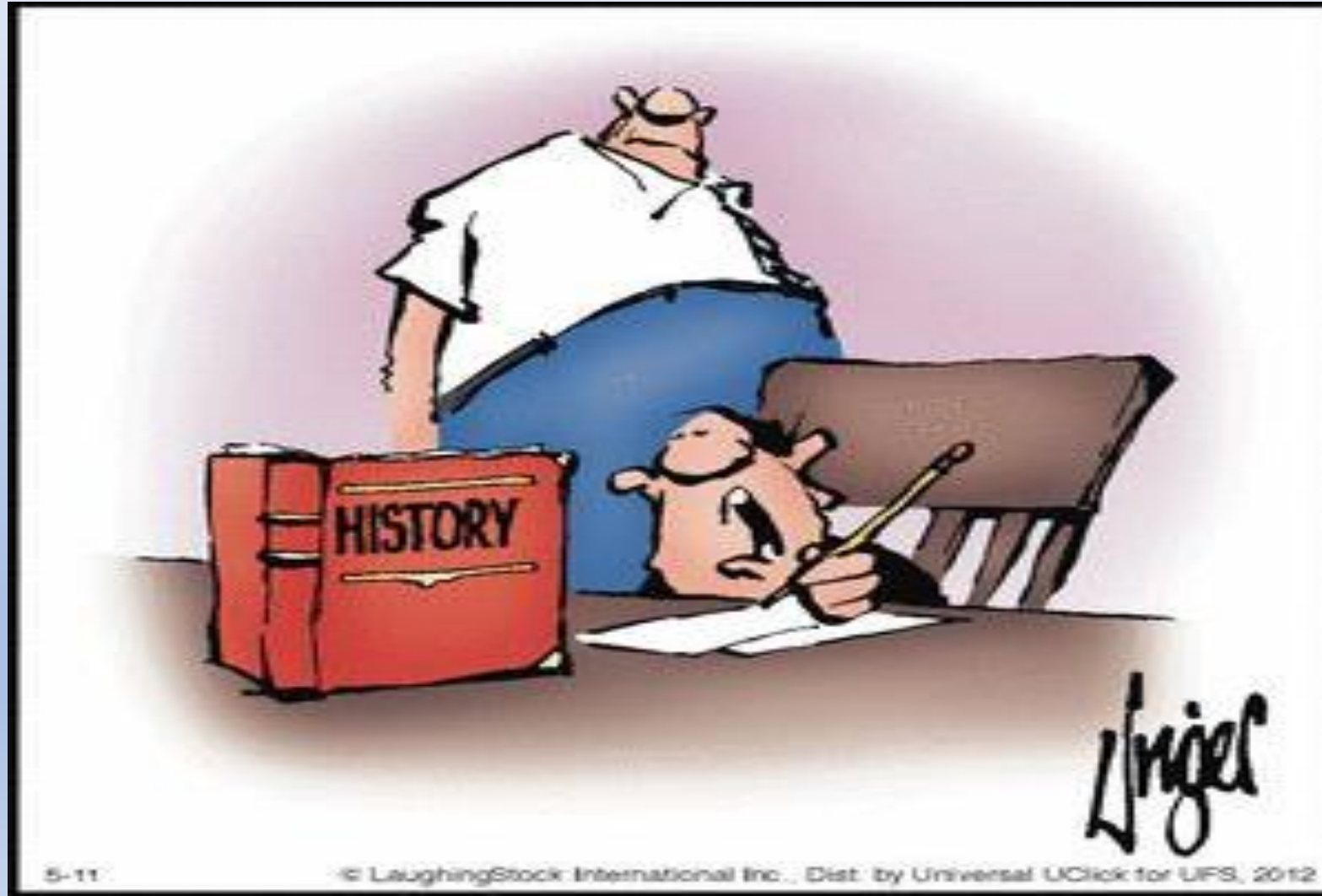


The Sustainability of Benefits from Educational Development Projects in Indonesia 1971 - 2017

