

Introduction to stakeholder analysis -School Health Activities in Japan-

Erika Yoshimoto, MPH, RN, PHN

Japanese Consortium for Global School Health Research

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Programmes in Asia

Overview

- Why stakeholder analysis?
- Example of the stakeholder analysis: School Health Activities in Japan
- Summary

Why Stakeholder Analysis?

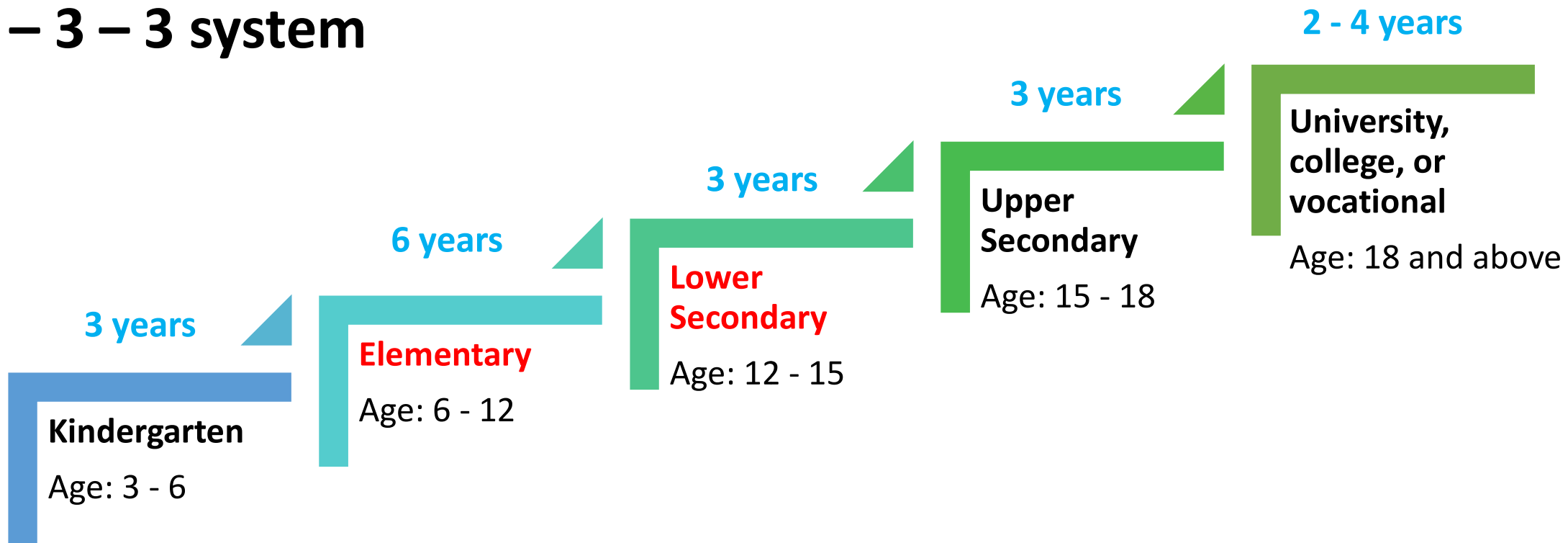
- Stakeholder analysis is **a process of systematically gathering and analyzing information** to determine whose interests should be taken into account when developing and/or implementing a policy/programme.
- Stakeholders are actors who have interests in the policy/program: **government, international organizations, private companies, NGOs, civil society....**
- Knowing the key actors, their knowledge, interests, positions, alliances, and importance related the policy/program allow you to interact more effectively with them and increase support for the policy/programme.
- It will also help you to prevent potential misunderstanding and/or opposition to the implementation of the policy/program.

Key Questions for your stakeholder analysis

- Identify stakeholders related to your programme (current and potential):
→ **governments, international organizations, NGOs, private companies, civil societies,,,,**
 - Any policy/guideline related to your activities?
 - What kind of support can you receive from the key actors? (or think about their characteristics and roles)
 - How actors are connected ?
 - Any potential actors?
- Develop a chart of the stakeholders.
- Good practices and Challenges?
- What can you do to implement your policy/project smoothly?

Japanese Education System:

6 – 3 – 3 system



- **All schools** are the targets of the National School Health Programme.

School Health Activities in Japan

Definition of *School Health* in Japan:

- Health Education*
- Health Management *
- Organizational Activities **

Purpose of School Health Programme***:

- To maintain and promote the health of pupils, students, and related personnel at schools,
- To give attention for their health and safety which are essential for educational activities at schools,
- To foster capacity to maintain and promote not only their own health but also others' health

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT): The Establishment Law of MEXT.

