パキスタン国 結核対策プロジェクト 運営指導・中間評価調査報告書

平成 19 年 10 月 (2007 年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構 人間開発部 人間 JR 07-043

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序 文

結核は、国連ミレニアムディベロップメントゴール (MDGs) で対策の強化が訴えられ、日本政府 として 2006 年に「保健と開発のためのイニシアティブ (HDI)」で被害削減に取り組むことを宣言し ている疾病です。結核患者、結核による死亡者共に 90%以上が途上国に集中しており、特に働き盛り の年代を直撃していることから人間の安全保障の観点からも大きな問題となっています。

結核対策は、途上国でも適用できる「直接監視下の短期化学療法」(DOTS) という戦略パッケージがあり、世界中の190以上の国と地域で採用されて成果をあげています。結核分野では、結核エイズや、多剤耐性、超多剤耐性等の新たな各種問題が生じていますが、JICAでは、多くの国でいまだ十分ではない、結核対策の基礎である DOTS 強化を推進してきています。

パキスタンは、世界的にみても結核患者が多く、世界中の結核患者の80%が集中している結核高負担国 (High Burden Countries) の22カ国のうちのひとつとなっています。

本プロジェクトは、パキスタン側の質の確保された DOTS の導入・拡大を強化する取り組みに対する支援として、2007 年4月から3年間で開始された技術協力プロジェクトであり、最大の人口を有するパンジャブ州をモデルとして、モデルにて得た成果を州全域と全国に裨益させていくことを目指しています。

パキスタン国内でのプロジェクト承認手続きに時間を要したことから、2006 年 12 月に運営指導調査を実施し、また、プロジェクト期間の中間点である 2007 年 7 月に中間評価調査を実施しましたが、本報告書は、上記 2 回の調査の結果を取りまとめたものです。

ここに、本調査にご協力を賜りました関係各位に深甚なる謝意を表しますとともに、今後とも、引き続きご指導ご協力を賜りますようお願い申し上げます。

平成 19 年 10 月

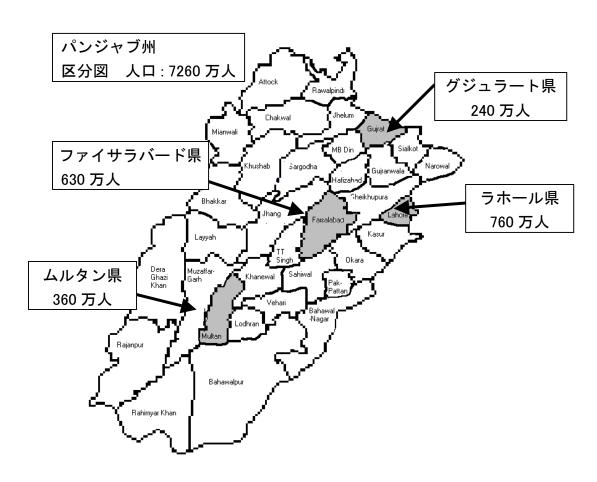
独立行政法人国際協力機構 人間開発部長 西脇 英隆

略 語 集

| CD | Capacity Development | キャパシティ・デベロップメント |
|----------|---|---------------------------|
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency | カナダ国際開発庁 |
| CR | Cure Rate | 治癒率 |
| DLS | District Laboratory Supervisor | 県検査スーパーバイザー |
| DOTS | Directory Observed Treatment, Short-course | 直接監視下の短期化学療法 |
| DTC | District Tuberculosis Coordinator | 県結核担当官 |
| EAD | Economic Affairs Division | 経済局 |
| EDO | Executive District Officer | 県行政官 |
| EDOH | Executive District Officer, Health | 県保健担当官 |
| EMRO | Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean | 東地中海地域事務局 |
| EQA | External Quality Assurance | 外部精度管理 |
| HDI | Health and Development Initiative | 保健と開発のイニシアティブ |
| IPH | Institute of Public Health | 公衆衛生研究所 |
| IPH/TBRL | Institute of Public Health/ Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory | 公衆衛生研究所・州リファレンスラボラ トリー |
| JCC | Joint Coordinating Committee | 合同調整委員会 |
| JER | Joint Evaluation Report | 合同評価報告書 |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | 独立行政法人国際協力機構 |
| LHS | Lady Health Supervisor | レディ・ヘルス・スーパーバイザー |
| LHW | Lady Health Worker | レディ・ヘルス・ワーカー |
| MDGs | The Millennium Development Goals | ミレニアム開発目標 |
| MM | Minutes of Meetings | 会議議事録 |
| MS | Medical Superintendent | 院長 |
| NPO | National Program Officer | 国家プログラムオフィサー |
| NTP | National Tuberculosis Control Program | 国家結核対策プログラム |
| PC-1 | Planning Commission-1 | 計画委員会(パキスタン国家計画に係る予算書) |
| PCM | Project Cycle Management | プロジェクト・サイクル・マネジメント |
| PDM | Project Design Matrix | プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス |
| PTP | Provincial Tuberculosis Control Program | 州結核対策プログラム |
| R/D | Record of Discussions | 討議議事録 |
| ТВ | Tuberculosis | 結核 |

| TSR | Treatment Success Rate | 治療成功率 |
|-------|--|---------|
| USAID | United States Agency for International | 米国国際開発庁 |
| | Development | |
| WHO | World Health Organization | 世界保健機構 |







ムルタン県診療所(1)



ムルタン県診療所(2)



ムルタン県ニシタール医科大学ラボ 予定場所(1)



ムルタン県ニシタール医科大学ラボ 予定場所(2)



ニシタール医科大学外観。外部には 地下への通路もあり外側への拡張に は困難も想定される。



援助窓口機関経済局(EAD)との協議



国家結核対策プログラム(NTP) マネージャーとの協議



州結核対策プログラム(PTP) マネージャーによる活動報告



PTP との協議



モデル県のひとつムルタン県結核 担当スタッフ



ムルタン県外部精度管理 (EQA) センター

第I部

中間評価調査

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中間評価結果要約表

| 1. 案件概要 | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 国名:パキスタン・イスラム共和国 | 案件名:結核対策プロジェクト |
| 分野:保健医療 | 援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト |
| 所管部署:人間開発部第四グループ感染 | 先方関係機関:保健省(国家結核プログラム) |
| 症対策チーム | |
| 協力期間: (R/D) 2006.4.1~2009.3.31 | 業務委託先: (財) 結核予防会 |

1-1 協力の背景と概要

パキスタン国の結核患者数は推定 200 万人以上で、年間 28 万人近くが新たに結核を発病しているとされている。また、パキスタン国は世界で 7 番目の結核高負担国であり、世界保健機構 (WHO) の東地中海地域における結核患者の 44%を占めている。このうち 4 分の 1 が発見され公的機関で治療されているが、人口の増加と貧困の拡大に伴って未治療または治療が完全でない患者が感染源となって患者数が拡大傾向にあるものと推測されており、質の高い結核対策の施行が早急の課題となっている。

結核対策の世界戦略として WHO が提唱する DOTS (直接監視下の短期化学療法)とは、総合的結核対策戦略の呼称であり、その構成要素は①結核対策に対する行政府の強力な取り組み、②有症状受診者に対する喀痰塗抹顕微鏡検査による患者発見、③すべての確認された喀痰塗抹陽性結核患者に対する直接服薬確認療法のもとでの標準化された短期化学療法の導入、④安定的な薬剤供給システムの確立、⑤整備された患者記録と報告体制に基づいた結核対策の監督と評価の5つである。

パキスタン国では DOTS が 1995 年から一部でパイロット的に導入された。1998 年以降は世界銀行からの支援により州レベルの結核プログラム(PTP)が策定され、DOTS の拡大を図った。2001 年には結核を国家の緊急課題として宣言したが、地方分権化政策により、DOTS の実施は中央政府の結核対策プログラム(NTP)の指導のもと、実施は州(Province)及びその下の県(District)が担うこととなった。この地方展開にあたりパキスタン国政府は技術支援を日本政府に要請し、専門家の派遣などが行われてきた。このような中、2005 年にはパキスタン国での DOTS の人口カバー率 100%が達成されたが、その急速な拡大により質の向上が後手に回っているのが現状であり、DOTS の点から面、量から質への転換が求められたため、質の高い DOTS を展開するための NTP の機能強化を行う目的で、本プロジェクトが2006 年 4 月に開始された。

1-2 協力内容

(1) 上位目標

結核の罹患率及び死亡率が削減される。

(2) プロジェクト目標

質の高い国家結核対策プログラムが、州及び県との連携によって組織的に実施される。

(3) 成果

- 1) パンジャブ州結核対策プログラムの技術及び管理能力が強化される。
- 2) 国家結核対策プログラムと国家リファレンスラボラトリーの技術及び管理能力が強化される。

(4) 投入実績

(2007年7月現在)

1) 日本側

専門家 5名派遣中(現在までの派遣は次のとおり。プロジェクトマネジャー1.7 人月、結核対策11.2人月、結核検査9.0人月、結核検査室マネジメント1.0人月、 薬剤管理1.9人月、アドボカシー3.2人月、業務調整8.2人月)

(研修員4名を結核研究所で受入れ)

機材供与 約 20,100 千円 (2006 年度末まで)

現地業務費 約21,500千円 (2006年度末まで)

2) 相手側

現在カウンターパート (C/P) 34名 (国家結核対策官、パンジャブ州結核対策官など)

予算措置約 3,700 千ルピー (2006 年 7 月、NTP とパンジャブ州 PTP 合計。人件費除く)

2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者 団長/総括 貝原 孝雄 JICA パキスタン事務所長 結核対策 磯野 光夫 JICA 人間開発部 客員専門員 評価計画 遊佐 敢 JICA 人間開発部第四グループ感染症対策チーム 職員 評価分析 秋山 佳子 システム科学コンサルタンツ(株)国際事業部 調査期間 2007年7月2日~2005年7月24日

評価種類 中間評価

3. 評価の目的

- (1) PDM 及び活動計画に基づき、プロジェクトの投入実績、活動実績、計画達成度を調査・確認し、問題点を整理する。
- (2)評価5項目(妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、自立発展性)の観点から、日本側・パキスタン国側関係者とともにプロジェクトの中間評価を実施する。
- (3)上記の評価結果に基づき、今後の活動内容について協議し、日本側・パキスタン国側関係機関の双方に対し必要な提言を行い、今後の活動計画について協議する。
- (4)評価結果及び関係機関との協議に基づき、PDM を見直す。
- (5) 本協議結果を双方の合意事項としてミニッツに取りまとめる。

4. 評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性

以下の点から、本プロジェクトの妥当性は高いと判断される。

- 1)結核削減というプロジェクト目標は、パキスタン国の国家保健政策の感染症対策の項目において、重点分野の最初にあげられている。また、2005-2010の国家5ヵ年計画、貧困削減戦略文書においても結核対策の重要性が記されている。
- 2) プロジェクト目標は、また日本の「対パキスタン国別援助計画」の重点分野のひと つである「基本的保健医療・水と衛生の確保と諸格差の縮小」にも合致している。さ らに、保健分野のミレニアム開発目標 (MDGs) 達成のための日本政府の方針を記し た「Health and Development Initiative (2005)」において、結核対策は MDGs を達成 するための重要な項目のうちのひとつに位置づけられている。
- 3) プロジェクトの活動内容は、パキスタン国の結核対策において質の高い DOTS を実施する目的に対して適切である。

4) プロジェクトの主要な対象地区として国の約半数の患者が存在するパンジャブ州を 選択しており、国全体へ与えるインパクトが大きい。

(2) 有効性

有効性に関しては、モデル県でのプロジェクトの取り組みは有効であると判断されるが、「質の高い国家結核対策プログラムが、州及び県との連携によって組織的に実施される」というプロジェクト目標に向けての有効性を中間評価時点で判断することは困難であった。

成果に対してプロジェクトが寄与した点は、モデル県における①初期研修、再研修などの定期的実施、②DOTS モニタリング・スーパービジョンの強化、③検査室の外部精度管理(EQA)の導入と実施等などであることが関係者間で認識されている。なお、モデル県はパンジャブ州内に4つのモデル県(グジュラート、ファイサラバード、ラホール、ムルタン県)を都市部、農村部等の結核対策に影響を与える典型的な特徴ごとに設定している。

しかしながら、パンジャブ州と NTP の機能強化という点においては、以下の点から プロジェクトが今後さらに有効性を増すよう期待される。

- ・パキスタン国には NTP スタッフ人員不足を補うべく WHO と米国国際開発庁(USAID)の 資金協力による NPO(国家プログラムオフィサー)制度がある。この NPO は主に県 レベルのモニタリング・スーパービジョンを技術支援しているが、NTP の正規スタ ッフではないという点と、臨時的措置の様相があるために、プロジェクトの日本人 専門家が技術移転の対象にするには困難を伴う。
 - ・また、パキスタン国側はプロジェクトモデル県に NPO を配置せず、モデル県における結核対策強化は JICA に任せるかのような対応をとってきた。

パキスタン国側の Capacity Development (CD) についての理解が不十分であることは 2006 年 12 月に実施された運営指導調査の際にも指摘されており、JICA 事務所や日本人 専門家、さらに本調査での協議の際にも何度も働きかけてきた。それによってパキスタン国側の理解も得られてきたと思料される点もあるが、中間評価時点でもまだ充分 とはいえないと判断される。

以上により、モデル県でのプロジェクトの活動は極めて有効であったと判断されるが、パンジャブ州 PTP・NTPの枠組みで考慮すれば、有効性については現時点では明らかではない。今後、さらにパキスタン国側と日本側が協議を重ねることを通じてプロジェクトをさらに有効にするための働きかけや活動が期待される。

(3) 効率性

効率性に関しては、概ね妥当なものと評価される。日本側の投入は、概ね適切な時期に効率的に行われており、計画された活動はほぼすべて予定通り実施されている。また、専門家の専門性も高く評価されている。機材は概ね有効に活用されており、維持管理も良好である。カウンターパート研修については、パンジャブ州 PTP において重要な地位にいるスタッフを研修に送ることができ、帰国後も同じポストで日本人専門家と協力しながら研修効果を発揮している。また、受入先からも、研修を受講したカウンターパートに対する評価は高かった。

パキスタン国側の投入は、ほぼ充分な数のカウンターパートが配置されるなど概ね 適切であった。ただ、パンジャブ州第二の州結核リファレンスラボの設立が遅れてい ることと、結核薬剤管理におけるカウンターパートの配置が行われていないことによ り、活動に支障を来たす可能性が指摘される。

(4) インパクト

結核対策における各種強化は、パキスタン国側関係機関を中心として、他国際機関、援助機関、NGO等の多数の機関が取り組んでいる。プロジェクトは、結核対策の中でもコアとなる部分に協力しており成果をあげているが、結核対策全体における成果と、プロジェクトのみによる成果とを区別することは困難である。しかしながら、以下のとおり今後正のインパクトが期待される点がいくつか見受けられた。

1)検査室のEQAシステムの設立

結核検査において検査の質を保証することは早期発見、治癒確認などにおいて重要であり、プロジェクトの上位目標、すなわち結核での死亡率と罹患率を削減する鍵となる。JICAは2004年からグジュラート県においてEQAシステム設立を支援しており、この分野の先駆けとなった。現在のEQA国家ガイドラインもこのシステムを基にしたものである。プロジェクトはさらに活動を拡大させて、モデル県での活動を実践として州結核リファレンスラボラトリーの機能確立にほぼ成功している。今後は、パンジャブ州全体のEQAシステム向上を目指している。

2) 日本人専門家の巡回指導方法

日本人専門家の巡回指導方法には高い評価が得られている。プロジェクトが初期段階で集中して支援したグジュラート県は、現在パンジャブ州で最も結核対策が進んでいる県のひとつであることが、関係者に広く認識されている。

3) オペレーショナルリサーチの実施

プロジェクトが実施した抗結核薬管理の実態状況等を把握するためのオペレーショナルリサーチは、国・パンジャブ州両結核対策プログラムに大きなインパクトをもたらした。パキスタン国側は、この分野での専門技術は有しておらず、これまで全く手付かずの分野であり、本調査により薬剤管理の問題点が明らかになった。このことは国・パンジャブ州両結核対策プログラム両者とも対策の必要性を実感し、ガイドラインの作成につながった。さらに、調査が綿密なデザインに基づいたものであったため、結果の信頼性という点においてもインパクトをもたらした。

本調査時点において、負のインパクトは確認されなかった。

(5) 自立発展性

1)制度的側面

NTP とパンジャブ州 PTP はどちらも組織として確立されており、両マネジャーのコミットメントも高い。また、どちらも現状の問題は認識できており、新たに出現する問題への対策手段にも積極的に取り組んでいる。ただ、両組織共に正規スタッフが不足しており、早急な人材確保が求められる。また、問題は前述のとおり CD の構築であるが、今後プロジェクト残りの期間での日本側からの更なる積極的な働きかけが期待される。

2) 政策·予算的側面

結核対策はパキスタン国の発展を阻害する重要因子のひとつであることから、国家予算、ドナーからの資金を合わせて、結核対策に必要な予算を確保してきている。NTP は連邦政府より 2006 年から 2010 年までの 5 年間に 10 億ルピー (US ドル換算で約 1.6 千万) の予算を承認されており、また、グローバルファンドからも今後 2 年間で 2 千万 US ドル余が拠出される予定である。また、PTP も 2007 年度の予算として 200 万ルピー (約 3 万 5 千 US ドル) 配分されている。これらの点からパキスタン国の結核対策における政策と予算は当面は、充分であると思料される。

3)技術的側面

技術移転は、専門家の巡回指導やトレーニングなどの結果、モデル県においては成

果をあげてきていると考えられる。しかし、プロジェクトもモデル県での経験をパンジャブ州に広める努力はしているものの、まだ州全体に浸透してはいない。今後プロジェクトの残りの期間で、モデル県に実施したような技術移転を州全体、国全体にまで広げるための効果的な手法をパンジャブ州 PTP などと議論していくことが必要である。

また現在、パキスタン国の結核対策は新たな局面を迎えている。結核患者を多数 抱えているとされる私的医療機関や大病院(第三次医療機関)との連携など新たな技 術移転が必要な分野も多い。このため、技術面での自立発展性のために、残りのプ ロジェクト期間で更なる適切な技術移転を行う必要がある。

5. 効果発現に貢献した要因

(1) 計画内容に関すること

- 1)モデル県では、トレーニングの実施と巡回指導の徹底を集中的に実施し、県レベルの結核対策官や検査技師の技術向上を図る計画になっている。
- 2) 地域を限定した巡回指導の支援と、全国レベルの活動であるガイドライン・マニュ アルの作成、そして検査室ネットワークの確立を組み合わせることで、プロジェクト の成果が全国に裨益することを考慮した計画になっている。
- 3) 薬剤管理やオペレーションリサーチなどの計画もプロジェクトに盛り込んでおり、 結核対策の様々な分野に対応できる計画になっている。

(2) 実施プロセスに関すること

本プロジェクトは、まずモデル県で成果をあげ、それを州全体に裨益させるという戦略のもとに実施されている。また、同時に国家レベルの結核対策にも協力することによって、州と国との連携を図り、結核対策をより効果的に実施しようというものである。さらに、検査室のネットワークの確立も同時にはかり、EQAシステムの質をまずはモデル県でさらに向上させ、州や全国に浸透させる方法を取っている。

この実施過程において、プロジェクトはモデル県での DOTS 実施者への初期研修、再研修、巡回指導、アドボカシー活動などを通じて、活発に活動を実施してきた。また、検査室においても EQA センターの設置、運営を支援し、第一医療施設レベルから県レベルまでの DOTS の底上げを図ってきた。モデル県のうちのひとつグジュラート県ではこの実施プロセスが効果的に働き、この1年で治癒率が85%から94%に達するなど(目標値は85%) DOTS 活動にめざましい進展が見られた。

6. 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

(1) 計画内容に関すること

- 1) 2006 年以降急速に結核対策 (DOTS) の導入・拡大が進捗したこと、プロジェクト 終了を見据えて、これまでのプロジェクト期間で構築してきたモデル県での活動を、 州・国レベルで共有化していく活動を強化する必要があること等から PDM を改訂した。
- 2) ニシタール医科大学のラボを改修して、パンジャブ州南部をカバーする州リファレンスラボラトリーを設立する計画であったが、プロジェクトの再三の要請にもかかわらず、未だ設立されていない。このため、改訂版 PDM には外部条件として、「ニシタール医科大学におけるリファレンスラボラトリーの改修費用を州政府は 2007 年 10 月までに拠出し、改修工事を 2007 年 12 月までに終える。」を追加した。

- (2) 実施プロセスに関すること
 - 1) 今後、モデル県での経験を州全体・国全体に拡大させ、組織全体の機能強化を図る 必要があるが、プロジェクト開始から中間評価までわずか1年半の短期間であったこ ともあり、この点ではまだ不十分であった。
 - 2) この理由のひとつとして、日本人専門家とパンジャブ州 PTP の間で、モデル県での成果をどのような手法で州全体に裨益させていくかという議論が充分なされていない点が見られた。
 - 3) また 2) の理由としては、パキスタン国側の CD に対する理解が不充分であること が最大原因であると思料され、今後の更なる理解促進が求められる。
 - 4) 国家レベルの結核対策については、オペレーショナル・リサーチのデザイン・実施・分析、ガイドラインの作成・改訂、アドボカシー活動を通じて協力することになっているが、プロジェクト開始から間もないこともあり、現時点までまだ充分活動が実施されていない。NTP に対しても CD に理解を得るための議論や働きかけを継続しながら効果的に活動する必要がある。

7. 結論

NTPとパンジャブ州 PTP は共に強化されてきており、モデル県におけるプロジェクトの活動がこれに寄与しているところは認められている。したがって、プロジェクトを実施した妥当性と効率性は現時点で適切であったと判断される。また、中間評価時点ではプロジェクトの有効性を見出すことは困難であったが、今後プロジェクトが有効にはたらけば、終了時点でのプロジェクトが与えるインパクト、自立発展性も期待できる。しかし、CD を促進し自立発展性を確立するには課題が残っている。プロジェクトの残りの期間でプロジェクトの効果が最大限発揮されるために、CD の理解促進を中心にパキスタン国側、日本側両者が更なる協力関係の確立に努力することが望まれる。

8. 提言(当該プロジェクトに関する具体的な措置、提案、助言)

中間評価の結果を踏まえ、調査団より以下の提言がなされた。

(1)質の高い DOTS 実施のため、パキスタン国側によるより一層の予算・人材確保が必要である。

国家・州双方のレベルにおける薬剤ロジスティックス管理人材の配置、サイトビジットによる人材確保の強化等を行うことが DOTS の核であり、それらの予算・人材確保が必要である。

- (2) 早急な国家抗結核薬管理ガイドラインの制定と、プロジェクト期間内にプロジェクト による同ガイドラインの有効利用のモニタリングが必要である。
- (3) 抗結核薬管理ガイドライン作成のためのオペレーションリサーチを、未だ実施されて いない北西辺境、シンドの2州で早急に実施する必要がある。
- (4) 結核対策の新たな活動要素に対応するため、ラボラトリーネットワーク、抗結核薬ガイドライン等の部分を含めて、国家結核対策ガイドラインを全般的に改訂する時期にきている。パキスタン国側が、すべての関係者によるタスクグループを組織し必要な予算と活動を分担すべきであるが、日本側による技術支援も必要である。

- (5) パンジャブ州の各県で実施されている活動のモニタリングが、さらに強化される必要がある。プロジェクトはモデル4県での結核対策をさらに向上させると同時に、4県での活動成果がパンジャブ州 PTP の機能強化に活かされるよう支援すべきである。
- (6) プロジェクトは、パンジャブ州での第三次医療機関の DOTS プログラムへの取り込みを支援することが望まれる。そのためには、現状分析に基づいた適正な手法を適用させることが重要であり、日本側による状況分析、戦略策定に係る技術支援の一層の強化が必要とされる。
- (7) パンジャブ州全体の検査室ネットワークのレベルアップを図るために、プロジェクトによる州標準検査室の強化が求められる。同時に、州標準検査室が、EQAの結果に基づいて各センターを巡回指導できるよう技術指導する必要がある。
- (8) プロジェクトの活動成果を最大限効果的に発現させるため、日本側による活動を総括したうえで、頻回なワークショップ・会議における発表、技術的かつ実践的な講義が望まれる。特に、巡回指導については早急に実施すべきである。
- (9) プロジェクトによるモニタリング・スーパービジョンシステム強化を通した NTP の DOTS 施行のための機能強化が望まれる。国、州レベルでの公開巡回指導等の実施について早急に実施すべきである。
- (10) 日本側とパンジャブ州 PTP による密な意見交換と情報交換の場が必要である。特に、 プロジェクト期間内で最大の効果を発現すべく、活動計画・進捗状況などの確認と、人 材・予算などの資源活用についての相互理解がより深まることが望まれる。

第1章 中間評価調査の概要

1-1 調査団派遣の経緯と目的

パキスタン国の結核患者数は推定 200 万人以上で、年間 28 万人近くが新たに結核を発病しているとされている。また、パキスタン国は世界で7番目の結核高負担国であり、世界保健機構(WHO)の東地中海地域における結核患者の 44%を占めている。このうち4分の1が発見され公的機関で治療されているが、人口の増加と貧困の拡大に伴って未治療または治療が完全でない患者が感染源となって患者数が拡大傾向にあるものと推測されており、質の高い結核対策の施行が早急の課題となっている。

結核対策の世界戦略としてWHOが提唱するDOTS(Directory Observed Treatment, Short-course:直接監視下の短期化学療法)とは、総合的結核対策戦略の呼称であり、その構成要素は①結核対策に対する行政府の強力な取り組み、②有症状受診者に対する喀痰塗抹顕微鏡検査による患者発見、③すべての確認された喀痰塗抹陽性結核患者に対する直接服薬確認療法のもとでの標準化された短期化学療法の導入、④安定的な薬剤供給システムの確立、⑤整備された患者記録と報告体制に基づいた結核対策の監督と評価、の5つである。

パキスタン国では DOTS が 1995 年から一部でパイロット的に導入された。1998 年以降は世界銀行からの支援により州レベルの結核プログラム(Provincial Tuberculosis Control Program: PTP)が策定され、DOTS の拡大を図った。2001 年には結核を国家の緊急課題として宣言したが、地方分権化政策により、DOTS の実施は中央政府の結核対策プログラム(National Tuberculosis Control Program: NTP)の指導のもと、実施は州(Province)及びその下の県(District)が担うこととなった。この地方展開にあたりパキスタン国政府は技術支援を日本政府に要請し、専門家の派遣などが行われてきた。このようななか、2005 年にはパキスタン国での DOTS の人口カバー率 100%が達成されたが、その急速な拡大により質の向上が後手に回っているのが現状であり、DOTS の点から面、量から質への転換が求められたため、質の高い DOTS を展開するための NTP の機能強化を行う目的で、本プロジェクトが 2006 年 4 月に開始された。

1-2 調査団の構成

| 担 当 | 氏 | 名 | 所 属 | 派遣期間 |
|-------|----|----|---|---------------|
| 団長/総括 | 貝原 | 孝雄 | JICA パキスタン事務所長 | 2007年7/2~7/24 |
| 結核対策 | 磯野 | | , | 7/12~7/25 |
| 評価計画 | 遊佐 | | JICA 人間開発部第四グループ感染症対策 チーム 職員 | |
| 評価分析 | 秋山 | 佳子 | システム科学コンサルタンツ (株) 国際事 業部 | 7/1~7/25 |

1-3 調査日程

| | 月日 | 曜日 | 調査内容 | | |
|----|-------|----|--|--|--|
| 1 | 7月2日 | 月 | 14:00 評価分析団員イスラマバード着 (TG509) | | |
| | | | 17:00 JICA パキスタン事務所にて打ち合わせ | | |
| 2 | 7月3日 | 火 | 10:00 NTP 表敬訪問 | | |
| | | | 11:00 プロジェクト専門家聞き取り | | |
| 3 | 7月4日 | 水 | 9:30 ラホール移動 (PK621) | | |
| | | | 12:00 パンジャブ州 PTP、モデル他県 県保健担当管理官 (EDOH)、県 | | |
| | | | 結核対策官(DTC)、県検査室スーパーバイザー(DLS)、非政府組織(NGO) | | |
| | | | 聞き取り | | |
| 4 | 7月5日 | 木 | 9:00 Lahore General Hospital 訪問、聞き取り | | |
| | | | 12:00 Sir Ganga Ram Hospital 訪問、聞き取り | | |
| | | | 13:00 パンジャブ州結核リファレンスラボラトリー(IPH/TBRL)聞き | | |
| | | | 取り | | |
| | | | 14:00 レディスヘルスワーカー (LHW)、レディススーパーバイザー | | |
| | | | (LHS)聞き取り | | |
| 5 | 7月6日 | 金 | 9:30 PDM に係るワークショップ | | |
| 6 | 7月7日 | 土 | 9:30 PDM に係るワークショップ | | |
| 7 | 7月8日 | 日 | 8:00 イスラマバード移動 (PK356)、資料整理 | | |
| 8 | 7月9日 | 月 | 8:30 プロジェクト専門家聞き取り | | |
| | | | 11:30 USAID 聞き取り | | |
| | | | 14:00 国家結核リファレンスラボ (NRL) 聞き取り | | |
| 9 | 7月10日 | 火 | (治安のためホテル待機) | | |
| | | | 14:00 NTP 聞き取り | | |
| 10 | 7月11日 | 水 | 9:00 WHO 聞き取り 14:00 評価計画団員イスラマバード | | |
| | | | 11:00 プロジェクト専門家聞 着 (TG509) | | |
| | | | き取り 17:00 結核対策団員イスラマバード | | |
| | | | 着 | | |
| 11 | 7月12日 | 木 | 9:30 JICA パキスタン事務所表敬訪問、団内協議 | | |
| | | | 10:30 Economic Affair Department 表敬 | | |
| | | | 12:00 NTP 表敬訪問 | | |
| | | | 14:00 団内打ち合わせ | | |
| 12 | 7月13日 | 金 | 9:00 プロジェクト専門家との協議 | | |
| | | | 11:00 ワークショップ発表 | | |
| | _ = = | , | 17:00 ラホール移動 (PK387) | | |
| 13 | 7月14日 | 土 | 9:30 PTP との協議 (午後、治安悪化のためホテル待機) | | |
| 14 | 7月15日 | 日 | 9:30 ムルタン移動 (PK385) | | |
| | | | 11:00 プロジェクトとの協議 | | |
| 15 | 7月16日 | 月 | 9:00 ニシタール医科大、EQA センター、診断センター視察 | | |
| 16 | 7月17日 | 火 | 12:00 イスラマバード移動 (PK386) | | |
| | | | 17:00 団長への報告・協議 | | |
| 17 | 7月18日 | 水 | 9:30 NTP との協議 | | |
| | | | 11:00 プロジェクトとの協議 | | |
| 18 | 7月19日 | 木 | 終日 会議議事録(MM)案、合同評価報告書(JER)作成作業、NTP | | |
| | | | との協議 | | |

| 19 | 7月20日 | 金 | 終日 | MM 案、JER 作成作業 | |
|----|-------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 20 | 7月21日 | 土 | 11:00 PTP との協議、NTP との協議 | | |
| | | | 14:00 | MM 案、JER 作成作業 | |
| 21 | 7月22日 | 日 | 終日 | 終日 MM 案、JER 作成作業 | |
| 22 | 7月23日 | 月 | 9:30 | 9:30 NTP との協議 | |
| | | | 11:30 | 合同調整委員会(JCC)ミーティング | |
| 23 | 7月24日 | 火 | 9:25 | 5 評価団員移動 (TG4484) | |
| 24 | 7月25日 | 水 | 8:05 | 評価団員帰国(NH916) | |

1-4 面談者及びワークショップ参加者

1-4-1 面談者

(1) パキスタン国側

1) 国家結核対策プログラム (NTP)

Dr. Hassan Sadiq NTP Manager
Dr. Shahid Hanif Deputy Manager

Dr. Sabira Tahseen National Reference Laboratory

2) パンジャブ州結核対策プログラム (Provincial Tuberculosis Control Program: PTP)

Dr. Darakhshan Badar PTP Manager

Dr. Muhammad Naeem Additional PTP Manager

Dr. Anjum Zubaar Bhutta IPH, Lahore (TB Reference Lab.)

