

Success Rates

Successful Projects in the Education Sector
2002–2005

Basic Skills

Rationale:

In shifting from emergency relief and rehabilitation to sustained development, the Government of Cambodia drafted a national development plan in 1994 restoring physical and human infrastructure lost during Cambodia's period of instability and conflict. To assist broader education and training strategies, ADB supported the formulation of a comprehensive education and training sector strategy and investment planning process.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to

- develop basic skills training for physical infrastructure development, a growing service industry, and basic health service delivery;
- equip groups of disadvantaged and displaced people with basic income generating skills; and
- establish planning and management capacities within government for technical and health staff training.

Accomplishments:

With only 1,200 students registered in formal training programs before the project, by 2002, 2,800 students were enrolled in diploma and degree programs, and an additional 3,000 in formal and nonformal programs. By 2004, enrollment in high-level technical programs reached 3,900 with an additional 6,350 trainees in provincial training centers. Technical and vocational education and training opportunities in rural areas grew with enrollment increasing 8.5 times over the past decade. By 2004, the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training was managing 38 training institutions.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPARs/CAM/ppar-cam-27411.pdf

Number:

Loan 1368-CAM

Approval:

30 August 1995

Effectivity:

20 November 1995

Closure:

14 February 2003

Disbursements:

\$16,194,000

Evaluated:

2005

Performance:

Successful

Higher Education

Rationale:

During the early 1990s, there was imbalanced development and unsatisfied regional demand for qualified human resources in engineering, science, and technology. These factors demonstrated the need to focus on the less-developed parts of Indonesia through upgrading of its regional universities.

Expected Outcome:

The project aimed to improve the quality and efficiency of Indonesia's higher education system in selected regional public and private universities and institutions

Accomplishments:

During 1994–2003, the number of graduates increased at an average annual rate of 5.9% for the sample project public institutions, close to the rate of 7.1% for their private counterparts. The graduation rate for students who enrolled 4 years earlier in the sample public institutions during the project period was almost 100%, compared with 73% for their private counterparts. Average employment rates of graduates from the sample project public institutions grew from 56% to 65%, and 50% to 58% for private universities.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPARs/INO/ppar-ino-24333.pdf

Number:

Loan 1253-INO

Approval:

21 September 1993

Effectivity:

29 April 1994

Closure:

15 January 2001

Disbursements:

\$102,584,000

Evaluated:

2005

Performance:

Successful

Education Development

Rationale:

Concerns over the declining quality and cost effectiveness of the education system in the Cook Islands urged the Ministry of Education to prepare an education sector review study—the Polynesia Way (1989). After an ADB advisory technical assistance that developed a framework for the study, the government requested ADB to help implement its recommendations.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to improve the quality and efficiency of basic education, including primary (grades 1–6) and secondary (forms 1–5) education across the country.

Accomplishments:

All 300 teachers in primary and secondary schools offering up to form 5 were trained. Primary and secondary schools were rehabilitated. Instructional materials were provided to libraries, teachers, and students. The project developed a student assessment system based on cognitive and social competence, curriculum statements of eight subjects, a language policy for the medium of instruction, an early childhood education plan, a special education plan, and a distance education plan.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPARs/COO/ppa-coo-24331.pdf

Number:

Loan 1317-COO

Approval:

22 September 1994

Effectivity:

28 February 1995

Closure:

18 December 2000

Disbursements:

\$2,529,000

Evaluated:

2004

Performance:

Successful

Secondary Education Development

Rationale:

By the 1990s, only 35% of Nepal's population was literate and less than 8% of the post-school-age population had completed secondary education. The quality and efficiency of primary and secondary education were poor due to the lack of mandatory teacher training, modern curricula and textbooks, effective student assessment system, and effective planning and management system. The government requested ADB's assistance to improve the quality and efficiency of secondary education.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to improve the quality and efficiency of lower secondary (grades 5–8) and secondary (grades 9–10) education nationwide, producing middle-level human resources and qualified entrants into higher secondary education (grades 11–12).

