

International Training Program for African Nurse Leaders

Project Sites

Cairo



1. Background of Project

There was an extreme shortage of nurses in Africa, and especially the cultivation of instructors of public health nursing was a pressing concern. During the visit of Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (who was Foreign Minister at the time) to Japan in 1979, a trilateral cooperation in which Japan and Egypt jointly aided African countries was proposed.

Japan has been continually implementing cooperation in this area, providing grant aid for Egypt's Cairo University (Cairo University Pediatric Hospital: FY1980-FY1981 and FY1986-FY1988, and Cairo University High Institute of Nursing: FY1990-FY1993) and project-type technical cooperation (Nursing Education: April 1978-March 1983, Cairo University Pediatric Hospital: July 1983-June 1994, Cairo University High Institute of Nursing: April 1994-March 1999). In order to make use of the results of this cooperation in the cultivation of nurses in African countries, Japan launched a third country training program in Egypt in 1985. The training was then extended twice for five-year periods in FY1990 and FY1995.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1995-FY1999

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third country training program

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

General Department for Nursing, Ministry of Health and Population

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

Trainees spread their acquired expertise and skills in their home country to increase the level of medical care.

2) Project Purpose

Trainees from African countries learn basic and applied skills for nursing education.

3) Outputs

- a) Trainees understand the current trends concerning health education and nursing services.

- b) Trainees learn how to evaluate regional health needs.
- c) Trainees understand methods of nursing education.
- d) Trainees learn primary health care.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Short-term experts	6
Trainees received in Japan	1
Training expenses	1.19 million Egyptian pounds (approx. 42 million yen)

Egyptian Side

Instructors
Training facilities
Training expenses

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Ms. Junko KONDO, President, Tenshi Junior College

Evaluation Analysis:

Ms. Tomoko MARUYAMA, Professor, Department of Nursing, Sapporo Medical College

Evaluation Management:

Mr. Satoshi KIMURA, Nihonmatsu Training Center, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

16 March 1999-28 March 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

Due to the well-programmed balance between lecture and practice, this program was effective in ensuring the learning of expertise and practical skills. In addition to the content of the curriculum, this six-week program was appropriate as to the length of the training period and the quality of instructors that included staff from the Ministry of Health and Population.

On the Japanese side, the consistent support system centered from the beginning around Tenshi Junior College contributed to smooth and efficient training management.

(2) Effectiveness

In the four years between FY1995 and FY1998, a total of 115 people received training, 75 from 18 African countries and 40 from Egypt. Because both the basics and practical skills of nursing education were acquired, it can be said that the project purpose has been satisfactorily achieved.

(3) Impact

According to a questionnaire survey of the former trainees, they have disseminated the skills and expertise acquired through this training throughout their country and contributed to an increase in the level of medical care.

(4) Relevance

Because there is still an extreme shortage of trained nurses in African countries, there is an urgent need for nursing education and the relevance of this training is high.

(5) Sustainability

As the Ministry of Health has been enacting this program for 14 years, it has sufficient management capacity to prepare, implement, and report on the training programs.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations**(1) Lessons Learned**

In order for efficient management of group training courses in third country training programs, it is desirable that the JICA office in the participating country aid laterally, beginning with sending out General Information booklets (GI). This will result in the heightened consciousness of the trainees that third country training programs are projects of JICA.

(2) Recommendations

Considering the large needs of African countries concerning nursing education, it is desirable that this program be continued. However it is necessary to consider the contents of training, including nursing administration.

Also, follow-up programs for former trainees are needed. One idea would be to dispatch members of Egypt's Ministry of Health or experts from Japan to the participating countries to hold "brush-up" seminars.



