



# 令和3年度 第1回グローバルヘルス戦略有識者タスクフォース グローバルヘルス戦略の課題 ーガバナンスの観点から

東京大学 城山英明 2021年7月28日(水)13時30分~15時30分

## 1. パンデミック条約に関する議論-全体像と位置づけ

# (1) パンデミック条約の全体像

条約の内容として議論される・されうる課題

医療用品等の世界的な供給を確保するための国際協力の強化(全般)

医薬品医療用品等の公正分配

R&Dの強化・支援

感染データ・サンプルなどを共有する枠組みの構 築

早期に感染症の警戒を呼びかける アラートシステム

アラートシステムへのデジタル テクノロジーの活用

One health approachの導入

各国のコアキャパシティーの確保

ヘルスケアシステムへのアクセス 確保

Solidarity, fairness, transparencyの確保(全般)

Misinformation回避のための コミュニケーション改善

Financial commitment

- ・ パンデミック条約は(広い意味で)現在 の枠組みが対処しきれなかった問題に 対処することを目的とする
- ・ パンデミック条約に関する議論は条約 それ自体の締結有無に留まらず、現在 課題となる<u>重要論点の位置づけ、考え</u> 方の検討・整理、実現方法に関する検 討とほぼ同義に

パンデミック条約は、その内容や射程 自体が議論の対象となっている (関連掲載箇所例: IHR: p.p.12, 39, 50-51, IPPPR: p.45, IOAC:p.7)

## (2)位置づけ一既存体制との関係性

- ・形式:WHO憲章の下での枠組条約、国連の下での枠組条約一包括する範囲と関連
- ・IHRとの関係性では主に以下の4パターンが考えられ、日本としてどのような立場が妥当か事前に検討する余地-B)C)は同心円構造
  - A) IHRとPTのスコープは重複しない。PTはSupply chain managementや Research and Innovationなど分野として異なった(あるいは基本的にはIHR の手薄な)分野を中心に制定する
  - B) IHRとPTのスコープは一部重複する。重複した分野は、implementationや operationに特化することによってIHRとすみわけを図る。IHRへのreferenceを 詳細に設定し、相互補完的な役割を期待する
  - C) IHRとPTのスコープは一部重複する。重複した分野は、IHRでのプロセスを残しつつも、それぞれに実行される e.g.) PHEICメカニズムを残しつつ、リスクアセスメントによる評価とアラートを別に準備し、情報を共有する
  - D) IHRとPTのスコープに関わらず、PTを政治的なコミットメントを示すための規範的な合意とする e.g.)条文自体は抽象的なものに留め、IHRへのコミットメントを事実上強化する
    - ▶ この場合はUNリードとなる可能性が高い

## 2. 横断的統合的調整 - ハイレベルコミットメント

WHO「自身」が何をどこまで担い、国連、国連関連組織、民間、加盟国との連携・調整で達成するのかの線引きと調整メカニズムの設定が必要ーまた、より強力なモニタリングメカニズムが必要とも

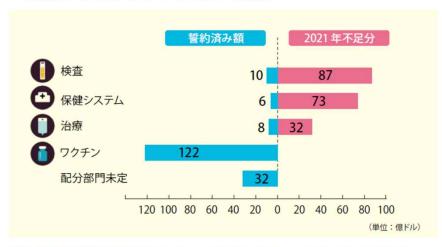
- 検討例:IPPPRにおける検討
  - Global Health Threats Council の設立
    - ✓ 政治的コミットメントの維持やWHOにより設定されたターゲットの進捗のモニタリングなどを実施
    - ✓ 同機関はability-to-payモデルによるファンディングアロケーションとモニタリングも実施
    - ✓ Head of State Government レベルで構成され、UNGAから2人、G20から1人のco-chair によって構成される
    - ✓ 地域代表(各地域より2人)、市民社会代表(3人)、プライベートセクター代表(3人)などもメンバーと して含まれ、18人のメンバーと3人の共同議長により構成される
    - ✓ 資金配分とモニタリングも担当・実施
- 検討例:G20HLIPにおける検討
  - ⇒ 鍵となるアクターを統合するメカニズムの必要・体系的な財務モニタリング、保健と財政分野の連携のための「世界保健脅威委員会」(Global Health Threats Board)を設立
    - Figure 1: G20+ group of countriesのhealth and Finance Ministers, heads of major regional organizationsによって構成される
    - Global Health Threats Councilを補完(complement)する
    - ▶ 国際機関や関連諸機関(WHO, 世銀, IMF, WTO等)との連携のもと、保健財政のモニタリングやレビューを実施、後述のGlobal Health Threats Fundの使途についても決定
    - 2008年金融危機後のFinancial Stability Boardをモデルとする
  - ▶ GPMBを改組してGHTBの科学諮問委員会の機能を付与 cf. IPCCモデル?
  - ▶ GHTB下のcommitteeが世界健康脅威基金(Global Health Threats Fund)を管理

