

PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

PANAY UNIFIED SERVICES FOR HEALTH (PUSH) Project (492-0312)

PACD : December 31, 1985

TDD : September 30, 1986

1. PROJECT GOAL AND PURPOSE: The goal of the project is to improve the health status of the residents of 449 (originally 600) depressed barangays in Panay Island. The purpose is to strengthen the capacity of the regional health system to deliver integrated services to the barangay level.
2. Project Status: AID assistance to this project terminated on December 31, 1985. Project activities in calendar year 1985 which consisted of processing reimbursement requests, completion of the final evaluation report and the payment of BHW salaries were completed at project's PACD. The Ministry of Local Governments (MLG) approved the request of the provinces of Iloilo, Aklan, Capiz, Antique and Guimaras to use a portion of their Provincial Development Funds to pay BHW salaries. With the termination of the USAID subsidy for BHW salaries on December 31, 1985, the MLG approval provides an assurance that the PUSH BHWs will be maintained continuously by the Panay provinces.
3. Summary Financial Contribution (Inputs):

(in \$000s)	P l a n n e d		Actual
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Revised</u>	
a. AID Loan			
Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure (ESI)	1951	1558	1545
BHW Training & Operation	992	647	647
Equipment and Supplies	478	255	255
Project Support Staff	331	214	213
15% Contingency	563	-	-
Cost Escalation	1085	-	-
Total AID Loan	5400	2674	2660
Projected Deobligation, 6.30.86			14

b. AID Grant			
Consultants	168	63	62
Participant/Project Management Training	55	65	65
BHW Salaries	-	87	78
Cost Escalation/Contingency	93	19	15
Total AID Grant	316	234	220
Projected Deobligation, 6.30.86			14
c. GOP	2,972	3,000	2,941

4. Project Outputs:

	<u>P l a n n e d</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Revised</u>	
a. Environmental Sanitation			
Infrastructure (ESI)			
a. Deep drilled wells	560	32	31
b. Shallow driven wells	1200	1653	1522
c. Improved open dug wells	5400	820	740
d. Spring improvements	-	58	56
e. Rain water collection tank	-	1	1
f. Free-flowing wells	-	8	6
g. Household Toilet Facilities	40000	41148	40227
b. Barangay Health Workers Trained, equipped and deployed	600	449	449
c. Barangay Drugstores stocked	600	449	449

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d. Rural Health Units supplied, equipped with clinical apparatus	100	96	77
e. Provincial Labs equipped with water analysis sets	4	5	5
f. Malnourished Children provided Nutrition Services and commodities	10000	10000	7360
g. Barangays provided family planning supplies points and services	600	449	449

5. Achievement of Project Purpose:

The goal of the Project is to improve the health status of the 449 depressed barangays in the Panay Island. The attainment of which will be reflected in the following terms:

	<u>Planned (%)</u>	<u>Actual (%)</u>
a. Incidence of	Reduced by	Reduced by
- tuberculosis	25	65
- tetanus	25	no report
- gastro intestinal infections	25	82
b. Infant mortality	25	(10 to 25)
c. 2nd degree malnutrition	70	96
d. 3rd degree malnutrition	40	14
e. crude birth	24 per thousand married women 15-49 years	21

The 10 to 25 percent increase in infant mortality rate is possibly artificial resulting from sampling variability and/or measurement error.

6. Continuing AID Monitoring Responsibilities:

With the termination of the USAID subsidy for BHW salaries, the provinces of Panay and the municipalities participating in the PUSH Project obtained the approval of the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) to use a portion of their Development Funds for the continued operation of the BHWs of the Project. In view thereof, there is no longer a need to monitor the Project.

7. Review of Data Collection and Remaining Evaluation:

The result of the process evaluation that was conducted in 1981 did not warrant a redesigning of the implementation strategy, although certain weaknesses were noted. Subsequently, an impact evaluation was undertaken by the University of the Philippines of the Visayas Foundation in 1983. This evaluation assessed the project as having made a positive impact in Panay owing to its very good project development and implementation. Finally, the planned comparative evaluation of the Bicol and PUSH projects did not materialize.

8. Summary of Lessons Learned:

- A. The most evident lesson that can be read from this Project is that its logical conceptualization as well as its very able project management team, who were entrusted with the project implementation, were significant factors to its success. (The achievement level reached about 97% of targets). The project's clear identification of outputs, intermediate and impact targets and the quantification and operational definition of these targets made project monitoring more effective as they provided project management with the necessary directions in project implementation.
- B. The supportive involvement of the regional as well as the provincial leaderships also contributed to the success of the Project. This eventually led to the continued operation of the PUSH Project even after AID funding had ceased.
- C. This Project makes a strong case that the BHW can be an effective alternative source of health care relative to other health care providers whose presence in the community has declined. Their utilization increased over time mainly because the communities where they now operate have a better appreciation of the role of the BHW and have satisfactorily benefited from their services.

8. Cumulative Financial Worksheet  
As of June 30, 1986  
(\$000)

	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Obligations	2,674	234	2,908
2. Commitments	2,660	233	2,893
3. Uncommitted (1-2)	14	1	15
4. Disbursements	2,660	143	2,803
5. Accrued Expenses	-	77	77

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6. Expenditures (4+5)	2,660	220	2,880
7. Unaccrued Commitments (2-6)	-	13	13
8. Projected Deobligations	14	14	28

cc: PPC/CDIE

Clearance:

OPHN:RRCapul:     *RC*      
    WHJohnson: (draft)  
    CO:JDial: (draft)  
    PRO:DD'Antonio:     *DR*