

Piloting Results-Based Lending for Programs

Asian Development Bank

2014

ADB

Outline

1. Why RBL

2. Defining RBL

**3. Defining and Assessing
Programs**

4. Questions

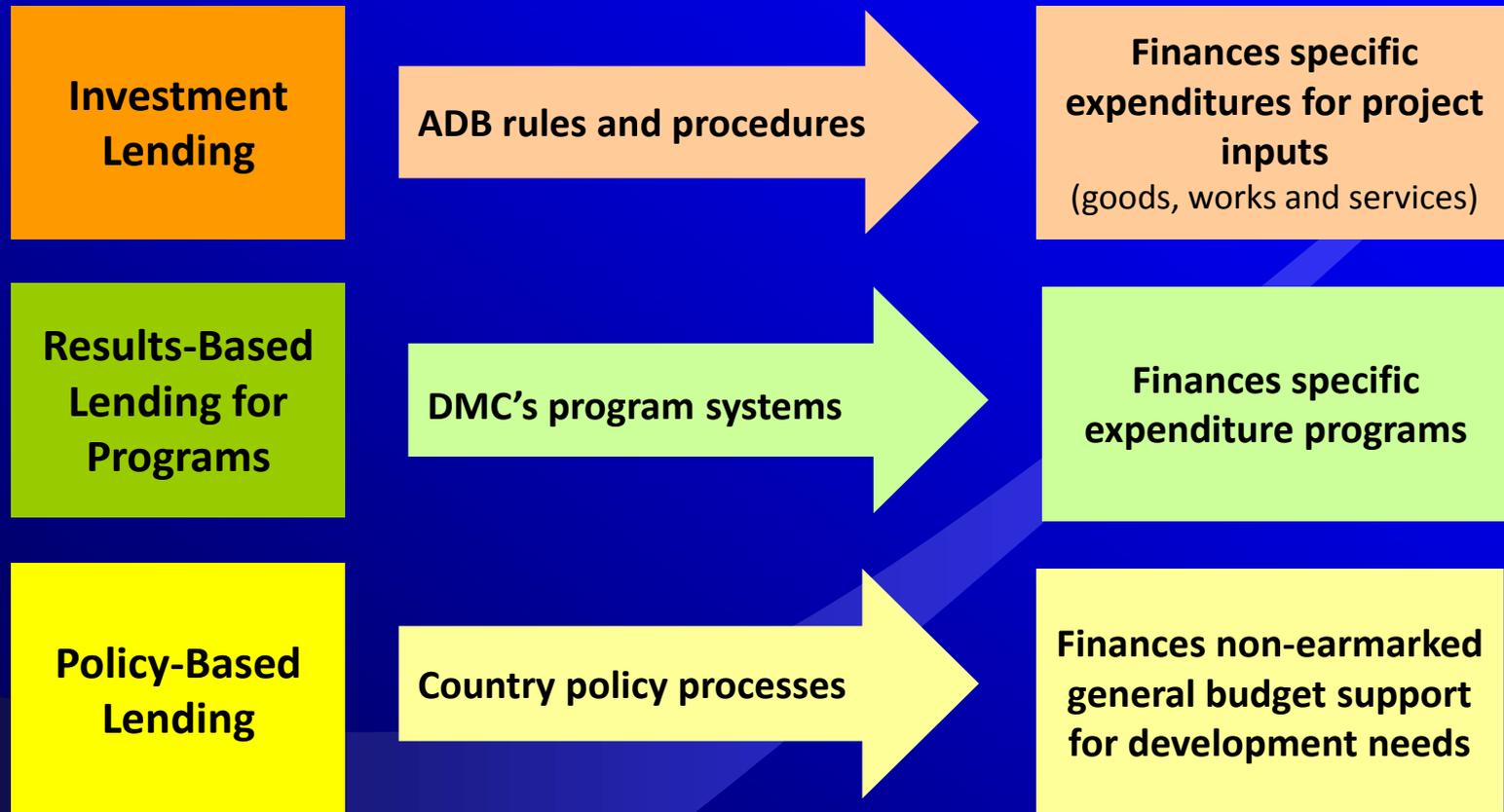
Supporting Development Effectiveness

- ✓ Measurable results
- ✓ Institutional development
- ✓ Development coordination
- ✓ Lower transaction costs
- ✓ Higher development impacts

Resolving Operational Challenges

- ✓ Sector-wide interventions
- ✓ Numerous infrastructure transactions
- ✓ Decentralized operations
- ✓ Community development operations

