

### 3 . PCMワークショップ報告書 ( 2005年11月 )

#### **Zambia Integrated HIV and AIDS Care Implementation Project at District Level Report on Project Cycle Management (PCM) Workshop**

22 November, 2005

Takehiro Iwaki

#### **1. BACKGROUND**

Zambia has been severely hit by the spread of HIV/AIDS along with other African nations. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 Zambians are infected with HIV, 200,000 of who are in urgent need for antiretroviral therapy (ART). In response to the '3 By 5 Initiative', a global effort to provide ART to three million Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in developing countries and transitional countries by the end of 2005, the government of Zambia made a goal to ensure access to 100,000 PLWHAs by the end of 2005. However, only 33,000 PLWHA had access to ART as of September 2005.

Based on the urgent needs of improving care services to PLWHAs in the country, particularly at district level, a request for a technical cooperation project was submitted by the Government of Zambia to the Government of Japan, which has been supporting the fight with the HIV/AIDS in the country through various projects and schemes.

According to the request, the Government of Japan decided to conduct an Ex-ante Evaluation Study during 29 October and 20 November 2005. As a part of the study, a Project Cycle Management (PCM) Workshop has been designed and conducted as below.

#### **2. OBJECTIVE**

1. To make participants understand the concept and process of the PCM method
2. To develop a Project Design Matrix (PDM) based on the existing Project Framework by using the Participatory Planning of PCM Method
3. To develop a Plan of Operation (PO) based on the developed PDM

#### **3. DATE & VENUE**

**7-9th November, 2005 at Blue Nile Inn (Lusaka)**

#### **4. WORKSHOP DESIGN**

The workshop was conducted with participatory manner based on a tentative schedule set by the study team members. Based on discussion among the study team members prior to the workshop, the workshop was designed to utilize the utmost of outputs from Project Task Force meetings to develop the project framework efficiently and to further foster the ownership of the counterpart persons.

## 5. OUTPUTS OF THE WORKSHOP

- Tentative Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO) were developed by the end of the workshop as planned. Discussion on the framework of the Project is summarized as below (see PDM and PO attached to the Minutes of Meeting for detail).
  - Project Purpose was changed from “To improve the quality of lives of PLWHAs through improved access to quality ART service at the district”, which was tentatively set by Project Task Force, to “HIV and AIDS care services are improved and accessible at target districts” which incorporates care services to ART non-eligible PLWHAs as well the ART eligible PLWHAs.
  - Project Outputs were re-organized by integrating intervention plans identified by Project Task Force and observation of the study team. Issues on TB/HIV co-infection, enhancement of management capacity of health facilities, and networking at central level were added as necessary outputs to ease the constraints for delivering better and more accessible services to PLWHAs.
  - Project Activities were developed to achieve each Project Output. Accordingly, Plan of Operation (PO) was developed for each district. However, the POs were not shared nor scrutinized during the workshop because of time constraints. It is strongly recommended to review and revise the POs based on further discussion at district level by considering inter-relations and priority among activities, and scale and schedule of activities before the commencement of the Project.
  - Indicators of the Project Purpose and Project Outputs were also developed during the workshop with the feasibility of the data collection into consideration. It is necessary to quantify each indicator through data analysis and discussion at district level during the early stage of the Project.
- The workshop is expected to contribute to sharing the background and framework of the Project among stakeholders, particularly with participants from target districts, and to further fostering their ownership of the Project. It is also expected that problems and necessary countermeasures at district level are sufficiently reflected in the project design by conducting this participatory workshop.

## 6. SCHEDULE

Time	Activity
DAY 1 (7 November)	
9:20 – 9:30	Self-introduction
9:30 – 9:45	Opening Address
9:45 – 10:30	Introduction of Ex-ante Evaluation Study Introduction of PCM method
10:30– 10:45	Break
10:45 – 12:30	Review of constraints identified by Project Task Force Problem Analysis
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:30	Problem Analysis (continued)
15:30 – 16:00	Review of intervention plans developed by Project Task Force
16:00 – 16:15	Break
16:15 – 17:00	Presentation by Dr. Onozaki on JICA’s Technical Cooperation and summary of observation during the field trip
DAY 2 (8 November)	
8:00 – 9:00	Introduction of proposed Outputs by the study team (integration of intervention plans developed by Project Task Force and observation by the study team)
9:00 – 10:15	Examination of proposed Outputs
10:15 – 10:30	Break
10:30 – 11:30	Group work to develop Project Activities
11:30 – 13:00	Sharing of group work and development of Project Indicators
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 16:30	Sharing of group work and development of Indicators (continued)
16:30 – 17:30	Review of Project Purpose based on the developed Outputs and Project Activities Development of indicators for the Project Purpose
DAY 3 (9 November)	
8:30 – 9:00	Review and revision of the Project Title
9:00 – 11:00	Review of developed PDM
11:00 – 12:30	Development of Plan of Operation (PO)
12:30 – 12:45	Closing

## 7. PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Organization	Position	D1	D2	D3
1	Albert Mwango	CBOH	ART. Coordinator	✓	✓	✓
2	Carol M. Chiyangi	Chongwe	DPO	✓	✓	✓
3	Lucia Banda	Chongwe DATF	UNV	✓	✓	✓
4	Choongoh Cheepa	Chongwe DHMT	Ag. MPD /DHO	✓	✓	✓
5	Like Mukelabai	DATF Chongwe	Member	✓	✓	✓
6	Charles Yekha Msiska	DHMT Chongwe	DDH	✓	✓	✓
7	Canisius Banda	DHMT Chongwe	GMO	✓	✓	✓
8	Celia Siachiwesa	DHMT Chongwe	Assistant /MCH Coordinator	✓	✓	✓
9	Morris Sakala	DHMT Chongwe	Pharmacy Technician	✓	✓	✓
10	Phyllis Mwanza	DHMT Mumbwa	MCH Coordinator	✓	✓	✓
11	Kayama Nangana	DHMT Mumbwa	District TB focal point person	✓	✓	✓
12	Lemmy Chibuye	Mumbwa DATF	DAO	✓	✓	✓
13	Grey Ndhlovu	Mumbwa DATF	UNV	✓	✓	✓
14	M.C. Dumbe	Mumbwa DHMT	DDH	✓	✓	✓
15	Maurice M. Mukololo	Mumbwa DHMT	MPD	✓	✓	✓
16	Richard J. Tembo	Mumbwa DHMT	DHIO	✓	✓	✓
17	Jubra Muyanga	NAC	VCT/PMTCT Specialist	✓	✓	
18	Joseph Nikisi	JHPIEGO	HIV/AIDS Tech. Advisor	✓	✓	✓
19	Thomas Scott	Univ. of South Carolina (USA)	Student	✓	✓	✓
20	Sansan Mynit	WHO	3 by 5 Officer	✓		✓
21	Charless Shumba	ZPCT	Clinical Care/ART Officer	✓	✓	✓
22	Makoto Tsujimoto	JICA	Coordinator for JOCV	✓	✓	
23	Kennedy Mweene	JICA	Project Tech. Coordinator	✓	✓	✓
24	Miku Okada	JICA	Staff	✓	✓	✓
25	Tomoko Sichone	JICA/NAC	HIV/AIDS & TB Program Coordinator	✓	✓	✓
26	Ikush Onozaki	RIT/JAPAN	JICA Advisor	✓	✓	✓
27	Takehiro Iwaki	ICNET	JICA consultant	✓	✓	✓

