1 Basic philosophy regarding Japan’s support for Africa through the TICAD

◆ Principles of African ownership and international partnership
◆ Protection and empowerment of each and every individual based on the concept of human security

【Reference】Address by Prime Minister Suga at the 75th Session of the UN General Assembly (26 September 2020)

[W]e must prepare ourselves for future health crises. Japan is committed to expanding its efforts in developing countries to build hospitals as well as to assist strengthening health and medical systems through providing equipment and supporting human resource development.(...) Japan has also been supporting the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. As a matter of fact, in Africa, we are witnessing the concrete result of our longstanding cooperation through the TICAD process for human resource development as well as for provision and maintenance of facilities in the health sector. Japan has provided support for the establishment of the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana and assisted in the training of its medical laboratory technologists. The Institute serves as the hub of the country’s response to the coronavirus and processes up to about 80% of PCR tests carried out in the country.

2 Japan’s contribution in the health sector through the TICAD

◆ Japan has been supporting the health and medical system in Africa in the mid to long term through the TICAD with its history over a quarter of a century. The genuine worth of such efforts has been brought to light in the face of COVID-19.
◆ Towards the TICAD8 to be held in Tunisia in 2022, Japan will continue to work with a view to realizing Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Africa, based on the concept of human security, with the objective of “Leaving no one’s health behind”.

©Akio Iizuka/JICA
November 2020
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
3 Japan’s main concrete efforts in Africa

(1) **Strengthening Africa’s capacity to respond to COVID-19**
- Assistance to provide medical equipment (X-ray machines, thermography, ambulances, etc)
- Assistance through international/regional organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF and Africa CDC (Provision of health/medical equipment and technical assistance, etc.)
- Assistance for training healthcare workers, providing health service, and consolidating medical system, etc.
- Promoting development of and ensuring equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics in partnership with international organizations (Gavi, Global Fund, CEPI, etc.)

(2) **Building resilient and inclusive health and medical system**
- Bilateral cooperation for strengthening health and medical systems (e.g. support for Kenya Medical Research Institute)
- Human resources development for building foundation of the health and medical system (e.g. promotion of Maternal and Child Health Handbook in Ghana)
- ODA loan for supporting policy reforms in the health sector (e.g. Polio eradication projects in Nigeria)
- Infectious diseases control through the Global Fund and other organizations
- Building sustainable health care system through Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative

(3) **Responding to socio-economic impacts of COVID-19**
- Society: Humanitarian assistance in response to the damage caused by desert locust outbreak and floods, etc. (food supply for refugees, nutrition, emergency aid etc.) and development assistance (education and sports promotion, etc.)
- Economy: Debt suspension as a member of G20, promotion of innovation and investment (including public-private partnerships), industrial human resources development and quality infrastructure investment, etc.
- Peace and Stability: Support for institution building, governance, support to peacekeeping training centres under the banner of the “New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA)”