

Conference for Multi-stakeholder Collaboration on Global Health in Japan  
-Lessons from Japan's G8 Activities, Transition to Italy, and Future Outlook-

Conference Minute

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日本医療政策機構  
Health Policy Institute, Japan

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## I. Opening Remarks

### **Kiyoshi Kurokawa**

Chairman, Health Policy Institute, Japan

In 2008, Japan, through hosting two major international conferences, namely the TICAD IV and the G8 Toyako Summit, made substantial progress towards solving the global health issues.

At the G8 Toyako Summit, in particular, Japan came to world attention as a leader in the efforts to tackle global health issues. With increasing international awareness of the issues, the G8 Toyako Summit has been highly evaluated by the WHO and other stakeholders.

The Japanese government has made a smooth transition of the G8 chairmanship to the Italian government. I served as Science Advisor for then-Prime Minister Abe and Fukuda, though it was only for a short period of time. I hope I could be of some help for the activities of the summit.

Today, we gathered to exchange opinions on Japan's current and future endeavors and on matters to pass on to the next G8 Summit in Italy in the field of global health, which was the agenda set by Japan at the G8 Toyako Summit, while reviewing the outcome of the summit. Thank you very much for your participation.

## II. Outcomes and Carry-Over of the G8 Toyako Summit

### - **Shinsuke Sugiyama\***

Director-General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

### - **Shinichi Asazuma** (\*Reading on behalf of Mr. Sugiyama)

Senior Coordinator, Global Issues Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Last year, despite rising international concern for an economic crisis and

surging food prices, Japan made careful preparations through private-public collaboration for the G8 Toyako Summit, and raised health issues on the summit agenda. This was a meaningful event in the history of the G8, which has always been a much closed process. The accomplishment of the G8 Toyako Summit can be summarized as follows:

First, it adopted a participatory approach on global health issues. The Japanese government had opportunities to exchange views with stakeholders from various fields, including experts, health-related people, NGOs and civil groups. There was also an extremely open debate between G8 and H8. H8 comprises leaders of eight international health-related groups— five international organizations, namely, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the GAVI Alliance (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. As a result, we were able to get hold of the trends in global health debate, and, based on these outcomes, discussions and actions on global health are now taking place worldwide.

Second, it emphasized accountability in global health. The Summit Leaders Declaration referred to the G8’s efforts in global health issues and welcomed the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, which was formulated by the G8 Health Experts’ Meeting. Many commitments were made on global health at the G8 Toyako Summit and follow-ups have been promised to be continued.

After the summit meeting, the Fourth G8 Health Experts Meeting met in Tokyo, and focused on discussing how to secure a mechanism for Japan’s accountability in global health. Although it is a difficult issue to find a solution for, we intend to continue discussions in the G8 Health Experts’ meeting.

As it was noted in the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Koumura’s policy speech at the Tokyo International Forum two years ago and in the then Prime Minister Fukuda’s speech last year at the Davos meeting, Japan’s efforts in addressing global health issues have been centered on health system strengthening, mother and child healthcare and measures to deal with infectious diseases. The Working Group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japanese Contributions” led by former Upper House member Mr. Keizo Takemi,

has made significant contributions in the global health field. The working group worked back to back with the aforementioned Fourth Health Experts Meeting and a task force led by Mr. Takemi and Professor Michael Reich (Harvard School of Public Health) held an international symposium on global health on November 3, and invited stakeholders from both within Japan and abroad. Based on the discussions at the symposium, the task force developed “Global Action for Health System Strengthening: Policy Recommendations to the G8,” a proposal written from the standpoint of human resources and public finance, and submitted it to the Japanese government. The proposal has also been presented to Italy and was published in the January 15 edition of *The Lancet*, an internationally acknowledged British medical journal.

Our future issues include maintaining the momentum for resolving global health issues gained in the G8 Toyako Summit process and motivating Italy to shed an adequate amount of light on global health. International society is faced with massive issues, including the financial crisis, climate change and Middle East / Gaza tensions. We must be careful not to let global health be lost among all of these issues, as this will cause delays in addressing the issue. With an unchanged stance of placing importance on global health and the Japanese government has requested that Italy continue to take up the issue in the bilateral talks for handing over the G8 chairmanship.

2009 marks the beginning of the latter half of the Millennium Developing Goals (MDGs), which specified three concrete items regarding global health. Unfortunately, however, a report as of September last year implies that it is unlikely that the goals will be successfully achieved. Japan, having chaired the Toyako Summit, views this situation with deep concern. Health system strengthening also calls for ongoing efforts. We seek to devote our efforts to identifying more concrete policy recommendations on global health.

Last but not least, Japan plans to maintain the “participatory approach” and hopes that Italy will follow in the way forward.

### III. Purpose of the Conference

**James Kondo**

Vice Chairman, Health Policy Institute, Japan

In 2008, against the backdrop of Japan's chairmanship of the G8 Toyako Summit, the Health Policy Institute, Japan devoted itself to playing a significant part in the all-Japan effort to resolve global health issues. In February 2008, HPIJ hosted the Global Health Summit with the cooperation of many of you present today and the organizations that you represent, and served to activate the global health debate towards the Toyako G8 Summit in July.

Today's meeting focuses on two themes; the first being Japan's own experiences. Many lessons were learned from what each sector experienced in the G8 Summit process for which an all-Japan approach was adopted. I hope that these lessons are securely passed on to the G8 process in Italy.

As a part of this effort, in February 2008, our Institute co-hosted the Bellagio Meeting (Global Health Experts' Meeting – Agenda Shaping for Rome and La Maddalena-) with the Rockefeller Foundation. Italy is currently experiencing an extremely serious fiscal situation and is directed towards large reductions in ODA. Active debate went on regarding what could be done in terms of global health under these circumstances.

For example, even with fiscal restrictions in government undertakings, business, academic and NGO communities might be able to complement for the government's limitations with various efforts on their parts. Italian stakeholders expressed a strong interest in Japan's case, which implied such possibilities. Later in Rome, we held a meeting with sub-sherpas, who also said that the lessons learned in Japan and the enthusiasm shared among various organizations set useful examples for Italy, where public enthusiasm and involvement in global health has yet to develop, and that they were very motivated to draw upon Japan's experiences and lessons.

Today, we have invited those of you representing government and those of you engaged in global health-related activities in your respective fields, for the purpose of reflecting on our activities last year. I look forward to discussions on which of the many meaningful lessons learned should be passed on to Italy and what Japan should do in passing them on effectively.

The other topic on the agenda today is how Japan should continue its efforts 2008 being the year of Japan's chairmanship in the G8 Toyako Summit, each sector strived to make individual efforts in an all-Japan approach, which

resulted in a diversity of undertakings, including some by parties who had not always been involved in global health issues.

In 2009, Italy has taken on the G8 chairmanship, but given its serious economic status, it is difficult to keep people motivated and to sustain efforts. For that very reason, however, there is great meaning in debating what activities can be taken further from this year on, based on our experiences from the past year. I hope that this meeting will serve to identify the lessons to be transferred to Italy as well as Japan's own efforts and issues beyond 2009.

#### **IV. Presentations on Global Health by Key Japanese Stakeholders**

- Activities of key stakeholders in 2008
- Lessons learnt and carry-over to Italy
- Ongoing challenges by key Japanese stakeholders

##### **1. Business**

###### **Hiromasa Yonekura**

President, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd

In the mid 1990s, Sumitomo Chemical developed the Olyset net, a long-lasting insecticidal net for fighting malaria, with a technique to treat resin with insecticides to let the active substance be gradually released. Since the beginning of 2000, the company has been participating in the roll back malaria campaign in Africa; a malaria control program led by international organizations including the WHO, UNICEF, and the Global Fund, and has been supplying its Olyset nets.

The Olyset net was originally produced mainly in China and shipped overseas. In 2003, Sumitomo Chemical transferred the technology to the Tanzanian company A to Z Textile Mills Limited as a free donation and began local production of the Olyset net. The production in Tanzania steadily expanded and Sumitomo Chemical later established a fifty-fifty joint venture with A to Z Textile Mills Limited. At the opening ceremony of the joint venture in February 2008, vice president Shein of Tanzania attended. 10 days

later, then-U.S. president Bush and his wife visited the venture.

