

# Terminal Evaluation

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### 1. Outline of the Project

**Country:**

Brazil

**Project title:**

The Clinical Research Project of State University of Campinas in Brazil

**Issue/Sector:**

Health/Medical Care

**Cooperation scheme:**

Project-type Technical Cooperation

**Division in charge:**

Second Medical Cooperation Division,  
Medical Cooperation Department

**Total cost:**

542 Million Yen

**Period of Cooperation** 1 April 1997 - 31 March 2002

**Partner Country's Implementing Organization:**

The State University of Campinas (UNICAMP)

**Supporting Organization in Japan:**

Chiba University,  
Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University

**Related Cooperation:**

Project-type Technical Cooperation; "Project on Gastroenterological Diagnosis and Research Center of the State University of Campinas"

Third-country Training Program; "Strengthening on the Most Advanced Gastroenterological Diagnosis Training Course"

### 1-1 Background of the Project

At the request of the Government of Brazil, the Government of Japan implemented "Project on Gastroenterological Diagnosis and Research Center of the State University of Campinas (1990-1996)" and achieved significant results. In Brazil, recently new demands have been placed on the medical field due to the increase in diseases such as diseases of the liver, HIV/AIDS and pediatric refractory infectious diseases, and the training of personnel to meet these changes was urgently needed. Therefore, the Government of Brazil requested Project-type Technical Cooperation from Japan as an advanced project of the above-mentioned project at the Medical Department of the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) in Brazil, the core educational organization in medicine, in order to enhance diagnosis, treatment, research and training functions.

### 1-2 Project Overview

To reduce the mortality of patients with AIDS and liver diseases, the Project enhances the function of clinical research and training in the fields of mycotic infections in AIDS such as clinical examination techniques and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) testing and in liver diseases such as clinical diagnostic techniques and treatment techniques at UNICAMP.

#### (1) Overall Goal

- 1) The mortality of the patients with AIDS (adults and children) in the hospital of the UNICAMP is reduced.
- 2) Diagnoses of AIDS patients infected with pathogenic microorganisms are improved in the hospital of the UNICAMP.
- 3) The mortality of the patients with liver diseases in the hospital of the UNICAMP is reduced.
- 4) Accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of the patients with liver diseases are performed in the hospital of the UNICAMP.

#### (2) Project Purpose

- 1) The function of the clinical research and training in the field of mycotic infections in AIDS and immunocompromised host in the UNICAMP is strengthened.
- 2) The function of the clinical research and training in the field of hepatic diseases in the UNICAMP is strengthened.

### (3) Outputs

- 1) Clinical examination techniques for isolation and identification of pathogenic fungi from infectious complications in AIDS patients are improved in the hospital of the UNICAMP.
- 2) Techniques of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) test of antifungal drugs for isolated strain from all infected patients in the UNICAMP are established.
- 3) Ability in clinical and laboratory evaluation for immunodeficient children in the hospital of the UNICAMP is strengthened.
- 4) Clinical diagnostic capability for liver diseases is strengthened in the hospital of UNICAMP.
- 5) Ability in treatment for liver diseases is progressed.

### (4) Inputs

Japanese side:

Long-term Experts	9	Equipment	213 Million Yen
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Short-term Experts	35	Local Cost	25 Million Yen
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Trainees received	16		
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Brazilian Side:

Counterparts	25		
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Land and Facilities	Various types of medical laboratories, examinations room, Project administration rooms		
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Local Cost

## 2. Evaluation Team

**Members of Evaluation Team** Team Leader: Masao FUJIMAKI, Professor, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University  
Mycotic Infections in AIDS: Makoto MIYAJI, Professor, the Research Center for Pathogenic Fungi and Microbial Toxicoses, Chiba University  
Hepatology: Akiharu WATANABE, Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University  
Pediatric Immunology: Hirokazu KANEGANE, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University  
Cooperation Planning: Katsuichiro SAKAI, Second Medical Cooperation Division, Medical Cooperation Department, JICA  
Evaluation Consultant: Mikiko NISHIMURA, Global Link Management Inc.

