

Managing COVID-19 Pandemic – Experiences & Best Practices of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea

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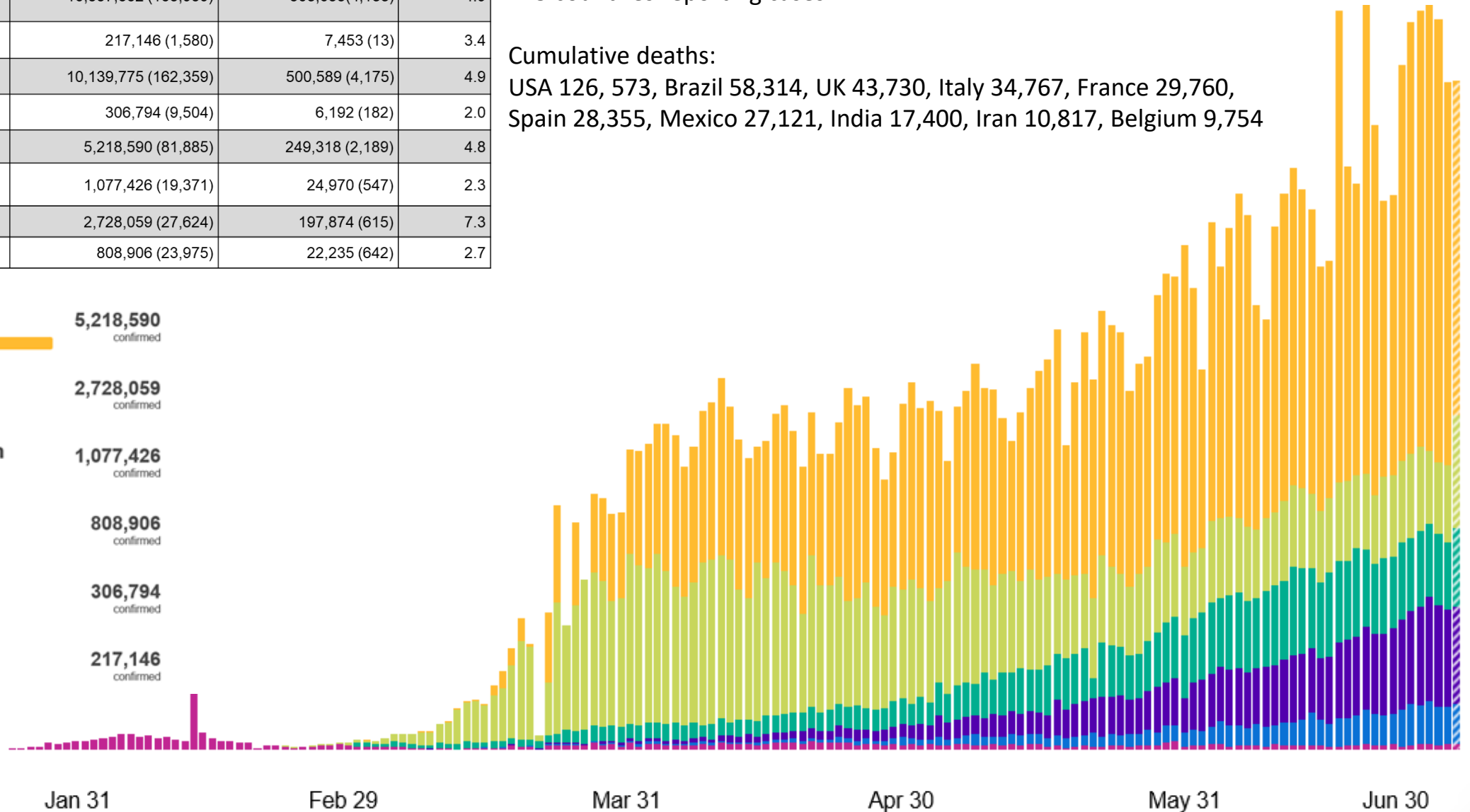
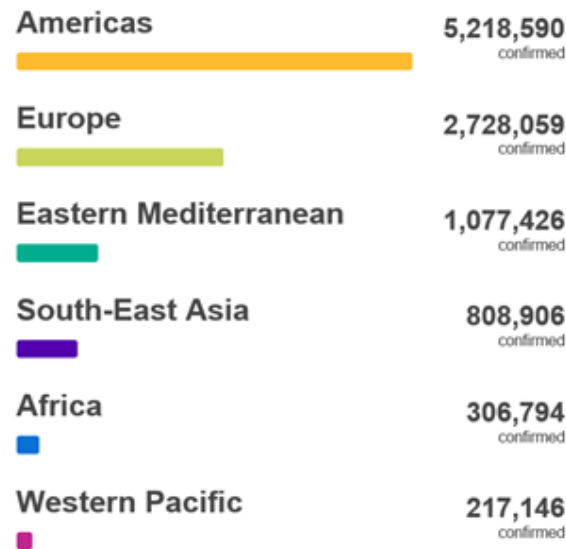
Case Comparison of COVID-19 cases as of 1 July