With the joint venture operating, the production capacity in Tanzania reached 10 million nets per year by 2008, and 30 million per year worldwide. Despite the prediction that it would be enough at the moment, however, the demand for the net jumped. In less than a year from the opening of the venture, the company decided to increase the production capacity up to 19 million nets per year in Tanzania. So far, the venture has created jobs for 4,000 people in Tanzania. These efforts of the Sumitomo Chemical were introduced by globally influential figures in many international conferences held in 2008. Last year at the Davos Forum, for example, Mr. Bill Gates repeatedly mentioned our activities. Then-Prime Minister Fukuda also referred to our efforts in his speech as a contribution to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), set by the United Nations to be achieved by the year 2015. Our efforts also drew attention at the Business Call to Action, a conference proposed by Prime Minister Brown of UK and held in London in early May, as well as the TICAD IV held in Yokohama later that month. The “Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health – Report of the G8 Health Experts Group-“, which was produced at the G8 Toyako Summit in July, clearly states the significance of the long- lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) and the necessity of expanding access to LLITN.

In the year of 2008, which marks the mid-point of the MDGs, African development was a critical agenda in the UN General Assembly in September. Many African development- related events took place before and after the Assembly. I was invited to an UN round-table meeting on public and private cooperation as a private sector representative and presented our company’s efforts to the national delegates. At the malaria summit, I made recommendations, as a representative of mosquito net manufacturers, for responding to the rapidly growing demand of the mosquito nets and for seeking further efficiency and transparency in the bid procedure.

Under the circumstances, Sumitomo Chemical is planning to dramatically expand its mosquito net production capacity from 38 million nets per year in 2008 to 45 million per year by the end of 2009 and to 60 million per year in early 2010 in order to respond to the further growth of demand which was indicated in the new Global Malaria Plan announced in September 2008. Production bases to cope with the expansion will be

basically in African countries. The company is considering opening a new plant in western African countries such as Nigeria in addition to expanding operations of the current plant in Tanzania.

Expanding its production capacity on one hand, the company strives to improve the product on the other hand. For example, one concern is the possibility of mosquitoes developing resistance to the insecticide embedded in the net. It is thus necessary to continuously work on developing mosquito nets with new insecticides which mosquitoes have not developed resistance to. The company not only continues to manufacture the Olyset net, but is also working on new projects including development of substances to control sources of mosquito occurrence and provision of tools to fight tropical infectious diseases as a whole. We are determined to make concerted efforts to contribute to solving the global health issues. As part of this policy, the company established the Vector Control Division at the end of last year, an independent section to be dedicated to this field.

Sumitomo Chemical carries on the management principles of the Sumitomo Group which dates back to more than 400 years ago. Among those is our business should benefit the public and the society as well as our company. We base that philosophy in the foundation of our business operation. Our Olyset net operation is an authentic example of embodiment of the mentality. We are now conducting projects to construct elementary and middle school buildings and facilities in African countries in order to give back some of the profits from the Olyset net production.

I am truly delighted to hear local employees say that they can now support their families by working at our plant and earning regular incomes. I believe the efforts of African people to produce what they need and to end the vicious cycle of infectious diseases and poverty will greatly contribute to improving global health.

Now, I would like introduce the contributions of the Japanese business community in the field of global health, as I also serve as Chairman of the Board of Councillors at the Japan Federation of Business Organization (Keidanren).

In April 2008, Keidanren submitted a policy statement to the Japanese government to ask for Japanese contributions to the African development. In

that statement, we recommended creating a favorable investment climate in aspects of hard and soft infrastructures under the public - private cooperation. That is critical in promoting private companies' advances to developing nations, which will lead to job creation and industrial diversification in those nations. As a result, public - private cooperation has been steadily advancing in this field. Examples include establishment of the framework to adopt ODA projects proposed by private companies and participation of private companies in the local task forces to examine ODA projects. The task forces have already been set up in five countries - namely Angola, Tanzania, South Africa, Botswana, and Mozambique. In addition, a preliminary study for private companies' direct investments has been decided to be conducted in Ghana and Tanzania with the ODA budget.

During the TICAD IV in May and the G8 Toyako Summit in July, when leaders of African nations visited Japan, Keidanren had individual meetings with key figures of Algeria, Angola, Gabon and Nigeria to discuss the future direction of economic cooperation between Japan and those nations. What they expect from Japan comes down to promotion of private investment to their countries.

From August to September, a trade and investment promotion mission was dispatched to 12 African countries to find investment projects, based on the commitment made by then-Prime Minister Fukuda at the TICAD IV. More than 100 people participated in the mission in total, which include top government officials such as Vice Minister and Parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and private companies including my company. Participants were divided into three teams -for southern, eastern and central/western Africa- and visited countries assigned. After the mission, the participants reported that, through direct talks with top government officials of the countries visited, observation of Japanese companies already operating in Africa, and seminars held during the mission, they could explore promising investment possibilities in the fields such as resource development, power and energy supply, and agricultural development.

In November, Keidanren organized the Fifth South Africa/Japan Business Forum, inviting business leaders from South Africa. Critical issues in South African economy were discussed, which include response to the

unstable power supply, lack of skilled human resources and their development measures, and improvement of public security. It was a productive forum, where the future cooperation possibilities were sought.

In December, public and private sector representatives from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Libya visited Japan. These nations were not visited by the trade and investment promotion mission from Japan. The Keidanren's committee on Sub-Saharan Africa had a round-table meeting with these representatives on December 19th. Through the opinion exchange, the participants all agreed that development of cross-border infrastructures is a key to economic development of Africa.

From my own experience of exchanging opinions on African development on a number of occasions, I feel that the lack of skilled human resources and infrastructures is the obstacle to overseas investment to Africa. I believe improvement of the investment climate will enable Japanese companies to take advantage of their strengths such as technology and to extend significant supports to Africa.

## *2. Academia*

**Ichiro Kanazawa**

President, Science Council of Japan

National science academies did not always deliver joint statements towards G8 Summits. The first joint statement was issued in 2005 for the Gleneagles Summit, prior to which Sir Robert May, the then President of UK's Royal Society, advised the then Prime Minister Blair to incorporate scientific grounds supported by the academia if he was going to address climate change; the Prime Minister agreed. Since then, national science academies have become proactively involved in the G8 process and have delivered a joint statement every year.

It has become customary to select two themes for the science academies' joint statement. The first theme usually addresses a global approach towards climate change or energy issues, while the second theme

varies from year to year. The St. Petersburg Summit held in 2006 raised “energy sustainability and security” as the first theme and “avian influenza and infectious diseases” as the second; the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007 addressed “sustainability, energy efficiency and climate protection” as the first, and “the promotion and protection of innovation, the second. At the Toyako Summit in 2008, “climate change adaptation and the transition to a low carbon society” was selected for the first theme, and “global health” for the second theme.

Please allow me to briefly explain how the Science Council of Japan worked towards the Toyako Summit in 2008. We decided on “climate change” as the first theme with little difficulty. “African issues” had initially been regarded as the most likely option for the second theme. However, with the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) scheduled to be held in the same year, there were opinions that addressing the same theme might pose problems.

Just when we were searching for a new theme, it was brought to our attention in July 2007 that, UK Prime Minister Brown had expressed his concern to the United Nations Secretary General that although they were at the halfway point to the target year of 2015, little progress has been made towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This gave our discussions a new direction and we and in October 2007, we finally determined “global health” to be the second theme.

Upon the announcement of our decision, we received messages from the national science academies of G8 countries expressing their approval and encouraging us to make sure that the theme would be raised on the summit agenda. The Science Council of Japan kept in close touch with the then Japanese sherpa, Mr. Masaharu Kouno, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and endeavored to reach a consensus first within the Japanese government, as it held the chairmanship, and then among government leaders, to put “global health” on the agenda. Eventually, we could perceive that “the Japanese government would not address individual items such as infectious diseases, but collectively address global health.”

