

Japan's basic policy on global health: "Basic Design for Peace and Health"

In September 2015, the Headquarters for Health Policy of GoJ adopted the **"Basic Design for Peace and Health"** as thematic guideline for global health policy under Development Cooperation Charter. This policy sets the human security as a policy guideline and mentioned the following 3 points;

- Realizing the society resilient to the risk of public health emergencies and disasters.
- Providing basic health services for all people throughout their lifetimes (Achievement of Universal Health Coverage(UHC))
- Utilizing Japan's expertise, technologies, medical devices and services

Global Health as a Main Area of Japan's Development Cooperation (Major Trends)

1 Japan has attached importance to global health

- ✓ Health is a critical area in realizing human security, which aims to protect individuals and to bloom their capacity.
- ✓ Health is a foundation to improve peoples' energy, stabilize the society, and Japan values contribution to global health area.
⇒ Japan, as a country with the longest healthy life expectancy, has been playing a leading role in promoting UHC in the international community.

2 Role Japan has played in the global health in Summit meetings of G8/G7/G20

- ✓ G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit (2000): Raised first time the fight against 'infectious diseases,' as a major agenda and facilitated to establish the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- ✓ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (2008): Agreed the comprehensive initiative to strengthen the health systems including measures to address infectious diseases and ensure maternal and child health.
- ✓ G7 Ise-shima Summit (2016): Raised 'UHC', 'health crisis', 'Antimicrobial Resistance' as a major agenda.
- ✓ G20 Osaka Summit (2019): Focused on ①achievement of UHC, ②healthy and active aging, ③health crisis, and raised first time the aging issue at the G20 meeting. Hosted the first time the joint meeting of finance and health ministers.

3 Placing priority on global health in TICAD

- ✓ TICAD VI (2016): Announced 'UHC in Africa,' the framework towards the realization of UHC in Africa.
- ✓ TICAD 7 (2019): Expressed Japan's intention to expand primary health care, to promote resilient health systems including sustainable health finance, to address infectious diseases, to enhance the capabilities of countries and communities to ensure the early warning and quick response, to further promote the initiative towards the realization of UHC through public-private partnership.

4 United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on UHC

- ✓ During the UN General Assembly High-Level Week In September 2019, high-level meeting on UHC was held with the Japan's leadership. The meeting endorsed the political declaration which is called the most comprehensive health agreement in history, and confirmed the goals, such as providing essential health services to all people and eliminating impoverishment due to health-related expenses by 2030.
- ✓ Prime Minister Abe attended the meeting and made speech on behalf of the member countries at the closing session. More than 50 heads of states and more than 85 ministers attended this meeting.



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

MOFA Japan
Oct, 2020

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.



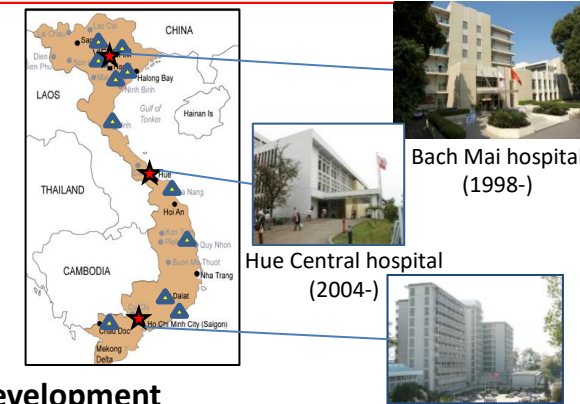
Delivering equipment
(the Global Fund)

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

Cho Ray hospital (1970-)

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)