| WHO Region | Cases(↑ 24h) | Deaths(↑ 24h) | Proportion of Fatal cases(%) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Total | 10,357,662 (163,939) | 508,055(4,188) | 4.9 |
| Total WPRO | 217,146 (1,580) | 7,453 (13) | 3.4 |
| Total of Other Regions | 10,139,775 (162,359) | 500,589 (4,175) | 4.9 |
| African Region | 306,794 (9,504) | 6,192 (182) | 2.0 |
| Region of the Americas | 5,218,590 (81,885) | 249,318 (2,189) | 4.8 |
| Eastern Mediterranean Region | 1,077,426 (19,371) | 24,970 (547) | 2.3 |
| European Region | 2,728,059 (27,624) | 197,874 (615) | 7.3 |
| South-East Asia Region | 808,906 (23,975) | 22,235 (642) | 2.7 |

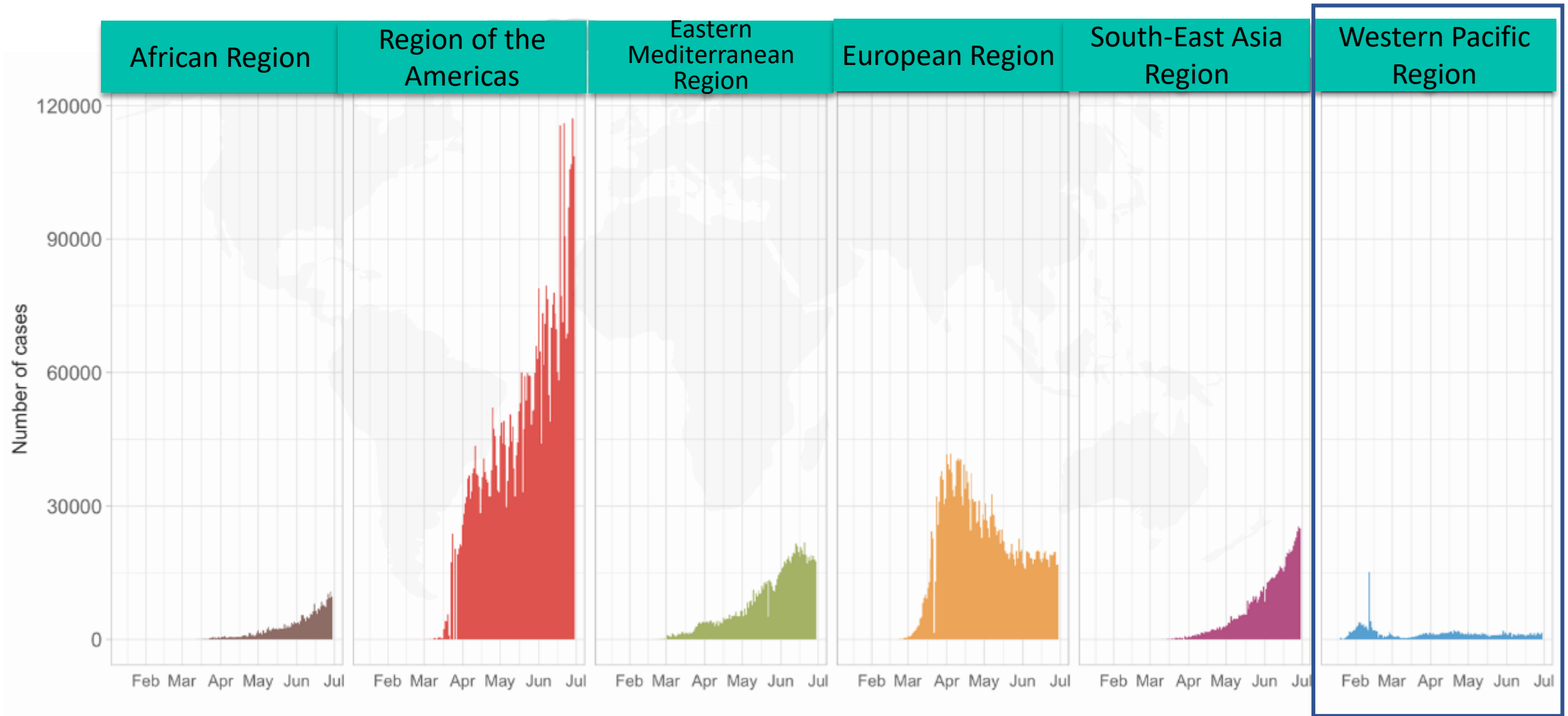
215 countries reporting cases

Cumulative deaths:

USA 126, 573, Brazil 58,314, UK 43,730, Italy 34,767, France 29,760, Spain 28,355, Mexico 27,121, India 17,400, Iran 10,817, Belgium 9,754



Epidemic Curve of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases by WHO Regions as of 30 June



What WPRO is Doing for COVID-19 Response



Connecting Countries

- Facilitate information sharing under IHR
- Strengthened the weekly coordination and experienced sharing videoconference with Member States/IHR focal points
- Virtual Meeting of Health Ministers in the WHO Western Pacific Region
