

Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health



July 2008

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Background

Address by Foreign Minister Koumura

Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy

– From Okinawa to Toyako – (25 November 2007)



Special Address by Prime Minister Fukuda on the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum

'I intend to focus on health, water and

education at the G8 Summit' (26 January 2008)



⇒ Proposed to develop a framework for action

- ◆ Established the G8 Health Experts' Meeting and convened it three times.
- ◆ Conducted hearing from H8 (WHO, World Bank, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, Global Fund, GAVI, Gates Foundation), Norway and AU as outreach members of the Meeting.
- ◆ Conducted hearings from academia and NGOs in various forms.

Framework for Action (Summary)

I. Introduction

The report includes annexes that show G8 implementation of its past commitments. G8 will follow-up through annual review.

II. Current Situation

1. Post G8 Kyushu Okinawa Summit: Increased bilateral support, establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, enhancement of activities of private foundations and civil societies.
2. Substantial progress in the field of infectious diseases, but significant challenges remain.
3. Far less progress in improving maternal, newborn and child health. Issue of under-nutrition.

III. Principles for Action

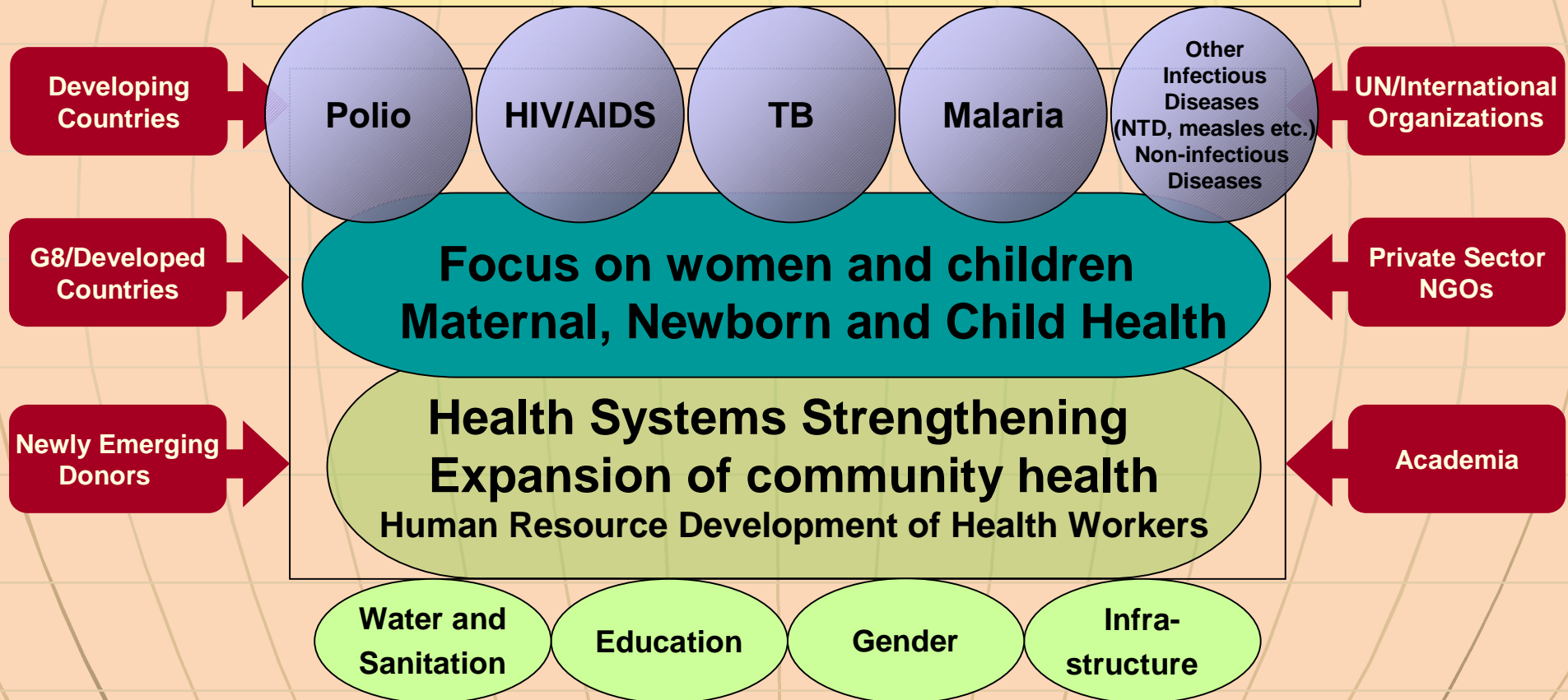
1. Meeting previous commitments.
2. Comprehensive approach towards health-related MDGs.
3. The Human Security perspective: Protection/empowerment of individuals and communities.
4. Longer-term perspective: supporting research and development.
5. Participatory approach, aid effectiveness.