3) パンジャブ州プロジェクト非モデル県

Dr. M. Ali 県行政官(Executive District Officer: EDO),

Shialkot dist.

Dr. Muhammad Afzal EDO, Shang dist.
Dr. Asif Qadir Mir EDO, Jhelum dist.

Dr. Tajammul Hussain 県結核担当官 (District Tuberculosis Coordinator:

DTC, Shialkot dist.

Dr. Irshad Hussain Sial

Dr. Imtaiz Dar

Dr. Jhelum dist.

Mr. Naveed Rustam Afridi

Mr. Ehsar ul Haq

DLS, Shialkot dist.

Mr. Abdul Rauf

DLS, Jhelum dist.

4) パンジャブ州第三次医療機関

Dr. Umar Farooq Lahore Gen. Hosp. Medical Superintendent (MS)

Dr. Muhammad Ali

Lahore Gen. Hosp. TB Specialist

Dr. Mubashar Attique Azahar

Sir Ganga Ram Hosp, Lahore, MS

Dr. Anjum Jamar Sir Ganga Ram Hosp, Lahore, Additional MS Dr. Aamir Nzir Sir Ganga Ram Hosp, Lahore, TB Specialist

5) レディー・ヘルス・ワーカー (Lady Health Worker: LHW)

Ms. Amira Jilleni LHS in Lahore
Ms. Humara Asghar LHW in Lahore

(2) 日本側

1) JICA パキスタン事務所

 清水
 勉
 次
 長

 柏崎
 兼二
 所
 員

Mr. Sohail Ahmad シニア・プログラム・オフィサー

2) 結核対策向上プロジェクト

加藤 誠也 プロジェクトマネジャー

塚本 幹夫 結核対策専門家 (現地リーダー)

山崎 裕章 結核検査専門家

石井 克美 アドボカシー専門家

内山 雄太 薬剤管理専門家

Dr. Abrar Ahmad Chughtai メディカル・オフィサー

Mr. Badar Mahmood プロジェクト・セクレタリー

3) 関係機関(国際機関、外国援助機関など)

Dr. Yuriko Egami Medical Officer, Tuberculosis, WHO

Dr. Qadeer Ahsan Program Management Specialist, Health, USAID

Dr. Clydette Powell Medical Officer, Health, Infectious Disease,

Nutrition, USAID

Dr. Afshan Ameen Green Star (Non-Governmental Organization)

1-4-2 ワークショップ参加者

| No. | Name | Designation | Place of Posting |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Dr. Amjad Jafrfery | DTC | Lahore |
| 2 | Dr. Inam-ul-Haq | EDO (H) | Lahore |
| 3 | Dr. Muhammad Yousaf | DOH | Multan |
| 4 | Dr. Shahid Magsi | DTC | Multan |
| 5 | Dr. Shahid Nawaz | DTC | Gujrat |
| 6 | Dr. Syed Tallat Iqbal | EDO (H) | Gujrat |
| 7 | Dr. M. Saleem | DTC | Faisalabad |
| 8 | Dr. Darakshan Badar | Project Manager | PTP-Punjab |
| 9 | Dr. Zafar Mumtaz | Deputy Program Manger | PTP-Punjab |
| 10 | Dr. Aftab Iqbal | Deputy Program Manger | PTP-Punjab |
| 11 | Dr. Zakia Parveen | Program Officer | PTP-Punjab |
| 12 | Dr. Muhammad Naeem | Additional Director | PTP-Punjab |
| 13 | Dr. Shama Firdaus | DTC | Rawalpindi |
| 14 | Dr. M. Jameel | EDO (H) | Kasur |
| 15 | Dr. Anjum Zubair Bhutta | Senior Demonstrator-IPH | IPH/ TBRL |
| 16 | Mr. Habib-ur-Rehman | Lab Technician-IPH | IPH/ TBRL |
| 17 | Mr. Khalid Latif | DLS | Lahore |
| 18 | Dr. M. Khalid | DTC | Kasur |
| 19 | Mr. Muhammad Ahmad | DLS | Kasur |
| 20 | Mr. S. Muhammad Kamran | DLS | Multan |
| 21 | Mr. Mazhar Hussain | DLS | Faisalabad |
| 22 | Mr. M. Shaukat Abbbasi | DLS | Rawalpindi |
| 23 | Mr. Shah Muhammad Zia | DLS | Gujrat |

1-5 評価項目・評価方法

1-5-1 評価方法の概要

本調査は、プロジェクト・サイクル・マネージメント(Project Cycle Management: PCM)の評価手法に基づき実施した。PCM を用いた評価は、①プロジェクトの諸要素を論理的に配置したプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス(Project Design Matrix: PDM)に基づいた評価のデザイン、②プロジェクトの実績を中心とした必要情報の収集、③「妥当性」「有効性」「効率性」「インパクト」「自立発展性」の5つの評価の観点(評価5項目)からの収集データの分析、④分析結果からの提言・教訓の導出及び報告、という流れからなっている。

表 1 - 1 PDM の概要

| 上位目標 | 達成されたプロジェクト目標の貢献が期待される長期の開発目標 |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| プロジェクト目標 | プロジェクトの終了時までに達成が期待される中期的な目標であ |
| プログエグド日保 | り、「ターゲット・グループ」への具体的な便益やインパクト |
| 成果 | プロジェクト目標を達成するためにプロジェクトが実現しなければ |
| 八木 | ならない、短期的かつ直接的な目標 |
| 江 | 成果の目標を達成するために投入を効果的に用いて行う具体的な行 |
| 活動 | 為 |
| 指標 | プロジェクトの成果、目標及び上位目標の達成度を測るもので、客 |
| 1日 保 | 観的に検証できる基準 |
| 指標データ入手手段 | 指標を検証するためのデータ・ソース |
| 力如久什 | 各レベルの目標を達成するために必要な条件であるが、プロジェク |
| 外部条件 | トではコントロールできない条件 |
| 前提条件 | プロジェクトを開始するために必要な条件 |
| 投入 | プロジェクトの活動を行うのに必要な人員・機材・資金など |

1-5-2 評価のデザイン

評価のデザインを策定するにあたり、討議議事録(Record of Discussions: R/D)、PDM(R/D 添付のもの)、その他プロジェクト関連文書、専門家報告書等に基づき、評価項目案を作成した。評価項目及び情報収集方法は、評価分析団員が、評価調査団及びプロジェクト関係者との協議を経て確定されたものである。なお、本調査にあたっては、プロジェクト専門家及びパキスタン国側カウンターパートに対するインタビュー、ドナー機関を含むプロジェクト関連機関担当者へのインタビュー、カウンターパートへのワークショップを行い、日本側・パキスタン国側合同での評価を実施した。主な評価項目は、表1-2に示すとおりである。

表1-2 主な評価項目

| に 百日 るの 仙 | 双 1 Z 王 | · 公广川· 久口 | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 5項目その他 | 上塔日 | 評価設問 | | |
| の基準 | 大項目 | 小項目 | | |
| 実績の検証 | 投入の実績は予定通りか | パキスタン側 | | |
| | | カウンターパートとスタッフの配置 | | |
| | | 予算措置 | | |
| | | 日本側 | | |
| | | 専門家派遣 | | |
| | | 資機材の供与 | | |
| | | カウンターパート研修 | | |
| | | ローカルコスト支援 | | |
| | アウトプットは予定通り達成 | アウトプット1:PTPのマネジメント能力向上 | | |
| | されているか | アウトプット 2:NTP のマネジメント能力向上 | | |
| | プロジェクト目標の達成の見 | 2009 年までに治癒率が 85%以上になる | | |
| | 込みはあるか | 2009 年までに患者発見率が 70%以上になる | | |
| | 上位目標の達成の見込みはあ | 2015 年までに結核の有病率と死亡率が 1990 | | |
| | るか | 年の水準から半減する | | |
| 実施プロセス | 活動の進捗状況は予定通りか | 活動は予定通り行われたか | | |
| の検証 | 専門家とカウンターパートと | 専門家とカウンターパートのコミュニケーシ | | |
| | の関係は適切か | ョンは円滑に行われているか | | |
| | 相手国実施機関のオーナーシ | カウンターパートのイニシアティブは高いか | | |
| | ップは高いか | プロジェクト実施に際し予算配分は十分か | | |
| | | プロジェクト実施に際し適切な人員配置を行 | | |
| | | っているか | | |
| | 他支援団体との連携は行われ | 他の支援団体・プロジェクトとの関わり・協 | | |
| | ているか | 力はどのようになっているか | | |
| 1. 妥当性 | 上位目標とプロジェクト目標 | パキスタン国の開発計画に照らした上位目標 | | |
| | はドナーと相手国の政策及び | とプロジェクト目標の妥当性はあるか | | |
| | ターゲットグループのニーズ | 日本の援助政策に照らした上位目標とプロジ | | |
| | と整合しているか | ェクト目標の妥当性はあるか | | |
| | | モデル地域(パンジャブ州)をターゲットエ | | |
| | -0 - 3 - 1 - 5 - E+-14-1 - 1 - 10 - HE | リアにした妥当性はあるか | | |
| 2. 有効性 | プロジェクトの実施により、期 | プロジェクト目標の達成度 | | |
| | 待される効果が得られている | 各アウトプットのプロジェクト目標達成との | | |
| | か。プロジェクトは有効である | 関連性 | | |
| o 상상사 | かれる相撲。吐出。ニュー・対 | 外部条件の影響 | | |
| 3. 効率性 | 投入の規模、時期、コスト、効果は適切でなったか | 日本側投入の適切性はどうか | | |
| | 果は適切であったか | パキスタン国側投入の適切性はどうか | | |
| | 投入はどのように活用され管 理されたか | 投入の活用度はどうか | | |
| 4.インパクト | プロジェクト実施の効果はあ | 有病率、結核死亡率の低下に対するプロジェ | | |
| | プログエグド美地の効米はめ るか | 有州学、稲核先に学の低下に対するプロジェ クトの貢献度はどのようなものか | | |
| | 予期しないインパクトが見ら | 予期しなかった正のインパクト | | |
| | れたか | 予期しなかった負のインパクト | | |
| | プロジェクトの便益は今後も | 制度的側面 | | |
| 1 0. 日 五 光 版 注 | ナロシェクトの使益は今後も 持続するか | 政策的財政的側面 | | |
| | רא כא ל שעות גינן | 技術的側面 | | |
| | | 1人川川川川 田 | | |

1-5-3 情報収集

前述の評価デザインに従い、PDM 記載事項の実績データを中心に情報を収集した。使用した主な情報源は以下のとおりである。

- ・事前評価調査団ミニッツ、R/D、実施計画書 (Plan of Operation: PO)、専門家報告書、各 種調査団報告書、会議資料・議事録
- ・日本側及びパキスタン国側の投入に関する記録(付属資料 2. 合同評価報告書の Annex 1 ~ 4)
- ・日本人専門家、カウンターパート、パキスタン国側プロジェクト関係機関、他ドナーに対 するインタビューやワークショップの結果

1-5-4 評価5項目

本評価調査における評価5項目の定義は次のとおりである。

表1-3 評価5項目

| 妥当性 | 評価時点においても、プロジェクト目標、上位目標が妥当であるかどうか |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | を、パキスタン国政府の政策、裨益者のニーズ、日本の援助政策との整合 |
| | 性の観点から検討する。 |
| 有効性 | プロジェクト成果の達成の度合い、及びそれがプロジェクト目標の達成度 |
| | にどの程度結びついているかを検討する。 |
| 効率性 | プロジェクトの投入から生み出される成果の程度は、タイミング、質、量 |
| | の観点から妥当であったかどうかを分析する。 |
| インパクト | プロジェクトが実施されたことにより生じる波及効果の正・負の効果を、 |
| | 当初予期しなかった効果も含め検討する。 |
| 自立発展性 | 協力終了後、プロジェクトによってもたらされた成果や開発効果が持続さ |
| | れるか、あるいは拡大されていく可能性があるかどうかを予想するため |
| | に、制度的側面、政策財政的側面、技術的側面からプロジェクトの自立発 |
| | 展性の見込みを考察する。 |

1-5-5 提言の導出及び報告

本評価調査では、JICA パキスタン国結核対策プロジェクト専門家、パキスタン国家結核対策プログラム(National TB Control Program: NTP)、パンジャブ州結核対策プログラム(Provincial TB Control Program, Punjab: PTP)との協議に基づき、まず調査団側で「合同評価報告書(Joint Evaluation Report: JER)」のドラフトを作成し、さらにプロジェクト専門家、NTP、PTP との再度の協議において合意された「合同評価報告書」及びパキスタン国側・日本側で協議した結果はミニッツ(付属資料 1)に取りまとめられた。また、評価結果に基づき PDM の改訂について協議を行い、PDM 修正案を作成した(詳細は第 4 章 「 4 ー 3 プロジェクトデザインの修正」を参照)。

第2章 プロジェクトの実績と現状

2-1 実施プロセスの検証

2-1-1 活動進捗状況

本プロジェクトは、①まずモデル県で成果をあげ、②それを州全体に裨益させるという戦略のもとに実施されている。また、同時に③国家レベルの結核対策にも協力することによって州と国との連携を図り、結核対策をより効果的に実施可能となることを目標としている。このプロセスの中には、DOTS の基本 5 要素のひとつである検査室のネットワークの確立も含まれ、外部精度管理(External Quality Assurance: EQA)システムの質をまずはモデル県でさらに向上させ、州や全国に浸透させる方法をとっている。上記①~③の各段階ごとに検証を加える。

(1) モデル県での活動実施プロセスの検証

プロジェクトは最初にモデル4県を選択した。プロジェクトの幅広い技術が応用可能 になることを考慮して様々な様相を呈する県を選択している。各々の県がモデル県とし て選択された理由は以下のとおりである。

- ・ラホール県は、パンジャブ州 PTP のオフィスが存在し、パキスタン国内でも大都市 を抱える県
- ・グジュラートは都市のない遠隔県
- ・ムルタンは PTP が州の南部リファレンスラボの拠点として計画している県
- ・ファイサラバードは都市と農村が混在する県
- ・4 県をモデルとすることで州内全域 35 県からのモデル県へのアクセスが良好となる

以上のモデル設定要因となっており、パンジャブ州全 35 県における各種多様性に起因する結核対策の多様性はほぼ網羅されることとなり、モデル[jical]県4県選択の妥当性があると判断された。

モデル県での活動実施過程において、プロジェクトは DOTS 実施者への初期研修、再研修、巡回指導、アドボカシー活動などを通じてきめ細かい活動を実施してきた。また、検査室においても EQA センターの設置、運営を支援し、第一次医療施設レベルから県レベルまでの DOTS の底上げを図ってきた。モデル県のうちのひとつグジュラート県ではこの実施プロセスが効果的に働き、この1年で治癒率(Cure Rate: CR)が 85%から 94%に達するなど(目標値は 85%) DOTS 活動にめざましい進展が見られた。

このようにモデル県での実施プロセスは概ね効果的であったと判断された。

(2) モデル県での経験をパンジャブ州内の他県に拡大させ、裨益させていく実施プロセス これらは、州レベルでの四半期会合におけるモデル県での成果の共有、モデル県への サイトビジットの際に州の結核担当官が同行すること等を通じて達成することを狙っ ていた。

中間評価段階までに、モデル4県の中でも先行して協力したグジュラート県での成果 を州内全県が集まる四半期会合において発表を行い共有化を図り、州の結核担当官のサ イトビジット先としてプロジェクトのモデル県を州全体でのモデルとして設定し、専門家がサイトビジットを行う際に、OJTによる指導を行う等の活動が実際に行われてきている。

モデル4県での成果を州全域で共有化していくためには、更なる活動の強化が期待される部分であり、モデル県に対するプロジェクトによるサイトビジットに、州内の他県からも参加する等の活動強化を検討する必要がある。

(3) 国家レベルの結核対策強化における実施プロセスの検証[jica2]

国家レベルでの活動は、ラボラトリー分野のガイドライン改訂、抗結核薬のガイドライン改訂等着実に実施されているが、いくつか課題も提議されている。これらは、Capacity Development (CD) を行う対象となるパキスタン国側カウンターパートが不在となる制度に起因しており、今後今まで以上に制度面での課題及び JICA の協力の特徴となる CD についてカウンターパート側の理解を求めていく必要がある。

具体的な事例としては特徴的なものは、国家プログラムオフィサー(National Program Officer: NPO)制度とプロジェクトモデル県への NPO 不配置があげられる。NTP の正規スタッフの不足を補うため、WHO を通じた USAID の資金援助で NPO という人員が設置されている。NPO は一人当たり4、5県を担当し、県結核担当官(District TB Coordinator: DTC)の技術的アドバイザーという位置づけで NTP の管理下にある。本来、州が県の指導を行い、県の結核対策能力を向上すべきであるが、国家レベルの契約社員である NPO が、その役割を担ってしまっている。また、この NPO は JICA モデル県の4県には配置されておらず、NTP の認識は、モデル県の技術アドバイザーすなわち NPO の役割をプロジェクトの日本人専門家が果たしているというものであった。

NTP、PTP 両者ともに上記のような CD に対する認識の不充分さが見受けられ、プロジェクト[jica3]が州及び国家レベルに拡大しにくい最大原因と[jica4]なっていると判断される。

この点においては同国の他セクターにも見られる傾向であることから、JICA 事務所や日本人専門家はプロジェクト開始段階からこの点に留意し、機会があるごとに CD の重要性がパキスタン国側に説かれてきており、本評価調査団も協議の際に繰り返し説明を行った。この結果、パキスタン国側の理解も少しずつ深まってきているとはいえ、まだ充分理解しているとは言い難い。ただ、パキスタン国側の CD への理解の低さの判断は、他国(フィリピン・カンボジアなど)の結核対策と比較してのことであり、パキスタンでの結核対策分野への本格的な協力が開始されて間もないことを考慮すれば現段階で断定できるものではない。上記他国において、JICA の長期的活動によって CD の構築に寄与したこと、また JICA 技術協力プロジェクトへの信頼を得たことなどの経験から、本プロジェクトにおいても今後、パキスタン国側と日本側の協議の機会をさらに増やし、継続的に粘り強く理解を深めていく必要があるとの結論に至っている。

2-2 プロジェクトの投入・活動実績

2-2-1 投入の実績

投入は概ね計画どおり実施されている。

(1) 日本側

1) 専門家

専門家は、2007年7月までに7分野での人員が派遣されている。指導分野は、プロジェクト・マネジャー、結核対策 (現地リーダー)、業務調整、結核検査、結核検査マネジメント、薬剤管理、アドボカシーなどである。

2)機材供与

2006 年度末までに 2000 万円相当の機材が供与された。主な機材は検査室で使用する器具(顕微鏡やガラス器具など)である。

3) カウンターパート研修

これまでに4名のカウンターパートが、財団法人結核予防会結核研究所において、 結核対策と結核菌検査の分野の研修に参加している(2名は研修済み。他2名が中間 評価時に研修中)。

4) その他 (ローカルコスト支援)

2006 年度末までに、約 2100 万円のローカルコスト支援が行われている。これらは主に、研修・ワークショップの開催費用、専門家の巡回指導などに支出されている。

(2) パキスタン国側

1) カウンターパート

パキスタン国側は、NTP、国家リファレンスラボに、マネジャーをはじめとして計4名のカウンターパートを配置した。州レベルではパンジャブ州 PTP のマネジャーをはじめとするスタッフ7名、州結核リファレンスラボのスタッフ9名をカウンターパートとして配置している。さらに、モデル県の県保健担当官(Executive District Officer, Health: EDOH)、DTC、県検査スーパーバイザー(District Laboratory Supervisor: DLS)合計12名が、カウンターパートとして本プロジェクトに関与している。

2) プロジェクトオフィス

日本人専門家のプロジェクトオフィスは NTP オフィスと同じ階に供与されている。 また、検査室専門家には、ラホールにあるパンジャブ州リファレンスラボ内にオフィ スが供与されている。

なお、投入の実績については、付属資料2. 合同評価報告書の Annex1~4を参照。

2-2-2 活動の実績と成果達成状況

活動の実績は、パキスタン国側カウンターパート、日本人専門家を対象とした個別インタビュー、ワークショップ及び協議において、PDM における活動項目 (32 項目) 別に確認した。また、同時に各活動に設定された指標をもとに成果の達成度を確認した。活動の実績と成果の達成度は以下のとおりである。

表2-1 活動の実績

| | 1 | | 7百: | | · < /i> | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 活動項目 | 指標 | 評価結果 | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 DOTS 拡大 のためにアドボカ シー、計画、トレ ーナーズトレーニ ングを強化する。 | | プロジェクトは、2007 年 3 月、ファイサラバードで実施された TB-day(結核デー)に参加し、ウオークラリー、啓発セミナー、新聞広告、ラジオスポット、リーフレット配布などにおいて DOTS 活動拡大に協力した。 | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2 ヘルスワーカーの初期研修を実施する。 | | 初期研修が必要な DOTS 関係者は各県の DTC の報告に基づいてされる。プロジェクトは現在までに、ラホールとファイサラバの医師 40 人、DOTS ファシリテーター20 人、レディ・ヘルス・パーバイザー (Lady Health Supervisor: LHS) 40 人、LHW 1,17 に対して初期研修を実施した。グジュラートとムルタンでは、ジェクトが開始される前に初期研修が終了していた。中間評価現在、初期研修が終了した人数は以下の表のとおりであった。以下の表のとおりである。中間評価現在、初期研修が終了した人数は以下の表のとおりであった。以下の表のとおりである。引き続き 2007 年度に実施することを予定している。 | | | | | | | ラバードス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ス・ |
| | | 2006 年まで | 診断センター数 | 治療センター数 | 合計 お療センターの と | 研修済 医 師 | み人数 テ フ D フ ァ シ T タ ー リ S | L H W の 数 | L 研 H 修済 W の数 |
| | | グジュラ ート ムルタン ラホール ファイサ ラバード | 12 11 32 18 | 104 156 283 | 101 115 188 301 | 106 137 178 301 | 113 126 122 301 | 1, 704 1, 900 1, 627 2, 700 | 1,704 1,750 不明 2,700 |
| 1.1.3 DOTS 活動 のモニタリングを 向上させる。 | 1-1 4つのモデル県で治癒率が85%以上に到達する。 | 田 プ け ー 点 シ 検 状 正 複 | ト各い書々能索ど尊 で戈:ては診、人ユ、セでも のさ TSR | セ回、ツ検タるり 癒て)。シュック連管)おそ20 率いをム | 「 の の の の の の の の の の の の の | オ決るンオのデタ : しジ癒マしいーマミ県な) がラ、 | ンた (Basic F) の ンュ内 (Basic F) の シュ内 に | 悪しでのHealth Un OOTS ボン上に ラウン・ボントに サーマック・ボック・ボック・ボック・ボック・ボック・ボック・ボック・ボック・ボック・ボ | カチェit ーシ ® 1 向 を Freatment で Freatment で Treatment |

| | | | H - A A Y | Suffred 1 3/6 | | o ☆ //• | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | モデル4県での治療率と治療成功率の変化 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 半期 | 半期 | 弗 3 四 半期 | 男 4 四 | 第1四半期 | |
| | | | | 2005 | 2005 | 十朔 2005 | 十 列 2005 | 2006 | |
| | | Gujrat | CR | 85% | 88% | 88% | 91% | 94% | |
| | | Cajrac | TSR | 98% | 97% | 99% | 97% | 99% | |
| | | Faisala | CR | - | 23% | 59% | 40% | 60% | |
| | | bad | TSR | _ | 56% | 83% | 70% | 90% | |
| | | Multan | CR | 46% | 36% | 45% | 43% | 51% | |
| | | Witarian | TSR | 60% | 66% | 67% | 80% | 69% | |
| | | Lahore | CR | - | - | 52% | 56% | 69% | |
| | | Lanoic | TSR | _ | _ | 67% | 83% | 79% | |
| | | 山曲 . % \ | | \tau + \tau + \tau \tau | | | 00/0 | 19/0 | |
| 1.1.4 医師、パラ | | 出典:パン | ンヤノか | 川柏核刈束 | 74974 | <u> </u> | | | |
| メディカル、検査 | | | | | | | | での四半期 | |
| 技師で質の高い会 | | | | | | | | に基づき、 | |
| 議が開催される。 | | DOTS 活動 | めをどの | ように向 | 上させる | かを議論し | ンた。 | | |
| 1.1.5 検査室のべ | | モデル県り | こおいて | には、検査 | 室の情報 | (DOTS | センターの | 数、喀痰検 | |
| ースラインサーベ | | 査の数なる | ど)を収 | 又集した。 | 特にファ | イサラバー | ードでは、 | 巡回指導を | |
| イを実施する。 | | ** | | | | | | PH (Institute | |
| | | | | | 生研究所 |)が実施す | 片る検査室 | のベースラ | |
| | | インサー | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 結核対策官 | 1-2 結核対策 | | | | | | | ている。プ | |
| のための州のワー クショップを強化 | 官のための州 ワークショッ | | | | | | | に出席し、 | |
| する。 | プが定期的に | | | | | | | クトの巡回 | |
|) · · · · · | 開催される。 | 指導の技法 | | | | | , , , , , | 7 1 0 2000日 | |
| | p., p. 2 ., 1 . 3 . | 7,1 1,7 1,7 1,1 | 2, 2 ,2, | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 〔指標〕 | | | | | | | |
| | | 上記のとおり、指標はすでに達成されている。 | | | | | | | |
| | | 今後、記録報告分析・評価やモデル県での経験の共有化について有 | | | | | | | |
| | | 効な会議運 | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.2 スーパーバ | 1-3 90 % O | | | | | | | 県への DTC | |
| イザー研修がパン | DTC と EDO が | | | | | | | により、以 | |
| ジャブ州全県で実施される。 | スーパーバイ ザー研修を受 | 削ははとん | | | | | こンヨン・ | チェックリ | |
| 旭でなる。 | ける。 | ハトが有え | ултілі С | : AUW &) | (-12 -7 /- | ` | | | |
| | 0.00 | 〔指標〕 | | | | | | | |
| | | | C がス・ | ーパーバ | イザー研修 | ぎを受けた | ことにより |)、この点に | |
| | | おいて指標 | 票は達成 | えされた。 | | | | | |
| 1.2.3 スーパービ | 1-4 モニタリ | PTP は四 ³ | 半期報告 | テに基づき | 、四半期 | 会議でモニ | ニタリング | ・スーパー | |
| ジョンとモニタリ | ングとスーパ | ビジョン記 | 計画を作 | ■成してい | いる。モニ | タリング | ・スーパー | ビジョンに | |
| ングを強化する。 | ービジョン | | | | _ | | | いわれる人 | |
| | が、四半期報 | | | | | | | してテクニ | |
| | 告と四半期会 | | | | | | | ロジェクト L だ NDO の | |
| | 議に基づいて 計画され、実 | のモアルリ | | | | | ロンエク | トが NPO の | |
| | 計画され、美 施される。 | | | | | | がプロジー | クトによる | |
| | 76 これでひ。 | | | | | | | ニクトメン | |
| | | | | | | | | 行われてい | |
| | | | | | | | | 一部に同行 | |
| | | するにとる | どまって | いる。PT | TPは、巡回 | 回指導体制 | の強化に熱 | 熟心であり、 | |

| | | DTC への車両供与、交通費支出がなされている。これにより、DTC のモニタリング・スーパービジョン実施は回数が増えている。 |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | [指標] モニタリング・スーパービジョンは計画的・定期的に実施されてい |
| | | る。今後、プロジェクトのモニタリング・スーパービジョン手法が州内他県にも拡大されるよう、PDM に活動が追加された。(詳細は第4章4-3を参照) |
| 1.2.4 ヘルスワーカーに対するリフレッシャー研修を実施する。 | 1-5 リフレッシャー研修が 35 県で計画され、実施される。 | プロジェクトはパラメディカルへの研修モジュール作成を支援した。 PTPにより、2006年に10県でリフレッシャー研修が実施されたが、 プロジェクトはモデル県のムルタンで2006年9月に実施した。(医師13名、DOTSファシリテーター12名、LHW160名、検査技師14名)。モデル県の他県においても2007年度に研修を実施する予定。 |
| | | [指標] 35 県全県では実施されていない。(2006 年は 10 県) |
| 1.2.5 記録と報告 についての研修を 実施する。 | 1-6 診断セン ターの 90%が 四半期限切れから 1 かり | プロジェクトは 2006 年にムルタンでの記録と報告の研修を支援した。また、県レベルでのデータの電子化を、プロジェクトは 2007 年3月に研修実施のかたちで支援し、全県が参加した。 |
| | 1か月前までに提出する。 | [指標] 指標については達成されたとみなしてよい。各センターは四半期終 了翌月に行われる四半期会議で四半期報告を行っているが、現在で は、ほぼすべてのセンターがもれなく報告している。 またこの報告徹底の向上は、2006 年中ごろから PTP が会議運営方法 を改善したことにも関係している。 ・以前は会議の中で各県の DOTS データを発表して、後に議論する という方法をとっていたが、現在では、データは会議の数日前に 提出され、PTP がすでに分析した段階で会議に臨むようになった。 したがって、議論の時間を多くとることができるようになり、会 議時間が有効に使われるようになった。 ・そのため各県は、会議の前に DOTS データを PTP に報告しなけれ |
| 1.2.6 第三次医療 施設での DOTS 実 施を強化する。 | 1-7 結 ア さ 以 居 療 活 フ 始 所 次 ら 治 告 さ 以 医 療 病 さ れ 上 療 療 さ れ よ 療 療 さ れ ま る 。 | ばならなくなったことで、報告の遅れがなくなった。 中間評価時点では、州内 15 か所の第三次医療施設のうち 14 か所が DOTS に参加しデータも PTP に報告されるようになった。これは、PTP が "Funds for Innovate DOTS Expansion through Local Initiative to Stop TB" の協力で実施したものである。このことにより、大都市をかかえるラホール県の症例発見率は大幅に増加した。しかし、レファラルシステムは未だ確立していない。 [指標] 治療結果の報告は 15 か所中 14 か所からなされるようになったが、 |
| | | レファラルシステムはまだ確立されていない。また、脱落率が高い、 塗抹陰性結核の増加、ガイドラインに沿わない治療などが指摘され ることもあり、第三次医療施設結核対策に関する指標が PDM に改 訂・追加された。(詳細は第4章4-3を参照) |
| 1.2.7 治療脱落者減少のためのオペレーショナル・リサーチを実施する。 | 1-8 治療脱落 者追跡メカニ ズムが開発さ れる。 | 2006年9月に、リサーチアイデアを共有するワークショップを開催し、リサーチデザインを作成した。2007年にデータ収集の予定である。この調査のデザインと結果は、分析後に州レベルや国家レベルで発表することが期待されている。 |
| | | |

[指標]

メカニズムはまだ開発されていない。治療脱落に関する現状調査及びその対策を講じる必要性について合意したが、メカニズム構築・対策の徹底に至るまでには時間を要するため、指標を改訂した。(詳細は第4章4-3を参照)

1.3.1 パンジャブ 州の外部精度管理 (EQA) システム が強化される。

1-9 4つのモ デル県で、 EQAシステム が実施され る。

EQAシステムは、DOTSの質を保証するために欠かせない制度である。プロジェクトはこのシステムを導入し、向上させるために多大な努力をしてきた。特に、ラホール公衆衛生研究所にある州結核リファレンスラボラトリー(Institute of Public Health, TB Reference Laboratory: IPH/TBRL)とモデル県での EQAシステム強化を集中して実施した。その結果、中間評価時点では、グジュラートの EQAシステムは前専門家が立ち上げたものを改良し、ムルタンでは新たに設立から支援するなど、徐々に成果をあげてきている。(ラホール・ファイサラバードでの EQA は今後の課題。)

EQAシステムは以下の三段階を経て設立された。

- 1. 啓発期
- 2. 導入期
- 3. 実施期

1. 啓発期

プロジェクトは、なぜ EQA が必要なのか、ということを関係者に理解してもらうため、全県の EDOH と DTC を対象に 2006 年 9 月にワークショップを開催した。