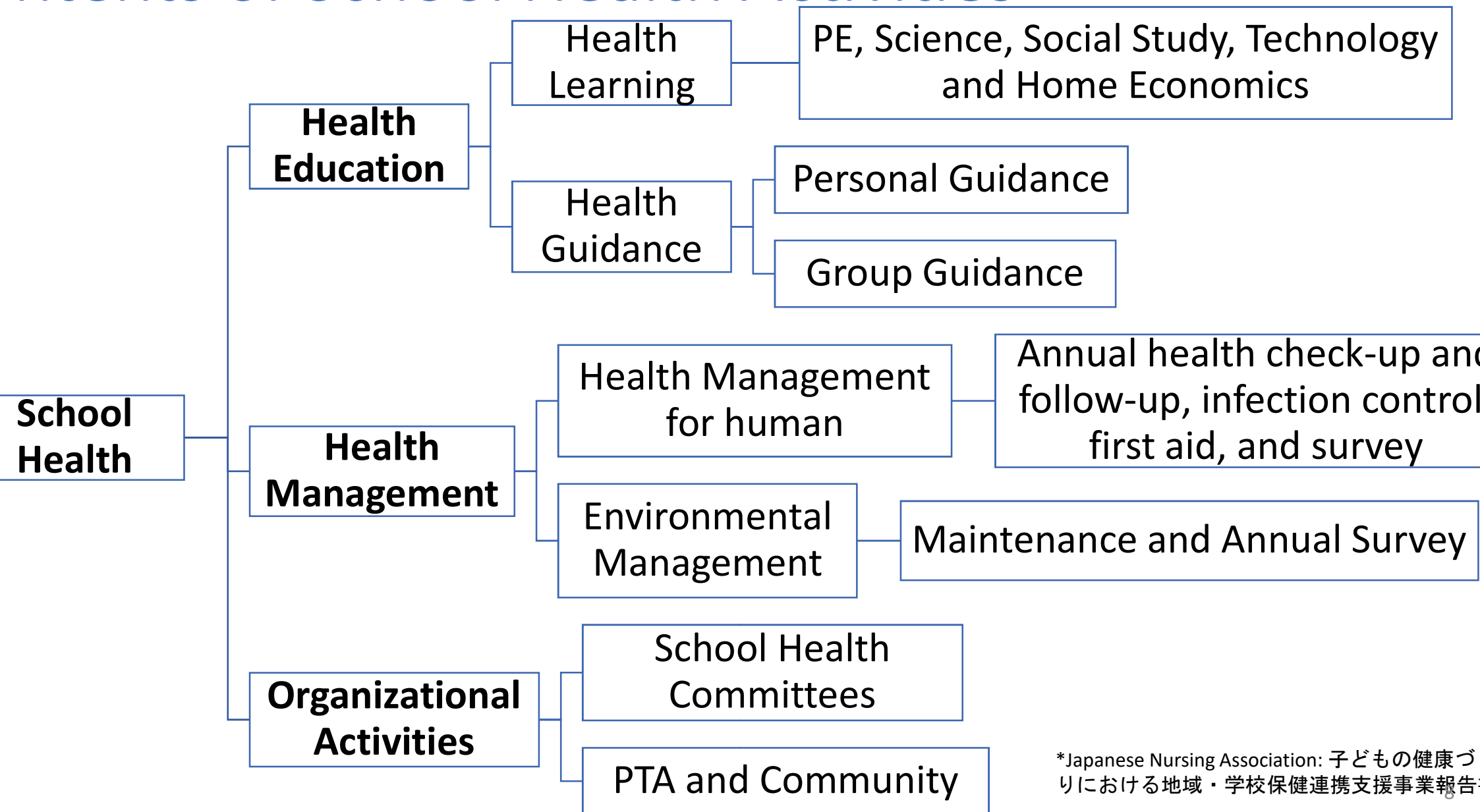
昭和47年12月保健体育審議会答申「児童生徒等の健康の保持促進に関する施策について」

* MEXT: Promotion of school health . http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/kenko/hoken/index.htm

