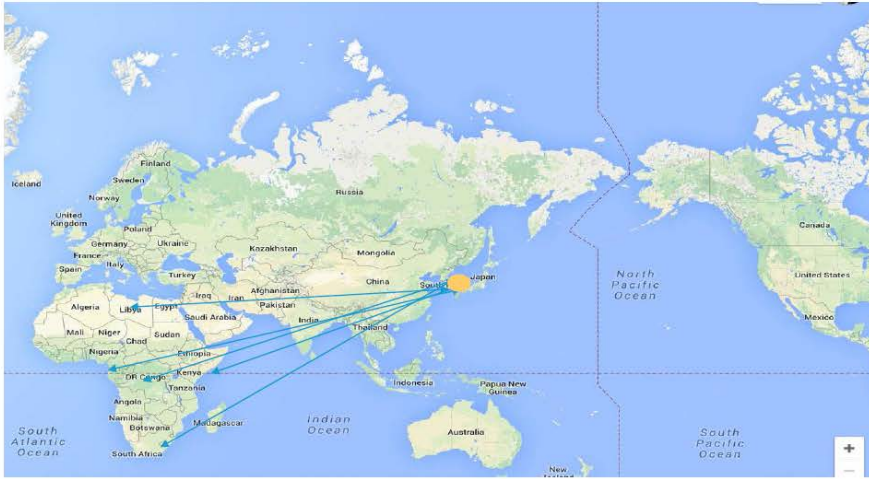


# PROSPECTS OF BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE JAPAN - AFRICA CLINICAL TRIALS NETWORK



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From Japan to overseas and this time from Japan to Africa. I will share about the prospect of building a sustainable Japan-Africa Clinical Trials Network.

## AFRICA DEMOGRAPHICS

Second populated continent after Asia with an estimated population : 1,340,598,147 (United Nations estimates)\*

Regions in the world by population (2022)

#	Region	Population (2020)	Yearly Change	Net Change	Density (P/Km <sup>2</sup> )	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Migrants (net)	Fert. Rate	Med. Age	Urban Pop %	World Share
1	Asia	4,641,064,776	0.86 %	39,683,577	150	31,033,131	-1,729,112	2.151942002	32	0 %	59.5 %
2	Africa	1,340,598,147	2.49 %	32,533,952	45	29,648,481	-483,024	4.438374895	20	0 %	17.2 %
3	Europe	747,636,026	0.06 %	453,275	34	22,134,900	1,361,011	1.609648027	43	0 %	9.6 %
4	Latin America and the Caribbean	653,962,331	0.9 %	5,841,374	32	20,139,378	-521,499	2.044660431	31	0 %	8.4 %
5	Northern America	368,869,647	0.52 %	2,288,683	20	18,561,660	1,196,400	1.752688962	39	0 %	4.7 %
6	Oceania	42,877,813	1.31 %	549,778	5	8,486,460	156,226	2.357006916	33	0 %	0.5 %

[17 % of the total world population]

World Population by Region in 1950

#	Region	Population (1950)	World Share
1	Asia	1,404,909,021	55.4 %
2	Europe	649,328,883	21.7 %
3	Africa	227,794,136	9 %
4	Northern America	172,602,624	6.8 %
5	Latin America and the Caribbean	188,820,820	6.7 %
6	Oceania	12,975,965	0.5 %

World Population by Region in 2050

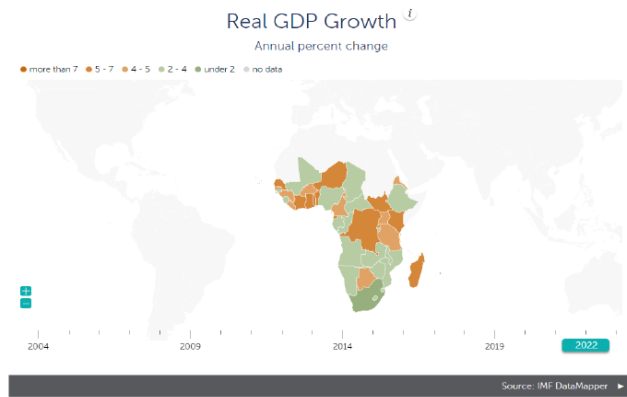
#	Region	Population (2050)	World Share
1	Asia	5,290,263,118	54.3 %
2	Africa	2,469,275,466	25.6 %
3	Latin America and the Caribbean	762,432,366	7.8 %
4	Europe	710,486,313	7.3 %
5	Northern America	425,200,368	4.4 %
6	Oceania	57,376,367	0.6 %

\* Population of Africa (2022)- Worldometer (worldometers.info) ( May 30, 2022)

Based on the United Nations estimates, Africa is the second populated continent after Asia sharing 17 % of the total world population. African population is growing in number from the third position after Asia and Europe in 1950 (9 % of the total world population) to the current second position (17% of the total world population). The growth will keep the trend and reach 25.6% of the world population in 2050.