2. 導入期

2-1 診断センターレベルの検査技師の技術強化

検査技師技術強化のために、まずはトレーナーとなる IPH のスタッフの能力を強化した。

その後、ムルタン (2006年11月)・グジュラート (2007年1月)・ファイサラバード (2007年2月) の 3 県の検査技師のリフレッシャー研修を実施した。

2-2 EQA センターの設立

検査室の標準化を行い、必要な機材供与を行った。

2-3 県検査室スーパーバイザー (District Laboratory Supervisor: DLS) の強化

DLS が任命され、研修を受けた。

2-4 EQA センターのクロスチェッカー育成

クロスチェッカーが任命され、研修を受けた。(ムルタンとグジュラート)

2-5 EQA システムにおける DOTS ファシリテーターの育成 DOTS ファシリテーターに対して、スライドサンプリングの方法や、クロスチェッカーへの提出方法について研修した。(グジュラート)

3. 実施期

ムルタンとグジュラートの EQA センターと診断センターに対する 四半期ごとの巡回指導を実施している。

備考

ラホールとファイサラバードでは、IPH/TBRL がクロスチェックを 実施している。

| | | 〔指標〕 |
|------------------|------------------|--|
| | | グジュラート・ムルタンでは実施されている。ラホール・ファイサ |
| | | ラバードは実施が確立されていない。 |
| | | また、EQA システム及び州リファレンスラボラトリーの機能強化へ |
| | | の支援活動については、プロジェクト期間内に協力する範囲と州リ |
| | | ファレンスラボラトリーの役割を明確にする必要があることから、 |
| | | 検査に係る指標を改訂した。(詳細は第4章4-3を参照) |
| 1. 3. 2 IPH/TBRL | | 州結核リファレンスラボは 2003 年 4 月、ラホールの IPH 内に設置さ |
| (州結核リファレ | | れ、結核菌検査において主に4つの役割を担っている。 |
| ンスラボ) の強化 | | ①研修の実施 |
| | | ②データ管理と分析 |
| | | ③EQA センターのスーパービジョン |
| | | ④診断センターへのモニタリングとスーパービジョン |
| | | また、EQA システムにおける州リファレンスラボの役割は、EQA セ |
| | | ンターと診断センターとの結果が一致しなかった場合の最終判定者 |
| | | フターと診断とフターとの指来が一致しなかった場合の取於刊足名 というものである。 |
| | | |
| | | ①研修の実施 |
| | | 研修実施が効果的にできるよう、プロジェクトは必要な機材(顕微 |
| | | 鏡など)を IPH/TBRL に対し供与した。この結果、IPH/TBRL は、 |
| | | 全県の検査技師(結核菌検査)に対して研修を実施することができ |
| | | た。また、5日間のリフレッシャー研修も全県の検査技師(結核菌 |
| | | 検査)に対し実施した。 |
| | | ②データ管理と分析 |
| | | IPH/TBRL は、すべての診断センターのデータを収集し、管理し、 |
| | | 分析している。また、診断センターのエラーの数やスライドの質に |
| | | ついてのデータも収集し分析している。 |
| | | ③EQA センターのスーパービジョン |
| | | 全県の DLS に対して、検査室管理研修と EQA 研修を実施した。こ |
| | | のうちプロジェクトはモデル県での研修を支援した。また、 |
| | | IPH/TBRL は9県でクロスチェッカーへの研修を実施した。また、 |
| | | EQA センターの立ち上げ時には、IPH/TBRL はこれを支援している。 |
| | | ④診断センターへのモニタリングとスーパービジョン |
| | | 現状では、モニタリング・スーパービジョン実施の充分な予算がな |
| | | いため、データを精査してパフォーマンスの良くない診断センター |
| 10000 | 1 10 2 | を選んで巡回指導を実施している。 |
| 1.3.3 ムルタン、 | 1-10 ニシター | PTPは35県をひとつのリファレンスラボラトリーでカバーしている |
| ニシタール医科大 | ル医科大学の | 現状の困難を鑑み、さらに1か所のリファレンスラボラトリーの設置が開発している。 プロジェクトは、同原利大学での場 リファレン |
| 学に州リファレン | 州リファレンフラギで実知 | 置を切望している。プロジェクトは、同医科大学での州リファレンフラギュウに関して 2006 年 2 日 2007 年 1 日の 2 回回医科大学に |
| スラボを設立す | スラボで定期 的な研修が実 | スラボ設立に関して 2006 年8月と 2007 年1月の2回同医科大学と 物議を行い、 認立場所・施設アウトラインなどの物議を行った。 用 |
| る。 | 的な研修か美 施される。 | 協議を行い、設立場所・施設アウトラインなどの協議を行った。現 在、設立のための州政府予算拠出を待機中。 |
| | 元 ロタクの | ユ、欧ユツルツバリザ州欧川 子野地山で竹阪丁。 |
| | | 〔指標〕 |
| | | まだ実施されていない。 |
| | | プロジェクトの期間内での技術協力可能性を考慮して、リファレン |
| | | スラボラトリー設置期限を設けることで合意し、PDM を改訂し、 |
| | | 「ニシタール医科大学への州リファレンスラボの設立資金が 2007 |
| | | 年 10 月までに支出され、2007 年 12 月までに竣工すること。」とい |
| | | う外部条件が追記された。 |
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| 1.3.4 検査マニュ アルと研修モジュ ールが開発され る。 | 1-11 検査マニ ュアルと研修 モジュールが 発行される。 | 喀痰塗抹顕微鏡検査のマニュアルと研修モジュールは、現地語(ウルドゥ語)版が検査管理専門家の協力で発行された(検査管理専門家が作成した原稿を現地語翻訳したもの)。また、EQA に関して、Standard Operation of Procedure のドラフトが作成された。 |
|--|---|---|
| 1.3.5 標準化された顕微鏡検査の研修がリファレンスラボにおいて実施される。 | 1-12 標準化さ れた検査の研 修 マニュア ル・モジュー ルが使用され る。 | マニュアル・モジュールともに発行され、指標は達成された。 リファレンスラボラトリーにおいては、まずトレーナーズトレーニング (TOT) が実施された。その後、プロジェクトは 2006 年 11 月にムルタンの検査技師 11 人、2007 年 1 月にグジュラートの検査技師 12 人、2007 年 2 月にファイサラバードの検査技師 12 人に対して、リファレンスラボラトリーが行う研修を支援した。 検査マニュアルと研修モジュールは検査技師に対する同様の研修すべてで使用されており、内容は高く評価されている。 |
| 1.3.6 検査室のスーパーバイザー研修を実施する。 | 1-13 検査室ス ーパーバーで ーが定期 ビジョンを まなっ る。 | [指標] マニュアル・モジュール共に使用されている。 検査室へのスーパーバイザーはDLSが診断センターなどへのスーパービジョンを行っている。DLS への研修は2006年9月、全35 県を対象に実施された。 DLS はスーパービジョンを実施しているが、(ムルタン県以外は) 定期的ではない。現状では、パフォーマンスの良くない診断センターを四半期報告から選び、スーパービジョンを実施している。すべてをスーパービジョンしていない理由として、予算が充分確保されていないことがあげられる。中間評価の際にこの問題点がDLSや州リファレンスラボから提示され、PTP は次の計画委員会 (Planning Commission-1: PC-1) への予算計上を行うと表明した。 |
| 1.3.7 鏡検におけるパネルテストを 実施する。 | 1-14 パネルテスト ストのいい がいかい かっと 大 で がいがい かっと 実 がい なっと を る。 | [指標] スーパービジョンは実施されているが、定期的ではない。 パネルテストは、プロジェクト開始前は実施されていたが、現在は州リファレンスラボの研修能力も向上し、EQA システムも 35 県中(州リファレンスラボによれば)28 県で実施されているので、プロジェクトとしてはパネルテストを実施する必要性はないと判断した。スライドの品質を保証するためには今後も EQA システムを通して実施するのがよいと考えており、品質が低い場合は州リファレンスラボがリフレッシャー研修を実施するなどして対応する予定である。 |
| 1.4.1 抗結核薬管理のためのオペレーショナル・リサーチを実施する。 | 1-15 オペレー ショナル・リ サーチの結果 が国際会議で 発表される。 | [指標] 上記現状に則した指標に改訂された。(詳細は第4章4-3を参照) 2006 年6月から7月にかけてパンジャブ州の5県においてオペレーショナル・リサーチが実施された。結果は分析後、2006 年 11 月と2007 年6月にNTPとPTPに報告された。この結果は、抗結核薬管理に問題はないとしていたNTPとPTP両者に対策の必要性を訴えるものとなった。その結果とは、抗結核薬の不適正使用がみられること、ヘルスワーカーの抗結核薬に対する知識が充分ではないこと、抗結核薬保存状態が充分でないこと、私立薬局での抗結核薬の処方箋なしの販売がみられること、などであった。これらの結果は国内の会議を経て、国際会議でも発表される予定である。 [指標] 国際会議での発表を予定している。 |

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|----------------|------------|---|
| 2.1.4 モニタリン | 2-4 報告に基 | NTPとしてのモニタリング・スーパービジョン体制は以下のとおり |
| グとスーパービジ | づいて、定期 | である。 |
| ョンを強化する。 | 的なモニタリ | WHO と USAID の支援により、全国的に 22 名の NPO と呼ばれる人 |
| | ング・スーパ | 員を用いている。NPOは一人当たり4、5県を担当し、DTCを技術 |
| | ービジョンが | 的側面から支援する役割を担っている。NPOのための定例会議もあり、NTPはこの場でNPOからモニタリング・スーパービジョンの結 |
| | 実施される。 | り、NIP はこの場で NPO からモータリンク・スーパーヒンョンの結 果を収集し、必要な指示を出している。 |
| | | 木を収集し、必要な相小を出している。 |
| | | [指標] |
| | | モニタリング・スーパービジョンは定期的に実施されているが、プ |
| | | ロジェクトのかかわりが充分とはいえなかった。そのため、本活動 |
| | | をより明確に実施するため、PDM の改訂が行われた。(詳細は第4 |
| | | 章 4 - 3 を参照) |
| 2.1.5 EQA ワーク | | プロジェクトは、2006 年 9 月に EQA ワークショップを開催した。 |
| ショップを開催す | | このワークショップにおいて、州リファレンスラボの役割が明確化 |
| る。 | | された。 |
| | | 国家結核リファレンスラボによれば、中間評価時点で EQA を実施し |
| | | ている県は全国で 45 である。 |
| 2.1.6 国家ガイド | 2-5 プロジェ | プロジェクトは DOTS ファシリテーターの研修モジュール改訂に技 |
| ラインとモジュー | クトの技術支 | 術的支援を行い、その結果改訂版ドラフトが作成された。その他の |
| ルを改訂する。 | 援によって、 | 活動は行われてきていなかったが、中間評価時の NTP との協議にお |
| | ガイドライン | いて、国家結核対策ガイドラインとそれに基づく研修モジュールの |
| | と研修モジュ | 改訂に対するプロジェクトの技術支援の方法が協議された。 |
| | ールは改訂さ | |
| | れる。 | [指標] |
| | | DOTS ファシリテーターの研修モジュールのみ技術支援を行った。 |
| 2.1.7 アドボカシ | | マスメディアを利用しての啓発活動は、ファイサラバードで行われ |
| ーやコミュニティ | | た「結核デー」の際のみであるが、その他のアドボカシー活動とし |
| 啓発にマスメディ | | て、2006年7月、プロジェクトによって患者教育用フリップチャー |
| アを利用する。 | | トが作成されて 500 部が印刷され、NTP に贈呈された。2006 年 11 月に開催されたヘルスエキスポでは、プロジェクト作成のリーフレ |
| | | カに開催されたベルスエヤスかでは、プロジェクト作成のサーブレー ット (コミュニティ啓発用) が配布された。 |
| 2.2.1 抗結核薬管 | | 2006 年、NTP は全 4 州で抗結核薬管理のオペレーショナル・リサー |
| 理の国家レベルの | | チを計画したが、現在のところ実施されたのはパンジャブ州と北西 |
| ワークショップが | | 辺境州の2州のみである。パンジャブ州での結果はNTP、PTPに報 |
| 開催される。 | | 告された。プロジェクトは、2006 年 11 月にワークショップを開催 |
| NI IE C 40 0 8 | | しパンジャブ州での結果を発表するとともに、他州でのリサーチデ |
| | | ザインの発表・指導を実施した。 |
| 2.2.2 抗結核薬管 | 2-6 抗結核薬 | NTP は 2006 年 11 月、抗結核薬管理のためのコーディネーション会 |
| 理の国家レベルの | 管理の国家レ | 議を開催し、ガイドラインの作成を議論した。その結果、プロジェ |
| ガイドラインとマ | ベルのガイド | クトは独 GTZ (Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit)、独 |
| ニュアルが作成さ | ラインとマニ | GLRA (German Leprosy and TB Relief Association) 、WHOなどと |
| れる。 | ュアルが発行 | ともにガイドライン作成のイニシアチブをとることとなった。 |
| | される。 | 当初ガイドラインは、4州全州でのオペレーショナル・リサーチの |
| | | 結果をもとに作成する予定であったが、現在のところ2州で調査が |
| | | 終了していない。このため、現在調査が終了している2州の結果を |
| | | もとにガイドラインの作成に入ることとなる。 2 州での結果が判明 |
| | | 次第ガイドラインに反映されることとなる。 |
| | | 州レベルの研修マニュアル・スーパービジョンツールについては、 |
| | | プロジェクトが主導して作成する予定である。 |
| | | |

〔指標〕 まだ発行されていない。国家レベルでの活動と州レベルでの活動を 明確化させるため、PDM の指標が改訂された。(詳細は第4章4-3を参照)

2-3 成果達成状況

本評価調査において、各成果に設定された指標をもとに、成果の達成度を確認した。

(1) 成果1

パンジャブ州結核対策プログラムが、技術・マネジメントともに強化される。

プロジェクトが現在までに最も力を注いだ活動は、モデル県での巡回指導と EQA システム強化のための検査室整備及び検査技師の技術向上であった。それに伴いモデル県において結核対策の指標も向上していることから、プロジェクトの活動が着実に成果を上げてきていると判断される[jica5]。プロジェクト開始からの1年間で、治癒率がグジュラート県で85%から94%に、ファイサラバード県で23%から60%に、ムルタン県で46%から51%に、ラホール県で52%から69%にと、それぞれ向上している。また、喀痰塗抹顕微鏡検査による患者発見率も、プロジェクト開始からの1年間で、グジュラート県で48%から76%に、ファイサラバード県で8%から33%に、ムルタン県で26%から36%に、ラホール県で14%から113%にと、それぞれ向上している(ただし、ラホール県の患者発見率の向上については、PTPが第三次医療機関のDOTSへの取り込み強化を強力に推し進めたための結果であるというPTPによる分析の結論が出されている)。

プロジェクトはモデル県において、ヘルスワーカーに対する研修の実施、診断センターなどへの巡回指導の実施とその際の DTC、DLS への指導法アドバイス、四半期会議への資金的・技術的アドバイス、EQA システム設立に関しての全面的な協力などを通じ、上記指標の向上に寄与してきた。加えて、プロジェクトがモデル県において一定の成果を達成し結核対策に貢献していることは、PTP へのインタビュー、カウンターパートへのワークショップなどでそれぞれ確認できた[jica6]。

パンジャブ州全体の指標をみても、この1年間において治癒率は 67%から 66%と足踏み状態にあるものの、治療成功率をみると 81%から 86%に伸びている。このことから、今後は治癒率も向上することが予測できる。また、喀痰塗抹顕微鏡検査による患者発見率はプロジェクト開始から1年間で 29%から 63%へと向上している。

しかしながら、プロジェクト開始から中間評価までの時期が短かったこともあり、パンジャブ州全体での活動においては、州レベルの四半期会議への出席、研修支援などを除いて、現状までのプロジェクトの貢献は顕著に現れていない。PTPのプロジェクトへの認識もまた州全体でみるとそう高くなく、パンジャブ州結核対策の向上はPTP自身の機能強化によるものとの認識である。

パンジャブ州 PTP は PTP 自身の強い結核対策へのコミットメントが見られ、その機能強化に熱心に取り組んでいる。プロジェクト専門家によれば、プロジェクト開始後から中

間評価時点までの1年余りにおいて、PTPの機能強化に以下のような向上点が見られるとのことである。

・州レベルの四半期会議運営方法の向上

会議を問題解決のための議論中心に行えるよう、各県から提出された四半期データは会議前にすでに PTP によって分析されるようになった。それによって会議も議論に多くの時間が割けるようになった。

・モニタリング・スーパービジョンへの重要性認識の向上

PTC に車両を1台ずつ供与し、巡回指導のための予算も確保している。これは結核対策における巡回指導の重要性を認識した現れである。

その他、中間評価のためのワークショップにおいても、検査室の巡回指導に予算が配置されていないことを PTP が知るや即座に検査室の責任者と議論し、次年度からの予算を考慮するなど、問題に対処する敏速な行動も見てとれた。加えて、日本人専門家や DTC などのインタビューからも、PTP はパンジャブ州結核対策全体を見渡し、どこを強化すべきか、何に取り組むべきかを常に考えている姿勢が見てとれ、強力なリーダーシップをもって州結核対策を率いていることが確認された。

プロジェクトが現段階でモデル県においては成果が認められているのに対し、パンジャブ州全体への裨益効果が認められていない一因として、PTPが CD に関する意識が低いことがあげられる。これは以下のような理由によるものであると、PTP やプロジェクト [jica7]へのインタビューから考察された。

- ・中間評価時点まで、また評価時においても、日本側から JICA 技術協力プロジェクトは CD を目的としているものであるという説明が何度も行われているが、まだパキスタン 国側の充分な理解が得られていない。
- ・モデル県での成果を州全体に拡大させるための手段をプロジェクトと PTP で充分な協議がなされていない。

このため、PTPにとってはプロジェクトがモデル県における活動実施者という認識にと どまっており、プロジェクトの日本人が持っている専門性を技術移転に活かしきれておら ず、CDの認識も不十分である。

今後は、第三次医療機関の DOTS プログラムへの確実な参加や、治療脱落者を防ぐ取り組み、EQA システムの標準化など、PTP と連携して実施していくべき活動がさらに増加する。評価調査団と PTP との協議において、これらの活動実施に際して JICA プロジェクトへの強い期待がうかがわれた。CD への理解を得、効果的な活動ができ、成果が得られるよう、今後も PTP と日本人専門家が充分協議を重ねていくことが期待される。

(2) 成果2

国家結核対策プログラムと、国家結核リファレンスラボラトリーが、技術・マネジメントともに強化される。

中間評価時点では、プロジェクト開始からの時期が短いこともあり、プロジェクトの国家レベルに対しての寄与は未だ多くないものと判断された。PDM によればプロジェクトの

国家レベルでの活動として、四半期報告の徹底、四半期会議の開催、データの電子化とその管理・分析、モニタリング・スーパービジョンの実施、ガイドラインや研修モジュールの改訂、抗結核薬のガイドライン作成などがあるが、プロジェクトがイニシアチブをとって実施した活動は抗結核薬管理に関してのみであり、これも順調というわけではなかった。その理由として、以下のことがあげられる。

- ・四半期会議や四半期報告はプロジェクト開始前にすでに実施が徹底されていた。
- ・データの電子化についても国・州レベルではすでにプロジェクト開始前に実施されてい た。
- ・モニタリング・スーパービジョンについては、NTP は NPO というポストを WHO と USAID の資金援助で確保しており、それぞれの NPO が 4 、 5 県を担当するという制度 ができていた。
- ・抗結核薬のガイドライン作成に関しては、もともと4州のオペレーショナル・リサーチ 結果をもとにして作成する予定であったが、シンド・バルチスタン州でリサーチがまだ 実施されないため、活動に遅れが出ている。また、抗結核薬管理に関して、国レベルの カウンターパートが配置されていないこともガイドライン作成が予定通り進まない一 因である。

上記のように国家レベルの活動に関しては、プロジェクトが活動しにくい状況にあったともいえる。日本人専門家の専門性が効果的に活かされ、JICA プロジェクトの特徴である CD を強化するため、調査団から以下の活動可能性が指摘された。

- ・四半期会議において専門家の立場から技術的アドバイスを積極的に行う。また、モニタ リング・スーパービジョン手法の技術移転のため、すなわちモデル県での経験を共有す るために実際的なデモンストレーションを実施する。
- ・四半期報告の分析において、より詳細で深い分析ができるようアドバイスを行い、分析 結果に基づく問題点を指摘する。

また、評価調査団と NTP の本評価における協議実施過程で、国家結核対策ガイドラインの改訂などプロジェクトの支援が必要とされている活動がさらに存在することが判明した。また、上記のような日本人専門家の専門性をさらに発揮することへの期待もうかがわれた。今後は、プロジェクトが NTP と密にコミュニケーションを持ちながら、必要な活動を支援していくことが望まれる。

2-4 プロジェクト目標の達成見込み

プロジェクト目標の達成度を測るために2つの指標が設定されている。これらの指標の経時 変化の分析を行うことにより、プロジェクト目標達成の見込みを考察する。

<プロジェクト目標>

質の高い国家結核対策プログラムが、州や県の結核対策プログラムと連携して組織的に実施される。

パンジャブ州の治癒率が85%に達し、維持される。

現状 (2006 年第1 四半期コホート) では、パンジャブ州全体 の治癒率は 66%で、まだ目標は達成できていない。(表1)

治癒率を向上させるために、現在のところパンジャブ州 PTP はまず、治療成功率を上げることにターゲットを絞っている。パンジャブ州の治療成功率は 2005 年第4四半期(コホート)で治療成功率が目標の 85%に達し、2006 年第1四半期もこれを維持している。また、県別の治療成功率をみても(表2)、全35 県のうち85%に満たない県は8 県を残すのみとなっている。

治療成功率が着実に伸びていることを考えると、治癒率も今後上昇することが充分考えられるため、プロジェクト目標の達成見込みはあるか、または近いところまでいくことが予想される。

関係者からのインタビューや、ワークショップなどで治癒率がいまだ 66%にとどまっている理由として、治療 7 か月目の最後の喀痰検査の実施が確実になされていないことが指摘された。今後はプロジェクトからもこの検査の徹底を図るよう指導することが期待される。

表1 パンジャブ州での治癒率・治療成功率の推移

| 公主 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | |
|--|--------|----------|--|
| | 治癒率(%) | 治療成功率(%) | |
| 第1四半期2004 | 68 | 80 | |
| 第2四半期2004 | 62 | 80 | |
| 第3四半期2004 | 64 | 78 | |
| 第4四半期2004 | 64 | 81 | |
| 第1四半期2005 | 67 | 81 | |
| 第2四半期2005 | 62 | 78 | |
| 第3四半期2005 | 65 | 82 | |
| 第4四半期2005 | 67 | 85 | |
| 第1四半期2006 | 66 | 86 | |

出典:パンジャブ州結核対策プログラム

表 2 パンジャブ州内各県の治療成功率・治癒率 (2006 年第 1 四半期コホート)

| | 県 | 治療成功率 (%) | 治癒率(%) | 治療脱落率 (%) |
|---|------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Gujrat | 99 | 94 | 0 |
| 0 | Dera Ghazi | 97 | 77 | 3 |
| 2 | Khan | | | |
| 3 | Chakwal | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| 4 | Pak Pattan | 96 | 58 | 2 |
| 5 | Layyah | 94 | 50 | 4 |

| 6 Kasur 94 94 7 Bahawalpur 93 86 8 Mianwali 93 93 9 Hafizabad 93 91 10 Muzaffar Garh 92 78 11 Sahiwal 92 82 12 Rajan Pur 91 81 13 Rawalpindi 91 68 | 5 2 0 0 8 2 2 3 |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 8 Mianwali 93 93 9 Hafizabad 93 91 10 Muzaffar Garh 92 78 11 Sahiwal 92 82 12 Rajan Pur 91 81 13 Rawalpindi 91 68 | 0 0 8 2 2 |
| 9 Hafizabad 93 91 10 Muzaffar Garh 92 78 11 Sahiwal 92 82 12 Rajan Pur 91 81 13 Rawalpindi 91 68 | 0 8 2 2 |
| 10 Muzaffar Garh 92 78 11 Sahiwal 92 82 12 Rajan Pur 91 81 13 Rawalpindi 91 68 | 8 2 2 |
| 11 Sahiwal 92 82 12 Rajan Pur 91 81 13 Rawalpindi 91 68 | 2 2 |
| 12 Rajan Pur 91 81 13 Rawalpindi 91 68 | 2 |
| 13 Rawalpindi 91 68 | |
| <u> </u> | 3 |
| | |
| 14Gujranwala9187 | 6 |
| 15 Lodhran 91 21 | 3 |
| 16 Jhang 91 50 | 2 |
| 17 Faisalabad 90 60 | 3 |
| 18 Attock 90 64 | 1 |
| Rahim Yar 89 31 | 5 |
| 19 Khan | |
| 20 Jhelum 89 77 | 1 |
| Mandi Baha ud 88 73 | 2 |
| Din Din | |
| 22Bahawal Nagar8758 | 3 |
| 23 Narowal 87 87 | 11 |
| 24 Bhakkar 87 66 | 1 |
| 25 Sialkot 86 75 | 3 |
| 26 Toba Tek 86 43 | 2 |
| Singh | |
| 27 Khushab 85 78 | 14 |
| 28 Sargodha 81 57 | 7 |
| 29 Nankana Sahib 81 53 | 8 |
| 30 Okara 80 56 | 12 |
| 31 Lahore 79 69 | 7 |
| 32 Vehari 78 77 | 13 |
| 33 Sheikhupura 74 54 | 7 |
| 34 Multan 69 51 | 15 |
| 35 Khanewal 66 57 | 23 |

出典:パンジャブ州結核対策プログラム

<参考>州別治癒率と治療成功率(2006年第1四半期コホート)

| 州 | 治癒率(%) | 治療成功率(%) |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| Punjab | 66 | 86 |
| NWFP | 84 | 93 |
| Sindh | 71 | 84 |
| Baluchistan | 80 | 88 |
| Pakistan | 73 | 87 |

出典:国家結核対策プログラム

今後、プロジェクトとしてモデル県も含めた他のパフォーマンスが良くない県について、①原因を明らかにする、②対策を検討するなどPTPと協議しながら活動を推進していくことが望まれる。

パンジャブ州での症例発見 率が 70%に到達する。 喀痰塗抹顕微鏡検査による症例発見率は 2007 年第1四半期 で63%であり、現状では目標には及ばないが、

- (1) 2006 年から開始された PTP による第三次医療施設の DOTS プログラムへの取り込みが今後も推進され、また その質も向上すること
- (2) プロジェクトの活動重点項目のひとつである検査技師 の育成と検査の質が向上することが今までも成果を上 げてきており、今後もさらに活動が推進されることによ って、目標到達の可能性は高いと思量される。

<症例発見の推移>

| r | | | 1 | 1 |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| (Q:四半期) | 症例発見 | 喀痰塗抹 | 発見され | 発見され |
| | 率 (すべ | 顕微鏡検 | た症例数 | た症例数 |
| | ての発見 | 査による | (すべて | (喀痰塗 |
| | 方法によ | 症例発見 | の方法に | 抹顕微鏡 |
| | る)(%) | 率 (%) | よる) | 検査によ |
| | | | | る) |
| Q1 2005 | 31 | 31 | 11,621 | 3,236 |
| Q2 2005 | 40 | 32 | 15,263 | 4,268 |
| Q3 2005 | 38 | 36 | 14,428 | 4,608 |
| Q4 2005 | 38 | 31 | 14,271 | 3,862 |
| Q1 2006 | 47 | 29 | 18,338 | 4,703 |
| Q 2 2006 | 55 | 36 | 21,276 | 6,568 |
| Q3 2006 | 63 | 42 | 24,172 | 8,790 |
| Q4 2006 | 64 | 39 | 24,574 | 8,323 |
| Q1 2007 | 83 | 63 | 32,907 | 11,139 |
| 出典:パンジャ | ブ州結核対策ス | プログラム | | |

第3章 評価結果

3-1 評価結果の総括

2006 年4月に開始された本プロジェクトは、「質の高い国家結核対策プログラムが、州や県の結核対策プログラムと連携して組織的に実施される。」ことをプロジェクト目標にし、指標として「パンジャブ州で治癒率が 85%に到達し維持される。」ことと「パンジャブ州で症例発見率が 70%に達する。」を掲げている。

NTPとパンジャブ州 PTP は共に強化されてきており、プロジェクトの活動はこれにある程度 寄与している。プロジェクトの活動も計画に沿って着実に実施されている。したがって、プロジェクトを実施した妥当性とその効果、効率は現時点で適切であったと判断される。また、カウンターパートの結核対策へのコミットメントの高さを考慮すれば、終了時点でのプロジェクトが与えるインパクト、自立発展性も期待できる。国家・パンジャブ州・プロジェクトそれぞれの貢献によって、中間評価時点で、指標であるパンジャブ州の治癒率は 66%(2006 年第1 四半期コホート)で目標の 85%に及ばないものの、治療成功率はすでに 86%(2006 年第1 四半期コホート)に到達している。またもうひとつの指標であるパンジャブ州の症例発見率はすでに 83%(2007 年第1 四半期ーすべての発見方法による)に達しているなどめざましい向上が見られており、プロジェクト終了までには目標を達成する可能性がある。

他方、本プロジェクトは中間評価時を経てからが大きな転換を要求される。すなわち、現時点まではモデル地域の DOTS の質を向上させることに貢献し、カウンターパートからもそのように認識されてきたが、今後は州全体への展開、ひいては国全体にまで影響を及ぼす活動が期待される。そのためには CD の理解を促進することが不可欠であるが、この点が今後の最大の課題であろう。プロジェクト残りの期間でプロジェクトの効果が最大限発揮されるために、自立発展性とも大いにかかわっている CD を見据えてパキスタン国側、日本側両者が更なる協力関係の確立に努力することが望まれる。

3-2 評価5項目による分析

3 - 2 - 1 妥当性

- (1)以下の点から、本プロジェクトの妥当性は高いと判断される。 結核削減というプロジェクト目標は、パキスタン国の国家保健政策の感染症対策の項目において、重点分野の最初にあげられている。また、2005~2010の国家5ヵ年計画、 貧困削減戦略文書においても結核対策の重要性が記されている。
- (2) プロジェクト目標はまた、日本の「対パキスタン国別援助計画」の重点分野のひとつである「基本的保健医療・水と衛生の確保と諸格差の縮小」にも合致している。さらに、保健分野のミレニアム開発目標(The Millennium Development Goals: MDGs) 達成のためへの日本政府の方針を記した「Health and Development Initiative (2005)」において、結核対策は MDGs を達成するための重要な項目のうちのひとつに位置づけられている。
- (3) プロジェクトの活動内容は様々な結核対策に対応できる計画になっており、パキスタン国の結核対策において質の高い DOTS を実施する目的に対して適切である。

(4) プロジェクトの主要な対象地区として国の約半数の患者が存在するパンジャブ州を選択しており、国全体へ与えるインパクトが大きいため、パンジャブ州を選択した妥当性がある。

3-2-2 有効性

有効性に関しては、モデル県でのプロジェクトの取り組みは有効であると判断されるが、「質の高い国家結核対策プログラムが、州及び県との連携によって組織的に実施される。」というプロジェクト目標に向けての有効性を中間評価時点で判断することは困難であった。成果に対してプロジェクトが寄与した点は、モデル県における①初期研修、再研修などの定期的実施、②DOTS モニタリング・スーパービジョンの強化、③検査室の EQA の導入と実施等などであることが関係者間で認識されている。なお、モデル県はパンジャブ州内に4つのモデル県(グジュラート、ファイサラバード、ラホール、ムルタン県)を都市部、農村部等の結核対策に影響を与える典型的な特徴毎に設定している。