## 3.ファンディング・ファイナンシング強化

# (1) ACT-Aの評価

- ACT-Aの強化・常設化みの議論
  - ECステートメント: "The treaty would draw the lessons based on the experience of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A), COVAX and other collective instruments developed since the COVID-19 pandemic started, in order to address global needs more equitably in future pandemics." (EC, "An international treaty on pandemic prevention and preparedness")
  - ➤ IPPPR提案:"Transform the current ACT-A into a truly global end-to-end platform for vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics, and essential supplies, shifting from a model where innovation is left to the market to a model aimed at delivering global public goods"

■ACT アクセラレーター各部門の資金調達状況 (誓約額と不足額) (2021年6月25日現在)



出典: 世界保健機関 (WHO) ACT-Accelerator Prioritized Strategy and Budget for 2021(リンク)、Funding tracker (リンク)、How to contribute to the ACT Accelerator (リンク) をもとに 日本国際交流センター作成

出典:日本国際交流センター ACT-A WATCH July 2021号

## (2) IPPPR、G20HLIPの提案

IPPPR: International Pandemic Financing Facilityの創設が提案される―US\$5-10 billion annually to finance ongoing preparedness functions

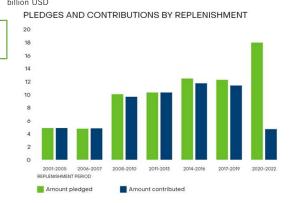
## G20HLIP:世界健康脅威基金(Global Health Threats Fund)の設立が提言される

- a Global Health Threats Fund mobilizing US\$10 billion per year should be established and funded by nations based on pre-agreed contributions
- ・ This new Fund, at two-thirds of the minimum of US\$15 billion in additional international resources required cf. 残り のUS\$5 billionはWHO、バイ等による
- ・ 世銀のFIF(Financial Intermediary Fund)として設置ー管理は独立
- Expected core functions:
  - First, together with an <u>enhanced multilateral component</u> of funding for the WHO, it would provide a stronger and more predictable layer of financing cf. WHO分担金強化も支持
  - Second, it would enable <u>effective and agile deployment of funds</u> across international and regional <u>institutions</u> and networks, to plug gaps swiftly and meet evolving priorities in pandemic prevention and preparedness
  - Third, it would also serve to <u>catalyze investments</u> by governments and the private and philanthropic sectors into the broader global health system, for example through matching grants and co-investments cf. GEFモデル
- The Fund would support the following major global actions to plug key gaps:
  - > Building a transformed global network for surveillance
  - Providing stronger grant financing to complement MDBs' and the global health intermediaries' support
  - Ensuring enhanced and reliable funding to enable public-private partnerships for supply capacity: The Fund would provide a critical layer of multilateral support for a new, permanent, end-to-end supply- on the lessons learned from the ACT-A coalition

# (3) 参考:主要Global Healthアクターの予算規模

## **Global Fund**

年間拠出額は**30**億 ~50億ドル程度



## OVERVIEW FINANCIAL RESULTS 2018-2020, CUMULATIVE BASIS

(in millions of USD)

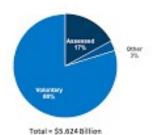
Key Financial Results	Ref See below	Management reporting (unaudited)	Annual Financial Statements	Variance	FX difference (between spot vs reference rates)
Contribution receipts	1	12,604	12,633	(29)	(29)
Grant disbursements	2	10,881	10,874	7	7
Operating expenses	3	893 190	896 191	3	3
Strategic Initiatives	4				
Financial income	ancial income 5		283	-	n/a
Foreign exchange	6	136	136	-	n/a

## **WHO**

年間拠出額は20億 ~30億ドル程度

gun!

