

PIDG Results Monitoring Database Glossary

This Glossary is intended to provide a quick definition guide to the key terms found in the PIDG Results Monitoring Database.

For a more full and complete explanation of the PIDG Results Monitoring System (RMS), please see the [PIDG Results Monitoring Handbook](#).

Introduction

The PIDG Results Monitoring Database is an online information source that provides quick access to up-to-date development impact data from every PIDG-supported project. It has advanced functions for selecting and aggregating data, performing customized queries, downloading data and creating graphs.

Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)

The [Private Infrastructure Development Group \(PIDG\)](#) was constituted as a multi-donor organisation to encourage private infrastructure investments in developing countries to enhance economic growth and poverty reduction. The PIDG mission is to mobilise private-sector investment to assist developing countries to provide infrastructure vital to boost their economic growth and combat poverty.

The PIDG Facilities

Since its formation, PIDG has established technical assistance and project preparation Facilities ([DevCo](#) and [TAF](#)), project development Facilities ([InfraCo Africa Development](#) and [InfraCo Asia Development](#)) and project financing and investment Facilities ([The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund \(EAIF\)](#), [Green Africa Power \(GAP\)](#), [GuarantCo](#), [InfraCo Africa Investment](#), [InfraCo Asia Investment](#) and the [Infrastructure Crisis Facility Debt Pool \(ICF-DP\)](#)). Together, these are the PIDG Facilities.

All the PIDG Facilities have been set up to address the market failures that have created constraints to private investment in infrastructure service provision.

Measuring PIDG's Development Impact

The PIDG RMS is used to capture and monitor the developmental impact of PIDG-supported projects. The RMS tracks projects against four key outcomes at three points in the project cycle when:

1. a PIDG Facility makes a financial commitment (predicted);
2. the project reaches financial close (predicted); and
3. the projects commences commercial operations (actual).

Key Development Impact Outcomes	Main Features
Total Investment Commitment	Investment from commercial entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic commercial finance (equity and/or debt) • Foreign commercial finance (equity and/or debt) Investment from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFI Finance (equity and/or debt)
Access to Infrastructure	Number of additional women and men expected to have access to new infrastructure. Number of additional women and men expected to have access to improved services.
Fiscal impact to host governments	Fees and taxes paid to the government
Employment effects	Direct short-term jobs created (during construction). Direct long-term jobs created (during operations).

Development Impact Data – Predicted vs Actual

Predicted - Financial Close

The PIDG Results Monitoring Database captures predicted development impact data from PIDG Facility projects at the point of 'financial close'. All those projects whose 'Status' field is 'Financially Closed' will report predicted development impact data. The definition of 'financial close' for each PIDG Facility can be found in the [PIDG Results Monitoring Handbook](#).

Actual - Post-Completion Monitoring (PCM)

Development impact data for PIDG Facility projects will always be reported as predicted until the project is fully operational and delivering services on the ground. At this point PIDG undertakes PCM of the operational project to compare the predicted development impact with the actual results achieved. In the PIDG Results Monitoring Database operational projects with PCM undertaken are identifiable by a 'Yes' value in the 'Post Completion Monitoring Form Completed' field. The actual values are captured in those fields marked as '... - Actual' rather than replacing the predicted values.

Key Fields Explained

NB: See the [PIDG Results Monitoring Handbook](#) for explanations as to how the data is reported and calculated.

PIDG Regional Breakdown

The regional breakdown used by PIDG is based on the regional breakdown used by the World Bank. Please see <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups> for more information.

Please also note that each PIDG Facility is only mandated to work in certain regions, as defined in their Operating or Investment Policies. For more information these can be found on the PIDG website - www.pidg.org/resource-library/operating-policies-and-procedures.

PIDG Sector Breakdown

The sector breakdown used by the PIDG Results Monitoring Database is based on the OECD DAC5 sector breakdown. Please see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dacandcrscodelists.htm> for more information. Please also note that each PIDG Facility is only mandated to work in certain sectors, as defined in their Operating or Investment Policies. For more information these can be found on the PIDG website - www.pidg.org/resource-library/operating-policies-and-procedures.

Fragile State Type

In mid-2011, PIDG adopted the methodology used by OECD INCAF (see here for more information - <http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace/conflictandfragility>) to compile the PIDG 'List of Fragile and Conflict-Affected States'. This is used to demonstrate PIDG's focus on fragile states. If a Facility project is undertaken in a Fragile State, this will be recorded in the 'Fragile State Type' field.

