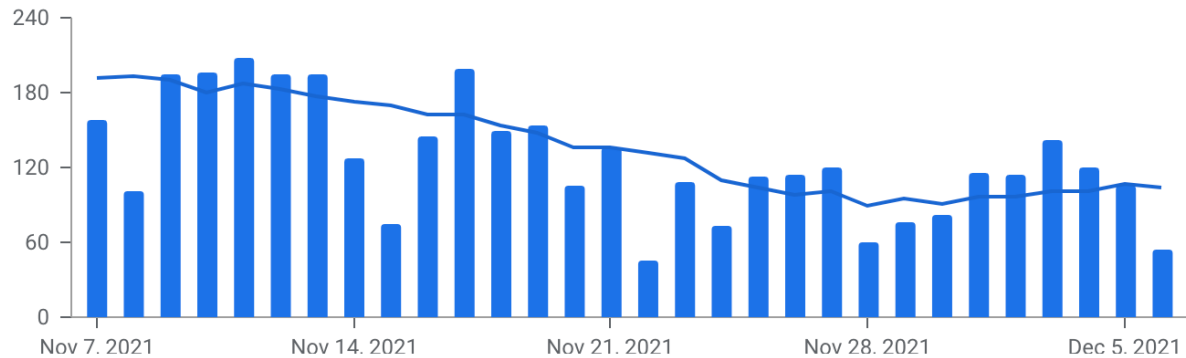


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Current Situation – Worldwide and Japan

Japan - daily Infections (past 30 days)

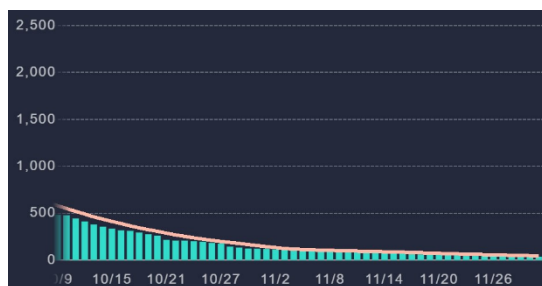


National Reproduction Rate – (R 0.95)



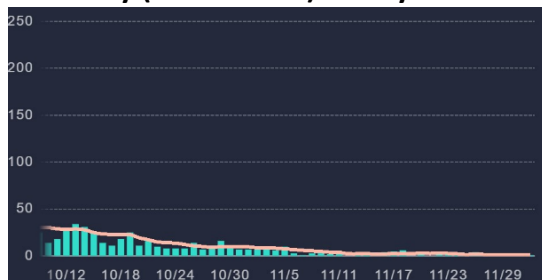
Three cases of Omicron variant covid have now been detected in travellers entering Japan, with no domestic transmission having been identified so far. Across the globe over 30 countries have now sequenced the variant, including the UK, which has reported over 300 cases including many in people with no identified connection to southern Africa. UK cases of Omicron variant COVID 19 appear to be doubling every three days, adding further evidence that this is a more contagious variant than Delta.

Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total



In Japan cases of COVID 19 remain low and stable at approximately 120 per day, equivalent to one daily case per million population. The ongoing lull in infections has allowed medical units across the country to resume normal medical care and to further prepare against future pandemic waves.