Group discussion amongst trainees



A lecture on nursing education by a Japanese expert

Welding Technology

Project Sites

Cairo



1. Background of Project

Welding is a basic industrial technology, but because Egypt had no qualification system, it became an issue to increase the level of technology across the board and to educate as many engineers as possible in basic expertise and practical management methods for different problems. Since 1985, Japan has been implementing the dispatch of individual experts to the Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (CMRDI) and the provision of related machinery, and cooperating in the establishment and management of the Welding Research Center (WRC), which was promoted by the CMRDI. As a result, CMRDI had grown into a major industrial research institute in Africa and the Middle East and contributed to the development of welding techniques in Egypt.

Under these circumstances, Japan conducted a third country training program at the WRC as part of a trilateral Japan-Egypt cooperation towards Africa, from FY1989 to FY1993, targeting the African countries where the cultivation of welding engineers had rapidly become an important issue. Afterwards, based on the large needs of African countries, Japan extended the period of cooperation for five years.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1994-FY1998

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third country training program

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Welding Research Department (former WRC), Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (CMRDI)

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

To increase welding technology in African countries and to contribute to the industrial development in African countries.

2) Project Purpose

To improve welding techniques of the trainees from African countries.

3) Outputs

- Trainees understand general welding techniques.
- Trainees become able to grasp issues concerning steel welding.
- Trainees understand welding plans and become able to choose welding materials.
- Trainees grasp welding defects and understand the source of their occurrence.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Short-term experts	5
Training expenses	1.26 million Egyptian pounds (approx. 45 million yen)

Egyptian Side

Instructors	22
Training facilities (lecture room, meeting room, laboratory)	
Training expenses	200,000 Egyptian pounds (approx. 7 million yen)

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Mr. Kenichiro KAWAJI, Director, Administration Division, Procurement Department, JICA

Welding Technology:

Mr. Hiroshi NAKAYAMA, Managing Director, the Japan Welding Technology Center

Training Planning:

Ms. Yasuyo KAWAMURA, Third Training Division, Training Affairs Department, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

8 November 1998-21 November 1998

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

Japan dispatched one short-term expert to this training program every year, who lectured on and provided information about new welding techniques. Because there were many engineers who had received PhDs in Japan registered at

CMRDI, this training was implemented largely without depending on outside instructors. Also, because preexisting machinery and educational materials were put to use, this training was conducted efficiently.

(2) Effectiveness

In five courses held since 1994, a total of 91 trainees from 13 countries have received training. This training utilized devices such as distributing materials on the sections that could not be covered in lectures, and accepting questions from the trainees after class. Because the satisfaction level of the trainees was high according to a questionnaire survey of the trainees after they had finished the training course, it is judged that the project purpose of increasing the expertise and skills in welding of the trainees from African countries has been satisfactorily achieved.

(3) Impact

This training covered general welding theories and techniques, and according to the results of a questionnaire survey of the trainees after they returned home, the trainees are using the various skills and expertise that they learned through the training in their workplaces. Also, because the trainees are transferring the skills they gained to colleagues in their workplace, it can be said that this training is contributing to the establishment of the basics of industrial development in Africa. Although the trainees have few opportunities to use the newest technology introduced by the Japanese experts, it has been a great stimulus to them.

(4) Relevance

Welding is a basic industrial technology, but in the countries that participated in this training, there are hardly any opportunities for training in this field. Because opportunities to use the newest techniques and information are few, the needs of African countries for training in this field remain great and this project's relevance is high.

(5) Sustainability

As CMRDI has an adequate number of human resources employed as instructors and the maintenance of machinery is comparatively good, it possesses the ability, both technologically and organizationally, to satisfactorily implement this training.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

This training was for qualified engineers, but actually other workers also participated. It did not become a particular problem in this training, but due to the technical levels of each individual country and the duties of each individual trainee, situations occurred in which there were differences in the training needs and the technical level of the trainees. Therefore, in the future, the establishment of a common part and an elective part in the curriculum of third country training programs should be considered.