IV. Actions to be Taken

1. Health Systems Strengthening
2. Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
3. Infectious Diseases (HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, Polio, Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD))
4. Cross-sectoral Approach
5. Resources

Framework for Action (Conceptual Image)

Development of Framework for Action suitable for 21st Century
(The Human Security perspective, participatory approach)



Framework for Action (Health Systems Strengthening)

◆ Human Resource Development

Work towards increasing health workforce coverage of a WHO threshold of 2.3* health workers per 1,000 people.

Reference: There are 37 African countries out of 46 countries under the WHO Regional Office for Africa which haven't achieved the 2.3 threshold. (The current average is estimated at 1.9 per 1,000)

◆ Monitoring and Evaluation

Indispensable for policy planning

◆ Enhance the capacity of health systems to respond to newly emerging health challenges and natural disasters.

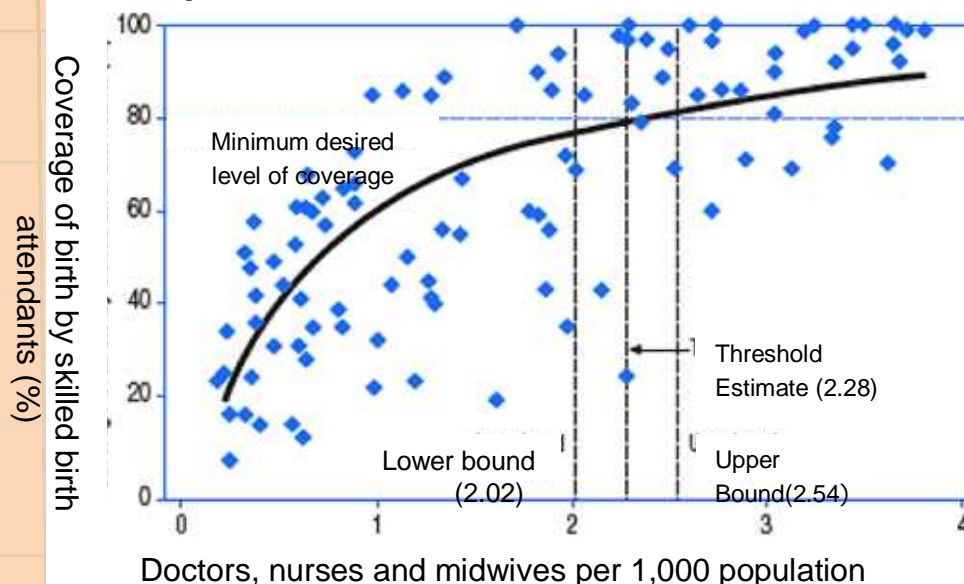
[Reference] The average number of health workers (total number of physicians, nurses, midwives as well as community health workers) in WHO member states.
Africa – 2.3 (*different from the above 2.3)

Europe – 18.9 Eastern Mediterranean - 4.0

Americas - 24.8 South East Asia – 4.3

Western Pacific – 5.8 World – 9.3

Population density of health care professionals required to ensure skilled attendance at birth



Source: World Health Report 2006 (WHO)