On March 17 and 18, 2008, we invited the representatives of national science academies of G8+5 countries to Tokyo for a meeting (the G8+5 Science Academies’ Meeting) to work towards the Toyako Summit. The meeting

confirmed the common understanding that developing countries constituted one of MDG's significant targets and that global health was an extremely important topic. Furthermore, it was decided that global health should cover issues facing developed countries as well. These included cancer, life-style linked diseases such as diabetes and obesity-related conditions, and neurological and mental disorders.

The joint statements formulated at the meeting were signed by the leaders of each science academy and was presented to their respective government leaders. In Japan, as well, the joint statements were submitted to the then Prime Minister Fukuda, in person.

Having adopted global health as the theme for the second joint statement we were in need of a Japanese translation of the word. The literal translation of the word, "kokusai-hoken" is not incorrect, but the Science Council of Japan fears that it would imply a very limited definition. Therefore, we came up with the phrase "chikyu-kibo-no-kenko-mondai," or "health issues as a global issue". We use this term in our official documents and on our website.

The Italian academy has seemingly decided on energy for the first theme and immigration issues for the second theme on the agenda of the La Maddalena Summit. Unfortunately, global health will not be a main focus at the summit meeting, but the Science Council of Japan believes that we should approach Italy so that global health will be given some room for discussion. We would appreciate your advice on how to pass on global health to the Italian process.

### **3. NGO**

**Sumie Ishii**

Executive Director, JOICFP

In January 2007, the G8 Summit NGO Forum (hereinafter "NGO Forum") was launched in preparation for the Toyako Summit led by Ms. Masako Hoshino, Director and Special Advisor of Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC). It was dissolved at the end of December 2008, after

two years of intensive and dedicated work.

The NGO Forum was comprised of 141 organizations and worked through three units in line with its main agendas: Peace and Human Rights, Poverty and Development, and Environment.

The Poverty and Development Unit was the largest of the three with a membership of 68 NGOs at its peak. The first task of the Poverty and Development Unit was to compile policy recommendations from NGOs to G8 into one Position Paper (hereinunder, "PP"). After the Unit made briefings of the PP to the media, lawmakers, political parties, etc., its Policy Team also engaged in delivering policy recommendations and announcing press releases. Events were hosted by individual members, units and the NGO Forum as a whole.

Fifteen organizations were represented in the Health Working Group, which was one of the more active working groups under the Poverty and Development Unit, and thus assumed a leading role.

The Health Working Group established a global network on health, which included civil society in advocacy activities and information exchange. An existing global NGO network on health issues was utilized to share information with many internationally active NGOs via the Internet or through conference calls, to constantly share in the participatory summit process, and to formulate an advocacy strategy. Furthermore, the Forum successfully enhanced its ties with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through four informal workshops. Through these efforts, I believe NGOs were able to play an extremely active part in delivering policy recommendations.

At the St. Petersburg Summit in 2007, a Civil G8 Dialogue was held, based on a proposal by Prime Minister Putin, which brought G8 sherpas and civil society together for the first time, in direct dialogue. At the Toyako Summit as well, the Civil G8 Dialogue took place on April 23-24. It was upon this opportunity that the Health Working Group appealed the importance of global health.

Furthermore, the core group of the Health Working Group led the "Me Too" Campaign. This was a campaign working towards both the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development and the G8 Toyako Summit, in order to reach out to Japanese individuals and heighten their

awareness of global health. We presented Prime Minister Fukuda with the 26,000 signatures that we collected and conveyed to him our shared desire for Japan to lead the world in the global health field.

Now, please allow me to provide you with a summary of our accomplishments and lessons learned in our activities in 2008.

(1) I would like to begin with the convergence of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) advocacy. With the presentation of MDGs, various organizations representing different interests were brought together under the same umbrella. This made it possible for the NGO Forum seeking international advocacy to establish strong coalitions with organizations across the world representing diversified standpoints. As a result, we can now observe waves of advocacy activities by civil society occurring worldwide.

(2) I feel that the coalition of NGOs under the NGO Forum has served to secure the legitimacy of NGOs as representatives of civil society and also to increase their reliability. Since individual NGOs usually work under a specific mission, it was a painstaking task to bring 141 organizations together to be represented by “one voice.” However, this made it all the more crucial that we settle on a collective opinion or “one voice.” The “one voice” that we finally agreed on was, indeed, not perfect, but I believe that it did succeed in gaining much support regarding the legitimacy and reliability of NGOs.

(3) Collaboration among civil society led by domestic and overseas NGOs contributed to securing the transparency of NGO participation in the G8 process.

(4) Through collaboration between NGOs and government / government institutions, NGOs improved their policy recommendation capacity. In order for the public to make policy recommendations, an understanding of global trends through studies and information exchange and sharing is also

required. I am proud to say, that, making policy recommendations supported by such efforts and constant questioning of what role Japan should play, led to such capacity enhancements.

(5) With Prime Minister Fukuda's declaration at the Davos meeting that Japan would take a participatory approach in the summit process, the approach was adopted in all corners of the global health field. Therefore, the process for NGO participation was very clear. This is closely related with what I referred to in (3). Furthermore, I believe that the establishment of a transparent participatory process encompassing not only domestic NGOs but also international NGOs is worthy of special mention.

(6) Another accomplishment is the relatively welcome reaction on the part of the media. Prior to the commencement of the summit meeting, most TV and newspaper coverage referred to Toyako as an "environmental summit" and put environmental issues on top of the summit agenda. However, once started, health issues drew more spotlight drew more attention than had originally been forecasted.

Finally, despite our endeavors to expand our campaign, we were unfortunately not prepared enough to increase awareness and understanding among the wider public.

Now, the question is how our work will be passed on to Italy. The NGO community had been conscious of NGO trends in Italy, to which the G8 chairmanship would be handed over, and had thus urged Italian NGOs to participate in the Toyako summit process. Also, an NGO network addressing poverty issues called the Global Call to Action against Poverty, Japan (GCAP Japan, to be formally established in 2009) passed on its efforts to Italian NGOs in October 2008. Furthermore, at a meeting with Italian NGOs hosted by JOICPF in December 2008, it was reported that a government-led domestic health experts groups has been launched, and that a health NGO group is currently on its way to being established in Italy.

#### *4. Media*

##### **Aiko Doden**

Senior News Commentator, Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK)

Today, I would like to talk to you about the media's approach to global health. I will discuss two themes, namely, "repeated communication" and "Japan is the keyword," Both themes will present meaningful challenges for the Italian G8 process.

First, I will start with "repeated communication." I once heard from an American advertizing professional about the methods they use in advertizing for political parties. He told me that in order to communicate important agenda to decision-makers, the first thing they do is to find out everything they can about them--for example, choice of a morning paper, the routes they take when commuting in their car, and whether they listen to the radio when they are driving. Based on the findings, advertizing people employ various media, including newspaper ads, radio commercials and billboards along highways that the decision-makers are likely to drive, to be sure present the agenda to them and also to make it widely known to the public.

I was very impressed by this piece of information. Working in broadcasting, I cannot build billboards on the roadside, but I have come to think that even if I had to use the same media every time, I could also perform "repeated communication" by changing my approaches every time. I believe that, as journalists, when we have a message that we want to convey or that needs to be conveyed, our mission is to leave an impression on our viewers so that they will think afterwards, "I recall seeing that on television," or "I remember seeing it on NHK-BS"

As for my second topic, "Japan is the keyword," I use the word "keyword" to mean "peg," in the context that this term is used in American and European journalism. News and news programs should have pegs that leave an impression on its viewers. My idea is that when we have a message about global health, the peg, or keyword would be "Japan". I should think that few public viewers would be able to familiarize themselves with international society and global health issues. These issues have the image of

being “stories of unfortunate people in far away countries beyond the ocean in Africa or Asia.”

However, if we used the keyword, “Japan,” to tell people that global issues are occurring on the same Earth and that Japanese insight and efforts are being utilized there, then we might be able to leave an impression on the Japanese public. If people found out that someone from same town was a dedicated worker for particular cause, then that issue would no longer be a distant one. I hope to provoke this kind of thinking.

For example, when I covered the mosquito nets with long-lasting effects developed by a domestic firm, I was careful to include episodes on Japan’s high technology and on thoughtful consideration unique to the Japanese – that rough nets were employed because fine nets would be too hot in tropic areas and that blue nets were also manufactured because white is often associated with the white cloth used to cover dead bodies in Africa.