(2) Recommendations

Because it was not easy to maintain and improve upon the technology gained through this training, there is a strong demand for follow-up programs for trainees after they return



Practical training in welding techniques



Practical training in nondestructive testing

to their home countries. One proposal would be for CMRDI and JICA to dispatch experts to countries that permitted a fixed number of trainees to participate in this training. The experts could hold one-week follow-up seminars aimed at relevant people including the former trainees.

Egypt

The Project for the High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University

Project Sites

Cairo



1. Background of Project

In Egypt, insufficient supply of qualified nurses compared to the number of doctors was an obstacle to medical services. Therefore, the improvement of nursing technology and the preparation of nurse training facilities had become a national issue of state in terms of health administration in the country, and had also been listed as priority policies in the national development plan.

In this field, Japan carried out cooperation toward cultivating Egyptian nurses through the Nursing Education Project (1978-1983), which dealt with public health care, and the Cairo University Pediatric Hospital Project (1983-1993) to which it transferred clinical nursing technology attained from the pediatric hospital.

Japan's cooperation was highly evaluated by the Egyptian side, which then asked Japan for grant aid cooperation for the construction of facilities for the High Institute of Nursing of Cairo University and project-type technical cooperation toward the utilization of these facilities, in order to cultivate instructors for nursing education and improve the quality of nursing education.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

1 April 1994-31 March 1999

(2) Type of Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

Graduates of the High Institute of Nursing contribute to Egypt's health, medical treatment and welfare. The High Institute of Nursing, Cairo University, fulfills the role of instructing neighboring countries in nursing education.

2) Project Purpose

The functions and level of nursing education at the High

Institute of Nursing are improved.

3) Outputs

- Nursing education methods and curricula are improved.
- Instructional and technical capabilities of instructors of nursing education are improved.
- The operational setup of the High Institute of Nursing is improved.
- Books on nursing are enhanced.
- The creation of educational materials for nursing education is promoted.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	7
Short-term experts	33
Trainees received	23
Equipment	130 million yen
Local Cost	4 million yen

Egyptian Side

Counterparts	11
Local cost	4 million yen

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Ms. Junko KONDO, President, Tenshi Junior College

Nursing Education:

Ms. Tomoko MARUYAMA, Professor, Department of Nursing, Sapporo Medical College

Clinical Nursing:

Ms. Yoko TERAJ, Director of Nursing, Sapporo Medical College Hospital

Library Administration:

Ms. Atsuko NEMA, Librarian, The Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing

Cooperation Planning:

Ms. Tsutomu NAKANO, Deputy Director, Second Medical Cooperation Division, Medical Cooperation Department, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

23 October 1998-4 November 1998

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

Although at the beginning it was difficult to secure long-term experts for this project, it was determined that the counterparts had high latent capabilities and the dispatch of long-term experts was curtailed in favor of the dispatch of short-term experts and training of counterparts in Japan.

The supply of about 5,000 books on nursing as well as printers and copiers revolutionized techniques for the production of educational materials at the High Institute of Nursing. It also encouraged increased work efficiency and contributed immensely to raising the eagerness of the nursing instructors to produce teaching materials.

(2) Effectiveness

Through this project, 30 workshops for nursing teachers were held in an attempt to improve the quality of nursing instructors. They recognized problem points in current education and have been making efforts to improve the curriculum. The nursing books that were provided have been used greatly not only by students of Cairo University, but also by people from outside the university as well. The project's purpose of improving the functions and level of nursing education at the High Institute of Nursing is considered achieved.

(3) Impact

This project has served to stimulate not only students of the High Institute of Nursing of Cairo University, but also nursing students at other universities and people engaged in Egypt's health care services and thus has aroused a desire to seek higher levels in nursing.

A perspective of nursing that sets great store on basic human needs was established under this project and one could say that the fact that "the strengthening of the nursing system" has been incorporated into Egypt's health policies is also worthy of mention.

