other concerns.</p>
Freedom of association and collective bargaining			
HR5 core	Operations and significant suppliers identified in which the right to exercise freedom of associated and collective bargaining may be at significant risk, and actions taken to support these rights	FR	<p>ADB promotes adherence to national and core labor standards, and has a memorandum of understanding with the International Labour Organization regarding the operational framework and practical modalities for the cooperation focused on social protection. During the predesign phase of a project, if one or more national labor standards or core labor standards may be an issue, stand-alone projects may be designed to address the particular standard(s). See also HR1 and H2.</p> <p>ADB's Staff Association promotes the rights and welfare of all staff members, and the Association's membership comprises almost 100% of the staff body (see LA4).</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/mou-between-asian-development-bank-and-united-nations-ilo http://www.adb.org/documents/core-labor-standards-handbook</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Child labor			
HR6 core	Operations and significant suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor, and measures taken to contribute to the elimination of child labor	FR	ADB does not finance activities that involve child labor. If child labor may be an issue in a particular project, the loan agreement may contain an assurance that the government will take steps to prevent child labor from being involved in the project. See HR1, HR2, and HR5. http://www.adb.org/documents/mou-between-asian-development-bank-and-united-nations-ilo
Forced and compulsory labor			
HR7 core	Operations and significant suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor, and measures to contribute to the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor	FR	ADB does not finance activities that involve forced labor. If forced labor may be an issue in a particular project, the loan agreement may contain an assurance that the government will take steps to prevent the use of forced labor in the project. Refer to HR1, HR2, and HR5. http://www.adb.org/documents/mou-between-asian-development-bank-and-united-nations-ilo http://www.adb.org/documents/core-labor-standards-handbook http://www.adb.org/documents/technical-note-labor-issues-public-enterprise-restructuring
Security practices			
HR8	Percentage of security personnel trained in the organization's policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations	FR	ADB employs a range of trained security professionals with appropriate skill sets needed. The security provider at headquarters ascribes to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights , a set of nonbinding principles developed in 2000 to address the issue of balancing safety needs while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Voluntary Principles fill a critical void for companies seeking guidance about managing potential exposure to risks related to their security and human rights practices, especially in countries that are often associated with conflict or alleged abuses. The Voluntary Principles provide guidance on identifying human rights and security risk, as well as engaging and collaborating with state and private security forces. The principles were developed through multi-stakeholder participation from governments, extractive industry, and nongovernment organizations. The security provider regularly conducts discussions to manage issues concerning performance and deportment, and provides training programs on proper behavior. ADB also partners with other international organizations (e.g., the United Nations and the World Bank) in a cooperative effort to enhance the safety and security of personnel, property, and projects. In all locations where ADB has projects, the host government has the primary responsibility for safety and security of the projects and people working on them. http://www.voluntaryprinciples.org/
Indigenous rights			
HR9	Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken	FR	As of 2012, ADB's Accountability Mechanism has not received a complaint pertaining to the Indigenous Peoples safeguard that is eligible for review by the Compliance Review Panel or problem solving by the Office of the Special Project Facilitator function. The Indigenous Peoples safeguard of the Safeguard Policy Statement (see EN26) explicitly seeks to foster full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so they (1) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (2) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (3) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			<p>Indigenous Peoples may be particularly vulnerable when project activities include (1) commercial development of their cultural resources and knowledge; (2) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (3) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. In deciding whether to proceed with a project involving such activities, the borrower will seek the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/indigenous-peoples http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>
Assessment			
HR10 core	Percentage and total number of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews and/or impact assessments	FR	<p>100% of ADB's projects are subject to safeguards review in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement (see EN26). http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main</p>
Remediation			
HR11 core	Number of grievances related to human rights filed, addressed and resolved through formal grievance mechanism	FR	<p>ADB's Accountability Mechanism has received 3 such complaints. Two have been redressed and one is being investigated. See also HR9. http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>
Social: Society			
	Disclosure on management approach		<p>ADB's long-term strategy articulates its mission to improve the living conditions and quality of life of people in Asia and the Pacific, especially the poor and disadvantaged. ADB's Policy on Gender and Development, Social Protection Strategy and Safeguard Policy Statement (covering the environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples) apply to all projects. All projects that impact individuals and communities must be implemented with local community involvement. ADB's Public Communications Policy seeks to encourage disclosure of information to affected people.</p> <p>An initial poverty and social assessment is conducted for all projects to identify the expected poverty and social impacts of the intervention and identify key social issues (such as participation, gender, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, labor, affordability, and other risks and/or vulnerabilities) that need to be addressed during implementation. Based on the issues identified, a social analysis should be carried out to identify and formulate design measures and implementation arrangements to maximize the social benefits and avoid or minimize the social risks of the project in a participatory manner. Where necessary, loan agreements carry requirements for borrowers to implement social obligations.</p> <p>Implementation is monitored throughout each project, as relevant, and evaluations fed back for any corrective action needed for ongoing and future activities. People who feel adversely affected by a project and who feel compliance with ADB policy and procedures has not been sufficient can bring this to the attention of the ADB operations department and/or through ADB's Accountability Mechanism.</p> <p>The responsibility for incorporating social dimensions in ADB's operations and monitoring the social dimensions of individual projects rests with the operational departments. The Director General of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department has overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring ADB's social development activities assisted by the Regional Poverty Reduction, Gender, and Social Development Division. The Chief Compliance Officer, assisted by the Regional Environment and Safeguards Division, is responsible for monitoring compliance with safeguard policy requirements, and advising and assisting operations departments in safeguard policy matters. Staff awareness of policy implementation, operational procedures, and social issues is raised through training programs and communities of practice, and training and capacity building is provided as needed to agencies implementing projects.</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			<p>ADB works assiduously to ensure that funds it provides for projects are used for their intended purposes and not diverted through corruption, by monitoring projects as they progress and reviewing procurement. The Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity (OAI) is the designated focal point of contact for allegations of fraud or corruption pertaining to ADB supported activities or staff members. Since 2012, OAI has rolled out mandatory training for ADB staff on integrity and their obligations to comply with our Anticorruption Policy.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/gender/policy http://www.adb.org/documents/social-protection-strategy http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/disclosure/public-communications-policy http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/main</p>