Accomplishments:

Curricula and textbooks for the core subjects of grades 6–10 were developed. Teacher training programs were made available—providing training to 14,814 teachers of grades 6–10 and providing long-term (10 months) training to 65 teachers of grades 11–12. The student assessment system was reformed and school leaving certificate examination was decentralized by designating 36 locations as marketing centers. Science equipment, library books, school furniture, and other learning materials were provided to 1,000 schools for grades 6–10 and 25 schools for grades 11–12. Building extensions, and renovations and upgrades of centers were granted. Training in education planning, management, and benefit monitoring and evaluation was provided to 135 education managers and school supervisors—granting training in school-based and secondary education development unit management to 411 head teachers for grades 6–8 and 2,222 head teachers for grades 9–10.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPARs/NEP/ppa-nep-18011.pdf

Number:

Loan 1196-NEP

Approval:

24 November 1992

Effectivity:

10 August 1993

Closure:

14 November 2000

Disbursements:

\$6,512,000

Evaluated:

2004

Performance:

Successful

Bangladesh Open University

Rationale:

Because access to formal basic education and career development training was inadequate in rural areas, particularly for women, the Government of Bangladesh planned to provide educational opportunities through nonformal channels and continuing education, reduce the rural-urban gap in these opportunities, increase the participation of women, and strengthen technical and vocational education and skills development by making education more job-oriented.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to

- increase access to basic education for disadvantaged groups and career development training,
- improve the quality and relevance of distance education programs, and
- increase the level of general knowledge among the rural poor.

Accomplishments:

The project achieved and exceeded its targets by establishing the main campus of Bangladesh Open University, 12 regional resource centers, and 80 local centers; developing 17 regular programs and curricula; developing 19 supplementary programs; enrolling a current stock of 210,000 students, and a cumulative flow of about 300,000 students over the past 10 years (1992–2001); and providing a cumulative number of 90,000 graduates over the past 10 years.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPARs/BAN/ppar_ban_23056.pdf

Number:

Loan 1173-BAN

Approval:

4 August 1992

Effectivity:

17 November 1992

Closure:

28 September 1999

Disbursements:

\$32,770,000

Evaluated:

2002

Performance:

Successful

Junior Secondary Education

Rationale:

In the early 1990s, demand for skilled and professional human resources was increasing on par with economic growth. However, Indonesia faced challenges in ensuring the poor's access to basic education and provision of required skills to a rapidly growing labor force. The government addressed these issues by developing and increasing the number of junior secondary education schools, as well as enhancing the quality and accessibility of schools for the handicapped.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to

- support the government's program to provide universal basic education,
- implement Curriculum 1994,
- improve academic supervision and student evaluation processes, and
- strengthen the ministries of national education and religious affairs to ensure sustainability of improvements.

Accomplishments:

School facilities were improved and equipment was provided. Training was extended to 2,267 supervisors, and 24,000 teachers' manuals and guidelines pertaining to the 20 local content elements of Curriculum 1994 were developed and distributed. A total of 1,699 person-months of achievement test training was provided. Support for the development, production, and distribution of textbooks and learning materials was also given. Assistance was provided to increase access to students facing financial and geographical difficulties, having physical or intellectual impairments, favoring additional religious subjects, and to girls' access to education. Between 1992 and 2001, the number of schools increased from 18,600 to 20,700; enrollment from 5.8 to 7.6 million; female students from 2.5 to 3.7 million and female teachers from 150,000 to 200,000.

Details:

www.adb.org/documents/ppars/ino/ppa_ino_24332.pdf

Number:

Loan 1194-INO

Approval:

19 November 1992

Effectivity:

2 February 1993

Closure:

5 June 2000

Disbursements:

\$98,066,000

Evaluated:

2002

Performance:

Successful

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB aims to improve the welfare of the people in the Asia and Pacific region, particularly the nearly 1.9 billion who live on less than \$2 a day. Despite many success stories, the region remains home to two thirds of the world's poor. ADB is a multilateral development finance institution owned by 67 members, 48 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve their quality of life.

ADB's main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance. ADB's annual lending volume is typically about \$6 billion, with technical assistance usually totaling about \$180 million a year.

ADB's headquarters is in Manila. It has 26 offices around the world and more than 2,000 employees from over 50 countries.

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Success Rates provide condensed information. Readers should verify with the Operations Evaluation Department information that they may wish to use.