## 8. DETAIL OF EACH ACTIVITY

### (1) Introduction of Ex-ante Evaluation Study and Introduction of PCM method

- Objectives of the Evaluation Study and Project Cycle Management method were briefly explained by a study team member with presentation materials.

### (2) Review of constraints identified by Project Task Force and Problem Analysis

- Constraints identified by Project Task Force were explained by a Project Task Force member based on the diagram attached to the next page (Diagram1).
- Direct causes of the constraints identified by Project Task Force were listed up by the participants. Participants from target districts were encouraged to express actual problems at district level.

Direct causes expressed by the participants are listed below.

#### <Few Client>

(Outreach program)

- Lack of attraction for client
- Inappropriate logistic for outreach program
- Poor facility

(Facility)

- Poor facility
- Lack of confidentiality at HC
- Lack of manpower at HC
- Poor quality of counselor
- Weak logistic of test kits
- Lack of motivation for health workers

(Distance)

- Long distance to HC (not enough VCT centers)

(Counseling)

- Weak RCT (Recommended /Routine Counseling and Testing)
- Lack of counseling for couple

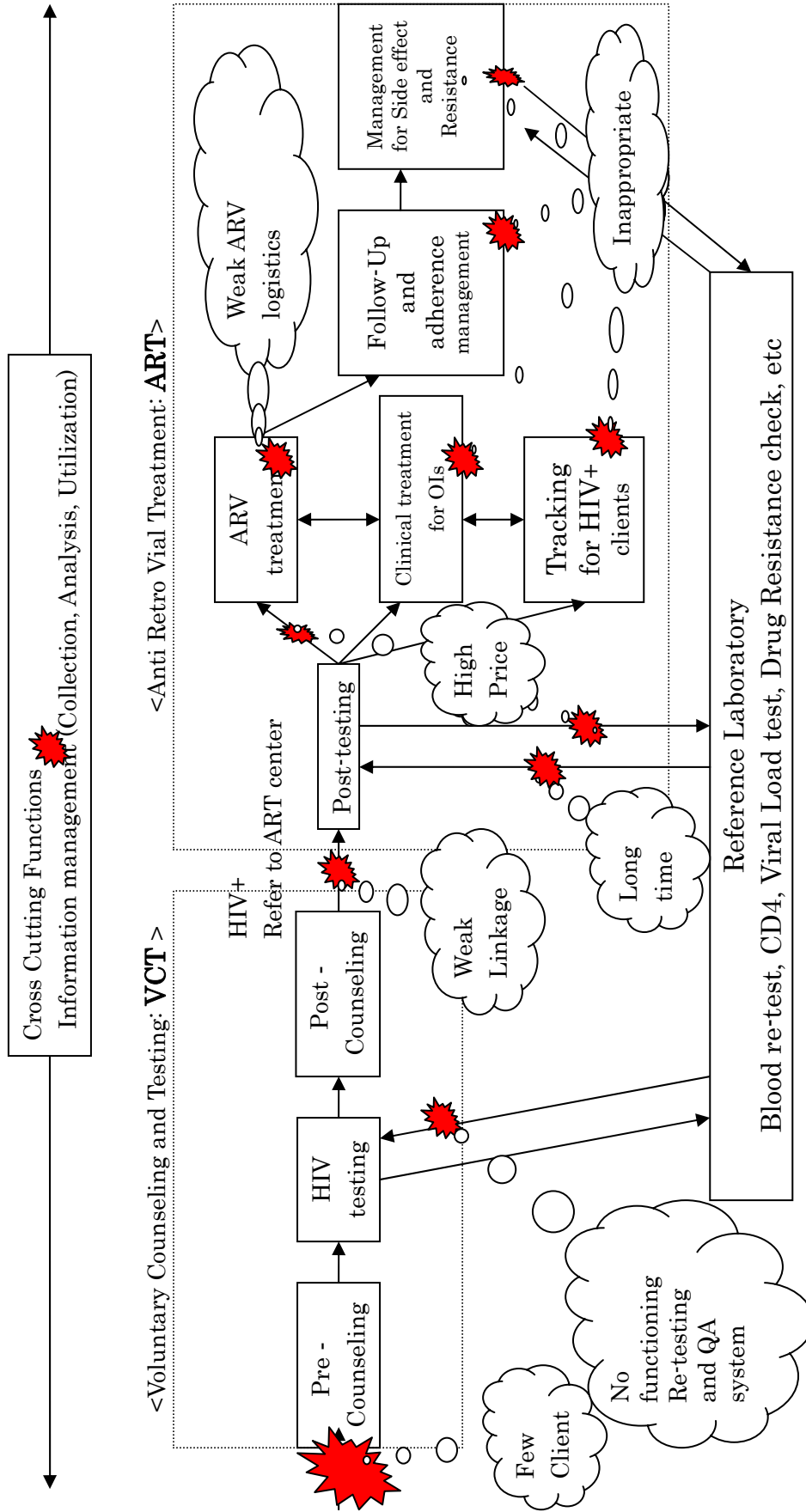
(Others)