Local communities			
SO1 core	Percent of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	FR	<p>ADB is a development bank, and its Strategy 2020 reaffirms both ADB's vision of an Asia and Pacific free of poverty and its mission to help developing member countries improve the living conditions and quality of life of their people. All ADB projects are for development. For all (100%) projects that impact individuals and communities, the borrowers are required to implement them with local community involvement. The impacts are assessed through the project cycle and beyond (see, for example, 4.16 and EN26). The Public Communications Policy 2011 (see 4.16) seeks to enhance stakeholders' trust in and ability to engage with ADB. It recognizes the right of people, especially affected local communities, to seek, receive and impart information about ADB's operations. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement applies to every ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered project and its components, regardless of the source of funding. Project loan agreements contain the borrowers' agreement to comply with environmental and social safeguard measures applicable to the project and adherence is monitored during project implementation. Engagement with affected people, including gender groups, Indigenous Peoples, and other interested stakeholders, is maintained throughout the project cycle, with essential communications and information-sharing aspects integrated into ADB-supported projects and programs. ADB is committed to working with borrowers and clients to put meaningful consultation into practice into all ADB projects. The Safeguard Policy Statement defines meaningful consultations as a process that (1) begins early in the project preparation stage and continues throughout the project cycle; (2) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (3) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (4) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (5) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. For example, resettlement plans include provisions for continuing consultation with project-affected people through surveys, and interviews are regularly held in affected areas to determine if relevant compensation for the affected people is provided and their production and livelihoods are restored.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/documents/pcp-2011 http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/documents/strengthening-participation-development-results-asian-development-bank-guide-participation</p>
SO9 core	Operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities	FR	<p>ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (see EN26 and FS2 and 3) applies to every ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered project, regardless of the source of funding. Project loan agreements contain the borrowers' agreement to comply with environmental and social safeguard measures applicable to the project and adherence is monitored during project implementation. The policy aims to promote the sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and people; it includes policy objectives, triggers, and principles for safeguards pertaining to involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples. The Handbook for Poverty and Social Analysis guides staff in determining and addressing social impacts. An initial poverty and social assessment is conducted to determine the scope of poverty and social issues that will need to be addressed during project design.</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links																														
			<p>Early in the project cycle, ADB screens and categorizes each proposed project at the project identification stage to (1) determine the significance of potential impacts or risks of the project, (2) identify the level of assessment and resources required to address safeguard issues, and (3) determine the information and disclosure requirements. Projects are classified depending on the significance of the potential environmental risks—"A" for projects with significant impacts, "B" for less significant impacts, "C" for projects with minimal or no adverse impacts, and "FI" for projects that involve investment through a financial intermediary. Project categorizations during 2011–2012 are shown in the figures.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/handbook-poverty-social-analysis.pdf http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document http://www.adb.org/documents/technical-note-labor-issues-public-enterprise-restructuring http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="636 492 1988 971"> <caption>Environment Categorizations, 2011–2012</caption> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Count</th></tr> <tr><td>Category A = significant impact</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>Category B = less significant impact</td><td>127</td></tr> <tr><td>Category C = minimal or no impact</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>Category FI = financial intermediary</td><td>25</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1144 492 1480 971"> <caption>Involuntary Resettlement Categorizations</caption> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Count</th></tr> <tr><td>Category A = significant impact</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>Category B = less significant impact</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>Category C = minimal or no impact</td><td>77</td></tr> <tr><td>Category FI = financial intermediary</td><td>25</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1585 492 1988 971"> <caption>Indigenous Peoples Categorizations</caption> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Count</th></tr> <tr><td>Category A = significant impact</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Category B = less significant impact</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>Category C = minimal or no impact</td><td>166</td></tr> <tr><td>Category FI = financial intermediary</td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Category	Count	Category A = significant impact	33	Category B = less significant impact	127	Category C = minimal or no impact	37	Category FI = financial intermediary	25	Category	Count	Category A = significant impact	50	Category B = less significant impact	70	Category C = minimal or no impact	77	Category FI = financial intermediary	25	Category	Count	Category A = significant impact	7	Category B = less significant impact	24	Category C = minimal or no impact	166	Category FI = financial intermediary	25
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SO10 core	Prevention and mitigation measures implemented in operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities	FR	<p>The objectives of ADB's safeguards are to (1) avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, where possible; (2) minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and (3) help borrowers and clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.</p> <p>The borrower/client is responsible for assessing projects and their environmental and social impacts, preparing safeguard plans, and engaging with affected communities through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation following all policy principles and safeguard requirements. ADB reviews safeguard plans submitted by the borrowers/clients against applicable principles and requirements of the Safeguard Policy Statement, and ensures that any gaps are addressed. ADB assesses the borrower's/client's capacity to address environmental and social impacts and risks and, if needs are identified, integrates capacity building programs into the project design.</p> <p>Under the Safeguard Policy Statement, ADB requires that borrowers and clients establish and maintain a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns and grievances about the borrower's and/or client's social and environmental performance at the project level. The project-level grievance redress mechanism serves as the initial stage for handling grievances/complaints of project-affected people. The mechanism should be appropriate for the risks and impacts of the project, and should address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of affected people.</p>																														