しかしながら、パンジャブ州と NTP の機能強化という点においては、以下の点からプロジェクトが今後さらに有効性を増すよう期待される。

- ・パキスタン国には NTP スタッフ人員不足を補うべく世界保健機構(World Health Organization: WHO)と米国国際開発庁(United States Agency for International Development: USAID)の資金協力による NPO 制度がある。この NPO は主に県レベルのモニタリング・スーパービジョンを技術支援しているが、NTP の正規スタッフではないという点と、臨時的措置の様相があるために、プロジェクトの日本人専門家が技術移転の対象にするには困難を伴う。
- ・また、パキスタン国側はプロジェクトモデル県に NPO を配置せず、モデル県における結 核対策強化は JICA に任せるかのような対応をとってきた。

パキスタン国側の CD についての理解が不充分であることは 2006 年 12 月に実施された運営指導調査の際にも指摘されており、JICA 事務所や日本人専門家、さらに本調査での協議の際にも何度も働きかけてきた。それによってパキスタン国側の理解も得られてきたと思料される点もあるが、中間評価時点でもまだ充分とはいえないと判断される。

以上により、モデル県でのプロジェクトの活動は極めて有効であったと判断されるが、パンジャブ州 PTP・NTP の枠組みで考慮すれば、有効性については現時点では明らかではない。 今後、さらにパキスタン国側と日本側が協議を重ねることを通じてプロジェクトをさらに有効にするための働きかけや活動が期待される。

3-2-3 効率性

投入は概ね適切に行われ、予定されていた活動が順調に行われ成果をあげている。

(1) 日本側

1) 専門家派遣

2007 年7月までに、プロジェクト・マネジャー、現地チームリーダー、結核対策、結核検査、結核検査マネジメント、抗結核薬管理、アドボカシーなどの7分野で専門家が派遣された。

本プロジェクトは業務委託プロジェクトで、契約のため 2007 年年度末より3か月間程度、専門家が1名も派遣されていなかった。長期専門家の不在期間に研修等一部のプロジェクト活動を実施することができなかったことが、日本人専門家、パキスタン国側カウンターパート双方から指摘された。

全体としては、専門家の数、指導分野、派遣時期も概ね適切で、効果的な巡回指導、研修活動、オペレーショナルリサーチ等が行われた。

2)機材供与

供与機材の数、種類は概ね適切である。供与機材は、ほぼすべて適切に活用され維持されている。ただ、ニシタール医科大に設立予定の州リファレンスラボへの機材(顕微鏡 20 台など)がすでに供与されており、ラボの設立が不可能になった場合の対応が必要である。

3) カウンターパート研修

カウンターパート研修は、研修分野、研修時期、派遣研修員の数とも適切であった。 現在までに2人の研修が終了している。研修員の選択についても責任ある地位にいる 人を送ることができたなど適切であり、帰国後も元の役職で日本人専門家と協力体制 を築いている。モチベーションも向上し、計画策定に積極的になるなど、良い結果が 得られている。また、受入先からも、研修を受講したカウンターパートに対する評価 は高かった。現在別の2人の研修を実施中である。

4) ローカルコスト支援

プロジェクトは 2006 年年度末時点で 176,000US ドル余りのローカルコスト支援を 実施している。これらは主に研修・ワークショップ開催費用、専門家の巡回指導費用 などに適切に使用されている。

(2) パキスタン国側

1) カウンターパート

パキスタン国側は、NTP においては、マネジャー、副マネジャーの2人をはじめ、 国家結核リファレンスラボにおいてフォーカルパーソンが1人存在し、検査専門家の カウンターパートとなっている。パンジャブ州 PTP においては、マネジャー、副マネ ジャーをはじめとするスタッフがカウンターパートとなっている。検査室では、IPH の検査室のスタッフがカウンターパートとなっている。

カウンターパートの配置は概ね適切であるが、国家レベルの抗結核薬管理のカウンターパートが配置されていないことが本調査にて指摘された。

2) プロジェクトオフィス

パキスタン国側より供与されたプロジェクトオフィスはイスラマバードの NTP オフィスと同じフロアにあり、カウンターパートとのコミュニケーションに役立っている。一方、プロジェクト活動の多くを共に実施するべきパンジャブ州 PTP はラホールにあり、距離が離れているため、緊密なコミュニケーションがとりにくい状況である。

3) ニシタール医科大学への州結核リファレンスラボの設立

活動項目「1.3.3」に揚げられている「 $\Delta \mu$ ン、ニシタール医科大学に州リファレンスラボを設立する。」(表 2-1 参照)という活動が、州政府からの予算がおりな

いために遅れが生じている。このため、州政府からの予算支出、工事の竣工などの期日を設け、PDM 改訂版に外部条件として掲載することになった。

3 - 2 - 4 インパクト

結核対策における各種強化は、パキスタン国側関係機関を中心として、他国際機関、援助機関、NGO等の多数の機関が取り組んでいる。プロジェクトは、結核対策の中でもコアとなる部分に協力しており成果をあげているが、結核対策全体における成果と、プロジェクトのみによる成果とを区別することは困難である。しかしながら、以下のとおり今後正のインパクトが期待される点がいくつか見受けられた。

(1) 検査室の外部精度管理(EQA)システムの設立

結核検査において検査の質を保証することは早期発見、治癒確認などにおいて重要であり、プロジェクトの上位目標、すなわち結核での死亡率と罹患率を削減する鍵となる。 JICA は 2004 年からグジュラート県において EQA システム設立を支援しており、この分野の先駆けとなった。現在の EQA 国家ガイドラインもこのシステムを基にしたものである。プロジェクトはさらに活動を拡大させて、モデル県での活動を実践として州結核リファレンスラボラトリーの機能確立にほぼ成功している。今後は、パンジャブ州全体の EQA システム向上を目指している。

(2) 日本人専門家の巡回指導方法

日本人専門家の巡回指導方法には高い評価が得られている。プロジェクトが初期段階で集中して支援したグジュラート県は、現在パンジャブ州で最も結核対策が進んでいる県のひとつであることが、関係者に広く認識されている。

(3) オペレーショナルリサーチの実施

プロジェクトが実施した抗結核薬管理の実態状況等を把握するためのオペレーショナルリサーチは、国・パンジャブ州両結核対策プログラムに大きなインパクトをもたらした。パキスタン国側は、この分野での専門技術は有しておらず、これまで全く手付かずの分野であり、本調査により薬剤管理の問題点が明らかになった。このことは国・パンジャブ州両結核対策プログラム両者とも対策の必要性を実感し、ガイドラインの作成につながった。さらに、調査が綿密なデザインに基づいたものであったため、結果の信頼性という点においてもインパクトをもたらした。

本調査時点において、負のインパクトは確認されなかった。

3 - 2 - 5 自立発展性

(1)制度的側面

PTP とパンジャブ州 PTP はどちらも組織として確立されており、両マネジャーのコミットメントも高い。また、どちらも現状の問題は認識できており、新たに出現する問題への対策手段にも積極的に取り組んでいる。ただ、両組織共に正規スタッフが不足しており、早急な人材確保が求められる。また、問題は前述のとおり CD の構築であるが、

今後プロジェクト残りの期間での日本側からの更なる積極的な働きかけが期待される。

(2) 政策・予算的側面

結核対策はパキスタン国の発展を阻害する重要因子のひとつであることから、国家予算、ドナーからの資金を合わせて、結核対策に必要な予算を確保してきている。NTP は連邦政府より 2006 年から 2010 年までの 5 年間に 10 億ルピー(US ドル換算で約 1.6 千万)の予算を承認されており、また、グローバルファンドからも今後 2 年間で 2 千万 US ドル余が拠出される予定である。また、PTP も 2007 年度の予算として 200 万ルピー(約 3 万 5 千 US ドル)配分されている。これらの点からパキスタンの結核対策における政策と予算は当面は、充分であると思料される。

(3) 技術的側面

技術移転は、専門家の巡回指導やトレーニングなどの結果、モデル県においては成果をあげてきていると考えられる。しかし、プロジェクトもモデル県での経験をパンジャブ州に広める努力はしているものの、まだ州全体に浸透してはいない。今後プロジェクトの残りの期間で、モデル県に実施したような技術移転を州全体、国全体にまで広げるための効果的な手法をパンジャブ州 PTP などと議論していくことが必要である。

また現在、パキスタンの結核対策は新たな局面を迎えている。結核患者を多数抱えているとされる私的医療機関や大病院(第三次医療機関)との連携など新たな技術移転が必要な分野も多い。このため、技術面での自立発展性のために、残りのプロジェクト期間で更なる適切な技術移転を行う必要がある。

3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

- 3-3-1 計画内容に関すること
- (1)モデル県では、トレーニングの実施と巡回指導の徹底を集中的に実施し、県レベルの DTC や検査技師の技術向上を図る計画になっている。
- (2) 地域を限定した巡回指導の支援と、全国レベルの活動であるガイドライン・マニュアルの作成、そして検査室ネットワークの確立を組み合わせることで、プロジェクトの成果が全国に裨益することを考慮した計画になっている。
- (3) 薬剤管理やオペレーションリサーチなどの計画もプロジェクトに盛り込んでおり、結 核対策の様々な分野に対応できる計画になっている。

3-3-2 実施プロセスに関すること

本プロジェクトは、まずモデル県で成果をあげ、それを州全体に裨益させるという戦略のもとに実施されている。また、同時に国家レベルの結核対策にも協力することによって、州と国との連携を図り、結核対策をより効果的に実施しようというものである。さらに、検査室のネットワークの確立も同時にはかり、EQAシステムの質をまずはモデル県でさらに向上させ、州や全国に浸透させる方法をとっている。

この実施過程において、プロジェクトはモデル県でのDOTS実施者への初期研修、再研修、 巡回指導、アドボカシー活動などを通じて、活発に活動を実施してきた。また、検査室においてもEQAセンターの設置、運営を支援し、第一医療施設レベルから県レベルまでのDOTS の底上げを図ってきた。モデル県のうちのひとつグジュラート県ではこの実施プロセスが効果的に働き、この1年で治癒率が85%から94%に達するなど(目標値は85%)DOTS活動にめざましい進展が見られた。

3-4 問題点及び問題点を惹起した要因

- 3-4-1 計画内容に関すること
- (1) 2006 年以降急速に結核対策 (DOTS) の導入・拡大が進捗したこと、プロジェクト終 了を見据えて、これまでのプロジェクト期間で構築してきたモデル県での活動を、州・ 国レベルで共有化していく活動を強化する必要があること等から PDM を改訂した。
- (2) ニシタール医科大学のラボを改修して、パンジャブ州南部をカバーする州リファレンスラボラトリーを設立する計画であったが、プロジェクトの再三の要請にもかかわらず、未だ設立されていない。このため、改訂版 PDM には外部条件として、「ニシタール医科大学におけるリファレンスラボラトリーの改修費用を州政府は 2007 年 10 月までに拠出し、改修工事を 2007 年 12 月までに終える。」を追加した。
- 3-4-2 実施プロセスに関すること
- (1) 今後、モデル県での経験を州全体・国全体に拡大させ、組織全体の機能強化を図る必要があるが、プロジェクト開始から中間評価までわずか1年半の短期間であったこともあり、この点ではまだ不十分であった。
- (2) この理由のひとつとして、日本人専門家とパンジャブ州 PTP の間で、モデル県での成果をどのような手法で州全体に裨益させていくかという議論が充分なされていない点が見られた。
- (3) また(2) の理由としては、パキスタン国側の CD に対する理解が不十分であること が最大原因であると思料され、今後の更なる理解促進が求められる。
- (4) 国家レベルの結核対策については、オペレーショナル・リサーチのデザイン・実施・分析、ガイドラインの作成・改訂、アドボカシー活動を通じて協力することになっているが、プロジェクト開始から間もないこともあり、現時点までまだ充分活動が実施されていない。国家結核対策プログラムに対しても CD に理解を得るための議論や働きかけを継続しながら効果的に活動する必要がある。

第4章 結論、今後の計画及び提言

4-1 結 論

NTPとパンジャブ州 PTP は共に強化されてきており、モデル県におけるプロジェクトの活動がこれに寄与しているところは認められている。したがって、プロジェクトを実施した妥当性と効率性は現時点で適切であったと判断される。また、中間評価時点ではプロジェクトの有効性を見出すことは困難であったが、今後プロジェクトが有効にはたらけば、終了時点でのプロジェクトが与えるインパクト、自立発展性も期待できる。しかし、CD を促進し自立発展性を確立するには課題が残っている。プロジェクトの残りの期間でプロジェクトの効果が最大限発揮されるために、CD の理解促進を中心にパキスタン国側、日本側両者が更なる協力関係の確立に努力することが望まれる。

4-2 提 言

中間評価の結果を踏まえ、調査団より以下の提言がなされた。

(1) 質の高い DOTS 実施のため、パキスタン国側によるより一層の予算・人材確保が必要である。

国家・州双方のレベルにおける薬剤ロジスティックス管理人材の配置、サイトビジットによる人材確保の強化等を行うことが DOTS の核であり、それらの予算・人材確保が必要である。

- (2) 早急な国家抗結核薬管理ガイドラインの制定と、プロジェクト期間内にプロジェクトによる同ガイドラインの有効利用のモニタリングが必要である。
- (3) 抗結核薬管理ガイドライン作成のためのオペレーションリサーチを、未だ実施されていない北西辺境、シンドの2州で早急に実施する必要がある。
- (4) 結核対策の新たな活動要素に対応するため、ラボラトリーネットワーク、抗結核薬ガイドライン等の部分を含めて国家結核対策ガイドラインを全般的に改訂する時期にきている。パキスタン国側が、すべての関係者によるタスクグループを組織し必要な予算と活動を分担すべきであるが、日本側による技術支援も必要である。
- (5) パンジャブ州の各県で実施されている活動のモニタリングが、さらに強化される必要がある。プロジェクトはモデル4県での結核対策をさらに向上させると同時に、4県での活動成果がパンジャブ州 PTP の機能強化に活かされるよう支援すべきである。
- (6) プロジェクトは、パンジャブ州での第三次医療機関の DOTS プログラムへの取り込みを支援することが望まれる。そのためには、現状分析に基づいた適正な手法を適用させることが重要であり、日本側による状況分析、戦略策定に係る技術支援の一層の強化が必要とされる。

- (7) パンジャブ州全体の検査室ネットワークのレベルアップを図るために、プロジェクトによる州標準検査室の強化が求められる。同時に、州標準検査室が、EQA の結果に基づいて各センターを巡回指導できるよう技術指導する必要がある。
- (8) プロジェクトの活動成果を最大限効果的に発現させるため、日本側による活動を総括した上で、頻回なワークショップ・会議における発表、技術的かつ実践的な講義が望まれる。 特に、巡回指導については早急に実施すべきである。
- (9)プロジェクトによるモニタリング・スーパービジョンシステム強化を通した NTPの DOTS 施行のための機能強化が望まれる。国、州レベルでの公開巡回指導等の実施について早急に実施すべきである。
- (10) 日本側とパンジャブ州 PTP による密な意見交換と情報交換の場が必要である。特に、プロジェクト期間内で最大の効果を発現すべく、活動計画・進捗状況などの確認と、人材・予算などの資源活用についての相互理解がより深まることが望まれる。

4-3 プロジェクト・デザインの修正

今次調査では、NTP、PTPなどのカウンターパート、日本人専門家、調査団の間で、現行 PDM に基づいてこれまでのプロジェクトの進捗状況、達成度を確認した。その協議内容を踏まえ、今後のプロジェクト計画を見直すため、PDM の改訂について、双方の関係者間で協議を行った。協議において、調査団、日本人専門家、パキスタン国側で確認した点は以下のとおりである。

- ・ターゲット・グループは、現行のとおり変更なし。
- ・上位目標、プロジェクト目標については変更なし。
- ・上位目標、プロジェクト目標の指標についても変更なし。
- 成果については変更なし。
- ・成果の指標については、見直しを行い、現況に基づいて変更を加える。
- ・活動についても見直しを行う。
- ・外部条件についても現況に基づき項目を加える。

成果の指標については、以下のとおり変更が加えられた。

| 指標番号 | 指標の変更 | 理由 |
|-------------|--|--|
| 指標番号 1.7 | 指標の変更 「5か所以上の第三次医療機関から結核患者 のリファーが開始され、治療結果が記録され る。」 ⇒ 「第三次医療機関の現状分析とストラテジー 計画のためのワークショップが開催される。」 | 理由 現状ではすでにパンジャブ州 15 か所の三次医療機関のう ち、14 か所が DOTS プログラ ムに参加している。今後は、 質の向上を図るため、オペレ ーショナル・リサーチと現状 |
| | | 分析の必要があるとして、指標を変更した。 |

| 1.8 | 「治療脱落者の追跡メカニズムが開発され | 込度的基本については まず |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. 8 | | 治療脱落者については、まず |
| | る。」 | はリサーチを実施して現状を |
| | | 把握することが必要であるこ |
| | 「治療脱落者の追跡のためのオペレーショナ | とから。 |
| | ル・リサーチデザインが作成される。」 | |
| | また、指標 1.9 として、 | |
| | 「このオペレーショナル・リサーチの結果が州 | |
| | や国レベルのワークショップで発表される。」 | |
| | が追加された。 | |
| 1. 14 | 「検査技師のリフレッシャー研修が、パネルテ | パネルテストは EQA システム |
| | ストの結果に基づいて実施される。」 | が現存するため、実施されて |
| | \Rightarrow | いない。 |
| | 「検査技師のリフレッシャー研修が、PTP が認 | |
| | めた必要性に応じて実施される。」 | |
| 1. 15 | 「抗結核薬管理のオペレーショナル・リサーチ | 抗結核薬管理のリサーチ結果 |
| | の結果が国際会議で発表される。」 | は、国際会議のみならず、ま |
| | \Rightarrow | ずは国内にて発表されるべき |
| | 「抗結核薬管理のオペレーショナル・リサーチ | ものであることから。 |
| | の結果が、インターディストリクト会議、イン | |
| | タープロビンシャル会議、そして国際会議で発 | |
| | 表される。」 | |
| 1. 17 | 「パンジャブ州内のどの県にも抗結核薬在庫 | より定量化しやすい指標にす |
| | 不足がない。」 | るため、変更した。 |
| | \Rightarrow | |
| | 「抗結核薬調査で用いた指標において、2007 | |
| | 年は 2006 年の時点より向上している。」 | |
| 2. 2 | 「結核対策官の国家レベルのワークショップ | 国家レベルのワークショップ |
| | が定期的に開催される。」 | (会議) はすでに定例化され |
| | \Rightarrow | ているため、今後は質の向上 |
| | 「日本側は PTP マネジャーの会議に定期的に | を目指して変更した。 |
| | 参加し、技術支援を行う。」 | - |
| 2. 6 | 「抗結核薬管理の国家ガイドラインとマニュ | 国家レベルではガイドライン |
| | アルが発行される。」 | が作成されることとし、マニ |
| | ⇒ | ュアルは州レベルで作成する |
| | 「抗結核薬管理の国家ガイドラインが作成さ | ことと整理した。 |
| | れる。」 | |

活動については、以下のとおり変更が加えられた。

| 活動番号 | 活動の変更 | 理由 |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. 2. 4 | 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンに関して、 | モデル県での活動を他県に拡 |
| | プラクティカルなオン・ジョブ・トレーニング | 大するひとつの手段として活 |
| | がモデル県以外の 31 県に対して実施される。」 | 動に追加した。 |
| | が追加。 | |
| | | |
| | | |

| ンターへのスーパービジョンを、PTPとの協議 機能強化のための活動を追加 | 1. 3. 2 | 「州結核リファレンスラボラトリーの EQA セ | リファレンスラボラトリーの |
|--|---------|-------------------------|---|
| 1.3.7 「結核菌検査のパネルテストを実施する。」を削除。 パネルテストはすでに実施されていないため。 1.4.3 「抗結核薬管理の州レベルのガイドラインとマニュアルを作成する。」 抗結核薬はガイドラインを国レベルで、研修モジュールを州レベルで、それぞれ作成する。」 2.1.2 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する。」 3 「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する、と変更した。 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 国家レベルへのプロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 コースのグループに参加する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 | 1. 5. 2 | | |
| 1.3.7 「結核菌検査のパネルテストを実施する。」を 別除。 パネルテストはすでに実施されていないため。 1.4.3 「抗結核薬管理の州レベルのガイドラインと | | | |
| 削除。 れていないため。 1.4.3 「抗結核薬管理の州レベルのガイドラインと 抗結核薬はガイドラインを国マニュアルを作成する。」 レベルで、研修モジュールを州レベルで、それぞれ作成する。」 こと、と明確にした。 る。」 2.1.2 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化さい国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する、と変更した。 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 国家レベルへのプロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 | | において美施する。」が追加。 | する必要かめつたため。 |
| 削除。 | | | |
| 1.4.3 「抗結核薬管理の州レベルのガイドラインと | 1. 3. 7 | | |
| マニュアルを作成する。」 ⇒ 「抗結核薬管理の研修モジュールを作成する。」 2.1.2 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークショップを開催する。」 ⇒ 「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する。」 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 ⇒ 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 たってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 正国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 正国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 | | | れていないため。 |
| ⇒ 川レベルで、それぞれ作成すること、と明確にした。 1.1.2 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークショップを開催する。」 ⇒ 「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する。」 1 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 こ.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 ボースラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 アロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 でロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 | 1. 4. 3 | 「抗結核薬管理の州レベルのガイドラインと | 抗結核薬はガイドラインを国 |
| 「抗結核薬管理の研修モジュールを作成する。」 ること、と明確にした。 2.1.2 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化さ「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する、と変更した。 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 国家レベルへのプロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 1 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 | | マニュアルを作成する。」 | レベルで、研修モジュールを |
| 2.1.2 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化さ「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップに参加する。」 | | \Rightarrow | 州レベルで、それぞれ作成す |
| 2.1.2 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークショップは、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化さ「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップに参加する。」 おいるため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する、と変更した。 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 国家レベルへのプロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明なする。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明る。」 コース・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・アー・ | | 「抗結核薬管理の研修モジュールを作成す | ること、と明確にした。 |
| ヨップを開催する。] は、州 PTP マネジャーの四半期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトはこれに参加する、と変更した。 1年ニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 国家レベルへのプロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 確にするために変更した。 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 では、 | | る。」 | |
| ⇒ 期会議としてすでに定例化されているため、プロジェクトロップに参加する。」 | 2. 1. 2 | 「結核対策官に対して国家レベルのワークシ | 国家レベルのワークショップ |
| 「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークショップに参加する。」 はこれに参加する、と変更した。 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 国家レベルへのプロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にする。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明る。」 ポート はこれに参加する。」 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 | | ョップを開催する。」 | は、州 PTP マネジャーの四半 |
| コップに参加する。」 はこれに参加する、と変更した。 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 国家レベルへのプロジェクトの活動をより明確にするために変更した。 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 | | \Rightarrow | 期会議としてすでに定例化さ |
| た。 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 る。」 ⇒ 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 た。 に変更した。 プロジェクトの役割をより明確にするために変更した。 確にするために変更した。 | | 「国家レベルの PTP マネジャーへのワークシ | れているため、プロジェクト |
| 2.1.4 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 ⇒ 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 「国家カインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 | | ョップに参加する。」 | はこれに参加する、と変更し |
| る。」 ⇒ 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションによってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂する。」 ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 | | | た。 |
| ⇒ 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションに よってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強 化する。」 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂す る。」 ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のため のタスクグループに参加する。」 | 2. 1. 4 | 「モニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化す | 国家レベルへのプロジェクト |
| 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションに よってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強 化する。」 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂す プロジェクトの役割をより明 る。」 | | る。」 | の活動をより明確にするため |
| よってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強化する。」 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂す プロジェクトの役割をより明る。」 本にするために変更した。 ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のためのタスクグループに参加する。」 | | \Rightarrow | に変更した。 |
| 化する。」 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂す プロジェクトの役割をより明 確にするために変更した。 ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のため のタスクグループに参加する。」 | | 「プラクティカルなデモンストレーションに | |
| 2.1.6 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂す プロジェクトの役割をより明 る。」 ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のため のタスクグループに参加する。」 | | よってモニタリングとスーパービジョンを強 | |
| る。」 | | 化する。」 | |
| ⇒ 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のため のタスクグループに参加する。」 | 2. 1. 6 | 「国家ガイドラインとモジュールを改訂す | プロジェクトの役割をより明 |
| 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のため のタスクグループに参加する。」 | | る。」 | 確にするために変更した。 |
| のタスクグループに参加する。」 | | \Rightarrow | |
| | | 「国家ガイドラインとモジュール改訂のため | |
| 999 「特殊技事の国家ガイドライントマー」アル | | のタスクグループに参加する。」 | |
| 4.4.4 1ル帕佟栄ツ国冬ルイドノインとヾーユノル 1日伝 4.0 ℃、伯男 1.4.3 Cb | 2. 2. 2 | 「抗結核薬の国家ガイドラインとマニュアル | 指標 2.6 や、活動 1.4.3 でも |
| を作成する。」 上記したように、国への活動、 | | を作成する。」 | |
| → 州への活動を明確にした。 | | | |
| 「抗結核薬の国家ガイドラインを作成する。」 | | 「抗結核薬の国家ガイドラインを作成する。」 | • |

また、外部条件については、以前から懸案であったニシタール医科大学へのパンジャブ州南部リファレンスラボラトリーの設立を条件に盛り込むことで、プロジェクト、パキスタン国側カウンターパートの両者の意見が一致した。

| | 外部条件 | 理由 |
|------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 外部条件 | ニシタール医科大学に設立予定の州リファレ | ラボラトリー設立後のプロジ |
| | ンスラボラトリーへの改修予算が州政府から | ェクトの日本人専門家による |
| | 2007年10月までに支出され、改修工事は2007 | 技術援助の必要期間を鑑みる |
| | 年12月までに終了すること。 | と、プロジェクト終了時から |
| | | さかのぼって1年以上前に検 |
| | | 査室が整備される必要がある |
| | | ことから、期限を設けた。 |

| | 結核対策 | 担当者 | 役割 | 検査室 | 検査室担当者 | EQA システムにおける役割 |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| 国家レベル | NTP | NTP スタッフ | 国家レベル結核対策統括 | 国家結核リファレンスラボラトリー (検査室なし) | 結核検査担当者 | 結果収集・分析 |
| | | NPO | DTC のテクニカルアドバイザー (WHO/USAID 資金で雇用) | 10000 | | |
| 州 レベ ル (パンジャ ブ州) | PTP | PTP スタッフ | 州レベル結核対策統括 | 州結核リファレンスラボラトリー (ラホール公衆衛生研究所内) | 結核検査担当者 | スライド再検査 (EQA センタ 一不備の県などに対して) スライド判定 (必要な場合) 結果収集・分析 スーパービジョン |
| - 県レベル | 県保健局 | DTC | 県レベル結核対策統括 | 県結核ラボラトリー (県保健局感染症ラボラトリー内 または EQA センター または | DLS | スライド選択※ スライド判定 結果フィードバック・スーパー ビジョン |
| コミュニティレベル | DOTS セン ター (地域保健 | DOTS ファシ リテーター | DOTS 実施 | 県立病院または結核病院ラボラトリー内) 診断センター (地域保健センター内など) | クロスチェッカー DOTS ファシリテーター | スライド再検査スライド選択※ |
| | センター内 など) | | | | 検査技師 | 検査 スライド保管 スライド選択※ |
| | コミュニティ | LHS | 担当地域 LHW の統括 | | | ヘノベト選択次 |
| | | LHW | 結核患者発見·治療支援 | | | |

※:州内のEQAシステムがまだ統合されていないため、システムによってスライド選択者が違う

図4-1 パキスタン国(及びパンシャブ州)結核対策体制および検査室ネットワーク概要図

第Ⅱ部

運営指導調査

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第1章 運営指導調査の概要

1-1 調査団派遣の経緯と目的

パキスタン国の結核分野への協力は、2000年に短期専門家を派遣してから継続的に実施されている。 結核対策は、DOTS (Directory Observed Treatment, Short-course:直接監視下の短期化学療法)の導入以 降急速に拡大が進んでおり、2005年にDOTSカバー率100%を達成するなど一定の成果をあげている。 2006年4月に技術協力プロジェクトが開始されたことから、状況の把握、再確認、関係者間での調整 等以下の項目について行う必要があることから、運営指導調査を実施することとした。

- (1) 合同調整委員会(Joint Coordinating Committee: JCC)の開催
- (2) 2007 年度以降の活動計画の確認
- (3) 以下の各活動上の課題・変更点の確認
 - 1) モニタリング・スーパービジョン
 - 2) モデル県での活動の特徴
 - 3) 外部精度管理 (External Quality Assurance: EQA)
 - 4) レディ・ヘルス・ワーカー (Lady Health Worker: LHW)
- (4) 関連ドナーとの情報共有

<プロジェクト開始までの経緯等>

| | 一角なくの性性サイ |
|----------|---|
| 2000年10月 | 企画調査員派遣 |
| 11 月 | レシャード専門家派遣〔短期、国家結核対策プログラム(National Tuberculosis |
| | Control Program: NTP) との協議] |
| 2001年4月 | 案件採択通報 |
| | 事前評価調査団派遣 |
| 2002年2月 | 宮城専門家派遣(結核対策 リーダー含み) |
| | 第2回事前評価調査団派遣 |
| 4月 | 理事会承認 |
| | 太田専門家派遣(業務調整) |
| 9月 | PC-1 (Planning Commission-1:計画委員会) 承認 |
| 10 月 | 現状の活動にそった形へのプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (Project Design |
| | Matrix: PDM)見直し開始 |
| 11 月 | 国内支援委員会による PDM 検討会実施 |
| 2005年6月 | 討議議事録(Record of Discussions: R/D)署名 プロジェクト開始 |

1-2 調査団の構成

団長 上田 直子 JICA 人間開発部感染症対策チーム 団員 遊佐 敢 同上

1-3 調査日程

2006年12月13日(水)~24日(日)

1-4 調査結果

(1)総括

事前評価調査団の派遣以来4年ぶりの調査団派遣であったが、業務委託契約の実施体制、 プロジェクト進捗状況、モデル県の地理条件、カウンターパート組織・キーパーソン等に ついて、本部・事務所・プロジェクト間の情報・認識の共有の面で成果をあげることがで きた。

業務委託の形態をとるプロジェクトについては、JICAとして特に注意深く進捗状況を確認・監理し、進捗とニーズにより応じた形で次年度(同年度内での計画変更も含め)計画を立案する必要があり、今後とも年1回の調査団派遣は必要不可欠と思料される。

なお、パキスタン国を統括する世界保健機構(World Health Organization: WHO)東地中海地域事務所(EMRO)においては、パンジャブ州が EMRO 地域の 22%の結核患者を占めていることから、WHO アドバイザーを通じて、本プロジェクトへの期待への大きさとともに、早急な成果をあげる必要性から一層のスピードアップを求められた。

(2) 個別事項

1) JCC の開催

保健省 Senior Joint Secretary 等 R/D に記載された JCC メンバーの参加を得て実施した。 JICA の協力の特徴、PC-1、R/D 等の位置づけ、プロジェクトの概要 (PDM) 等について説明し、理解を得た。

特に、Capacity Development (CD) の特徴については、概略、個別の単語(所謂"JICA県"ではないことや、コンサルタントではなく、アドバイザーもしくは Expert 等)についても説明をした。また、PC-1 については、JICA 側が PC-1 に記述のある協力額以上に協力を行っている点も踏まえて説明を行った。

なお、協議事項については、会議議事録(Minutes of Meetings: MM)(案)のとおり署名することとしている。

2) モニタリング・スーパービジョン

DOTS の導入及び質の確保に重要な役割を果たす機能であり、プロジェクトとしては、 モデル県の診断センターに対して初期導入研修を実施し、その後サイトビジット等をす べてに対して実施していくことで、強化を図ることとしている。

プロジェクト側では、ナショナルスタッフだけでなく、現状と必要性に応じ可能な限り専門家が同行し、必ず州結核対策プログラム (Provincial Tuberculosis Control Program: PTP) 担当官の同行をするようにしてきており、この面では州からの参加度合いが低かった状況の改善が見られる。

持続性の観点から、モデル県で実施した事業を相手側に如何に移管していくかについてはこれまでも留意して実施してきている。診断センターへのサイトビジット等について成績が優秀な診断センターから選択的に相手側に委ねるようにしてきているが、完全にはうまく実施できておらず、今後も留意しつつパキスタン国側のみで実施されるようにしていくこととした。