- Stigma at the community

#### <Poor functioning of re-testing and quality assurance>

- Lack coordination and transparency of partners
- Inappropriate supervision by DHMT
- Poor attitude of health workers
- Poor emphasis on QA
- Weak logistic system for test kits
- Heavy workload of health staff

Diagram 1



<Weak linkage between HC and district hospital>

- Long distance between facilities
- Poor information provided by the district
- No specific guideline for referring
- High transportation cost
- Limited diagnosis capacity at hospital

<Long time for Laboratory testing>

- Lack of manpower at health facilities
- Shortage of laboratory supplies

<High Price>

(District level)

- High transportation cost to ART center
- High cost for other tests, such as liver and kidney function tests
- Poor information dissemination on testing

(National level)

- Cost of property right
- Poor country economy to have own drug factory

<Weak ART program logistic>

(Storage and logistics)

- Lack of skills and competencies for logistic management
- No stock at medical store at times
- Poor storage facility for drugs and reagents
- Transportation cost to pick-up drugs

(National level)

- Unreliable supply of ARV
- Too many pipelines and limited national control
- Inadequate laboratory reagents for LT and U&Es

<Inappropriate follow-up and adherence management>

(Health facilities)

- Inadequate counseling for adherence
- Lack of number of health staff to follow-up defaulters

(Transportation)

- Lack of transportation for follow-up

(Community support)

- Poor involvement of community health workers/ care givers
- Lack of support groups for PLWHAs on ARVs adherence

<Inappropriate clinical treatment for opportunistic infections>

(Diagnosis and treatment capacity)

- Limited capacity for sputum examination of TB
- Unsure implementation of DOT
- No X-ray equipment
- Lack of guideline for co-treatment of TB and ART
- Poor diagnosis skills and capacity
- Inadequate institutional capacity to diagnosis and treat OIs

(Management)

- Overload of TB laboratory
- Poor recording of treatment card
- No referral laboratory services for re-treatment cases
- Shortage of drugs for OI

<Inappropriate tracking and services for HIV-positive clients>

(Follow-up the DHMT)

- Inadequate transportation facilities and system to follow-up clients and health staff

(Commitment by health workers)

- Poor commitment by health workers
- Lack of motivation of health care providers

(Community involvement)

- Weak community involvement
- Stigma

(Inappropriate attention to ART non-eligible PLWHAs)

- Little attention to ART non-eligible PLWHAs

<Inappropriate management for side effect and resistance>

- Insufficient chance of continuous learning
- Limited clinical supervision
- Limited clinical and laboratory capacity
- No consultation support to physicians and clinical officers

<Lack of time-saving CD4 count>

- Lack of national Limited CD4 count centers
- Lack of proper guidelines and information given by to patients
- Lack of follow-up to detected HIV-positives
- Lack of national system for surveillance

<Cross cutting issue>

- Poor management at health facilities
- Poor human resource development



**(3) Review of intervention plans developed by Project Task Force**

- Intervention plans developed by Project Task Force to tackle with the constraints were presented. (described as ‘Triggers’ in the table presented in the next page)

**(4) Presentation by Dr. Onozaki on JICA’s Technical Cooperation and summary of observation during the field trip**

- Dr. Onozaki introduced the overview of JICA’s Technical Cooperation Project and presented the summary of observation at Chongwe and Mumbwa Districts. He also introduced the experience of TB Project in Cambodia. During the presentation, he proposed following 6 strategies for the Project.
  - More and earlier detection of HIV-positives
  - Strengthening district hospitals/ referral health centers
  - Decentralization of ART services at health center level
  - Strengthening of DOTS & TB/HIV co-infection control
  - Empowerment of health workers to strengthen general health services
  - Implementation of Operational/ Health System Research

**(5) Introduction of proposed Outputs by the study team (integration of intervention plans developed by Project Task Force and observation by the study team)**

- The study mission proposed 7 Outputs, which incorporated intervention plans developed by Project Task Force as triggers to improve the care services for PLWHAs. The Outputs were accepted by the participants (see table1 in the next page).

**(6) Examination of proposed Outputs**

- Participants scrutinized the effectiveness of these 7 Outputs to solve the problems which were listed-up during the 1st day of the workshop. Some issues were raised, such as facilities, community approaches, mitigation of stigma, integration with MCH, counseling ethics, mobile VCT services, and others as problems not covered by the proposed Outputs and remarks for project implementation. Through the session, it was discussed and agreed by the participants that the Project would rather focus on strengthening provision of public healthcare service at district level.
- After the examination, participants agreed to set these seven strategies as Project Outputs.

Table 1

	<b>Output 1 Promotion of HIV testing at community level</b>	<b>Output 2 Strengthening of district hospitals</b>	<b>Output 3 Decentralization of quality ART services</b>	<b>Output 4 TB/HIV co-infection control</b>	<b>Output 5 Strengthening of district health administration</b>	<b>Output 6 Operational Research</b>	<b>Output 7 Networking</b>
Outputs	Access to HIV Counseling and testing is improved in order to detect HIV infection more and earlier	District hospitals/ referral health centers are strengthened to provide appropriate care services to PLWHAs	Quality ART services are decentralized and scaled-up	Quality of TB and TB/HIV service are improved	Necessary management capacities of DHMTs to strengthen HIV and AIDS care services are enhanced	Innovative approaches to improve the HIV/AIDS situation are identified through Operational Researches	Networking with concerned organizations is strengthened at central level
Trigger	* Lay counselor * Finger Pricking * Routine Testing (TB/STI/PMTCT) * Professional Counselor	* CD4 Count at District Hospital	* IMAI * DOT			* IGA for community health worker	

**(7) Group work to develop activities**

- Participants were divided into 3 groups to develop activities for each Output (Group 1: Output 1&2, Group 2: Outputs 3&4, Group 3: Outputs 5&6).

**(8) Sharing of group work and development of indicators**

- Outcomes of the group work were presented by each group. Activities were further added, deleted, rephrased, and integrated through the discussion among the participants. Indicators for each Output were also developed.

**(9) Review of Project Purpose based on the developed Project Outputs and Project Activities and development of indicators for the Project Purpose**

Project Purpose was reviewed based on the developed Outputs and Activities and revised as mentioned in the section 5 of this report. It was discussed to set adult mortality rate in the districts as an indicator of the Project Purpose to appropriately reflect the effect of the project interventions. However, it was not selected as an indicator because of the difficulty in the data collection.