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			<p>Through the project performance monitoring system, ADB reviews and supervises project performance against commitments of the borrower/client and flags projects where compliance is unsatisfactory. For projects with environmental and social impacts, project review missions visit project sites to ascertain the status of implementation of safeguard plans. Project-affected people can also file complaints under the Accountability Mechanism and can choose between problem solving to address problem or compliance review to investigate alleged noncompliance with ADB's policies.</p> <p>See also SO9 and EN26.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>
Corruption			
SO2 core	Percentage and total number of business units analyzed for risks related to corruption	FR	<p>ADB's Office of Anticorruption and Integrity (OAI) aims to ensure that funds entrusted to ADB's care are used with regard to value for money for their intended purposes and not usurped for fraudulent or corrupt practices. OAI's mandate includes investigating allegations of integrity violations of ADB-related activities; proactively undertaking project procurement related reviews; conducting awareness-raising training and events; and advising on integrity due diligence, money laundering, and financing of terrorism risks. In 2012, OAI completed 198 investigations, which resulted in ADB (1) debaring 42 firms and 38 individuals, or a total of 446 firms and 450 individuals since the adoption of the Anticorruption Policy in 1998; and (2) cross-debarring 57 firms and 51 individuals, or a total of 101 firms and 66 individuals since enforcement of the Cross-Debarment Agreement in 2010. In 2011, OAI completed 212 investigations, which resulted in ADB debaring 31 firms and 34 individuals, and cross-debarring 37 firms and 12 individuals.</p> <p>The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) provides independent and objective audits and advisory services to add value and improve ADB's operations. OAG provides assurance to the President and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors that ADB's financial and operational controls designed to manage risks and achieve ADB's development objectives are operating in an efficient and effective manner. All ADB activities, including but not limited to, loans, technical assistance grants, equity investments, treasury, risk management, information technology, and finance and administration are covered by OAG's scope of work.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/overview http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/anticorruption-integrity-policy-strategy.pdf#30 http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/oai-annual-report-2012.pdf#page=26 http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/oai-ar-2011-supplement.pdf (see p. 2 for OAI staff composition and page 4 for statistics of debarred firms and individuals) http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/oai-ar-2011.pdf (see p. vi for statistics) http://www.adb.org/documents/integrity-principles-and-guidelines http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/project-procurement-related-review http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/news/articles-case-studies/anticorruption-workshops http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/anticorruption-integrity-policy-strategy.pdf#30 http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/oai-annual-report-2012.pdf#page=7 http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/sanctions http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/sanctions (link to updated statistics of debarred/cross debarred firms and individuals)</p>
SO3 core	Percentage of employees trained in the organization's anticorruption policies and procedures	FR	<p>The Office of Anticorruption and Integrity (OAI) conducts "Say No to Corruption" briefings that all staff members are required to attend. Staff members are also required to complete an online course on ADB's Integrity Principles and Guidelines. In 2011–2012, 137 (44 in 2011 and 93 in 2012) additional staff members took the Project Design and Management training, which includes a module on how to prevent fraud and corruption from impeding effective project implementation. In addition, 28 staff members participated in the Mission Leadership training, which includes a module on how to enhance integrity in ADB projects that was introduced in 2012.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/overview http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/oai-ar-2011.pdf (p. vii for statistics on staff that attended the "Say No to Corruption Briefing")</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
SO4 core	Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption	FR	<p>In conducting investigations, ADB's Office of Anticorruption and Integrity (OAI) seeks to support ADB activities by identifying measures that could be incorporated in operational and procedural processes to prevent recurring integrity violations. These efforts are proactively aided by reviews of project-related procurement, both full and targeted areas of focus in collaboration with ADB operations.</p> <p>Further, OAI continues to emphasize due diligence as being integral to ADB's activities. In 2011, OAI devoted significant resources to preventing integrity violations. Specifically, OAI cooperated with ADB colleagues to enhance relevant staff members' ability to undertake due diligence to minimize the risk of integrity violations in ADB operations and projects. In 2012, OAI, consistent with its new advisory function, provided substantial support and advice to management and concerned operations departments on issues relating to integrity and money laundering and financing of terrorism risks.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/oai-ar-2011.pdf (see the executive summary)</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/oai-annual-report-2012.pdf (see the executive summary)</p>
Public policy			
SO5 core	Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying	FR	<p>Article 26 of ADB's Charter, "Prohibition of Political Activity" states: "The Bank shall not accept loans or assistance that may in any way prejudice, limit, deflect or otherwise alter its purpose or functions.... The Bank, its President, Vice-President(s), officers and staff shall not interfere in the political affairs of any member, nor shall they be influenced in their decisions by the political character of the member concerned."</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/1965/charter.pdf</p>
SO6	Total value of financial or in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians and related institutions by country	FR	ADB does not make such contributions (see SO 5).
Anticompetitive behavior			
SO7	Total number of legal actions for anticompetitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes	FR	None. As a development institution providing loans at low or no interest, ADB does not compete with other institutions or agencies, but, rather, cooperates as appropriate with them to achieve its development goals and those of its stakeholder-members.
Compliance			
SO8 core	Monetary value of significant fines and number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations	FR	No sanctions or fines have been levied against ADB. As a multilateral development bank, ADB has its own legal status. ADB projects are required to adhere to its policies in addition to local laws and regulations in countries where they are implemented. If a project is found not compliant with ADB policies, corrective actions will be agreed for implementation by the borrower.