3) モデル県での活動の特徴について

CD については、JCC を通じて理解を促した。

また、4モデル県のうち、先行する形で強化を実施しているグジュラート県については、パンジャプ州内において最も成績が優秀な県となった〔結核患者発見率、治癒率(Cure Rate:CR) 共にグローバルな目標を達成〕。JCC においても、グジュラード県の取り組みについて評価を行い、成功の鍵を総括し広げていくことで意見が一致した。

4) EQA と喀痰検査 (NTP、PTP におけるラボ分野の協力)

ラボ分野の状況は、喀痰検査、EQA等共に初期導入研修の強化、当該研修講師の強化が必要な技術的には低い水準とされる水準であった。

また、NTP、PTPにおいては、各種計画を立案実施していく際に、医師以外は除外されていたことから、今後 PTPにとっては異なる機関であるラボラトリー分野との連携を強化していく必要がある。

調査団では、州レベルの Technical Working の参加者として正式に位置づけることを提言し、パキスタン国側の同意を得た。

また、パンジャプ州においては、JICA: 4 県、CIDA: 8 県、ASD (ローカル NGO): 18 県と異なるドナーが支援を実施している。それぞれ国のガイドラインに沿って実施されているが、それぞれの県で実施されている協力内容が相互に情報共有されていない点に課題があった。情報共有等を行うと同時に異なったそれぞれの手法の評価を行うための、州内での調整を行う必要があり、プロジェクトからメカニズム (スケジュール含む)を PTP 側に提案すべく準備を開始した。

具体的には既に実施しているパンジャプ州パートナーズ会合(四半期に1回開催、これまで2回開催)の分科会等の形で設置していく等が検討事項である。

※プロジェクトが協力対象としているパンジャブ州公衆衛生研究所(Institute of Public Health: IPH)においても、CIDA/WHO により EQA の技師 3 名が派遣されている。CIDA が供与した顕微鏡は、CIDA 県の EQA のみに用いること等のルールがあり、上記連携調整会議を開催する場合、参加者については CIDA/WHO プロジェクト統括者と協議しておくなどに留意する必要がある。

また、National Level においては、現行 National Lab. は施設として存在していない。人材として、National Lab. のスタッフが NTP に存在し、ガイドライン等の作成を行っている。当該人物に対しては、CIDA が WHO を通じて給与を負担しており、各州それぞれ複数県ラボ支援を行っている。今後、パンジャブ州でのラボ分野の取り組みを総括した結果、National Level のガイドライン改訂、研修モジュールの改訂等の必要性がでてきた場合には、NTP マネージャー及び WHO 等との十分な連携・調整等留意していく必要がある。

5) その他業務委託契約に関する関係者の理解促進

事務所関係者と業務委託化に向けた JICA 全体の方向性、業務委託契約の制度等について説明し、以下の内容についても理解を得た。

- ・案件運営における事務所の役割
- ・プロジェクト活動の柔軟性
- 業務調整員の配置
- ・専門家の待遇

(3) その他

1) PTP からの要請(第三次医療施設に係る協力要請等)への対応

PTP から、ターシャリー・ケア(第三次医療施設での DOTS)強化、PPM 強化、小児 結核強化への協力強化に関する要請を受けた。

現行のプロジェクト・デザインでは、DOTS の導入初期にあたることから、基本的な

DOTS の強化(公的な医療機関によるプライマリーケアによる DOTS サービスの提供)を中心としている。

現行の活動計画においては、年1回 20 病院程度を対象としたワークショップを開催するとしている。ラホール等の都市部、第三次病院が存在する地域においては、患者がこれら病院に集中する傾向があり、結核対策を強化する上で必要不可欠なことから強化の要請につながっている(ラホール県における都市部人口は 70%)。特に都市部での途中脱落率が高いことが課題とされている。

ターシャリー・ケアでは、病院に診断センターが設置され、結核と診断された患者については、病院内に設置された当該センターにリファーされ、記録の上1か月ごとに治療薬が DOTS Provider (LHW、家族等)に渡される形となっている。このセンターの機能強化等については、病院長等のコミットメントがあることなどが重要となっていること、都市部におけるコミュニティーの欠如に起因した LHW の縮小等も背景にある。

JICA としても多くの国で都市部における結核対策支援の経験を有しているが、持続性のある形での都市結核対策は、世界中で国際機関・援助機関が取り組んでいるが持続性がある形での成功例がほぼ存在しないぐらい難しい問題である。

これらの状況を踏まえ、プロジェクトにおいて取り組んでいるモデル4県の基本的な DOTS の導入状況を十分に把握・評価した上で新たな取り組みとなるこれら要請の導入 可否について検討することとした。具体的には、中間評価調査団により評価することとし、中間評価の時期を繰り上げ 2007 年 6、7月に実施する方向で調整していきたい。また、現行では同分野ナショナル・ガイドラインがないことから、国家レベルでの意思 決定とコミットを前提条件としつつ、適宜現行の専門家による技術的助言等を行っていく。

2) ドナー調整会議の活性化

結核分野においては、技術協力ドナー、資金援助機関、NGOと関連ドナーが情報共有できないまま活動している。今後、全国・州の各レベルで結核対策を強化していく中でInter-Agency Coordinating Committee、TWG等を適宜強化・再活性化等しつつ協力を行っていく必要がある。特に、各種研修モジュール等の標準化を行い、州全域での強化、他州での強化等を行っていくことが喫緊の課題となっており、プロジェクトで協力する分野については特に早急に実施していくよう NTP・WHO との調整を開始した。

3) パンジャブ州リファレンスラボラトリー ニシタール医科大学の改修

プロジェクト、PTP、ニシタール大学とで協議を行ってきたが、2006 年 8 月の協議の際には、ニシタール大学側が改修を行い、PTP、プロジェクト側で人材配置、設備強化、人材強化を行うと整理してきている。今般、ニシタール大学側が改修工事をしないとの発言を行っているが、基本的にパキスタン国側で改修工事を行う点を確認した。

付属 資料

- 1. ミニッツ (中間評価調査)
- 2. 合同評価報告書
- 3. PDM (PDM0, PDM1)
- 4. ミニッツ (運営指導調査)

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN THE JAPANESE MID-TERM EVALUATION TEAM AND

THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

ON

THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROJECT

The Japanese Mid-Term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Takao KAIBARA, visited Pakistan from July 2 to July 23, 2007 for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring the activities of the Tuberculosis Control Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") based on the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") signed on April, 2006, and discuss the future implementation plan of the Project.

During its stay, the Team assessed the achievements of the Project since its commencement in April 2006 by reviewing documents, interviewing relevant individuals and observing the Project activities. Also the Team and authorities concerned of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "both sides") had a series of discussions and exchanged views on the Project. Both sides jointly monitored the activities and evaluated the achievements.

As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed upon the matters referred to in the Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Report documents attached hereto.

Islamabad, July 23, 2007

Mr. Takao KAIBARA

Leader

The Japanese Mid-Term Evaluation Team

Resident Representative

JICA Pakistan Office

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mr.Muhammand Sharafat Ali Zia

Joint Secretary (B&F)/(P&D)

Ministry of Health

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

1. Introduction

The Project started on April 1, 2006, with cooperation period of three (3) years. The Ministry of Health, National Tuberculosis Control Program (hereinafter referred to as "NTP"), Punjab Provincial Health office and Punjab Provincial Tuberculosis Control Program (hereinafter referred to as "PTP") with other relevant organizations, implements the Project in cooperation with JICA. The purpose of the Project is that the Quality National TB Control Program (NTP) is systematically implemented in close collaboration with provincial and district TB units.

In accordance with PDM, both sides reviewed the achievement of the activities and plan with respect to the future implementation of the Project.

Based upon the common recognition of the present status of the Project, both sides confirmed the continuous cooperation between the Government of Japan and Islamic Republic of Pakistan for future progress of the Project.

2. Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-term evaluation was carried out by means of analysis of Project records, interviewing with the personnel concerned with the Project, presentation of the activities and discussions. The result of the evaluation has been described in the Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Report attached as Annex 1. This Report was initially prepared by the Team and approved at the Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") held on July 23, 2007.

3. Evaluation

The result of evaluation by the five criteria is as follows:

1) Relevance

For the following reasons, the Project is considered to have high relevance.

- a) The project's overall goal and project purpose have consistency with the policy of National Health Policy of Pakistan. TB control is mentioned in the Medium Term Development Framework and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Pakistan as one of the important program for the development of health sector in Pakistan.
- b) The project purpose is also consistent with the aid policy of the Japanese Government.
- c) The design and focus of the project is compatible with solving problems which Pakistan has been facing for quality DOTS expansion.
- d) The project selected Punjab Province as the target area of program implementation. This is the most populated province in the country and half of TB patients are from this province. Since TB control in this province has been considered to be more difficult, activities and results will possibly bring beneficial effects to other provinces.

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2) Effectiveness

Although there still are problems to be solved, NTP and PTP Punjab have achieved steady progress in all aspects of quality DOTS expansion since the inception of the Project in April 2006. For the following reasons, the project contribution to this progress and the effectiveness of the Project is considered to be high.

Outputs of the project at this point contributed to this progress through
Conducting initial and refresher trainings for DOTS personnel, including laboratory staff
Enhancing quality of monitoring and supervision system
Introducing and initiating EQA system
Developing training modules in several areas

Planned and on-going activities also might be expected to bring beneficial effects on further progress in TB control program.

NTP has a well established and organized implementing system for TB control program; to establish necessary systems, to conduct master trainings, to conduct practical demonstration in the technical aspects of the Program. However, until now, the project has not yet contributed to this point yet, resulting in less significant effectiveness. Thus, the project needs to try to implement more intense activities at the national level.

3) Efficiency

Judging from the achievements of the Project and inputs from both Japanese and Pakistani sides, efficiency of the Project can be evaluated as reasonable.

1) Japanese Side

a) Dispatch of experts

Japanese experts in seven fields have been dispatched in the fields of TB control, TB laboratory, TB laboratory management, TB drug management, advocacy, project manager/chief advisor and project coordinator respectively. The result of questionnaires and interviews showed that the experts' field of specialty, skill and capability were adequate for the project implementation and Japanese experts' performance is highly evaluated.

However, due to the problems in the Japanese side, dispatch of experts in 2007 has been delayed for about 2 months. It was pointed from related staffs of the Project that this delay will affect the planned activities of the Project.

b) Provision of equipment

Equipment provided was in respect to the project activities and in accordance with the needs of Pakistani side. The quality and quantity of the equipment were appropriate, and all of them have been well maintained and utilized. The only one concern is that equipments including 20 microscopes for the reference laboratory in southern part of Punjab province (at Nishtar Medical College) is still kept at PTP Punjab office due to delay of the construction of the laboratory.

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c) Counterparts training

Counterpart training has been well managed and has contributed to the human resource development for the TB control programs in Pakistan. In 2006, two trainees, one for TB control management and another one for laboratory management, were selected through discussion among stakeholders, and all trainees have been continuing their job and contributing to the TB program. According to the interviews, training components proved to be useful for capacity building. Discussions with other participants from other countries also provide good opportunities to assess their status of TB control and to come up with new ideas of interventions.

2) Pakistani Side

a) Office Provision

The project office was provided on the same floor of NTP officers. This has facilitated the close communication between Pakistani counterparts and Japanese experts. On the other hand, this location of the office resulted in geographical distance between PTP Punjab and the Project.

b) Allocation of counterparts

NTP manager, deputy manager, and NRL have been involved in the implementation of the project at national level. At provincial level, PTP Punjab manager, deputy manager, staffs of IPH/TBRL, EDOH, DTC, and DLS at model districts are involved in the project activities. However, there are not enough personnel in NTP and PTP Punjab and, though inevitable, turnover of trained staff in PTP Punjab and IPH/TBRL have been also an obstacle to implementing the program. For example absence of suitable counterpart for TB drug management at NTP has hampered the efficient implementation of the activity 1.4 "Improve TB drug management in Punjab province" and the activity 2.2 "Improve nationwide TB drug management".

c) Allocation of budget

NTP and PTP Punjab have been trying to secure necessary budget for implementation of the Project activities. As a result, gradually the allocation to the Project activities has increased. However, the budget to establish a reference laboratory in Nishtar Medical College in Multan district has not yet been secured, resulting in delay of the project activity.

4) Impact

Since several cooperation agencies are providing supports to the same objectives of the TB control program, it is difficult to delineate the impact of this project from other at this moment. However, according to the interviews from several related persons, it was verified that the project clearly has given positive impact to control TB in the following areas.

1) Establishment of EQA system.

EQA system is essential to assuring the quality of sputum smear microscopy test. JICA experts took the initiative to establish this system in 2004 in Gujrat. The project has continuously been supporting in terms of setting up of EQA center, provision of equipment, training of personnel, and so forth. Draft of standard operation of procedure for EQA system was also developed by the expert. These activities gave significant contribution to the establishment of the national guideline of EQA system.

2) Monitoring and supervision

Monitoring and supervision practice that the experts implement and instruct is highly evaluated by the counterparts, because Gujrat district has shown tremendous improvement in the TB control program. Although monitoring and supervision conducted by the project is not the only factor of this progress, PTP Punjab recognized the necessity to improve



quality of monitoring and supervision.

3) OR on TB drug management

The OR on TB drug management was conducted according to appropriately designed method by the project. This activity is planned to lead to the development of the National Guideline. This drug management area has been one of the areas without appropriate human resources in Pakistani side. This OR was the first to reveal current situation and problems in this field, resulting in significant impact.

Since further activities of the project will be planned to complement weakness of NTP and PTP, those might be expected to bring further impact on TB control program in Pakistan. Especially, developing defaulter tracing system and drug management guideline and modules will possibly bring certain contribution.

No negative impact due to the project implementation has seen at the time of the mid-term evaluation.

5) Sustainability

Due to the strong commitment of NTP and PTP Punjab for the TB control, sustainability in organizational and financial aspects will be highly expected. However, technical sustainability at this point is not well established and both Japanese and Pakistani sides should plan to bring the maximum effect of technical transfer.

1) Organizational aspects

It is indicated the both NTP and PTP Punjab have strong commitment for the TB control according to the following reasons.

- a) NTP has actively secured necessary budget from the Government and external fund as described below.
- b) With enough understanding for capacity development, NTP has a strong leadership to organize the national system and to conduct new program activities.

To establish the supervising system with national program officer

To develop private-public mixed DOTS guideline

- c) PTP Punjab has a strong leadership to organize the program and always quick response to tackle with problems. Also, PTP Punjab worked hard to secure the necessary budget (the budget for supervisory visit by DTC and DLS).
- d) Both NTP and PTP Punjab have been working well to coordinate with related organizations.
- e) Staff of PTP Punjab at all levels work hard despite limited human resources.
- f) Both NTP and PTP Punjab recognize their weak points and are eager to resolve these points.

2) Policy and financial aspects

It is clear that TB control program is one of the priority programs and the policy will not change in the near future. NTP obtained approval for 5-year budget allocation for 2006-2010 from the federal government of one billion rupees (equivalent to US\$ 16.7 million), and furthermore, NTP is expecting to be disbursed approximately US\$ 22 million by Global Fund to fight with AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in round 6 for the coming 2 years (US\$ 56 million was requested for 5 years in round 6). The fund will be utilized for empowering people, pursuing high quality DOTS quality assurance bacteriology, tertiary care, TB-HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) collaboration, and strengthening NTP. It is considered that there are sustainable financial resources.

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PTP Punjab received a budget for Rs.200million for 2007-8 activities. Within this budget, Rs.3.45million is secured for the monitoring and supervision activities, according to PTP Punjab. PTP Punjab will also include the budget on laboratory monitoring supervision activities, which is the activity for DLS, in the next PC-1 (2009-2013).

3) Technical aspects

Technical transfer to the Pakistani counterparts has progressed as a result of trainings and workshops as well as through on-job-training. Through interviews and site visit, the team found that staff at all levels are capable to implement quality DOTS. However, as both Japanese and Pakistani side recognized by means of the interviews, technical level of Pakistani staff has not reached at sufficient stage in whole country. Also, there is a need to improve in certain technical areas, such as data analysis, drug management, monitoring and supervision and in quality DOTS implementation.

For beyond DOTS, such as private public mix DOTS or multi drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), large technical assistance shall be necessary according to National policies. Especially, involvement of tertiary care hospitals into DOTS program is crucial and appropriate. Guideline and practical strategic plan based on the situational analysis must be developed.

Thus, for technical sustainability to implement quality DOTS, further assistance must be necessary to diffuse basic knowledge and skills nationwide.

4. Revision of PDM

Through mid-term evaluation, both sides agreed to modify the PDM (ver. 0) which had been approved in April 1, 2006 through signing of Record of Discussion. The PDM (ver. 1) is attached in Annex 2.

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5. Conclusion and Recommendations

1) CONCLUSION

NTP and PTP Punjab achieved steady progress in all aspects of TB control program since the inception of the project in April 2006, and the project made certain contribution through their activities in several fields. At this point, generally, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the Project can be reasonably evaluated. Both, certain impact at the end of the project and sustainability after the completion of the project will be expected. However, to develop full sustainability after the completion of the Project, both Pakistani and Japanese sides should continue to cooperate and coordinate to bring maximum effect of the Project in the remaining period. Important points will be addressed as recommendations as below.

2) RECOMMENDATIONS

The team was impressed by the efforts and commitment and ownership by NTP and PTP Punjab in all aspects of the TB control program. Also, the activities of personnel at each level were outstanding, despite limited human resources. The Team would be very grateful if recommendations described below will eventually bring certain additional development in TB control program in Pakistan.

- 1) NTP and PTP Punjab should try to secure core budget and human resources to develop quality DOTS expansion.
- 2) In order to cope with new components of Stop TB strategy, it is the appropriate time to revise the national guideline and thereafter to revise training modules subsequently. NPT should organize the task group to revise the national guideline with all stakeholders. The first role of this task group will be to agree on the outline of new guideline and procedures. All the necessary activities and budget should be shared among all stakeholders. The Japanese side will provide an expert to revise the guideline.
- 3) NTP should facilitate the development of the National guideline on drug management so that the project will be able to utilize and monitor the application of the guideline.
- 4) NTP is also encouraged to promote the operational research on drug management in the remaining two provinces to distribute the results to related personnel in all provinces.
- 5) PTP Punjab should try to strengthen the system to monitor program activities in all districts. The Project should focus to improve the program in 4 districts and assist to develop capacity of PTP Punjab.
- 6) The Project should provide support on the involvement of tertiary care hospitals into DOTS program. It is important to adapt an appropriate methodology based on situational analysis. This research shall be supported by the Japanese side and dissemination will be done by PTP.
- 7) The Project should focus on activities to strengthen function of the reference laboratory in Punjab for the capacity development of the laboratory network in the province. The project should assist IPH/TBRL to conduct supervision to EQA center based on the result of EQA.

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- 8) The Japanese side is encouraged to present the activities and experiences more frequently in workshops or meetings at each level. Also, it is encouraged to implement academic lectures to maximize effects of the Project activities.
- 9) The Japanese side is encouraged to assist NTP to enhance the national system to improve DOTS service through strengthening monitoring and supervision system.
- 10) The Japanese side and PTP Punjab should try to have meetings to exchange opinions and information more frequently to fill the geographical gaps. Since the remaining period of the Project and inputs are limited, it is strongly recommended that the Project hold the meeting, including NTP, to gain mutual understanding about the schedule of the planned activities and utilization of resources.
- 11) Japanese side will provide information on local expense utilization on quarterly basis as requested by the P&D division.

6. Final Evaluation

The Project is planned to conduct its final evaluation around July or August 2008.

Annex:

- 1. Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Report
- 2. Revised PDM (ver. 1)
- 3. Attendance List

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2. 合同評価報告書

ANNEX 1

JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROJECT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

23 July 2007

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY, JAPAN

AND

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

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Abbreviation

CDR Case Detection Rate

CR Curè Rate

DC Diagnostic Center

DLS District Laboratory Supervisor

DOTS Directly Observed Treatment, Short course chemotherapy

DTC District Tuberculosis Coordinator

EDO (EDOH) Executive District Officer (Executive District Officer, Health)

IPH Institute of Public Health

IPH/TBRL Institute of Public Health/Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

LHS Lady Health Supervisor
LHW Lady Health Worker

MDR-TB Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis

MOH Ministry of Health
NPO National Program Officer
NRL National Reference Laboratory

NTP National Tuberculosis Control Program

OR Operational Research
PC1 Planning Commission 1

PTP Provincial Tuberculosis Control Program

PTP Punjab Provincial Tuberculosis Control Program of Punjab Province

Q Quarter
TB Tuberculosis
TC Treatment Center
TSR Treatment Success Rate

USAID United States Agency for International Development

WHO World Health Organization

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1. INTRODUCTION

1-1 Objectives of the Evaluation

The evaluation activities were performed with the following objectives:

- (1) Evaluating degree of achievement based on the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") and the Plan of Operations (hereinafter referred to as "PO") during the first half of the Project,
- (2) Reviewing the progress of the project in accordance with the PDM,
- (3) Reviewing and revising PDM and PO for the remaining cooperation term, if necessary,
- (4) Identifying problems on any aspects of the Project implementation,
- (5) Making recommendations for the future perspective of the Project

1-2 Method of the Evaluation

The Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") conducted surveys by questionnaires, workshop and interviewed the counterpart personnel, the Japanese experts, cooperation agencies as well as the officials concerned with the Project. The Team also made the field visit to the Nishtar Medical College, Multan, the EQA center and the diagnostic center in Multan district. The Team analyzed and evaluated the Project by means of Evaluation Grid from the viewpoints of evaluation criteria according to the method of Project Cycle Management.

The team reviewed all activities and achievement, and evaluated the Project based on the following five criteria:

(1) Relevance:

The extent to which the Project Purpose and Overall Goal are consistent with the government development policy of Pakistani Government as well as the development assistant policy of Japanese Government, and needs of beneficiaries.

(2) Effectiveness:

The extent to which the Project has achieved its purpose, clarifying the relationship between the Project Purpose and Outputs.

(3) Efficiency:

The extent to how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results/output with particular focus on the relationship between inputs and outputs in terms of timing, quantity and quality.

(4) Impact:

Project effect on the surrounding environment in terms of technical, socio-economic, cultural, institutional and environmental factors. Project impacts are cross-tallied according to positive or negative effects.

(5) Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project is assessed from the standpoint of organizational, financial and technical aspects, by examining the extent to what the achievements of the Project will be sustained or expanded after the assistance is completed.

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1-3 Members of the Evaluation Team

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2. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

2-1 Background of the Project

According to World Health Organization (WHO), Pakistan is ranked seventh in the global share of tuberculosis (TB) patients. TB in Pakistan is regarded as the single most serious agenda in need of attention, both regionally and globally. In the Eastern Mediterranean Region of WHO, the number of TB patients in Pakistan occupied up to 44% of the TB burden in the area. Nationally, 5.1% of the total national disease burden in Pakistan is due to tuberculosis. It is estimated that more than 250,000 people develop tuberculosis every year in the country. Up to 60% of these tuberculosis patients do not have access to adequate care. Without proper treatment, these patients become the source of infection, which causes future burden on the total population. Tuberculosis has been declared as a national emergency by the Ministry of Health since 2001.

After the adoption of Directly Observed Treatment, Short course chemotherapy (DOTS) strategy in 1995, Pakistan has conducted demonstrative activities in several geographical areas within the country. In 1998, the government rehabilitated provincial TB program through the World Bank's Social Action Program Project 2, and roles and responsibility of Federal and Provincial units were redefined. In 2000, National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) was revised basing its strategy on DOTS.

Although Pakistan was behind in the initiation of DOTS expansion compared to other high burden countries, The Pakistan tuberculosis control program achieved nationwide DOTS coverage of 100% in May 2005. In the process of rapid DOTS expansion at the provincial and district level, the program faced

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constrains and challenges, e.g. 1) resource gap in public sector DOTS expansion, 2) the need to strengthen laboratory network/ quality assurance, 3) lack of capacity at the district level to consolidate/sustain DOTS, 4) the need of strengthen drug management, 5) the need to enhance case detection, and 6) the need to strengthen community mobilization. In order to overcome these constrains and challenges, additional assistance to NTP and Provincial TB Control Program (PTP) were required.

In order to strengthen the capacity of NTP in the challenge to expand quality DOTS nationwide, the government of Pakistan requested technical assistance to Japan.

Based on the request of the Government of Pakistan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched Preparatory Study Teams in February and in August 2002, respectively. The first team conducted a situation analysis, organized workshops on tuberculosis control and had discussion with NTP, PTP of Punjab province (PTP Punjab) and Ministry of Health (MOH) in order to design a draft of the technical cooperation project. The second team conducted discussions with NTP, MOH and PTP Punjab and made field visits to three districts of Punjab province, namely Kasur, Gujrat and Lahore. The team revised the Project Design Matrix (PDM) considering the situational analysis.

After having a series of discussions with Managers of National and Provincial TB Control Programs, JICA planned to start the technical cooperation project, which consists of two components. One is to strengthen the Provincial TB Control Program units by establishing four model districts in Punjab Province. Another is to strengthen the technical capacity of National TB Control unit in order to achieve the target; namely, 85% cure rate and 70% of case detection rate.

2-2 Objective of the Project

The objective of the Project is to systematically implement of National TB Control Program in close collaboration with provincial and districts TB units.

The outputs of the Project are confirmed as follows.

- 1) Technical and management capacity of PTP Punjab unit is strengthened.
- 2) Technical and management capacity of NTP unit and National Reference Laboratory (NRL) is strengthened.

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3. PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

The Team reviewed the progress of the Project in accordance with the PDM.

3-1 Progress of Activities

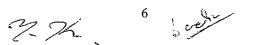
Activities consisted of the 32 fields that are shown in the PDM. Activities were reviewed at the Workshop attended by Pakistani counterparts and Japanese experts who have been involved in the Project. Review of documents and interviews were also conducted. Activities completed and ongoing at the time of evaluation are summarized as follows:

| Activities | Status | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 1.1 Strengthen effective TB prop | gram in 4 mo | del dis | tricts of | Punjab I | Province | | | | |
| 1.1. 1 Strengthen advocacy, | For advoca | For advocacy, communication, and social mobilization, following activities | | | | | | | |
| planning and Trainers training | were done | were done on TB-day in Faisalabad in March 2007; Walk-rally, Advocacy | | | | | | | |
| for DOTS expansion and | seminar, A | seminar, Advocacy message on newspaper and air, Distribution of leaflet | | | | | | | |
| consolidation | for enlighte | n TB a | warenes | s. | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | · | | | |
| | 40 Doctors | - | | | | | | | |
| | facilitators, and 40 lady health supervisors (LHSs), 1175 lady health | | | | | | | | |
| | Į. | workers (LHWs) (June 2006) were trained in Lahore and Faisalabad. (In | | | | | | | |
| | the other two districts, the training was implemented before the project starts.) | | | | | | | | |
| | Personnel in | n need | of initia | al training | were de | cided accor | ding to | the report | |
| | from distric | | | - | | | Ū | • | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | As the table | e belov | v shows | , almost a | ill health | personnel | except t | for Lahore | |
| | have been to | ained. | The Pro | ject plans | to contin | ue the initia | l trainin | g. | |
| 1.1.2 Conduct initial training for | | | | | | | | | |
| health workers | Total number | er of he | alth per | sonnel alre | eady rece | ived the trai | ning by | 2006. | |
| | | No. | No. | Total | No. a | of already | Total | Already | |
| | | of | of | No. of | trained | 1 | No. | trained | |
| |]] | DC* | TC** | DC+TC | Doctor | DOTS | of | LHW | |
| | Cuinat | 12 | 89 | 101 | 106 | Facilitator | LHW | 1.704 | |
| | Gujrat Multan | 11 | 104 | 115 | 106 137 | 113 | 1704 1900 | 1,704 | |
| | Lahore | 32 | 156 | 188 | 178 | 122 | 1627 | 1,730 NA | |
| | Faisalabad | 18 | 283 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 2700 | 2,700 | |
| | Source: Dist | <u> </u> | L | | 501 | 301 | 2700 | 2,700 | |
| | *DC; diagno | | | *TC; treat | ment cer | nter | | | |
| ~ | · | *** | | | | | ratory S | Supervisor | |
| | Project member, together with DTCs and District Laboratory Supervisor (DLS) went for monitoring visits to selected diagnostic centers based on | | | | | | | | |
| | the classification of performance. The project visited more than 40 health | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3 Monitor and improve | facilities to | | - | | | | | | |
| DOTS activities | monitoring | | | _ | • | | | } | |
| or he as he should be a should | _ | _ | | | | | | | |
| | number of attached basic health unit and treatment center, 3) data on DOTS, 4) function of laboratory, 5) performance of laboratory technician, | | | | | | | | |
| i | DO15, 4) IU | memon | or labor | ratory, 51 | pertorma | ence of labor | ratory t | echnician, l | |

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| | treatment center and LHW, 8) quality of record etc. PTP Punjab mostly missed to accompany the monitoring and supervision activities. In some monitoring visits in Lahore, deputy program officer of PTP accompanied with the Japanese experts. |
|--|---|
| 1.1.4 Institutionalize quality meeting for doctors, paramedics and lab technicians | The project supported all the inter-district meetings except for the first quarterly meeting in 2007. Discussion on how to improve the quality of DOTS activities is being conducted at the meetings based on the data from diagnostic centers. It was observed that the management capacity of PTP improved. Analysis of all quarterly reports is now conducted in before the meeting in order for effective and thorough discussions to take place on improving the performance of DTC and DLS. |
| 1.1.5 Conduct baseline survey for laboratory | Information on laboratories was gathered in all model districts. (Number of DOTS center and sputum smear microscopy test, etc.) The project is also supporting the baseline survey on district laboratory function by Institute of Public Health (IPH). The project conducted the supervisory visits in Faisalabad to evaluate the laboratory function in all diagnostic centers. |
| 1.2 Strengthen the capacity of P | TP Punjab based on the lessons learnt from activity 1.1 |
| 1.2.1 Strengthen provincial workshop for district TB coordinators | The project assisted PTP Punjab to develop in organizing the provincial workshop. This workshop was held quarterly. The Japanese experts attended all the workshops except for the first quarterly workshop of 2007, and offered technical assistance on supervision, training and external quality assurance (EQA) etc. The executive district officer, health (EDOH) of Gujrat district introduced the project activities to EDOH of all districts. |
| 1.2.2 Conduct supervisors training for all districts of Punjab | All DTCs in 35 districts presented the supervisor training course supported by the project and WHO in December 2006. Through this training course, all participants learned how to use the check list. The project conducted the EQA workshop for DTC and EDOH in September 2006. |
| 1.2.3 Strengthen supervision and monitoring | Supervision and monitoring was performed in all districts based on the reports. PTP Punjab developed the monitoring and supervision plan through the inter-district meetings. NTP secured the National Program Officers (NPOs) to supervise DTCs in all districts, except 4 model districts. For model districts, in some monitoring visits in Lahore, deputy program officer of PTP Punjab accompanied the Japanese experts. |
| 1.2.4 Conduct refresher training for health workers | The project supported the development of the training module for co-medical staffs. The trainings were conducted in Multan for 13 doctors, for 12 DOTS facilitators, for 160 LHWs, and for 14 laboratory technician in Sep. 2006. Further training courses will be scheduled in 2007. |
| 1.2.5 Conduct training for reporting and recording | The module was printed in July and 1,300 copies were distributed according to the NTP plan. Training on reporting and recording for medical officers was conducted in Multan in 2006. The project supported electronic reporting system training for all districts in Feb. and March in 2007. |



1.2.6 Strengthen DOTS implementation in tertiary care hospitals

At the time of the evaluation, with support by Funds for Innovate DOTS Expansion through Local Initiative to Stop TB, PTP Punjab promoted 14 out of 15 tertiary care hospitals to participate in the DOTS program. This contributed to the significant increase in the case detection rate in Lahore.

1.2.7 Conduct operational research to reduce defaulter

1.3.1 Strengthen EQA system in

Punjab

The workshop to share the research idea was held in Sep. 2006 and the operational research (OR) design was developed. The data will be collected in 2007. The design and results of the OR is expected to be diffused to provincial level as well as national revel.