Additional Tool



Processes

- ✓ Internal discussions
- ✓ External consultations
- ✓ Approval processes

Outline

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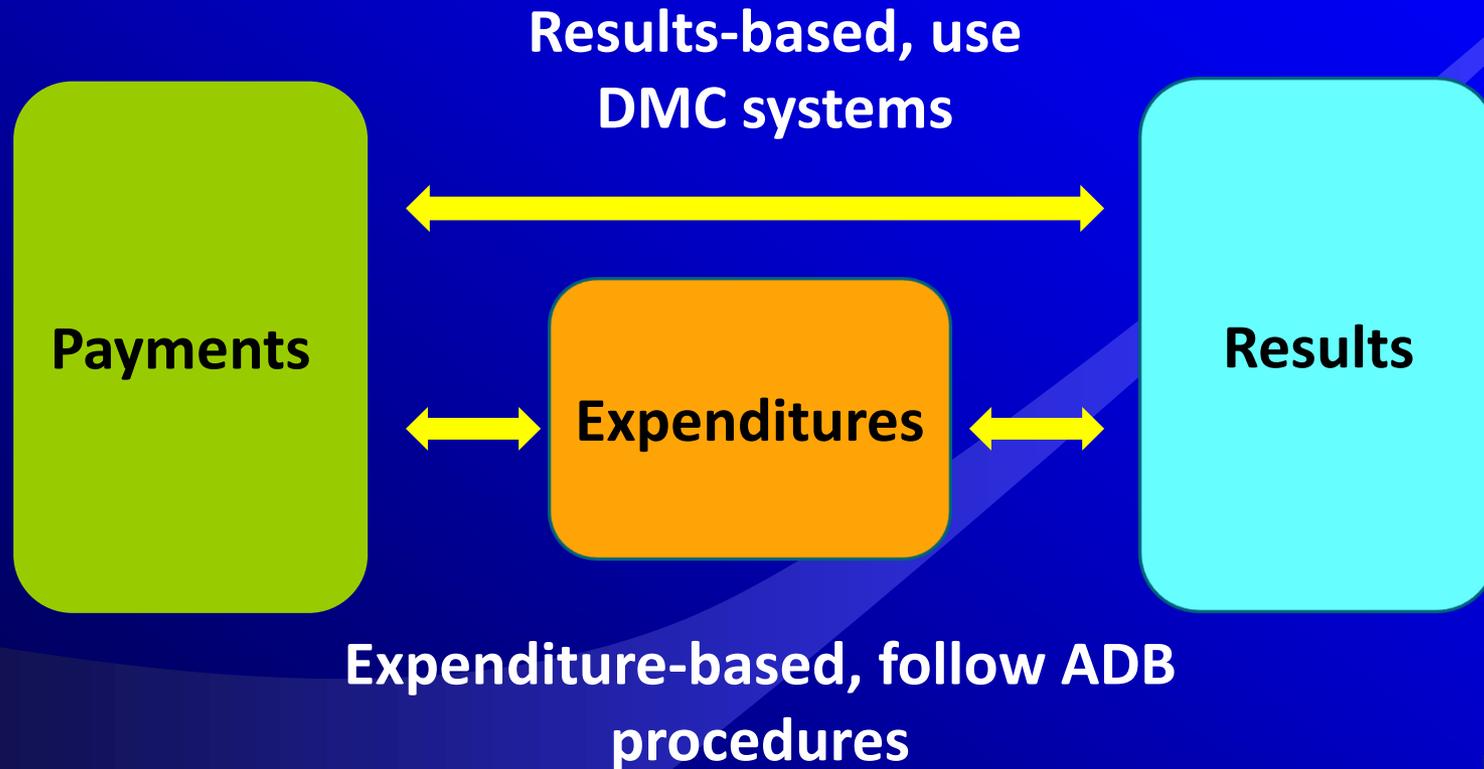
2. Defining RBL

**3. Defining and Assessing
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Results- and Expenditure-Based

Objective: To achieve results



Key Features

- ✓ Supports government programs
- ✓ Links disbursements to results
- ✓ Finances expenditure programs
- ✓ Assesses, uses, and improves program systems

Paradigm Shifts

Principle-based

not rule-based

System-based

not transaction-based

Program-based

not ring-fencing ADB financing

Policies in MDBs

ADB: RBL

(Results-Based Lending)

Approved: 6 March 2013

Effective: 6 June 2013

Operations: 1 approved

WB: PforR

(Program-for-Results)

Approved: 24 January 2012

Operations: 9 approved (16 in pipeline)

IDB: PDL

(Performance-Driven Loan)

