International Symposium
"Towards Building the Global Health Governance in East Asia"

Conference Papers

January 17, 2017
Tokyo, Japan

Co-Sponsored by
The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)
Mahidol University Global Health (MUGH)
International University of Health and Welfare
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## 1. Program

### 国際シンポジウム

International Symposium

"東アジアにおけるグローバル・ヘルス・ガバナンスの構築に向けて"

"Towards Building the Global Health Governance in East Asia"

2017年1月17日／January 17, 2017
国際文化会館、東京、日本／International House of Japan (IHJ), Tokyo, Japan

共催／Co-sponsored by:
日本国際フォーラム／The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)
マヒドン大学「グローバル・ヘルス」プログラム／Mahidol University Global Health (MUGH)
国際医療福祉大学／International University of Health and Welfare

### 2017年1月17日（火）／Tuesday, 17 January, 2017
国際文化会館「講堂」／"Lecture Hall"International House of Japan

#### 10:00 - 10:20

### 挨拶（8分間）
Opening Remark (8 min.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>島田 晴雄 日本国際フォーラム理事／慶應義塾大学名誉教授</th>
<th>SHIMADA Haruo, Director, JFIR / Professor Emeritus, Keio University</th>
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### 10:20 - 12:30

#### セッション／Session

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<tr>
<td>講演 ( \text{E}(12 \text{分間}) )  ( \text{Presenter E}(12 \text{ min.}) )</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITO Go, Superior Research Fellow, JFIR / Professor, International University of Health and Welfare</td>
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### 自由討議（60分間）
Free Discussions (60 min.)

| 出席者全員 | All Participants |

### 総括（5分間）
Summarization (5 min.)

| 伊藤 剛 日本国際フォーラム上席研究員／明治大学教授 | ITO Go, Superior Research Fellow, JFIR / Professor, Meiji University |

日本語・英語同時通訳付き／English-Japanese simultaneous interpretation will be provided
2. Biographies of the Panelists

【Overseas Side】

Wiwat ROJANAPITHAYAKORN  
**Director, Mahidol University Global Health (Thailand)**

He used to work for the World Health Organization between 2002 – 2012 in the capacities of Medical Officer of WHO Mongolia (2002-2004), Senior Advisor and HIV/AIDS Team Leader of WHO China (2005-2008) and the Representative of the World Health Organization in Mongolia (2009-2012). Before joining WHO he was the Team Leader of UNAIDS Southeast Asia and Pacific Inter-Country Team based in Bangkok (for 2.5 years). He had worked in Ministry of Public Health of Thailand for 23 years from 1977-1999 in different capacities such as director of 2 community hospitals, chief of epidemiology section of venereal disease division in the Thailand’s communicable disease control department (CDCD), chief is Epidemic Intelligence Section of the Technical Coordination Center of CDCD, the first director of national AIDS program, the director of a regional office of communicable disease control, the first director of the national dengue control office, a chief medical officer and a senior advisor in disease control. Currently, he is also Director, Center for Health Policy and Management, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University and Executive Director of AUN-Health Promotion Network.

Joel BUENA VENTURA  
**Chief Health Program Officer, Bureau of International Health Cooperation, Department of Health (Philippines)**

He is a medical doctor who graduated with honors, cum laude, at the University of Santo Tomas Faculty of Medicine and Surgery in Manila in 2004. He finished his Masters in Public Health, with concentration in International Health and Health Policy and Management at the Boston University School of Public Health in Massachusetts, USA. During his masteral studies, he has worked with prestigious public health institutions, such as the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland and Médecins Sans Frontières / Doctors Without Borders in New York, USA. Prior to that, he has served as a Doctor-to-the Barrio, with seven years of grassroots experience as a rural health physician in a poor island municipality in the central part of the Philippines. He currently serves as the Chief Health Program Officer of the International Relations Division, Bureau of International Health Cooperation of the Department of Health Philippines. His current work at the Department primarily involves developing the Migrant Health Program for the approximately 10 million Filipinos overseas. Aside from this, he is also the focal person in-charge of ASEAN Health Affairs, as well as International Assistance section on Foreign Surgical and Medical Missions and Foreign Donations to the Health Sector.

FERNANDO Ferdinal  
**Assistant Director of Health Division (ASEAN Secretariat)**

He received a doctorate degree from the University of Santo Tomas (UST), Philippines as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He also has a degree on Bachelor of Science on Biology- Accelerated Class in UST; and a Master on Development Management (MDM) from the Asian Institute of Management (AIM). He initially practiced family medicine in rural and peri-urban communities in the Philippines before venturing into international public health programme management. Further studies were completed on quality management, improvement of health services, reproductive and sexual health and communications from international institutions and universities such as the East West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii; University of Heidelberg in Germany and Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, USA.