1.3 Improve the laboratory network in Punjab province

EQA system is crucial for quality DOTS implementation. The project made great efforts to introduce and improve EQA system in the province, especially Institute of Public Health, TB Reference Laboratory (IPH/TBRL) as the provincial reference laboratory and in model districts. EOA system has been established in model districts as following 3 steps.

- 1. Kick off stage
- 2. Introduction Stage
- 3. Implementation and strengthen Stage Others

1. Kick off stage

The project explained the necessity and contents of EQA system to related personnel. The workshop on EQA awareness for EDOH and DTC of all districts was conducted in September, 2006.

2. Introduction Stage

2-1 Strengthen the microscopist in each diagnostic center

Strengthen the capability of the teacher at IPH through training as explained in 1.3.2.

Refresher training for microscopists was conducted in 3 model districts. (Multan in Nov. 2006, Gujrat in Jan. 2007, Faisalabad in Feb. 2007.)

2-2 Set up EQA center

Standardize the room for EQA center and providing equipment

2-3 Develop capable District Laboratory Supervisor

Strengthen the capability of the teacher at IPH through training as explained in 1.3.2.

DLSs were selected and trained.

2-4 Develop capable cross-checker for EQA center

Cross-checkers were selected and trained. (Jan. 2007 in Multan and Gujrat)

2-5 Develop capable slide selector

Training for DOTS facilitator on the method of slide sampling and sending to a cross-checker. (for 12 Diagnostic Centers of Gujrat in Jan. 2007)

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| Conducting quarterly monitoring and supervisory visits to EQA centers and diagnostic centers in model districts. Others In Labore and Faisalabad, IPH/TBRL is conducting the cross check. The provincial TB reference laboratory (IPH/TBRL) has mainly 4 roles, which are; conducting training, data management and analysis, supervising of EQA center, and monitoring and supervision. Actual role of IPH/TBRL in EQA network is recheck the result when there is difference of the result between EQA center and diagnostic center. Necessary equipment for training of laboratory technicians at district and at diagnostic center level was procured by the project. The IPH/TBRL conducted the trainings for microscopists on sputum smear microscopy test for all districts. 5-day refresher training was conducted for microscopists of all districts. In terms of DLS, laboratory management training for the DLSs in 4 model districts were conducted and instructed on how to examine the results of samples in the EQA system. The IPH/TBRL also conducted the trainings for cross-checkers of 9 districts. IPH/TBRL managed and analyzed the data such as number of test and number of positive cases in diagnostic centers. EQA data was also managed and analyzed in IPH/TBRL, in terms of number of errors and quality of specimen. It is also an important role of IPH/TBRL to support and to instruct EQA center, especially at the first stage of establishment. IPH/TBRL supported the center through conducting trainings and monitoring and supervision activities. 1.3.3 Establish the reference laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan 1.3.4 Develop laboratory manual and training modules 1.3.5 Conduct standardized microscopy training in reference and published in Urdu language by Japanese expert before the initiation of the project. Draft of standard operation of procedure was developed. 1.3.6 Conduct standardized microscopy training in reference alboratory manual and module for sputum smear microscopy tests were produced and published in Urdu language by | 1 | 3. Implementation and strengthening stage |
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| for laboratory cross-checkers in EQA center was conducted in Multan and Gujrat. The panel test had been implemented before the initiation of the project. For quality assurance, blinded re-checking and on-site evaluation are being | | |
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| 1.3.7 Conduct panel testing for For quality assurance, blinded re-checking and on-site evaluation are being | for laboratory | |
| to a contact of | | |
| to an arrandonte | 1.3.7 Conduct panel testing for | For quality assurance, blinded re-checking and on-site evaluation are being |
| | microscopy | done regularly. |
| | | |

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| 1.4 Improve TB drug manageme | ent in Puniab province | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1.4.1 Conduct OR for TB drug | | | | | |
| management | OR was conducted in 5 districts of the province in June and July in 2006. | | | | |
| 1.4.2. Conduct provincial | The workshop was conducted in Nov. 2006 and the results of the OR were | | | | |
| workshops for TB drug | shared with the participants to discuss the next step. | | | | |
| management | | | | | |
| 1.4.3 Develop provincial | The projected started to develop the national guideline. Development of | | | | |
| (national) guideline and manual | manual (supervisory module) has not started yet. | | | | |
| for TB drug management | Not storted and | | | | |
| 1.4.4 Conduct training for TB | Not started yet. After the completion of revising the TB drug management guideline, the | | | | |
| drug management | activity related to training will start. | | | | |
| 2.1 Strengthen technical and ma | | | | | |
| | NTP developed the computerized reporting system at the national and | | | | |
| 2.1.1 Strengthen surveillance | provincial level. The project supported to promote the utilization of this | | | | |
| system | system at district level. | | | | |
| O 1 O II-11 antiquel monkohono | NTP held the inter-provincial meeting quarterly. In Dec. 2006, the Japanese | | | | |
| 2.1.2 Hold national workshops for TB coordinators | expert presented the activities of the year as well as future plan. The | | | | |
| Tot 1B coordinators | Japanese experts attended other meetings at national level. | | | | |
| 2.1.3 Develop computerized | NTP developed the computerized reporting system at the national and | | | | |
| reporting system at the national | provincial level with WHO. The project supported to hold workshop for | | | | |
| and provincial levels | introducing this system in Punjab in 2006. (will support in Sindh and Baluchistan in 2007) | | | | |
| | With the assistance of WHO, NTP hired 22 national program officer (NPO) | | | | |
| | to strengthen DOTS implementation. Those NPOs are responsible to | | | | |
| 2.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and | supervise EDOHs. | | | | |
| supervision | The inter-provincial meeting was utilized to discuss on how to monitor and | | | | |
| | supervise effectively. The Japanese experts were actively involved in the | | | | |
| | discussion. | | | | |
| A 4 5 G A 4 1 PO 1 A 4 A | The project conducted EQA workshop for provincial reference laboratories | | | | |
| 2.1.5 Conduct EQA workshops | in Sep. 2006. Roles and function of reference laboratory was clearly defined in this workshop. | | | | |
| 2.1.6 Revise national guidelines | | | | | |
| and modules | Not started yet. | | | | |
| 2.1.7 Utilize mass media for | The flipchart for the patient education was developed and printed by the | | | | |
| advocacy and community | Project and distributed to PTPs. The leaflet for community awareness was | | | | |
| awareness | developed and distributed to ordinary people at the Health Expo. | | | | |
| 2.2 Improve nationwide TB drug | g management | | | | |
| | NTP planned the operational research for drug management in all 4 | | | | |
| 0.0.1 Conduct notional | provinces. The project conducted this research in Punjab province and | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Conduct national workshops for TB drug | North Western Frontier Province. The results of the Punjab survey have | | | | |
| management | been feed backed to NTP. The project also introduced these results to PTP | | | | |
| attuttagomont. | of other provinces in the national orientation workshop on TB drug | | | | |
| | management in Nov.2006. | | | | |

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NTP hold a coordination meeting for drug management in Nov. 2006 and discussed on how to develop national drug management guideline. As the result, the project started to develop the national guideline by cooperation with GTZ (Gesellschaft fur .Technische Zusammenarbeit), GLRA (German Leprosy and TB Relief Association) and WHO.

3-2 Inputs

Inputs to the Project since its inception in April 2006 are as follows: Inputs were generally appropriate in terms of timing, quantity and quality.

3-2-1 Japanese Personnel Inputs

In total, Japanese experts in 7 fields have been dispatched up to now. The fields of the experts are as follows: Project Manager/Chief Advisor, TB Control, Project Coordinator, TB Laboratory Management, TB Laboratory, Drug Management, and Advocacy.

The list of Japanese experts is shown in Annex 1.

3-2-2 Pakistani Personnel Inputs

NTP Manager and a deputy manager have been identified as main counterparts at national level. There is also a focal person in the NRL as a counterpart of laboratory experts. At the provincial level, PTP Punjab staff, from the PTP Manager down, has been identified as the counterparts of the Japanese experts. In addition, EDOH, DTC, and DLS in 4 model districts have been identified as counterparts of the project. The list of the counterparts is decided by joint discussion shown in Annex 2.

3-2-3 Provision of Equipment

Equipment worth approximately 10 million Pakistani Rupees in total has been provided as of June 2007. The list of provided equipment is shown in Annex 3.

3-2-4 Training for Counterparts in Japan

A total of 2 counterparts have been trained under the group training course in Japan at the Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association in the fields of Stop TB Action Course and Tuberculosis Laboratory Network for DOTS Expansion Course. At the time of mid-term evaluation, another two counterparts are being trained in Japan in the Stop TB Action Course.

The list of these trainings is shown in Annex 4.

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4. RESULTS OF EVALUATION

4-1 Achievement of the Project Purpose and Outputs

4-1-1 Achievement of the Project Purpose

According to the indicators on PDM, the achievements of the Outputs are summarized as follows:

Project Purpose: Quality National TB Control Program is systematically implemented in close

| Indicator The cure rate of 85% is achieved and maintained in Punjab province. In Punjab province, cure rate (CR) [66%; 2006 quarter (Q) 1] yet reached the target. (Table 1) PTP Punjab has been targeting the improvement of treatmen rate (TSR), and, according to the latest data at the time | has not | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| and maintained in Punjab yet reached the target. (Table 1) province. PTP Punjab has been targeting the improvement of treatmen rate (TSR), and, according to the latest data at the time | has not | | | | |
| province. PTP Punjab has been targeting the improvement of treatmen rate (TSR), and, according to the latest data at the time | | | | | |
| PTP Punjab has been targeting the improvement of treatmen rate (TSR), and, according to the latest data at the time | | | | | |
| rate (TSR), and, according to the latest data at the time | | | | | |
| 1 ' ' | t success | | | | |
| | of the | | | | |
| evaluation, TSR has been maintained at more than 85%. (To | evaluation, TSR has been maintained at more than 85%. (TSR in 4th | | | | |
| quarter 2005 was 85% and 1st quarter of 2006 was 87%). | quarter 2005 was 85% and 1st quarter of 2006 was 87%). | | | | |
| From amongst 35 districts, 4 districts achieved over 95% of | From amongst 35 districts, 4 districts achieved over 95% of TSR, 14 | | | | |
| had 91-95% of TSR, 9 districts had 86-90% of TSR, and 8 dis | tricts are | | | | |
| yet to achieve the TSR target. | | | | | |
| Since TSR and CR have been improving steadily, it is po | Since TSR and CR have been improving steadily, it is possible to | | | | |
| forecast that the CR will continuously improve and will reach | forecast that the CR will continuously improve and will reach the target | | | | |
| of 85% in the future. | of 85% in the future. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1. Change of Cure Rate and Treatment Success Rate in | Punjab | | | | |
| province | , | | | | |
| CR TSR | _ | | | | |
| Q1 2004 68% 80% | _ | | | | |
| Q2 2004 62% 80% | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% | _ | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% Q1 2005 67% 81% | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% Q1 2005 67% 81% Q2 2005 62% 78% | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% Q1 2005 67% 81% Q2 2005 62% 78% Q3 2005 65% 82% | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% Q1 2005 67% 81% Q2 2005 62% 78% Q3 2005 65% 82% Q4 2005 67% 85% | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% Q1 2005 67% 81% Q2 2005 62% 78% Q3 2005 65% 82% Q4 2005 67% 85% Q1 2006 66% 86% | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% Q1 2005 67% 81% Q2 2005 62% 78% Q3 2005 65% 82% Q4 2005 67% 85% | | | | | |
| Q3 2004 64% 78% Q4 2004 64% 81% Q1 2005 67% 81% Q2 2005 62% 78% Q3 2005 65% 82% Q4 2005 67% 85% Q1 2006 66% 86% | | | | | |

quarter in 2006

| | CR (%) | TSR (%) |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| Punjab | 66 | 86 |
| NWFP | 84 | 93 |
| Sindh | 71 | 84 |
| Baluchistan | 80 | 88 |
| Pakistan | 73 | 87 |

(Source: NTP)

The case detection rate of 70% is achieved in Punjab province.

Case Detection Rate (CDR) sputum smear positive is still 63% in the first quarter of 2007, but case detection rate (CDR) of all types reached 83%.CDR in the province made rapid progress since last year. Further increase of CDR is expected since PTP is planning to enhance its actions to involve all kinds of health facilities and communities in DOTS.

Change of CDR

| | CDR All | CDR smear | Case | Case |
|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Types | positive | notification | notification |
| | | | all type | smear |
| | | | | positive |
| Q1 2005 | 31% | 31% | 11,621 | 3,236 |
| Q2 2005 | 40% | 32% | 15,263 | 4,268 |
| Q3 2005 | 38% | 36% | 14,428 | 4,608 |
| Q4 2005 | 38% | 31% | 14,271 | 3,862 |
| Q1 2006 | 47% | 29% | 18,338 | 4,703 |
| Q2 2006 | 55% | 36% | 21,276 | 6,568 |
| Q3 2006 | 63% | 42% | 24,172 | 8,790 |
| Q4 2006 | 64% | 39% | 24,574 | 8,323 |
| Q1 2007 | 83% | 63% | 32,907 | 11,139 |

Source: PTP Punjab

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4-1-2 Achievement of the Outputs

The extent of the achievement is judged as reasonable level. According to the indicators in PDM, the achievements of Outputs are summarized as follows:

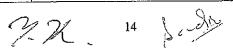
Output 1: Technical and managerial capacity of Punjab Provincial TB Control Program unit is strengthened.

| Indicator | Status | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| 1-1: The cure rate of 85% is | Cure rate in 4 model districts have not yet reached the target of the | | | | | | | |
| achieved in 4 model districts of | indicator (85%) except Gujrat. However, TSR has already reached 85% in | | | | | | | |
| Punjab province. | Gujrat and | Faisala | ıbad. Lov | v CR and | TSR in M | ultan has b | een indicated in | |
| • | the inter di | strict m | eetings. | | | | · | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | |
| | | , | 2005 | 2005 | 2005 | 2005 | 2006 | |
| | Gujrat | CR | 85% | 88% | 88% | 91% | 94% | |
| | | TSR | 98% | 97% | 99% | 97% | 99% | |
| | Faisala | CR | - | 23% | 59% | 40% | 60% | |
| | bad | TSR | - | 56% | 83% | 70% | 90% | |
| | Multan | CR | 46% | 36% | 45% | 43% | 51% | |
| | | TSR | 60% | 66% | 67% | 80% | 69% | |
| | Lahore | CR | - | - | 52% | 56% | 69% | |
| | | TSR | - | - | 67% | 83% | 79% | |
| | Source: PTP Punjab | | | | | | | |
| 1-2: Provincial workshops for | PTP Punja | b has | been org | anizing i | nter distric | t meeting | quarterly. The | |
| district TB coordinators are held | meeting co | ntribute | d as an | opportunit | y of discu | ssion and i | dea sharing for | |
| regularly. | DTC. This meeting eventually has promoted on-time submission of | | | | | | | |
| • | quarterly report. It was also observed that the management capacity of PTP | | | | | | | |
| | improved in this half year. PTP analyzed all the quarterly repo | | | | | | erly reports in | |
| | advance of | the me | eting so | that the n | neetings ca | ın be made | full use of for | |
| | having disc | cussions | on impre | oving EDC | OH and DT | C. | | |
| | The activit | ies of t | he projec | t have bee | en reported | l in this m | eeting and they | |
| | were well | recogni | zed not | only by n | nodel distr | icts but als | so by the other | |
| | districts. T | he proj | ect will | keep pres | enting thei | r activities | , especially on | |
| | improving | the qual | ity of mo | nitoring a | nd supervis | sion, in this | meeting. | |
| 1-3: 90% of DTCs and EDOs are | 100% of D | TCs of | the provi | nce have a | Iready bee | n trained as | supervisors on | |
| trained by supervisor's training. | DOTS act | iviti e s a | at distric | t level. M | Ioreover, | it was ind | icated that the | |
| | training ga | ve posit | ive impa | cts to the s | supervision | practices | of DTCs. Some | |
| | DTCs expl | lained t | hrough tl | ne intervie | w that aft | er the train | ning, they have | |
| | been using | supervi | ision chec | klist whic | h existed l | efore with | out being used. | |
| | The question | onnaire | results sh | owed that | the number | er of superv | ision increased | |
| | after the tra | ining ir | 7 distric | ts out of 1 | 7 districts. | | | |
| 1-4: Monitoring and supervision | At district | level, D | TC cond | ucts monit | oring and | supervision | with technical | |
| are planned and conducted | support of | NPO. E | oth the p | roject and | NPO con | tributed to | the increase in | |
| regularly based on quarterly | frequency and quality of the supervision. According to the questionnaire, | | | | | | | |
| meeting and quarterly report. | all DTCs who answered this question (15districts) conducted monitoring | | | | | | | |

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| 1-5: Refresher courses are planned | and supervision regularly. 14 out of 15 DTCs (other 20 DTCs did not reply) answered that they visited all diagnostic centers for monitoring and supervision per quarter. Even some DTCs of the districts, that was not supported any donors, explained that they conducted monitoring and supervision monthly, and checked in focusing on whether quarterly report was accurate. According to PTP Punjab, the refresher training was conducted in 10 |
|--|---|
| and conducted in 35 districts. | districts in 2006. The project conducted refresher training for doctors, DOTS facilitators, LHWs, and laboratory technicians in Multan. |
| 1-6: More than 90% of diagnostic centers submit quarterly reports on case finding and treatment outcomes within one month after deadline. 1-7: Referral of TB patients is started and treatment outcome is documented in more than 5 tertiary care hospitals. | This indicator has been considered to be achieved due to the regular conduct of inter-district meeting as well as strengthening of monitoring and supervision at all the districts. Inter-district meeting is conducted in the next month of the quarter-end, and all diagnostic centers report the data of last quarter at that time. Treatment outcome has been documented and reported from tertiary care hospitals to PTP Punjab for the last 6 months. 14 out of 15 hospitals reported data on DOTS to PTP Punjab at the time of evaluation. It is significant success for PTP Punjab to involve the Hospital to DOTS and to improve the CDR. It is important to adapt an appropriate methodology, including referral system, based on health seeking behavior. Also, it is crucial for TB control program to prevent Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) by accelerating medical staffs in those facilities to follow the National guideline, and to minimize defaulter rate which has been suggested to be high in those health facilities. |
| 1-8: Defaulter tracing mechanism is developed. | In order to establish defaulter tracing mechanism, workshop to develop the research idea was held. Operational research design was also developed. The data will be collected in 2007. |
| 1-9: EQA system for smear microscopy is implemented in 4 model districts of Punjab. 1-10: Regular training is conducted in reference laboratory at Nishtar Medical College | EQA center in Multan was established and cross-checkers were trained. EQA system in Gujrat was modified by the project and well implemented. EQA in the other 2 model districts will be established in 2007. This indicator was impossible to be assessed at the time of evaluation because reference laboratory had not been established yet. |
| 1-11: Laboratory manual and module are published. | This indicator has already been achieved. Laboratory manual and module for sputum smear microscopy tests were produced and published in Urdu language by Japanese expert before the initiation of the project. Furthermore, draft of standard operation of procedure was developed. |
| 1-12: Standardized training manual and module for laboratory are utilized. | The manual and module has been utilized in all trainings and were highly evaluated by related personnel and trainees. |
| I-13: Regular supervision is carried out by laboratory supervisors | Supervision has been carried out by DLS but irregularly. DLS selected DC that had poor performance based on the quarterly report and conducted supervision due to the limited budget. This issue was discussed in the PDM workshop of the evaluation. In conclusion, PTP expressed to secure the budget for this activity in the next Planning Commission 1 (PC1). |



| 1-14: Refresher training of | Punjab reference laboratory has been equipped for the training by the |
|------------------------------------|---|
| laboratory technician is conducted | project support such as procurement of equipment and production of |
| according to the result of panel | manual and module. Staff of reference laboratory has technical capacity for |
| testing. | conducting the training. The project supported conduct of refresher training |
| 1 | in Multan, Gujrat and Faisalabad. As for other districts, according to the |
| | questionnaire survey, 3 out of 15 districts that answered the question |
| | conducted refresher training for microscopists in 2006. |
| 1-15: Result of operation research | Operation research was conducted in 5 districts of Punjab province in June |
| for TB drug management is | and July, 2006. The results of the research have been already reported to |
| reported in international | NTP and PTP Punjab. This research revealed important problems on TB |
| conference. | drug management such as irrational use of TB drugs, lack of knowledge of |
| | related personnel on TB drugs, poor store condition and inappropriate |
| | logistics for drug storage and illegal administration of TB drugs without |
| | prescription at private pharmacies. The results will be presented at |
| | domestic meetings and international conference. |
| 1-16: Training for drug | The project is planning to develop supervisory module (including |
| management is conducted. | checklist) on TB drug management based on the problems of the research, |
| | so that DTC can utilize the checklist at the time of supervision. |
| 1-17: There is no drug shortage in | The result of TB drug management in Punjab province showed that 8-42% |
| any districts of Punjab. | of health facilities had at least one kind of out of stock of TB drug. In order |
| | to indicate the procedure and process to achieve the goal, it is better to |
| | change the indicator to grasp the progress. |

Output 2: Technical and managerial capacity of National TB Control Program unit and National Reference Laboratory is strengthened.

| Indicator | Status |
|---|--|
| 2-1: NTP receives quarterly reports from more than 90% of all districts within one month after deadline. 2-2: National workshops for TB coordinators are held regularly. | This indicator has been considered to be achieved. NTP organized inter-provincial meeting quarterly and presented the national and provincial progress in the meeting. According to the interview with NTP manager, all data from district level has been accumulated The inter-provincial meeting is being held regularly by NTP. |
| 2-3: All the quarterly reports are managed and analyzed in computer at provincial and national level. | The indicator has been already achieved by NTP. According to the NTP manager, the reported data is managed well and utilized. |
| 2-4: Regular monitoring and supervision is conducted based on surveillance analysis. | Monitoring and supervision has been implemented by National Program Officer (NPO), who is hired by NTP with financial support of WHO/United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Although this system is temporally under the situation of weak capability of DTCs, NPO is considered as a technical adviser for DTC. There are 22 NPOs nationwide, and one NPO takes in charge of 4-5 districts. Results of surveillance analysis are referred to supervisory visits. |

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| 2-5: Guideline and training modules are revised with technical assistance of the project. | The project has supported to revise the training module for DOTS facilitators and the draft was developed. However, for the guideline, there has been no contribution by the project, because there was no occasion to revise the guideline by the mid-term evaluation. At the time of the meeting between NTP and this mission, NTP showed the new plan to revise the TB control guideline and training module. National Guideline for the TB control covers all the field of TB control. At least, in the fields related to the project, such as laboratory network and TB drug management, the project will have discussion to |
|---|--|
| 2-6: National guideline and manual for TB drug management are published. | support them. The original idea for developing the national guideline on TB drug management was that it should be based on the analysis of the results of all provincial ORs. However, 2 provinces have not yet started to conduct the OR at the time of the evaluation. To avoid delay of publishing the guideline, the project will prepare the guideline based on the analysis of the results in the provinces where OR was conducted. As for manual, supervisory module at the provincial level will be developed by the Project. |

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4-2 Project Implementation Process

The project implementation process is summarized as below.

To transfer the technique in many fields on TB control, the project selected 4 model districts from the aspects of various geographical and social conditions. To bring the maximum effect of project activities, lessons learnt from the activities in these model districts was planned to be distributed to other districts in the province and eventually to nationwide.

- 1) Lahore district was selected as one of the model district because PTP is located in Lahore district, Also, it was selected on the grounds that it is one of the biggest cites in Pakistan.
- 2) Gujrat district was selected as a rural district model.
- 3) In Multan district, PTP planned to establish a reference laboratory to cover southern part of the province.
- 4) Faisalabad district was selected as a model of urban and rural mixed type.

In all districts, before the initiation of the project, JICA experts had worked on TB control program.

In the model districts, the project supported initial trainings on health personnel, monitoring and supervision, intra district meetings, advocacy activity, and so on. Direct and appropriate technical transfer by Japanese experts and the close relation with them motivated the Pakistani counterpart in the model districts, and contributed to the improvement of the quality of DOTS. Thus, the implementation processes in the model district are judged to be adequate.

Using lessons learnt from model districts, the project has been distributing applicable technology to all districts in Punjab province to strengthen technical and managerial capacity of PTP through inter-provincial meetings and other activities. However, these activities have not resulted in enough distribution to all the districts in PTP Punjab and the project should plan to make the best use of the project activities through evaluation of the project activities.

As for the laboratory network, systematic process as follows has been implemented by the Project to establish EQA.

- 1) Holding the workshop on EQA awareness for EDOH and DTC of all districts.
- 2) Producing guideline and module for the training of microscopist in Urdu language.
- 3) Conducting trainings for the implementers of EQA such as staff of IPH/TBRL on trainers of trainings, microscopist (refresher training), DLS on method of assessment and feed back, cross-checker on rechecking of slide, and DOTS facilitator on slide sampling and sending to cross-checker.
- 4) Supporting to establish and to equip EQA centers.

At the implementation stage, they conducted quarterly monitoring and supervisory tour, and visited EQA centers as well as diagnostic centers.

Through all these activities, the IPH/TBRL made great efforts to set up EQA system and on its implementation through working together with the Japanese laboratory experts. As a result, IPH/TBRL could be in a position to support EQA center in other districts. Thus, these activities are also judged to be adequate. Since different systems exist at present, the IPH/TBRL and the project need to try raising the quality of EQA system in the province.

T.K. 17 Jeans

In terms of TB drug management, the project conducted operation research in 5 districts of Punjab province to identify the situation of TB drug management and find interventions to improve it. So far, the research was completed and national TB drug management guideline will be developed by the project based on the results. The results were feed backed to NTP and PTP Punjab. Well designed research and careful result analysis were appreciated by NTP as well as PTP Punjab.

At national level, the activities have been planned to strengthen TB control programs, and to develop guidelines and modules by utilizing results and lessons in model districts. However, except holding workshop on EQA, the project has not made enough contribution to capacity development of NTP. Thus, the project should discuss detailed procedures to implement planned activities and planned operation.

Z.X. Judy

4-3 Evaluation under Five Criteria

4-3-1 Relevance

For the following reasons, the Project is considered to have high relevance.

- The project's overall goal and project purpose have consistency with the National Health Policy of Pakistan. TB control is mentioned in the Medium Term Development Framework and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Pakistan as one of the important program for the development of health sector in Pakistan.
- 2. The project purpose is also consistent with the aid policy of the Japanese Government.
- The design and focus of the project is compatible with solving problems which Pakistan has been facing for quality DOTS expansion.
- 4. The project selected Punjab Province as the target area of program implementation. This is the most populated province in the country and half of TB patients are from this province. Since TB control in this province has been considered to be more difficult, activities and results will possibly bring beneficial effects to other provinces.

4-3-2 Effectiveness

Although there still are problems to be solved, NTP and PTP Punjab have achieved steady progress in all aspects of quality DOTS expansion since the inception of the Project in April 2006. For the following reasons, the project contribution to this progress and the effectiveness of the Project is considered to be high.

Outputs of the project at this point contributed to this progress through

Conducting initial and refresher trainings for DOTS personnel, including laboratory staffs

Enhancing quality of monitoring and supervision system

Introducing and initiating EQA system

Developing training modules in several areas

Planned and on-going activities also might be expected to bring beneficial effects on further progress in TB control program.

NTP has a well established and organized implementing system for TB control program; to establish necessary systems, to conduct master trainings, to conduct practical demonstration in the technical aspects of the Program. However, until now, the project has not yet contributed to this point yet, resulting in less significant effectiveness. Thus, the project needs to try to implement more intense activities at the national level.

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4-3-3 Efficiency

Judging from the achievements of the Project and inputs from both Japanese and Pakistani sides, efficiency of the Project can be evaluated as reasonable.

1) Japanese Side

a) Dispatch of experts

Japanese experts in 7 fields have been dispatched in the field of TB control, TB laboratory, TB laboratory management, TB drug management, advocacy, project manager/chief advisor and project coordinator. The result of questionnaires and interviews showed that the experts' field of specialty, skill and capability were adequate for the project implementation and Japanese experts' performance is highly evaluated.

However, due to the problems in the Japanese side, dispatch of experts in 2007 has been delayed for about 2 months. It was pointed from related staffs of the Project that this delay will affect the planned activities of the Project.

b) Provision of equipment

Equipment provided was in respect to the project activities and in accordance with the needs of Pakistani side. The quality and quantity of the equipment were appropriate, and all of them have been well maintained and utilized. The only one concern is that equipments including 20 microscopes for the reference laboratory in southern part of Punjab province (at Nishtar Medical College) is still kept at PTP Punjab office due to delay of the construction of the laboratory.

c) Counterparts training

Counterpart training has been well managed and has contributed to the human resource development for the TB control programs in Pakistan. In 2006, two trainees, one for TB control management and another one for laboratory management, were selected through discussion among stakeholders, and all trainees have been continuing their job and contributing to the TB program. According to the interviews, training components proved to be useful for capacity building. Discussions with other participants from other countries also provide good opportunities to assess their status of TB control and to come up with new ideas of interventions.

2) Pakistani Side

a) Office Provision

The project office was provided on the same floor of NTP officers. This has facilitated the close communication between Pakistani counterparts and Japanese experts. On the other hand, this location of the office resulted in geographical distance between PTP Punjab and the Project.

b) Allocation of counterparts

NTP manager, deputy manager, and NRL have been involved in the implementation of the project at national level. At provincial level, PTP Punjab manager, deputy manager, staffs of IPH/TBRL, EDOH, DTC, and DLS at model districts are involved in the project activities. However, there are not enough personnel in NTP and PTP Punjab and, though inevitable, turnover of trained staffs in PTP Punjab and IPH/TBRL have been also an obstacle to implementing the program. For example absence of suitable counterpart for TB drug management at NTP has hampered the efficient implementation of the activity 1.4 "Improve TB drug management in Punjab province" and the activity 2.2 "Improve nationwide TB drug management".

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c) Allocation of budget

NTP and PTP Punjab have been trying to secure necessary budget for implementation of the Project activities. As a result, gradually the allocation to the Project activities has increased. However, the budget to establish a reference laboratory in Nishtar Medical College in Multan district has not yet been secured, resulting in delay of the project activity.

4-3-4 Impact

Since several cooperation agencies are providing supports to the same objectives of the TB control program, it is difficult to delineate the impact of this project from other at this moment. However, according to the interviews from several related persons, it was verified that the project clearly has given positive impact to control TB in the following areas.

- 1) Establishment of EQA system.
 - EQA system is essential to assuring the quality of sputum smear microscopy test. JICA experts took the initiative to establish this system in 2004 in Gujrat. The project has continuously been supporting in terms of setting up of EQA center, provision of equipment, training of personnel, and so forth. Draft of standard operation of procedure for EQA system was also developed by the expert. These activities gave significant contribution to the establishment of the national guideline of EQA system.
- 2) Monitoring and supervision Monitoring and supervision practice that the experts implement and instruct is highly evaluated by the counterparts, because Gujrat district has shown tremendous improvement in the TB control program. Although monitoring and supervision conducted by the project is not the only factor of this progress, PTP Punjab recognized of the necessity to improve quality of monitoring and supervision.
- 3) OR on TB drug management The OR on TB drug management was conducted according to appropriately designed method by the project. This activity is planned to lead to the development of the National Guideline. This drug management area has been one of the areas without appropriate human resources in Pakistani side. This OR was the first to reveal current situation and problems in this field, resulting in significant impact.

Since further activities of the project will be planned to complement weakness of NTP and PTP, those might be expected to bring further impact on TB control program in Pakistan. Especially, developing defaulter tracing system and drug management guideline and modules will possibly bring certain contribution.

No negative impact due to the project implementation has seen at the time of the mid-term evaluation.

4-3-5 Sustainability

Due to the strong commitment of NTP and PTP Punjab for the TB control, sustainability in organizational and financial aspects will be highly expected. However, technical sustainability at this point is not well established and both Japanese and Pakistani sides should plan to bring the maximum effect of technical transfer.