1. GDP growth >4% in almost 50 % of the continent

2. Africa as the future economic growth engine of the world\*



## AFRICA ECONOMICS

- Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa, April 2022 (imf.org)
- Economy of Africa - Wikipedia

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From there, I will move to the economics. Africa was reported to be the world's second fastest growing economy by the African Development Bank, with the GDP increase from 3.4% in 2017 to 4.3% in 2018, and over one-third of the continent posting 6% or higher growth rate, and 40% reporting 4% to 6%. So, several international business observers have also named Africa as the future economic growth engine of the world.

- Positive trends for global life expectancy, healthy life expectancy, mortality, and universal health coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa with growing burden of non-communicable diseases and injuries.
- Increase in live births (23.7% in 1990 compared to 27.1% in 2019) and a reduction in deaths in children under five years (4% (2010-2019))
- Increase of life expectancy at 64.5 years (2019). Due to the strong, long-term global policies and strategies focused on communicable diseases, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional health.
- Rapid epidemiological transition in the profile of disease burden dominated by non-communicable diseases and injuries increasing from 37.8% - 66.0% disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) (1990-2019).
- Increase in the effective universal health coverage index 2.6% [1.9-3.3] per year since 2010, but mostly oriented to communicable diseases

## AFRICA DISEASES BURDEN

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There have been positive trends for global life expectancy, healthy life expectancy, mortality, and universal health coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This has been documented by the fact that between 2010 and 2019 there has been an increase in live births from 23.7 to 27 % and the reduction by 4 % in deaths for the under five years

Increase of life expectancy at 64.5 years due to the strong, long-term global policies and strategies focused on communicable diseases, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional health.

Rapid epidemiological transition of diseases burden from communicable to non-communicable diseases and injuries.

Increase in the effective universal health coverage index.

#### ■ **Background**

- Africa, a highly vulnerable continent due to:
  - Inadequate medical and health capacity
  - Inadequate health infrastructures
  - Poor access to medicines, vaccines and diagnostics.
- Early epidemics detection, treatment and prevention, and researchers' capacity building, good infrastructure are vital and critical
- Early medical discovery requires availability of trained professionals thus developing clear paths, defining required competencies and validating staff qualifications is needed
- To improve the shortage in trained professionals and enhance the opportunity of building capability in the continent, establishing a clinical trial network is required.



## **JAPAN - AFRICA CLINICAL TRIAL NETWORK**

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Although there are some trends, Africa is still a vulnerable continent because of inadequate medical health and health capacity, inadequate health infrastructure and poor access to medicine, vaccine and diagnostic. Those early epidemic detection, treatment and prevention and research capability building good infrastructure are vital and critical.

Early medical discovery requires availability of trained professionals. And then to improve the shortage in training and trained professionals, and to enhance the opportunity of capacity building in the continent, establishing a clinical trial network is required.

## Background

- The 8th Tokyo International Conference on African Development ( TICAD8) to be held on 27-29 August, 2022 in Tunisia still emphasize that Japan will continue to strongly support African-led development.



## OBJECTIVES

- To develop sustainable endogenous capacity for medical discovery and translational research in Africa through integrated training, collaborative research programs and network development.
- To achieve the United National Sustainable Development Goals
- To participate in the global health efforts to reduce the health burden of the population around the world.

## JAPAN - AFRICA CLINICAL TRIAL NETWORK

- **GOAL:** connection between ARISE and other African Regional Academic Networks

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Based on policy recommended by the 8th Tokyo International Conference on African Development that will be held in 27th to 29th August this year in Tunisia, Japan emphasized and strongly support African-led development. So, this development of the network has some objectives, that is to develop sustainable endogenous capacity for medical discovery and translational research in Africa through integrated training, collaborative research program and network development. And from these, to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and to participate in the global effort.

- Centre for Innovative Drug Development & Therapeutic Trials for Africa (CDT-Africa: Addis Ababa University)
- French speaking African clinical trials network (University of Kinshasa and partners) and CANTAM ( Central Africa Network on Tuberculosis, HIV/AiDS and Malaria).
- El Hassan Center for Neglected Tropical Disease Clinical Trials and The Mycetoma Research Center, University of Khartoum
- DNDi

\*CDT-Africa (Center for Innovative Drug Development and Therapeutic Trials for Africa is one of the Eastern and Southern Africa Higher Education Centres of Excellence part of ACE – African Higher Education Centres of Excellence ( funded by World Bank)