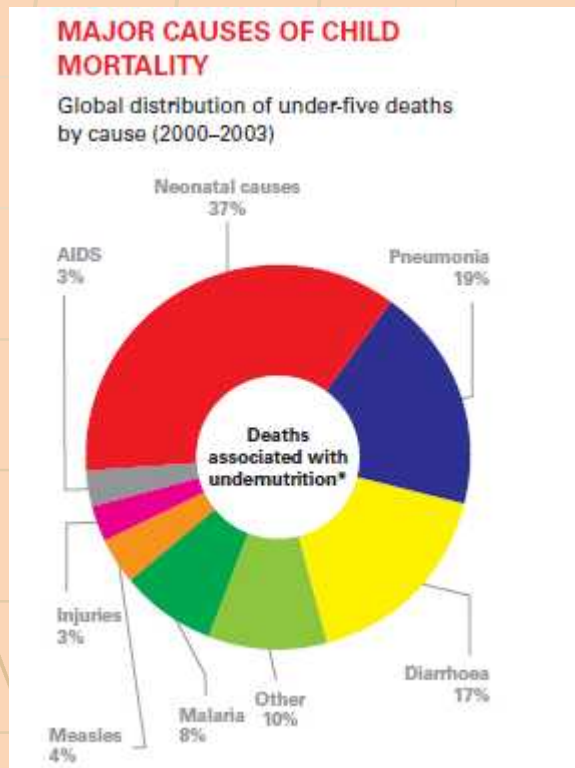
Footnote: On average, countries with fewer than 2.5 health care professionals (counting only doctors, nurses and midwives) per 1,000 population failed to achieve an 80% coverage rate for deliveries by skilled birth attendants or for measles immunization.

Reference: Japan's approach

Training of 100,000 health and medical workers in coming five years in Africa (Committed at TICAD IV)

Framework for Action (maternal, newborn and child health)

Far less progress in improving maternal health and in reducing the newborn portion of under-five child mortality.



Source: UNICEF "Progress for Children: A World Fit for Children Statistical Review"

[Children]

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

- Sub-Saharan Africa : 166
- Average for developed countries : 9

Estimates for 2005 indicate that 10 million children died before their fifth birthday, mostly from preventable causes.

[Pregnant Mothers]

maternal mortality ratio (a woman's risk of dying from treatable or preventable complications of pregnancy and childbirth)

- Sub-Saharan Africa : 1 in 16
- Developed countries : 1 in 3,800

Half a million women continue to die each year during pregnancy or childbirth, almost all of them in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

(Source: 2005 UNICEF statistics/2007 MDGs Report)

Health-related Millennium Development Goals

◆ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

◆ Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Framework for Action (maternal, newborn and child health)

