#### JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine

## JICA in Action

### Protecting Lives and Health

The COVID-19 pandemic is a historic global event that has been detrimental not only to people's health, but also to economies across the world. JICA believes international cooperation and solidarity are indispensable in overcoming this pandemic, and we believe it is especially vital to strengthen global health and medical systems to achieve this goal. To move forward from the pandemic and establish a resilient society that is prepared to combat infectious diseases, both now and into the future, JICA is strongly promoting JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine.





#### Treatment

Strengthen infectious disease treatment and diagnostic capabilities by establishing and expanding more The The Medicing pillars than 100 core hospitals around the world, investing in human resource development, and expanding telemedicine through digital transformation (DX).

Prevention

Develop and deploy vaccines,\* encourage proper handwashing, establish educational and awareness-raising activities, and improve sanitation compliance by supporting the development of water and sewage systems.





pillars

Establish global vigilance by strengthening testing and research systems for infectious disease epidemics by expanding testing and research institutions worldwide, enhancing human resource development, and strengthening collaboration among these institutions.



#### Japan's Experience in Health Care: From Edo to Reiwa

Japan has a long history of excelling in the field of medicine, leveraging its cutting-edge science and technological capabilities. The history of Japanese medical education dates back to the Edo period when Ogata Koan, the founder of the Tekijuku School, and Sato Taizen, the founder of Juntendo University, introduced Western medical education to Japan and reformed the country's medical care. During the Meiji era, Kitasato Shibasaburo discovered the infectious agent responsible for the bubonic plague, and Gotō Shinpei successfully organized a massive quarantine for returning soldiers of the Japan-Qing War and later established water and sewage systems in Taiwan. Japan also enhanced its infectious disease prevention measures by constructing water and sewage systems and by educating citizens about the importance of hygiene. In recent years, Professor Yamanaka Shinya was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his research on iPS cells, and Dr. Omura Satoshi was awarded the same prize for his novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites. As a leader in field of medicine, Japan seeks to share its medical knowledge with partner countries through international cooperation.

#### JICA's Initiative for Global Health and Medicine



Construction and expansion of hospitals

341 hospitals were built,

expanded or reconstructed (FY1973 – FY2020)

Prevention

#### Handwashing campaigns\*

educational and awareness-raising activities

(September 2020 - March 2021)

**o** countries

Number of people with access to safe water due to JICA's programs

over 28 million

(EY2011 - EY2020)



#### Centers for Infectious Disease Testing and Research

Established or expanded core laboratories in

13 countries

For more information on the Handwashing for Health and Life Campaign, click here.



# A case study of JICA's cooperation in helping to combat COVID-19 in Vietnam



Since 2006, JICA has been partnering with the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE) to establish laboratories and support the institute's capacity development. From the early stages of the COVID-19 outbreak, NIHE has been leading the development of a nation-wide rapid PCR testing system in Vietnam by utilizing the network of local laboratories it has built through its previous collaborations with JICA.