Approved: December 2003

Piloted: 2003-09

Operations: 17 approved

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The Government Program

- ✓ Whole, part, or a time slice of a sector
- ✓ New or ongoing
- ✓ A sector, a subsector, multisectors, or a cross-sectoral theme
- ✓ National or subnational

Building Blocks

| Program Soundness | Expenditures and Financing | Results and Links with Disbursements | Systems and Institutions |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Relevance and justification | Expenditure framework | Results (outcomes, outputs, other results) | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| Adequacy | Financing plan | Links with disbursements | Fiduciary systems (FM, procurement, anticorruption) |
| Implementation arrangements | | | Safeguard systems |
| | | | Other institutional aspects |



Technical Assessment



System Assessment

Outline

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How will Institutional Changes Happen?

*“the single most important point about institutional change, which must be grasped if we are to begin to get a handle on the subject, is that **institutional change is overwhelmingly incremental.**”*

– Douglass North (1990)

Is RBL More Risky than Investment Lending?

Donor-required project procedures commonly reduce risk of corruption. However, short-term project structures also create new incentives for abuse especially where large funds are involved and/or new lines of accountability and patronage are created. It cannot be assumed, therefore, that ADB financial and procurement systems (or those of other donors in the sector) are succeeding in reducing corruption; this must be assessed.

Source: ADB. 2008. *Guidelines for Implementing ADB's Second Governance and Anticorruption Action Plan (GACAP II)*. Manila. (para. 31, p. 7-8)

Does RBL Involve Higher Transaction Costs?

| Areas of Work | Expected Transaction Costs: RBL vs. Investment Lending |
|---|---|
| Assessments of program systems | Depending on the operation |
| Setting up parallel arrangements | Decrease (-) |
| Paper-based review of (numerous) transactions during program implementation | Decrease (-) |
| Results verification | Increase (+) |
| Implementation support | Depending on the operation |
| Overall | Expected to be lower |

