Japan lists health, education, gender and women’s empowerment, as priorities for its development aid policy. \(^1\) In 2015, it approved a guideline on global health for its development policy which lists SRH and maternal and child health as areas of focus. \(^2\)

Japan remains one of the biggest international aid donors for RMNCH and FP. Despite a small decline in commitments, its disbursements for both RMNCH and FP continued increasing in 2016 relative to the previous years.

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\(^2\) See Japan’s Basic Design for Peace and Health (Global Health Cooperation), [https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000110234.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000110234.pdf)