Social: Product responsibility			
	Disclosure on management approach		<p>As a multilateral development bank, ADB does not produce labeled products or services for the open market. The focus is on the health and safety effects of the projects financed and/or implemented.</p> <p>Every project that ADB finances or implements is screened for potential environmental impacts, including occupational and community health and safety, under the Safeguard Policy Statement. The impacts are assessed through the project cycle and beyond. Where necessary, loan agreements carry requirements for borrowers to implement an environmental management plan that will include health and safety obligations. Implementation is monitored throughout each project, as relevant, and evaluations fed back for any</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			<p>corrective action needed for ongoing and future activities. People who feel adversely affected by a project and who feel compliance with ADB policy and procedures has not been sufficient can bring this to the attention of the ADB operations department and/or through ADB's Accountability Mechanism.</p> <p>The Chief Compliance Officer, assisted by the Regional Environment and Safeguards Division, is responsible for monitoring compliance with safeguard policy requirements, and advising and assisting operations departments in safeguard policy matters. Staff awareness of policy implementation, operational procedures, and project health and safety issues is raised through training programs and communities of practice. Training and capacity building is provided as needed to agencies implementing projects.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>
Customer health and safety			
PR1 core	Life cycle stages in which health and safety impacts of products and services are assessed for improvement, and percentage of significant products and services categories subject to such procedures	FR	<p>ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (refer to EN26 and FS2 and 3) applies to every project financed and/or implemented by ADB. At the early stage of project preparation, the borrower identifies potential direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced environmental and social impacts and risks and determines their significance and scope, in consultation with stakeholders. Environmental policy principles include occupational and community health and safety. Project loan agreements contain the borrowers' agreement to comply with environmental and social safeguard measures applicable to the project and adherence is monitored during project implementation. Later in the cycle, impacts are evaluated and the evaluations fed back into the project cycle for ongoing and future activities.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/main</p>
PR2	Total number of incidences of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning health and safety impacts of products and services during their life cycle, by type of outcomes	FR	<p>As a multilateral development bank, ADB has its own legal status. ADB projects are required to adhere to its policies in addition to local laws and regulations on health and safety in countries where they are implemented. If noncompliance with ADB policies relating to occupational and community health and safety is identified, corrective action will be agreed for the borrower to implement. Stakeholders who feel compliance is not sufficient can bring this to the attention of the ADB operations department and/or through ADB's Accountability Mechanism.</p> <p>The Accountability Mechanism provides a channel for project-affected people to resolve issues pertaining to negative impacts from projects where ADB may be at fault. If ADB is found to be at fault, remedial action is taken. Under the compliance review function of the mechanism, project-affected people can ask for an investigation of ADB's alleged noncompliance with its operational policies and procedures. The compliance review function, by the independent Compliance Review Panel, focuses on the direct and material harm alleged by project-affected people, and whether this is caused by ADB's violations of its operational policies and procedures in formulating, processing, or implementing the project. From 2004 the end of 2012, 7 complaints had been filed with the Compliance Review Panel.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main http://compliance.adb.org/dir0035p.nsf/alldocs/BDAO-7XGAWN?OpenDocument</p>
Product and service labeling			
PR3 core	Type of product and service information required by procedures, and percentage of significant products and services subject to such information requirements	NA	This indicator is not applicable to ADB as a multilateral development bank that does not produce labeled products or services.

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
PR4	Total number of incidents of noncompliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning product and service information and labeling, by type of outcomes	NA	This indicator is not applicable to ADB's activities as a multilateral development bank that does not produce labeled products or services. http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main http://www.adb.org
PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction	FR	ADB works with each developing member to define a medium-term development strategy and operational program called a country partnership strategy (CPS). The CPS is aligned with the country's development plan and poverty reduction goals, and its preparation with the country's development planning cycle. The CPS will be implemented through the country operations business plan , which details the 3-year rolling pipelines and the resources needed to support them. Periodically, ADB's Independent Evaluation Department evaluates ADB's country strategy and assistance program for a country. The assistance program evaluations, which look back at experience over several years, assess the development impact of ADB assistance. In 2006, 2009, and 2012, ADB carried out wide-ranging independent survey of perceptions of our work. The 2012 survey of 900 individuals in 31 countries was implemented by GlobeScan, an independent polling firm. Results indicate that ADB work is seen as having a positive impact on the lives of the poor in Asia and the Pacific, and as helping countries meet their development goals, particularly through infrastructure, regional cooperation, and economic integration. The survey indicated ADB's focus on and knowledge of the region was seen as its greatest strength. Respondents want ADB to do more to improve gender equality and education, mobilize resources to develop the private sector, and increase the speed with which ADB works while decreasing bureaucratic procedures. http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/countries/documents/%281317%29%2C1210 http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/main http://www.adb.org/publications/series/perceptions-survey http://www.adb.org/news/survey-shows-adb-continues-positive-impact-regions-poor
Marketing communications			
PR6 core	Programs for adherence to laws, standards, and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion and sponsorship	NA	This indicator is not applicable to ADB's activities as a multilateral development bank that does not produce products for the open market.

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
PR7	Total number of incidents of noncompliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning marketing communications, including advertising, promotion and sponsorship by type of outcomes	NA	This indicator is not applicable to ADB's activities as a multilateral development bank that does not produce products for the open market.
Customer privacy			
PR8	Total number of substantiated complaints regarding breach of customer privacy and losses of customer data	FR	ADB has not had any breaches of confidential client data. Most of ADB are publicly available, in accordance with the Public Communications Policy 2011 . However, some country and private sector information is withheld at the client's request, in accordance with the exceptions outlined in the Public Communications Policy 2011. Consultants' contracts include a clause for nondisclosure if they are working on such projects. Confidential information is password-protected and available only to applicable people. http://www.adb.org/documents/pcp-2011 (see pp. 14–25 for information on disclosure)
Compliance			
PR9 core	Monetary value of significant fines for noncompliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services	FR	No fines have been levied on ADB. As a multilateral development bank, ADB has its own legal status. ADB projects are required to adhere to its policies and to local laws and regulations in countries where they are implemented. If a project is found not compliant with ADB policies, corrective action will be agreed for implementation by the borrower. The Accountability Mechanism (see PR2) provides a channel for redressal in cases where ADB does not comply with its own procedures. http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main
