

3. Health

The TICAD process provided the basis for the orchestration of the “Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health”, which was welcomed by leaders at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. YAP emphasized that MDGs 4, 5, and 6 should not be dealt with separately, but rather, that measures against infectious diseases, maternal, new-born, and child health, and strengthening of health systems should be addressed in a comprehensive manner, and that a multi-sectoral approach should be deployed.

📊 The Status of Japanese Assistance - April 2008 - March 2010 (provisional)

The YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation is progressing steadily (56%), with the largest portion being allocated to maternal, newborn and child health. The assistance for measures against infectious diseases is largely covered through the contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the health sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Strengthening of Health Systems	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	Measures against Infectious Diseases
Grant Aid & Tech Coop	87.39	129.38	24.69

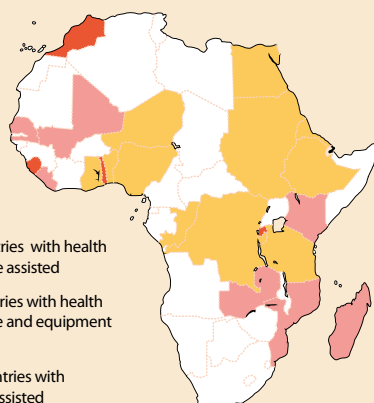
* Detail of the data can be found in the web site:
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

📊 Strengthening of Health Systems

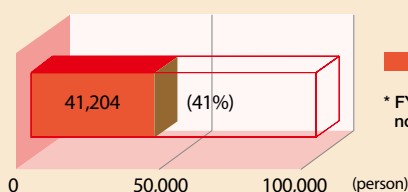
Japan has set several numerical targets to measure progress in strengthening health systems. The target for improving 1,000 hospitals and health centers has already been met, and others are progressing at a steady pace to meet the target by 2012. Japan intends to further promote the accountability of the health systems through setting targets for support measures and strengthening the mechanism/system for monitoring and evaluation.

● Improvement of 1,000 hospitals and health centers

Japan has constructed, rehabilitated or provided equipment to a total of 1,862 hospitals or health centers in 23 countries in 2008 and 2009.



● Training 100,000 health and medical workers



In order to contribute to the joint effort to achieve the WHO goal of at least 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people in Africa, Japan has supported training and retention of health and medical workers, including skilled birth attendants. By the end of 2008, a total of 41,204 health and medical workers are provided with such support.



(Photo: JICA)

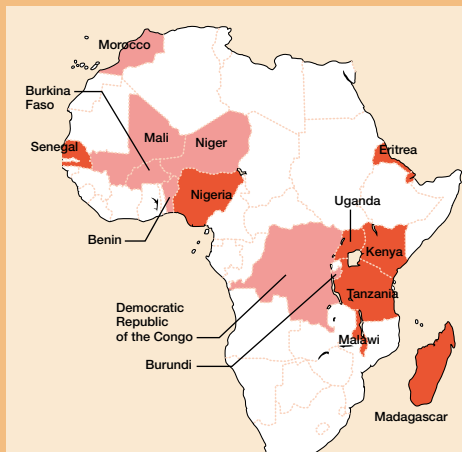


(Photos: MOFA)

● Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize

On March 9, 2010, Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Memorial Symposium was held in Accra, Ghana to commemorate the achievement in medical research activities in Africa. The laureates of the 1st Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize were among the lecturers at the symposium.

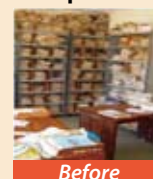
It was inaugurated in the presence of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan.



● Initiative for Better Hospital Services

Total Quality Management (TQM) for Better Hospital Services* started in 2007 to respond to challenges such as chronic shortage of financial, logistic and human resources faced by Africa in hospital management. Currently, a total of 15 countries have successfully incorporated TQM into their hospital management systems and it is envisaged that 30,000 health workers will be trained through the project.

Example



Before

Introduction of 5S - KAIZEN - TQM



After

(Photos: JICA)

*A sub-program of **AAKCP** (Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-Creation Program) that introduces Japanese experience in hospital management through **5S-KAIZEN-TQM** process which has been developed in Sri Lanka. **5S-KAIZEN-TQM** stands for **Total Quality Management** through the continuous quality improvement (**KAIZEN**) by the components of **5S** - Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize and Sustain.

🏥 Improvement of Maternal, New-born and Child Health

The TICAD process, especially in coordination with UNICEF and other health related organisations, is vigorously working toward the common target of saving the lives of 400,000 children. Child mortality is associated with complex causes that necessitate comprehensive and multi-sectoral approaches involving not only health but safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, etc.



Maternal & child health ward, health centre

● Example of JICA's multi-faceted approaches in Regions of Tambacounda & Kedug, Senegal

Strategies	Targets(at the Tambacounda Province)	At 2007(base year)	2011(indicators to be met)
1 Improvement of access • emergency obstetric care facilities • increase No. of health workers • scaling up of HIV/AIDS prevention	MDG4(under 5 mortality)	200/1000p.	120 (down by 40%)
	MDG5(maternal mortality)	800/100,000live births	To be reduced
	MDG5(delivery in the presence of health workers)	27%	35% (up by 30%)
	MDG6(HIV/AIDS infection rate)	0.4%	To be maintained under 1.0%
2 Quality improvement • improvement of support for normal delivery • continuous care improvement of pregnant women	3 Addressing health systems • increase No. of health centre/post • quality improvement of health services in the provincial hospital • training of health workers	4 Community based activities • enlightening activities • community empowerment	5 Central Govt. also plays a role • policy development • dissemination of output



Activity of 5S



Training of 5S



Existing health centre (new one is under construction)

(Photos: JICA)

🏥 Measures against Infectious Diseases

The following are examples of collaborative activities in 2009.

● Contribution through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria:

Japan has been contributing to the global fight against three infectious diseases through the Global Fund as one of its founders. Japan made an announcement in May 2008 to contribute an amount of US\$560 million beginning in 2009 as of March 2010 Japan has already disbursed US\$377 million of this amount. Around 55% of the funds disbursed is directed towards countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

● Provision of Vaccine:

Japan has provided funding through UNICEF to distribute vaccines against polio, measles, Tetanus and BCG to more than 80 million children in 10 countries including Nigeria, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) from April 2008 to Feb. 2010.

● The World Bank

In 2009, the World Bank commitments for HIV/AIDS totaled US \$293 million, up from US \$64 million in 2008. It also provided assistance to 18 African countries to implement booster programmes under Phase 2 of the Malaria Booster programme.

● Research Centers for Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases

Collaborative research studies are steadily progressing at the Hokudai Center for Zoonosis Control in Zambia (HUCZCZ) which opened in August 2008, and at the Collaborative Research Center on Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases in Ghana which opened in August 2009. These are a part of the Programme started in 2005 by MEXT to ensure the technical level of human resources in case of public health crisis and to enhance international research network.



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1.CZC, Hokudai
2.BSL -3 laboratory in Ghana

(Photos: MEXT)

● UNESCO: EDUCAIDS Programme

The Japan Trust Fund for Africa at UNESCO supports the EDUCAIDS programme that promotes the education on HIV/AIDS. Japan also provided support for UNESCO's HIV/AIDS prevention activities in Sudan and countries in the central African region in 2009.