Key Acts on School Health

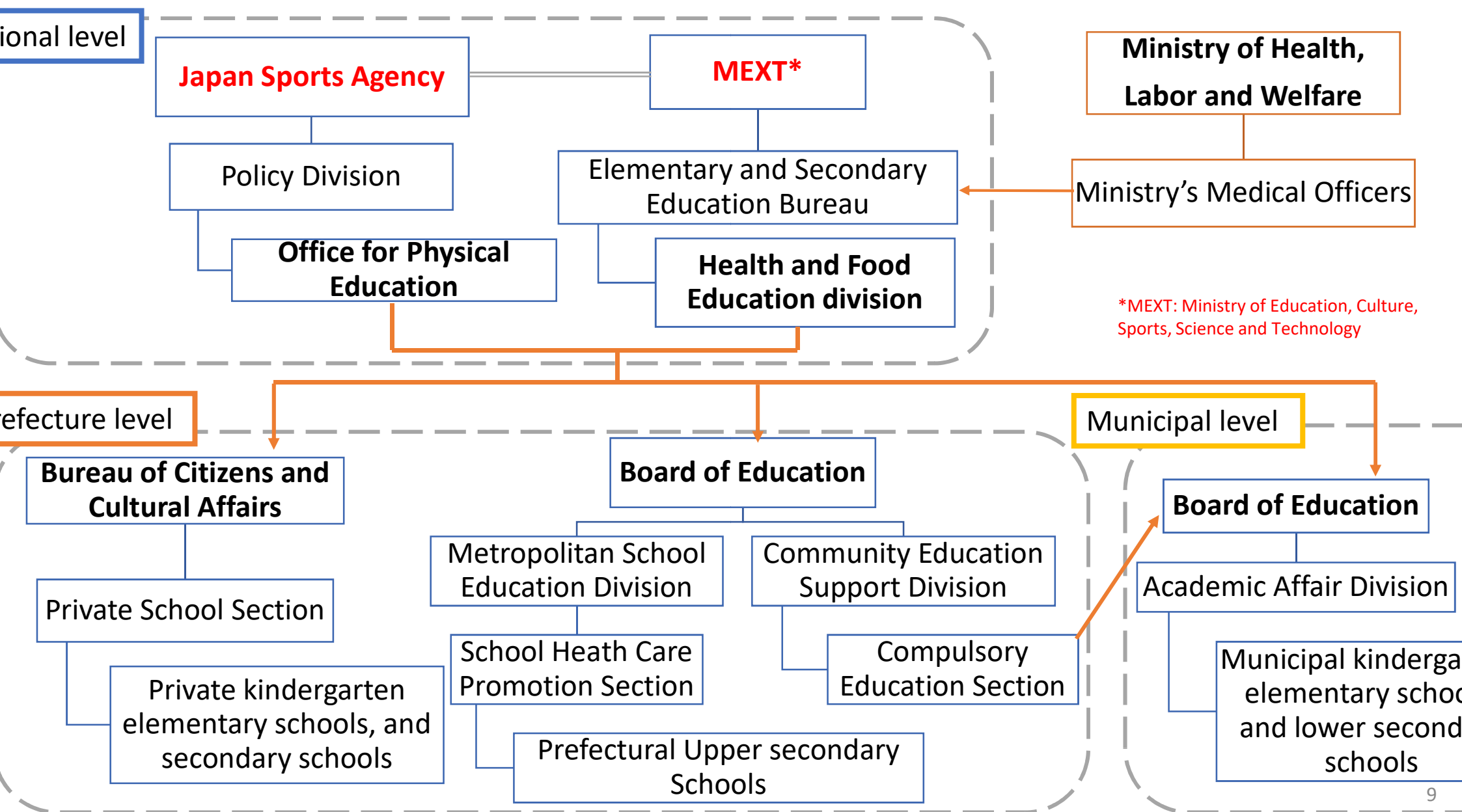
- **School Education Act**
 - Health check-up and other necessary health related measures (Article 12)
 - Assignment of school health nurses (Article 37, 49 and 69)
- **School Health and Safety Act**
 - Obligation and responsibility of the Ministry, local governments (Bureau of Education), principals, school doctors, school dentists, school pharmacists, school health nurses, and other teachers
 - Setting up of a school infirmary to each school
 - Making plans for health and safety management
 - Health check-up and follow-up for pupils, students, and school personnel (annual, entrance, occasional)
- **School Lunch Program Act**
 - Encouragement to offer school lunch program (compulsory schools)
 - Criteria for school lunch program implementation and hygiene management