- Research and Development of diagnosis, treatment and prevention in connecting research institutes



Support Countries

- Support early detection, contact tracing, quarantine



- Support multisource surveillance



- Strategic communications



Articulating policies and setting standards

15 May 2020
Calibrating long-term non-pharmaceutical interventions for COVID-19 Principles and facilitation tools



23 March 2020
Guidance on COVID-19 for the care of older people and people living in long-term care facilities, other non-acute care facilities and home care



To be published
Interim guidance on establishing an integrated and nationwide contact tracing system

22 publications already released

Notable approach of the countries

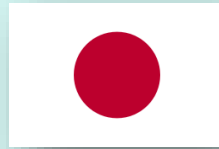


China

- ❑ Immediate whole-government approach
- ❑ Strong leadership
- ❑ Agile approach – tailored the response as they learn
- ❑ Strong command system
- ❑ Maximise utilization of basic public health approach with technology
- ❑ Taking the 4-E measure and mobilizing general public
- ❑ Makeshift hospitals

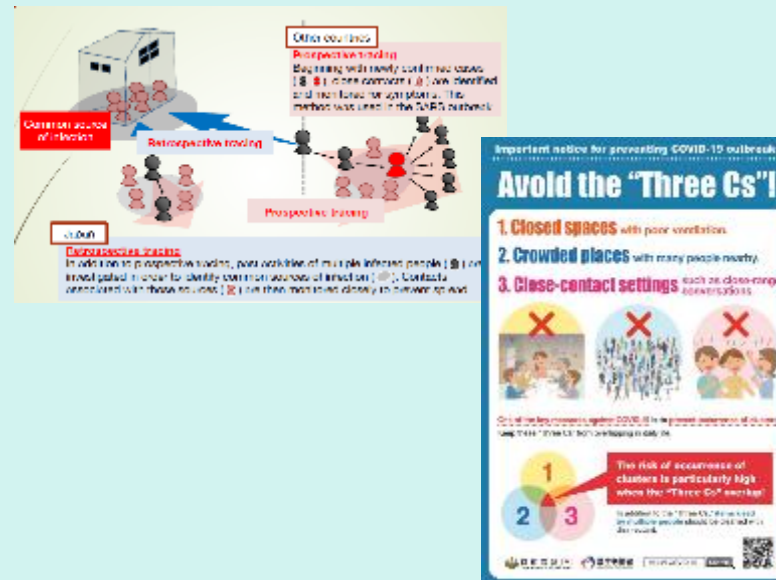


Photo courtesy of Minister Ma Xiaowei's, National Health Commission, presentation