Robert Cannon



“ Sure you were good at it.
You were there for most of it! “



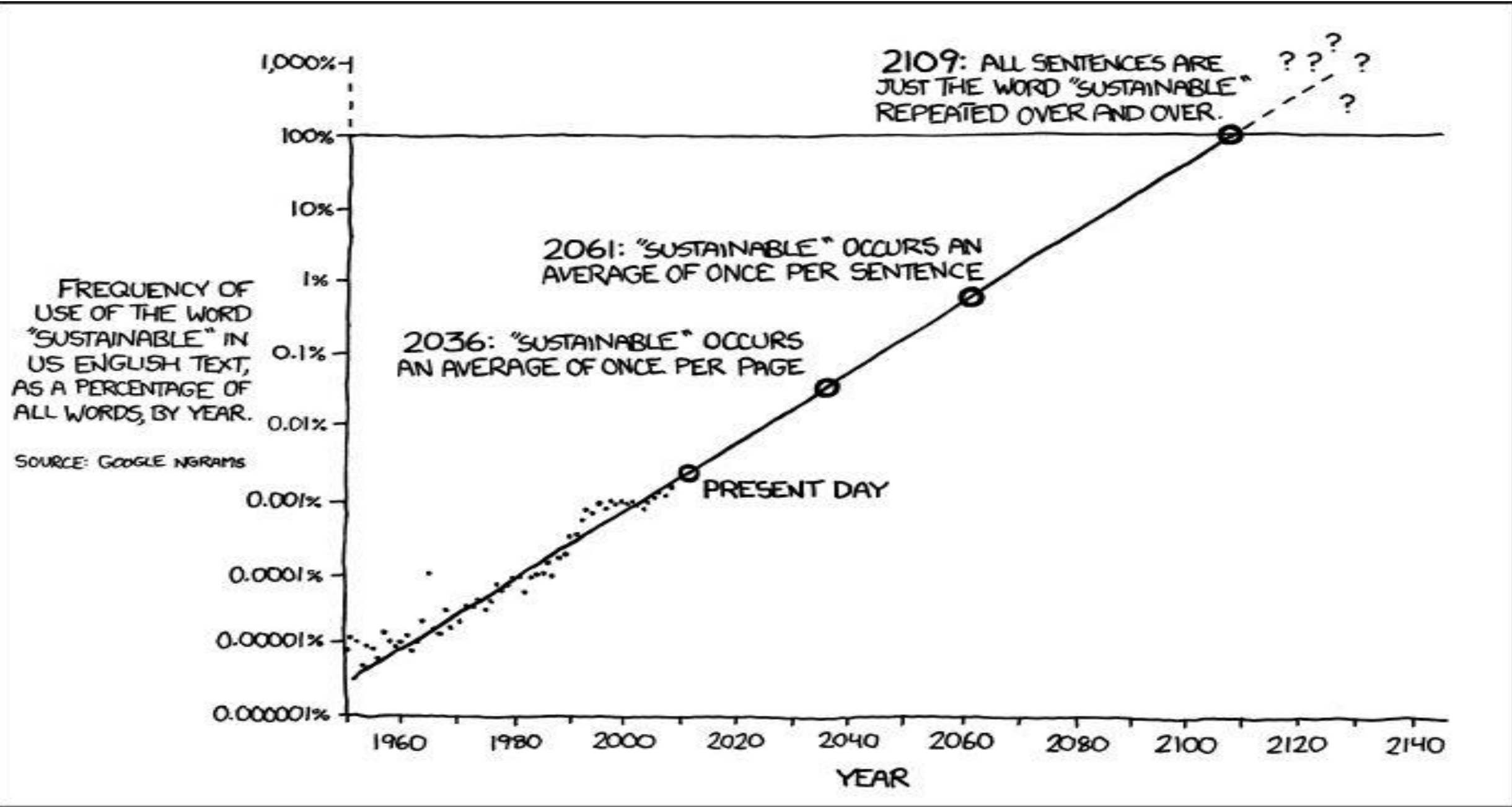
Sustainability

- Definitions and method
- Results
- Sustainability Strategies
- What next?



Definitions and Method

- ‘Sustainability’: ‘the continuation of benefits after major assistance from a donor has been completed’ (AusAID)



THE WORD "SUSTAINABLE" IS UNSUSTAINABLE.

Definitions and Method

- ‘Sustainability’: ‘the continuation of benefits after major assistance from a donor has been completed’ (AusAID)
- ‘Educational development’: supports educational institutions and all their members to function effectively.
- Method: Total 91 project evaluation reports; only 22 report on sustainability 2+ years after project completion
- *Potential sustainability & actual sustainability*

Donor Evidence of Sustainability (All projects)

| Donor & Date | No. projects | % Likely Sustainable |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| USAID, 1988 | 212 | 11 |
| World Bank, 1989 (All) | 557 | 52 |
| - World Bank (Education) | 50 | 44 |
| AusAID, 2011 | 162 | 67 |
| ADB, 2016 | 142 | 66 |

Sustainability

- Definitions and method
- Results
- Sustainability Strategies
- What next?



Overall Sustainability of Benefits

| Project benefits sustainable? | No. projects | % of 91 projects |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Likely sustainable | | |
| Unlikely/uncertain/not assessed | | |
| Total projects in study | 91 | 100 |

Overall Sustainability of Benefits

| Project benefits sustainable? | No. projects | % of 91 projects |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Likely sustainable | 47 | 52 |
| Unlikely/uncertain/not assessed | 44 | 48 |
| Total projects in study | 91 | 100 |

Actual sustainability of benefits

| Project benefits <u>actually</u> sustainable? | No. projects | % of 91 projects |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| Likely sustainable | | |
| Total | 22 | 24 |

Actual sustainability of benefits

| Project benefits <i>actually</i> sustainable? | No. projects | % of 91 projects |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| Likely sustainable | 11 | 12 |
| Total | 22 | 24 |

Summary of Sustainability of Benefits

| Indicator | No. of projects | % of 91 projects |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Overall sustainable | 47 | 52 |
| Actually sustainable | 11 | 12 |

Sustainability

- ❑ Definitions and method
- ❑ Results
- ❑ Sustainability Strategies
- ❑ What next?



Strategies to Achieve Sustainability of Benefits

Project design & implementation must address sustainability

Commitment – ownership – participation

Technical matters – policy, finance, maintenance, training, etc

Summary

Educational development: 91 projects, 46 years, USD 5 billion +

Overall, 52% (47) of 91 projects evaluated *likely sustainable*

24% (22) of 91 projects evaluated for *actual sustainability*

50% of 22 projects show *actual sustainability* - 12% (11) of 91 projects

Questions

Are sustainability outcomes of up to 67% (AusAID) acceptable?

Shouldn't sustainability be a key indicator of effectiveness?

Why evaluate less than 25% of projects for *actual sustainability*?

Why continue to overlook known sustainability factors in designs?

What next?



Study of other literature on sustainability in Indonesia

How to evaluate sustainability?

Re-build a culture of sustainability

“The benefits of much official aid have been predominantly due to its success in addressing short-term, gap-filling needs.

There have often been major difficulties in achieving longer term sustainability ... ”

Roger Riddell, *Does foreign aid really work?* Oxford, 2007, p. 253.