Mortality (Nationwide) – daily total

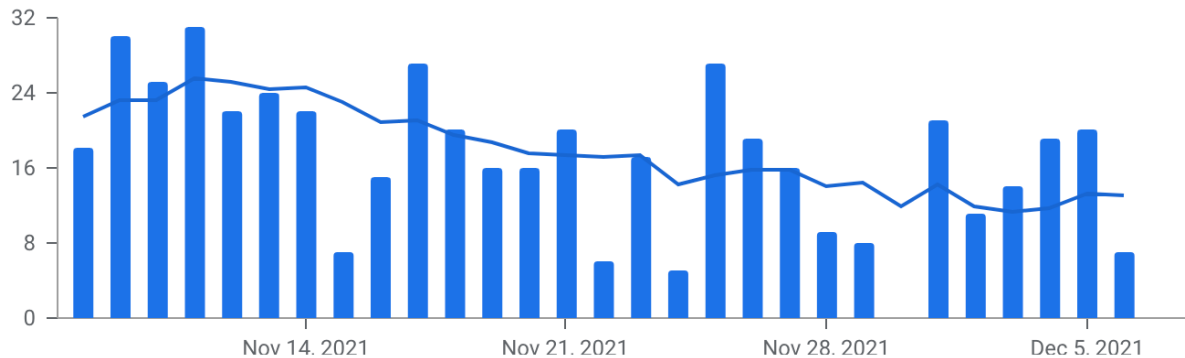


Travel into Japan remains restricted to Japanese nationals and foreign residents who hold re-entry permits. Japan's transport ministry instructed airlines not to accept new reservations for inbound flights last week, but quickly rescinded the decision after it was met with complaints.

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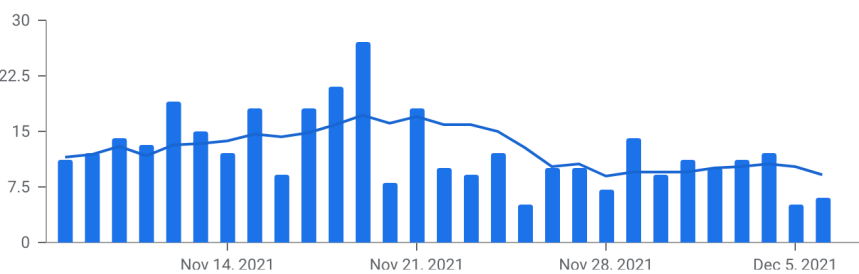
Tokyo and the surrounding Kanto region

Tokyo daily infections, past 30 days (R 1.08)

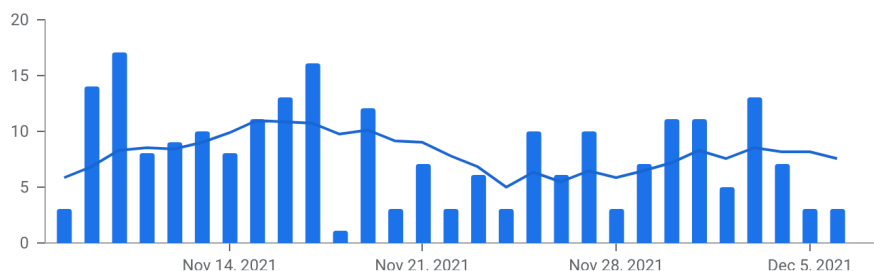


Cases continue at a low, stable level, with average daily infections occurring at a similar frequency to that seen in the country as a whole – about one daily infection per million people. Almost all travellers arriving in Japan are now all required to quarantine at a government facility for at least three days and depending on their country of departure, for as long as 10 days. This led to designated quarantine hotels in and around Tokyo reaching capacity because of which, over the weekend, some arriving travellers were flown from Tokyo to Nagoya for a quarantine stay there.

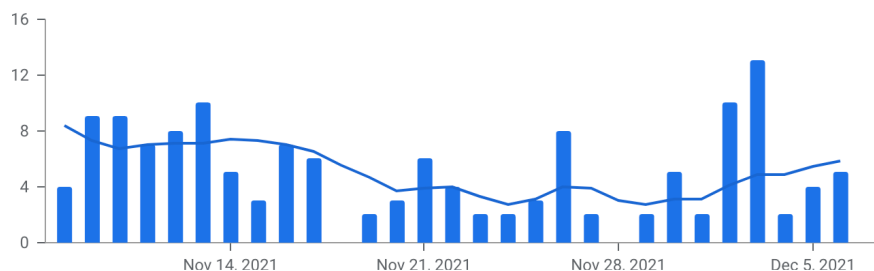
Kanagawa daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.99)



Saitama daily infections, past 30 days (R 1.12)