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1) Organizational aspects

It is indicated the both NTP and PTP Punjab have strong commitment for the TB control according to the following reasons.

- 1) NTP has actively secured necessary budget from the Government and external fund as described below.
- 2) With enough understanding for capacity development, NTP has a strong leadership to organize the national system and to conduct new program activities.

To establish the supervising system with national program officer

To develop private-public mixed DOTS guideline

- 3) PTP Punjab has a strong leadership to organize the program and always takes quick response to tackle with problems. Also, PTP Punjab worked hard to secure the necessary budget (the budget for supervisory visit by DTC and DLS).
- 4) Both NTP and PTP Punjab have been working well to coordinate with related organizations.
- Staffs of PTP Punjab at all levels work hard despite of limited human resources.
- 6) Both NTP and PTP Punjab recognize their weak points and are eager to resolve these points.

2) Policy and financial aspects

It is clear that TB control program is one of the priority programs and the policy will not change in the near future. NTP obtained approval for 5-year budget allocation for 2006-2010 from the federal government of one billion rupees (equivalent to US\$ 16.7 million), and furthermore, NTP is expecting to be disbursed approximately US\$ 22million by Global Fund to fight with AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in round 6 for the coming 2 years (US\$ 56 million was requested for 5 years in round 6). The fund will be utilized for empowering people, pursuing high quality DOTS quality assurance bacteriology, tertiary care, TB-HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) collaboration, and strengthening NTP. It is considered that there are sustainable financial resources.

PTP Punjab received a budget for Rs.200 million for 2007-8 activities. Within this budget, Rs. 3.45 million is secured for the monitoring and supervision activities, according to PTP Punjab. PTP Punjab will also include the budget on laboratory monitoring supervision activities, which is the activity for DLS, in the next PC-1 planning (2009-2013).

3) Technical aspects

Technical transfer to the Pakistani counterparts has been progressed as a result of trainings and workshops as well as through on-job-training. Through interviews and site visit, the team found that staff at all levels are capable to implement quality DOTS. However, as both Japanese and Pakistani side recognized by means of the interviews, technical of Pakistani staff has not reached at sufficient stage in the whole country. Also, there is a need to improve in certain technical areas, such as data analysis, drug management, monitoring and supervision and in quality DOTS implementation.

For beyond DOTS such as private public mixed DOTS or multi drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), large technical assistances shall be necessary according to National policies. Especially, involvement of tertiary care hospitals into DOTS program is crucial and appropriate. Guideline and practical strategic plan based on the situational analysis must be developed.

Thus, for technical sustainability to implement quality DOTS, further assistance must be necessary to diffuse basic knowledge and skills nationwide.

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5. MODIFICATION OF THE PDM

Based on the discussions among the Team and the concerned Pakistani authorities as well as Japanese experts, it was agreed that the revised PDM (PDM1) would be used to monitor the project activities for the remaining period of the Project. (See Annex 6) Details of modification of the PDM are listed below:

Details of Modification of PDM

| Items | Modifications | Reasons |
|----------------|---|---|
| | ollowing indicators are added and rephrased. | |
| Outputs 1 | 1.7 Referral of TB patients is started and treatment outcome is documented in more than 5 tertiary care hospitals. 'is modified as below. 1.7 'Strategic planning and situation analysis workshop for stakeholders on tertiary care are conducted.' "1.8 Defaulter tracing mechanism is developed", is modified as below, and one more indicator is added. | Most of the tertiary care has already participated in DOTS. The further research is necessary. Result of the OR should be shared among PTP and NTP. |
| | 1.8 The outline of operational research for default tracing is developed. 1.9 Result of this OR is presented at provincial and national workshops. | |
| | 1.14 Refresher training of laboratory technician is conducted according to the needs identified by PTP. | Under the actual system of EQA, a judgement criterion for refresher training of lab technician is dependent on the result of EQA, site-visit and inter-district meeting. Indicator should be adjusted along with those criteria. |
| | 1.15 Result of OR for TB drug management is reported at inter-district meeting, inter-provincial meeting and in international conference. | Result of OR should be firstly shared with PTP and NTP. |
| | The indicator, 1.17 There is no drug shortage in any districts of Punjab, shall be deleted. (New Indicator) Indicators on TB drug management in 2007 are | This indicator should be changed to a new indicator. |
| Output 2 | improved compared with those of 2006. 2.2 The Japanese side participates in PTP manager meeting regularly, and contributes technically. | Workshop means inter-provincial meeting for PTP managers, it should be changed to PTP managers. |
| | 2.6 National guideline for TB drug management is developed. | Guideline will be developed at notional level; manual will be produced at provincial level. |
| Activities: Fo | llowing activities are added and rephrased. | |
| | Activity 1.2.4 Conduct practical on-job-training on monitoring and supervision, targeting to other 31 districts. | In order to strengthen and expand the activity 1.1, it is better to add the activity for sharing the experience in model districts among other district in Punjab province. This activity is the same as practical demonstration that is implemented by NTP. |
| | Activity 1.3.2 Conduct supervision by IPH/TBRL to EQA center in consultation with PTP. | This activity has already been conducted, but has not been stated in the PDM. |

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| | Delete: Activity 1.3.7 Conduct panel testing for TB microscopy. | Activity 1.3.7 should be deleted. Because the better approach to confirm the TB microscopy quality of EQA center and diagnostic center has been introduced as EQA, the role of the panel testing is completed. |
|--------------|---|--|
| | Activity 1.4.3 Develop training module for TB drug management | Manual for supervision should be developed at provincial level. |
| | Activity 2.1.2 Participate in national workshops for PTP managers. | Since this workshop means inter-provincial meeting for PTP managers, it should be changed to PTP managers, not TB coordinators. |
| | Activity 2.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and supervision by conducting practical demonstration. | This activity is modified by adding some words to explain the method of strengthen monitoring and supervision. |
| | Activity 2.1.6 Revise national guidelines and modules, is modified as below. 2.1.6 Participate task group to revise national guidelines and modules. | To revise is implemented not only the project, but also the other donor agencies. |
| | Activity 2.2.2 Develop national guideline for TB drug management | Guideline will be published at notional level; manual will be produced at provincial level. |
| Important As | sumptions: Following important assumption is added | |
| | Provincial budget of renovation for the reference laboratory at Nishtar Medical College is disbursed by October 2007, and the renovation is completed by December 2007. | |

6. CONCLUSION

NTP and PTP Punjab achieved steady progress in all aspects of TB control program since the inception of the project in April 2006, and the project made certain contribution through their activities in several fields. At this point, generally, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the Project can be reasonably evaluated. Both, certain impact at the end of the project and sustainability after the completion of the project will be expected. However, to develop full sustainability after the completion of the Project, both Pakistani and Japanese sides should continue to cooperate and coordinate to bring maximum effect of the Project in the remaining period. Important points will be addressed as recommendations as below.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The team was impressed by the efforts and commitment and ownership by NTP and PTP Punjab in all aspects of the TB control program. Also, the activities of personnel at each level were outstanding, despite limited human resources. The Team would be very grateful if recommendations described below will eventually bring certain additional development in TB control program in Pakistan.

- NTP and PTP Punjab should try to secure core budget and human resources to develop quality DOTS expansion.
- 2) In order to cope with new components of Stop TB strategy, it is the appropriate time to revise the

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national guideline and thereafter to revise training modules subsequently. NPT should organize the task group to revise the national guideline with all stakeholders. The first role of this task group will be to agree on the outline of new guideline and procedures. All the necessary activities and budget should be shared among all stakeholders. The Japanese side will provide an expert to revise the guideline.

- 3) NTP should facilitate the development of the National guideline on drug management so that the project will be able to utilize and monitor the application of the guideline.
- 4) NTP is also encouraged to promote the operational research on drug management in the remaining two provinces to distribute the results to related personnel in all provinces.
- 5) PTP Punjab should try to strengthen the system to monitor program activities in all districts. The Project should focus to improve the program in 4 districts and assist to develop capacity of PTP Punjab.
- 6) The Project should provide support on the involvement of tertiary care hospitals into DOTS program. It is important to adapt an appropriate methodology based on situational analysis. This research shall be supported by the Japanese side and dissemination will be done by PTP.
- 7) The Project should focus on activities to strengthen function of the reference laboratory in Punjab for the capacity development of the laboratory network in the province. The project should assist IPH/TBRL to conduct supervision to EQA center based on the result of EQA.
- 8) The Japanese side is encouraged to present the activities and experiences more frequently in workshops or meetings at each level. Also, it is encouraged to implement academic lectures to maximize effects of the Project activities.
- 9) The Japanese side is encouraged to assist NTP to enhance the national system to improve DOTS service through strengthening monitoring and supervision system.
- 10) The Japanese side and PTP Punjab should try to have meetings to exchange opinions and information more frequently to fill the geographical gaps. Since the remaining period of the Project and inputs are limited, it is strongly recommended that the Project hold the meeting, including NTP, to gain mutual understanding about the schedule of the planned activities and utilization of resources.
- 11) Japanese side will provide information on local expense utilization on quarterly basis as requested by the P&D division.

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JER ANNEX 1

List of Experts dispatched from Japan

| Field | From | То | .Days | Name |
|--|------------|------------|-------|----------------------|
| | 2006/6/17 | 2006/6/27 | 11 | |
| Desired Manager TD Control | 2006/8/5 | 2006/8/19 | 15 | Seiya KATO |
| Project Manager, TB Control | 2006/12/9 | 2006/12/24 | 16 | Selya NATO |
| | 2007/7/13 | 2007/7/23 | | |
| TOTA | \L | | .53 | |
| TB Control | 2006/4/1 | 2006/5/15 | 45 | Hiroto MIYAGI |
| TOTA | \L | | | |
| | 2006/5/27 | 2006/10/7 | 135 | , |
| TD C 1 1/T and leader) | 2006/10/25 | 2006/12/27 | 64 | Mikio TSUKAMOTO |
| TB Control (Team Leader) | 2007/1/10 | 2007/3/14 | 64 | I WIKIO I SUKAWUTU I |
| | 2007/6/14 | 2007/7/23 | 40 | |
| TOTA | L | | 303 | |
| | 2006/6/21 | 2006/12/20 | 183 | |
| TB Laboratory | 2007/1/13 | 2007/3/13 | . 60 | Hiroaki YAMAZAKI |
| | 2007/6/19 | 2007/7/23 | 35 | |
| ATOT | L | | 278 | |
| Project Coordinator | 2006/4/1 | 2006/12/10 | 254 | Katsumi WATANABE |
| TOTA | L | | 254 | |
| A.I | 2007/1/15 | 2007/3/15 | 60 | Katsumi ISHII |
| Adovocacy/Data Management | 2007/6/15 | 2007/7/23 | 39 | Matsum form |
| TOTA | L | | 99 | |
| D 14 | 2006/6/7 | 2006/8/2 | 57 | Yuta UCHIYAMA |
| Drug Management | 2007/6/18 | 2007/7/23 | 36 | Tuta OUTILI AWA |
| TOTA | ıL. | | 57 | |
| TO to be successful to the second of the sec | 2006/9/2 | 2006/9/16 | 15 | Akiko FUJIKI |
| TB Laboratory Management | 2007/2/23 | 2007/3/9 | 15 | ANNO I OUNI |
| TOTA | L | | 30 | |

Note: Period of despatch written here is until Minutes of Meeting (23/07/07)

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JER ANNEX 2

Counter Parts

| No | Name | Designation |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | al TB Control Program | 1 |
| 1 | Dr. Hassan Sadiq | Manager |
| 2 | Dr. Shahid Hanif | Deputy Manager |
| 3 | Dr. Sabira Tehseen | Focal Person, National Reference Laboratory |
| 4 | Dr. Samia Tahir | Medical Officer, NTP |
| | cial TB Control Program | |
| 1 | Dr. Darakhshan Badar | Program Manager |
| 2 | Dr. Muhammad Naeem | Additional Director |
| 3 | Dr. Zafar Mumtez | Deputy Program Manager |
| 4 | Dr. Muhammad Razzaq | Deputy Program Manager |
| 5 | Dr. Tahir Mahmood | Program Officer |
| 6 | Dr. Zakia Parven | Program Officer |
| 7 | Dr. Afpab Iqbal | Deputy Program Officer |
| Provin | cial TB Reference Laboratory, IPH | Lahore |
| 1 | Dr. Zarfishan Tahir | Focal Person |
| 2 | Dr. Anjum Zubair Bhutta | Deputy Focal Person |
| 3 | Dr. Sohaila Mushtaq | Microbiologist |
| 4 | Dr. Samia Ayub | Microbiologist |
| 5 | Mr. Anwar Azad | Laboratory technician |
| 6 | Mr. Munir Ali | Laboratory technician |
| 7 | Mr. Iqbal | Laboratory technician |
| 8 | Mr. Habib ur Rehmem | Laboratory technician |
| 9 | Mr. Ferhan Ahmad | Laboratory technician |
| Nishtai | Medical College | |
| 1 | Prof. Zafar Ali Syed | Focal Person |
| 2 | Dr. Amir Khaw | Microbiologist |
| District | s | |
| 1 | Dr. Syed Talat Iqbal | EDO Health, District Gujrat |
| 2 | Dr. Javed Hussain Ajm | EDO Health, District Multan |
| 3 | Dr. Muhammad Javed | EDO Health, District Faisalabad |
| 4 | Dr. Inam-ul-Haq | EDO Health, District Lahore |
| 5 | Dr. Shahid Nawaz | DTC, District Gujrat |
| 6 | Dr. Shahid Magsi | DTC, District Multan |



JER ANNEX 2

| 7 | Dr. Muhammad Saleem | DTC, District Faisalabad |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8 | Dr. Amjad Jafrfery | DTC, District Lahore |
| 9 | Mr. Sualeh Muhammad Zia | DLS, District Gujrat |
| 10 | Mr. S. Muhammad Kamran | DLS, District Multan |
| 11 | Mr. Mazhar Hussain | DLS, District Faisalabad |
| 12 | Mr. Khalid Latif | DLS, District Lahore |

Note: In addition, EDO, DTC, and DLS are also identified as counterparts.

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JER ANNEX 3 List of Equipment

| | • | M | Unit Dries (D-V | C+: | Cubbasal | Location |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Fiscal Year | No. | Name of Equipment | Unit Price (Rs) 15,250 | Uty 1 | Subtotal 15 250 | Location Project Office, Islamabad |
| JFY2006 | | Cabinet Comora | 38,000 | 2 | | Project Office, Islamabad |
| JFY2006 | | Degital Camera Air Conditioner | 38,800 | 2 | 77,600 | |
| JFY2006 | | Computer Printer | 25,500 | 1 | | Lab. Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 | | Refregirator | 17,500 | i | | Lab. Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 | | Degital Camera | 21,250 | 1 | | Lab. Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 | | Rap top Computer | 117,000 | - | | Lab. Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 | | ADSL Modem | 10,000 | 1 | | Lab, Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 | | Sofa & Table Set | 31,000 | 1 | | Lab. Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 | | Coputer Image Scanner | 17,000 | 1 | | Lab. Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 | | Computer Printer | 12,100 | 1 | | Lab. Expert's Office, IPH |
| JFY2006 | | Microscope | 71,300 | 1 | 71,300 | Multan EQA Centre |
| JFY2006 | | Computer Software (MS XP) | 21,000 | 2 | 42,000 | Project Office, Islamabad |
| | | Computer Software (Office | 70.000 | 3 | | Project Office, Islamabad |
| √F¥2006 | 14 | 2003) | 78,900 | J | 230,700 | Project Office, Islamadad |
| | | Computer Software (Adohe | 72,000 | 3 | 216,000 | Project Office, Islamabad |
| JFY2006 | 15 | Acrobat 7.0) | 72,000 | 3 | 210,000 | Project Office, Islamadau |
| 151/0000 | 4.0 | Computer Software (Minitab | 118,500 | - 1 | 118,500 | Project Office, Islamabad |
| JFY2006 | 16 | 14.0) | | | | |
| JFY2006_ | 17 | White Board | 12,000 | 1 | 12,000 | Project Office, Islamabad |
| | 18 | Rear Sheet for Mitsubishi | 42,000 | 2 | 84 000 | Project, Islamabad |
| JFY2006 | , - | Pajero(AD3330) | | | | |
| JFY2006 | | Paper Shredder | 10,500 | 1 | | Project Office, Islamabad |
| JFY2006 | | Refregirator | 23,950 | 1 | | Project site IPH, Lahore |
| JFY2006 | | White Board | 10,250 | 2 | | Project site IPH, Lahore |
| JFY2006 | | Desktop Computer | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 11,000 | |
| JFY2006 | | Computer Printer | 11,000 | <u>1</u> | | NTP |
| JFY2006 | | Video Camera | 22,500 27.000 | 1 | 27,000 | |
| JFY2006 | 25 | TV Monitor 4WD Vhiecle (Mitsubishi | 2,384,000 | 1 | | PTP Office |
| JFY2006 | | | | | | District Health Ofice of |
| JFY2006 | 27 | Motercycle (Suzuki 110cc) | 49,500 | 3 | 148,500 | Guirat, Multan and Lahore |
| | | | | <u> </u> | 1040 000 | PTP, IPH and model |
| JFY2006 | 28 | Microscope (Olympus) | 71,200 | 61 | 4,343,200 | districts |
| JFY2006 | 20 | Magnetic Stirrer | 17,000 | 5 | 85,000 | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | _ | Water Bath | 52,000 | 5 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Electric Balance | 16,800 | 5 | 84,000 | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | 32 | Battery for Electlic Balance | 8,400 | 5 | 42,000 | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Water Distiller | 98,000 | 5 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Stick for Stir, Spatulia | 65 | 20 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | 35 | Measurement Cylinder | 1,350 | 5 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | 36 | Measurement Cylinder | 675 | 5 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | 37 | Measurement Cylinder | 450 | 5 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Measurement Cylinder | 315 | 10 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | 39 | Erlenmeyer Flask 3000ML | 1,500 | 10 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | 40 | Erlenmeyer Flask 1000ML | 450 | 10 | 4,500 | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Beaker 500ML | 175 | 10 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Beaker 100ML | 98 | 10 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Funnel with stand 200mm | 350 | 5 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Polyethylene Tank, 10L | 185 | 32 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | | Diamond Pencil | 250 | 80 | | IPH and 4 model districts IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 | 46 | Wire Loop | 90 | 80 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| | | Forceps, 115-130mm | 35 | 80 | ۷,۵00 | |
| JFY2006 | | | | An. | 0.400 | |
| JFY2006 | 48 | Bunsen Burner | 235 | 40 | | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML | 235 45 | 80 | 3,600 | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides | 235 45 185 | 80 320 | 3,600 59,200 | IPH and 4 model districts IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch | 235 45 185 190 | 80 320 80 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 | IPH and 4 model districts IPH and 4 model districts IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch | 235 45 185 190 450 | 80 320 80 80 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 | IPH and 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 | 80 320 80 80 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 | IPH and 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 | 80 320 80 80 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 | IPH and 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer UPS | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 9,190 | 80 80 80 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 36,760 | IPH and 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer UPS Personal Computer | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 9,190 75,000 | 80 320 80 80 4 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 36,760 300,000 | IPH and 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer UPS Personal Computer Computer Software MS | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 9,190 75,000 20,800 | 80 80 80 4 4 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 36,760 300,000 83,200 | IPH and 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer UPS Personal Computer Computer Software MS Computer Software Anti- | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 9,190 75,000 | 80 320 80 80 4 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 36,760 300,000 83,200 | IPH and 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer UPS Personal Computer Computer Software MS Computer Software Anti- | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 9,190 75,000 20,800 4,100 | 80 320 80 80 4 4 4 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 36,760 300,000 83,200 | IPH and 4 model districts IPH and 6 model districts IPH and 6 model districts IPH and 7 model districts IPH and 8 model districts IPH and 9 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer UPS Personal Computer Computer Software MS Computer Software Anti- Vurus Computer Software Windows | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 9,190 75,000 20,800 | 80 80 80 4 4 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 36,760 300,000 83,200 | IPH and 4 model districts DTC of 4 model districts |
| JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 JFY2006 | 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 | Bunsen Burner Washing Bottle, 250ML Slide Box for 100 slides Staining Bridge, 16 inch Staining Pan, 10X12 inch Laser Printer Voltage Stabilizer UPS Personal Computer Computer Software MS Computer Software Anti- Vurus Computer Software Windows | 235 45 185 190 450 13,500 10,750 9,190 75,000 20,800 4,100 | 80 320 80 80 4 4 4 4 4 | 3,600 59,200 15,200 36,000 54,000 43,000 36,760 300,000 83,200 | IPH and 4 model districts IPH and 6 model districts IPH and 6 model districts IPH and 7 model districts IPH and 8 model districts IPH and 9 model districts |

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Version: 0

JERANNEX 5 PDM 0 Froject Design Matrix

Project Title: The Tuberculosis Control Project in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Target group: All categories of public health staff and TB patients

Target Area: Pakistan (mainly Punjab province)

Project Period: April 2006 - March 2008

| | Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
|-------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|
| (, | Overall Goal Mortality, morbidity and transmission of the tuberculosis are reduced. | Morbidity and mortality from TB are reduced in half by the year 2015. | Quarterly Performance Report | The National TB Control policy of MOH remains unchanged |
| 2 71 | Project Purpose Quality National TB Control Program (NTP) is systematically implemented in close collaboration with provincial and district TB units. | The cure rate of 85% is achieved and maintained in Punjab province The case detection rate of 70% is achieved in Punjab province | Quarterly Performance Report | MOH continues to include NTP as one of the priority program |
| Suele | | | | |
| | | | | ole sy mar. |

1 LEGENDS: Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, EDO: Executive District Officer, EQA: External Quality Assurance, TB: Tuberculosis, MOH: Minisby of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaff für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, UNATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

JER ANNEX 4

List of Trainees in Japan

| Name | Title | From | То | Days | Field |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------|--------------------------|
| Dr. Naeem Muhammad | Deputy Manager, PTP Punjab | 2006/5/9 | 2006/8/5 | 77 | STOP TB Action cource |
| Dr. Aujum Zubair Bhutta | Reference Lab. IPH | 2006/9/26 | 2006/12/2 | 56 | TB Laboratory Test |
| Dr. TAHIR Mahmud | PTP Punjab | 2007/5/8 | (2007/8/4) | 77 | STOP TB Action cource |
| Dr. Muhammad RAZZAQ | PTP Punjab | 2007/5/8 | (2007/8/4) | 77 | STOP TB Action cource |

J. K. Luch

| 0 | Narrative Summary | Verifiable Indicators | Verification | Important Assumption |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------|--|
|) | Cutanite | 1.4. The same and as 6000 to applicate to demand all districts as Direct | Verification: | and displayed the second secon |
| | Sinding | The cure rate of 65% | · Quarieny | |
| | | 1.2 Provincial workshops for District TB coordinators are held regularly. | Performance Report | |
| ~ | Technical and managerial | 1.3 90% 0f Districts TB Coordinator and EDOs are trained by supervisor's training. | | si mememori bura. |
| | capacity of Punjab Provincial | 1.4 Monitoring and supervision are planned and conducted regularly based on Quarterly | · Supervision and | secured. |
| | TB Control Program (PTP) unit | Meeting and Quarterly report. | report | Commitment and |
| | is strengthened. | 1.5 Refresher courses are planned and conducted in 35 districts. | - | coordination of other |
| | | 1.6 More than 90% of diagnostic centers submit quarterly reports on case finding and treatment | Data from | international partners; |
| | C/P: PTP unit & DHDs | outcomes within one month after deadline. | Ö | e.g. WHO, USAID, |
| | | 1.7 Referral of TB patients is started and treatment outcome is documented in more than 5 | | GTZ, CIDA, GLRA, |
| | | tertiary care hospitals. | Data from quality | IUATLD remains |
| | | 1.8 Defaulter tracing mechanism is developed. | assurance | unchanged. |
| | | 1.9 EQA system for smear microscopy is implemented in 4 model districts of Punjab. | | |
| | | 1.10 Regular training is conducted in Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan. | · Questionnaire and | |
| | | 1.11 Laboratory manual and module are published. | assessment test in | |
| | | 1.12 Standardized training manuals for laboratory are utilized. | workshop & training | |
| | | 1.13 Regular supervision is carried out by laboratory supervisors. | | |
| | | 1.14 Refresher training of laboratory technician is conducted according to the result of panel | | |
| | | testing. | | |
| a | | 1.15 Result of OR for TB drug management is reported in international conference. | | |
| | | 1.16 Training for drug management is conducted. | | |
| | | 1.17 There is no drug shortage in any districts of Punjab | | |
| | | 2.1 NTP receives quarterly reports from more than 90% of all districts within one month after | | |
| 7 | 2. Technical and managerial | deadline. | | |
| | capacity of National TB Control | 2.2 National workshops for TB coordinators are held regularly. | | |
| | Program (NTP) unit and | 2.3 All the quarterly reports are managed and analyzed in computer at provincial and national | | |
| | National Reference Laboratory | level, | | |
| | is strengthened | 2.4 Regular monitoring and supervision is conducted based on surveillance analysis. | | |
| | | 2.5 Guidelines and training modules are revised with technical assistance of the Project. | | |
| اـــــا | C/P: NTP unit | 2.6 National guideline and manual for TB drug management are published. | | |

2
Ministry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Railef Association, IUATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

| 5 | JER ANNEX 5 PDM 0 | Auditor in the Au | |
|---------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | Activities | Inputs | important Assumptions |
| <u></u> | 1.1 Strengthen effective TB program in 4 model districts of Punjab Province | Japanese side | |
| | 1.1. 1 Strengthen advocacy, planning and Trainers training for DOTS expansion and | 1. Dispatch of Japanese experts | |
| | consolidation | Long Term Experts: | |
| | 1.1.2 Conduct initial training for health workers | · Chief Advisors | |
| | 1.1.3 Monitor and improve DOTS activities | Project Coordinator | |
| | 1.1.4 Institutionalize quality meeting for doctors, paramedics and lab technicians | · Laboratory Management | |
| | 1.1.5 Conduct baseline survey for laboratory | Drug management and others. | |
| - | 1.2 Strengthen the capacity of Punjab PTP based on the lessons learnt from activity 1.1 | Short Term Experts | |
| | 1.2.1 Strengthen provincial workshop for district TB coordinators | · TB Control | |
| | 1.2.2 Conduct supervisors training for all districts of Punjab | · Laboratory Management | |
| | 1.2.3 Strengthen supervision and monitoring | Operational Research and others. | |
| | 1.2.4 Conduct refresher training for health workers | | |
| | 1.2.5 Conduct training for reporting and recording | 2. Provision of Equipment | |
| | 1.2.6 Strengthen DOTS implementation in tertiary care hospitals | Equipment for laboratories, vehicles and others | |
| | 1.2.7 Conduct OR to reduce defaulter | | |
| ~- | 1.3 Improve the laboratory network in Punjab province | 3. Training of Pakistani counterpart personnel in Japan. | |
| | 1.3.1 Strengthen EQA system in Punjab | | |
| | 1.3.2 Strengthen the reference laboratory in IPH Lahore | 4. Other related fields mutually agreed upon as necessary. | |
| | 1.3.3 Establish the reference laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan | | |
| | 1.3.4 Develop laboratory manual and training modules | Pakistani side | |
| | 1.3.5 Conduct standardized microscopy training in reference laboratories | 1. Counterpart personnel. | |
| | 1.3.6 Conduct supervisor training for laboratory | 2. Running costs and necessary supplies. | |
| | 1.3.7 Conduct panel testing for microscopy | 3. Offices, buildings, and facilities. | |
| `` | 1.4 Improve TB drug management in Punjab province | 4. Counterpart funding for the implementation of the | |
| | 1.4.1 Conduct OR for TB drug management | project. | |
| | 1.4.2. Conduct provincial workshops for TB drug management | | |
| | 1.4.3 Develop provincial (national) guideline and manual for TB drug management | | |
| | 1.4.4 Conduct training for TB drug management | | |

- 3 - LEGENDS: DOTS: Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, EDC: Executive District Officer, EQA: External Quality Assurance, TB: Tuberculosis, MOH: Winistry of Health, Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, IUATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

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| Activities | linputs | Preconditions |
|---|---------|---------------|
| 2.1 Strengthen technical and managerial capacity of NTP | | |
| 2.1.1 Strengthen surveillance system | | |
| 2.1.2 Hold national workshops for TB coordinators | | |
| 2.1.3 Develop computerized reporting system at the national and provincial levels | | |
| 2.1,4 Strengthen monitoring and supervision | | |
| 2.1.5 Conduct EQA workshops | | |
| 2.1.6 Revise national guidelines and modules | | |
| 2.1.7 Utilize mass media for advocacy and community awareness | | |
| | | |
| 2.2 Improve nationwide TB drug management | | |
| 2.2.1 Conduct national workshops for TB drug management | | |
| 2.2.2 Develop national guideline and manual for TB drug management | | |

PDM 0

JER ANNEX 5

- 4 Tuberculosis, MOH: Ministry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, 1UATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

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PDM 1 Froject Design Matrix JER ANNEX 6

The Tuberculosis Control Project in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Project Title:

Date: 23 July 2007 Version: 1

> All categories of public health staff and TB patients Pakistan (mainly Punjab province) Target group:

Target Area:

April 2006 - March 2008 Project Period:

| L | Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | | Important Assumptions |
|------------|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| VI = | Overall Goal Mortality, morbidity and | Morbidity and mortality from TB are reduced in half by the year 2015. | Quarterly | Ě | nal TB |
| | transmission of the | | Performance | | olicy of |
| | tuberculosis are reduced. | | Report | MOH remains | nains |
| | Project Purpose | | | unchanged | 8 |
| | Quality National TB | 1. The cure rate of 85% is achieved and maintained in Punjab province | Quartenty | | MOH continues to |
| | Control Program (NTP) is | 2. The case detection rate of 70% is achieved in Puniab province | Report | | include NTP as one |
| | systematically | | <u>.</u> | of the priority | arity Trip |
| : <u> </u> | implemented in close | | ····· | program | |
| | collaboration with | | · | | |
| <u></u> - | provincial and district TB | | - - | | |
| _ | units. | | | | |
| | | | | • | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

1 LEGENDS: Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, EXC. Executive District Officer, EQA: External Quality Assurance, TB: Tuberculosis, MOH: Wind Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, IUATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

| JER ANNEX 6 | PDM 1 | | - Annual Control of the Control of t |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| | | Means of | H POLICE III |
| Narrative Summary | Verifiable Indicators | Verification | Assumption |
| Outputs | 1.1 The cure rate of 85% is achieved in 4 model districts of Punjab province. | Quarterly | |
| | 1.2 Provincial workshops for District TB coordinators are held regularly. | Performance | |
| 1. Technical and | | Report | • Diug |
| managerial capacity | | | productions |
| of Punjab Provincial | 1.5 Refresher courses are planned and conducted in 35 districts. | Supervision and | Seculeu. |
| TB Control Program | 1.6 More than 90% of diagnostic centers submit quarterly reports on case finding and treatment outcomes within one month after deadline. | report | and coordination |
| (PTP) unit is | 1.7 Strategic planning and situation analysis workshop for stakeholders on tertiary care are conducted. (Modified) | | of other |
| strengthened. | 1.8 Defautter tracing operational research design is developed, (Modified) | Data from | 5 0 0 0 |
| | 1.9 Result of this OR is presented at Provincial and National workshop. (Added) | reference | inelliaborel |
| C/P: PTP unit & | 1.10 EQA system for smear microscopy is implemented in 4 model districts of Punjab. | laboratory | parties, e.g. |
| SQHQ /// | 1.11 Regular training is conducted in Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan. | | WITC, USAIL), |
| 7 | 1.12 Laboratory manual and module are published. | Data from | 614, CIDA, |
| ン | 1.13 Standardized training manuals for taboratory are utilized. | quality | GLYA IDAILD |
| <u> </u> | 1.14 Regular supervision is carried out by taboratory supervisors. | assurance | Ternains |
| | 1.15 Refresher training of lahoratory technician is conducted according to the reeds identified by PTP (Modified) | | und langed. |
| | 92 | Questionnaire | Provincial |
| | (Modified) | and | Dridder or |
| (a | 1.17 Training for drug management is conducted. | assessment test | renovation for |
| 1 Technical and | (Indicator There is no drug shortage in any districts in Puniab' was deleted.) | in workshop & | the reference |
| managerial capacity | | training | laboratory at |
| of National TB | | | Nishiar Medical |
| Control Program | 2.1 NTP receives quarterly reports from more than 90% of all districts within one month after deadline. | | College is |
| (NTP) unit and | 2.2 The Japanese side participates in PTP manager meeting regularly and contributes technically. (Modified) | | nispansen by |
| National Reference | All the quarterly reports are mana | | October 2007, |
| Laboratory is | - | | and the |
| strengthened | | | renovation is |
| | 2.6 National quideline for TB drug management is developed (Modified) | | completed by |
| C/P: NTP unit | | | December 2007. |
| | | | (Added) |

