

Japan's Initiatives toward G7 Ise-Shima Summit

May 2016 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Relation between Japan's initiatives and G7 Summit Agenda

- ◆ G7 Traditional Agenda: 1) Global Economy/Trade 2) Foreign Policy 3) Climate Change/Energy 4) Development
- ◆ “Foreign Policy”: Issues of the Middle East including the refugee problem will be discussed based on the outcome of the G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers’ Meeting.
- ◆ “Development”: The Ise-Shima Summit, the first summit after the adoption of the SDGs, is expected to deliver a strong message that the G7 will lead the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) in the international community .
- ◆ Since “Health” and “Women” are important pillars of the SDGs and also Japan places them as priority agenda under the G7 Presidency, Japan intends to shed light upon these issues under the agenda of “Development” and will discuss specific actions of the G7.

Japan, as the G7 Presidency, will take leadership in advancing these G7 Agenda by launching the SDGs Promotion Headquarters headed by Prime Minister Abe, and announcing the following specific initiatives prior to the summit:

Specific initiatives by Japan as the G7 Presidency

Japan launched the SDGs Promotion Headquarters on May 20th and announced the following initiatives.

1 Cooperation for the Stabilization of the Middle East

In order to tackle root causes of issues of the Middle East including the refugee problem, Japan will promote not only humanitarian assistance from the short-term perspective, but also development cooperation from the long-term perspective including human resource development, which takes advantage of Japan's strength to achieve social stabilization and inclusive growth. **Over the next three years (2016-2018), Japan will provide support totaling about 6 billion dollars including human resource development programs for about 20,000 people.** Furthermore, Japan will dispatch Japan Team for Refugees and Community (J-TRaC) to refugee camps by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and increase the number of Syrian students in Japan.

2 Global Health

In order to promote protection against infectious diseases, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) through strengthening the Health System in developing countries, immunization, and research and development of drug by Japanese companies, **we will provide support totaling about 1.1 billion dollars to international health organizations (Global Fund, Gavi, GHIT, etc.) (we aim to contribute 800 million dollars in the coming years to Global Fund).**

3 Promoting further engagement of women

Based on the recognition that women are the source of growth, Japan has launched “**Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment,**” which focused on promoting women's rights, exercising women's full potential, and advancing women's leadership. **Over the next three years (2016-2018), we will conduct human resource development program for about 5,000 female officials and professionals and improve learning environment for about 50,000 female students.**

Inclusive assistance towards the stability of the Middle East region*

- The number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Syria and Iraq remains at a high level.
- Non-humanitarian situation continues.

- Excessive burden on the neighboring countries hosting refugees.
- Concern for the expansion of violent extremism in such areas as North African countries, owing to political confusion and a high unemployment rate.

Indispensable to promote the resolution of root causes of the instability from a medium and long-term viewpoint, through supporting recovery and development of the region by such means as tackling poverty, disparity and youth unemployment in addition to extending humanitarian assistance.

⇒ Under the PM Abe's philosophy of "The Best Way is to Go in the Middle", the Government of Japan commits to providing an assistance package of **about 6 billion US dollars for the Middle East region between 2016 and 2018 including fostering about 20 thousand people**, in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a "tolerant and stable society" in the region.

Assistance for the stability of the Middle East region

- Humanitarian assistance and support of the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs, and Assistance for economic development and social stability of the neighboring countries hosting refugees (e.g. Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon)
- Assistance for economic development, social stability and enhancing governance of unstable countries and territories in the region.
- Sustainable and inclusive assistance for North African countries through such means as fostering human resources, enhancing economic infrastructure and reducing disparity.
- Fostering about 20 thousand people in the Middle East region who are expected to contribute to such areas as the reform of public sector, creating employment by industrial development, rural development and enhancing the quality of education, in order to solve the underlying grounds of the instability such as youth unemployment and disparity among regions.

Japan Team for Refugees and Communities (J-TRaC)

- Directly contribute to human resource development and regional development through dispatching "Japan Team for Refugees and Communities (J-TRaC)" consisting of Jica's experts and volunteers to the refugee camps, host countries and communities. (e.g. Dispatching experts under "the Project for formulating Water Supply Plan for the Host Communities of Syrian Refugees" in Jordan).
- A total number would be approximately 50 persons by 2018.