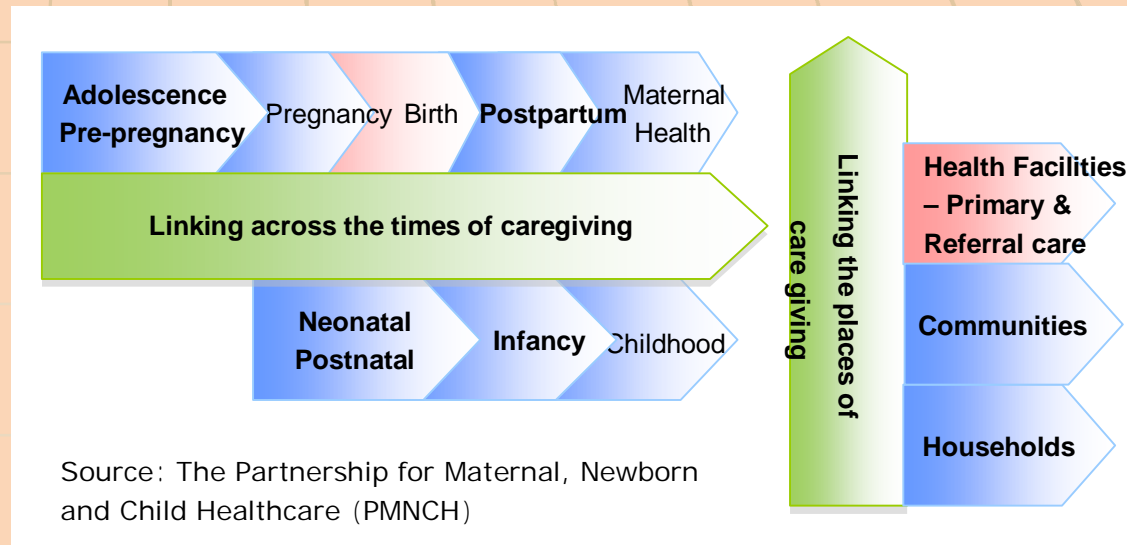
Continuum of Care

Importance of providing continuum of care in time and place from pre-pregnancy, through pregnancy, childbirth, and the early days and years of life. (Increasing access to skilled birth attendants, simple and culturally appropriate handbooks for maternal and child health).

Nutrition

- ◆ The critical importance of improvement of nutrition for a child under 24 months.
- ◆ Need to consider recent rise in food prices which could jeopardize the nutritional status of vulnerable groups.

**Reference: Japan's approach
Save the lives of 400,000 children in
coming five years in Africa.
(Committed at TICAD IV)**



[Target of ICPD+5*]

‘Globally... all birth should be assisted by skilled attendants by 2010, 85 per cent, and by 2015, 90 per cent.’

[Current Situation]

Globally : 68%, Africa: 46.5% (WHO)

*The twenty-first special session of the General Assembly five years after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994.



A mother and a child with a doctor using the MCH Handbook 'Messages of Life' provided by the Japanese Government in Palestine
Photo provided by: JICA

Framework for Action

(Infectious Diseases: Three Major Infectious Diseases)

AIDS

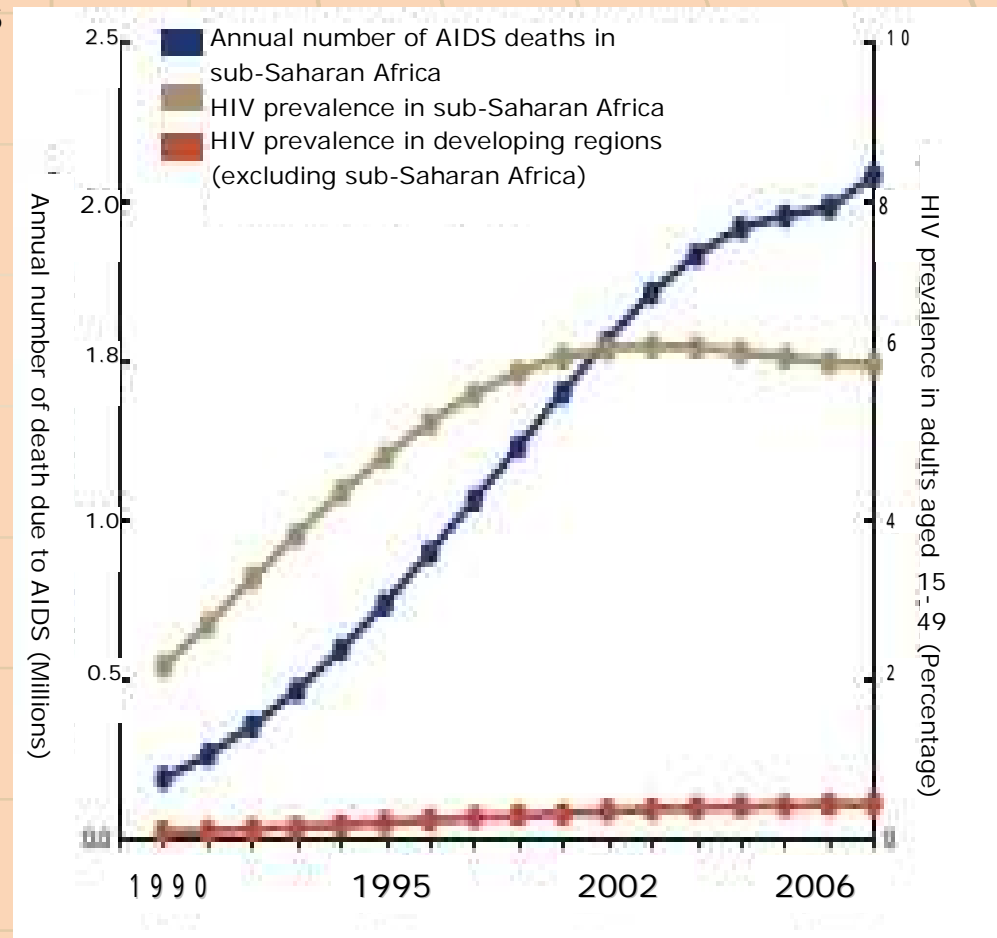
- ◆ Importance of scaling up towards the goal of universal access.
- ◆ prevention (esp. mother to child transmission), gender equality, social care (support of the ongoing work to review travel restrictions for HIV positive people).

