Tokyo, Japan

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How the pandemic Olympics affected Japan

The delayed Tokyo Olympics arrived just as Japan faced its biggest surge of covid-19 so far. **Priyanka Borpujari** asks how the city, and the country, coped and whether worries over the event played out

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The sound of sirens across Tokyo has increased noticeably during August. After a year of keeping the pandemic in check, Japan's health system faces its sternest test yet, with record breaking numbers of daily cases.

At the start of the year, the capital had around 800 new cases a day.¹ By mid-August it was seeing over 5000 after a steep climb since mid-July. Tokyo has around 6000 beds for covid-19 patients,² and as of 25 August, 4154 of these were occupied, with 277 people having severe symptoms. Numerous reports show many people having to wait for hours after calling an ambulance. On 19 August a newborn died after the mother, who had covid-19, was unable to find a hospital that would admit her, and she was forced to give birth at home.³ Although daily deaths remain relatively low compared with other countries, the current count of around 40 a day is double that of mid-July.

The latest rise in cases jostled for headlines with the city's much anticipated hosting of the Olympic Games, delayed by a year, and conducted as the new wave was growing. The decision to continue with the event—which brought over 18 000 foreign athletes, delegates, and other officials to Tokyo—despite the surge was much debated. Public reaction was mixed. In June, a national survey found that 86% of people in Japan were worried that the Olympics would lead to a rebound of covid-19 cases in Tokyo.⁴ As cases continued to rise, calls for the Games to be cancelled became louder. An online petition was signed by 450 000 people⁵ as Tokyo reported over 1300 new infections a week before the Games—only the second time it had breached the 1000 mark since August 2020.⁶

The president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Thomas Bach, maintained that there was “zero” risk of the athletes infecting Japanese residents.⁷ An Olympics village bubble was planned to protect the athletes and everyone associated with the Games, as well as prevent any spread of infection. Under an agreement with Pfizer and the IOC, Japan secured enough doses for around 40 000 workers related to the Games: staff, media, and volunteers.

Yet until early May, only about 3% of the Japanese population was fully vaccinated, with 250 000 shots administered daily. It was not until 25 June—about a month before the Olympics—that the country was administering a million doses a day.⁸ Around 8.2% of the adult population was vaccinated by then, and workplace vaccinations also began around the same time—the government received nearly 4000 applications, not only from companies but also from universities. By the end of the Games on 9 August,

30% of Japan's population had received their first dose of the vaccination and only 18% had been completely vaccinated.

Let the Games begin

In the end, there were no spectators across the 43 venues, as a state of emergency—Tokyo's fourth, which began on 12 July—was extended to the end of August (it has since been widened to apply to 21 of Japan's 47 prefectures). Among the restrictions in place, dining establishments were not permitted to serve alcohol and were expected to shut by 8 pm, with businesses fearing the economic effects during what should have been a bumper period for custom.

On the day of the opening ceremony of the Games, Japan recorded 4200 new infections. By the closing ceremony that figure had tripled to 12 073.

A total of 151 people affiliated to the Olympics tested positive during the two weeks of the Games; they were immediately isolated and sent for treatment. Some high profile protocol breaks occurred: two judo athletes from Georgia were ejected from the event and stripped of accreditation after going sightseeing.⁹ Olympic athletes and affiliated officials were told to adhere to the “playbook,” which suggested restricted activities for the first 14 days after entering Japan.

More recently, it emerged that one woman associated with the Olympics was infected with the lambda strain of covid-19 when she entered Japan in July,¹⁰ the first known case in the country according to one government official.¹⁰

Japan's minister for the Olympics and Paralympics, Tamayo Marukawa, maintains that the Olympics hasn't affected covid-19. “I don't think the Olympics caused infections to spread,”¹¹ he said at a press conference.

But Kenji Shibuya, director of the covid vaccination medical centre in Soma city, said that although the Games had no direct effect on local transmission, it brought about a sentiment of celebration and excitement. “It is summertime, and people are tired of repeated states of emergency. And then the Olympics came in, and obviously there was a flow of movement,” said Shibuya.

“Within the Olympics village, people were tested almost daily and almost everyone was vaccinated. Outside the bubble, the situation was completely the opposite. So there is a clear double standard here,” Shibuya added.

Still, the public's attitude softened somewhat as the Games began. Later surveys found the proportion wanting cancellation dwindling, and most supported

the event going ahead in some form as a sense of inevitability set in. A survey after the Games ended showed 64% were glad it had taken place.¹²

Public patience was tested, however. Shortly after the Games ended, Bach was seen out walking through the city,¹³ causing a stir on social media since Tokyo residents had been asked to refrain from non-essential outings. One minister defended Bach's actions by explaining that he had arrived in Japan on 8 July and had therefore passed the 14 day quarantine restriction. Athletes and other Olympic related workers were also spotted touring Tokyo's popular Akihabara district after the Games ended.¹⁴

The Games continue

Japan's pandemic situation remains perilous. New infections are currently over 25 000 a day nationally, and the state of emergency will last until at least 12 September.¹⁵ As the Paralympics began on 24 August, Tokyo broke its record for consecutive daily new infections (over 5400).¹⁶

"It is surprising that nobody was talking about whether the Paralympics would be cancelled," says Shibuya, "Nobody wanted to touch upon it, and that is very irresponsible."

Masataka Inokuchi, a vice chair of the Tokyo Medical Association, has declared the capital's circumstance as "a disaster level emergency situation that is out of control," worrying about the medical system and paramedic response.¹⁷ Tokyo's metropolitan government has been trying to increase hospital capacity and had also prepared 6240 rooms across 16 empty hotels as temporary facilities for patients with mild or asymptomatic infection who need to isolate but don't require hospital treatment.¹⁸ But then came another hurdle: a staff shortage meaning that only 1800 of those rooms could be used. As of 12 August, 1762 rooms were already occupied.

Additionally, around 60 000 people are already isolating in their homes across Tokyo and its neighbouring prefectures of Kanagawa, Chiba, and Saitama. Doctors have been forced to tell covid-19 patients—most of them in their 20s and 30s, and infected with the delta variant—to wait at home for an available hospital bed and that deteriorating health would still not guarantee a bed.¹⁹

Ambulances take hours to arrive, and Tokyo's Fire and Disaster Management Agency says it struggled to find medical facilities willing to take in the 2897 callers they dealt with in just the first week of August.¹⁸ Of those, 48% were possibly infected with covid-19, according to the agency. It was the first time since the pandemic that calls had gone beyond 1000, it said.

The worsening situation forced Tokyo's governor, Yuriko Koike, to shift her position from asking people to consider changing their travel plans during the traditional Obon holidays, to giving up their plans entirely.²⁰ This drew ire from the public, since her office did not heed the appeals to cancel the Olympics. One survey reported that 61% of respondents believed the Olympics had lowered the temperament of caution against the virus.²¹

The federal government continues rushing to get more people vaccinated. By 24 August, Japan had administered nearly 120 million vaccine doses, and government statistics show 86.2% of over 65s are fully vaccinated, with 89% having had at least one dose.²² But figures from 10 August showed that only 12% of adults younger than 65 were fully vaccinated,²³ the lowest vaccination rate among the G7 nations.

As the Paralympics goes ahead, again with no spectators, so far three athletes have tested positive and been sent for self-isolation.²⁴

And the question of how much the Games may entwine with the new wave shows no sign of disappearing.

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