**(10) Review and revision of the Project Title**

The Project Title was changed from ‘Integrated VCT and Care Implementation Project at District Level’ to ‘Integrated HIV and AIDS Care Implementation Project at District Level’ based on the designed project framework. A nickname of the project, ZAMARIT, which stands for Zambia Anti-Retroviral Initiative with TB or (Zambia Anti-Retroviral Integrated Treatment), was proposed by a study team member to refer the Project easily. The proposal was widely supported by the participants.

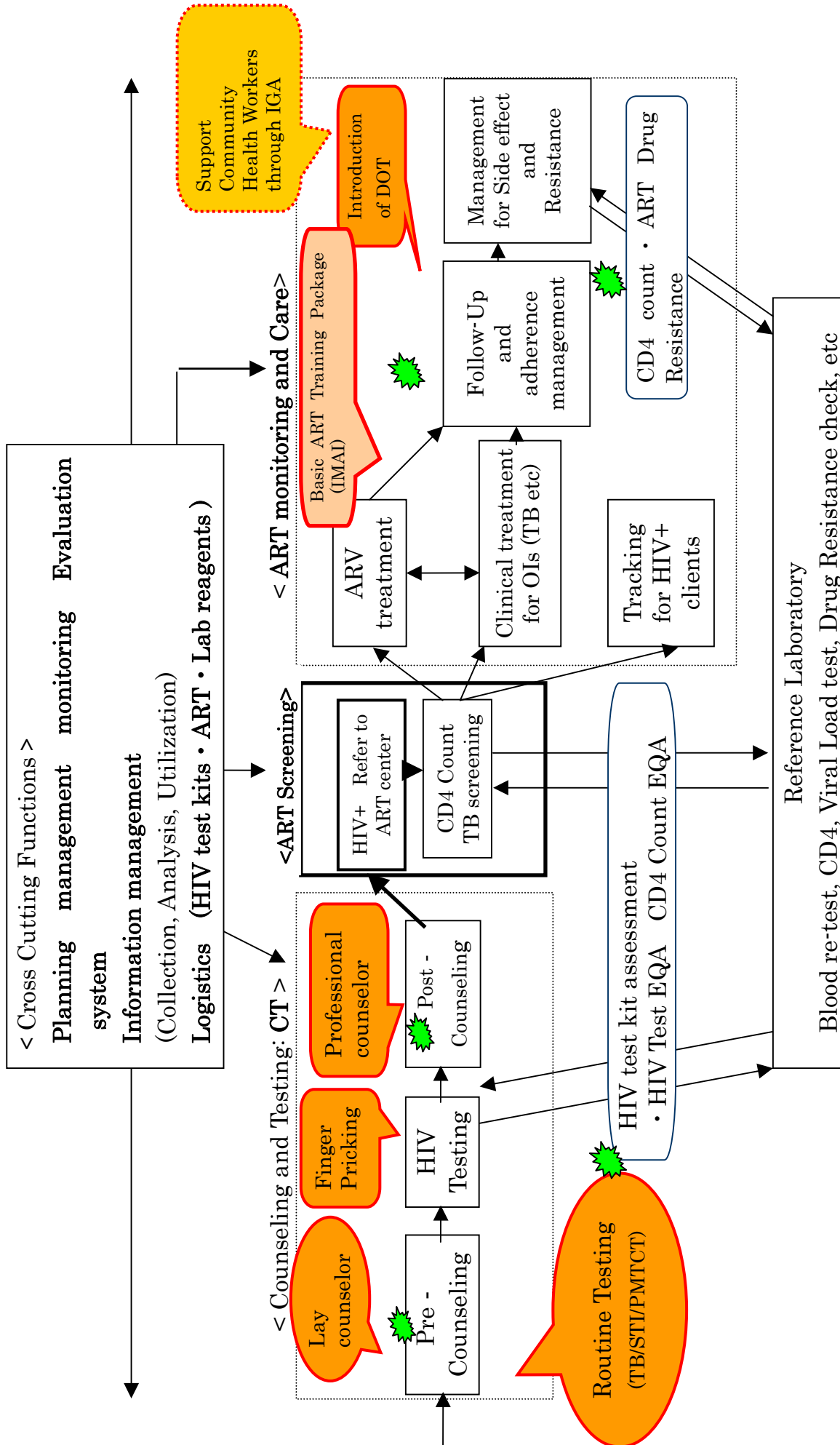
**(11) Review of developed PDM**

Each cell of the PDM was reviewed and modified by the participants.