Public Agency Supplement			
Organizational Profile			
PA1	Describe the relationship to other governments or public authorities and the position of the agency within its immediate governmental structures	FR	ADB is owned by its 67 member countries, and, as a multilateral development bank, has its own legal status. The members govern ADB through the Board of Governors and the Board of Directors (see 4.1). ADB works in partnership with developing member governments and their agencies, as well as with agencies of developed members, to implement projects aimed to reduce poverty. Medium-term strategies developed in partnership with each developing member country determine the areas for assistance to the country. The strategies are aligned with the country's development plan and poverty reduction goals, and its development planning cycle. The strategies are developed in close consultation with the government and other country stakeholders, including civil society, nongovernment organizations, the private sector, and the country's other development partners. The strategies are implemented through the country operations business plans , which detail the 3-year rolling pipelines and the resources needed to support them. Periodically, ADB's Independent Evaluation Department evaluates the country strategies and assistance programs and the results help ADB enhance its ongoing and future assistance. http://www.adb.org/about/main http://www.adb.org/about/members http://www.adb.org/about/board-governors http://www.adb.org/about/board-directors http://www.adb.org/countries/documents/(1317),1210 http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/main

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Public policies and implementation measures			
PA2	State the definition of sustainable development used by the public agency, and identify any statements or principles adopted to guide sustainable development polices	FR	<p>ADB uses the term “sustainable development” as defined in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs). ADB recognizes that the pursuit of sustainable development is a balancing act: it requires implementing policies, strategies, programs, and projects that treat environment and development as a single issue; it also demands changes in mindsets, attitudes, and behaviors. By implementing its policies and strategies under the umbrella of Strategy 2020, ADB will progressively increase assistance for environmentally sustainable development, including efforts to address carbon dioxide emissions and climate change. ADB's environmental and social safeguards (see EN26) are a cornerstone of its support to inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainable growth.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/publications/adb-sustainable-development-timeline http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/policies-and-strategies http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main</p>
PA3	Identify the aspects for which the organization has established sustainable development policies	FR	<p>Strategy 2020 is ADB's long-term strategic framework. Under the umbrella of Strategy 2020, all our policies and strategies seek to ensure that, by funding effective development focused on our drivers of change and core operational areas and establishing initiatives and partnerships, ADB continues to promote sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. Strategy 2020 highlights the need for inclusive economic growth, and growth that is environmentally sustainable. Our drivers of change are private sector development and operations, good governance and capacity development, gender equity, knowledge solutions, and partnerships. The core areas of operation under Strategy 2020 are infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation and integration, financial sector development, and education. As needed, ADB also works with clients and development partners in areas of health and agriculture. With client countries and other development partners, ADB is promoting a shift to sustainable infrastructure, investing in natural capital including biodiversity, strengthening environmental governance and management capacity, and responding to the climate change imperative. The environmental and social safeguards are a cornerstone of ADB support to inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific. The safeguards' objectives are to (1) avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, where possible; (2) minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and (3) help borrowers/clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks. Consonant with this strategy, each focus area of ADB's work develops its strategies for sustainability. ADB's Regional and Sustainable Development Department reviews all proposed loans for potential environmental and social impacts, providing advice and guidance. All projects are reviewed by the Economics and Research Department for economic soundness (see EC9). The 14 formally established communities of practice serve to advise on strategic directions, reports, knowledge products, and skills/staff issues.</p> <p>Through ISO and LEED certification, ADB continues to seek to have an environmentally friendly workplace.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/policies-and-strategies http://www.adb.org/site/development-effectiveness/main http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/environmental-initiatives-partnerships http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main http://www.adb.org/about/departments-offices http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas http://www.adb.org/focus-areas http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
PA4	Identify the specific goals of the organization for each aspect listed in PA3	FR	In addition to the overall goals set out in Strategy 2020 , details of specific goals in relation to ADB's core operational areas are available at http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change and http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas . Further details about individual sectors and themes available at http://www.adb.org/focus-areas . Examples of the key goals are to have 80% of ADB's lending in its core areas by 2012, and to scale up private sector lending. http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change http://www.adb.org/about/focus-areas
PA5	Describe the process by which the aspects and goals in both PA3 and PA4 were set	FR	Strategy 2020 is based on recommendations of a panel of eminent people and consultations with stakeholders, including the boards of governors and directors, management and staff of ADB, and public sector, private sector, and civil society representatives. A wide range of studies and analyses contributed to formulation of the strategy. Strategy 2020 sets out the reasoning for ADB's overall goals and explains how the drivers of change and core operational areas have been selected, on the basis that they best support ADB's agenda to reduce poverty in Asia and the Pacific, reflect developing member countries' needs, reflect ADB's comparative strengths, and complement effects by development partners. Details of how specific goals related to ADB's core operational areas are available in the plans and policies for the core operational areas and for individual sectors and themes . http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas http://www.adb.org/focus-areas
PA6	For each goal, provide the following information: Implementation measures; Results of relevant assessments of the effectiveness of those measures before they are implemented; State targets and key indicators used to monitor progress, with a focus on outcomes; Description of progress with respect to goals and targets in the reporting periods, including results of key indicators; Actions to ensure continuous improvement towards reaching the public agency's goals and targets; and Post-implementation assessment and targets for next time period.	FR	The ADB corporate results framework is a management tool that helps us monitor (on an annual basis) and improve its performance to achieve the goals set out in Strategy 2020 (and specific goals in relation to our drivers of change and core operational areas). The Board of Directors' Development Effectiveness Committee reviews ADB's work on an ongoing basis and reports on outcomes. Development Effectiveness Reports for 2011 and 2012 detail performance in delivering outputs against the corporate results framework on a scale of poor to good. The Independent Evaluations Department systematically evaluates ADB policies, strategies, operations, and special concerns that relate to organizational and operational effectiveness. ADB recently updated the results framework, for application in 2013. http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas http://www.adb.org/site/development-effectiveness/adb-results-framework http://www.adb.org/documents/series/development-effectiveness-review http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/overview