(4) Relevance

Along with the introduction of primary health care and advanced medical treatment in Egypt in the 1980s came an increase in the number of hospital beds and a suddenly heightened demand for high quality nurses. As a result of the formulation of a plan for increasing the number of university graduate nurses, the number of nurses in Egypt roughly doubled from the number at the start of the project. Today, improvement of the quality of nursing still remains a national issue for the purpose of improving medical services. This project is consistent with not only government policy but also the needs of its beneficiaries and therefore is relevant.

(5) Sustainability

A high percentage of counterparts remain in their positions, and there are many instructors who work as lecturers in a third country training program for African nurse leaders that JICA implements with the cooperation of the Egyptian Ministry of Health. It is thought that the continuation of educational activities at the High Institute of Nursing will be possible even after completion of this project. It is also anticipated that Cairo



Experts giving instruction in clinical nursing



A seminar on nursing technology held at the High Institute of Nursing

University will go on to fulfill an instructional role in nursing education for neighboring countries.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

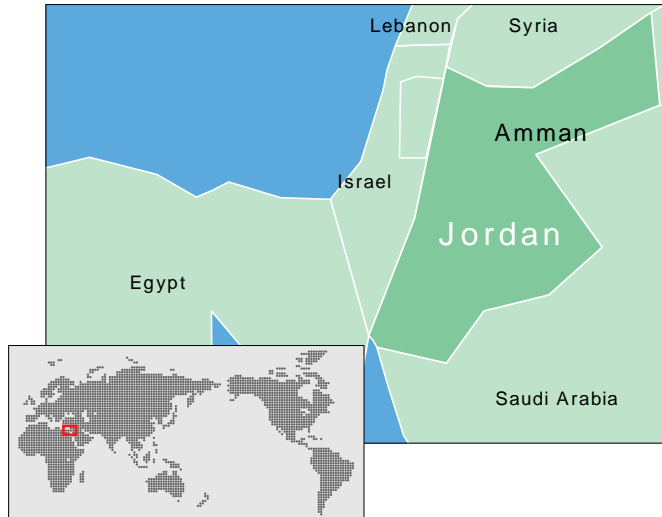
(1) Recommendations

The Egyptian side has requested the dispatch of individual experts on clinical nursing techniques and implementation of group training programs claiming that under this project, sufficient improvement of technical capabilities was not achieved. In addition, the implementation of third country training programs for leaders engaged in the drafting of government nursing policy has been requested. These requests are highly relevant and their implementation should be considered.

Systems Engineering

Project Sites

Amman



1. Background of Project

Japan implemented project-type technical cooperation "Computer Technology Development and Training Center" in Jordan from FY1990 to FY1994, with the intended goal of developing human resources in the information field. This center aimed to become a training center for computer technologies for the countries of the Middle East in the future, and already through Japanese cooperation, facilities and human resources had been procured. Also, because of the growing need for cultivation of computer engineers in countries in the region, Japan was requested to implement a third country training program at the Center.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1993-FY1997

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third country training program

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Royal Scientific Society

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

To improve system engineering technology in the countries of the Middle East.

2) Project Purpose

Trainees from the countries of the Middle East acquire system engineering knowledge and technology.

3) Outputs

- a) Trainees become able to manage systems development projects.
- b) Trainees become able to analyze and design on-line database systems.
- c) Trainees become able to implement systems from the planning to the test stages.
- d) Trainees become able to evaluate system function and quality.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Short-term experts	1
Training expenses	

Jordanian Side

Instructors	
Training facilities	
Training expenses	

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Mr. Kazunori OSHIYAMA, Director, Program Division, Okinawa International Center, JICA

System Engineering:

Mr. Takao HAGA, Project Manager, Educational Studies Division, Fujitsu Learning Media Ltd.

Training Planning:

Ms. Yasuyo KAWAMURA, Third Training Division, Training Affairs Department, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

20 June 1998-3 July 1998

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

Through project-type technical cooperation, a good deal of technology had been transferred to the Jordanian side. In addition, due to the increased abilities of and enthusiasm for a training implementation on the Jordanian side, this project has been efficiently implemented. Conducting training for Arab countries in Jordan is efficient from the point of view of language and expenses.