World Health Organization (WHO) Revenue by Type, 2018-2019



NETS Volume, control species and non-contrary commissions. Other solution IV commissions. SOURCES PRO Volumbers - Families by Northy Synt. 2010 010° recovered April 3. 200. Ma. Supra state QCES Sissesthians (anticidade KFF

Table 1. Comparison of the Programme budget 2018–2019 with the Proposed programme budget 2020–2021 (US\$ millions)

Segment	Approved Programme budget 2018–2019	Proposed programme budget 2020–2021	Increase or (decreased) amount	
Base	3 400.3	3 768.7	368.4	
Polio eradication	902.8	863.0	(39.8)	
Special programmes	118.4	208.7	90.3	
Total	4 421.5	4 840.4	418.9	
Emergency operations and appeals	_	1 000	1 000	

## 4. 知的財産権・サプライチェーンに関する議論

## (1)知的財産権に関する議論

- ・ WTO-6月8日と9日に知的財産に関する専門部会を開催、特許放棄について協議するも結論・合意には達さず
- WTO内でTRIPS協定を所管するTRIPS理事会において現在も議論が進展中
- ・ オタワグループ内で発足した貿易と保健イニシアチブ(TAHI)でもTRIPS Waiverについて話し合われる
- ・ 世界銀行とIMFの立場も分かれる:"(世界銀行)マルパス総裁は「製薬業界の技術革新と研究・開発が損なわれるリス クがあるため、われわれは支持しない」と述べた。"
- ・ 米は国通商代表がCOVID-19ワクチン特許権等を保護義務の一時的に免除する考えを支持し、WTOにおける交渉に積極的に参加するとの声明を発表、ドイツは慎重、フランスは支持表明も一部で立場が分かれる
- ワクチンアクセスのボトルネックは製造フェーズにあるとの指摘あり(大規模新規mRNAワクチン施設は設立~認可まで5年程度が見込まれ、運用にも高い技術を要する)
- IPPPR: Voluntary licensing are included where public funding is invested in R&D
- "WHA74.6 は前段はあるが改めてTechnology access pool やpatent pool の重要性に言及
  - Emphasizing the need to improve access to quality, safe, effective and affordable medicines and other health technologies, inter alia, through building capacity for local production, especially in low- and middle-income countries, technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, cooperation with, support to and development of voluntary patent pools and other voluntary initiatives, such as the WHO COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) and the Medicines Patent Pool, and promoting generic competition in line with WHO's road map for access to medicines, vaccines and other health products 2019–2023

知的財産権の取り扱い自体についてはやや議論が膠着しているが、 R&D能力の強化や製造支援などより幅広い論点から対応の提案が進む

関連掲載箇所例: IHR: p.16, 52, 62, IOAC: p.4, WHA74:6: p.4, HLIP: pp.23, 27, 28, 36, 38, 40, 60

## (2) サプライチェーンに関する議論

- サプライチェーンマネジメント、ローカル生産の強化の必要性が指摘される
  - WHA: Member States, where appropriate, based on the national context: to align their national and regional policies and strategies related to local production, and to leverage regional economic integration and coordination platforms to support products with sizeable regional demand to expand access to markets and enhance sustainability of local production
  - Fig. Consider the Strengthen Supply chains and boost and diversify global vaccine manufacturing capacity, including for the materials needed to produce vaccines, including by sharing risks, and welcome the vaccines technology transfer hub launched by WHO.
- オタワグループ内で発足した貿易と保健イニシアチブ(TAHI)において、税関手続きの簡素化、essential medical suppliesの輸出入等貿易にかかわる主要論点につき議論
- ・ WHO-WTO-WIPO 共同ステートメント: Trilateral Cooperationの協力強化で合意。COVID-19のパンデミックに対処するため、世界中の医療技術へのアクセスを支援するための協力を強化する方向性が示され、3者共同のプラットフォームの樹立や協働支援等に加え今後ライセンシングに関するワークショップの実施なども検討される
- COVAXにおける当面のサプライ課題
  - ▶ 当面の課題-2021-2022のギャップ対応
  - ▶ 現在の配分基準は基本的に人口比となっており、適切な分配ポリシーではないのではないか一incidence rate, attack rate, health systemsなどを考慮して配分すべではないか
  - ➤ Gavi, WHO, CEPI (およびUNICEF)との共同運営のためプロセスが遅い
  - ▶ 提供総量/ターゲットが低く、見直しの必要性 cf. IMF50億ドル提案 2021年末全人口の40%、2022年末60% カバー
  - IPPPR: 先進国・市場主導のガバナンスの課題 cf. 3(1)