<b>Period of Evaluation</b>	18 November 2001 - 9 December 2001	<b>Type of Evaluation:</b> Terminal Evaluation
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## 3. Results of Evaluation

### 3-1 Summary of Evaluation Results

#### (1) Relevance

The Project is highly relevant. AIDS is still one of the most serious problems in Brazil. To reduce the mortality and improve the diagnoses of patients with AIDS by improving the clinical research and training functions of UNICAMP is in line with the policy of the Brazilian Government and the needs of the Brazilian people. To decrease the mortality of the patients with liver diseases through accurate diagnosis and efficient treatment of patients with liver diseases is also in line with the policy of the Brazilian Government and the needs of the Brazilian people, as the number of patients with Hepatitis C and hepatic carcinoma has been increasing.

However, the Initial plan of the Project covered three fields, namely AIDS, Pediatrics and Hepatic diseases in one project, which made the Project plan unclear. In addition, the coordination function was not clearly established, which caused problems in

administration and management. Because the setting of the Project Purpose and important assumptions was not sufficiently considered, the relevancy of the Project design was low.

## (2) Effectiveness

In the field of AIDS, a significant number of scientific papers have been written and actively presented at both national and international congresses. A number of new methods and techniques have been introduced; 20 in the field of fungi and ten in pediatrics. Therefore, the original purpose of strengthening the research has been achieved. In the field of Hepatic diseases, the number of early detections of liver cancer was seven during the period of 1990 to 1995, but these tripled to 23, during the period of 1996 to 2001. Six examination techniques have been introduced and utilized in the UNICAMP hospital. Judging from these facts, the Project Purpose was achieved in the fields of both AIDS and Hepatic diseases.

There were several contributing factors to achievement of the Project Purpose, such as the commendable contribution by the Japanese experts and the remarkable improvement in particular in research and training techniques for isolation and identification of pathogenic fungi in the field of AIDS. In the field of hepatic diseases, the fact that the hospital laboratory introduced serological diagnosis for Hepatitis C as a routine procedure during the Project and the same diagnosis was also utilized at other departments of UNICAMP contributed to achievement of the Project. Furthermore, the capacity of Gastroenterological Diagnosis and the Research Center of the State University of Campinas was sufficiently strengthened to the point where a Third-country Training Program could be offered to other countries.

## (3) Efficiency

The inputs of the types, timing, duration, quality and quantity from both Japanese and Brazilian sides were essential and sufficient to produce the intended Outputs of the Project.

The factors that promoted the efficiency are as follows: (1) the sophisticated expertise of the Japanese experts and counterparts, (2) high quality of counterpart training, especially in terms of the contents of liver transplant techniques, (3) appropriate quality and quantity of the provided equipment, (4) sufficient local cost support both by Japanese and Brazilian sides and (5) support for the research and training from related Brazilian organizations. On the other hand, there were some problems in the inputs of personnel. For example, long-term experts in the field of liver diseases were not dispatched because of recruitment difficulties. In the field of pediatric immunodeficiency, experts were dispatched and counterparts were allocated one year after commencement of the Project. Nevertheless, the Outputs were accomplished through the efforts of specialists and counterparts. Furthermore, techniques were transferred to more counterparts than planned, as graduate students participated in the Project, which also enhanced the efficiency.

Conversely, the factors that lowered the efficiencies are as follows: The customs procedure was delayed, and the cost was high in terms of the provision of equipment. The Joint Coordinating Committee did not function appropriately, and the committee met only twice due to a lack of understanding on the part of persons related to the committee.

