

Chapter 3. Project Evaluation and Recommendations

Chapter 3. Project Evaluation and Recommendations

3-1. Project Effect

(1) Direct Effects

1. Population

435 million people live in the area of 9 provinces and 2 autonomous regions where this Project is extended. The population covered by this Project is 150 million, which consists 35% of the total population. 45 thousand of people are expected to receive treatment by the anti-TB drugs supplied by this Project.

In the case of non DOTS-based TB treatment, the treatment period is more than 1 year. Thus many patients give up the treatment because of making their living and sustaining their family, which result in the lower cure rate. In the case of DOTS-based treatment, the treatment period is 6 to 8 months under the proper management of patients. To encourage the patients to continue their treatment, the Government of China provides TB diagnosis and treatment free of charge for the patients who are diagnosed and treated with the goods supplied by Japan. Thus a high cure rate is expected.

2. Contribution to National TB prevention and a control plan (2001 -2010)

Japan's Grant Aid Project will make a contribution to achievement of China's national goal since it is intended for the first year of China's TB control aimed at expansion of the DOTS coverage rate up to 90% of the total population by 2005.

(2) Indirect Effects

1. Economic Effect on Patients and their Family

The patient must sacrifice their time to concentrate on the treatment and their economic activities will be restricted. Thus many TB patients must interrupt their treatment because they can not afford to manage to continue the treatment and to work at the same time. Under the DOTS-based strategy, treatment of TB requires less time and money. Since the Government of China plans to provide the TB diagnosis and treatment free of charge by using the goods supplied by the Japan's Grant Aid, the burden of treatment costs shouldered by the patients will drastically decrease.

2. Economic Effect on the Community

Treatment of 45,000 TB patients would require building five 500-bed new hospitals (calculated by the average length of stay, 20 to 25 days at a TB-specialized hospital). The hospital would need to pay 100 ~ 165 Yuan per patient a day and 20,000 ~ 35,000 Yuan until the completion of his/her treatment. Thus, the DOTS strategy whose costs of treatment is 200 ~ 300 Yuan per patient will have a huge impact on the local economy.

3. Prevention of Infection

Treatment of a TB patient means not only patient's recovery from the disease but decrease in the possibility of his/her family and people nearby being infected by TB. Thus, it can be said that the Project is indirectly

effective to the whole community of the target area.

4. Contribution to the Global and Local TB Control Program

This Project will be executed to cure TB patients in China where there is presumably the second largest TB population in the world, in response to “Stop TB Initiative” recommended by WHO, in association with Japan’s Technical Cooperation and with WHO. Thus, it can be said that this Project will make a huge contribution to the TB control not only in the Western Pacific Region where TB control is regarded as a priority issue but also in the global level.

5. Attainment of Publicity for Japan’s Grant Aid

On the wrapping of anti-TB drugs, boxes, injection syringes/needles and pamphlet for patients education, the indication of Japan’s Grant Aid are printed. And inscription board inscribed with information of Japan’s Grant Aid are prepared for each 435 Project sites. Thus, the Japan’s Grant Aid will become widely and directly known to the people of China.

3-2. Recommendations

(1) Technical Cooperation, Other Donors

It is necessary to standardize the level of diagnosis and management technique in the Project areas since there are many areas not covered by the World Bank Project and there are many staff involved in the Project. For that purpose, the government of China has requested to dispatch experts and to accept Chinese trainees for the Japan’s technical cooperation. It is also necessary to continue the ongoing technical assistance from WHO.

(2) Budget

It is necessary for the central and provincial governments to monitor execution of the budget for the entire 315 sites not only for the first fiscal year but also for the entire Project period.

(3) Inventory Control of Drugs

In this Project, one year dose of anti-TB drugs are delivered at 2 phases to each province and autonomous region. For the relevant authorities of each provinces and autonomous regions, in order to avoid shortage or surplus, it is necessary to deliver the appropriate amount of drugs to each peripheral site according to its progress.

(4) Post Grant Aid Project

The anti-TB drugs supplied by the Japan’s Grant Aid Project covers one-year period of the whole Project. If the supply of the drugs stops after one year period of this Grant Aid Project and no other supply plan is established thereafter, that means failure in the whole Project and brings about grave consequences in TB control. And this is the most important aspect of the DOTS strategy. Thus it is necessary to estimate the amount of the drugs needed from the next year afterward, to select the proposed Project sites and establish a transportation method.