**(12) Development of Plan of Operation (PO)**

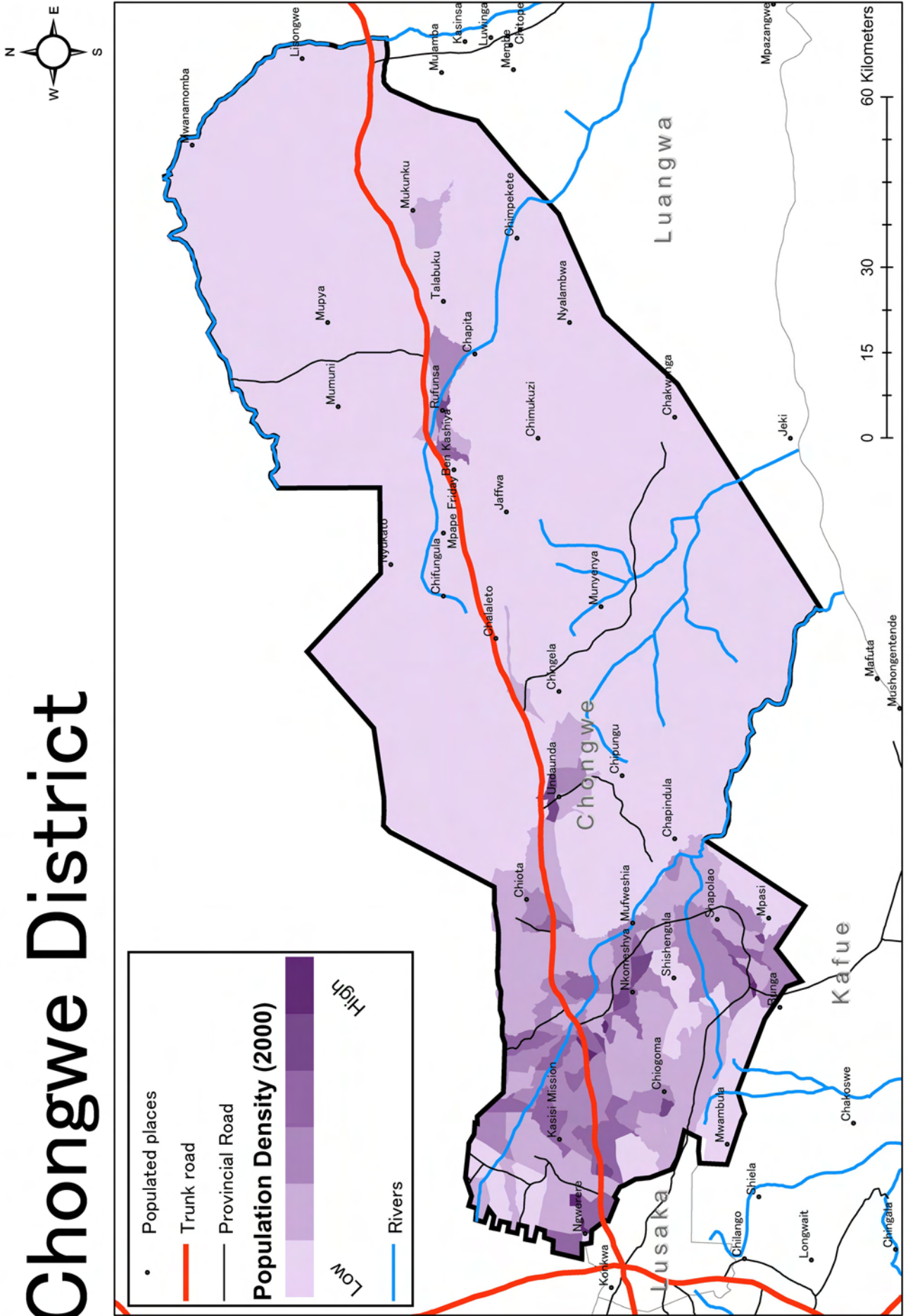
The participants from Chongwe and Mumbwa districts worked to develop implementation schedules during the project period (three years) in their districts. Both teams completed the development of the plans, however, the plans were not shared nor scrutinized during the workshop because of time constraints. It is strongly recommended to review and revise the developed plans based on further discussion at district level by considering the inter-relations and priority among activities, and scale and schedule of activities before the commencement of the Project.

#### 4. プロジェクト活動概念図

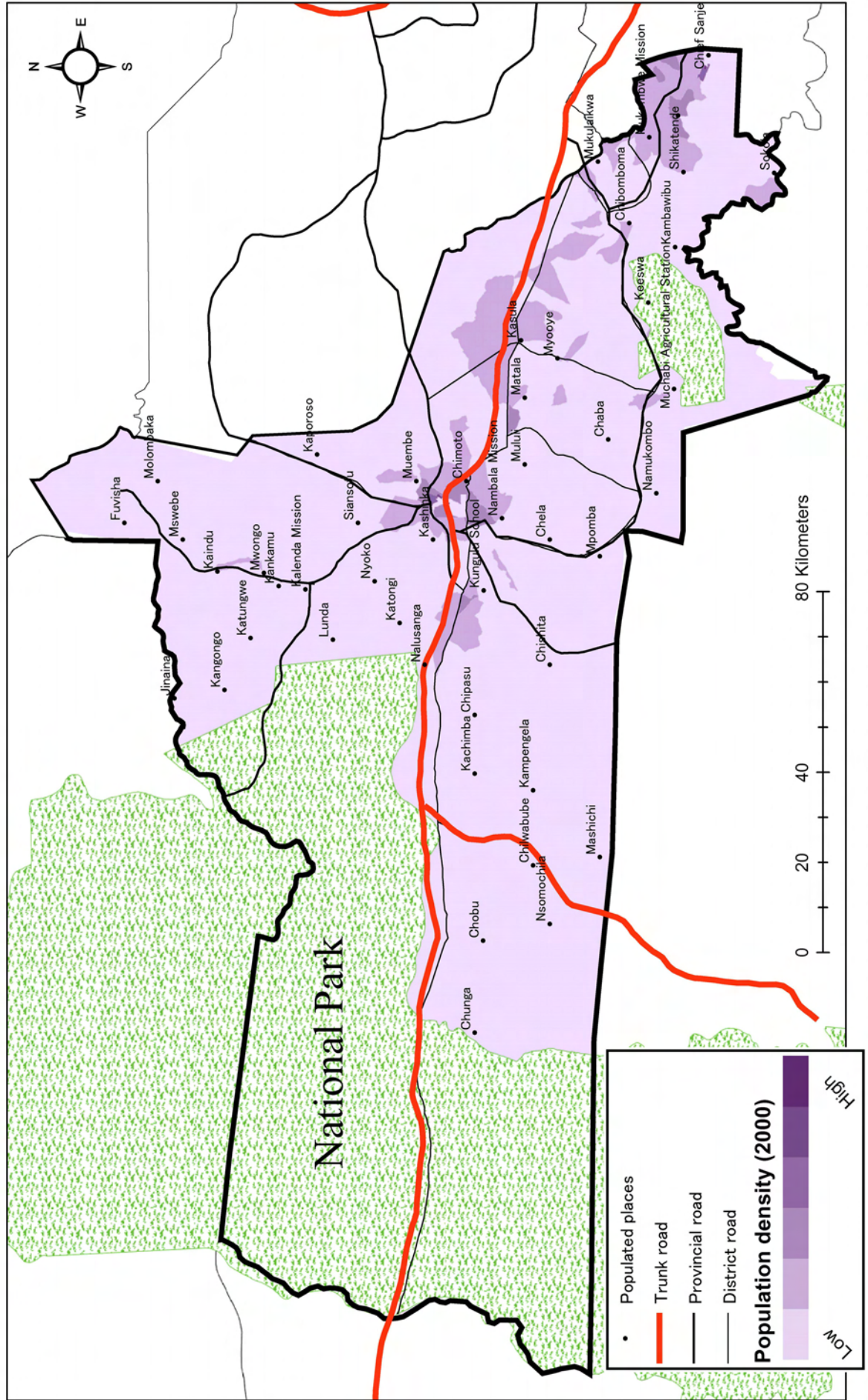


5 . プロジェクトサイト情報 (地図・データ)

