



“G7 Ise-Shima Vision on Global Health”

The Outcome of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit Health Agenda and Japan’s vision on UHC 2030

June 22, 2016

at InterContinental Hotel Geneva

Ambassador Koichi AIBOSHI

Assistant Vice-Minister / Director General for Global Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan



Agenda



- Global Health and Japanese Diplomacy
- Key milestone
 - UNGA side event
 - PM Abe's article on the Lancet
 - UHC Conference and Global Fund in Tokyo
 - G7 Health Experts Meeting (1st and 2nd)
- Japan's initiative in G7 Presidency: Leader's Declaration, Financial Commitment and "G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health"
- Way forward



Global Health and Japanese Diplomacy



- Japan prioritizes global health in its diplomacy

- "Global Health Policy 2011-2015" "Japan's Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy" in 2013

- "Basic Design for Peace and Health" in 2015 (new global health policy)

- The concept of "Human Security"

"Protecting the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment"

(Commission on Human Security 2003)

- Japan has been a leading advocator of this concept

- Leads to "no one left behind", which is the basic principal of SDGs

- "Health" is the most crucial and indispensable element



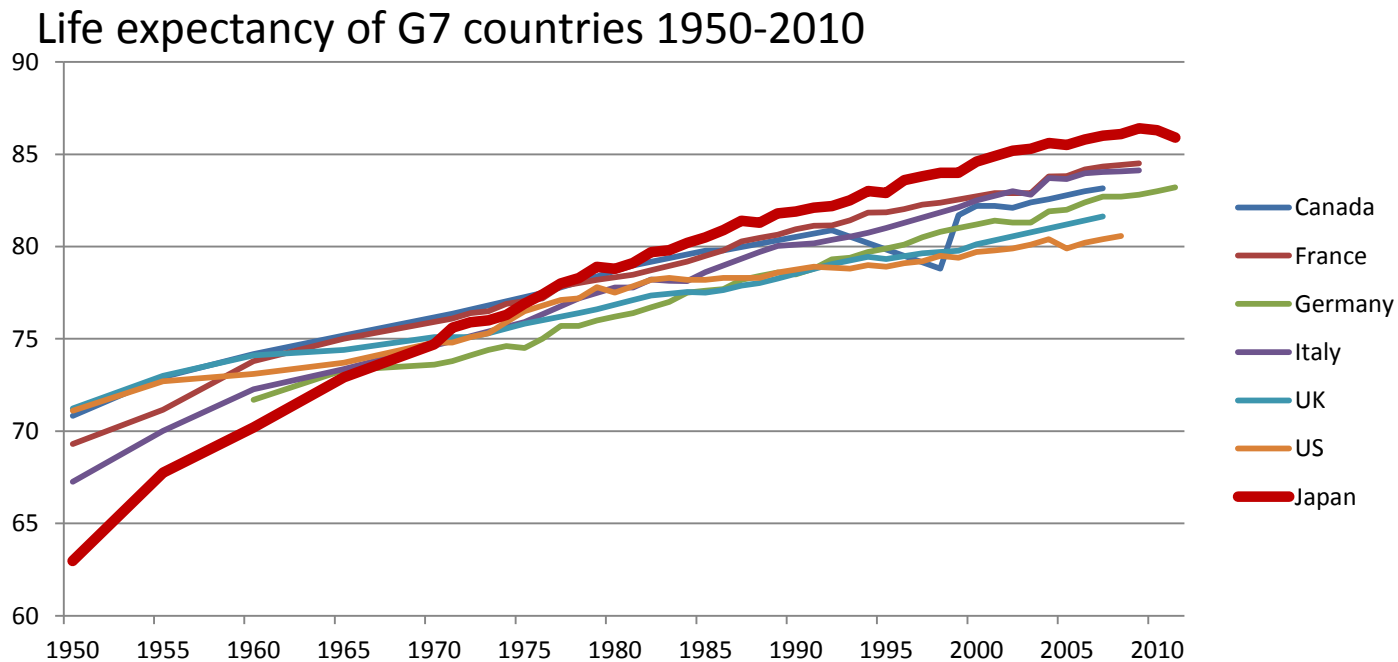
Global Health and Japanese Diplomacy



▪ Our experience to share

---Established health insurance system to cover all citizens in 1961, good outcome of relatively low costs so far. (One of the examples of universal health coverage)

---Example of outcome: Life expectancy(female)








Global Health and Japanese Diplomacy



- Japan has taken up health as its top priority in G7/G8

<p>Kyushu-Okinawa (2000)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highlighted “infectious diseases” as the main theme of the G8 for the first time.• Paved the way to the establishment of the Global Fund in 2002
<p>Hokkaido-Toyako (</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highlighted the importance of Health System Strengthening
<p>Ise-Shima(2016)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health emergency (After Ebola)• UHC (SDGs)• AMR