Contents of School Health Activities

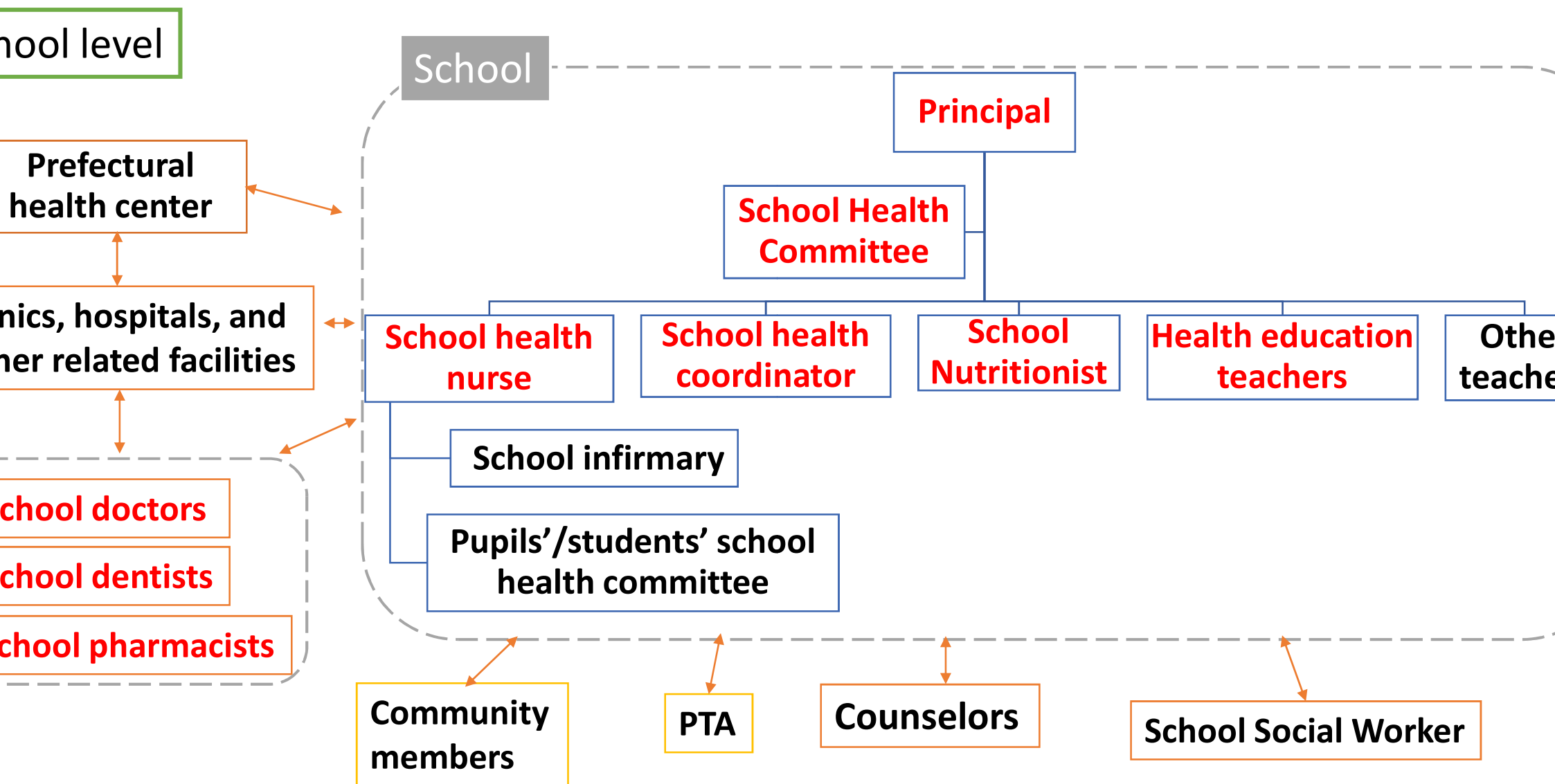


*Japanese Nursing Association: 子どもの健康づくりにおける地域・学校保健連携支援事業報告

Administration for School Health in Japan (1)



Administration for School Health in Japan (2)



*Takashi Eto and Kanako Okada (2017): Manual of school health 9th edition

**Japanese Nursing Association(2005): 子どもの健康づくりにおける地域・学校保健連携支援事業

Good practices and Challenges

Good practices

Organized school health implementation system

- Quality school health activities have been provided throughout the country thanks to organized school health system based on Acts and Ordinances.
- Many practitioners, such as school health doctors, school health nurse, and health education teachers, have offered their services cooperatively.

Challenges

Gaps between the ideal and the real situation

- Perception gap in the importance of health education among practitioners
- Many tasks of teachers at schools

Actions to raise awareness among practitioners are needed more in addition to organize the system.

Emerging of various and complex problems regarding school children

- Practitioners always have to respond to them appropriately

Cooperative activities are essential in the true sense.

Summary

- Stakeholder analysis is an effective way to identify key actors and a current situation a new, which help you to consider who should be involved in a policy/program for smooth implementation and measures to tackle challenges.

Thank you very much for your kind attention!

Features of Japanese School Health Activities

- **Organized administration system**

- Permanent offices are established in Ministries, local governments, and schools with adequate assigned personnel.
- Each role and responsibility are clearly defined.
- Detailed school health activities are also set by Acts and Ordinances

→The system helps practitioners to implement quality school health activities throughout the country.