

# Terminal Evaluation

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### 1. Outline of the Project

**Country:**

Brazil

**Project title:**

Strengthening on the Most Advanced Gastroenterological Diagnosis Training Course

**Issue/Sector:**

Health/Medical Care

**Cooperation scheme:**

Third-Country Training

**Division in charge:**

South America Division, Regional Department III  
(Latin America and the Caribbean)

**Total Costs:**

34 million yen

**Period of Cooperation**

Fiscal Year 1998 -  
2002

**Partner Country's Implementing Organization:**

Gastroenterological Diagnosis and Research Center  
(GASTROCENTRO), The State University of Campinas (UNICAMP)

**Supporting Organization in Japan:****Related Cooperation:**

Project-Type Technical Cooperation; Gastroenterological Diagnosis and Research Center (GASTROCENTRO) Project, of the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) "The Clinical Research Project of State University of Campinas in Brazil", Follow-Up Cooperation

### 1-1 Background of the Project

Upon the request of the government of Brazil, the government of Japan implemented a Project-type Technical Cooperation, "the Clinical Research Project of State University of Campinas in Brazil" (FY 1990- 1996). The aim was to establish diagnosis and treatment methods, and to investigate the causes of hemorrhagic gastrointestinal diseases such as esophageal varix diseases, which were increasing in number and becoming a serious public health problem in Brazil. After the implementation of the program mentioned above, (and a one-year follow-up project), the diagnosis and treatment techniques were improved for digestive tract-related medicine, surgery and liver disease.. Diagnostic techniques using specialized equipment were also improved for x-rays, ultrasound and endoscopy. Therefore, the project successfully transferred necessary techniques.

Meanwhile, gastroenterological diseases were increasing in number in Latin American countries around Brazil, but the diagnostic techniques for gastrointestinal diseases were not as advanced as expected. Under the circumstances, upon the request of the government of Brazil, the government of Japan implemented Third-country Training for Latin American and Portuguese speaking African countries.

### 1-2 Project Overview

The project implemented Third-country Training for the prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal diseases for Latin American and Portuguese speaking African countries and transferred techniques related to diagnosis and treatment.

#### (1) Overall Goal

The level of Gastroenterological diagnosis and treatment in Latin American and Portuguese speaking African countries is improved.

#### (2) Project Purpose

The level of gastroenterological diagnoses and treatment on organization that have sent trainees is improved by knowledge and techniques acquired through UNICAMP training.

### (3) Outputs

- 1) Participants learn principles and techniques of gastroenterological endoscopy.
- 2) Participants acquire endoscopic examination methods and therapeutic techniques of choledochopancreatic diseases utilizing endoscopic ultrasonography
- 3) Participants acquire ultrasonographic examination techniques associated with x-ray and CT scans.
- 4) Participants acquire techniques for recognizing gastroenterological diseases by eye and via the use of a microscope.
- 5) Participants learn about bacteriology and mycology for infectious diseases and gastroenterologic disorders such as helicobacter pylori and HIV.
- 6) Participants learn to enhance treatment for liver diseases.

### (4) Inputs

Japanese side:

Short-term Experts	5	Local Costs	34 million yen
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Brazilian Side:

Counterpart/Staff	5
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Facilities

Local Costs	14 million yen
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### (5) Participant Countries

Cost Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Brazil.

## 2. Evaluation Team

<b>Members of the Evaluation Team</b>	JICA Sao Paulo Office (Commissioned to: Dr. Filadelfio Euclides Venco, Albert Einstein Israeli Hospital Dr. Roberto El Ibrahim, Albert Einstein Israeli Hospital Dr. Humberto Setsuo Kishi, Albert Einstein Israeli Hospital Dr. Marcos Takeo Obara, Albert Einstein Israeli Hospital Dr. Leonardo de Abreu Testagrossa, Albert Einstein Israeli Hospital )
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<b>Period of Evaluation</b>	February 2003 - March 2003	<b>Type of Evaluation:</b> Terminal Evaluation by Overseas Office
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## 3. Results of Evaluation