(2) Effectiveness

The computers used for this training were old and were introduced at the outset of the project-type technical cooperation. However, due to the fact that in the training curriculum practical means and methodology were deemed important, the participants were satisfied with the training content and the project purpose was achieved.

In this project the training period was shortened and the curriculum was compressed because of budget constraints on the Japanese side. Some trainees noted that the training was short in duration, but this is not deemed to have been a particularly large obstacle in learning the technology.

(3) Impact

The results of a survey completed by ex-trainees show that they have effectively utilized the knowledge and technology provided in the training. This training has had a large impact.

(4) Relevance

There is a great need among the Arab countries in this field and therefore this training is highly relevant.

(5) Sustainability

The Computer Technology Development and Training Center also provides training in a total of 35 different courses spanning 17 different areas. In addition, due to the fact that the center is financially independent and workforce stability is relatively high, the sustainability of the Center is high. However, because this area is one in which technology is progressing rapidly, the maintenance of equipment and review of training content in a manner adapted to technological progress are the Center's future issues.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

A need for this training from neighboring countries and the Center's capacity to implement training are high. It would be desirable for the period of cooperation to be extended.

7. Follow-up Situations

Based on the recommendations above, it was decided that this training be extended until FY2000.



Trainees studying at the Computer Technology and Training Center, the Royal Society



Trainees attended from a variety of Middle East countries

The Fisheries Technical Training Project

Project Sites

Agadir, Safi, Al Hoceima



1. Background of Project

For seven years since 1987, Japan had implemented the Fisheries Training Project (Project-type technical cooperation) at the Institut de Technologie des Pêches Maritimes d'Agadir in order to train Moroccan officer-level fishermen and had significantly contributed to improving the system for training fishermen in Morocco. Subsequently, under the "Morocco Fisheries Education Five Year Plan" (1993-1997), issues that were gaining importance included the expanded training for fishermen at the intermediate and advanced levels and the retraining of instructors to train fishermen and practicing fishermen. The Government of Morocco requested that Japan provide project-type technical cooperation with the aim of improving the training syllabus and strengthening the training functions at the Centre de Qualification Professionnelle Maritimes (CQPMs), which is equivalent to Japan's fisheries high schools.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

20 June 1994-19 June 1999

(2) Type of Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Institut de Technologie des Pêches Maritimes d'Agadir, Ministry of Maritime Fisheries and Merchant Marine

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

The skills of Moroccan fishing boat crew members are improved.

Moroccan coastal fishing and fish processing are promoted.

2) Project Purpose

Educational standards at the CQPMs are promoted and improved.

3) Outputs

- a) The educational syllabus at CQPMs is enhanced and standardized.
- b) Capabilities of instructors at the CQPMs are improved.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	7
Short-term experts	11
Trainees received	10
Equipment	124 million yen
Local cost	37 million yen

Moroccan Side

Counterparts	27
Equipment	500,000 dirhams (approx. 7 million yen)
Facilities	
Local cost	4.25 million dirhams (approx. 52 million yen)

3. Members of the Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Mr. Hiroshi KITANI, Development Specialist, JICA

Fish Processing:

Mr. Moritsugu HAMADA, Professor, Department of Food Science and Technology, National Fisheries University

Fisheries Training/Fisheries Education:

Mr. Kojiro MOTOMURA, Professor, Department of Fishery Science and Technology, National Fisheries University

Evaluation Analysis:

Mr. Hiromoto WATANABE, Director, International Affairs Division, Fisheries Administration Department, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Evaluation Planning:

Mr. Hiroyuki TANAKA, Fisheries Cooperation Division, Forestry and Fisheries Development and Cooperation Department, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

5 December 1998-19 December 1998

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

The dispatch of experts, the acceptance of counterpart trainees in Japan, equipment supply, and the burden of local

costs on the Japanese side were, for the most part, appropriately implemented in terms of quality, quantity and timing. However, in the field of fish processing, owing to a delay in the construction of the fish processing training plant on the Moroccan side, Japan was forced to postpone the sending of training equipment as well as the dispatch of long-term experts in the this field. Such a delay impaired the efficient transfer of technology.

