

# Japanese cooperation to “Leave No One’s Health Behind” — towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) —

MOFA Japan  
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## 1. Basic concept

- Japan has been successful in keeping the mortality rate from COVID-19 low because of its strong health systems, including its national health insurance scheme.
- Under the principle of “Leaving no one’s health behind”, **Japan will further enhance its cooperation with international partners towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the global fight against COVID-19**, which poses severe and multi-dimensional threats to human security.
- Japan has contributed over 1.54B USD (170 billion JPY) in the first few months immediately after the outbreak.
- Japan is committed to : 1) overcoming the current COVID-19 crisis, 2) strengthening health systems against future health crises, and 3) generating an enabling environment for health security across broader sectors.

## 2. Three pillars of cooperation and cases

### **1. Overcoming the current COVID-19 crisis**

Strengthening the capacity of health services provision, including prevention, diagnosis and treatment.  
Accelerating R&D and ensuring equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics.

#### **【Ex.1】 Ensuring the supply of vaccines through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance**

Japan announced its financial commitment of approximately 300M USD over 5 years from 2021 to Gavi at the Global Vaccine Summit in June 2020. **Of those, 130 million is for the COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) (Newly announced at the UHC Friends Ministerial Meeting in October 2020).**

※AMC accelerates manufacturing and supply of vaccines to lower income countries by guaranteeing a minimum amount of purchases from partnering manufacturers.



Vaccination  
by medical staff (Gavi)

#### **【Ex.2】 Expanding the coverage of diagnostics and therapeutics through the Global Fund**

**Japan has pledged 840 million USD for the 2020-2022 replenish period for the Global Fund (GF).** GF has developed extensive expertise in infectious disease control over the past 20 years, which should be applied to COVID-19 response. GF provides support in procurement and delivery of PPEs, PCR tests kit, rapid diagnostic tests and therapeutics, capacity building of health workers, strengthening disease surveillance systems including contact tracing and case monitoring.

#### **【Ex.3】 Capacity building support for the immigration control through JICA**

Japan has provided necessary equipment for immigration control such as masks, gloves, thermometers and antiseptics for 5 countries in Central Asia. In Tonga, thermography and other tools were provided to strengthen quarantine capacity.



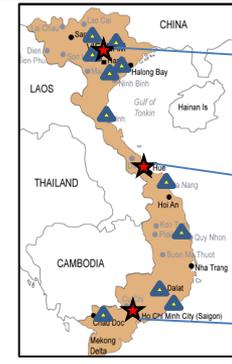
Delivering equipment  
(the Global Fund)

## 2. Strengthening resilient and comprehensive health systems - preparing for future health crises -

Reinforcing core medical facilities and networks. Strengthening regional health systems. Improving disease surveillance and developing human resources and legal frameworks.

### 【Ex.1】 Ensuring regional health systems through reinforcing core hospitals in Viet Nam

Japan (JICA) cooperated with Viet Nam to reinforce core regional hospitals in three cities, and to establish hospital networks in those regions. This contributes to expanding health services from core hospitals to rural health centers. Japan also provides medical tools such as ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation). Japan has contributed to **strengthening region wide health systems** preparing for health emergency through developing human resources.



### 【Ex.2】 Strengthening infectious disease research and testing through human resources development at the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana and with neighboring countries

Japan (JICA) established an institute as a core research center in Ghana, and has provided technical cooperation and grant aid for the past 50 years. The institute is **promoting joint research** with other institutes inside and outside of the country. The institute conducts approximately 20,000 PCR tests per week for COVID-19, comprising 80 percent of all testing in Ghana. It also forms a network in 9 countries including Ghana to provide **technical support to testing systems**, as well as enhancing the research and early-warning systems.



Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana



Human resources development including researchers for nearly 50 years at the institute



Staff conducting a PCR test at the institute

## 3. Generating an enabling environment for health security across broader sectors

Water and sanitation, food and nutrition, education, gender, etc. Emergency humanitarian aid and economic stimulus are utilized.

### 【Ex.1】 Prevention of infectious diseases through supply of safe water and promotion of adequate hand-washing

Japan provided various equipment such as water-purifying reagents, fuel for water tankers, water pipes, and PPE to water utility workers **in more than 15 countries**. In addition, Japan has conducted training and awareness raising campaigns on hand-washing at field sites, which have contributed to promoting health and preventing disease.



Distribution of chlorine for sterilizing tap water (Tajikistan)

### 【Ex.2】 Improving nutrition for disease prevention and treatment

In response to the deteriorating situation of malnutrition and growth-stunting caused by interruptions in the food supply, Japan (JICA) is implementing cross-sectoral measures to improve nutrition under the “Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)” **in 12 African countries**. Japan will host **the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit in December 2021** for global commitment and actions.



Awareness Campaign video of hand-washing created by Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (Madagascar)