Japan

- ❑ Unique contact tracing, a “cluster based approach” which includes retrospective tracing
- ❑ Easy to grasp communication –the “Three Cs”, “Three-Cs Plus”
- ❑ Effective NPIs without penalty – population’s and private sectors’ voluntary effort and cooperation



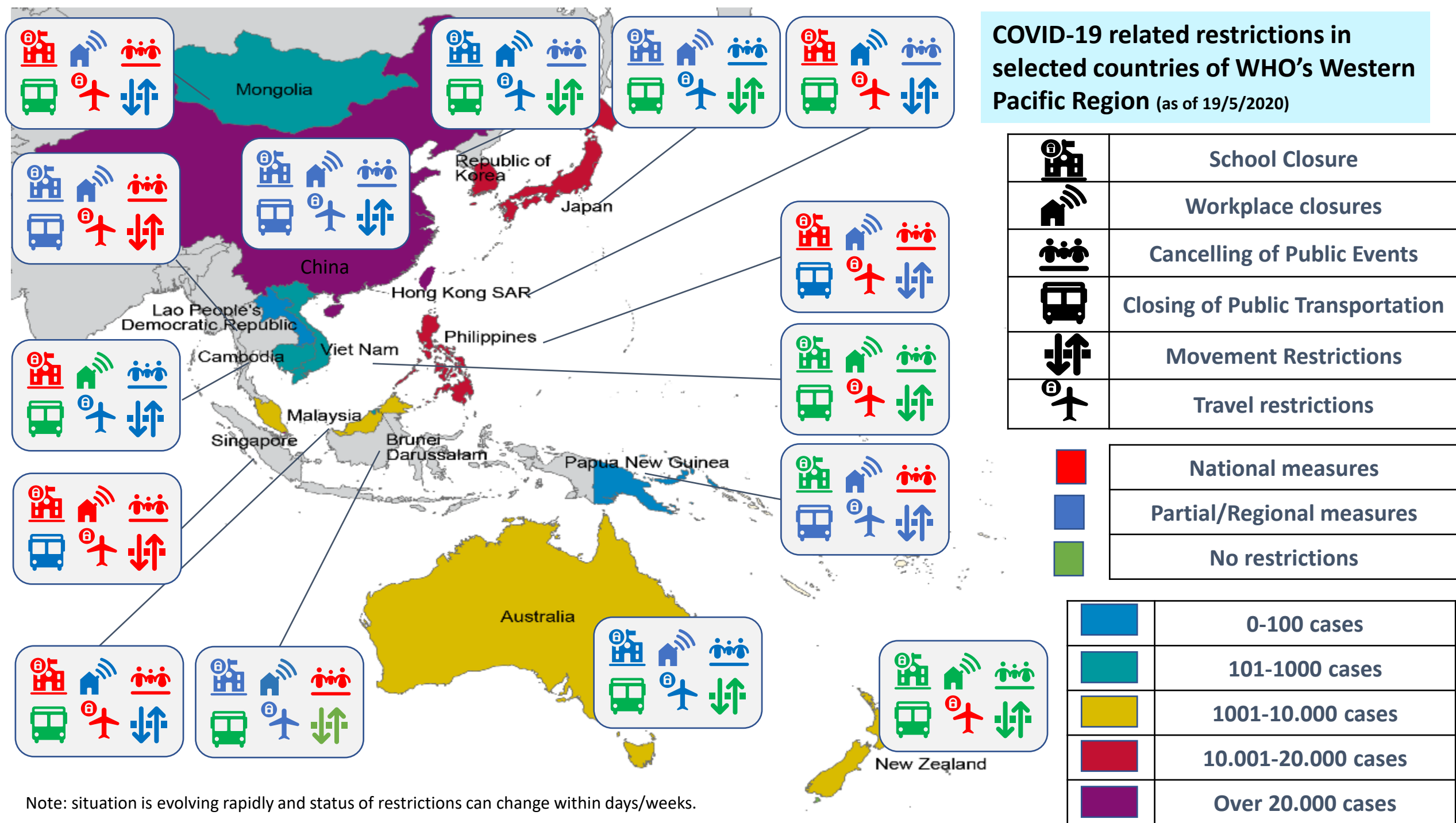
Korea

- ❑ Learned from the experience from MERS(2015) outbreak
- ❑ New operation structure
- ❑ Massive strategic testing
- ❑ Strong contact tracing
- ❑ Well coordination between Public Health and Medical settings
- ❑ Strong community engagement



Photo courtesy of KCDC presentation

COVID-19 related restrictions in selected countries of WHO's Western Pacific Region (as of 19/5/2020)



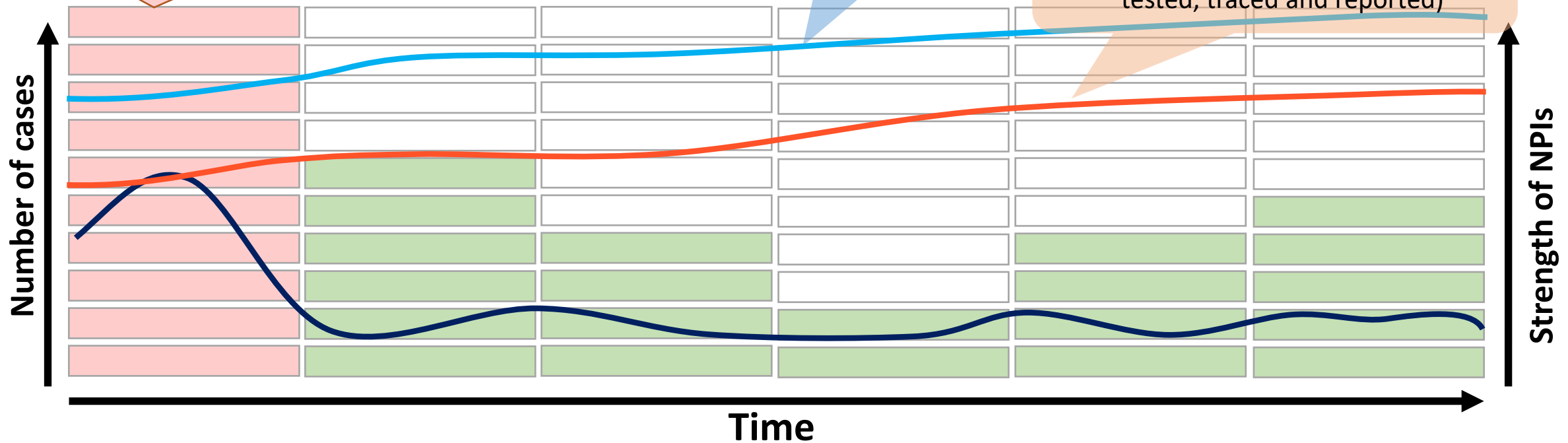
NPI Strategy: Proposed Approach

Current situation in the Western Pacific Region

- Countries implemented strong measures early in the outbreak
- Epidemic curve is leveled, starting to relax NPIs

Healthcare capacity
(e.g. available number of beds and ICU)

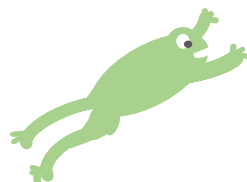
Public health capacity
(e.g. number of cases that can be tested, traced and reported)



Strengthening case detection, contact tracing and quarantine

Why not creating the Future; leapfrog to the future

Health redefines the way we live
COVID-19



Minimizing Inequity

Social Capital/Healthy Labour

New Business model

Innovation

New Social Value

Stress and Mental Health

Polarized / Fragmented
Society

Geopolitical Fragmentation

Primary Health Care 2.0





Thank you