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PA7	Describe the role of and engagement with stakeholders with respect to the items disclosed in PA6	FR	ADB seeks the participation of its shareholders and other interested stakeholders during the development and/or review of the safeguard, sector, and thematic policies and strategies (see 4.16), as noted in the Public Communications Policy 2011 . Engagement with affected people and other interested stakeholders (including civil society and NGOs) is maintained throughout the project cycle, with essential communications and information-sharing aspects integrated into ADB-supported projects and programs. http://www.adb.org/site/disclosure/main http://www.adb.org/about/policy-review http://www.adb.org/documents/pcp-2011 http://www.adb.org/site/ngos/civil-society-participation
Expenditures			
PA8	Gross expenditures broken down by type of payment	FR	ADB's Annual Reports provide financial information, with the detailed breakdowns in the appendixes. http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports
PA9	Gross expenditures broken down by financial classification	FR	ADB's Annual Reports provide financial and other information, with the detailed breakdowns in the appendixes. http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports
PA10	Capital expenditures by financial classification	FR	ADB's Annual Reports provide financial and other information, with the detailed breakdowns in the appendixes. http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports
PA11	Describe procurement policy of the public agency as it relates to sustainable development	FR	ADB's Procurement Guidelines require borrowers to use the appropriate standard procurement documents issued by ADB for International Competitive Bidding. ADB's standard procurement documents for the prequalification of bidders, for the procurement of goods, and for the procurement of works (large contracts) are based on Master Procurement Documents prepared jointly by multilateral development banks and other public international financing institutions. The guidelines' principles aim to achieve sustainability through (1) achieving economy and efficiency; (2) providing procedures that give member countries adequate, fair, and equal opportunity to compete for contracts; and (3) being transparent, which is essential in the procurement process to achieve economy and efficiency and to combat fraud and corruption, as stated in ADB's Charter. Procurement and consulting opportunities are available on ADB's website. ADB's guidelines for hiring consultants and procuring goods and services apply to all the projects ADB finances and our loan agreements require that borrowers follow ADB's procurement procedures. The general conditions of contract state, for environmental procurement , that, in supplying goods/services, suppliers should "...conform to ADB's environmental policy to, among others, conserve energy, water, wood, paper and other resources, reduce waste and phase out the use of ozone depleting substances and minimize the release of greenhouse gases, volatile organic compounds and other substances damaging to health and the environment" and certify that "Goods and Related Services subject of the Contract were not manufactured in violation of such local and/or international labor, occupational safety and environmental standards." http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/goods-services/documents/guidelines http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/goods-services/principles http://www.adb.org/documents/agreement-establishing-asian-development-bank-adb-charter?ref=site/business-opportunities/operational-procurement/goods-services http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/main http://www.adb.org/documents/environmentally-responsible-procurement?ref=site/business-opportunities/publications
PA12	Describe economic, environmental, and social criteria that apply to expenditures and financial commitments	FR	ADB's Operations Manual outlines the procedures by which ADB considers the economic, environmental, and social acceptability of the projects it funds in the context of Strategy 2020 and other policies and strategies related to ADB's drivers of change and core operational areas . In addition to elements related to financing and project administration, the Operations Manual includes the following sections: Poverty Reduction, Gender and Development, Incorporation of Social Dimensions into ADB Operations, Governance, Anticorruption, Safeguard Policy Statement, Accountability Mechanism, and Public Communications. See EC8 and EN26.

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
			http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/about/drivers-change http://www.adb.org/about/core-operational-areas http://www.adb.org/documents/operations-manual
Procurement			
PA13	Describe linkages between the public agency's procurement practices and its public policy priorities	FR	<p>Poor governance holds back and distorts the process of development, and has a disproportionate impact on the poorer and weaker sections of society. ADB adheres to good governance practices through its procurement practices and its loan agreements require that borrowers follow its procurement procedures.</p> <p>ADB also assists developing member countries to improve governance as a strategic priority in eliminating poverty in Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/main http://www.adb.org/documents/operations-manual http://www.adb.org/themes/governance/main</p>
PA14	Percentage of the total value of goods purchased that were registered with voluntary environmental or social labels and/or certification programmes, broken down by type.	PR	In 2011 and 2012, about 10% of goods procured at the ADB headquarters (valued at about \$2 million) were environmentally friendly, 57% of which were classified as consumables. All the paper ADB uses is 100% recycled and certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, and vegetable-based inks are used for printing. See EN2.
Financial Services Sector Supplement			
Product Portfolio			
FS1	Policies with specific environmental and social components applied to business lines.	FR	<p>Strategy 2020 is the paramount ADB-wide strategic framework to guide all its operations to 2020. The strategy reaffirms both ADB's vision of an Asia and Pacific free of poverty and its mission to help developing member countries improve the living conditions and quality of life of their people. Strategy 2020 identifies drivers of change that will be stressed in all its operations—developing the private sector, encouraging good governance, supporting gender equity, helping developing countries gain knowledge, and expanding partnerships with other development institutions, the private sector, and with community-based organizations.</p> <p>The environmental and social components of Strategy 2020 have been further articulated in the following policies/strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Operational Directions, 2013–2020; • Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Operational Plan, 2013–2020; and • Operational Plan for Enhancing ADB's Effectiveness in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations. <p>In addition, policies and procedures for the following environmental and social components are detailed in ADB's Operations Manual: Poverty Reduction, Gender and Development, Incorporation of Social Dimensions into ADB Operations, Governance, Anticorruption, Safeguard Policy Statement, ADB Accountability Mechanism, and Public Communications.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2020-working-asia-and-pacific-free-poverty http://www.adb.org/documents/environment-operational-directions-2013-2020 http://www.adb.org/documents/operations-manual http://www.adb.org/about/policies-and-strategies</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