Even though we know that spinach is nutritious, if we were to have a plate of raw spinach suddenly thrust upon us, we would surely be disinclined to finish it. It is important to cook food creatively, so that its natural savor is enhanced, it is appealing, and it can be easily eaten and digested. The same can be said for journalism -the mission of a journalist is to “cook” news items so that they can be easily digested. Therefore, please feel free to bring me any fresh ingredients that you may have; with my kitchen knife sharpened, I am always ready to cook.

Finally, I would like to share with you some words of President Yunus of the Grameen Bank. He said, “We can create the world that we want to have, so let’s try and make it.” I suppose that he was trying to say that each one of us is a member of a multi-stakeholder circle and that it is important that we all contribute to it from our standpoints. The all-Japan approach taken at the Toyako Summit is as a good example of this. I hope that the media will be welcomed into the circle of collaboration for global health so that we may lend a hand in expanding it.

## **5. Activity Example 1 : TABLE FOR TWO**

### **Motohisa Furukawa**

Member, House of Representatives; Co-Chair of TABLE FOR TWO

It has been a year since TABLE FOR TWO was fully launched. Receiving keen attention from the media, we have been steadily making progress. Today, in our world of 6.7 billion, 1 billion, most of who live in the developing world, suffer from hunger and malnutrition, while another 1 billion, most of who live in the developed world, suffer from obesity and other lifestyle-related diseases caused by unhealthy dietary habits such as overeating. TABLE FOR TWO's mission is to address that global food imbalance and to bring health and balance to the world.

This is how TABLE FOR TWO works. Company cafeterias and restaurants that participate in TABLE FOR TWO serve healthy meal options that meet our healthy diet criteria. When the healthy meal is served, 20 yen per meal is donated to TABLE FOR TWO. The donation is then used to provide school meals in developing countries.

TABLE FOR TWO is special for three reasons. Firstly, it represents a "win-win" solution for both developed and developing countries. Traditionally, assistance to developing countries meant, in most cases, that developed nations make donations to developing nations on a unilateral basis. TABLE FOR TWO, however, provides school meal expenses to developing nations, at the same time preventing lifestyle-related diseases in developed nations by encouraging people to eat healthy. It is a "win-win" situation, in that participants who make donations also benefit. It is critically important in advancing our activities in a sustainable way. Under the current severe economic situation, volunteer activities and political assistance from the developed world tend to be reduced. A "Win-win" approach, however, should not be greatly affected by economic climates. That is the greatest characteristic of TABLE FOR TWO.

Secondly, individuals can participate. In Japan, we find many examples of corporate social responsibility efforts. In case of corporate-led activities, however, employees may not fully understand or support the activities. In this respect, TABLE FOR TWO has company employees

voluntarily choose to purchase healthy meals at their company cafeterias. They make 20 yen donations on their own will. It is quite a unique system where individuals can participate in the efforts to tackle global health issues on their own will.

Thirdly, TABLE FOR TWO is a global initiative, founded in Japan by members from Japan, and now expanding from Japan to the world. The concept of TABLE FOR TWO was born at the Forum of Young Global Leaders in partnership with the World Economic Forum, in which Mr. James Kondo and I participate. In the session on health at the forum, we realized there are problems of opposite extremes on the earth, one of which is hunger and poverty and the other is an increase in lifestyle-related diseases combined with rising healthcare spending. A group of members discussed how to address both of the problems simultaneously, and came up with the idea of TABLE FOR TWO.

TABLE FOR TWO was first launched at the Summer Davos Forum of the World Economic Forum held in Dalian, China in 2007. The pilots were conducted soon after that. A non-profit-organization was created in November 2007, which started the project in full swing in 2008. In 2008, as many as 100 organizations participated in our initiative. Cafeterias of universities, government offices, and the House of Councilors, as well as corporations have adopted TABLE FOR TWO.

The momentum for participating in the initiative spread further to reach the Parliament. A federation of Diet members for promoting TABLE FOR TWO, led by former Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi as a chair, was established in the House of Councilors in 2007. Then in November 2008, a counterpart federation led by former Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura as a chair, was created in the House of Representatives. Thanks to the federations, the cafeteria in the Parliament building participated in TABLE FOR TWO, and the government willingly supported the PR activities of the initiative. Mr. Koumura, when he was Foreign Minister, attracted public attention by eating the healthy meal himself. He adopted TABLE FOR TWO in the luncheon he hosted on the occasion of the Forth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), also calling attention to the initiative at the conference.

Through TABLE FOR TWO activities, we were able to provide

approximately 340,000 school meals to children in Africa last year, which is equivalent to school meals for 1,600 children throughout a year. With bright outlook for the future, we plan to provide more school meals. As a result of a high degree of media coverage, we receive a lot of applications for participating in our activities.

We also started an internet retailing of TABLE FOR TWO healthy meals provided by food companies participating in our initiative. When the healthy meal is purchased, a portion of the payment is donated. Our initiative is taking on a new dimension by starting up an internet retailing in addition to the original core activity, which is to serve healthy meals at cafeterias.

TABLE FOR TWO started its global expansion as well. A non-profit-organization has been registered in the U.S., which has also been qualified to receive tax preference. TABLE FOR TWO is widely known among members of the World Economic Forum and the Young Global Leaders. It has been publicized at many international conferences including the Davos Forum of the World Economic Forum. We plan to spread the TABLE FOR TWO initiative globally by making the best of this international network.

## ***6. Activity Example 2 : Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize***

**Yoshimasa Tominaga**

Director of Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Unit, Cabinet Office

The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize (hereinafter “Hideyo Noguchi Prize”) award ceremony was held at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). It was honored by the attendance of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and drew widespread attention. Today, I would like to give you a report on our activities during the six months following the TICAD IV and to brief you on our future plans.

The secretariat of the Hideyo Noguchi Prize is in the Cabinet Office. Related ministries are Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and the

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. JICA is the donation agent for the prize.

The first laureates were Dr. Brian Greenwood for Medical Research and Professor Miriam K. Were for Medical Services. Both Dr. Greenwood and Prof. Were are prominent leaders in the African health field. They are now also helping us in publicizing the prize to the world.

Let me begin, by elaborating on the award-related activities of Dr. Greenwood following his receipt of the award.

On July 8, 2008 the Japanese ambassador to the United Kingdom hosted a dinner reception to celebrate Dr. Greenwood's receipt of the award at the ambassador's residence, inviting academic research support organizations. In his speech, Dr. Greenwood greatly impressed the other guests by talking about Hideyo Noguchi's achievements as well as his impressions of the award ceremony in Japan.

On November 28, the Japanese embassy, JICA, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the Nagasaki University's Institute of Tropical Medicine co-hosted the First Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Commemorative Lecture at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. The meeting began with a showing of a movie depicting the life of Hideyo Noguchi, "Toki Rakujitsu," with English subtitles, followed by an introduction to the background of the establishment of the Hideyo Noguchi Prize. After receiving words of praise from Kenyan government officials, the two prize winners gave commemorative lectures. A reception party was held at the Japanese ambassador's residence on the previous night with many guests. JICA put on a Japanese picture-card show on the life of Hideyo Noguchi by projecting the pictures on a large screen and the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Unit of the Cabinet Office sent staff to Nairobi to distribute pamphlets of the prize and endeavored to raise its profile.

On December 15 and 16, Dr. Greenwood came to Japan to give a special speech at the Asian-African Research Forum on Emerging and Reemerging Infections hosted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, in Sapporo. We also distributed pamphlets at this Forum in the hope of gaining wider recognition. During his stay in Tokyo, Professor Kurokawa, Chairman of the Board, planned a breakfast meeting to exchange

opinions on future activities.

Dr. Greenwood is currently working to establish a scholarship for young African researchers of tropical disease research, using the supplementary prize of 10 billion Japanese Yen. He has been preparing to send two African students each to Masters' programs at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and the Nagasaki University Institute of Tropical Medicine.

Next, please allow me to talk about Professor Were's activities.

