

Japan's Commitment to Global Health Issues



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1. Overview on Japan's Strategy & Emphasis (1/2)



- **Agenda Setting:**

Put infectious & parasitic diseases high on the agenda of political arena

"G8 Communique Okinawa 2000", (Okinawa Japan)

- 1) Set the numerical targets & gave to it a political commitment
 - Reduce the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010
 - Reduce TB deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50% by 2010
 - Reduce the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010

"Japan's Initiative in the Fight against Infectious and Parasitic Diseases" (IDI), 2000

- 2) Intensify its own commitment
 - Allocating a total of 3 billion USD over 5 years
 - e.g) improvement of public health, development of research networks, primary & secondary education, access to safe water, etc.

- **Comprehensive Approach;**

Wider measures to build a sustainable health system, besides specific targets (MDGs)

"Japan's Initiative on Health & Development", 2005 (successor of IDI)

- Allocating a total of 5 billion USD over 5 years
 - 1) Build up pieces of higher public health
 - systems, human resources, facilities
 - 2) Assistance for related/horizontal areas
 - Education, Infrastructures, Water & Sanitation, Gender
 - 3) tackling specific targets (MDGs)

1. Overview on Japan's Strategy & Emphasis (2/2)



- **Tackle the Hardest Challenge:**

Focus on Africa (as Asian countries have mostly improved)

"TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development)" (1993~, TICAD IV in 2008)

- Doubling Japan's ODA to Africa by 2012 ("Yokohama Action Plan in 2008")
- Put emphasis on the most lagging MDGs: health & education
 - 1) Education
 - i) Construction of school buildings & Establishment of teacher training systems
 - ii) Child-friendly school environment (safe water, sanitation facilities, school meals, first aid, etc.)
 - 2) Health
 - i) Strengthening health systems
 - Training of health workers (WHO target; 2.3 health workers/1000 people in Africa)
 - Expansion of health infrastructures & facilities
 - Encourage medical research to combating infectious diseases in Africa (Dr. Noguchi Prize)
 - ii) Improvement of maternal, new-born and child health
 - Focusing on reducing under-five mortality rate & maternal mortality ratio
 - Promote seamless care for women & children from pregnancy to after childbirth
 - iii) Measures against infectious diseases
 - Distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets
 - Eradicate polio from Africa through surveillance & vaccination campaigns
 - Eliminate "Neglected Tropical Diseases" (awareness raising, access to safe water & sanitation, etc.)

"Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health" – Report of the G8 Health Experts Group-

- accelerate the momentum acquired in TICAD IV

2. New Pledge (Renewed Health Policy 2011-2015)

- addressing “bottlenecks” impeding progress on the health MDGs -



EMBRACE –Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care-

1) Goals

- (1) MDGs 4 & 5
 - Save 11.3 million children’s lives (2.96 million newborns), 680,000 maternal lives
- (2) MDG 6
 - Avert 470,000 deaths (AIDS), 990,000 deaths (TB), 3.3 million deaths (malaria)

2) Measures -Mobilizing 5 billion USD, with sustainable health systems at the center of assistance-

(1) **MDGs 4 & 5:**

i) **Maternal & Newborn Health**

a) Community-based preventive & clinical care

- technical assistance to develop human resources
- antenatal care (at least 4 times), newborn care (temperature maintenance, early breastfeeding, etc.)

b) Facility-based preventive & clinical care

- develop facilities with the capacity to provide emergency obstetric care (post-partum hemorrhage, newborn complications, etc.)

c) Linkage between both systems (continuum of preventive & clinical care by establishing referral system)

ii) **Child Health**

Scaling-up health interventions proven successful at the community level

- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)+ ; immunization, multivitamin supplementation, etc.

(2) **MDG 6:**

Scaling-up effective interventions through Global Fund (800 million USD)

- i) Expanded & sustained access to quality health services
- ii) Human resource development & improved supply chain management
- iii) Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, prevention of malaria infection
- iv) Greater synergies between Japan’s bilateral assistance & Global Fund’s activities

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