FS2	Procedures for assessing and screening environmental and social risks in business lines.	FR	<p>Section OMF1 of ADB's Operations Manual outlines the procedures through which ADB seeks to ensure the sustainability of the projects it supports. ADB's operations departments are required to screen and categorize each proposed project at the project identification stage to (1) determine the significance of potential impacts or risks of the project with respect to the environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous People; (2) identify the level of assessment and resources required to address any safeguard issues; and (3) determine the information disclosure and consultation requirements. Refer to EN26 for details of the Safeguard Policy Statement. The Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis provides details regarding social assessments.</p> <p>Projects are classified depending on the significance of the potential impacts and risks—"A" for projects with significant impacts, "B" for projects with impacts that are not deemed significant, "C" for projects with minimal or no adverse impacts, and "FI" for investment involving a financial intermediary. Projects that are determined to be highly risky or involve serious, multidimensional, and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts are classified as highly complex and sensitive; they will require the engagement of an independent advisory panel during project preparation and implementation and stringent supervision and monitoring if taken forward.</p> <p>See also 4.14, EN26, and SO9.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/operations-manual http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/documents/handbook-poverty-and-social-analysis-working-document</p>
FS3	Processes for monitoring clients' implementation of and compliance with environmental and social requirements included in agreements or transactions.	FR	<p>During the formation of country partnership strategies and throughout ADB's project cycle, from preparation through evaluation, environmental and social risks and opportunities attendant to each investment are considered and discussed with the borrowers (clients), all of whom are required to comply with the safeguards as detailed in the Safeguard Policy Statement.</p> <p>Borrowers are required to submit to ADB, for review, the following monitoring reports: (1) semi-annual reports during project construction and annual reports during project operation for environment category A projects (see FS2); and periodic monitoring reports (as deemed appropriate by ADB) for environment category B projects; (2) semi-annual reports for involuntary resettlement category A and B projects; (3) semiannual monitoring reports for Indigenous Peoples category A and B projects; and (4) quarterly monitoring reports for highly complex and sensitive projects. All projects approved in 2011–2012 were screened by ADB in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement and classified as one of the four categories. For all projects in category A, B, or FI, safeguards plans were prepared, were satisfactorily disclosed, and are being carried out during project implementation. For Category A projects, 129 supervision missions and 6 safeguard review missions were fielded in 2012. Most of the projects reviewed were generally satisfactory, but ADB's timely supervision remains key in helping identify problems and solutions early on. See also EN26 and SO9. (See also the graphs in SO9).</p> <p>Project loan agreements contain the borrowers' agreement to comply with environmental and social safeguard measures applicable to the project. During project implementation, ADB staff members and/or consultants will visit the project site to ascertain progress and compliance with the Safeguard Policy Statement. If noncompliance is identified, then corrective actions will be agreed for implementation by the borrower. The Safeguard Policy Statement also provides a platform for participation by affected people and other stakeholders in project design and implementation. Stakeholders who feel compliance is not sufficient can bring this to the attention of the ADB operations department and/or ADB's Accountability Mechanism.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
FS4	Process(es) for improving staff competency to implement the environmental and social policies and procedures as applied to business lines.	FR	<p>Staff development policies and programs are designed to equip staff with the knowledge, competencies, and skills they need to do their jobs as effectively as possible, thereby improving development outcomes. Since 2010, to ensure the safeguards are properly implemented, 40 staff positions have been added for safeguard work and more than 800 staff members have been trained by ADB's environmental and social experts on the Safeguard Policy Statement. Training entails a 3-day course covering the environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples, with additional training on involuntary resettlement for staff members involved in projects that may involve it. On a regular basis, ADB's environmental and social specialists share their knowledge with colleagues through communities of practice and other learning events. Our sourcebooks on environmental, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples safeguards are updated regularly to incorporate lessons learned.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/operations-manual http://www.adb.org/site/knowledge-management/communities-of-practice http://www.adb.org/publications/country-safeguard-systems-regional-workshop-proceedings-towards-common-approaches?ref=site/safeguards/publications</p>
FS5	Interactions with clients/ investees/business partners regarding environmental and social risks and opportunities.	FR	<p>Throughout ADB's project cycle, from preparation through evaluation, environmental and social risks and opportunities attendant to each investment are considered and discussed with the borrowers and stakeholders. ADB works with them to handle the opportunities and risks on a project basis, and during the formation of country partnership strategies. See PA12 and FS2–4 for more information. Since the <i>Safeguard Policy Statement</i> was approved in 2009, ADB has been committed to supporting the strengthening and effective application of client country safeguard systems with a focus on the capacity development of borrowers. ADB has provided \$17.4 million in technical assistance to our client countries to help strengthen their legal and institutional framework for effectively implementing safeguards. A joint regional community of practice on safeguards has been established by ADB with the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and World Bank. To help developing member countries strengthen their country safeguard systems for environmental and social issues, ADB convened the first Regional Workshop on Country Safeguard Systems, at ADB headquarters in Manila on 18–19 April 2012. The workshop provided the opportunity for ADB, client countries, development partners, civil society, and the private sector to share knowledge and experiences and to promote common approaches and partnerships.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/country-safeguard-systems http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle http://www.adb.org/publications/country-safeguard-systems-regional-workshop-proceedings-towards-common-approaches?ref=site/safeguards/publications</p>
FS6	Percentage of the portfolio for business lines by specific region, size (e.g. micro/SME/ large) and by sector.	FR	<p>ADB's Annual Reports provide the financial statements and detailed breakdowns by country and sector in the operational data appendixes.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-financial-profile-2012 http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/od-appendix8.pdf</p>
FS7	Monetary value of products and services designed to deliver a specific social benefit for each business line broken down by purpose.	PR	<p>ADB's social development agenda involves people and their communities, organizations, institutions, societies, and governments in all poverty relief activities. Specific areas targeted include poverty reduction, social protection, gender, education, and health. For example, the figure shows the incorporation in ADB's work of gender mainstreaming during 2007–2012.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/social-development/main</p>

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links																					
			<p style="text-align: center;">Share of Gender Mainstreaming Projects, 2007–2012</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Share of Gender Mainstreaming Projects, 2007–2012</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Share of gender mainstreaming in ADF projects (%)</th> <th>Share of gender mainstreaming in all ADB projects (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>29</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>38</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>43</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>53</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>67</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>58</td> <td>56</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ADF = Asian Development Fund.</p>	Year	Share of gender mainstreaming in ADF projects (%)	Share of gender mainstreaming in all ADB projects (%)	2007	29	23	2008	38	27	2009	43	31	2010	53	42	2011	67	51	2012	58	56