2
MOH: Ministry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenanbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, UMTLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

| el districts of Punjab Province Trainers training for DOTS expansion and consolidation ers | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1. 1 Strengthen advocacy, planning and Trainers training for DOTS expansion and consolidation 1.2 Conduct initial training for health workers | Japanese side | 7. |
| .1.2 Conduct initial training for health workers | Dispatch of Japanese experts | |
| | Chief Advisors | |
| 1.1.3 Monitor and improve DOTS activities | Project Coordinator | |
| 1.1.4 Institutionalize quality meeting for doctors, paramedics and lab technicians | · Laboratory Management | |
| 1.1.5 Conduct baseline survey for laboratory | Drug management and others. | |
| Strengthen the capacity of Punjab PTP based on the lessons learnt from activity 1.1 | · TB Control | |
| 1.2.1 Strengthen provincial workshop for district TB coordinators | · Laboratory Management | |
| .2.2 Conduct supervisors training for all districts of Punjab | Operational Research and others. | |
| 1.2.3 Strengthen supervision and monitoring | (Modified) | |
| 1.2.4 Conduct practical on-job-training on monitoring and supervision, targeting to other 31 | | |
| districts. (Added) | 2. Provision of Equipment | |
| 1.2.5 Conduct refresher training for health workers | Equipment for laboratories, vehicles and | |
| 1.2.6 Conduct training for reporting and recording | others | |
| 1.2.7 Strengthen DOTS implementation in tertiary care hospitats | | |
| | 3. Training of Pakistani counterpart personnel | |
| 1.3 Improve the laboratory network in Punjab province | in Japan. | |
| 1.3.1 Strengthen EQA system in Punjab | | |
| 1.3.2 Conduct supervision by IPH/TBRL to EQA center in consultation with PTP, (Added) | 4. Other related fields mutually agreed upon as | |
| 1.3.3 Strengthen the reference laboratory in IPH Lahore | necessary. | |
| 1.3.4 Establish the reference laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan | | |
| 1.3.5 Develop laboratory manual and training modules | Pakistani side | |
| 1.3.6 Conduct standardized microscopy training in reference laboratories | 1. Counterpart personnel, | |
| 1.3.7 Conduct supervisor training for laboratory | 2. Running costs and necessary supplies. | |
| (Indicator 'Conduct panel testing for TB microscopy' was deleted.) | Offices, buildings, and facilities. | |
| ovince | 4. Counterpart funding for the implementation | |
| 1.4.1 Conduct OR for TB drug management | of the project. | |
| 1.4.2. Conduct provincial workshops for TB drug management | | |
| 1.4.3 Develop training module for TB drug management (Modified) | | |
| 1.4.4 Conduct training for TB drug management | , | |

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ANNEX 6

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". 3 Tuberculosis, MOH: Ministry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ:
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, IUSTLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

| Activities | uputs | Freconditions |
|---|-------|---------------|
| 2.1 Strengthen technical and managerial capacity of NTP | | |
| 2.1.1 Strengthen surveillance system | | |
| 2.1.2 Participate in national workshops for PTP managers (Modified) | | |
| 2.1.3 Develop computerized reporting system at the national and provincial levels | | |
| 2.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and supervision by conducting practical demonstration. (Modified) | | |
| 2.1.5 Conduct EQA workshops | | |
| 2.1.6 Participate in task group to revise national quideline and modules (Modified) | | |
| 2.1.7 Utilize mass media for advocacy and community awareness | | |
| 2.2 Improve nationwide TB drug management | | |
| 2.2.1 Conduct national workshops for TB drug management | | |
| 2.2.2 Develop national quideline for TB drug management (Modified) | | |

PDM i

ANNEX 6

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- 4 Tuberculosis, MOH: Winistry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, IUATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

PDM 1 Project Design Matrix MIN ANNEX 2

The Tuberculosis Control Project in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Project Title:

Date: 23 July 2007 Version: 1

> All categories of public health staff and TB patients Target group:

Pakistan (mainly Punjab province) Target Area:

April 2006 - March 2008 Project Period:

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Mortality, morbidity and transmission of the tuberculosis are reduced. | Morbidity and mortality from TB are reduced in half by the year 2015. | Quarterly Performance Report | The National TB. Control policy of MOH remains unchanged |
| Quality National TB Control Program (NTP) is Systematically implemented in close collaboration with | The cure rate of 85% is achieved and maintained in Punjab province The case detection rate of 70% is achieved in Punjab province | Quarterly Performance Report | MOH continues to include NTP as one of the priority program |
| | | | |

1 LEGENDS: DOTS: Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, EDO: Executive District Officer, EQA: External Quality Assurance, TB: Tuberculosis, MOH: Ministry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, IUATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

| 1.1 The cure rate of 85% is achieved in 4 model districts of Punjab province. 1.2 Provincial workshops for District TB coordinators are held regularly. 1.3 90% of District TB Coordinators are held regularly. 1.4 Monitoring and supervision are planned and conducted regularly based on Quarterly Meeting and Quarterly report. 1.5 Refresher courses are planned and conducted regularly based on Quarterly Meeting and Quarterly report. 1.6 More than 90% of diagnostic centers submit quarterly reports on case finding and treatment outcomes within one month after deadline. 1.7 Strategic planning and situational analysis workshop for stakeholders on tertiary care are conducted. 1.8 The outline of operational research is presented at Provincial and National workshop. 1.10 EQA system for smarm microscopy is implemented in 4 model districts of Punjab. 1.12 aboratory manual and module are published. 1.13 Standardized training manuals for laboratory are utilized. 1.14 Regular supervision is canducted in Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan. 1.15 Refresher training of laboratory supervisors. 1.16 Results of this generational research is conducted according to needs identified by PTP. 1.16 Result of DK for TB drug management is reported at inter-district meeting, inter-provincial meeting and in international conference. 1.17 Training for drug management is conducted. 1.18 Malicadors on TB drug management is conducted. 1.18 Indicadors on TB drug management is conducted. 1.18 Indicadors on TB drug management is conducted. 2.1 NIP receives quarterly reports from more than 90% of all districts within one month after deadline. 2.2 The Japaneses side participates in PTP manager meeting regularity and confirming modules are revised with technical assistance of the Project. 2.5 Guidelines and training modules are revised with technical assistance of the Project. 2.6 Guidelines and training modules are revised with elementary is goined and project. | THIN THINKS TO LINE I | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.1 The cure rate of 85% is achieved in 4 model districts of Punjab province. 1.2 Provincial and managerial 1.3 90% of Districts TB Coordinators are held regularly. 1.3 90% of Districts TB Coordinator and EDOs are trained by supervisor's training. 1.4 Minitioning and supervision are planned and conducted regularly. 1.5 Refresher courses are planned and conducted in 35 districts. 1.6 Minitioning and supervision are planned and conducted regularly based on Quarterly Meeting and Quarterly report. 1.5 Refresher courses are planned and conducted in 35 districts. 1.6 Minitioning must than 90% of diagnostic centers submit quarterly reports on case finding and treatment outcomes within one strengthened. 1.7 Strategic planning and situational analysis workshop for stakeholders on tertiary care are conducted. 1.7 Strategic planning and situational analysis workshop for stakeholders on tertiary care are conducted. 1.8 The outline of operational research for defaulter tracing is developed. 1.1 Strategic planning is conducted in Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan. 1.1 Strategiar training is conducted in Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan. 1.1 Regular training of thoratory technician is conducted according to needs identified by PTP. 1.1 Regular training of thoratory technician is conducted according to needs identified by PTP. 1.1 Regular training of thoratory technician is conducted according to needs identified by PTP. 1.1 Regular training of thoratory technician is conducted according to needs identified by PTP. 1.1 Regular training of thoratory technician is conducted according to month after deadline. 2.1 NTP receives quarterly reports are managed and analyzed in computer at provincial and adornal level. 2.2 Regular monitoring and supervision is conducted. 2.3 All the quarterly reports are managed and analyzed in computer at provincial and adornal and month and analyzed in computer assistance of the Project. 2.6 Regular monitoring and supervision is con | Narrative Summary | Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumption |
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| 2.1 NTP receives quarterly reports from more than 90% of all districts within one month after deadline. 2.2 The Japanese side participates in PTP manager meeting regularly and contributes technically. 2.3 All the quarterly reports are managed and analyzed in computer at provincial and national level. 2.4 Regular monitoring and supervision is conducted based on surveillance analysis. 2.5 Guidelines and training modules are revised with technical assistance of the Project. 2.6 National guideline for TB drug management is developed. | | | | Nishtar Medical |
| 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.5 6 | 2. Technical and managerial | 2.1 NTP receives quarterly reports from more than 90% of all districts within one month after deadline. | , | College is |
| 2.3 2.5 2.5 2.6 | capacity of National TB | 2.2 The Japanese side participates in PTP manager meeting regularly and contributes technically. | | disbursed by |
| 2.5 | Control Program (NTP) | 2.3 All the guarterly reports are managed and analyzed in computer at provincial and national level. | •••• | October 2007, |
| 2.5 | unit and National | | | and the |
| 2.6 | Reference Laboratory is | | | renovation is |
| | strengthened | | | completed by |
| | ~- | | | December |
| C/P: NTP unit | C/P: NTP unit | | | 2007. |

2 ***EGENDS: Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, EDO: Executive District Officer, EQA: External Quality Assurance, TB: Tuberculosis, MOH: Winistry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, UATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease.

| Activities | luputs | Important Assumptions |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1.1 Strongthon offentive TB program is A model districts of Brusish Described | | |
| | Japaniese sine | |
| 1.1.1 Strengthen advocacy, planning and Trainers training for DOTS expansion and | Dispatch of Japanese experts | |
| consolidation | · Chief Advisors | |
| 1.1.2 Conduct initial training for health workers | Project Coordinator | |
| 1.1.3 Monitor and improve DOTS activities | · Laboratory Management | |
| 1.1.4 Institutionalize quality meeting for doctors, paramedics and lab technicians | Drug management and others. | |
| 1.1.5 Conduct baseline survey for laboratory | · TB Control | |
| 1.2 Strengthen the capacity of Punjab PTP based on the lessons learnt from activity 1.1 | · Laboratory Management | |
| 1.2.1 Strengthen provincial workshop for district TB coordinators | Operational Research and others. | |
| 1.2.2 Conduct supervisors training for all districts of Punjab | | |
| 1.2.3 Strengthen supervision and monitoring | 2. Provision of Equipment | |
| 1.2.4 Conduct practical on -job-fraining for monitoring and supervision, targeting to | Equipment for laboratories, vehicles and others | |
| other 31 districts. | | |
| 1.2.5 Conduct refresher training for health workers | 3. Training of Pakistani counterpart personnel in Japan. | |
| 1.2.6 Conduct training for reporting and recording | | |
| 1.2.7 Strengthen DOTS implementation in tertiary care hospitals | 4. Other related fields mutually agreed upon as | |
| 1.2.8 Conduct OR to reduce defaulter | necessary. | |
| 1.3 Improve the laboratory network in Punjab province | | |
| 1.3.1 Strengthen EQA system in Punjab | Pakistani side | |
| 1.3.2 Conduct supervision by IPH/TBRL to EQA center in consultation with PTP. | 1. Counterpart personnel. | |
| 1.3.3 Strengthen the reference laboratory in IPH Lahore | 2. Running costs and necessary supplies. | |
| 1.3.4 Establish the reference laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan | 3. Offices, buildings, and facilities. | |
| 1.3.5 Develop laboratory manual and training modules | 4. Counterpart funding for the implementation of the | |
| 1.3.6 Conduct standardized microscopy training in reference laboratories | project. | |
| 1.3.7 Conduct supervisor training for laboratory | | |
| 1.4 Improve TB drug management in Punjab province | | |
| 1.4.1 Conduct OR for TB drug management | | |
| 1.4.2. Conduct provincial workshops for TB drug management | | |
| 1.4.3 Develop training module for TB drug management | | |
| 1.4.4 Conduct training for TB drug management | | |
| | | |

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MM ANNEX 2

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- 3 - <u>ŁEGENDS</u>: DOTS: Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, EDC: Executive District Officer, EQA: External Quality Assurance, TB: Tuberculosis, MOH: Ministry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency, GLRA: German Leprosy and TB Relief Association, IUATLD: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

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| MIM ANNEX 2 PDM11 | | |
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| Activities | Inputs | Preconditions |
| 2.1 Strengthen technical and managerial capacity of NTP 2.1.1 Strengthen sunueillance system | The state of the s | 1877 |
| 2.1.2 Participate in national workshops for PTP managers | | |
| 2.1.3 Develop computerized reporting system at the national and provincial levels | | |
| 2.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and supervision by conducting practical demonstration. | | |
| 2.1.5 Conduct EQA workshops | | |
| 2.1.6 Participate in the task group to revise national guidelines and modules | | |
| 2.1.7 Utilize mass media for advocacy and community awareness | | |
| 2.2 Improve nationwide TB drug management | | |
| 2.2.1 Conduct national workshops for TB drug management | | |
| 2.2.2 Develop national guideline for TB drug management | | |

- 4 - IEGENDS: DOTS: Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, EDO: Executive District Officer, EQA: External Quality Assurance, TB: Tuberculosis, MOH: Ministry of Health, NTP: National TB Control Program, PTP: Provincial TB Control Program, OR: Operational Research, WHO: World Health Organization, USAID: United States Agency for International Development, GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, CIDA: Canadian International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

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MM ANNEX 3

Participants at the Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting of TB Control Meeting 23 July 2007

| S.No | Participant Name | Designation | Contact # |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Govern | ment of Pakistan Side (*) 2 | | |
| 1 | Mr. M. Sharafat Ali Zia | Joint Secretary (B&F) | 0300-9788191 |
| | Dr. Capt ® Muhammad Raza | Dy. Director General | 051-9206954 |
| 3 | Mr. Mazhar Igbal | Section Officer (JPN) | 051-9201805 |
| 4 | Dr. Fazal-e-Hakim Mian | Asst Chief, P & D Division | |
| 5 | Dr. Hasan Sadiq | NPM NTP | 051-9201667 |
| 6 | Dr. Shahid Hanif | Dy. NPP NTP | 051-9201667 |
| 7 | Dr. Darakshan Badar | Program Manager, PTP | |
| 8 | Dr. Anjum Bhutta | Sr. Demonstrator, IPH | |
| 9 | Dr. Sabira Tehsin | NRL Officer | |
| lanahé | se Mission | | |
| | Mr. Takao Kaibara | Leader/Resident Representative | 051-2829473-8 |
| 2 | Dr.Mitsuo Isono | JICA Advisor | |
| 3 | Mr. Tsuyoshi Yusa | Senior Program Officer | |
| 4 | Ms. Yoshiko Akiyama | Consultant | |
| JICA P | roject Team (* 1915) | | |
| 1 | Dr. Mikio Tsukamoto | Chief Advisor | 051-9209997 |
| | | Program Manager, JICA | |
| | Dr. Seiya Kato | TB Control Project | |
| 3 | Mr. Hiroaki Yamazaki | Laboratory Expert | |
| 4 | Mr. Yuta Uchiyama | Drug Management | |
| 5 | Mr. Katsum Ishii | Coordinator | |
| | Dr. Abrar Ahmed | Project Officer | |
| | Mr. Badar Mahmood | Project Secretary | |
| | akistan Office to a second | | |
| | Mr. Kenji Kashiwazaki | Dy. Resident Representative | 051-2829473-8 |
| | Mr. Masaharu Maekawa | Project Formulatin Adviser (Health) | 051-2829473-8 |
| 3 | Mr. Sohail Ahmed | Sr. Program Office | 051-2829473-8 |
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4. ミニッツ (運営指導調査)

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE CONSULTING MISSION AND THE AUTHORITIES
CONCERNED OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATON
FOR THE TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROJECT

The Japanese Consulting Mission (hereinafter referred to as "the Mission") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred as "JICA") and headed by Ms. Naoko UEDA, the Team Leader had a series of discussions with the Pakistani authorities concerned for the purpose of reviewing the activities and discuss issues concerning the Project for Tuberculosis control (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), and discuss the future directions of the Project.

As a result of the discussions, the Team and the Pakistani authorities concerned agreed upon the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Islamabad, December 20, 2006

上田直子

MS. NAOKO UEDA

Head of JICA Consulting Mission Japan International Cooperation Agency MRS. SAIRA KARIM

Senior Joint Secretary (Health)
Ministry of Health
Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

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Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting NTP / JICA TB Control Project

Date

: Saturday, December 16, 2006

Time

12:30 ~ 15:30

Venue

Board Meeting Room, Crown Plaza, Blue Area, ISLAMABAD

SUMMARY OF MEETING:

PAKISTANI SIDE:

- Pakistani side showed gratitude to JICA and Government of Japan for their continuous and support and also showed strong will and commitment to combat Tuberculosis. They highlighted success and achievements made so far by NTP and PTP Punjab in the field of tuberculosis. Pakistani side also requested Japan to enhance support for TB Control in Pakistan.
- Pakistani Side also requested JICA to share expenditure of the project at least twice a year.
- * It was agreed that the Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Medical College will be renovated by Pakistani side.

JAPANESE SIDE:

Japanese side showed respect to Pakistan for their commitment, efforts and significant success and thanked for collaboration for a common goal. They also clarified the nature of JICA's cooperation including CD, Sustainability, PC-I & R/D and PDM as common tools. Japanese side requested Pakistan to allocate adequate counterparts for the JICA TB Control Project.

Contents of Discussion are attached

MINUTES OF MEETING:

The meeting was started with the opening remarks by the Chairperson, Mrs. SAIRA Karim (Senior Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health). She firstly introduced herself and then welcomed all the participants. She said that Pakistan has good long time cooperation with Japan through JICA especially in the field of Health. Government of Pakistan is also emphasizing strongly on the health related issues and many health related mega projects are going on thought out the country to improve the health situation of the people of Pakistan.

After opening remarks the participants introduced themselves. After introduction the presentation session started.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq (Manager, National TB Control Program) thanked and welcomed all the participants on behalf of National TB Control Program and Ministry of health to come and attend this very important meeting of the JICA TB Control Project. He then made a detailed presentation on JICA TB Control Project activities in NTP. He explained the TB Situation in Pakistan. He also showed achievements of National TB Control Program with the help of program indicators which are improving considerably. He further said that Government of Pakistan is committed well to the health related programs and has allocated Pak. Rs. 1,180 million (equivalent to USD 20 million) for TB Control Program for the next 05 years (i.e. 2006 - 2010). But as Pakistan ranks seventh among the TB high burden countries in EMRO Region with 250,000 TB patients every year, more and more resources and support is required to achieve the required goals. He then highlighted JICA's support which includes Technical Support to strengthen NTP's capacity, Financial Support for trainings, equipment and printing materials, strengthening laboratory network and improving the TB Drug Management System in Pakistan focusing on Punjab. The Technical Support includes Dispatch of long term and short term experts, support in developing the Recording-Reporting tools and Surveillance System, Monitoring & Supervision in four JICA districts, strengthening laboratory network through trainings at and Counterpart training in Japan. He then talked about the activities of TB Drug Management in Pakistan. (Kindly see the attached presentation handouts).

Dr. Seiya KATO (Project Manager, JICA TB Control Project) and Mr. SOHAIL Ahmad (Senior Program Officer, JICA Pakistan Office), asked about the component of PC-I for the public sector. Dr. HASSAN Sadiq informed that almost 45% amount of PC-I is allocated for PPM.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq responded that Government of Pakistan has allocated Rs. 1,180 Million for next five years i.e. $2006 \sim 2010$ for this purpose.

Mr. Tsuyoshi YUSA (Member of JICA Consulting Mission), asked about the funds allocation, to which Dr. Hassan Sadiq informed that in the past NTP has been able to utilize 99% of the funds have been released.

Ms. Naoko UEDA (Head of JICA Consulting Mission), informed the participants that JICA Support for TB Control emphasizes more on Capacity Building of NTP and PTP in order to strengthen the TB Control activities in Pakistan and to achieve and sustain the global TB control targets. She also explained that the Project uses PDM (Project Design Matrix) as a common tool for management of implementation of the project.

Then Mr. Tsuyoshi YUSA made a presentation on details of JICA's Support for TB Control in Pakistan. He told that TB Control is one of the highly prioritized issues from the perspective of Human Security, since it directly affects the people at the local level. JICA has intensified

Res efforts to reverse the global TB epidemic in collaboration with the STOP TB Initiative. He then explained the objectives of JICA's Cooperation. The main objective is to provide support through Capacity Development to strengthen the comprehensive and integrated health systems to minimize the spread of TB infection. The he gave the examples of Capacity Development i.e. Individual, System and Institutional. He also highlighted the Principles of JICA's Cooperation with emphasis on Quality DOTS. At the end Mr. TSUYOSHI stressed the JICA's assistance focuses on the development of skills and mechanisms of the Pakistani authorities to acknowledge issues arising from the TB Program and to make necessary adjustments accordingly and continuously. (Kindly see the attached presentation handouts).

On a question about National & Provincial PC-I and Record of Discussion (R/D) for JICA TB Control Project, Mr. Mitsunobu INABA (Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Pakistan Office), discussed the difference between Record of Discussion and PC-I. He told the participants that Government of Pakistan officially requested the Embassy of Japan for support in TB Control Program in year 2001. The Government of Japan decided to approve the project in September 2001. Record of Discussion was prepared in 2002 but Government of Pakistan could not sign the Record of Discussion before PC-I is approved. The approval of PC-I took long time and finally in May 2005 it was approved. Then the Record of Discussion was signed by Government of Pakistan and Government of Japan in April 2006.

Mr. INABA Explained that for Japanese side, the Record of Discussion is an important document but Pakistani side gives more importance to PC-I. This sometimes creates confusion. JICA is already running many projects in Pakistan with their own PC-Is. JICA however gives full respect to all PC-Is of Government of Pakistan.

Regarding the project expenses Mr. INABA further clarified that JICA input will be provided through JICA Experts as JICA is not a funding agency. Therefore, all the budget is spend through JICA's experts and funds are not transferred to Government of Pakistan. Sometimes some JICA input is not mentioned in PC-I, as JICA spends budget through its Japanese Experts. In fact most of the times JICA's budget expenses and input are much more than the approved PC-I.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq explained that Planning and Development Division of Government of Pakistan usually asks NTP twice a year to provide the figures of budget expenses of JICA TB Control Project. That is the reason NTP requested JICA TB Control Project to provide atleast budget expenses figures if details is not possible to provide. He also requested JICA that NTP would appreciate if any change or addition is made to project's budge expenses is made in consultation with NTP.

The Chairperson, Mrs. SAIRA Karim also requested JICA to give some figures about budget expenditure in April and July, as Japanese fiscal year is from April to March while Pakistan fiscal year is from July to June.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq then said that tuberculosis still remains a major health problem in Pakistan, therefore if possible more JICA support is required to strengthen the efforts to eliminate TB from Pakistan.

Dr. Mikio TSUKAMOTO (Chief Advisor, JICA TB Control Project), then made his presentation on activities of JICA TB Control Project. He explained the Project Design with objectives and desired outputs. The main objective of the project is that quality National TB Control Program is systematically implemented in close collaboration with provincial and district TB units. Another objective is that the cure rate of 85% and the case detection rate of 70% is achieved and maintained in Punjab province. He then highlighted the project's activities in 04 model districts of Punjab I.e. Lahore, Multan, Faisalabad and Gujrat. The JICA TB Control Project's activities include initial and refresher training for health workers, advocacy, monitoring and supervision, laboratory EQA system, TB Drug Management and support for intra-district quarterly meetings. Dr. Tsukamoto also informed about the future plans of JICA TB Control Project. (Kindly see the attached presentation handouts).

Der. DARAKSHAN Badar (Program Manager, PTP Punjab), then presented the Situation Analysis of JICA Model Districts. She started her presentation by showing PTP Punjab DOTS coverage and demography of Punjab province. She also explained the structure of NTP and PTP for delivering the DOTS services to the community. She then highlighted the TB DOTS status of 04 model districts of JICA TB Control Project with the help of performance indicators and graphs of these four districts. Dr. Darakshan Badar also mentioned the achievements of PTP and JICA TB Control Project. Regarding the gaps she mentioned need for more refresher trainings, workshops for individual tertiary care hospitals in JICA districts, capacity building of PTP, linkages of JICA districts with PTP, PPM and Tertiary care support. (Kindly see the attached presentation handouts).

After the presentation Dr. DARAKSHAN Badar stressed upon need of study to analyze the Gujrat's performance to know which factors mainly contributed in district Gujrat's excellent performance and achieving all the desired targets in less time, so that these factors can be replicated to other three less performing districts of Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan. She requested JICA TB Control Project to put more focus on other districts to appraise them too on the level of District Gujrat.

Dr. Mikio TSUKAMOTO thanked Dr. Darakshan for her suggestions and agreed her idea to increase the focus on other JICA districts.

Dr. Selya KATO said that experience in other countries shows that within 02 years, good results can be achieved for any project with adequate leadership, resources and commitment. Improvements can be clearly observed after just 01 year of implementation of the project.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq said that leadership, commitment and resources can be refined through donor's support and technical assistance in order to fill the gaps.

Mrs. SAIRA Karim stressed on the need of increase in political commitment and creating awareness in the community. Sensitizing the concerned authorities about TB control program is also very necessary.

Mr. SOHAIL said that most Executive District Officers (EDO Health) complain about availability of budget. Currently all the district budget is with District Coordination Officer (DCO) who is responsible for issuing the necessary budget to the district health department. Due to delay in releasing the budget for health activities, the programs suffer a lot. There is a need to sensitize DCO Office too in this regard.

DISCUSSION:

1) Focal Person for TB Drug Management (National & Provincial Levels):

Dr. TSUKAMOTO said that TB Drug Management is very important feature of TB Control Program for securing the appropriate drugs in the appropriate doses for TB patients with any interruption. For this purpose proper Full time Focal Persons for TB Drug Management on the level of NTP and PTP is required to be nominated as soon as possible.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq responded the NTP is in the process of recruitment of new staff. After the process of recruitment is finished a proper full time Focal Person on TB Drug Management will be appointed on national level. For the temporary arrangements, Dr. EJAZ Qadeer (research Coordinator, National TB Control Program) is nominated as a focal person on TB Drug Management.

From PTP Punjab side, Dr. DARAKSHAN Badar said that so far PTP does not have a post for Focal Person on TB Drug Management, but PTP will request this post in their next PC-1.

Prowever, presently PTP has assigned Dr. Muhammad RAZZAQ (Deputy Program Manager, PTP Punjab) as the focal person for TB Drug Management activities in Punjab.

2) Full Time Laboratory Technicians in the Reference Laboratories:

On this issue, Dr. HASSAN Sadiq promised that after the completion of recruitment of new staff for NTP, proper full time Laboratory Technicians will be appointed in National and Provincial Reference Laboratories.

Mr. Tsuyoshi YUSA said that JICA dispatches the experts to provide support to the Pakistani counterparts. He requested NTP to allocate necessary counterparts for the JICA TB Control Project.

3) Provincial Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Hospital, Multan:

Dr. TSUKAMOTO said that regarding the establishment of a Reference Laboratory at Nishtar Medical College in Multan, August 2006, Pakistani side and Japanese side have agreed that Pakistani side would allocate the budget for renovation and Japanese side would provide the equipment for the Provincial Reference Laboratory after the renovation is completed. However, no budget has been allocated for this purpose. He requested NTP and PTP to pursue the matter in this regard.

Dr. DARAKSHAN Badar responded that PTP has already requested principal of Nishtar Medical College Multan to prepare and submit the budget estimates for establishing the Reference Laboratory.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq said that NTP is has made commitment to all the provinces that it will setup one (01) TB Reference Laboratory in each province. In this regard, NTP has issued funds to IPH Lahore, and repair & renovation process has been completed.

Dr. DARAKSHAN Badar then requested the chairperson that laboratory is the main feature of TB control and if Ministry of Health can be more involved into this matter that Nishtar Medical College should establish the reference laboratory in this financial year.

The Chairperson, Mrs. Saira Karim, agreed to pursue the matter of establishing Reference Laboratory in Multan with NTP and PTP.

4) Technical Working Group Meeting:

Dr. Tsukamoto said that according to the Record of Discussion the Technical Working Group Meeting should be held at lease twice a year. Unfortunately the members of Technical Working Group do not include focal persons from National and Provincial Reference Laboratories. He requested the Joint Coordinating Committee to allow to included the laboratory persons in this meeting.

The Chairperson with the consent of all the members agreed to include laboratory focal persons in the Technical Working Group.

Dr. HASSAN Sadiq said that if list of members of Technical Working Group is revised in the Record of Discussion, then it will again take long time to process and sign the Record of Discussion again. Therefore, instead of revising the list of members, we should just invite the Focal Persons from National and Provincial Reference Laboratories to attend this meeting. This suggestion was approved by all the JCC Members.

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

Mrs. SAIRA Karim, the Chairperson, then gave the concluding remarks. She said that proper advocacy of disease is very important to create enough awareness among the community. The Government of Pakistan is very committed to eradicate TB from this country and is trying to allocate maximum budget and effort for this purpose. Behavioral change is also very important. She further stressed that there is need for more support to coordinate with Ministry of Health for all health programs.

She then thanked all the participants to attend this important meeting and wished best of luck for the success of TB Control Program.

ATTACHMENTS :

+ Annex-l

List of Participants of JCC Meeting

* Annex-II

Agenda of Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting Presentations :

Annex-III

JICA TB Control Project in NTP

General Description of JICA TB Control Project

Progress of Project Activities

JICA TB Control Project in PTP Punjab

by Dr. HASSAN Sadiq by Mr. Tsuyoshi YUSA by Dr. Mikio TSUKAMOTO by Dr. DARAKSHAN Badar

7

Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting NTP / JICA TB Control Project

Date

: Saturday, December 16, 2006 : 12:30 ~ 15:30 : Board Meeting Room, Crown P

Time

Venue

Board Meeting Room, Crown Plaza, Blue Area, ISLAMABAD

PARTICIPANTS:

| No. | Name 38 | Designation |
|-------|----------------------|--|
| PAKIS | TANISIBE: | |
| 1. | Mrs. SAIRA Karim | Senior Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health |
| 2. | Dr. HASSAN Sadiq | Manager, National TB Control Program |
| 3. | Dr. SHAHID Hanif | Deputy Manager, National TB Control Program |
| 4 | Dr. DARAKSHAN Badar | Program Manager, PTP Punjab |
| 5. | Dr. SAMRA Mazhar | Additional Director General (Planning), Ministry of Health |
| 6. | Dr. SAIMA Tahir | Medical Officer, NTP |
| 7. | Mr. MAZHAR Iqbal | Section Officer, EAD |
| JICAI | E Cantra Project | |
| 1. | Ms. Naoko UEDA | Head of JICA Consulting Mission |
| 2. | Mr. Tsuyoshi YU5A | Member of JICA Consulting Mission |
| 3. | Dr. Seiya KATO | Program Manager, JICA TB Control Project |
| 4. | Dr. Mikio TSUKAMOTO | Chlef Advisor |
| 5. | Mr. Mitsunobu INABA | Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Pakistan Office |
| 6. | Mr. SOHAIL Ahmad | Senior Program Officer, JICA Pakistan Office |
| 7. | Mr. Hiroaki YAMAZAKI | Laboratory Expert |
| 8. | Mr. BADAR Mahmood | Project Secretary |
| Obser | | |
| 1. | Dr. Yuriko EGAMI | WHO Consultant to NTP |

