

## Summary

<b>I. Outline of the Project</b>	
<b>Country :</b> Philippines	<b>Project title :</b> Improvement of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Selected ASEAN and Asia Pacific Countries
<b>Issue/Sector :</b> Industry/General	<b>Cooperation scheme :</b> Third Country Training Program (TCTP)
<b>Division in charge :</b> JICA Philippine Office	<b>Total cost :</b> 13.35 million Pesos
<b>Period of Cooperation</b> 2001-2005	<b>Partner Country's Implementing Organization :</b> Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
	<b>Supporting Organization in Japan :</b> N/A
<b>Related Cooperation Project :</b>	Project Type Technical Cooperation (The Occupational Safety and Health Center Project, 1988-1995) Grant Aid Project (Project for Construction of the Occupational Safety and Health Center, 1986)
<p><b>1. Background of the Project</b></p> <p>With alarming growth of accidents in the work place, the government of the Philippines (GOP) established the Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC) and constructed the facilities of the OSHC through the Japanese grant aid cooperation. Then, the project type technical cooperation project for OSHC had been implemented from 1998 to 1995 in order to improve the capability of OSHC staff. As a result of those cooperation, the OSH situation in the Philippines was reported to have improved and consequently reduction of accidents in the work place was noted.</p> <p>On the other hand, other ASEAN and Asia Pacific countries began to worry about increasing accidents in SME workplaces which adversely affected SME productivity. Under this circumstance the GOP requested the Government of Japan for the third country training program to assist some ASEAN and Asia Pacific countries. In response to this request, JICA has implemented "the Improvement of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Selected ASEAN and Asia Pacific Countries".</p> <p><b>2. Project Overview</b></p> <p><b>(1) Overall Goal</b> To improve national OSH program implementation in target countries</p> <p><b>(2) Project Purpose</b> To upgrade knowledge and techniques of training participants concerning OSH in SMEs</p> <p><b>(3) Outputs</b></p> <p>1) OSH trainings are conducted. (In total 5 trainings for 93 participants from 14 countries)</p> <p>2) Capacity of training participants to conduct OSH training courses is developed. (More than 30 percent of the training time was allocated for the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of OSH trainings.)</p>	

**(4) Inputs**

Japanese side : 12.00 million pesos (Approximately 5.30 million Japanese Yen)

Philippine side : 1.35 million pesos (Approximately 0.60 million Japanese Yen)

**II. Evaluation Team**

<b>Members of Evaluation Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Rey Gerona, JICA In-house Consultant, Team Leader</li> <li>- Mr. Nick Baoy, JICA In-house Consultant, Assistant Team Leader</li> <li>- Ms. Mima Macahilig, JICA National Staff, Coordinator</li> <li>- Ms. Grace Ciego, JICA National Staff, Coordinator</li> </ul>
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<b>Period of Evaluation</b>	February 2006 ~ April 2006	<b>Type of Evaluation</b> : Terminal
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**III. Results of Evaluation****1 . Summary of Evaluation Results****(1) Relevance**

The Project was relevant. In the 14 countries covered by the Project, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) continue to provide large percentages of domestic employments. However, increasing accidents in the work places likewise continue to hinder SMEs from attaining increased productivity. The increased safety and health (OSH) especially on the part of employers and the un-preparedness the governments in providing technical and policy support. As such, target countries of the Project continue to consider OSH in SMEs a priority concern in their development policies and programs.

**(2) Effectiveness**

The Project was effective. It was able to produce 93 graduates from 5 OSH trainings in the Philippines. With upgraded knowledge and techniques of training participants concerning OSH in SMEs and country-specific re-entry plans formulated during the OSH training, ex-participants continue to conduct OSH trainings, OSH inspections and formulation of OSH-related policies and regulations back home in their respective countries.

**(3) Efficiency**

The Project was efficient. The inputs were delivered on time and were effectively converted to produce the desired output (5 trainings with aggregate total of 93 out of 100 targeted participants). The Project was cost-efficient considering that the training was able to cover 14 countries through the third country training program.

**(4) Impact**

Back in their respective countries, ex-participants continue to OSH trainings, OSH inspections and contributions to policy formulation using the knowledge and techniques learned from the OSH trainings in the Philippines. Some of the concrete results of the continuing education and advocacy by ex-participants in their home countries include the following: (i) the establishment of the National Center on Occupational Safety and Health in Vietnam, (ii) the national adoption of the WISE program in Thailand, (iii) the establishment of the Social Security Law in Cambodia and the Cambodia's National Security Fund, and (iv) drafting of the National Industrial Relations Plan in Vietnam.

There was no negative effect the Project had produced and the production of the same in the future is seen unlikely.

## **(5) Sustainability**

The continued production of positive effects is seen likely. More than 50% of the ex-trainee are government employees in target countries who are expected to carry out such activities as OSH training, inspection, and drafting of OSH-related policies and programs while still in government service. Even those ex-participants from the employers sector and worker's associations are also expected to continue doing the same activities as long as SME businesses operate in their countries.

### **2. Factors promoting better sustainability and impact**

The contributing factors include (i) OSHC's long experience and competent capability in managing international trainings and (ii) OSHC's functioning and well-maintained training facilities.

### **3. Factors inhibiting better sustainability and impact**

A training needs-analysis (TNA) was not conducted prior to the designing of the training curricula. This resulted to the mixture of participants with different levels of OSH situations in the OSH trainings, thus the mixture of participants' levels of interests in the training topics.

### **4. Conclusion**

The Project has successfully attained its training objectives. The OSHC carried out 5 training courses effectively, through which activities, the knowledge and skills of 93 training participants from 14 countries on OSH were upgraded as evidenced by the continued activities of ex-participants in their home countries on OSH trainings, OSH regulation (inspection or monitoring) and activities contributing to in-country policy formulation.

### **5. Recommendations**

While the Project has produced 93 OSH graduates in 14 countries of the ASEAN and Asia Pacific region, this number is apparently inadequate to appropriately respond to the varied levels of issues related to OSH education requirements, policy formulation and regulation, and advocacy in these countries. Therefore, it is recommended to consider the option to deal with the training needs on OSH in SMEs in those countries.

### **6. Lessons Learned**

In case the third country training program targeted for several countries is implemented, it is necessary to conduct a training needs-analysis in each of the targeted countries prior to the designing of the training curricula and to provide appropriately categorized training courses with those countries.