KANG Minah  
**Professor, Ewha Womans University (Korea)**

Minah KANG is professor at the Department of Public Administration at Ewha Womans University in Seoul, Korea. She received Ph.D. in the Health Policy Program at Harvard University. She is currently an Editorial Board member of the Journal of Health Systems & Reform and Associate Editor of BMC Health Services Research. She has been serving as a committee member of various expert advisory committees and advisory boards for the Korean government (Ministry of the Interio, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family). She published numerous articles in internationally recognized health and public policy journals including New England Journal of Medicine, Health Affairs, Asia Pacific Viewpoint, Medical Care, Health Policy, and JAMA. Her research interests are global health and governance, ODA policy, ODA M&E framework, and political analysis of public policy.
【Japanese Side】

SHIMADA Haruo  Director, JFIR / Professor Emeritus, Keio University
Graduated from Keio University. Received Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Served as a professor at Keio University for forty years, a visiting professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and ESSEC, France. He also served as chairman of Economic Research Center Fujitsu Research Institute (2004-2008) and President of Chiba University of Commerce (2007-2016). He has been involved in the formulation of government policy as a special advisor to the Cabinet Office (2001-2006) He has been actively involved in activities of JFIR and now serves as its Director of JFIR. Concurrently he serves as Academic Governor of the Global Forum of Japan (GFJ) and Vice Chairman of the Council on East Asian Community (CEAC). He is very active in not only publishing books and articles in his profession but also writing comments and essays in newspapers and popular magazines and appearing frequently in TV programs both in Japan and abroad such as CNN, NBC, ABC, CBS and BBC.

SATO Teiichi Superior Research Fellow, JFIR / Professor, International University of Health and Welfare

ITO Go Superior Research Fellow, JFIR / Professor, Meiji University
Graduated from Sophia University. Received Ph.D. at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver in 1997. Served as Associate Professor at Meiji University in 1998, and assumed the current position in 2006. Also served as Visiting Professor at Beijing University, Academia Sinica (Taiwan), Bristol University(Britain), Australian National University, and Victoria University (Canada), Adjunct Professor (International Security) at Waseda University as well as Sophia University, and as Adjunct Researcher of the House of Councilors. Recipients of the Eisenhower Fellowships in 2005 and the Nakasone Yasuhiro Award in 2006. Concurrently serves as Superior Research Fellow, JFIR.

ONIMARU Takeshi Associate Professor, Kyushu University
Received M.A. in Human and Environmental Studies from Kyoto University in 2000 and Ph.D. in Area Studies from Kyoto University in 2005. He served as Lecturer/ Research Fellow, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University and Assistant Professor, the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS). He is also Adjunct Associate Professor, GRIPS. He is editor of “How should we respond to Pandemic Flu” in 2008.

(In order of appearance in the “Program”)
How can we improve the “Global Health Governance” in Asia?

1. What is the “Global Health Governance”?  
   ➢ Two Components  
     → Improving Health Governance at the Global Level  
     → Improving Health Governance at the Regional and National Level

2. Current Challenges in Asia  
   ➢ Public Health Challenges  
   ➢ Political, Economical, and Social Challenges  
   ➢ Lack of Resources

3. What should we do?  
   ➢ Human Resource Development  
   ➢ Surveillance
How to establish global health governance in East Asia?

Currently, global health problems have become more complex; resulting in increasing public health challenges for all countries around the world. These include the shift from communicable diseases to noncommunicable diseases while many severe infectious diseases have emerged and rapidly spread across the continents. In addition, increasing trends of environmental and occupational diseases are commonly observed. Furthermore, population demography has made countries more vulnerable to socioeconomic and health threats, as there is a trend toward ageing society in both developed and developing countries. The problems have become more difficult to be handled by any single country; and thus global health collaboration is necessary in order to ensure that all countries will be able to achieve the common goal of healthy lives and successfully promote well-being for all at all ages – the third target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and to ensure that no country will be left behind.

There are many requirements to reach successful global health collaboration. These include the strengthening of international networking mechanism; promotion of efforts for global and regional policy development; sharing of knowledge, technologies and experiences among global, regional and national stakeholders; and putting global and regional efforts to mobilize resources to support high burden countries. Such collaboration requires strong governance mechanisms at country, regional and global levels.

