

Success Rates

Successful Projects in the Health and
Water Supply, Sanitation, and
Waste Management Sectors
2001–2006

Health and Nutrition Sector Development

Rationale:

Because of the financial and economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1997, limited budgets constrained the government's delivery of essential and basic services, preventing people—especially the poor—from accessing quality health care. The sector development program was designed to address unresponsive structures, rigid organization, poor incentives, and weak management systems that aggravated already poor delivery of health care.

Expected Outcomes:

The program aimed to

- secure for the poor access to essential health, nutrition, and family planning;
- ensure maintenance of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups; and
- reduce the incidence and impacts of communicable diseases associated with poverty and malnutrition.

Accomplishments:

The Ministry of Health's share of the national budget increased from 1.2% in 2001 to 2.6% in 2006. Health allocation of subsidies for the poor increased from \$119.3 million in 2004 to \$304.5 million in 2005, and \$402.2 million in 2006. The program was instrumental in maintaining access, especially that of the poor, to basic health, nutrition, and family planning services. The associated policy reforms paved the way for health service delivery that is more locally managed and poor-oriented. The mix of interventions was responsive to the health and nutrition requirement of infants, children, and women.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPERs/INO/32516-INO-PPER.pdf

Number:

Loan 1675/1676-INO

Approval:

25 March 1999

Effectivity:

25 March 1999

Closure:

22 December 2000 (L1675)

28 July 2004 (L1676)

Disbursements:

\$100,000,000

Evaluated:

2006

Performance:

Successful

Primary Health Care

Rationale:

To address issues in the health sector, the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic adopted in 2000 a national policy on primary health care aiming to provide "health for all"—by expanding access to basic health services, improving the health status of the people and the quality of services provided to them, and ensuring access to health services by vulnerable groups. To support its policy, the government requested ADB to help develop mechanisms for delivering basic curative and preventive services.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to

- establish primary health care in villages and improve access to basic curative and preventive services,
- improve the quality of care from both public and private sector providers, and
- improve the quality of drugs available to consumers.

Accomplishments:

The \$5.3 million loan was used to build 73 primary health care centers in remote areas of two northern provinces, build three and renovate five district hospitals, and train 6,000 health workers and staff members of the Ministry of Public Health. As a result, the provision of basic primary health care services increased, people in remote areas gained easier access to health services, the supply of essential drugs became continuous and adequate, and functioning revolving drug funds were developed.

Details:

www.adb.org/documents/ppers/lao/PPER-LAO-25109.asp

Number:

Loan 1348-LAO

Approval:

19 January 1995

Effectivity:

4 May 1995

Closure:

6 December 2001

Disbursements:

\$4,481,000

Evaluated:

2006

Performance:

Successful

Anhui Environmental Improvement Project for Municipal Wastewater Treatment

Rationale:

Chao Lake of Anhui Province, in the People's Republic of China, was identified in the early 1990s as one of the lakes prioritized for environmental cleanup. As Anhui experienced unprecedented economic growth, the lake absorbed vast quantities of nutrients that resulted in algal blooms, affected water supply intakes for neighboring cities, and caused the decline of fish stocks. The project was the first major initiative of a massive cleanup campaign.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to

- improve the quality of water in Chao Lake, and
- reduce wastewater pollution in the cities of Hefei and Chaohu.

Accomplishments:

Water quality in Chao Lake improved from Class V in 1996 to between Class IV and V in 2001. Financial and economic benefits to the subproject enterprises and society were realized through improvements in wastewater treatment capacity and industrial pollution abatement. Environmental benefits were achieved through reduced pollution discharge and lower consumption of resources.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPERs/PRC/28241-PRC-PPER.pdf

Number:

Loan 1490-PRC

Approval:

26 November 1996

Effectivity:

14 October 1997

Closure:

10 March 2003

Disbursements:

\$26,452,000

Evaluated:

2005

Performance:

Successful

Population

Rationale:

Pakistan's Population Welfare Program had set a target annual population growth rate of 2.6%. However, not more than 25% of the population had access to family planning services. The coverage in rural areas, where 70% of the population lives, was only 5%.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to

- increase accessibility and coverage of family planning services in rural and underserved areas;
- improve the quality, supply, and distribution of doctors and paramedical staff in clinical family planning services, and train village family planning workers and government staff in nonclinical fields;
- increase awareness of the benefits of and demand for family planning services; and
- strengthen planning, management capacity, and research activities for population welfare services at different levels.

Accomplishments:

The project recruited and trained 11,570 village family planning workers, established 184 training centers, and constructed 46 reproductive health service centers. Village family planning workers provided access to family planning services, accurate knowledge regarding various contraceptives, and referral to the nearest facility for clinical services to 2.3 million households. By project completion in 1999, 10 million married women and children had benefited from various services of village family planning workers. The contraceptive prevalence rate in rural areas increased more than threefold from less than 6% in 1991 to 22% in 2001.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPARs/PAK/ppa_pak_26373.pdf

Number:

Loan 1277-PAK

Approval:

2 December 1993

Effectivity:

22 August 1994

Closure:

8 June 2000

Disbursements:

\$23,067,000

Evaluated:

2003

Performance:

Successful

Metropolitan Cebu Water Supply

Rationale:

In the late 1980s, the Government of the Philippines gave high priority to providing an adequate supply of potable water to urban and rural communities, and improving public health conditions by controlling pollution and reducing waterborne diseases. In Metropolitan Cebu, piped water supply coverage was very low, reaching only 18% of the people.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to augment the water supply in the Metropolitan Cebu Water District area by 33,000 cubic meters per day and reducing nonrevenue water levels from 38% (1990) to 30% by 1993.

Accomplishments:

At the time of evaluation, the well field had been operational for more than 5 years and had produced an average of 8.4 million cubic meters of water supply per year. About 17,000 new connections and 42 new communal faucets were constructed under the project. New plans were to reach a total of 24,000 new connections and 60 new communal faucets in 2003. The estimates of residential and communal beneficiaries are now 122,000 and 13,500, respectively. Consumers have easier access to safe water, longer hours of availability, and improved sanitation conditions.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PPARs/PHI/ppa_phi_22274.pdf

Number:

Loan 1056-PHI

Approval:

29 November 1990

Effectivity:

31 October 1991

Closure:

5 August 1998

Disbursements:

\$14,233,000

Evaluated:

2002

Performance:

Successful

Second IKK Water Supply Sector

Rationale:

The Government of Indonesia accorded high priority to providing safe water to the population. It initiated a new program for accelerated provision of piped water supply in and around subdistrict capitals.

Expected Outcomes:

The project aimed to

- provide new piped water supply systems in about 150 subdistrict capitals (IKKs) in 39 districts covering 4 provinces, and
- strengthen the institutional capacity of the government organizations responsible for the implementation and operation of the project facilities.

Accomplishments:

The project successfully established financially self-sustaining water supply institutions and contributed to improving the financial position of many local water supply enterprises through expanding service coverage and including higher-income and urbanizing areas. The improved financial performance of the majority of project-related local water supply enterprises and adequate operation and maintenance of facilities in the subprojects surveyed demonstrated the project's achievement of strengthening institutional capacity. At the time of evaluation, the total number of beneficiaries had increased to 661,000 from 530,000 at project completion.

Details:

www.adb.org/Documents/PERs/IN278_01.pdf

Number:

Loan 1069-INO

Approval:

18 December 1990

Effectivity:

4 April 1991

Closure:

21 February 1997

Disbursements:

\$37,360,000

Evaluated:

2001

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.