# Chongwe District



# Mumbwa District



5 - 1 チョングウェ郡 (基本)

Basic				HIV Service																TB										Communication																
Facility_ID	Facility_Name	Facility_Type	Facility_Owner	Catchment_CSO	HIV_Services	HIV_Counseling	HIV_Testing	Opportunistic	Concurrent	Pain_Management	Family_Planning	PMCT	Psycho_Social	HomeCare_Training	Supplementary_Feeding	CD4_Count	Liver_Function	Full_Blood_Count	Kidney_Function	Blood_Glucose	HIV_Confirming	ARV_Therapy	ARV_Trained	Services_Offered	TB_DOTS	Period	Community_DOTS	Period	Contact_Trace	Default_Trace	Lab_Diagnosis_Onsite	Cohort_Reporting	Xray_Onsite	TB_HEPS	Landline	Fax	HFRadio	VHFRadio	Internet							
1	Mpanshya Mission Hospital	1st Level	Mission affiliated to CHAZ	4929	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2	Mwalimuna	UHC	Government	3601																					●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
3	Nyangwena RHC	RHC	Government	9365																					●	per week	-	per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Kanakantapa RHC	RHC	Government	12525	●	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
5	Rufunsa RHC	RHC	Government	7001	●																				●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
6	Chongwe RHC	RHC	Government	18533	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	per week	-	per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Shikabeta RHC	RHC	Government	2447																					-	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
8	Water Falls RHC	RHC	Government	4578																					●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
9	Mpango RHC	RHC	NGO	8482																					●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	Chainda RHC	RHC	Government	8404																					●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
11	Lukwipa RHC	RHC	Government	6251																					●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
12	Palabana RHC	RHC	Government	6829																					●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
13	Kankumba RHC	RHC	Government	5158																					●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
14	Kampekete RHC	RHC	Government	7905	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
15	Chinyunyu RHC	RHC	Government	8281																					●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16	Katoba RHC	RHC	Government	14751	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
17	Ngerere Main RHC	RHC	Government	10526																					●	N/A	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18	Lwiimba RHC	RHC	Government	7989	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	ZASTI Clinic	RHC	Government	2981	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Chalimbana RHC	RHC	Government	6596	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21	Kasasi RHC	RHC	Government	11931	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Ngerere HP	HP	Private	3509																					-	N/A	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
23	Kasenga HP	HP	Government	2386																					●	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24	Chikumbi HP	HP	NGO	3509																					●	N/A	per week	●	per week	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

<Health Facility Census/ JICA, MOH>

5 - 2 チョングウェ郡 (Human Resources)

Human Resource				
Facility_ID	Facility_Name	Facility_Type	Staff_Cadre	Total
1	Mpanshya Mission Hospital	1st Level	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	12
			Laboratory Technologist / Laboratory Technician	2
2	Mwalimuna	UHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	1
			Environmental Health Technician / Technologist / Public Health Inspector	1
3	Nyangwena RHC	RHC	Medical Doctor (all kinds)	0
			Nurse (all kinds)	1
4	Kanakantapa RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	3
5	Rufunsa RHC	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	1
6	Chongwe RHC	RHC	Medical Doctor (all kinds)	1
			Clinical Officer (all kinds)	3
			Nurse (all kinds)	18
			Laboratory Technologist / Laboratory Technician	2
7	Shikabeta RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
			Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	2
8	Water Falls RHC	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	3
9	Mpango RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
10	Chainda RHC	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	3
11	Lukwipa RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
12	Palabana RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	6
13	Kankumba RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
14	Kampeketete RHC	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	2
15	Chinyunyu RHC	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	1
16	Katoba RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
17	Ngwerere Main RHC	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	6
18	Lwiimba RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	2
19	ZASTI Clinic	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	2
20	Chalimbana RHC	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	4
21	Kasisi RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	5
22	Ngwerere HP	HP	Nurse (all kinds)	1
23	Kasenga HP	HP	Nurse (all kinds)	1
24	Chikumbi HP	HP	Nurse (all kinds)	1

<Health Facility Census/ JICA, MOH>





5 - 4 ムンブワ郡 (Human Resources)

Human Resource				
Facility_ID	Facility_Name	Facility_Type	Staff_Cadre	Total
1	Nangoma Mission Hospital	1st Level	Medical Doctor (all kinds)	1
			Clinical Officer (all kinds)	3
			Nurse (all kinds)	17
			Laboratory Technologist / Laboratory Technician	1
2	Mumbwa	1st Level	Medical Doctor (all kinds)	4
			Clinical Officer (all kinds)	10
			Clinical Officer (all kinds)	25
			Laboratory Technologist / Laboratory Technician	1
3	Urban Clinic	UHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	6
			Nurse (all kinds)	3
4	Chiwena	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
5	Kalenda ZNS	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	1
6	Chunga	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
7	Kaindu	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
8	Nambala	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
9	Muchabi	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
10	Luli	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
11	Nalubanda	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
12	Shabasonje	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	1
13	Sichobo	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	2
14	Mine Clinic	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	6
15	Lungobe	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
16	Lutale	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	1
17	Keezwa	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
18	Nampundwe	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	5
19	Mwembeshi	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
			Nurse (all kinds)	2
20	Mukulaikwa	RHC	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
21	ZAF Mumbwa Clinic	RHC	Medical Doctor (all kinds)	1
			Clinical Officer (all kinds)	4
			Nurse (all kinds)	10
			Laboratory Technologist / Laboratory Technician	1
22	Myooye	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	2
23	Kapyanga RHC	RHC	Nurse (all kinds)	2
24	Prisons	HP	Clinical Officer (all kinds)	1
25	Naluvwi	HP	Nurse (all kinds)	1
26	Maimwene	HP	Nurse (all kinds)	1

<Health Facility Census/ JICA, MOH>

## 6. フィールド調査ノート、所感

(作成：小野崎団員)

このフィールドノートは各施設を調査した際の小野崎団員のメモであるが、プロジェクトの事前評価を実施する際に有効な内容を含んでいるため、大きな修正を加えずに添付資料として掲載している。