The following efforts may be needed in order to establish global health governance in the region:

1. Advocate and promote the development of national global health strategy in member countries;
2. Promote, support, and strengthen regional networking specifically on global health program development in the region;
3. Put efforts to organize high level advocacy summit on the need to develop policy direction for setting-up regional governance mechanism;
4. Advocate at high level policy consultations and push forward for the development of regional forums on relevant global health areas:
   a. Major global health issues: health system strengthening to address global health problems;
   b. Strengthening prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases with special attention on the need to achieve the 9 global NGD targets by 2025;
   c. Development of effective and feasible regional strategy for emerging diseases;
5. Promote joint global health research as well as knowledge management for further movement on the global health strategy;
6. Advocate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as entry point and target for global health;
7. Promote the linkage of global health programs with United Nations and other global and regional stakeholders (WHO, ASEAN, JICA, ADB, etc);
8. Strengthen capacity of individuals and institutions and improve the quality of global health capacity, especially in the area of human resource development;
9. Establish joint monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress of regional global health programs;
10. Promote country consultation on global health initiatives in the region.
Towards Building a Global Health Governance in East Asia:
A Perspective from Government

1. Concepts and Definition of Global Health Governance
   - Globalisation and health governance
   - Global governance and health
   - Governance for global health

2. Current Trends in Global Health Governance in East Asia
   - Existing institutional arrangements in East Asia
   - Issues and challenges on Regional Health Governance
     - Leadership and Authority of Regional Health Governance
     - Sovereignty of States
     - Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases and Migrant Health

3. Perspective from State Actor/Government
   - State’s role of understanding domestic health issues with regional/global context
   - Implications of the increasing role of Non-State Actors at various levels
   - Need for building capacity on Global Health Diplomacy
1. Introduction
2. Global health burden, MDGs accomplishments, and remaining issues.
3. Barriers and Disconnects for successful global health governance¹
   1) The discrepancy between static and dynamic governance
   2) The inattention to sociopolitical power dynamics
   3) The gap between the good governance agenda and existing capacities
4. The discrepancy between static and dynamic governance
   - Priority setting of 1) where or with whom to Start, 2) based on which values: Efficiency, Access, equity, and 3) with which principles: Rights-based, need-based, or utilitarian-driven.
   - Progressive Universalism²: the most poor and disadvantaged, the first to capture increases in health resources
   - Importance of putting inequity into the picture³
5. The inattention to sociopolitical power dynamics
   - Importance of good governance for strong health systems and health outcomes: political capacity, government effectiveness and corruption, institutional capacity and human resources, etc.
   - Asian countries still remain at the 60 percentile for all six indicators.
6. Gap between global health governance agenda and capacities
   - Two critical issues of governance capacities: Achieve the universal coverage of CRVS (Civil Registration and Vital Statics), and initiate the so-called “Data Revolution”.
   - “A Scandal of Invisibility”: A well-functioning civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system registers all births and deaths, issues birth and death certificates, and compiles and disseminates vital statistics, including cause of death information.
   - Data gap in global development: “Too often the result not of direct observation but of inference, assumptions or extrapolation, or political negotiation”⁴

⁴ http://www.developmentprogress.org/publication/data-revolution-finding-missing-millions
4. Appendix: Introductions to Co-sponsoring Organizations

(1) The Japan Forum on International Relations (JFIR)

The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc. (JFIR or The Forum) is a private, non-profit, independent, and non-partisan organization dedicated to improved understanding of Japanese foreign policy and international relations. The Forum takes no institutional position on issues of foreign policy, though its members are encouraged not only to analyze but also to propose alternatives on matters of foreign policy. Though the Forum helps its members to formulate policy recommendations on matters of public policy, the views expressed in such recommendations represent in no way those of the Forum as an institution and the responsibility for the contents of the recommendations is that of those members of the Forum who sign them alone.

The Forum was founded on March 12, 1987 in Tokyo on the private initiative of Dr. OKITA Saburo, Mr. HATTORI Ichiro, Prof. ITO Kenichi, and 60 other independent citizens from business, academic, political, and media circles of Japan, recognizing that a policy-oriented research institution in the field of international affairs independent from the government was most urgently needed in Japan. On April 1, 2011, JFIR was reincorporated as a “public interest foundation” with the authorization granted by the Prime Minister in recognition of its achievements.

JFIR is a membership organization with four categories of membership, namely, (1) corporate, (2) associate corporate, (3) individual and (4) associate individual. As for the organizational structure of JFIR, the “Board of Trustees” is the highest decision making body, which is in charge of electing the “Directors” and of supervising overall activities of JFIR, while the “Board of Directors” is an executive body, which is in charge of the management of day-to-day operations of JFIR.

