

**CY 2011 ODA Portfolio Review
RESULTS OF COMPLETED PROJECTS**

ADB-Assisted Projects

	Project Title	Results
1	Microfinance Development Program (2199-PHI/DOF/2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased investment in income-generating activities and microenterprises and improvement in the economic lives of poor • Increased number of loan releases to clients and new jobs created
2	MWSS New Water Source Development Project (2012-PHI/MWSS/2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured the water supply in the city and improved the lives and health of the population • Generated business opportunities for the private sector. • Improved the institutional strengths of MWSS, especially in financial control and reporting.
3	Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project (1654-PHI/DepEd/2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved teacher and learning processes (49.3% to 50.6% increased average competency scores of SEDIP students which was above the national average of 45.2%) • 2 percentage points reduction on student dropouts • 5.3% decreased in completion rated nationwide
4	Early Childhood Development Project (1606-1607SF/DepEd/2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced the proportion of children aged 0-4 years who were below average in overall psychosocial development, particularly in gross motor development, between 2001 and 2003 • Increased the proportion of children aged 3-5 years in targeted municipalities attending day care centers from 2001 to 2003
5	Agrarian Reform Communities Project (1667-PHI/DAR/2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed to the increase in ARC household incomes to an average of \$2,231, which is more than the current national poverty threshold of \$1,681. • Promoted business development through collaboration with private firms and financial institutions. • Helped the government and other participating institutions improve their operational systems and procedures toward achieving providing more user-oriented services.
6	Grains Sector Development Program (1739-PHI and 1740-PHI/DA/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No/negative impact.
7	Technical Education and Skills Development Project (1750-PHI/TESDA/2009) & Fund for Technical Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced competitiveness of the Philippine economy through greater relevance and quality of middle-level skills training. • 114,726 graduates were assessed, with 77,372 (67%)

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	and Skills Development (1751-PHI/2007)	gaining national certification, thus exceeding the target.
8	Metro Manila Air Quality Improvement Sector Development Program (1663-PHI, 1664-PHI, 1665-PHI/DENR/2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No economic, social, and other impacts • Environmental impact was what the Program aimed to achieve – reducing the ambient air pollution in sustainable manner.
9	Third Airports Development Project (Southern Philippines) (1536-PHI/DOTC/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No positive impact as defined in the project design since the outputs did not materialize
10	Clark Area Municipal Development Project (1658-PHI/DILG/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First two objectives (improve urban services by upgrading, rehabilitating and constructing the necessary basic infrastructure and reduce poverty by improving basic urban services) were not achieved • Strengthen the managerial capacity of eight LGUs to provide, manage and maintain urban service facilities were partly achieved.
11	Rural Microenterprise Finance Project (1435-PHI/PCFC/2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed 8.2% of the end-borrowers employed an average of 2.8 workers who are not their household members • Created 142,100 new jobs • Increased 60% of total annual household income by the end-borrowers • Strengthened the institutional capacity of MFIs to provide cost-efficient microfinance services to the target group by offering investment and institutional credit. • Improved financial self-sufficiency of CARD NGO from 101.2% in 1998 to 115.0% in 2003 and NWTf from 80.2% to 99.7%. • Improved policy environment for microfinance programs • Created opportunities for women sub borrowers to enhance self-worth and dignity.
12	Second Nonbank Financial Governance Program (2003-PHI/DOF/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and continued to be strengthened and implemented effective AML regime • Strengthened investor protection and confidence in the PSE • Strengthened policy and regulatory framework for capital market to promote greater market efficiency and development • Strengthened the ability of brokerage firms to comply with the new RBCA rule • Increased by more than 50% since 2003 the number of mutual funds
13	Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management (1421-PHI and 1422-PHI/DA/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased farm incomes by about 65% from 2000 to 2004 • Declined poverty incidence by about 6% in 2000

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		<p>from 1996 levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment impact was minimal and mostly positive • Improved agricultural practices, especially the adoption of IPM by 52% of farmers • Construction of project facilities led to considerable local employment • Facilitated the first issuance of CADT of 29,444 ha for the bakum and 26,353 ha for Kibungan communities
14	Fisheries Resource Management Project (1562-PHI and 1563-PHI/DA/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased incidence of illegal fishing activities. • Increased live coral cover in artificial reefs and fish sanctuaries. • Increased fish catch rates. • Increased reappearance commercially important fish species. • Influenced some local government units to formulate ordinances to dismantle illegal fishing structures in municipal waters. • Heightened awareness in fishing communities about fishery resources and coastal ecosystems, which has led to positive changes in attitudes among fishers, especially with regard to shifting the focus from extraction to conservation. • Increased sense of volunteerism, with increased participation, accountability and responsibility for the wise use and rehabilitation of marine ecosystem. • Increased capacities in resource management (planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation skills) and law enforcement among BFAR personnel, local government units and fisher communities. • Increased responsibility and accountability of local government units regarding fisheries resource management, through the mainstreaming of coastal resource management plans in barangay and municipal development plans, inter-agency collaboration, and the formation of resource management mechanisms such as bay-wide alliances and inter-municipal task forces. • Greater leverage of fishers in their relationships with LGUs and other stakeholders as a result of formal and strengthened organizations. • Adoption of coastal resource management concepts, approaches, strategies and activities at non-project sites. • More diverse sources of income and employment. • Increased fishing incomes as a result of bigger fish catches and fish size. • Increased opportunities for women to increase their incomes from the sale of fish, fish processing and