プロジェクト予定地域 2 郡とルサカ市内の行政機関と医療施設、ならびに保健省、国家エイズ評議会、WHO などを訪問し、患者から行政機関のトップにいたる各層より取材した。訪問やワークショップを通じて得られたザンビア側の現況を簡単に整理すれば、

“ 3 by 5 への目標達成への国際的圧力や世論に押され ART の拡大を促す保健省上層部 ”、

“ 現場の受け入れ能力を比較的冷静に判断し、耐性ウィルスの出現への懸念から段階的な拡大を考える保健省担当レベル ”、

“ 治療開始数のターゲットと目の前にする実際の患者という圧力から、インフラにも人材にも問題を抱えながらも ART 拡大に盲進する現場レベル ”、

“ ART の無料化で得られた希望がある反面、多くが治療費を超えたさまざまアクセスへの障害を抱える感染者レベル ”

というように分類される。

以下、インタビューや訪問時の所感のメモである。(括弧内は小野崎団員の感想などが中心)

### 保健省計画局長(Mr. Chimfwembe) :

VCT と ART の拡大を図る現場レベルにおける日本の協力を感謝する。ルサカ周辺の候補地 2 郡は、施設等も脆弱であり協力を期待したい。地方モデル(rural model)になると期待される。しかし、日本としてさらに北東部の遠隔地域や都市部への協力も加えられないか。2 郡といわず 5 箇所ほどで、urban model を含めて協力して欲しい。ART 拡大は急務であり、これ以上人々を死なせるわけにはいかない。また、本プロジェクトの対象郡で ARV 薬を日本側で負担できないのか検討をお願いしたい。(これに対しては、「日本政府は世界エイズ基金を通じた支援などを行っており ARV 薬のプロジェクトを通じた供与は無理である」と回答済み。)

### 保健省臨床ケア及び診断局長(Dr.Mtonga) :

VCT に RCT の概念を加え、検査を郡センター・病院 (ART センター) から Rural health center (RHC) に拡大する。採血不要のフィンガー・プリックの導入、専門スタッフに拠らない検査前カウンセリングを導入予定だが、JICA プロジェクトを通じてそのモデルを作りたい。治療に関しては、ART の処方法的に「医師しか認可されない」が、RHC でも処方された薬剤の Refill は可能であり、現行法に沿った拡大をしたい。また、あまりに急速な拡大は、薬剤コストの数倍の 2 次薬を必要とする耐性ウィルスの出現を招くため検査を含めて段階的な拡大であるべきである。しかし、プロジェクト期間の 3 年を待たずにコンセプトの他郡への拡大ができるように本プロジェクトのモニタリング・評価を進行させることや、協力地域の拡大についてプロジェクト計画の中途見直しを期待する。(OR の概念をとりこみ、全体だけでなく各コンポーネントのモニタリング・評価を行い、各段階で結果を出していくことを提案し合意を得た。日本側は、拡大のニーズには合意したが、プロジェクト協力地域の拡大に関しては明言せず。)

**保健省結核専門家(Dr.Kapata) :**

結核での優先課題は検査室の整備。結核・HIVについてはもうすぐ国のガイドラインができるので活動を普及させ意向を示している。

**国家エイズ評議会事務局長(Dr. Chirwa) :**

各郡の郡開発調整委員会には、マルチセクトラルに対応する District AIDS Task Force ができているので連携強化をされたい。(NAC に派遣されている専門家とのコミュニケーションがよいので、他にとくに目新しい話はなし。)

**WHO ザンビア事務所 (3 by 5 担当医務官 Dr. Myint) :**

今回のプロジェクトの形成が、Participatory manner で行われており歓迎したい。WHO としても、研修経費負担などで協力するが、ザンビア保健省を通じての負担システムとなる。

**同 (TB/HIV 担当医務官) (Dr.Obasanya) :**

結核と HIV の二重感染が深刻な状況だが、HIV/エイズ対策側の配慮がいまひとつ不足しているのでその点の考慮が必要と思われる。

**CIDRZ(アラバマ大学からの米人医師 Dr. Bolton):**

設備もない中での ART 拡大など考えられない。致命的副作用 1 ~ 2 %、薬剤の変更など医師の介入が必要な副作用 30 ~ 40% の出現率を経験している。きちんとした医療が提供されるべきであり、日本と米国は、今までもよく連絡をとってきたし、ザンビアでの援助利害が反するところはないので今度のようなプロジェクトでももっと協力できるのではないか。

( 医師としての倫理観に基づいた考えであり、各方面からの臨床的な相談にも使命感を持って応じており、うなずかされることも多い。しかし、研究目的もあり、“点” に対し米国からのあまりに莫大な投資がなされており、面としての拡大や継続がまったく望めないプロジェクトである。各分野で見られる臨床 vs 公衆衛生・疾患対策の典型的なディベートになってしまう。また、ラボなどは、他の施設からの高給での引き抜きにより人材を揃えているという話もあり、ネガティブインパクトになっている。)( 対象郡でも副作用のマネジメントには気を配るべきで、初期治療の安易なヘルスセンター任せはリスクがあり、郡センターの臨床能力を含めた向上は必須であることは確かである。)

**HSSP (保健情報システムの整備として USAID から資金を得ている NGO) テクニカルスタッフ :**

ザンビア保健省の末端から中枢にいたる統一された報告システムの作製、同トレーニングパッケージの開発、TOT に当たった。AIDS に関しては、米国の援助内でも複数、MSF などを加えるといくつもの異なった記録フォーム報告システムが存在するが、当システムでは患者の個々の記録には関知せず、各施設・地域の実績としての共通の「数」が上がるシステムとした。( 結核対策で必須な治療成績、AIDS 患者の脱落率などコホート情報吸い上げのこのシステムへの集約はできていない模様 )。PMTCT、結核、VCT ではアップグレードが必要。基本的には施設で毎月出した数を四半期ごとに一枚の紙にまとめ、郡保健局へ提出し、郡保健局で PC 入力し電子データとし省に送るといったシステムである。( 米国政府の金が二つの異なった情報システ

ムの支援に出され、その統合に苦労したなどという話には驚いた。) 現在 TOT 後のトレーニングが進んでおり 80%の郡で完了しているはずなのでプロジェクト対象地域の保健統計担当官に確認するとよい。(親切にトレーニングキットなどのパッケージをファイルで提供してくれた。プロジェクト開始時には専門家は少なくとも郡レベルの最終プロダクト・報告書フォームについてよく知っておく必要あり。)