## (4) Impact

As for the Overall Goal, the effects of the Project were difficult to evaluate because exact data indicators were not available at the time of the evaluation. Moreover, simple comparison before and after Project implementation was impossible, because the data on the mortality rate of patients was insufficient, and because UNICAMP has started to accept patients with relatively serious conditions and diseases. More detailed information gathering is necessary for the future. However, the Project contributed to the improvement of the diagnosis and effective treatment to some degree, because the mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV/AIDS has been on the decline (25.7 percent for 1995/1996 and 2.9 percent for 1999/2000) and early detection rate of liver diseases has been on the rise.

Moreover, there were some positive impacts. In the field of AIDS, by introducing new methods and techniques, the overall efficiency of research at the university has been improved. The working motivation of counterparts has changed and the working environment has improved. In the field of hepatic diseases, the number of patients increased because the reputation of the treatment at the UNICAMP hospital was widely known. Techniques have been transferred through the Third-country Training Program and the publication of brochures. There was an unexpected positive impact as well. The policy of the Brazilian Government on countermeasures for infectious diseases was strengthened, and an AIDS center would be constructed at UNICAMP.

## (5) Sustainability

The sustainability of the Project has reached a sufficient level but there are some concerns. UNICAMP belongs to the Sao Paulo State Government and obtains sufficient support. The UNICAMP hospital is organized as a reference center in the health system in Brazil and has an independent organizational system. It has a plan to construct an AIDS center and an organ transplantation center. Therefore, organizational sustainability is high. All of the donated equipment and transferred techniques

have been well utilized by the counterparts. All of the counterparts are to continue to work at UNICAMP. Therefore, the sustainability on the technical side is high. On the other hand, there remain some concerns about the budget for research and the maintenance of equipment.

### 3-2 Factors that promoted realization of effects

#### (1) Factors concerning Planning

N/A

#### (2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

1) The consistent efforts of the Japanese experts who supervised and instructed in the Project and of actively participating counterparts greatly contributed to the positive results of the Project.

2) The expertise of the experts, counterparts, and the organizations that accepted trainees greatly contributed to project achievements.

### 3-3 Factors that impeded realization of effects

#### (1) Factors concerning Planning

1) The Project covered the three fields of cooperation, namely AIDS, Pediatrics (which later was integrated into the AIDS field by the change in the plan in 1998) and Hepatic diseases, which complicated the Project was and made Project management and a common understanding difficult.

2) From the planning stage to termination of the Project, the Project had not been administered and managed using the participatory method or Project Cycle Management method and, therefore, the recognition of the Project was not shared among related personnel.

#### (2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

N/A

### 3-4 Conclusion

The Project has accomplished its original purpose in spite of its complicated design. With the enthusiasm and effort by both Japanese and Brazilian sides, the Project has provided positive impacts in the field of AIDS and Hepatic diseases.

### 3-5 Recommendations

(1) In the field of AIDS, collecting more data as indicators and stimulating young researchers to promote new fields of research are necessary in the short run. It is also necessary to apply the transferred techniques, funds for research, and to disseminate the Project effects at home and abroad through South-South Cooperation including the Third-country Training Program in the long run.

(2) In the field of hepatic diseases, it is necessary to collect more data as indicators, strengthen the liver cancer treatment system using direct drug injection guided by sonography, solve the problems of installing donated equipment, sequence Hepatitis C Virus and Hepatitis B Virus and purchase more laboratorial reagents and kits, in the short term. It is necessary to develop a guideline or instruction manual for the management of liver diseases in the long run.

(3) The agreement was made among universities in Japan and Brazil for the Project and, with the agreement among universities, collaborative research and development efforts should be continued in the future.

### 3-6 Lessons Learned

(1) To ensure that the implementing county and receiving country understand the cooperative method, the international cooperation participatory method or PCM method should be introduced from the beginning of project planning.

(2) The Project has a complicated design and some troubles occurred in the management system. Therefore, the content of the plan should be simple.

(3) To implement a Project effectively, it is necessary to allocate experts and counterparts who can supervise the project from the planning stage through to the end of the project.

### 3-7 Follow-up Situation

N/A