### 3-1 Summary of Evaluation Results

#### (1) Relevance

Widespread gastroenterological diseases were jeopardizing the public health in participating countries. There were major subjects to cope with such as the early detection and treatment of cancer, treatment of gastritis, functional disorders of the esophagus/ large intestine, and viral hepatitis. According to a survey, about 80% of participants mentioned the curriculum of the project was useful and its contents met their expectations. The project also met the needs of the participants' organizations, which aimed to improve treatment techniques for gastrointestinal diseases. Therefore, the project was considered to be relevant to the needs of the individuals and organizations concerned.

#### (2) Effectiveness

According to the survey, about 85% of participants indicated that they understood the contents of the course. Most participants mentioned the curriculum, textbooks and equipment were good and appropriate. All the participants remained in the same

organizations, and many of them improved the quality of their work and were able to pass on the knowledge acquired in the course to their colleagues. The project improved the technical skills of the participants and their organizations.

### (3) Efficiency

About 95 % of participants gave good evaluations of the capacities of lecturers. Although they evaluated the curriculum as good, some participants indicated that the project should have given more hands-on practice for examination using ultrasound and other specialized forms of training. The equipment was evaluated as appropriate, but respondents commented that the textbooks should have been more specialized, and/or that some reference books were necessary. There is room for improvement in the implantation of the project, but, as a whole, the contents of the training course and the input were appropriate.

### (4) Impact

According to the survey, about 65% of ex-participants indicated that the skills acquired in the course were useful in their daily work, and 68% of them mentioned that they were able to improve the quality of their work. Almost all the respondents passed on the acquired knowledge to their colleagues in their daily work by conducting debriefing sessions and seminars or providing textbooks.

### (5) Sustainability

According to the survey, about 90% of the participants were in touch with other ex-participants and tried to share the acquired knowledge. However, 75% of participants indicated that "they had difficulties in utilizing the skills acquired in the training program" because of the lack of the equipment and funds at their respective organizations. Some participants indicated they needed equipment, textbooks, overseas experts and graduate school courses, and that it is necessary for the enhancement of the sustainability to provide support.

## 3-2 Factors that Promoted the Realization of Effects

### (1) Factors Concerning the Planning

N/A.

### (2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

- 1) The project could effectively transfer techniques to the participants because the implementing organizations had acquired techniques and facilities through former Project-type technical Cooperation.
- 2) The similarity of culture and language of participant countries made it possible for participants to communicate correctly and smoothly with each other, and to transfer techniques efficiently.

## 3-3 Factors that Impeded the Realization of Effects

### (1) Factors concerning Planning

N/A.

### (2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

Due to Little time for practical activities, and the lack of specialized textbooks and reference books, the training could not respond the various needs of participants.

## 3-4 Conclusion

The project needed to be reviewed from the view point of educational materials and practices, however, on the whole, the project contributed to the improvement of the participants' diagnosis and treatment skills on gastrointestinal diseases, and that the original purpose was accomplished.

## 3-5 Recommendations

- (1) Some of the participants indicated they wanted to have more practical training and specialized textbooks. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the textbooks and the contents of the curriculum and activities, according to the level of knowledge of the participants.
- (2) It is necessary to enrich the practical aspects of the training. However, as regards the equipment necessary for endoscopy and ultrasound, JICA should lend support in the form of an equipment supply program.

(3) The Gastroenterological Diagnosis and Research Center (GASTROCENTRO), of the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) plans to continue research in the field of virology for liver diseases and AIDS for which support from the government of Brazil and JICA is required.

### 3-6 Lessons Learned

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(1) Language and cultural similarities are important factors to consider for the smooth and effective promotion of technical transfer. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the language that participants speak and their cultural backgrounds in selecting participant countries.

(2) For the efficient implementation of the training course, it is necessary to match the levels of participants at the selection stage, and to plan curriculum and practical training, taking their levels of skill into consideration.

### 3-7 Follow-up Situation

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N/A