関連掲載箇所例: IPPPR: p.p.54-55, WHA74.6: p.6, HLIP: pp.46-47

# 5. IHRコアキャパシティ評価軸における課題-UHCの要素を入れた能力評価軸の必要?

- "23. The vast majority of countries currently have low or moderate levels of national preparedness, according to data reported to WHO by States Parties. In addition, weak capacities were reported for emergency preparedness and response at points of entry. The Review Committee noted that scores of IHR core capacities alone were not a good predictor of pandemic response.
- 24. However, according to WHO analysis, the dynamics created by the development of national action plans or by conducting external evaluations of IHR core capacities have fostered better multisectoral collaboration, which was beneficial for pandemic response.
- 25. The Committee also noted that the current tools and processes need to be revised in order to take into account the critical gaps in pandemic preparedness revealed by COVID-19 (i.e. governance, subnational gaps and capacity, essential public health functions, such as diagnosis/testing, contact tracing and treatment capacities); innovations (i.e. genomic sequencing surveillance, digital technology); the mental health effects of health crises; and national cross-sector collaboration in terms of adopting a One Health approach, addressing human, animal and environmental health.
- 26. A combination of static measurements of capacities scores, and dynamic assessments through external evaluations, simulation exercises and after-action reviews, were found to provide a more complete overview of both the existence and functionality of capacities. In addition, ignoring the gender aspects of outbreaks hinders prevention and response management by obscuring critical risk factors and trends, as well as ignoring expertise and perspective including from the front line of the COVID-19 response. All parts of the response should give due consideration to gender issues, using Article 3(1) of the IHR. A gender-sensitive approach to health security data collection/analysis and response management needs to be adopted."

IHR評価委員会(p.24)をはじめ、様々な専門家が現状の評価軸・評価方法の課題を指摘している

# IHR-JEE (Joint external evaluation tool) に見る課題

National Legislation, Policy and Financing  IHR Coordination, Communication and Advocacy  Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)		Indicators - Preparedness		
Zoonotic Disease	Score	R.1.1 Multi-hazard national public health emergency preparedness and response plan is developed and implemented	R.1.2 Priority public health risks and resources are mapped and utilized	
Food Safety Biosafety and Biosecurity	No Capacity – 1	National public health emergency preparedness and response plan is not available to meet the IHR core capacity requirements. (Annex 1A Article 2)	Public health risk and resources mapping is not done	
DETECT ——————————————————————————————————	Limited Capacity – 2	A multi-hazard national public health emergency preparedness and response plan to meet IHR core capacity requirements has been developed (Annex 1A Article 2)	A national risk assessment has been conducted to identify potential 'urgent publ health events' and resource mapping has been done	
National Laboratory System	Developed Capacity – 3	National public health emergency response plan(s) incorporates IHR related hazards and Points of Entry AND Surge capacity to respond to public health emergencies of national and international concern is available	National resources have been mapped (logistics, experts, finance etc) for IHR relevant hazards and priority risks and plan for management and distribution of national stockpiles is in place	
Workforce Development	Demonstrated Capacity – 4	Procedures, plans or strategy in place to reallocate or mobilize resources from national and intermediate levels to support action at local response level (inclu- ding capacity to scaling up the level of response)	National profiles on risks and resources developed and reviewed at least an annual basis and stockpiles (critical stock levels) for responding to priority biological, chemical and radiological events and other emergencies are accessible	
Preparedness	Sustainable Capacity – 5	The national public health emergency response plan(s) is implemented /tested in actual emergency or simulation exercises and updated as needed.	The national risk profile and resources are assessed regularly to accommodate emerging threats.	
Emergency Response Operations Linking Public Health and Security Authorities Medical Countermeasures and Personnel Deployment Risk Communication				
Other IHR-related hazards and Points of Entry (PoE Points of Entry (PoE) Chemical Events Radiation Emergencies				