Key Milestones



~Japan's contributions to UHC 2030~

September 2015 UN General Assembly Side Event
“The Path towards Universal Health Coverage”

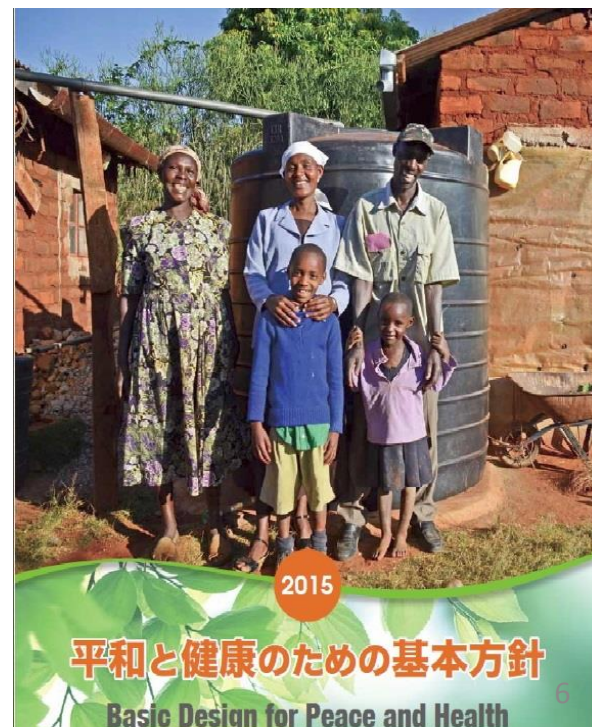


<Policy framework was consolidated when SDGs adopted>

Japan's global health policy:
“Basic Design for Peace and Health”
published in Sep. 2015

“I emphasize here the need to bring together expertise and resources from donor countries, the international organizations including WHO, the Global Fund and World Bank, and the private sector to establish an international alliance to support developing countries to achieve stronger health systems. I hope that today's event will become an important step forward on the road to promote the formation of such an alliance to strengthen health systems towards the ultimate goal of achieving UHC. Japan is ready to lead this global discussion.”

---Statement by Prime Minister Abe, on the occasion of the UNGA side event





PM Abe's Article on the Lancet

～Japan's contributions to UHC 2030～



“Japan's vision for a peaceful and healthier world” December 12, 2015

The Lancet

Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on
“Japan's vision for a peaceful and healthier world”

Volume 386 · Pages 2367-2369, December 12, 2015, <http://www.thelancet.com/>



Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan

安倍晋三内閣総理大臣ランセット寄稿論文

「世界が平和でより健康であるために」

英医学誌「ランセット」、第386巻、2367-2369ページ、2015年12月12日発行

<The main points of the article>

- Japan has been an advocate of human security, which underlies Japan's policy of Proactive Contribution to Peace, and has taken action in support of this principle. Japan regards health as an indispensable element of human security.
- The 2030 agenda for sustainable development, which was adopted at the United Nations General Assembly this year, includes universal health coverage, to which Japan attached great importance during the negotiation process.
- Japan's global health priorities are;
 - (i) To construct a global health architecture that can respond to public health crises
 - (ii) To build resilient and sustainable health systems to promote health throughout the life-course, addressing the challenge of antimicrobial resistance. Japan, the world's fastest-ageing society, is pioneering the challenge of ageing by extending healthy life expectancy while maintaining a sustainable health system, on the basis of a life-course approach for all generations.
- With the G7 presidency in 2016, Japan is determined to contribute further to global health.



UHC Conference in Tokyo



~Japan's contributions to UHC 2030~

December 16, 2015 Japan hosted an international conference
**“Universal Health Coverage in the New Development Era:
Towards Building Resilient and Sustainable Health Systems”**



*“The 2030 Agenda includes numerous health related targets to be achieved including the achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) which Japan has long been promoting as well as a wide range of countermeasures against diseases including infectious diseases. Next year, Japan will be the first country to assume the G7 Presidency after the adoption of the new Agenda.....**I intend to take up health as a priority agenda at the G7 Ise Shima summit**, and I would like to lead the discussion on the health challenges that the world faces in close cooperation with the other G7 countries. **To develop such health systems in accordance with the unique circumstances** of each respective country, **strong political will, clear plans, and the mobilization of adequate financial and human resources on a global scale** including among developing countries are indispensable. **It is also important that relevant international organizations and donors share a common vision and strengthen their collaboration.**”* ---Statement by Prime Minister Abe, on the occasion of the UHC conference



UHC Conference in Tokyo (cont'd)



