

Fellowship program spurs midcareer pros to solve big problems.

On many Mondays during the 1980s, Uche Amazigo took time off from teaching at the University of Nigeria to travel into her country's rural villages and talk to women. A biologist and tropical disease specialist,

Amazigo taught them about hygiene and nutrition and listened to their many health concerns.

On one of these trips she met a young pregnant woman named Agnes, who was suffering from a debilitating and disfiguring rash. The cause, Amazigo would discover, was the parasitic disease onchocerciasis, also known as river blindness. Abandoned by her husband because of her scars, Agnes was unable to afford the treatment that would stop her unrelenting itching and save her sight. Amazigo was not only moved to help this desolate victim, but she later joined what would become a more than 20-year campaign against a common but neglected infection that brings immense hardship for some of the world's poorest people.



And the success of Amazigo's river blindness control campaign is partly due to a decision she made at a key point early in her research: to step away from her fieldwork and spend a year (1991–92) as a research fellow in the Takemi Program in International Health at Harvard School of Public Health, supported by a grant to the Takemi Program from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. She credits that time—researching, taking courses, and discussing policy issues with the tight-knit and interdisciplinary community of fellows from around the world—with dramatically expanding the scope of her mission.

"The Takemi Program helped me put together my research findings in such a way that the scientific community would appreciate its importance," Amazigo says. "It moved me from being a national scientist and researcher to an international health practitioner who is more effective on my own continent."

REFOCUSING AND RECHARGING CAREERS

For 30 years, the Takemi Program has offered midcareer professionals from health, economics, and policy fields "protected time" to take advantage of Harvard's resources and the flexibility to pursue their own scientific questions. The goal is to develop leaders who will apply what they've learned to improve health in their home countries. Takemi Fellows have gone on to become health ministers, academic deans, heads of nongovernmental agencies, and social entrepreneurs around the world.

During her fellowship year, Amazigo focused her research on the burdens and social stigma caused by onchocerciasis skin lesions and itching—a cruel aspect of the disease ignored by treatment programs at the time. Her work helped spur the launch in 1995 of the World Health Organization (WHO)'s African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, which she joined and later led. During her time with the WHO, she was instrumental in developing and scaling up

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Takemi Fellows at the program's 30th anniversary celebration in Fall 2013

a community-directed strategy for distributing the antiparasitic drug Mectizan to the remote areas most at risk for the disease.

Amazigo was driven to ensure that those suffering from the disease had a voice in finding solutions. "I don't think I would have had the courage to speak for them at international organizations if I had not passed through Takemi," she says. "The program taught us that you must be able to argue for those who are not there but who deserve to be heard."

The Takemi Program was launched in 1983 by former HSPH Dean Howard Hiatt and by the late Taro Takemi, who at the time was president of the Japan Medical Association (JMA). Since then, 241 Takemi Fellows from 51 primarily low- and middle-income countries have taken part in the program. The JMA has been a key partner to the Takemi Program for many years.

"There really is no other program like it in the world," says Michael Reich, the program's director and the Taro Takemi Professor of International Health Policy. Participation in the Takemi Program "moves people from a focused

research perspective to the frontiers of knowledge and policy and gives them the confidence to produce change in their own institutions and in their own lives."

Keizo Takemi, a politician, academic, and son of the program's founder, used his time as a Takemi Fellow to collaborate with Reich and other Harvard faculty members on developing key content for Japan's global health proposal at the G8 summit in 2008. The work helped shift the focus of global health policy toward strengthening health systems, both in Japan and worldwide, Reich says.

CHANGING HOW JAPAN THINKS ABOUT HEALTH

The program is also changing the way Japan thinks about public health, adds Keizo Takemi. As Japanese fellows have returned home and taken on leadership roles in the public health community, they have been promoting an interdisciplinary approach to health policymaking.

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"An open mind is the moral essence of medicine."

—Dr. Taro Takemi





TAKEMI FELLOWS WHO ARE CHANGING THE WORLD

These are just a few of the 241 highly accomplished fellows who have been part of the Takemi Program.

Nii Ayite Coleman (1996–97) is a public health physician, coordinator of the Health Policy and Leadership Program at the Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the focal person for National Health Insurance in Ghana's Ministry of Health.

Luiz Facchini (1996–97), a Brazilian physician with the Social Medicine Department at the Federal University of Pelotas, currently coordinates the Primary Health Care Research Network in Rio de Janeiro and serves on the Executive Board of the World Federation of Public Health Associations.

Minah Kang Kim (2010–12), associate professor in the Department of Public Administration at Ewha Womans University, South Korea, has served on numerous expert advisory committees and advisory boards for the Korean government.

Nafsiah Mboi (1990–91) serves as minister of health for Indonesia and as chair of the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and previously served as secretary of Indonesia's National AIDS Commission and as a member of Indonesia's Parliament from 1992 to 1997.

Friday Okonofua (1991–92), professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Benin, Nigeria, has served as the executive director of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics and as honorary adviser on health to President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, and is currently program officer for the Ford Foundation in Lagos.

M. Prakasamma (1992–93), a public health nurse with extensive experience in education in India, is founding director of a nongovernmental organization known as ANSWERS, which conducts research and training on maternal health, quality and equity in health services, and issues related to the health workforce, especially nurses and midwives.

Sujatha Rao (2001–02), a former union secretary of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has served as chairperson of the Portfolio Committee of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, a member of the Global Advisory Panel of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, a founding member of the Public Health Foundation of

 India, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Ministerial Leadership Program of HSPH.

Keiji Tanaka (1984–85) is former chair of the Board of Regents at Tokyo Medical University and previously served as a high-ranking official in Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare.

Mukund Uplekar (1988–89) is a senior medical officer at the World Health Organization in Geneva, where he works in the Policy, Strategy and Innovations unit of the Global TB Program.

Hong Wang (1994–95) is senior program officer for health economics and financing at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and was previously a faculty member at Beijing Medical University and Yale University.

Li Yin (2002–03), a medical doctor with public health training, is director of China's State Food and Drug Administration and previously worked for China's State Council.

Learn more by watching the Takemi Program's 30th anniversary video at http://hsph.me/takemi30