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<th>Board of Trustees</th>
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<td>IMAI Takashi</td>
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<td>OHYA Eiko</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAKAMADA Shigeki</td>
<td>ITO Kenichi</td>
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<td>SAKAMOTO Masahiro</td>
<td>President</td>
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<td>HATTORI Yasuo</td>
<td>WATANABE Mayu</td>
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<td>TAKUBO Tadae</td>
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<td><strong>Auditors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NAITOH Masahisa</td>
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<td>WATANABE Kenichi</td>
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The Forum’s activities are composed of such pillars as “Policy Recommendations,” “e-Forum” “Research Programs,” “International Dialogues & Exchanges,” “Participation in International Frameworks,” “Diplomatic Roundtable,” “Foreign Policy Luncheon,” and “PR and Enlightenment.” Of these pillars of activities, one important pillar is the “e-Forum: Hyakka-Seiho” which means “Hundred Flowers in Full Bloom” (http://www.jfir.or.jp/cgi/m-bbs/). The “e-Forum,” which started on April 12, 2006, is open to the public, functioning as an interactive forum for discussions on foreign policy and international affairs. All articles posted on the e-Forum are sent through the bimonthly e-mail magazine “Meru-maga Nihon Kokusai Foramu” in Japanese to about 10,000 readers in Japan. Furthermore, articles worth attention for foreigners are translated into English and posted on the English website of JFIR (http://www.jfir.or.jp/e/index.htm) as “JFIR Commentary.” They are also introduced in the e-mail magazine “JFIR E-Letter” in English. “JFIR E-Letter” is delivered bimonthly to about 10,000 readers worldwide.

[Contact]
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TEL: +81-3-3584-2190 FAX: +81-3-3589-5120 E-mail: jfir@jfir.or.jp URL: http://www.jfir.or.jp/
(2) Mahidol University Global Health (MUGH)

Mahidol University has been internationally recognized as one of the few universities in the world with three medical schools; training more than 700 medical doctors per year and serving as centers for comprehensive medical training. Its health science faculties and research's strength have as well been outstanding.

In recognition of this as well as its dedication to improving life and bringing better health to the society, Mahidol University Global Health (MUGH) was initiated in October 2012 with the aim to bridge the gap between interdisciplinary faculties and network with other universities and organizations at the national, regional and global levels in the context of Global Health in order to achieve health equity for better health of all.

Goal
To develop cooperation among Mahidol faculties, universities and related partners to advocate global health policy in the world health forum

Vision
To strengthening capacities of all parties and advocate Global Health policy especially in the region

Roles of MUGH:
1. Research
MUGH engages in research works on Global Health by generating insights, synthesizing Global Health related information and facilitating the development of research works on Global Health.

2. Networking
MUGH aims to build collaboration among relevant partners on Global Health at the national, regional and global levels to contribute to developing and advocating the Global Health policy.

3. Capacity building
Global Health related workshops are our vehicle to build collective capacities for Thai experts so as to play key roles in the world health forum.

Contact us:
Mahidol University Global Health (MUGH)
MUGH Secretariat, Office of the President, Mahidol University, Salaya Nakhon Pathom 73170, Thailand. Tel: (66-2) 849 6000; Fax: (66-2) 849 6211;
Email: mahidol.mugh@gmail.com

MUGH Director: Dr Wiwat Rojanapithayakorn
Tel: (66-2) 2012975; Fax: (66-2) 2012974; Mobile: (66-91) 7745195
Aspiring to foster a wide array of health and welfare specialists and to raise their status, International University of Health and Welfare (IUHW) was founded in 1995 as Japan’s first comprehensive university of health and welfare. As health and welfare advances and technicalizes by the day, we foster specialists with high skills and knowledge, bold decision-making, decent culture and the ability to become leaders in their specialties. We currently have five campuses, 8 schools and 21 departments located in Ohtawara City, Tochigi Prefecture, Narita Campus, Chiba Prefecture, Odawara City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Fukuoka and Okawa Cities, Fukuoka Prefecture. Around 7,500 students including graduate school students study with us.

Narita Campus, which consists of two schools and five departments has just established in April 2016. And also, a new School of Medicine will be established next to the Narita Campus in April 2017. At the School of Medicine, an innovative medical education exceeding global standards will be implemented with an advanced curriculum. IUHW provides medical education with a rich sense of internationality and aims to nurture professionals with comprehensive medical care skills, capable of successfully engaging in both regional and international medical cooperation with other Asian countries in particular.

A society where everyone, whether abled or disabled, can join hands to “build a society for mutual respect and support” is our founding principle. Our goal is to foster medical professionals who can execute “Team care medicine” under three basic principles, “university focused on well-balanced individuals with a solid sense of humanity,” “university strongly connected to and fully open to the community” and “university directed towards the attainment of global standards,” along with seven educational principles.

Not only do we provide our students with plenty of training facilities, but we also have authorities in various fields serving as our faculty members. We have many clinical research centers, giving students many opportunities to practice their study. The Ohtawara Campus houses the Support Facility for Persons with Disabilities, a rehabilitation facility, the only short term treatment facility for emotionally disturbed children in Tochigi Prefecture, a university clinic with one of Asia’s best speech-hearing center and five other facilities, providing many opportunities for students to interact with elderly and disabled people, a feature of our university.

IUHW proudly announces a 100% employment rate for our graduates every year in times where more and more people are seeking jobs. This is all due to the top-class national examination pass rates and the highly-evaluated education of our graduates. 19,000 students have graduated and are leading professionals in their specialties.

[Contact]
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