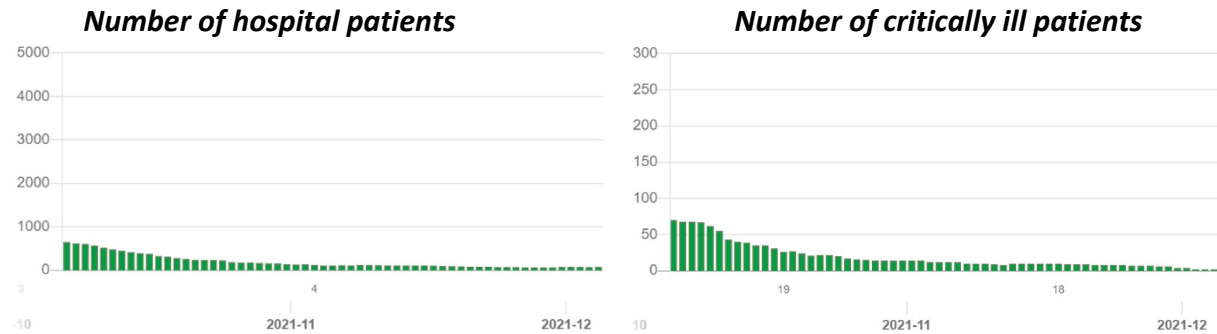


Chiba daily infections, past 30 days (1.73)



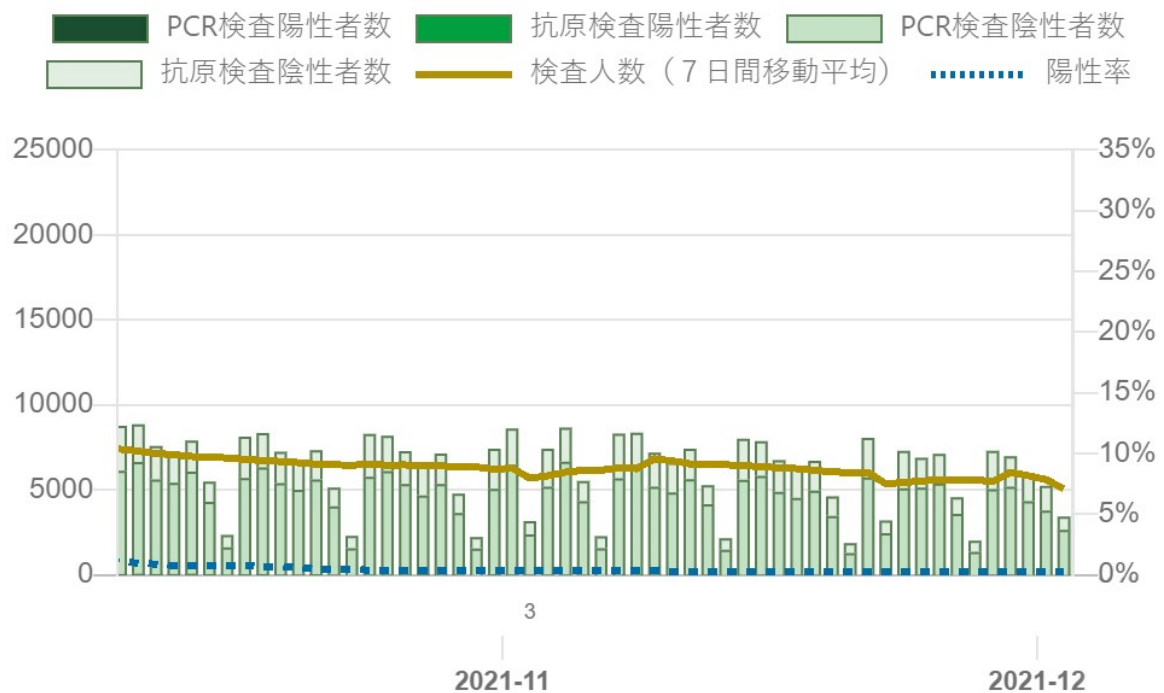
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Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo



Hospital bed occupancy remains very low - presently 67 out of 6,891 (1%) of designated beds are occupied. 2 of 510 available intensive care beds are now reported to be occupied (0.4%). Numbers of routine care and intensive care beds designated for COVID 19 patients have been increased by about 50% over the past week, in anticipation of a rise in demand should spread of the Omicron variant lead to a further wave of infections.