DAC Country Type

PIDG uses the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see here for more information - <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm>) to categorise the income bracket of countries in which PIDG Facilities undertake projects. This is used to demonstrate PIDG's focus on poorer states. The DAC Country Type will be recorded in the 'DAC Type' field.

Start Year and Close Year

The year recorded in the 'Start Year' field is used to indicate when a project is considered to be 'Under Active Development' by a PIDG Facility. Because of the nature of the work they do, only projects belonging to the technical assistance and project preparation and project development Facilities are reported as 'Under Active Development'. In the case of the project financing and investment Facilities, the year recorded in the 'Start Year' field is the year a project reaches financial close.

Subsequently, when any Facility's project reaches financial close, the year of financial close is reported as the 'Close Year'. This is the date from when development impact data for the project is collected.

Although TAF is a technical assistance and project preparation Facility, it does not undertake any projects in its own right, but provides support to projects through the PIDG Facilities. As such, TAF projects will not be retrieved by searches in the PIDG Results Monitoring Database unless you specifically choose to see TAF projects.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption

PIDG has developed a [climate change classification methodology](#) in order to report on PIDG's increasingly 'green' portfolio. This reports any mitigation or adaptation activities assigned into three tiers.

Inputs

PIDG Commitments

PIDG Facilities support projects through a combination of contributions from [PIDG Members](#) as well as from the private sector (in the case of EAIF and GuarantCo). PIDG Facility level support to projects is termed 'PIDG Commitments'.

Outputs

Total Investment Commitments

PIDG support aims to leverage private sector investment to infrastructure projects in poorer developing countries. This investment is comprised of, and reported in the PIDG Results Monitoring Database as, 'Private Sector Investment Commitments' and 'Development Finance Institution Investment Commitments'.

People with New/Improved Access to Infrastructure

PIDG reports the number of additional people with access to infrastructure as a result of the projects undertaken by the PIDG Facilities. This is reported in the 'Additional People with Access to Infrastructure' field.

PIDG also tracks numbers of people benefiting from improved infrastructure service as a result of the projects undertaken by the PIDG Facilities. This is reported in the 'People with Improved Access to Infrastructure' field.

In the absence of easily quantifiable data, the PIDG RMS relies on widely accepted conversion methodologies to estimate these outcomes. In case where no creditable conversion methodology exists, PIDG conservatively assigns a zero (0) value to these indicators.

As PIDG is committed to gender disaggregated reporting, in the absence of project specific information PIDG has developed a [gender disaggregation tool](#) to disaggregate access to infrastructure reporting as accurately as possible. The disaggregated access to infrastructure reporting is captured in the '... - Female' and '... - Male' fields.

Fiscal Impact

The value in the 'Fiscal Impact to Governments' field represents all transfers to the government made by a client company during the first five years of operation of a PIDG-supported project. At a minimum, this will include payments to the government in the form of corporate income or profit taxes. Additional forms of transfer that are reported include (i) sales taxes, (ii) net VAT, (iii) royalties, (iv) dividends and related taxes, (v) management and/or concession fees, (vi) license fees, (vii) tax on payment of interest, and (viii) other material payments net of any direct subsidies received.

Short Term and Long Term Jobs Created

The number of full-time equivalent construction workers employed for the construction of the PIDG-supported company or project's hard assets is reported in the 'Short Term Jobs Created' field. Part-time jobs for construction are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition (e.g., if working week equals 40 hours, a 24 hr/week job would be equal to 0.6 FTE job). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job.

The number of full-time equivalent employees as per local definition working for the client company of the PIDG-supported project at the end of the reporting period is reporting in the 'Long Term Jobs Created' field. This includes directly hired individuals and individuals hired through third party agencies as long as those individuals provide on-site services related to the operations of the client company. Also, this includes full-time equivalent worked by seasonal, contractual and part time employees. Part-time jobs are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition (e.g., if working week equals 40 hours, a 24 hr/week job would be equal to 0.6 FTE job). Seasonal or short-term jobs are prorated on the basis of the portion of the year that was worked (e.g., a full-time position for three months would be equal to a 0.25 FTE job). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job.