Professor Were's receipt of the Hideyo Noguchi Prize enjoyed intensive coverage in Kenyan newspapers. On May 22, 2008, the Kenyan President Kibaki invited the professor to the presidential palace and congratulated her in person. On November 3 and 4, Professor Were visited Japan to attend the International Conference on Global Action for Health System Strengthening, a Toyako G8 Summit follow-up meeting. On this occasion, the Director-General for Sub-Saharan African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted a luncheon. The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Unit attended this, again, for public relations purposes.

On November 17, the Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health was held in Bamako, Mali. Health-related ministerial delegations from every African country convene at this Forum, which is one of the largest in the health field. Dr. Luis G. Sambo, WHO Regional Director for Africa, introduced Professor Were who also attended the meeting, and talked about her receiving the First Hideyo Noguchi Prize in his speech. She was welcomed by a great round of applause. Japan was represented by former Upper House member Mr. Keizo Takemi, Dr. Hajime Inoue, Director of the Office of International Cooperation under the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Unit sent staff in charge of public relations.

On November 28, Professor Were participated in First Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Commemorative Lecture in Kenya, which I referred to in my introduction of Dr. Greenwood. The professor made and distributed 300 T-shirts with a picture of Hideyo Noguchi printed on them.

From December 3 to 7, she attended the International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmissible Diseases in Africa (ICASA) held in Dakar,

Senegal, and kindly stopped by our booth. We engaged in intensive public relations activities by displaying panels on the Hideyo Noguchi Prize prepared by the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Unit, showing a promotion DVD, and distributing pamphlets at our booth. The Japanese ambassador to Senegal hosted a luncheon for the purpose of promoting the Hideyo Noguchi Prize.

Professor Were has been investing her supplementary prize of 10 billion Japanese Yen in the active promotion of community-based health services in Kenya. Japan intends to support its activities in order to fulfill its pledge at the TICAD IV to train 100,000 health workers.

Now, to talk about future plans, the largest event scheduled is the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Commemorative Symposium to be held in February 2010 in Akra, Ghana. We will invite Dr. Greenwood, Professor Were and other guests related to the prize to join us. Other guests related to the prize will also honor us with their presence. Necessary arrangements are being earnestly made at the venue of the meeting. We are committed to making it a prestigious symposium as it will be the first official event for Japan to host since the award ceremony last year.

## **V. Activities of Working Group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japanese Contributions”**

### ***1. Masamine Jimba***

Department of International Community Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Japan

In 2008, the G8 Toyako Summit, which Japan chaired, and the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (hereinafter, “TICAD IV”) were both held. The Working Group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japanese Contributions” initiated its well-timed work in September 2007 as Japan was gearing up to host these events.

I believe this project has been blessed with very good luck. First of all, although his loss in the Upper House elections was indeed an unfortunate event for Mr Keizo Takemi personally, it gave him more time to spare for our project, which is known by the name "Takemi Working Group." As the name implies, the project could not have been launched without Mr. Takemi. Furthermore, Professor Kenji Shibuya's leaving the WHO to assume his current position as professor at the University of Tokyo was another influential event. I doubt we would not have been able to carry out the project successfully without Professor Shibuya's support.

Fate finds its way regardless of our intentions. If I were to be asked by someone for advice on life, I would say "seize your fate." I believe anything can be made possible by compiling numerous chance events until the time comes for them to be transformed into necessity.

The first phase of the "Challenges in Global Health and Japan's Contributions" project began in September 2007 and ended in July 2008, when the Toyako Summit was held. The second phase covers the period from August 2008 through July 2009. During the first phase), the project contributed greatly to the development of the "Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health –Report of the G8 Health Experts Group"

(<http://www.mofa.go.jp/Mofaj/Gaiko/summit/toyako08/doc/index.html>). The second phase involved holding the International Conference on Global Action for Health System Strengthening in November 2008 as a follow-up to the Toyako Summit and submitting the "Global Action for Health System Strengthening: Policy Recommendations to the G8" to the Japanese government. The "Global Action for Health System Strengthening: Policy Recommendations to the G8" communicated proposals worldwide, focusing on the following three points:

The first focus is on resources, including human and financial resources, required for health system strengthening. Health system strengthening apparently calls for increased human resources and funds. However, we emphasized that we should not just excessively enhance these resources, but that we should effectively use what is currently available for use. Without such efforts, we will not be able to convince the public. It is important that we use our budget wisely for the purpose of achieving firm results.

The second point is to enhance state capacity. Many proposals entailing large funds were made at the Toyako Summit. The recipients of such funds are most likely to be developing countries, but without adequate government capacity, the resources invested will not be effectively harnessed. We have noted the extreme importance of acknowledging the need for national capacity building.

The third point is monitoring and assessing summit-related activities. We have recommended that various proposals should be monitored annually to make sure that they have not been left as unfulfilled commitments and have actually been implemented.

What led the Working Group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japan’s Contributions” project to success?

Leadership was one of the factors for success. Mr. Keizo Takemi and President Tadashi Yamamoto of the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) demonstrated outstanding leadership. Many instances of conflict among members representing diverse fields were resolved under the leadership of Mr. Takemi and President Yamamoto, and eventually integrated into one collective standpoint.

Dialogue was the second factor. We promoted open dialogue with not only a domestic audience but also the world. We engaged in close dialogue with the world’s opinion leaders in global health. These leaders include Dr. Richard Horton, editor-in-chief of *The Lancet*; Dr. Margaret Chan, director-general of the World Health Organization; Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS; Joy Phumaphi, Vice President of the Human Development Network of the World Bank; the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; the Rockefeller Foundation; Sasakawa Health Science Foundation; the Global Fund; and the GAVI Alliance. Furthermore, we actively attended various international conferences in foreign settings hosted by Thailand’s Prince Mahidol Award Foundation, WHO, etc.. We also presented our efforts and called for support at meetings held by the Brookings Institution, Harvard University and the Rockefeller Foundation, and was occasionally exposed to diversified criticism. As a part of the dialogue process, we also laid an emphasis on feedback from developing countries. Mr. Takemi paid visits to Thailand and Africa and we did as well. From the perspective that G8 countries cannot ignore the systems and custom of developing countries, and unilaterally force our views on them, and make them

accept our ideas, we made an effort to listen to the voices of the people in developing countries and to make them be heard at the summit meeting.

“The milestone approach” was the third contributing factor for a successful meeting. This is a word I like to use often when I am referring to a process that compiles a documentation of discussions, for public access. Position papers formulated at important meetings have been posted on our website, and at the same time, communicated to the world through other media, including *the Lancet*. We believed that it was important to introduce a framework that would make our undertakings visible to the global audience and expose them to wide criticism.

Our challenges for the future are twofold:

The first issue is how much of our work will be incorporated into the G8 process in Italy, which holds the 2009 chairmanship. The Working Group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japan’s Contributions” project raises human security as one of its fundamental principles. We have considered human security to be a key to Japan’s contributions in global health, but I fear it is a concept that will not easily be passed on to the La Maddalena Summit. We have endeavored to communicate our basic principles on many occasions, but we have yet to achieve worldwide acknowledgement.

Our second challenge is how to exhibit our achievements. We place importance not only on inputs but on outputs as well, but we have not yet reached a decision on what standards should be employed to measure the output. We have not yet agreed on the appropriate interventions and strategies. In the TICAD IV’s Millennium Development Goals, Japan pledged to “train 100,000 people as health workers,” but how to build a framework that will present concrete results remains an unsolved issue. In the future, we must approach this issue with strong intentions so that our interventions might be described as an example of best practice in *the Lancet*.

Before I close, I would like to note that this project would not have been possible without the work of all of its members. I am convinced that the largest contributing factor to success was that every member fulfilled their respective roles.

## *2. Yasuhide Nakamura*

Department of International Collaboration, Graduate School of Human Science, Osaka University

The working group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japanese Contributions” was highly effective in bringing together various stakeholders including the government, academia, NGOs, and the media.

What was special about this working group was that it provided an opportunity for various administrative organizations such as Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and JICA to get together for discussion. Among administrative organizations, their standpoints are different from one another. The discussion on global health at this working group, with the participation of these parties of different standpoints, was particularly interesting.