### **チョングウェ郡**

**Disrtict Comisioner (Mr. Shawa) :**

ルーラル地域ではあるが幹線道路沿いであることがさまざまなインパクトを与えている。トマトなどの野菜をルサカに出荷できるなどの利点がある。今年は、旱魃で生産に影響が出ており心配。貧困と直結しエイズの増加にもつながると認識している。世界銀行支援の Community Response Against HIV/AIDS の予算がついたのでプロジェクトと連携したい。

**郡 ART センター (郡病院としては若干離れた場所のミッション系病院が指定されているが、ミッションの外人スタッフがほぼ引き上げたため機能低下し、実質的に郡病院機能を果たしている Referral Health Center) :**

ART が導入され、街道沿いであることもありドナー・研究者の訪問もありスタッフのモチベーションはあがったが、施設は手狭で診察やカウンセリングでプライバシーの確保ができないことを認識した。検査室には2人のスタッフがいるが、今後もう一人配属されるので CD4 の測定は可能と考えるが機材がない。X線もスペースはあるが機械がない。(薬剤倉庫も非常に手狭。) ARV は月々の消費量をもとに請求するシステムだが不足して渡せない患者が出ている。(急激な拡大期なので十分予測できる事態、システムの変更が必要。) HIV 検査数や陽性者数は急増しているが、近隣の村落しか十分なアクセスはないのでモバイルサービスも実施したい。(医師補や看護師が中心だがやる気はある。) 結核は、9月の疑い検査者数 59 名で、その内 11 名が塗抹陽性であった。近隣の HC からはスライドが送られてくる。(菌検査では少量排菌者を落としているのではと思うが、台帳をみるだけで数年前より検査の質が格段によくなっていることがわかる。これは現在「エイズおよび結核対策プロジェクト」で行っている精度管理によるものと思われる。)

**Chalimbana HC :(人口 6500 をカバー。医師補 1、看護師 4 )**

責任者のナースと医師補 : 毎日の利用者数は 10 名前後と余裕が見られる。エイズ治療は、現在 22 人が在宅ケアを中心に受けている。結核もほとんど在宅ケアである。HBC は 44 人が提供(44 人トレーニングを受けた住民がいると解釈)。受診患者に HIV 検査を勧めても、交通費がかかることもあってなかなかセンターまでいけない。HIV の検査や配薬はここでできると思う。自転車をもっとあればアウトリーチもできる(現在 1 台)。結核も多い。結核は昨年塗抹陽性だけでも 15 人、今年もすでに 13 人(台帳を数えたら全結核では 31 人もいた)。(塗抹陽性だけで 10 万対 200 を超え、カバーされる人口から考えてたしかに多い)。水が問題で近所の大学から水の供給を得ている。クリニックの屋根のトタンに穴が開いて雨漏り等も見られる。(スタッフにも余裕がありそうで、リフェラルシステムを整備し、郡センターがバックアップすれば十分やっていけそうと思われる。)

## **ムンブワ郡**

### **郡行政官(Mr.Mukololo) :**

日本の協力を感謝が述べられた。HIV と貧困の悪循環を理解している。

### **郡病院 :**

かつて農場だったところを病院にしており、病棟はもともと豚小屋であったとのこと。天井も低く劣悪な環境である。男性病棟はベッドの下にも患者、ベッドにも2人。カウンセリングルームがないため古い建物(小屋)を改築中。ラボの機械類やX線機器は充実している。(やや低圧だが手現像で非常にきれいな写真を撮っており関心。顕微鏡検査もチョングウェ群病院よりきちんとできている印象を受けた。) CD4もダイナビーズ法の研修を受けたので開始したいとのこと。(ラボ技師1人。インキュベータまであるが、忙しくて使いきれない模様で午後になっても喀痰検体が処理できておらず、机の上に乱雑に放置されている。9月は100人検査で15人塗抹陽性。) ARTは、135人登録したがすでに29名死亡。重症者が多く、管理しきれていない。ホームベースケアやカトリックミッションのサポートはあり、食糧等の補助も少しはある模様。管轄の29RHCのうち17箇所は無線が入っているのは強みである。(入院患者にもう少し人道的な取り扱いができる施設整備も必要。ポテンシャルは感じるが、ラボが極端な人手不足で、時間のかかるダイナビーズ法の実施は不可能との印象を受けた。)

### **RHC :**

今日の外来は一桁。(RHCは利用者が少なくここも暇そう。上手に活用することで郡病院の負担軽減は可能)マラリア多いが、臨床診断のみでテストキットがきていない。(マラリア対策が資金難で、診断より蚊帳による予防と薬剤に偏ったサポートになっている模様。)今年結核15人うち塗抹陽性5人。親族・家族によるDOTでコミュニティボランティアによる者は少ない。

### **医療施設を回って :**

医師と検査技師が完全に不足している。いかに彼らの負担を軽減し本当に必要な活動に時間を当てられるかがキーであり、プロジェクトは、彼らの仕事を増やすのではなく、負担の軽減による質の確保を考えたい。検査も、今は多少初期投資やランニングコストが必要でも、数をこなせるものでなくてはサービス自体が成り立たない。人手の多いアジアと違うこと、ARTに一人300ドルもかけていることを無駄にしないようにすることが大切。数ドルから15ドルで治るマラリアや結核で命を落とさないように。結核がHIV発見のきっかけになっていることを改めて実感。初発TBになっているうちにHIVの診断ができれば比較的早期のARTも可能で免疫再構築症候群などに悩まされることもない。住民にやたらにVCTを呼びかけるより、医療施設を利用する者に確実に検査をすることが肝心と思料する。

以上

## 7 . 収集資料一覧

2004 年	Zambia VCT and PMTCT Centre Directory
2005 年 1 月	Zambia ART Centre Directory
2005 年 8 月	第 1 回タスクフォース会議議事録
2005 年	Concept Paper ( “Strengthening District Structures for the Delivery of Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Treatment Services” )
2005 年	勉強会議事録
2005 年	対処方針会議議事録
2005 年	第 2 回タスクフォース会議議事録
2005 年	Rapid Finger-Prick Testing for HIV Antibody: Policy Recommendation for Introduction of Finger-Prick Testing Methodology in Zambia