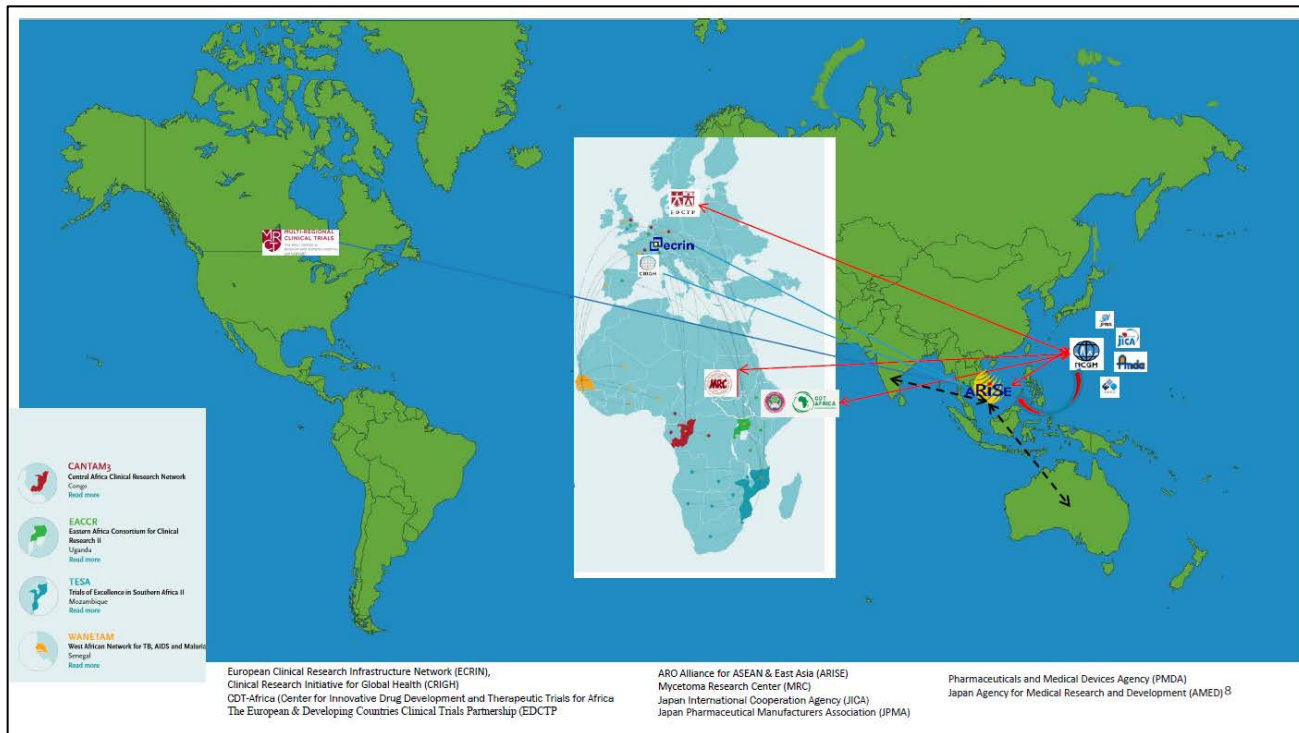
\*\*The European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) is a public-public partnership between countries in Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, supported by the European Union.

## EXPECTED FIRST LINE STAKEHOLDERS

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These are our first line stakeholders. The Center for Innovative Drug Development and Therapeutic Trials for Africa, which is in Ethiopia at the University of Addis Ababa. And then for the French-

speaking African clinical trials networks, we have collaboration with University of Kinshasa now and then we plan to extend it to the CANTAM, which is the Central African network on tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria. We also plan to extend our network with El Hassan Center for Neglected Tropical Disease and The Mycetoma Research Center and the DNDi.



I wish this map shows how we are planning to expand our network. I think from the previous speaker, she introduced about our network ARISE, which already have a very large network in Asia and ASEAN, in collaboration with MRCT Center in Boston and then ECRIN in Europe and CRIGH in Europe. We are also planning as presented by Ms. Sonoda to extend to EDCP Network through the CANTAM and other network in Africa, which is WANETAM, EACCR and TESA.

## **SHORT-TERM PLANNED ACTIVITIES**

Clinical research Workshops University of Kinshasa and University of Khartoum & CDT AFRICA

Joint conference ARISE-AFRICA

Study on clinical trials capabilities in French speaking countries

Strategic meeting (Supervisors meeting): Projections to the future!!!

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We have short-term plan activities for this fiscal year. One is the clinical research workshop with University of Kinshasa and University of Khartoum and CDT Africa. We will also organize a joint conference ARISE- AFRICA in the beginning of the next year, that will be hopefully in February. And then we are conducting together with the French-speaking countries, a study on clinical trials capability in those countries. And after all those three activities, we will have a strategic meeting for the projection to the future.



# **THANK YOU**

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Let us build together the future of clinical research connecting Japan, ASEAN, Asia and Africa. Thank you.