More than 300 participants

- Margaret Chan**, Director-General, WHO;
- Jim Yong Kim**, President, World Bank
- Bill Gates**, Co-chair, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Babatunde Osotimehin**, Executive Director, UNFPA
- Mark Dybul**, Executive Director, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
- Seth Berkley**, CEO, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
- Ministers of African and Asian countries** (Foreign Minister Tedros of Ethiopia, Health Minister Sakolsatayadorn of Thailand, Cabinet Secretary Macharia of Kenya, Dr. Kaloko, AU Commissioner for Social Affairs)

Key Messages

- *The Ebola crisis highlighted the need for better preparedness to deal with health security threats.*
- *The focus on preparing for large-scale crises should not deter from the everyday goal of strengthening health systems and ensuring that all people have full access to health services.*
- *UHC has gained ground as a mechanism for achieving equity in health and for making health systems more resilient to crises.*
- *UHC requires an inclusive process. UHC also requires strong political will at the highest levels.*
- *Domestic resources should ultimately support the bulk of financing for UHC, but external assistance is still crucial in many countries.*



G7 Health Experts Meeting



~Japan's contributions to UHC 2030~

January 2016: Japan assumed the Presidency of G7

January 18-19, 2016 1st Health Experts Meeting in Tokyo (incl. outreach)

March 31-April 1, 2016 2nd Health Experts Meeting in Tokyo

1st Health Experts Meeting



Attended by about **100 people**, including **G7 countries**, The **Government of Japan** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)) and **Resource groups including international organizations, academia, NGOs**

(Gates Foundation, Global Fund, Gavi, IPPF, OECD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Bank, Global Health Working Group, G7 Network of Health-related NGO in Japan, UNSG's High-level Panel on Global Response to Health Crises, Harvard-LSHTM Independent Panel on the Global Response to Ebola, NAM Commission on a Global Health Risk Framework for Future, the Advisory Group on Reform of WHO's work in Outbreak and Emergencies)

2nd Health Experts Meeting



Intensive discussion among G7, as well as WHO (DDG Bruce Aylward, Director Edward Kelley), World Bank (Dr. Tim Evans) as the presenters for special session and **Dr. Nabarro** contributed by video message



“G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health”



Objectives

The G7 leaders commit to:

- Leveraging lessons from the Ebola crisis, lead the strengthening of response to public health emergencies by the international community.
- Further promote UHC, which is a key to address the broader health issues faced by the international community.
- Strongly commit to the health-related SDGs as the first G7 Summit Meeting after the adoption of SDGs.

3 key issues

1

Reinforcing the global health architecture to respond to public health emergencies

2

Attaining UHC with strong health system and better preparedness and prevention

3

Strengthening response to AMR

Promote R&D and innovation in all areas



“G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health”



2

Attaining UHC with strong health system and better preparedness and prevention

★ Ise-Shima Summit is the first G7 Summit which highlighted UHC

- Promote UHC in developing countries and enhance prevention and preparedness against emergencies
 - Support the establishment of *UHC 2030* as a strengthened international framework to coordinate efforts of relevant stakeholders and various initiatives
 - Commit the G7's effort for strengthening health systems in LIC/LMICs



UHC 2030: Bring everybody's expertise together

- **A strengthened international framework to coordinate and consolidate efforts toward the achievement of UHC** under various fora/initiatives, including disease-specific efforts, as well as to leverage the expertise of all relevant stakeholders including CSOs.
- **To seek to ensure the IHP+ principles** to accelerate equitable and sustainable progress toward UHC through:
 - (i) **consolidating political momentum;**
 - (ii) **creating a common understanding** of HSS and UHC;
 - (iii) sharing the common understanding on a minimum set of **measurable indicators of HSS and UHC** drawing from pre-existing ones; and
 - (iv) **ensuring accountability** by tracking progress toward UHC with these indicators, with possible support of initiatives such as the Roadmap Healthy Systems, Healthy Lives.
- 3) Continue to **encourage and support the earliest possible establishment** of the partnership in consultation with countries, to promote UHC, and to leverage support for health system strengthening in the most vulnerable countries.



Way forward

1

Facilitate the process toward the implementation of SDGs including UHC, domestically and internationally

- May 20: Establishment of SDGs Promotion Headquarters (chaired by PM Abe)
- June 22-23: Launching of the UHC 2030

2

Political advocacy as well as the implementation of the vision at national, regional and global level, leveraging key international events

- TICADVI (The 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development) in Nairobi, Kenya (August 2016)
- G7 Health Ministers Meeting in Kobe, Japan (September 2016)
- UNGA and other international events

3

Bilateral and regional cooperation through ODA and technical cooperation

- Implementation of “Ise-Shima Vision” which also commits to support for health system LICs/LIMCs towards UHC



Thank you very much!