Health-related Millennium

Development Goals

◆ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other disease

- Have halved by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Have halved by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.



Source: MDGs Report 2007

Framework for Action

(Infectious Diseases: Three Major Infectious Disease)

Tuberculosis

- ◆ Global Plan to Stop TB 2006 -2015. (Halve prevalence and death rates by 2015 from 1990 levels).
- ◆ DOTS (directly observed treatment, short-course) contributes to strengthening health systems.
- ◆ Importance of tackling multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), extensively drug resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) and co-infection of HIV and tuberculosis.

Malaria

Long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs), indoor residual spraying, early diagnosis, treatment.



UNICEF

Distribution of the Global Fund

(As of 30 July 2008)

- **Grants: US\$ 10.8 billion**
(136 countries, 527 projects)
- **Disbursed to approved grants: US\$ 5.9 billion**
(136 countries, 508 projects)

Results of the Global Fund

- **Saved 2.5 million lives in total**
- **Saving more than 3,000 lives per day**

Reference: Japan's approach

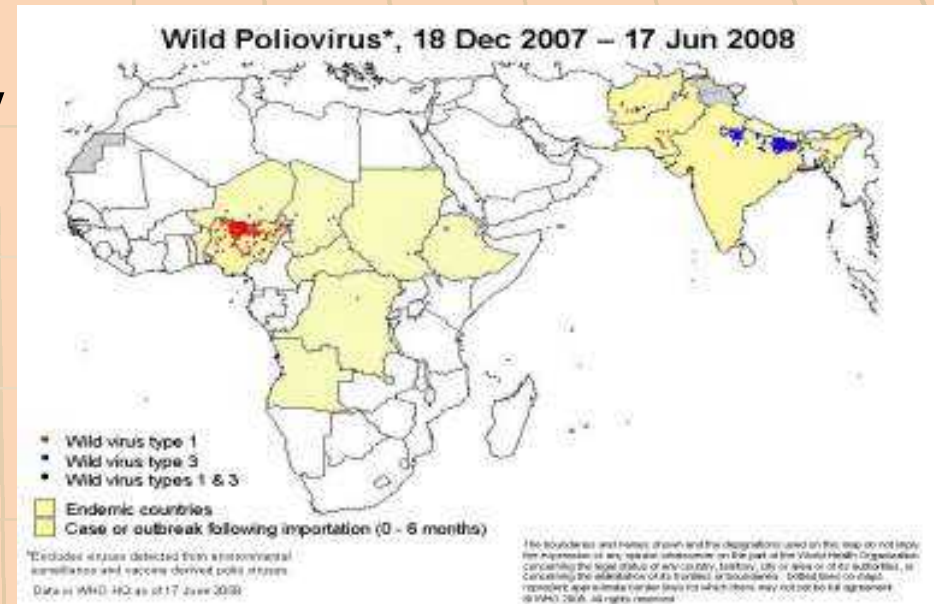
- **In February 2005, pledged to distribute 10 million LLITNs. Decision for project implementation was completed by end 2007.**
- **In May 2008, pledged additional contribution of US\$ 560 million for the Global Fund for coming years.**
- **Collaborates with NGO. Convenes international TB symposium (24 – 25 July 2008).**

Framework for Action (Infectious Diseases: Polio)

- ◆ The incidence of polio is at its most geographically focused in history. Wild poliovirus is limited in 4 countries: Nigeria, Afghanistan, India and Pakistan.