On the whole, technology transfer was conducted in a reliable manner owing to the fact that there were few changes to the counterparts. Yet, since a certain number of counterparts were not involved in the project on a full-time basis, they often devoted their time to other tasks. As a result, insufficient time was allocated to technology transfer, which caused a slight delay in the progress of the project.

(2) Effectiveness

It is predicted that preparation of a curriculum and teaching guidelines will be completed by the end of the cooperation period. Improvement and standardization of the syllabus at CQPMs (currently ITPMs: Institut de Technologie des Pêches Maritimes) will be pursued through the process of producing these materials. However, as far as improvement in the educational capabilities of instructors at the CQPMs is concerned, although they have reached a level at which they are able to conduct lectures and give shore and maritime instruction by themselves, genuine practical instruction has merely begun taking shape in the field of fish processing because of the delay in the construction of training facilities. Technology transfer in this field is still inadequate.

(3) Impact

Through this project, public evaluation of the graduates has improved due to a higher quality of training and catch activities at the CQPMs. Furthermore, as a result of progress in the improvement of instructors' educational capabilities and development of educational facilities, the CQPMs in Safi and Al Hoceima were promoted to the status of ITPM, which enabled the students to acquire higher-level qualifications.

During the same period, the ITPM in Agadir, which acts as the project site, was also further promoted to the status of Institut Spécialisé de Technologie des Pêches Maritimes (ISTPM).

Moreover, as a result of having the instructors at CQPMs master the basic knowledge of fish processing through seminars held on shore, aboard ships and itinerant instruction, their interest in fish processing increased. Moreover, in September 1996, a fish processing course was established at the ITPM in Agadir (currently ISTPM). There is a subsequent plan to establish a similar course in 1999 at the CQPM in Safi (currently ITPM) as well.

(4) Relevance

The Government of Morocco still deems as important tasks the training of high-level fisherman, as well as the retraining of fisherman training instructors and practicing fisherman. This project is highly relevant.

(5) Sustainability

It is foreseen that the Moroccan side will institutionally



Expert, Mr. Asato, instructing the counterparts how to prepare a fish using the stock of bonito freshly caught in the Port of Agadir

maintain and strengthen the instructor training system at the ITPMs and CQPMs by rendering the ISTPM in Agadir, the functions which have been reinforced through the Fisheries Training Project, a core center for fisheries education. On the administrative front, during the project's implementation period, the Moroccan side has been giving priority to allocation of budget to the project, the preparation of facilities and the maintenance of fishing training vessels. However, as regards the purchase of practical training materials and the upkeep of materials and equipment, the Japanese side has been shouldering a certain amount of the cost, and there will be calls in the future for further efforts by the Moroccan side in this area.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Recommendations

The implementation of follow-up cooperation for two years is desired in the area of fish processing, where technology transfer has been insufficient.

7. Follow-up Situations

Based on the above recommendation, follow-up cooperation will continue to be implemented for two years up until June 2001.

Syria

Improvement in the Quality Inspection for Veterinary Drugs

Project Sites

Damascus



1. Background of Project

As Syria aimed to improve the rate of food self-sufficiency, the promotion of agricultural development ranked alongside the development of petroleum as the most important items on its development program. However, as Syria had very little fertile land, the promotion of the livestock industry had been a large issue. But, there was a lack of funding and technicians for the purpose of combating disease, malnutrition and sanitation of domestic livestock, which was becoming a problem in the promotion of the livestock industry.