現在使用される主要指標であるIHR-JEEは、基本的に感染症対応能力の評価を主眼として おり、UHCの要素がさらに反映される余地がある

# Global Health Security Indexにおける取組み



#### 1. PREVENTION

Prevention of the emergence or release of pathogens



#### 2. DETECTION AND REPORTING

Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern



#### 3. RAPID RESPONSE

Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic



#### 4. HEALTH SYSTEM

Sufficient and robust health system to treat the sick and protect health workers



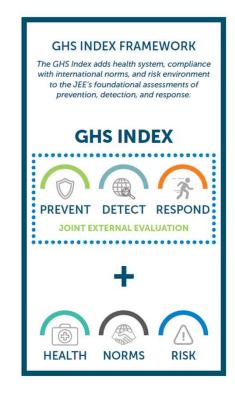
#### 5. COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL NORMS

Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms



#### 6. RISK ENVIRONMENT

Overall risk environment and country vulnerability to biological threats



Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security (JHU), The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)によって開発された指標で あるGHS Indexは、JEEに対する 問題意識から、

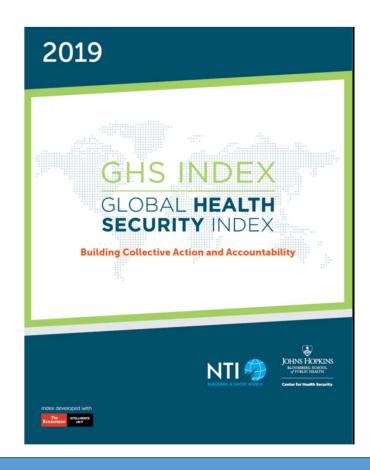
通常の感染症対応枠組みの Prevent, detect, respondに加え Health System, Compliance, Risk environmentといったより 広範な視点を取り入れている



4. HEALTH SYSTEM: Sufficient and robust health system to treat the sick and protect health workers. Indicators in this category assess health capacity in clinics, hospitals, and community care centers; medical countermeasures and personnel deployment; healthcare access; communications with healthcare workers during a public health emergency; infection control practices and availability of equipment; and capacity to test and approve new countermeasures.

例えば、総合評価で1位の米国も"Health Access"の指標では全体平均を下回るなど、詳細な評価にも成功している部分がある

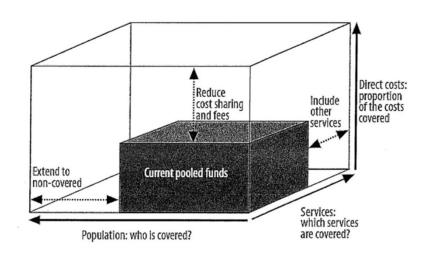
# Global Health Security Indexに見る課題



The 2019 Global Health Security Index (GHS Index) assessed the US and the UK as the two countries best prepared to address a catastrophic pandemic. The preparedness rankings of this index have had little correlation with the actual experiences of COVID-19 in various countries. In explaining this disrepancy, the paper argues that better indicators and more data would not have fixed the problem. Rather, the prevailing paradigm of global health security that informs instruments such as the GHS Index needs to be interrogated. This dominant paradigm narrowly conceptualises global health security in terms of the availability of a technical infrastructure to detect emerging infectious diseases and prevent their contagion. but profoundly undertheorises the broader social and political determinants of public health. The neglect of social and political features is amplified in instruments such as the GHS Index that privilege universalised templates presumed to apply across countries but that prove to be inadequate in assessing how individual societies draw on their unique histories to craft public health responses.

一方、GHS Indexにも(UHCの定義の一つである)より広い社会的・政治的課題、 各国固有のシステムの意義や問題などが反映されていない点などが指摘されている

# 感染症対応におけるUHCの意義

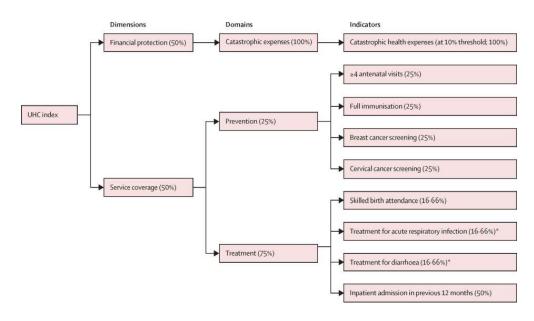


UHCの定義

Universal health coverage means that all people have access to the health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial hardship. It includes the full range of essential health services, from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care.