Accepting Syrian students

- Accepting up to 150 Syrian students for the coming five years by means of such as technical cooperation of JICA, for extending opportunities of education to Syrian youths deprived of learning opportunities by the crisis in Syria and fostering human resources expected to contribute to the recovery of Syria in the future.

*Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Palestine, Yemen, Afghanistan, Iran, Morocco

Health Agenda to be Discussed at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

1 Public health emergency response

- Cross border health threats such as Ebola and Zika Viruses are growing in the globalized world.
- Delayed response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa by the local and the international communities led to the widespread transmission of the disease.

➡ **G7 will announce strong support to arrangement of international collaborations to prevent outbreak of infectious diseases and efficient and effective emergency response.**

2 Promotion of Universal Health Coverage(UHC)

- Strengthening health system through **promotion of UHC** is necessary to prevent and better prepare for public health crisis such as outbreak of Ebola.
- UHC was included in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development (SDGs), adopted in September 2015.
- **Promotion of UHC is one of the main agenda at the Ise-Shima Summit meeting for the first time in the history of G8/G7.** Support for achieving UHC in Asia and Africa through cooperation with the international community and organizations for health will be announced.
- Due to demographic changes and urbanization, aging of society, increase of obesity and non-communicable diseases are becoming global challenges.

➡ **It is important to achieve UHC, to ensure that all people, leaving no one behind, obtain the health services they need without suffering from financial hardship when paying for them.**

3 Measures against antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is spread and infectious diseases that are resistant to existing antibiotics are emerging. At the same time, development of new antibiotics is in decline. It is a growing threat that there will be no effective treatment of infectious diseases.
- WHO adopted the global action plan to combat AMR.

➡ **Research and development as well as “One Health Approach” through working with multi-sector partners in health, veterinary, agriculture, and environment is required.**



(Photo : Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Japan's contribution to Global Health

Japan plays the leading role in Global Health

Japan emphasizes importance of Global Health

Health is a crucial area to realize “human security”, which protects and empowers individuals. Japan values its contribution to Global health.

Japan's role in Global Health at Summit Meetings

- ✓ G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit Meeting(2000): put infectious diseases on the agenda for the first time. It led to establish Global Fund.
- ✓ G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit Meeting(2008):led G7 to agree on the importance of strengthening health system.



G7 Ise-shima Summit Meeting(2016):set global health, including measures against infectious diseases, public health emergency response through **international corporation arrangement**(by the pre-agreed procedure) and **Universal Health Coverage(UHC)**.

Concrete Contributions

- ◆ Contribute through **Global Fund** for measures against infectious diseases and for resilient and sustainable health system: **800 million USD** in the coming years
- ◆ Accelerate uptake and coverage of vaccines through **Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance** : **76 million USD**
- ◆ Research and develop new drugs against Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) supply prep & support in collaboration with **GHIT**: **130million USD**
- ◆ Strengthen the capacity of **WHO** against public health emergency: **50 million USD**
- ◆ Swift disbursement of financial resources in public health emergencies through Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) newly established by the **World Bank** : **50 million USD**

➡ **Total of 1.1 billion USD contribution to international health organizations is committed**

Global Fund

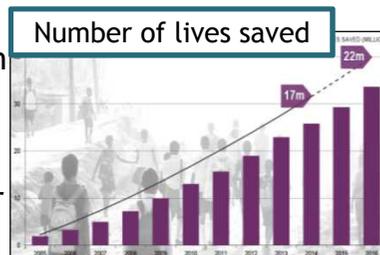
Outcomes

Among international financing, 25% of counter measures against AIDS, 72% of that against tuberculosis, and 58% of that against malaria are supported by GF. GF has saved more than 17 million lives from the three disorders since its establishment(2002).

HIV/AIDS : provided to 8.6 million people ART therapy, which halved the numbers of women's death from AIDS-related illness.

TB : treated 15 million people for TB. Contributed for reduction of TB by 34 million cases.

Malaria : distributed 600 million insecticide-treated nets. Contributed for decline of numbers of death by 5.5 million cases.



