

## **Japan's Response to the Ebola Outbreak**

As of March 17, 2015

### **Financial contribution**

- On March 10, 2015, the Government of Japan decided to provide approximately USD 14.58 million to the three affected countries (approximately USD 6.25 million to Guinea, and approximately USD 4.17 million each to Liberia and Sierra Leone) to procure equipment for basic infrastructure, with a view to helping improve their worsening economic and financial situations due to the Ebola outbreak.
- On February 25, 2015, the Government of Japan provided USD 3 million from the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) of the World Bank to the Carter Center for a project "Liberia Community-based Psychological Response to the Ebola Crisis".
- On February 3, 2015, the Diet formally approved the additional package of USD 100 million that was pledged on November 7, 2014, with a view to rebuilding the health system of the affected countries and stabilizing the societies of those countries, in addition to treating infected patients and stopping the current Ebola outbreak. The allocation of the package is as follows;
  - USD 9.5 million for WFP
  - USD 6.75 million for UNICEF
  - USD 8.67 million for WHO
  - Approximately USD 10 million for UNDP
  - USD 4.1 million for UNHCR
  - Approximately USD 2.62 million for UNFPA
  - USD 2.5 million for IOM (International Organization for Migration)
  - USD 11 million for IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)
  - USD 20 million for the World Bank (Ebola Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund)
  - Approximately USD 17.37 million for the GAVI Vaccine Alliance
  - USD 2 million for MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières)
  - USD 3 million for the AU (African Union Support to Ebola Outbreak in West Africa: ASEOWA)
  - USD 1 million USD for IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)
  - Approximately USD 1.5 million for the CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research)
- On December 9, 2014, the Government of Japan announced to provide an emergency grant aid of USD 8.5 million to WHO and WFP in order to transport and distribute approximately 700,000 sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) to the affected countries as well as to provide

- technical support on infection prevention and control of medical staff.
- On November 12, 2014, approximately USD 0.18 million were earmarked for Ebola related activities in Mali from Japan's contribution to UNICEF.
- On November 7, 2014, the Government of Japan announced to provide further assistance amounting up to USD 100 million in a continuous and timely manner to respond more effectively to the Ebola outbreak.
- On September 25, 2014, Prime Minister Abe announced an additional assistance of USD 40 million.
  - On October 3, 2014, the Government of Japan decided to allocate USD 22 million of this amount as emergency grant aid to WHO (USD 6 million), WFP (USD 6 million), UNICEF (USD 6 million), IFRC (USD 3 million), UN Women (USD 0.5 million) and UN OCHA (USD 0.5 million).
  - On November 7, 2014, the Government of Japan decided to provide medical and epidemic prevention equipment to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (USD 4.02 million for each government, USD 12.06 million in total), and to make a contribution amounting to USD 5.94 million to the UN Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund for supporting logistic and medical institution sectors, with a view to supporting the activities of the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER). This contribution of USD 18 million in total marks the completion of the allocation of USD 40 million, which was announced by Prime Minister Abe in September.
- In September 2014, the Government of Japan decided to allocate part of its WFP contribution to the Ebola-related activities (USD 1.1 million to Guinea and USD 0.7 million to Liberia).
- In August 2014, the Government of Japan decided to provide an emergency grant aid of approximately USD 1.5 million to WHO, UNICEF and IFRC.
- In July 2014, approximately USD 0.57 million was earmarked for improvement of mother-child nutrition in the affected areas in Sierra Leone from Japan's contribution to WFP.
- In May 2014, USD 0.3 million was earmarked for counter-measures on the Ebola outbreak from Japan's contribution to WHO.
- In April 2014, the Government of Japan decided to provide an emergency grant aid of approximately USD 0.52 million to Guinea via UNICEF.

### **In-kind contribution**

- On March 9, 2015, 6 ambulances, which were donated by 3 Japanese municipalities (Kyoto, Gifu and Hakone), were handed over to Guinea.
- On February 24, 2015, the Grant Contract was signed to provide medical equipment (worth USD 0.069 million) to the Liberia Red Cross Society.
- On January 27, 2015, the Government of Japan announced to provide Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire with infrared thermography cameras produced

by Nippon Avionics Co. Ltd (a subsidiary company of NEC, a Japanese company) to carry out screenings of feverish individuals without any physical contact. They are expected to prevent the diseases from spreading.

- On December 10, 2014, the Grant Contracts were signed at the Embassy of Japan in Ghana in order to donate PPE and consumables to Liberia for supporting Bong and Margibi Counties on Ebola Case Management (worth approximately USD 240 thousand).
- On October 9, 2014, the Grant Contracts were signed at the Embassy of Japan in Ghana in order to donate emergency vehicles and medical equipment to Liberia and Sierra Leone and assist the transportation and maintenance of these items (worth approximately USD 0.8 million in total, or approximately USD 0.4 million for each country). Through this project, 7 emergency vehicles and 48 beds were provided to Liberia, while 6 emergency vehicles and 47 beds were provided to Sierra Leone.
- In August-September 2014, the Government of Japan announced to provide emergency relief goods (tents, blankets etc.) worth USD 920 thousand (USD 0.3 million to Sierra Leone, USD 0.31 million to Liberia, and USD 0.31 million to Guinea).
- The Government of Japan is committed to provide the affected countries (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Mali) with 720,000 sets of PPE donated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The first batch of 20,000 sets was sent by commercial flights in October 2014. The second batch of 20,000 sets was delivered on December 8, 2014, by a Self-Defense-Forces aircraft to Ghana, from where the UNMEER distributed them to the affected countries. The remaining 680,000 sets are being distributed to the affected countries.
- Subject to a request from WHO, the Government of Japan, in cooperation with Toyama Chemical Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary company of Fujifilm Holdings Corporation), will provide T-705 or Favipiravir, a medicine which is not yet approved for Ebola virus disease treatment. In case of emergency, even without a request from WHO, the Government of Japan will respond to particular requests on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions. The clinical trial of the medicine started in Guinea in December 2014 and produced encouraging signs of efficacy, according to the preliminary results announced in February 2015 by the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM), a principal investigator of the trial. In preparation for larger-scale clinical use in case of the positive outcome of the trials, Fujifilm Corporation decided in October 2014 to prepare a larger inventory in addition to the current stock of 20,000 tablets as well as active pharmaceutical ingredient

roughly for 300,000 courses.

- On November 10, 2014, Toyota Motor Corporation decided to donate 17 vehicles (worth approximately USD 500 thousand) via WHO to the affected countries.
- On October 27, 2014, Nissan Motor Corporation decided to donate to Liberia some ambulances (based on Nissan Patrol SUV) with more to be provided at a discount price.

### **Personnel contribution**

- Japanese medical experts participated in WHO missions on 17 separate occasions in Liberia and Sierra Leone, including the most recent dispatch of an expert to Sierra Leone and two experts to Liberia in March 2015. More experts are going to participate in WHO missions in the affected countries.
- A Ministry of Defense official was dispatched on October 21, 2014, to the headquarters of the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) in Germany to work as a liaison official. A second liaison official was dispatched on October 30, 2014.
- A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official (who holds a medical license) was seconded to the UNMEER to work as senior advisor to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General since December 10 until early March 2015.