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		drying, and alternative livelihood activities.
15	Regional Municipal Development Project (1367-PHI/DILG/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced the amount of uncollected waste in Puerto Princesa and Tagbilaran significantly, resulting in a cleaner and healthier environment. • Decongested the city centers of intercity traffic, reduced pollution, and enhanced mobility within the core. • Enhanced public health and safety. • Generated economic activities. • Created jobs during construction and after the Project through new organizational units set up to operate and maintain the facilities.
16	Integrated Community Health Services Project (1396-PHI/DOH/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the institutional capacity of LGUs to deliver comprehensive health services. • Improved equity in the provision of health services by selecting some of the poorest provinces as pilot areas and as replication sites.
17	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (1440-PHI and 1441-PHI/DPWH/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to safe, adequate, and reliable drinking water in combination with sanitary facilities for the rural population to less than 1 million beneficiaries. • Enhanced the capacity of the national government agencies, LGUs, and the communities to implement and manage WSS projects.
18	Second Irrigation System Improvement Project (1365-PHI and 1366-PHI/NIA/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased in paddy rice yields due to improved supply of irrigation water. • Increased incremental net crop income by an estimated P15,594 a year.
19	Bukidnon Integrated Area Development Project (1453-PHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project impact has been moderate • little changed on yields and farming practices from the preproject situation • Positive environmental impact was less than planned • issuing land titles to 500 lumad (indigenous people of Mindanao) households was only partly achieved • Impact of the project on poverty reduction was limited • Positive impact on areas where roads were upgraded (based on the high EIRR)
20	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System New Water Source Development Project (2012-PHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impact to report so far
21	Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector Project (1843-PHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information
22	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Support Project (2186-PHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created 130,000 jobs • Shifted refinancing of microfinance institutions from traditional funding resources to microfinance wholesale lending facility

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23	North Luzon Expressway Rehabilitation and Expansion (7162-PHI and 1796-PHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic growth in central and northern Luzon • Increased cargoes shipped through Subic and Clark logistics hubs • Improved access to international travel, with six airlines having regular flights in and out of the Diosdado Macapagal International Airport in Clark • Improved tourism in central and Northern Luzon • Improved quality of life associated with less dense suburban living • Reduced travel time • Reducing waste due to better facilitation of fresh fruit, vegetables, and meat products reaching Metro Manila from central and northern Luzon • Increased employment in services sector from 1.9 million to 2.3 million in northern and central Luzon • Increased convenient services to the travelling public • Increased spending
24	Small Towns Water Supply Sector Project (1472-PHI/LWUA/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to safe potable water, contributing to a reduction in the incidence of water-borne diseases (2.1 million people provided with safe, adequate, and reliable water supply and sanitation services). • Elimination of the time consumed by fetching water from unprotected sources. • Creation of favourable conditions for enhanced commercial activities. • Reduction in fire damage because of the provision of fire hydrants. • Creation of temporary jobs during construction and operation.
25	Power Transmission Reinforcement Project (1590-PHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project improved system reliability and ensured adequate power supply and rural electrification in Luzon and Visayas. However, electricity prices remain high as the power sector restructuring and creation of competitive market are still in progress. • The transfer capacity of the Leyte-Cebu interconnection has been expanded by 200 MW.
26	Sixth Road Project (1473-PHI/DPWH/2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project helped improve economic activity and reduce travel times and costs in the project areas, and it improved accessibility in rural corridors. • The project helped DPWH to improve its capacity development in many areas and to introduce new and sustainable road management tools.
27	Airport Development Project (1333-PHI/DOTC/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed to the 15.4% increase in passenger demand at the Davao airport in 2004, the first full year of operations with the new facilities. • Increased the overall safety and usability of the

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		<p>Davao airport, and this facilitated access to Davao and the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Davao can now develop its full potential in the Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines East Asian Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), and enhance the level of commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and tourism activity in Mindanao, which will contribute to accelerate economic development and reduce poverty in the region.
28	Local Government Unit Private Infrastructure Project Development Facility in the Philippines (1729-PHI/LBP/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project which only provides funding for the preliminary costs of conducting feasibility studies has had no direct environmental, socio-cultural, or other impacts.

WB-Assisted Projects

	Project Title	Results
1	KALAH-CIDSS (PH-7147/DSWD/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased by 5% in per capita expenditures. • Increased the proportion of those engaged in agriculture activities (farming, livestock, and fishing) that market their produce, implying that production levels have increased beyond subsistence • Improved household vulnerability • Improved trust in national government officials significantly • Negative impact on the extent of participation in collective action activities. • Positive impact on the willingness of households to contribute money for activities that would benefit the community
2	Conditional Cash Transfer Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfer could reduce the income gap of Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries by 5.3 percentage points and poverty severity by about 4.3 percentage points.