Under these circumstances, Syria requested research cooperation from Japan for cultivating human resources needed to promote livestock health. However, a preliminary survey conducted by Japan turned up insufficiencies in Syria's research mechanisms. Therefore, Japan decided to confine the content of its cooperation to the transfer of quality inspection technology for veterinary drugs and implement an expert team dispatch program to handle this task.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

1 October 1995-31 March 1998

(2) Type of Cooperation

Expert team dispatch program

(3) Recipient Country's Implementing Organization

Directorate of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goals

Quality inspection systems for veterinary drugs are established.

The manufacturing and administration of veterinary drugs are appropriately implemented.

Livestock health administration systems are strengthened.

2) Project Purpose

Quality inspection technology for antibacterial agents for animals and general drugs is improved at the Directorate of Animal Health.

3) Outputs

- The bioassay method¹⁾ for antibacterial agents is learned.
- Physical and chemical quantitative methods for antibacterial agents are learned.
- Verification test methods for antibacterial agents are learned.
- Quantitative methods for general drugs are learned.
- Verification test methods for general drugs are learned.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term expert	1
Short-term experts	3
Trainees received	4
Equipment	35 million yen

Syrian Side

Counterparts	7
Facilities	
Local cost	

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Mr. Norio HIRAYAMA, Director, Second Assay Division, National Veterinary Assay Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Evaluation Analysis:

Mr. Ryoji KOIKE, National Veterinary Assay Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Evaluation Management:

Mr. Tetsuo KAMITANI, Third Regional Division, Planning Department, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

31 January 1999-10 February 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

The dispatch of long and short-term experts, acceptance of counterpart trainees in Japan and provision of equipment were implemented appropriately. Under this project, because of

technical assistance that could be received in Japan from the National Veterinary Assay Laboratory and the Research Institute for Animal Science in Biochemistry and Toxicology, and enthusiastic efforts that were made by the counterparts to learn techniques, technology transfer progressed smoothly.

(2) Effectiveness

Based on the standard operating manual prepared through this project, counterparts utilized the provided quality inspection equipment and became able to implement quality inspection on their own. The project's purpose of improving quality inspection technology of antibacterial agents for animals and general drugs is considered to have been achieved.

(3) Impact

Through the improvement of quality inspection technology of antibacterial agents for animals and general drugs at the Directorate of Animal Health, the quality of veterinary drugs in Syria has been improving and contribution will be made to the growth of the veterinary drugs industry there.

(4) Relevance

The plan of this project is relevant as the enhancement of quality inspection work on veterinary drugs has provided the supply of appropriate veterinary drugs and will continue to contribute to the development of the livestock industry, which is an important issue for Syria.

(5) Sustainability

If the Syrian side maintains the status quo in terms of budget allocation and assignment of human resources, then it is thought that the quality inspection mechanism of veterinary drugs constructed through this project can be sustained.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

The standard operating procedure manual prepared through this project not only helped establish technology with the counterparts, but was also used by counterparts as a medium for passing down inspection methods to their juniors. Thus, it contributed greatly to the establishment of the quality inspection mechanism of the Directorate of Animal Health.

(2) Recommendations

Through this project, the level of technology on the Syrian side has reached a sufficient level at which to implement quality inspection of veterinary drugs. From now on, it is desirable that Japan continues to provide support as necessary, including the receiving of trainees in Japan to respond to the progress and improvement of inspection technology.

¹⁾ A method of conducting experiments on recommended substances for antibacterial agents by spraying them with living organisms such as mold to investigate their antibacterial nature.

Turkey

The Project for Promotion of Population Education Phase II

Project Sites

Bursa, Ankara, Sivas



1. Background of Project

The Government of Turkey had been implementing various family planning projects since 1960 to help reduce the high population growth rate of 2.5% per year. In the five years after 1988, Japan provided cooperation in the production of audiovisual teaching materials for family planning activities in the form of project-type technical cooperation entitled the Project for Promotion of Population Education.

In light of the results of the project, the Turkish government requested that Japan implement Phase II of the same project in order to establish the Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activity model based on regional needs.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

8 November 1993-7 November 1998

(2) Type of Cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

General Directorate of Mother-Child Health and Family Planning, Ministry of Health

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

The population growth rate of Turkey declines.