Importance of approach towards eradication.

- ◆ Commitment by polio-endemic countries
- ◆ Support by donor countries



Source: Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI)

Reference: Japan's approach
Assistance to polio vaccination through UNICEF etc.
focusing on polio endemic countries.

Framework for Action (Infectious Diseases: NTD)

■ Efforts to control or eliminate Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)

- ◆ Research and Development
- ◆ Diagnostic and Treatment
- ◆ Awareness-raising activities for prevention
- ◆ Enhancing Access to safe water and sanitation

Reference: Japan's Approach

[Global Parasite Control Initiative (Hashimoto Initiative)]

- ◆ Establishment of hub centers for parasite control
- ◆ Holding of workshops and cooperation promotion meetings

[Other Cooperation in the Field of Parasite Control]

- ◆ Approach towards eradication of guinea-worm disease
- ◆ Approach towards control of Chagas disease
- ◆ Approach towards control of Lymphatic filariasis

14 Diseases Currently Listed as NTD by WHO

Disease	
Blinding trachoma	
Buruli ulcer	
Chagas disease	
Dengue	
Dracunculiasis/guinea-worm disease	
Human African trypanosomiasis/sleeping sickness	
Leishmaniases	
Lymphatic filariasis/elephantiasis	
Leprosy	
Onchocerciasis (river blindness)	
Schistosomiasis	
Soil-transmitted helminthiasis (Roundworm, Whipworm, Hookworm)	
Cholera	
Yaws	

: Targeted diseases of the presidential initiative for NTD control announced by President Bush on 20 February 2008.

Framework for Action (Cross-Sectoral Approach)

The importance of integrated approach

- ◆ water & sanitation
- ◆ education
- ◆ gender
- ◆ climate change
- ◆ Infrastructure

Millennium Development Goals

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

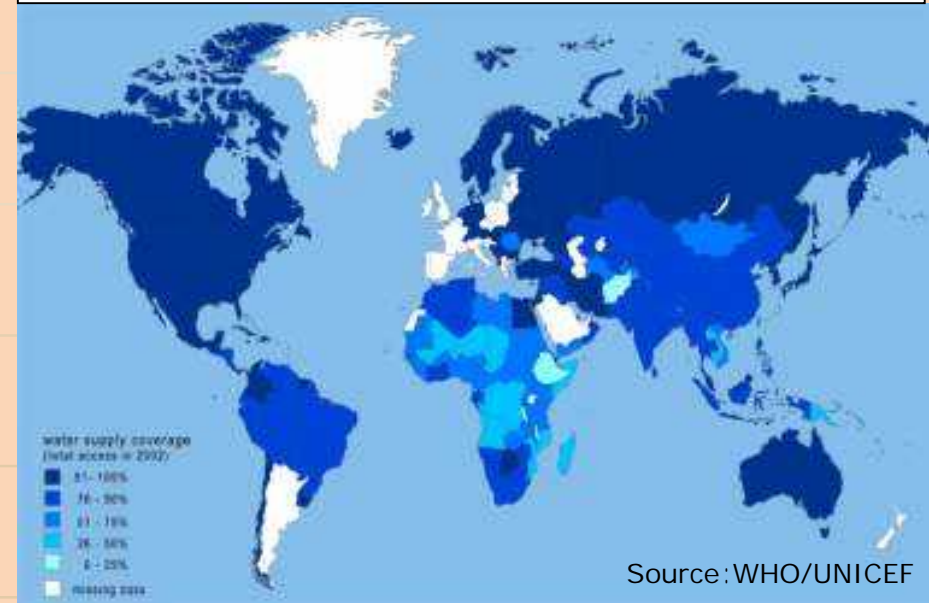
- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Progress of the Water-related MDGs (2002)

