

JICA Cambodia

The project for Strengthening Human Resource Development system for Co-medical

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A News Letter from JICA HRD Project No. 5

Nov 2010

Opening Ceremony for the 4th National Nursing and Midwifery Conference

The 4th National Nursing and Midwifery conference was held on November 16th and 17th at Phnom Penh Hotel. From the project, JICA-expert, Ms. Noriko Mochizuki attended the conference. We would like to extract her impression towards the conference:

Opening Remarks by the Minister for Health:

The opening remarks were done by H.E. Dr. Mam Bunheng, Minister for Health and chair of the conference. In his speech, he emphasized the nurses and midwives' attitude such as virtue and morality are very important in their professional conducts. He also mentioned to audiences about Nursing and Midwifery Law and Regulations are essential to Cambodia now. Mentioning about the law and regulations in this opportunity by the Minister before hand, will help the project to start smoothly and effectively.

Theme of the Conference:

The theme of the conference this year is "Promoting the Nursing and Midwifery Autonomy and Professional Competencies for Strengthening the Quality of Care". The announcement of the theme of this year conference, "Strengthening the Quality of Care" is the big issue, as we are doubtful if everyone can grasp the real meaning of these words.

"Competency" and "Autonomy" in the theme has recently become popular words in nursing world and the words were quickly accepted in Cambodia. But the original meaning of the words is not yet understood. So we felt that there is some misunderstanding that using these words is the purpose of nursing. If the definition of nursing, function and role of nursing are not understood, there can't be "Competency", "Autonomy", "Nursing care". We shall realize that it is the big issue.

Overview of the Conference:

Through the whole conference, different topics were presented on the management of hospitals and

health centers, nursing methods, disinfections, and training of the nurses and midwives, in which we mainly see the support from NGOs. There were exchanges of opinions and many questions which were actively posed by the participants.



View of the Conference

Please go to the Project homepage via the address below:
<http://www.jica.go.jp/project/cambodia/004/index.html>

Comparison of regulations relevant

From now on, in the project we are going to be engrossed in adjustment of Cambodian regulations relevant to nursing. Normally, when working in the place it's rare to feel about regulations. But in

Japan there are public health nurse, midwife and nurse's law which were enacted and called [Hojokanhol] in year 23 of Showa era (1948) and became the basis of task and qualification. License,

National exam and task were provided in the law on the other hand we would like to introduce the below table relevant to the present state of law in each Asian nation.

	Cambodia	Thai	Lao	Japan
System of Law and Regulations	None	The professional Nursing and midwifery Act(1985)	Nursing and Midwifery Regulations (2007)	Public health nurse, midwife and nurse's law
Educational institution/ term for nurse	Associate degree (3years), Bachelor degree (4years)	Bachelor degree (4years)	Associate degree (3years)	Various (3-4years)
License and certificate	There is no license system. If one complete prescribed curriculum and pass the graduation exam one can be a nurse.	License	There is no license system. If one complete prescribed curriculum and pass the graduation exam one can be a nurse.	License



Left: Cambodia nursing students
Above: Lao nursing students

Comparison with the neighboring

Cambodia borders closely with Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. In the newsletter we would like to introduce basic information in Cambodia and the neighboring countries.



Group Map

Basic



	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Laos	Japan
Territory (Square Km)	181,035	514,000	329,241	240,000	377,914
Population (millions)	13.40 (Statistic of the government in 2008)	63.38 (At the end of 2008)	85.79 (Census in April 1st 2009)	6.40 (Estimated numbers 2009 IMF)	127.28 (2008)
Population of the capital and metropolitan area (Million)	1.32 (Phnom Penh) 2009's Data	8.25 (Bangkok) 2010's Data	2.35 (Hanoi) 7.78 (Ho Chi Minh) Both are 2010's data	0.70 (Vien Chan) 2005's data	35.20 (Tokyo) 2010's data
GDP per person	774US\$ (2008 document of the government)	3,923 US\$ (2009)	1,064 US\$ (2009)	878 US\$ (2009 IMF estimated value)	34,115 US\$ (2008)
Flag	The middle is Angkor Wat, High and low part in blue color represents the royal family and central part in red color represents. people	Central part in blue color represents the royal family, white color for religion, red color means people and people's sense of unity.	Red means blood shed in revolution, star light in yellow color means workers youth and soldiers.	Red represents blood shed for freedom and independence, Blue represents national prosperity and the Mekong river, White circle means peace and bright future.	Many different explanations

References : Ministry of Foreign Affair HP Regional Situation <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/index.html> Wikipedia 「Japan」 Wikipedia 「Comparing the world's population」 (Demographilia 2010)、Wikipedia [「Phnom Penh」]、Wikipedia 「Vientiane」

Information relevant to medical



	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Laos	Japan	
Average life span among 193 nations	62 (142)	70 (102)	73 (71)	62 (142)	83 (1)	The world average life span of men is 66 year-old and of women is 70 years-old and the average between men and women is 68 years-old. This statistic is the one in 2008 which intended for 193 nations of WHO member nations.
Death rate of newly-born baby	31 (44)	10 (108)	9 (112)	20 (64)	1 (189)	Newly-born baby refers to a baby aged less than 1 month after his or her birth and the death rate of newly-born baby is the numbers of death among 1000birth. World average death rate of newly-born baby is 26 babies among 1000 babies. The statistic is the one in 2008 and intended for 193 nations of WHO member nations.
Total special birthrate	2.9 (70)	1.8 (139)	2.1 (112)	3.5 (52)	1.3 (180)	Total special birthrate is the numbers of children whom given birth by one woman. World average of total special birthrate is 2.5 persons. The statistic is the one in 2008 and intended for 193 nations of WHO member nations.
Proportion of population aged under 15 (%) (Ranking among 193 nations)	34 (67)	22 (135)	27 (107)	38 (49)	13 (192)	The proportion of population aged under 15 is the ratio of population aged under 15 holds in total population of each country. The world average is 27%. Japan account for 13% in the lowest ran and has become a society to have fewer children in the family. The statistic is the one in 2008 and intended for 193 nations of WHO member nations.
Proportion of Population of aged person and persons over the age of 60 (%) (Ranking among 193 nations)	6 (116)	11 (64)	9 (75)	5 (142)	29 (1)	The proportion fo population aged over 60 is the ratio of population aged over 60. The world average is 11% and Japan is number one in the world and has become a society to have so many aged persons. The statistic is the one in 2008 and intended for 193 nations of WHO member nations.
Usage of improved water resource (%) (Ranking among 193 nations)	61 (147)	98 (57)	94 (76)	57 (154)	100 (1)	Usage of improved water resource means using clean water. The world average is 87% and The statistic is the one in 2008 and intended for 193 nations of WHO member nations.