Year	Share of gender mainstreaming in ADF projects (%)	Share of gender mainstreaming in all ADB projects (%)																						
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FS8	Monetary value of products and services designed to deliver a specific environmental benefit for each business line broken down by purpose.	FR	<p>ADB works with developing member countries to achieve sustainable, equitable economic growth. For such growth to be achieved, it must be environmentally sustainable. ADB promotes and invests in sound environmental and natural resource management, while promoting green growth, low carbon development, and adaptation to climate change. See EN30 for a breakdown of ADB’s investments.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/themes/environment/main</p>																					
Audit																								
FS9	Coverage and frequency of audits to assess implementation of environmental and social policies and risk assessment procedures.	FR	<p>Through its project performance monitoring system, ADB reviews and supervises project performance against commitments by the borrowers/clients, and flags projects where compliance is unsatisfactory. For all projects (100%) with environmental and social impacts, project review missions determine whether safeguard plans are being properly implemented by inspecting project sites to ascertain the status of implementation of safeguard plans.</p> <p>FS3 provides details of the project monitoring process for ensuring compliance with the Safeguard Policy Statement. In addition, safeguard performance in selected projects is reviewed by the Independent Evaluation Department, which publishes its findings annually.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/overview http://www.adb.org/documents/2013-annual-evaluation-review</p>																					

GRI code	Content	Coverage	Notes and Links
Active Ownership			
FS10	Percentage and number of companies held in the institution's portfolio with which the reporting organization has interacted on environmental or social issues.	FR	100%, as all private sector borrowers and financial intermediaries are required to comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement . See also FS5 and EN26. http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/policy-statement
FS11	Percentage of assets subject to positive and negative environmental or social screening.	NA	While ADB does not have a specific socially responsible investing (SRI) policy in managing its liquidity portfolio, ADB invests in government- and government-related securities, including those bonds that are issued from institutions within our peer group (i.e., multilateral institutions and development banks) and other government-sponsored corporations. Broadly speaking, the governments and institutions that ADB invests in pursue varying degrees of SRI and environmental, social, and governance policies. (This specifically refers to ADB's investments in the capital markets; for safeguards pertaining to ADB's projects, see FS2 and 3.)
FS12	Voting polic(ies) applied to environmental or social issues for shares over which the reporting organization holds the right to vote shares or advises on voting.	NA	Not applicable to ADB's business as a multilateral development bank owned by its member countries. Details of member countries' shareholdings and voting power are provided in Appendix OI 1 to ADB's 2012 Annual Report. http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/ar2012/oi-appendix1.pdf
Community			
FS13	Access points in low-populated or economically disadvantaged areas by type	FR	ADB offers the public sector different types of financial products, including loans, grants, technical assistance, guarantees, and debt management products. These products are financed from ADB's ordinary capital resources as well as special and trust funds, of which the Asian Development Fund (ADF) is the largest. The ADF offers loans at very low interest rates and grants that help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest borrowing countries. http://www.adb.org http://www.adb.org/site/adf/main http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/adb-financial-profile-2013.pdf
FS14	Initiatives to improve access to financial services for disadvantaged people	FR	ADB provides support for financial sector development . Microfinance plays a significant role in ADB's overarching goal to reduce poverty in Asia and the Pacific. About 90% of the 180 million poor households in the region still lack access to institutional financial services. ADB believes that providing access to microfinance can prove to be an effective way of reaching the poor and improving their lives. As of 31 December 2012, in delivering ADB's Microfinance Development Strategy the total approvals for microfinance amounted to \$2.59 billion. Many ADB projects are designed to provide universal and improved access by disadvantaged populations to economic resources and social services. For example, road projects are increasingly being designed to provide safe and affordable access to markets, hospitals, schools, and other facilities. http://www.adb.org/sectors/finance/main http://www.adb.org/sectors/finance/microfinance http://www.adb.org/documents/finance-poor-microfinance-development-strategy?ref=sectors/finance/publications http://www.adb.org/sectors/finance/microfinance/portfolio

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Product and Service Labeling			
FS15	Policies for the fair design and sale of financial products and services	FR	<p>ADB's capital structure provides the greatest levels of security for fixed income AAA, as a result of strong governance and conservative financial management, supported by a powerful balance sheet, and backed by sovereign shareholders. ADB offers its investors the highest quality investment products based on ADB's credit ratings.</p> <p>ADB offers the public sector financial products, including loans, grants, technical assistance, guarantees, and debt management products. These products are financed from ADB's ordinary capital resources (OCR) as well as special and trust funds, of which the Asian Development Fund (ADF) is the largest and assists the poorest countries. Most of ADB's lending comes from OCR, a pool of funds offered at near-market terms to lower- to middle-income countries.</p> <p>Strategies for assistance are developed in close consultation with the government and other country stakeholders, including civil society, nongovernment organizations, the private sector, and the country's other development partners, as set out in PA1. ADB's projects are developed and designed with the clients and as a result of the country partnership strategies. See also PR5.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/site/investors/main http://www.adb.org/site/public-sector-financing/financial-products http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle</p>
FS16	Initiatives to enhance financial literacy by type of beneficiary	FR	<p>ADB supports financial sector development in the Asia and Pacific region in many ways. Financial sector operations since 1966 have accounted for 11% of total ADB operations. In 2010, sovereign lending (lending to governments that is guaranteed by them) of \$893.4 million supported the general financial sector and capital market development for microfinance, small and medium-sized enterprises, and regulatory reforms. Nonsovereign investments (other lending) reached \$1.035 billion, largely supporting housing finance, microfinance, and regional guarantees. Most technical assistance was for preparing lending programs/projects, and implementing policy reforms and building capacity, while the rest backed client country efforts to promote regional economic and financial integration.</p> <p>Islamic finance or Shari'ah-compliant financing (SCF) is one of the fastest growing segments of the global financial system. ADB is well placed to play a catalytic role in developing SCF in the region. ADB can assist in developing best practice for prudential standards and corporate governance rules for central banks and securities regulators, to enable them to properly and fairly regulate Islamic financial institutions. ADB can also play a catalytic role in helping to meet the emerging demand for SCF from the private sector. ADB's participation in SCF will help develop the SCF industry during its formative stages in client countries, ensuring that SCF is being undertaken using best international standards.</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/sectors/finance/overview http://www.adb.org/sectors/finance/islamic-finance</p>