GF aims to save 8 million lives and to avert up to 300 million new infectious cases between 2017 and 2019. Japan will contribute on decreasing numbers of death and new infectious cases through GF.

Challenges

Infectious diseases yet cause serious economic and human loses, particularly among the poor in developing countries.

HIV/AIDS : 36.9 million people are HIV-positive. 1.2 million people die every year from AIDS-related illness.

TB : 9.6 million new patients and 1.5 million people die every year.

Malaria : 200 million people are infected and 440 thousand people die every year.

Japan promotes comprehensive international cooperation with material, human and financial resource along side with the “Public-Private-Partnership Meeting” and the “Human Resource Project” which stem from the Basic Plan agreed in the Ministerial Meeting in February 2016.

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

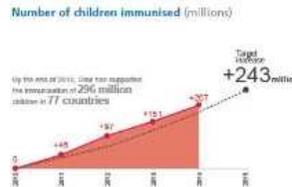
A public-private partnership established in 2000 to improve vaccine coverage in developing countries.

Outcomes (2000-2014)

Introducing vaccination: Supported vaccination to 500 million children and averted more than 7 million deaths.

Health Systems Strengthening : Strengthened health systems and immunization services in more than 60 countries

Reduction in Vaccine Prices : Through approaches including advance purchase commitments and increasing the number of suppliers by decreasing vaccine price. (Pentavalent vaccine price reduced from 3.56 USD to 1.90 USD, 2003-2014) .



Gavi aims to reach 300 million more children with vaccines and avert more than 5 million deaths between 2016 and 2020.

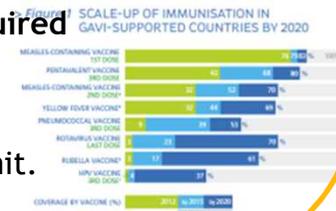
Challenges

- **Child Mortality Caused by Preventable Infectious Diseases :** Every day, 16,000 children under five die, mostly from preventable causes like pneumonia. Under-five population in developing countries are expected to rise substantially, and the number of under-five deaths will increase unless progress in reducing the mortality is enough to outpace population growth. (*" The Millennium Development

Goals Report 2015")

- **Further Coverage Expansion is Required for All Types of Vaccines :**

Reducing child mortality and ensuring access to vaccines are SDGs targets, and common goals of the G7 Summit.



GHIT

Background

Research and development of new drugs for treatment of **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)** in developing countries is lagging because of factors such as the low prevalence in developed, there is little public concern.

The Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) Fund is public-private partnership (PPP) (almost equal contribution to the fund) established in 2013 to contribute to the global health challenges in developing countries by the advanced drug development technology possessed by Japanese pharmaceutical manufacturers, research institutions, and universities.

The Government of Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) and private sector (Japanese corporations and foreign foundations) funding. As of May 2016, the fund has invested in about 60 projects for research and development of diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines for NTDs, Malaria ,and Tuberculosis. The GHIT has 6 clinical trials(as of end of 2015).

In collaboration with the GHIT, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides technical corporation to developing countries for human resource development drug regulatory system development.



WHO has identified 17 infectious disease as NTDs (Neglected Tropical Diseases). NTDs includes "Dengue fever" that was diagnosed in Japan for first time in 70 years .

"Onchocerciasis" and "Lymphatic Filariasis" that Professor Ōmura, (Distinguished Emeritus Professor at Kitasato University, awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2015) has made great contribution to address the diseases, are other types of NTDs



Challenges

NTDs affect more than one billion people in the world

Ending NTDs by 2030 is the international target (SDGs 3.3)

World Health Organization(WHO)

1 Objective and activity: As a single UN specialized agency for health, WHO's objective is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." Its areas of activity cover communicable diseases; noncommunicable diseases; promoting health through the life-course; health systems; and public health emergency management.

2 Organization: Est. in Apr 1948 (Japan is a Member State since 1951). The headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. There are 194 Member States as of May 2016. The Director General is Dr. Margaret Chan.

3 Major achievements

- Eradication of smallpox, which claimed over 300 million lives
- Reduction of polio by over 99.9%
- The legally-binding IHR demand Member States to develop core capacities to prepare for public health emergencies
- Promotion of universal health coverage
- Noncommunicable diseases, healthy aging, etc.