2) Project Purpose

The IEC component is reinforced in the mother and child health and family planning program.

3) Outputs

- Function of Ankara Communication Center is strengthened.
- Appropriate IEC activities are strengthened in two pilot areas (Bursa and Sivas).
- Competence of health personnel in IEC activities is upgraded in the pilot areas.
- Collaboration with relevant institutions and personnel is explored to expand network for promotion of IEC activities.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	11
Short-term experts	28
Trainees received	17
Equipment	218 million yen
Local cost	9 million yen

Turkish Side

Counterparts	39
Communication center	
Local cost	258,000 U.S. dollars (approx. 31 million yen)

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Dr. Terumi NAKANO, Professor, International Christian University

DTP:

Fumihiko SHINOHARA, Associate Professor, Tokyo Gakugei University

AV Teaching Materials:

Mr. Makoto MIYACHI, Director, Language Education Software Production Manager, NHK Educational Corporation

Public Health:

Akiko MATSUYAMA, Global Link Management Inc.

Evaluation Study:

Ms. Haruko ISHII, Second Medical Cooperation Division, Medical Cooperation Department, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

12 July 1998-24 July 1998

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

In this project, the recruit of suitable experts did not go ahead smoothly, and the needed numbers of experts were not dispatched in a timely manner. The construction of the Communication Center by the Turkish side was also behind schedule. However, as the training of counterparts in Japan and the training by the experts in Turkey were effectively tied

together, the ability of the counterparts was high, and the counterparts effectively cooperated and coordinated with each other, these difficulties were covered up.

(2) Effectiveness

Through the project, the strengthening of the functions of the Communication Center, the transfer of the high quality teaching materials production technique and the cultivation of family planning disseminators, among other activities, were performed. Based on the results of these activities, the teaching materials created in the project were used in the implementation of the Anemia Campaigns in Bursa in 1997 and in Sivas in 1998. Family planning and mother-child health education have been strengthened in the model regions in this way. As a result, and for the most part, this project's purpose can be evaluated as having been accomplished.

(3) Impact

Though the population growth rate was 2.5% per year in the late 1980s, when Phase I was initiated, it dropped down to 1.4% according to a national census taken in 1997. As the population issue is related to various social factors, it is difficult to show the relationship between causes and effects on the whole. However, it is believed that this project partly contributed to the drop in the population growth rate.

The technology for producing teaching materials that was transferred in this project has been highly evaluated by other international organizations, and there have also been some requests for coproducing teaching materials. In the future, it is hoped that the project will contribute to more dissemination of family planning and reduction of the population rate by systematically coordinating with the various activities that are being performed in Turkey in this field.

(4) Relevance

As Turkey considers both population and family planning to be important in their national development policy, the relevance of the project is high.

(5) Sustainability

Through this project, Turkey gained the substantial facilities and materials needed for activities in this field in the future as well as the cultivation of the talent that will be served as the core of the field. However, at present the planning for the manufacturing of teaching materials is made by the General Directorate of Mother-Child Health Family Planning, the manufacture of the teaching materials is done in the communication center under the jurisdiction of the Education Materials Production Department, and the training of the dissemination activity workers is implemented under the supervision of the Public Health Education Department. In the future, in order to develop the family planning and mother-child health activities, there is a need to strengthen cooperation between each organization.

Also, though the Ministry of Health is expecting to see the activities of the project continued in the future, and to serve as the core function to the development of the eastern region, the prospects of its ability to secure a sufficient budget have not been established.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Recommendations

In order to retransfer the technology transferred through this project to neighboring countries, presently seven countries in central Asia are planned to be objects of this third-country training program. Though this project will conclude as initially planned, cooperation in this field will continue in a changed form.

7. Follow-up Situations

The third country training program "Audio-Visual Communication in Family Health" was launched in FY1998 for a planned period of five years.