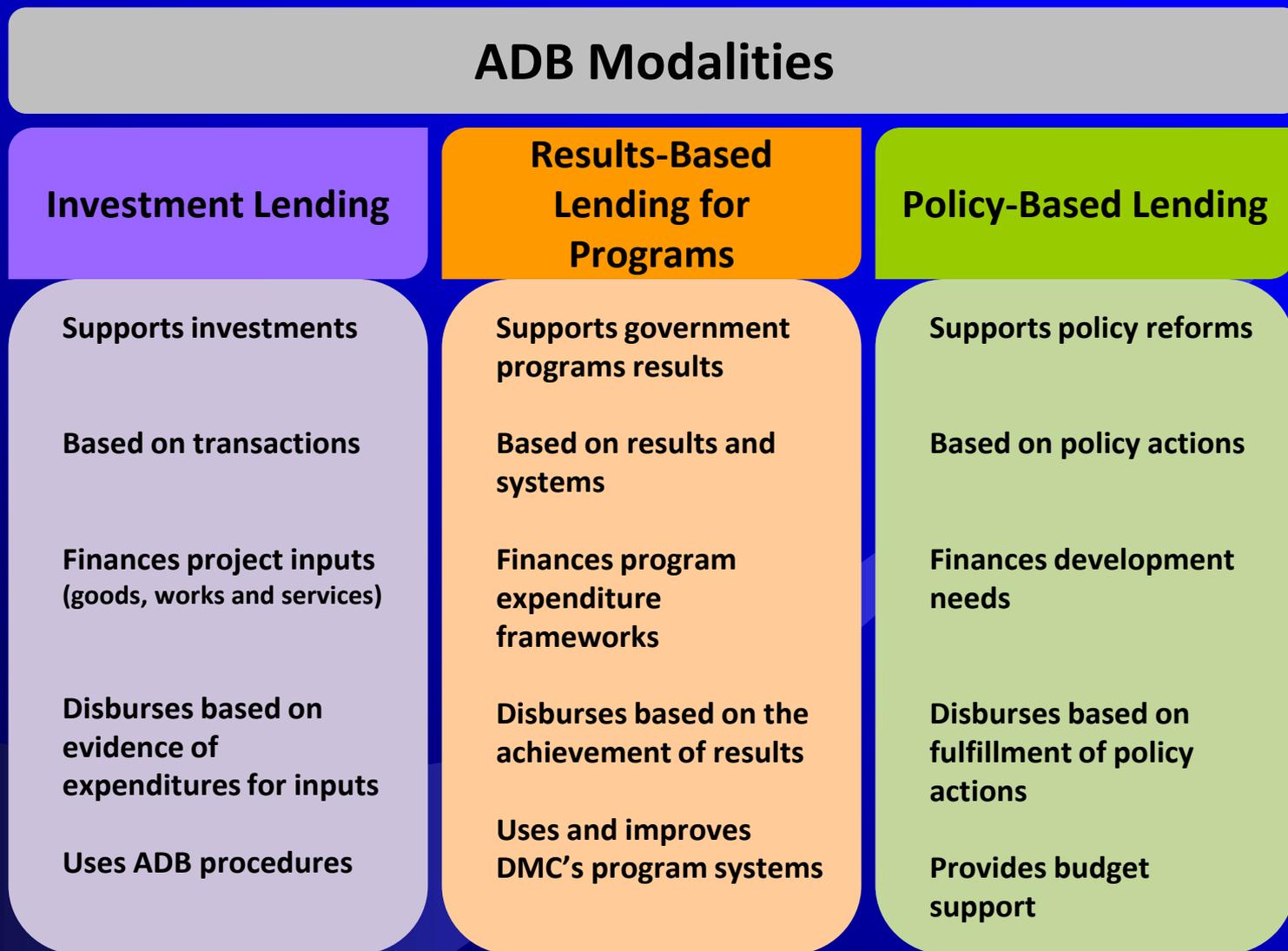
ADB RBL webpage

<http://www.adb.org/site/public-sector-financing/results-based-lending-programs>

World Bank website

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/0,,contentMDK:23215867~pagePK:41367~piPK:51533~theSitePK:40941,00.html>

Key Features of ADB Lending Modalities



ADB's RBL Operations

| | Country | Program | Sector |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| Approved | | | |
| 1 | Sri Lanka | Education Sector Development Program | Education |
| 2 | Sri Lanka | Skills Sector Enhancement Program | Education |
| Pipeline | | | |
| 1 | Philippines | Senior High School Support Program | Education |
| 2 | Solomon Islands | Sustainable Transport Infrastructure Improvement Program | Infrastructure |
| 3 | India | Supporting Additional Skill Acquisition Program in Kerala | Education |
| 4 | Viet Nam | Secondary Cities Development Project II (Green Cities) | Urban development |

WB's PforR Operations - Approved

| | Country | Program | Sector |
|----|----------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Brazil | Strengthening Service Delivery for Growth, Poverty Reduction and Environmental | Multisector (60% social sector) |
| 2 | Ethiopia | Ethiopia Health MDG Support Project | Health |
| 3 | Kenya | National Integrated Safety Net Program | Social protection |
| 4 | Morocco | National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) Phase II | Social development |
| 5 | Nepal | Results-Based Bridges Improvement & Maintenance Project | Transport |
| 6 | Tanzania | Urban Local Government Strengthening Program | Public sector management |
| 7 | Uganda | Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development | Infrastructure |
| 8 | Uruguay | Road Infrastructure Program for Results | Transport |
| 9 | Viet Nam | Results-Based Rural Water and Sanitation Under The National Target Program | Water and sanitation |
| 10 | Pakistan | Punjab Governance and Service Delivery | Public sector management |

WB's PforR Operations – Pipeline

| | Country | Program | Sector |
|----|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Afghanistan | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project | Water and sanitation |
| 2 | Bangladesh | Enabling Open Government | Public sector management and ICT |
| 3 | Bolivia | National Road Sector Management Program | Infrastructure |
| 4 | Croatia | Health Sector Reform Program | Health |
| 5 | Ethiopia | Local Government Development Program II | Public sector management |
| 6 | India | Third Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Jalswarajya-II) | Water and sanitation |
| 7 | India | Enhancing Teacher Education through ICT in Bihar | Education |
| 8 | Indonesia | Road Asset Preservation Program | Transport |
| 9 | Mexico | Oaxaca WSS Sector Modernization | Water and sanitation |
| 10 | Moldova | Health Transformation Operation | Health |
| 17 | Vietnam | Northern Mountains Urban Program | Infrastructure |

WB's PforR Operations – Pipeline

(cont'd)

| | Country | Program | Sector |
|----|------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 11 | Morocco | Integrated Risk Management Program | Public sector management |
| 12 | Morocco | Health Sector Support Program | Health |
| 13 | Morocco | Urban Transport Program | Transport |
| 14 | Mozambique | Public Financial Management for Results Program | Public sector management |
| 15 | Tanzania | Big Results Now in Education Program | Education |
| 16 | Tunisia | Urban Development and Local Governance | Urban development and PS management |
| 17 | Vietnam | Northern Mountains Urban Program | Infrastructure |