様々な指摘を鑑みると、定義上UHCは評価軸・評価枠組みにより積極的に反映されるべき

# UHCの統合の必要性とUHC indicator自体の 見直しの必要性



## **UHC** index

Wagstaff, A., & Neelsen, S. (2020). A comprehensive assessment of universal health coverage in 111 countries: a retrospective observational study. The Lancet Global Health, 8(1), e39-e49.

UHCがCOVID-19対応に重要な役割を果たすとの報告がなされている

"People with low socioeconomic status have higher risk of COVID-19 fatality primarily due to their underlying diseases under UHC. Our study also showed the disparities caused by low socioeconomic status itself can be reduced with UHC, even if the health care system collapses."

Lee, H., Lee, J. R., Jung, H., & Lee, J. Y. (2021). Power of universal health coverage in the era of COVID-19: A nationwide observational study. The Lancet Regional Health-Western Pacific, 7, 100088.

一方、現状のUHCの枠組みが一部の数的指標に大きく依存しており、ヘルスアクセスのための現実的な指標やジェンダー・エスニシティも含めた国内の不平等について踏み込めていないと指摘も

Gianella, C., Iguiñiz-Romero, R., Romero, M. J., & Gideon, J. (2020). Good health indicators are not enough: lessons from COVID-19 in Peru. Health and Human Rights, 22(2), 317.

一方、UHCの評価においてしばしば使用されるindicators/index自体にも課題があるとの 指摘もあり、UHCの概念を援用しつつ評価枠組みについては多分野の連携性や 地域の平等なヘルスアクセスの担保などより包括的な指標を取り入れる必要がある

# 6. ネットワーク構築に おける日本の役 -ODA等活用

## 繋げる試み

- ・ ASEAN地域を含む既存の研究所間コラボレーション、疫学研修ネットワークなどを活用したサーベイランス能力の強化
  - ▶ JICAを中心とした感染症研究拠点の機能強化とネットワーク化、連携の強化(技協+無償、SATREPS)による連携の強化(JICA, 2021, 第一回グローバルヘルス戦略推進協議会資料 p.4)
- ・感染症対応全般におけるASEAN感染症 対策センターとの連携
  - ▶ 東南アジア諸国連合(ASEAN)に「ASEAN感染症対策センター」を新設する資金として約55億円を拠出
  - ▶ 第23回日ASEAN首脳会議(令和2年11月12日) 設立行事実施で継続的な日本との連携維持の意 思を表明
    - ➤ "フック首相が同センターの設立を宣言した。菅 総理は、同センターがASEANの人々を感染症の 脅威から守る強靭な組織へと発展していくよう、 日本はJICAの技術協力による専門家派遣や研修 の実施を含め、これからも継続的な支援を惜し まない旨の祝辞を述べ、設立行事を了した。"

### CDCによるラボネットワーク (例)

### Why Laboratories?

Epidemics cannot be stopped effectively without critical information from laboratories. Laboratories help confirm the presence of disease, pinpoint the cause of illness, and guide the right response to outbreaks. They detect deadly zoonotic threats, track antimicrobial resistance, and discover new pathogens that could jeopardize human health. Experts from the Division of Global Health Protection (DGHP) collaborate with other CDC teams and partner with countries to strengthen global laboratory capacity. Around the world, CDC helps create networks of laboratories that are: (...省略)

#### CONNECTED

Tiered networks at the local, regional, and national levels can transport samples safely and transfer information securely between patients, responders, and policymakers

## Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

The Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) framework makes surveillance and laboratory data more usable, helping public health managers and decision-makers improve detection and response to the leading causes of illness, death, and disability in African countries.

## CDCによるトレーニングプログラム(例)

## Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

Between 1980 and 2020, CDC has helped train more than 18,000 disease detectives in over 80 countries through its flagship global Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP). 2020 was the 40th anniversary of CDC supporting the establishment of Thailand's Field Epidemiology Training Program, the first FETP site created outside of North America.

Throughout 2020 and into 2021, DGHP has shared stories and information about the FETP program, its members, and the work that they do around the world.