Another thing to be noted about the working group was that one conclusion was produced after series of discussions. While the current discussion is specific and is concentrated on strengthening the healthcare systems as was the case at the summit, the discussion at the initial stage was vague and various views were presented, which, for example, called for a focus on the infectious disease control and on maternal and child health. A focus on strengthening the healthcare system was the conclusion reached after the free and active discussion. I was not sure, however, if it would be agreed to by the stakeholders and opinion leaders in the international community.

Eventually, the working group received high evaluation from a lot of authoritative organizations. What was more valuable than the evaluation it received was the experience of the members who participated in setting the focus from scratch. I am grateful to Health Policy Institute Japan for following the process in writing for the record.

Lastly, I would like to talk about the future project of the academia. On January 10<sup>th</sup> of this year, I established Japan Consortium for Global Health. As it is difficult for a single university to train human resources to be involved in global health, I established this consortium to bring together university staff, researchers, and people working on the healthcare in developing countries to produce abundant human resources for tackling global health issues. Mr.

Yoshihisa Ueda, Vice President of JICA, attended the inaugural meeting of the consortium. With the consortium currently supported by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, I hope to gain support from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and NGOs to develop it in the future. The next time the G8 Summit convenes in Japan, I hope to see people trained by the consortium actively working in the field of global health.

### ***3. Kenji Shibuya***

Department of International Health Policy and Planning, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo

The first thing I did on participating in the working group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japanese Contributions” was to write about strengthening the healthcare systems, drawing on my expertise. I emphasized the following three points in the process of enhancing healthcare systems.

First, Japan should present its intelligence and principles to the international community. From my experience in working overseas for a long time, I know that people in Geneva and the U.S. recognize that actions from Japan mean money. On that regard, “Global Action for Health System Strengthening – Policy Recommendation to the G8” is an applaudable effort made by various Japanese stakeholders together.

Second, what is crucial in the process of health system strengthening is accountability. “Global Action for Health System Strengthening – Policy Recommendation to the G8” is highly respected in that Japan made a full review on the G8 commitments. Public and private sector leaders worked together effectively for creating the recommendation.

Third, countries around the world tended to consider financial support for the global health challenges in the past. Global health, however, is a global challenge, which requires effective technologies and resources throughout the world to be tackled. I believe Japan, based on its high level of technology, should work on providing system designs which utilize limited world resources as efficient as possible. As Italy is now under severe funding strain, this direction of Japan should be highly suggestive for Italy. I hope the achievements

made at the G8 Toyako Summit in the field of global health will be passed on to the La Maddalena Summit in Italy.

## **VI. Japanese Government in Cooperation with Key Stakeholders**

### **Comments from Japanese government officials**

#### ***1. Daikichi Momma***

Deputy Director- General of the International Bureau, Ministry of Finance

The International Bureau of the Ministry of Finance that I work for is a bureau working behind the scene. It helps not only the Japanese government but also governments of other countries and international organizations to smoothly conduct their activities. One example is support for JICA activities.

As the bureau also serves as a channel when the World Bank, African Development Bank, and other Multilateral Development Banks extend supports for global health issues, it works to ensure effectiveness of the supports. In fact, there are not so many opportunities for different ministries and stakeholders to exchange opinions directly even if we work on the same issue. In that respect, I am very grateful to be given this valuable opportunity to exchange views with people working in varieties of organizations at this conference.

Japan was highly evaluated by the international community for placing global health as a major issue at the G8 Toyako Summit as a chair. In order not to let the momentum go, we need to voice our clear support for the matter. From my own experience of working at the World Bank some 20 years ago, I know there is a long path in international cooperation. Health, in particular, is an issue requiring long-term engagement. We have to continue with long-term step-by-step initiatives.

#### ***2. Mr. Taro Muraki***

Vice Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Health, Labour and

## Welfare

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) primarily oversees various domestic issues. However, it is also engaged in a wide range of international work in the fields of global health and employment.

Regarding today's theme – global health – we understand that our role is to determine how to implement, transfer and build on promote the outcomes of the Toyako Summit on international platforms such as the World Health Organization (WHO). Today, please allow me to inform you of two concrete efforts that we have been engaged in since last summer.

First, we have been working on a mechanism that will place global health system strengthening, which was defined in detail at the G8 Toyako Summit, at the core of the WHO's work. To be more concrete, we approached the secretariat many times, earnestly asking it to raise primary healthcare and health system strengthening on the agenda at the Executive Board meeting, and have finally succeeded in this..

We also seek to take leadership in developing a resolution to be adopted by the Executive Board. We are already working on this with the intention to incorporate the outcomes of the Toyako summit and encourage WHO member countries and the secretariat to draw on the findings of the Working Group on "Challenges in Global Health and Japan's Contributions" project and proactively report on health strengthening activities to other member countries.

Resolutions adopted at an Executive Board meeting are forwarded to the World Health Assembly which meets in May. We hope that discussions at a decision-making forum as large as the Health Assembly will boost a worldwide movement to address global health.

Unfortunately, Japan is currently not a board member and thus is not in a position to submit a resolution on its own. However, Korea and Singapore, which are Asian representatives on the Executive Board, have actively supported Japan and have agreed to coauthor the resolution. Thailand, Canada, the United Kingdom, EU, Norway, Monaco and Luxemburg have also expressed their strong support and their wishes to join in proposing the resolution. Such trends in the WHO will hopefully provide momentum for the transfer of lessons learned in the Toyako Summit to the La Maddalena Summit

Our second focus has been on international collaboration. Although JICA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are responsible for overall international cooperation as a whole, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare also extends voluntary contributions to the WHO and therefore financially supports WHO's activities.

The MHLW's voluntary contributions used to exceed 1 billion Yen, but the recent economic downturn had compelled the ministry to level down. Imposed a ceiling rate of -4 percent, the MHLW was forced into a hard struggle in budget negotiations last year. However, due to the support of partners in the multi-stakeholder collaboration and the success of the Toyako Summit, the ministry's fiscal budget of 2009 culminated in a 16.8 percent rise from the previous year, on a Yen-basis. With the Japanese Yen stronger at present, this can be converted into a 28.2 percent increase in US dollars. This means that next fiscal year, the ministry will have a budget framework that will allow it to extend funds amounting to 30 percent more than this year for the world's global health activities via the WHO. Our contributions are to be appropriated for health system strengthening, measures to deal with infectious diseases, and maternal and child healthcare, mainly in African countries.

### ***3. Yoshihisa Ueda***

Vice President, JICA

JICA, as an agency to implement projects for addressing various challenges faced by developing nations, undertake various operations in the field. While the amount of aid money tends to be the center of discussion at international conferences, amount of money is of secondary importance to JICA, which has primarily been concerned about the quality of healthcare in developing nations. Thus, we highly appreciate that the quality issue of healthcare, namely international health system strengthening, was focused at the G8 Toyako Summit.

From the perspective of human security, a government should empower its people, and it requires the people to take full responsibility. On the other hand, a government should take voices of the people to create a mechanism to ensure rights and happiness of the individuals. That is a desirable relationship between

the government and its people.

JICA's cooperation in the field of health is positioned as an entry point for building a desirable relationship between a government and its people. Its focus to strengthen a system and capacity of a nation, however, was not made clear, due to the emphasis on the measures against individual diseases in international assistance. We were, thus, encouraged to see the focus made clear through the discussion at the Toyako Summit.

The discussion on global health was participated in by all the members in name and reality at the Toyako Summit. The process for realizing the high quality discussion at the Toyako Summit will be a good reference to the Italian government, the next chair, as the Italian government probably also wishes to increase public awareness of the summit they are hosting.

I believe Italy is a suitable country to pass on Japan's experience of leading the global health discussion to a success at the Toyako Summit. Italy, just like Japan, experienced the postwar reconstruction after the Second World War. They can identify with the experience of Japan. Under the severe economic situation, Japan should actively offer advices on the ways to change the public mind-set, to gain understanding from the international community, and to bridge the outcome of the summit with future international efforts.

#### *4. Kazushige Taniguchi*

Special Representative, Japan, The World Bank

Last year, before the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Toyako Summit, the World Bank co-organized the Global Health Summit with the Health Policy Institute, Japan. We take pride in the fact that we have contributed to the field of global health, which was made possible by supports from many people and organizations.