1.07 billion people (17% of the world) lack access to safe drinking water (97% of them live in developing countries). More people lack access in Oceania (52%) and sub-Saharan Africa (55%)



[Progress of the sanitation-related MDGs (2002)]

2.62 billion people (42 % of the world) lack access to basic sanitation (97% of them live in developing countries). More people lack access in sub-Saharan Africa (37%), South Asia (36%) and East Asia (45%) Improvement is especially slow in rural areas, and it will be difficult to achieve this goal by 2015

Framework for Action (Cross-Sectoral Approach)

Reference: Japan's approach

[Africa's Water Development]

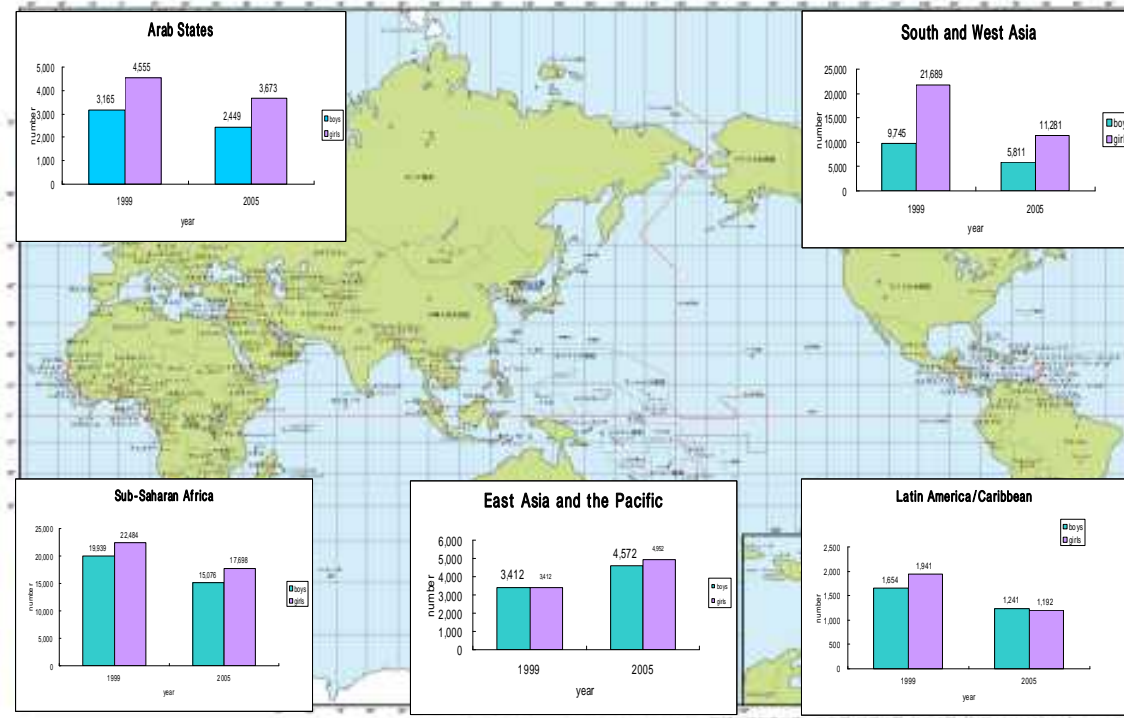
- Provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people
- Develop 5,000 water-related human resources
- Dispatch of the Water Security Action Team (W-SAT)

[Education and Human Resource Development]

- Construct 1,000 primary and secondary schools containing roughly 5,500 classrooms for about 400,000 children
- Expand SMASE (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Education) projects for 100,000 teachers in Africa, and 300,000 teachers globally.
- Expand projects to improve educational environment based on "School for All" models for 10,000 schools in West Africa. (Committed at TICAD IV)

Universal Primary Education (2005)

About 72 million children of primary school age were not in school in 2005. 3.3 million in sub-Saharan Africa.



Source: EFA Global Monitoring Report 2008 (UNESCO)