



Indonesia Project for Strengthening District Health in Sulawesi

Contributed to improve the level of healthcare services by encouraging prompt and safe transfusions

Loan Amount/Disbursed Amount 2.231 billion yen/1.271 billion yen
Loan Agreement December 1996
Terms & Conditions Interest rate 2.7% (consulting services at 2.3%), Repayment period 30 year (grace period 10 years), General untied
Final Disbursement Date December 2003
Executing Agency Directorate General of Medical Care, Ministry of Health (<http://www.depkes.go.id/>)



Project Objectives

The objective of this project was to strengthen the safe supply and appropriate use of blood through the establishment and improvement of Blood Transfusion Service (BTS) and Hospital Blood Bank (HBB), the provision of equipment, the training of medical staffs, and the conducting of basic surveys on regional healthcare, and thereby contribute to the improvement of healthcare services in Sulawesi.

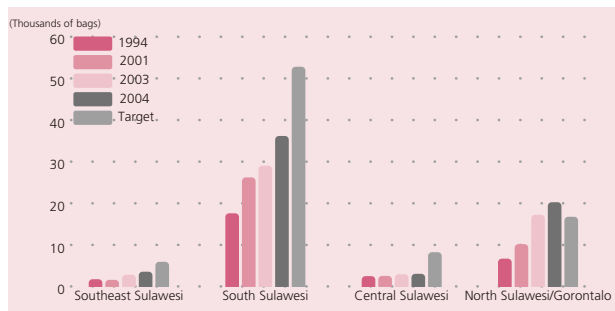
Effectiveness & Impact

Rating **a**

Compared to the situation prior to completion of this project, amount of donated blood in all Sulawesi provinces have been on an upward trend, and the number of donor recruitment activities held by BTSs has been increasing steadily. In all provinces, the amount of voluntarily donated blood* increased, and the quality of blood improved, with greater percentages of blood being screened for four infectious diseases: syphilis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV. A beneficiary survey (given to nine BTSs and 17 HBBs) confirmed that blood production and supply have increased since the implementation of this project, as amount of donated blood have increased. Moreover, opinions were heard that the storage of blood in hospitals has reduced the time and expense burdens on the families of patients and hospital staff. At six hospitals that benefited from this project, the number of deaths due to delayed blood transfusions decreased from 65 in 2000 to 5 in 2004. Therefore, this project has largely achieved its objectives, and effectiveness is highly satisfactory.

* Blood, plasma, and other blood components provided voluntarily by donors who do not receive remuneration in cash or in kind which is regard as alternative of cash.

Blood donations over time



Relevance

Rating **a**

This project has been highly relevant with Indonesia's national policies both at the time of the appraisal and at the time of the ex-post evaluation. This project was planned based on the Sixth Five-year Development Plan. At the time of ex-post evaluation, improving the quality of regional healthcare services was still being emphasized as important.

Efficiency

Rating **b**

Although the project cost was lower than planned, the project period was much longer than planned (about 160% of planned time); therefore the evaluation for efficiency is moderate. The main factors behind the project delays included the prolonged selection of consultant due to government administration reforms, which resultantly brought about delay in commencement of civil works and equipment procurement.

Sustainability

Rating **b**

The BTSs and HBBs have no problems in terms of technical capacity. In terms of structural organization, however, they face chronic under-staffing and have not established a division of labor for blood testing/production and donor recruitment. In terms of financial status, limited operational budgets result in difficulty in replacing equipment, securing full-time staff, and maintaining quality reagents. Sustainability of this project is moderate.

Conclusion, Lessons Learned, Recommendation

In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be satisfactory. It is hoped to establish a system which enables each facility to receive supports from the local government equally. In addition, it is hoped that the central government continue its supports regarding this project to ensure service in line with standard operational procedure.

Third-Party Opinion

This project contributed to a safe blood supply and awareness raising of local administrations. Local authorities should allocate a sufficient budget to each facility. It is also important to further centralize testing and reagent procurement, and to provide the relevant training, in order to secure blood quality.

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