Today at this conference, I gained a lot of new insights from many speakers. TABLE FOR TWO program, in particular, was a real eye opener. When we extend financial support with a certain objective such as improving healthcare, it is usually a subsidy that is used as an incentive. TABLE FOR TWO, however, is different in the way of its fundraising. It is a wonderful idea that

people in developed nations take healthy meals at the same time making a donation for school meals in developing nations. I was most impressed by the system's sustainability. Although the World Bank Tokyo Office does not have a cafeteria, I wish I could introduce the program to our office.

I was also inspired by Dr. Kanazawa of Science Council of Japan saying that he translates the English word "global health" as "worldwide health issues" in Japanese. While the word "health" may evoke the image of something to be done at hospital, it indicates health issues in much a broader meaning. Among such health issues, what I believe must not be forgotten now is the problem of malnutrition.

As you may know, the number of children dying of malnutrition worldwide is greater than the number of people dying of AIDS and malaria combined. The World Bank has, thus, been focusing on the problem of malnutrition.

Last year, major issues discussed at the TICAD IV and the G8 Toyako Summit included food problem, escalating price of food and energy, and poverty acceleration that followed. With the financial crisis worsening in fall, however, the oil price dropped in reversal, and the energy issue is evolving into the social uncertainty of oil producing nations, namely developing nations. In any case, the nutritious status of people in developing nations has still been poor.

The issue of malnutrition is deeply related to agriculture. The lack of food for children is certainly due largely to insufficient food production. The turbulence price of food, like the one experienced last year, is one factor impeding farmers from increasing production because of the risks involved. There are also wide varieties of problems other than food production. The problems include lack of roads for transporting food and lack of storages for stockpiling food. In order to address such wide-ranging problems by promoting comprehensive agricultural development which includes infrastructure development and to take sustainable measures against malnutrition, a system to finance the efforts is indispensable.

2008 was a year of rapid changes, which reminded the government and the market of the need to reexamine the traditional models. The year taught us the importance of developing ways of financing for sustainable development in

the field of agriculture and health as well as other fields. In these fields, there is still much to be done by the World Bank. We would like to keep working with you in addressing the problems.

## **VII. Comments and Discussion**

### ***1. Hideaki Karaki***

Vice-President, Science Council of Japan

In 2008, Science Council of Japan helped finalize the Science Academies Joint Statement for the G8 Toyako Summit. Through this activity, we gained new information on and insight for the issues including that of Africa, development, and of international assistance. The issue of malnutrition, which was just addressed by Mr. Taniguchi from the World Bank, was one of the issues discussed.

I would like to add a view to the issue of malnutrition from a different perspective. Today, 350 kg of grain is produced per person in one year in the world. In Japan, 150 kg of grain is consumed per person annually. If we calculate these numbers, there should be enough food to feed twice the number of population in the whole world. Nevertheless, why is there an increasing population suffering from hunger? The problem lies in the distribution of food. It is related to the issue addressed by Mr. Furukawa that food supply is concentrated in developed nations, posing a problem of obesity to the people of the developed world.

Another problem lies in the fact that as much as 40% of food is consumed by livestock. The livestock is then consumed by people in the developed world. To make the matter worse, cattle emit a great amount of methane gas in their belch and manure, which gives an adverse impact on the environment. Forests in the Amazon and other parts of the world have been logged to make grasslands for raising a large number of livestock, and the areas where grazing was done turn to desert.

As just described, there are a variety of problems related to malnutrition. They were, however, not directly addressed in the summit meeting last year.

These problems will need a serious attention in the academia sooner or later.

In March 2009, G8 + 5 meeting of Academies of Science will take place in Rome. The themes proposed by Italy are energy and international migration. I would like to seek your advices on how to include the issue of global health in the agendas of the meeting. I would like to try to include global health in the discussion from behind the scene.

In a conference where academies of the G8 and other nations gather, interests of member nations conflict. We cannot expect to see claims of any particular nation pass with no objection. That is why the agreement of the academies is powerful and will surely influence the leaders of the G8 + 5 countries. I would appreciate it if all of you could send your comments and expectations for the La Maddalena Summit to our President Kanazawa. We, Science Council of Japan, will responsibly put them together and pass them on to the Italian science academy.

## ***2. Kazuo Miyata***

Editorial Writer, Sankei Shimbun

Significant progress was achieved in the field of global health in 2008. Japanese political arena, however, is now under “And Then There Were None” situation.

While Mr. Keizo Takemi, partly because he did not win the election, has been actively engaged in global health issues, powerful supporters of global health including the former Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda and the former Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura have left the front stage. Now, we seldom hear anything said about global health by the current Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. Under the circumstances, it is critical to keep making steady efforts to pass on the past progress to the next stage.

At the G8 Toyako Summit, the major global concern was the escalating price of food and oil. Then, in September 2008, the international concern dramatically shifted to the financial problem. Things are always changing. We, the media, have a vital role to continuously report on the long-term issues in every conceivable way.

### 3. *Masaki Inaba*

Program Director for Global Health, Africa-Japan Forum

There is a loose alliance called GCAP (Global Call to Action against Poverty) in the G8 countries. GCAP is made up of citizen groups throughout the world which are committed to the fight against poverty.

I went to Italy in December 2008 to attend a GCAP's strategy meeting for the Summit in Italy. The Sherpa of the Summit, Mr., was invited as a guest. In his speech, he said that we are facing a massive economic crisis and that we need to discuss how to overcome it. He added that he did not mean that we were not going to discuss *classical issues* like health and education. Although we confirmed the critical significance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the G8 Toyako Summit, he set them aside as classical issues. It hit me then that the world economic crisis had dramatically changed the world's perception of the issue of poverty in developing nations.

What is it that NGOs should do under these circumstances? That is to speak straight about what is difficult to say for those in other sectors, thereby broadening policy options. NGOs, being representatives of people at the grass roots, have advantage of speaking frankly about what people in other standpoints cannot say. This offers more policy options. That is the benefit of NGOs' participation in international conferences. Now, what should NGOs say? First comes the issue of funds. NGOs should deliver a strong message appealing for the need of funds allocated to global health issues even amid the current economic crisis. It is important to make it easier for those in other sectors to talk about funds, by NGOs bringing forward the issue of funds.

I attend the board meetings of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as one of the developed country NGO delegation members.

The Global Fund has been steadily developing in the past 6 years. It has contributed a great deal of funds to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and has stably conducted projects in developing nations. Because of the world economic trouble, however, the Global Fund has not been able to provide enough funds to some of its new programs, which is a serious problem. The current global economic crisis has crippled the financing function of the organization with such high a level of achievements.

One of the missions of NGOs is to improve the quality of projects in the field and to build close relations with people in the area. At the same time, NGOs cannot be unconcerned about the funding issue from the perspective of broadening policy options in the discussion of global health. Toward the G8 La Maddalena Summit in Italy, we plan to appeal for sufficient funds directed to global health issues.

We hope people in other sectors will take NGOs' remarks on funding positively. Certainly, quality of our activities is extremely important. It is also true that we need funds to secure quality of projects and measures to global health challenges will not function well without sufficient funds. We will appreciate it very much if all of you in other sectors will understand our say about funding for health.

#### *<Discussion>*

*James Kondo*

Much was talked and done for Africa and global health in 2008. Under the current severe economic situation, what are the perspectives and challenges for the worldwide efforts on global health in the future?

*Hiromasa Yonekura*

The current economic crisis is so serious in its size and depth as to be described as "once in a century credit tsunami" by Mr. Greenspan. Given that economic resources are indispensable in improving health in Africa, it is a must to overcome the current economic turmoil.

At the G8 Summit in Italy, issues of energy and immigrants are apparently going to be discussed. The most pressing issue, however, is a world economy. I expect the economy to turn up in the latter half of this year if all the nations share the sense of crisis, concertedly take necessary measures, and fulfill their obligations.

One more issue is distribution of food. Dr. Karaki of the Science Council of Japan mentioned that as much as 350 kg of food per person is produced

worldwide every year and that the problem is its distribution. I agree with Dr. Karaki. In Japan, 19 million tons of food is disposed as wastes annually, in the forms of unsold box lunches at convenience stores and leftover food at banquets. It should be possible to come up with ways to utilize such leftover food stuff. We need to raise public awareness on this problem.