Testing for COVID 19



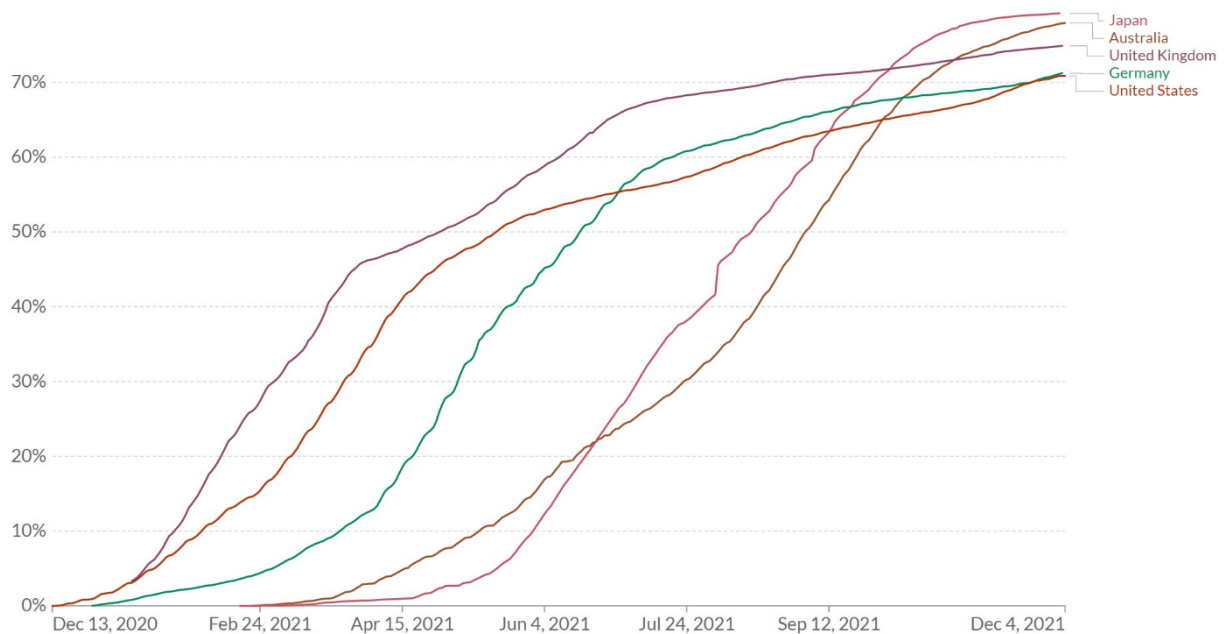
The rate of positive tests remains low and stable at 0.3%. The number of daily tests (excluding large numbers of screening tests on healthy people performed by individuals and companies) continues to decline gradually and now stands at approximately 5,000 per day.

As before, the bulk of infections continue to be detected in major urban areas – Kanto, Kansai and Nagoya accounting for the majority of cases. Most rural prefectures are free of new COVID 19 cases on many days and in several instances have not identified infections for several weeks.

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COVID 19 Vaccinations in Japan

Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentages)



New uptake of vaccines has largely ceased with 78% of the population fully vaccinated and 79% having received a single dose. The health ministry amended its initial recommendation that boosters be offered 8 months after second vaccinations, recently stating that local health units could (at their individual discretion) offer boosters six months after completion of a primary series. However, some local authorities are now struggling to amend their previously planned booster programs and are again citing administrative delay as a reason not to expedite boosters.

Vaccines administered (7-day average of daily doses given)



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References and Resources

Reported Caseload Graphs and data sourced from MHLW as reported by Toyo Keizai and the Tokyo metropolitan government –

<https://toyokeizai.net/sp/visual/tko/covid19/en.html> <https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/>

<https://www.stopcovid19.jp/#Tokyo>

<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/vaccine/progress/> **Resources**

How to get help if you suspect that you have COVID19 (Tokyo residents)

<https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/flow>

FAQ: How foreign residents can get coronavirus vaccinations in Japan

<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20210212/p2a/00m/0na/046000c>