Challenges

Based on proposals by numerous groups of experts in response to the Ebola outbreak in 2014, below are urgently needed:

1. WHO reform to strengthen its operational capacity as a core organization in public health emergency management
 2. Coordination arrangement for large-scale public health emergencies under the UN Secretary General
 3. Supporting Member States comply with the IHR
- Japan leads the discussion towards the G7 Ise-Shima summit

World Bank Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility(PEF)

1 Summary

- PEF is the financing scheme that enables swift and efficient disbursement of financial resources mobilizing private funds by way of insurance mechanism.
- The PEF pays a premium to insurance companies, and once the trigger agreed in advance is activated, insurance payout is immediately disbursed to governments of developing countries, international organizations, NGOs etc. through the PEF.

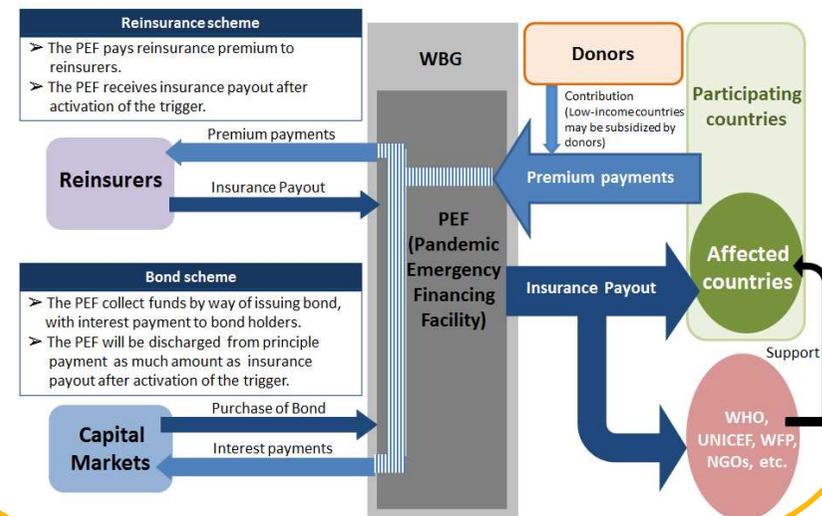
2 Diseases Covered : New Influenza, SARS/MERS, Ebola, etc.

3 Coverage Amounts : USD 500 million maximum for 3 years

4 Japan's contribution : Japan will contribute USD 50 million over 3 years.

5 Trigger

- The trigger will be judged with objectively measurable and disclosed data on the basis of the number of infected people/ the dead, the number of infected countries, and growing trend of the outbreak.



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)

Development Cooperation Charter

(Thematic policies including gender to be structured.)

Vision and Approach

- ✓ Awareness of women's power as source of growth
- ✓ Diversity and socio-culturally sensitive approach through dialogue and collaboration with local people
- ✓ Promotion of human security

Priority Initiatives

Promotion of Women's Rights (Improvement of Fragile Situation)

→ Promoting Women's Lifetime Health and Gender Responsive Infrastructure

- Strengthening maternal and child health services and introducing maternal and child health handbook
- Promoting gender responsive infrastructure (ex. installation of separate toilets and women-only couch in public transportation)

Expansion of Women's Capacity Building → Strengthening Girls' Education

- Encouraging the active role of women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) field (ex. capacity building of female teachers, providing support for female engineers)

Note: Japan is steadily implementing the previous commitment of ODA in excess of 42 billion yen between 2015-2017 for girls' empowerment and gender-sensitive education.

Advancing Women's Leadership → Encouraging Women's Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR)

- Based on the "Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction", Japan will provide humanitarian support from gender perspective and encourage women's participation in the DDR decision making processes.

- ❑ Japan intends to **improve schooling environment benefiting 50,000 girls** in countries in which gender gap in education is still existing (mainly Africa and South Asia) to promote girls' rights and develop their capacity.
- ❑ Japan will **conduct training for 5,000 female officials and professionals** in the fields such as maternal and child health, disaster risk reduction, peace-building (ex. training of police, anti-human trafficking program) and start-ups since advancement of women's leadership is a foundation for sustainable development in political, economic, and social dimensions.