*Masamine Jimba*

Concerning the economic crisis, I was impressed with a speech given in November 2008 by Dr. Julio Frenk, Dean of the Harvard University School of Public Health. I was most impressed by the following remark in his speech. "Economy may eventually recover. It may be a year later, or three years later, or five years later, but it will recover. However, there is no recovery of unnecessary deaths or life-long disabilities caused by inadequate policies under the economic crisis. There certainly exists the issue of life and health as the outcome of the economic crisis. An economic crisis is a very issue of life and health." It convinced me that it is important to keep a point of view that the economic crisis is deeply connected to the issue of health.

The issue of international migration, which is likely to be focused on at the summit meeting in Italy, is one of the major issues affecting global health. It is, thus, highly possible that global health will be discussed at the summit meeting in Italy from the perspective of health and human rights of immigrants.

## **VIII. Wrap-up and Closing Remarks**

**Kiyoshi Kurokawa**

Chairman, Health Policy Institute, Japan

Thank you for your participation today. In the past, it has been common in Japan for the government to organize conferences like this one, inviting participants to listen to what they had to say. Today, however, an NPO organized this conference, inviting authorities from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

First, we heard about the efforts made by NGOs, the academia, and private organizations, followed by comments from the authorities. It turned out to be a highly successful conference, in that it was organized and conducted as it should ideally be in the civil society. In the last two years, there gradually has emerged a movement for multi-stakeholder collaboration in the process of drafting policy recommendations. I would like to welcome it as a highly desirable development.

One example of such collaboration is that we, Health Policy Institute, Japan, and the working group on “Challenges in Global Health and Japanese Contributions” work together with respect to each other. While our origins and roles are different, we have a large part of our goals in common.

In 2008, WHO celebrated the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its founding and the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Alma-Ata declaration on primary healthcare. Despite its intention to take drastic measures, the organization has not been able to realize them due to the serious world economic crisis.

This economic crisis, by the way, started in the U.S., which leads many people to think that the U.S. is still stuck in malaise. However, the Obama administration has already taken new initiatives. A primary change is evident in the new policy, the Green New Deal. The policy not only includes measures to promote clean energy, but also takes into account the paradigm shift in energy that is happening worldwide. The administration’s serious intention for the Green New Deal is clear from the appointments of the personnel in charge. Assistant to the President for Science and Technology is Dr. John Holdren, a physicist and former chair of the Pugwash Executive Committee. Secretary of Energy is Dr. Steven Chu, who shared the Noble Prize in physics in 1997. Key positions are occupied by highly prominent scientists with practical experiences.

Certainly, the priority will be given to policies for responding to the economic crisis for the next one to two years. Yet, efforts to bring changes in policies are sure to make steady progress behind the scenes.

At a lecture organized by Agency for Natural Resources and Energy in December 2008, I spoke on “Japanese WILL”. I mentioned that Japan would

fatally lag behind in the international community if it becomes conceited with its technological capability and fails to make new efforts for environment at this time of growing new initiatives taken by the U.S. administration.

Japan, having accumulated clean energy-related technologies, clearly has an advantage over the rest of the world. The problem is that we have not yet developed a strategy on how to make the best of the technologies and how to contribute to mankind.

For example, water-related technologies of Japan, including those of water purification, water circulation, and even of billing and collecting fee in water supply, are first raters. These water-related technologies is said to be a 100 trillion yen market, which leads India and China to desperately seek for high technologies. Regrettably, companies which win contracts with water-related projects in India and China are those of France and Britain and so on. Japan cannot win contracts with such overseas projects because most of Japan's water-related technologies are owned by the government.

There are some people who boast that Japan is a world leader in technologies. The way I see it, the image of Japan represented by that is the image of a parts supplier. Unless the government cedes ownership of technologies to private corporations to enable the corporations to aggressively market the technologies to foreign governments, it is impossible to contribute to the world with Japan's technological potential or to take international initiatives as a technological powerhouse.

In June 2008, I had an opportunity to discuss Japan's agricultural policies with the Liberal Democratic Party members. I talked about Japan's idle farmland of the size of Saitama prefecture in total. It is insane from a viewpoint of the international common sense. It is almost criminal to set aside the farmland of that size. There is less and less stockpile of crops every year in the world. Just one bad year due to a climate change or other reasons may immediately lead to worldwide violence.

Such recognition has been spreading in the government. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Commerce have set up a joint project. Yet, the government's effort must be accelerated. It is my theory that those over age 45 should not participate in

formulating 5 year- and 10 year- plans. I would recommend the government to carry it out as well. I do not think people over 45 years of age can create a broad vision for 30 years later, because it's not their problem. They probably do not feel urgency in discussing it, either. If only there were a broad vision, even significant public investment would be persuasive to the public, who see the whole picture. It is frustrating that there is no such vision.

With its production technologies, Japan can not only feed itself but also export food. A creative idea to realize it is what is truly needed at the moment, but what cannot be expected to come from the Japanese authorities. Japanese ministries are concerned only about ministry-level policies. They lack a section or staff to orchestrate those ministry-level policies into a national level vision.

The policy recommendation to the G8 produced by the working group on "Challenges in Global Health and Japanese Contributions" through multi-stakeholder collaboration was published on the journal LANCET. What contributed to the recommendation's publication on the journal was the fact that it was made in English as well as in Japanese. If we wish to announce significant achievements to the world, we should do it in English. It mostly explains why Japan's presence in the world remains minimal. Japan sends out information and messages only in Japanese, making our reach introverted and limited.

This policy recommendation, however, was made available not only to Japanese people but also to anyone in the world, due in part to the fact that a lot of people who participate in worldwide initiatives and movements joined in writing this recommendation. It was published on the internet, which can be accessed by anyone in the world. This trend where messages to the world create widespread collaboration through the internet will change the way of management and information dissemination of all the activities in Japan in the future. The use of the internet obviously makes access to Japan from overseas much easier, which should enable Japan to show its potential capacity to the world and should promote the efforts of Japan to contribute to the world.

Japanese universities have also been quite domestically oriented. The number of college students studying abroad has been dramatically decreasing these days. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

has a full realization of the situation, and has submitted a budget plan for increasing the number of students studying overseas in the fiscal year 2009. While its amount was largely reduced, the budget plan has safely passed the negotiation with the Ministry of Finance. When I talk about encouraging students to study abroad, it does not mean graduate students. It is college students who are looking for their future careers and have possibilities to become leaders in various fields. I would like them to establish human networks with people overseas.

In addition, I am recommending the Education Ministry to establish a system to accept as many international students in Japan as the number of Japanese students studying abroad and to conduct about 30% of the college education in English.

It is critically important that Japanese young people go out to many parts of the world to get acquainted with many different people. Japan in the future could be left alone in the world without far-sighted policies in such fields as energy and agriculture, which can be formulated by people with hands-on experiences in and human networks with overseas.

I visited Italy the other day and had a conversation with Mr. Giampiero Massolo, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry of Italy, also the Italian G8 Summit Sherpa. He told me about the process behind organizing the FAO Summit in Rome in June 2008, which taught me how complicated, difficult, and tricky the Italian political process is. I would have to say there is a major hurdle before transiting the achievements in global health to Italy, which is the main theme of this conference today.

There is, however, no use in being pessimistic and discouraged. We should keep up with the efforts to hand down to Italy the lessons learned in global health at the Toyako Summit. Such efforts should be and can be made not only through the government-to-government channel, but also through many other channels. I myself have requested Mr. Hiroyasu Ando, the current Ambassador to Italy, whom I knew during my service as an advisor to the Fukuda Cabinet, to introduce the achievements in global health made at the Toyako Summit to high officials of the Italian government.

The process which realized the multi-stakeholder collaboration at the

Toyako Summit may be followed by Italy to prove its worth. Through the multi-stakeholder collaboration, the government, NGOs, and the academia successfully functioned as one nationwide body. We live in the time when non-governmental parties can communicate to one another to fill the gap made by governments. It is my sincere hope that Japan, as a collaborative body made up of the government and other sectors, will step out to lead the international community in 2009.