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- Initiatives from the 1st to the 8th wave
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- Research, analysis, and dissemination of information, etc. related to COVID-19 conducted by the Tokyo iCDC

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- Infectious disease response support team initiative to provide support for COVID-19 measures at care facilities for the elderly, etc. where clusters were identified

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- Initiatives to disseminate information on Tokyo iCDC activities overseas and to build networks

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- Review of measures to address COVID-19 undertaken by the Tokyo iCDC and its future initiatives

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- **Distributing the Director of Tokyo iCDC's remarks about the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's COVID-19 response to overseas government agencies in English**

Director of Tokyo iCDC's remarks (overview)

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- 2. Features of the Japanese public health and medical system, and popular attitudes**
- 3. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's COVID-19 response**
- 4. The team of specialists supporting the science-based infectious disease response**
- 5. Results of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's response**
- 6. Conclusion**

- **Key Points of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's response**

- **Proactive response built on strong leadership from the Governor**
 - **Implementing measures to allow all cases (from serious to mild) can recuperate in peace of mind**
 - **Highly-attentive support structure for recovering patients**
 - **Response incorporating analysis and opinions from specialists**
- **Deaths per million people are among the lowest across OECD countries.**

- The Director of Tokyo iCDC introduced the iCDC and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s initiatives from the first to the eighth wave at the Online Meetings for the 17th Conference on Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia* held from January 30 to March 3, 2023

*This project began in 2004 with the objective of building a strong and permanent network among experts (doctors and researchers). Based on concern about the rapid spread and impact of infectious diseases such as SARS and avian influenza, agreement was reached in Jakarta in 2004 regarding initiatives about infection prevention measures in the Asian region. Initiatives taken to date include human resources development and joint research

<https://www.hokeniryo.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/kansen/kansensyoproject/ccida2023.html>



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1. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s basic stance towards COVID-19 response
2. Trends in the number of new confirmed cases in Tokyo
3. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s initiatives (January 2020 to September 2022)
4. Overview of the Tokyo iCDC
5. Main activities of the Tokyo iCDC Expert Board

Extract from presentation slides



Dates: Sunday, January 29 to Wednesday, February 1, 2023

Aims: From a global perspective, Singapore's COVID-19 measures have kept the numbers of both infections and deaths from COVID-19 at an extremely low level, and also resumed social and economic activities at an early stage. As well as learning about how lessons from Singapore can be applied to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's future COVID-19 response, the visit also aims to begin building a pan-Asian network of specialists

Major Visits to:

1. Singapore National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID)
2. Singapore General Hospital
3. Singapore Ministry of Health (MOH)

Features of the COVID-19 response in Singapore

1. Whole of Government, Whole of Society Approach

- Related government agencies created response taskforces built on strong leadership from the Prime Minister
- The state crisis response slogan "Prevent, Detect, Respond" was embraced by related institutions, with the Ministry of Health, general hospitals, and the National Center for Infectious Diseases working closely together
- As well as securing the necessary medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, etc., government departments harnessed specialist knowledge to formulate guidelines, poured effort into training of medical human resources such as by having mild cases treated by general practitioners (GPs), and transferred non-COVID inpatients to private hospitals as necessary during surges in infections
- Easy-to-understand messages were conveyed to the public (especially the elderly), and follow up was provided to ensure actions were being taken (e.g. information provision on TV, house visits to the elderly, guidance to people recovering at home about how to avoid infecting other household members, etc.)

2. Preparing for an infectious disease crisis from normal times (the importance of preparedness and readiness)

- An ICS (Incident Command System) was created. To utilize a pre-arranged framework in the event of a crisis
- Based on their experience with the Nipah virus and SARS outbreaks, the national government and hospitals had a stockpile of several weeks' worth of medical equipment and supplies ready for influenza
- During the 20 years after SARS, GPs had been trained and their assistance requested during the pandemic. Constructive relationships were built

3. Sense of urgency

- COVID-19 treatment guidelines were formulated in February 2020 ⇒ Mild cases were treated by (GPs)
- At the end of August 2021, the Prime Minister declared the transition to a COVID-resilient society (living with COVID and overcoming it), changing policies to position vaccines and therapeutic medicines as game-changers
- On February 13, 2023, the color-coded, four-stage Disease Outbreak Response System Condition (DORSCON) framework was shifted to the lowest infection risk level: green