



PL 3 Making a Difference: Taking Action on the Ground

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2022 SPECIAL REPORT ON HUMAN SECURITY

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New threats to human security in the Anthropocene

Demanding greater solidarity

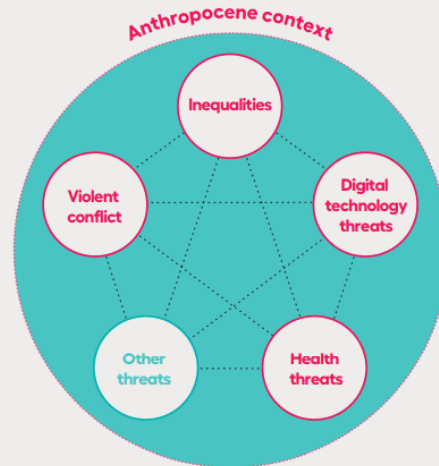


Figure 1 Perceptions of human insecurity are widespread worldwide

More than **6 in 7** people worldwide perceived feeling moderately or very insecure just before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

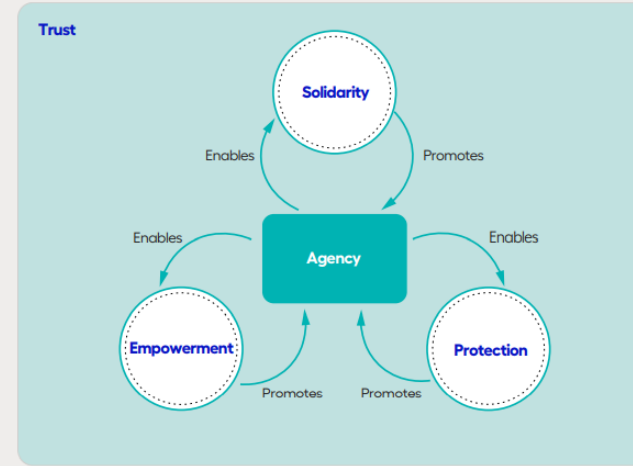


Figure 3 The new generation of human security threats



Source: Human Development Report Office.

Figure 4 Enriching human security for the Anthropocene



Source: Human Development Report Office.

Human Security and Universal Health Coverage: Japan's Vision for the G7 Hiroshima Summit

1. Strengthening the global health architecture for public health emergencies

2. Promoting UHC in the post-COVID era;

3. Promoting health innovation and digital technology

Human security and universal health coverage: Japan's vision for the G7 Hiroshima Summit



The COVID-19 pandemic has made an unprecedented impact on the international community and exposed the vulnerabilities of the present global health architecture. Better governance and finance measures are urgently needed to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR) for global health threats and to create more resilient and sustainable health systems that lead to universal health coverage (UHC).

The international community, including Japan, is now discussing the way forward for global health architecture to ensure better health and living standards for all people—with a sense of urgency. I firmly believe that global health should be based on a human-centred approach in line with human security. The concept of human security in the Anthropocene, which focuses on the importance of global solidarity, can help guide efforts to address this planetary challenge.¹

I believe that human security remains critical to strengthen the global capacity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to public health emergencies and contribute to achieving UHC. Realising and sustaining UHC is crucial to improve people's health and provide the safety net that contributes to inclusive growth and the creation of peaceful and stable societies. This commitment to UHC is how Japan has achieved one of the healthiest societies in the world.² Embracing these ideas, the Japanese Government launched its Global Health Strategy in May, 2022.³ The strategy reflects the concept of human security as a core principle of Japan's diplomacy and reiterates the Japanese Government's commitment to global health.

In May, 2023, Japan will host the G7 Summit Meeting in Hiroshima and the G7 Health Ministers' Meeting in Nagasaki—in the Cities of Peace. At these meetings, building on the discussions and outcomes of previous G7 meetings, I intend to highlight the strategic importance of undertaking efforts on human security and UHC as central to the Japanese Government's vision for the Summit. To this end, I emphasise three important areas in support of this vision.

First is the need to strengthen the global health architecture to prepare for public health emergencies.

Based on the lessons learned from gaps and vulnerabilities exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic,⁴ the international community needs to further work on policies, governance, and financing to enhance the global health framework with a focus on PPR for health emergencies.

More specifically, an integrated and holistic approach is needed to improve international governance and ensure sustainable financing to rebuild PPR within the global health architecture. This approach requires coordinated actions and effective financial mobilisation. Enhanced collaboration between finance and health policy makers is crucial for these efforts and was an underlying rationale of hosting the first G20 Joint Finance and Health Ministers' Meeting in 2019 under the Japanese Presidency. As the international community looks towards the post-COVID-19 era, we need to build up this political momentum to strengthen and institutionalise finance and health collaboration, as well as operationalise the Pandemic Fund,⁵ which Japan has supported since its creation. These actions should also foster whole-of-government and multisectoral approaches based on the coordinated engagement of heads of state and government.

It is also vital to reinforce international norms and regulations in tackling pandemics. For this reason, the Japanese Government attaches importance to the development of a WHO convention, agreement, or other international instrument on PPR (WHO CA+), together with amendments to the International Health Regulations.⁶ I trust that the discussions among G7 members will help us identify a direction on important elements regarding these international norms and regulations.

The second important issue is the advancement of UHC towards the post-COVID-19 era. Japan is a long-standing and dedicated promoter of global advancement of UHC.¹⁴ Health systems must be able to effectively respond to and overcome health challenges to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.⁷ These challenges include infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases. Non-communicable diseases, including mental health



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Human security and universal health coverage: Japan's vision for the G7 Hiroshima Summit (Fumio Kishida, January 20, 2023)



Development & Allocation of Vaccines

100DM PLUS

ACCESS & DELIVERY

- The success of research and development (R&D) of MCMs must be assessed based not only on the speed of the development, but also on the effective coverage of the products. MCMs should be accessible to every person in need.
- Without access to new innovations, lives will be claimed by health emergencies, and it will take years to control emerging and reemerging infectious diseases.

COORDINATION AMANG NATIONS WITH R&D

- Since R&D capacity is unevenly centered around G7 and G20 countries, global and regional mechanisms should be set up to ensure coordination among nations with R&D capacity for MCMs and access by the people in need globally.
- Based on the external evaluation of the ACT-A and the second implementation report of 100DM, it is necessary to explore more flexible mechanisms to realize 100DM, better respond to regional and local needs, and collaborate with the private sector and regional organizations to ensure equitable access to innovations.