Health is an essential basis for development and economic policies, and is fundamental to human security, of which Japan has been a strong proponent. The COVID-19 pandemic renewed our awareness of global health as a global public issue that should be viewed from a broader perspective, including from the economy, society and security, and from living in harmony with the planet. Enhanced global health not only advances recovery from the pandemic crisis, it promotes a sustainable and inclusive global society. With this recognition, Japan will continue to take a lead in the global health agenda, from a broad perspective of diplomacy, economy and security, by formulating and implementing its Global Health Strategy which focuses on the following two main policy goals.

**Policy Goals**
- To contribute to developing resilient Global Health Architecture for international health security and strengthening PPR (Prevention, Preparedness, and Response) for public health crises;
- To accelerate the efforts to achieve more resilient, equitable, and sustainable Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

**Guiding principles**

- **Strengthening Global Health Architecture** To realize adequate prevention and preparedness in peace time as well as rapid response in emergency, strengthening international coordination and finance mechanisms is essential.
- In accelerating its efforts to achieve UHC, the followings should be taken into consideration:
  - **Health systems strengthening at the country level** To meet the demand for health services, based on country’s ownership, by ensuring equitable access and prioritizing health promotion and PHC with empowered community
  - **Resilience** that enables health systems to maintain essential service provision while responding to public health crises, including early detection of health threats, surge capacity and financing for emergency response.
  - **Equity** to eliminate the gaps in access to health services and health outcomes by strengthening financial protection, and by meeting the specific needs of vulnerable groups, women, youth, minorities and others.
  - **Sustainability** to make health systems adaptable to changes in medium to long-term such as demographic change, shift in burden of diseases, innovative technology and climate change, and to ensure sustainable financing and human resources for health.
- **Cross-sectoral approach** Above-mentioned actions should be made in alignment with those in related sectors such as education, water and sanitation (WASH), nutrition, population and development, gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Actions

**Global Health Architecture**
- Lead and facilitate discussion on global coordination mechanisms among stakeholders, including finance and health authorities, and related international organizations.
- Contribute to establishing an effective international financing mechanism as well as international norm-setting, including a new international instrument, on PPR.
- Continue advocating for UHC as a foundational investment for people’s better health and enhanced PPR.
- Engage in international initiatives such as 100 Days Mission to fight against cross-border health threats.

**Partnership with multilateral organizations**
- Provide financial contributions and technical support to multilateral organizations to leverage each organization’s expertise and capacity for maximum outcomes.
- Foster experts of global health in Japan and to promote deployment of Japanese experts and professionals in international organizations.
- Set up a task force to materialize the establishment of a WHO’s “UHC Center” in Japan to contribute to promote UHC globally.

**Bilateral cooperation**
- Utilize various schemes (grant aid, ODA loan, technical cooperation etc.) and encourage private investments to deliver effective outcomes to support partner governments’ efforts, including those toward achieving UHC.
- Strengthen “partnership” initially with Ghana, India, and Viet Nam.

**Multi-stakeholder engagement**
- Promote multi-stakeholder engagement with CSOs, private sectors, academia and research institutions to strengthen collaboration and to utilize specialized knowledge and lessons learnt gained through implementation.
- Facilitate private sectors to participate in international public procurement processes.
- Measure the social impact of investments by private sector in global health.

**Response to various challenges in global health**
- Take necessary measures to respond to new and various challenges such as: epidemiological transition expected alongside the population aging, One Health Approach including AMR, digital solutions to improve health service delivery, and the impact of climate change on health.

**Cross-sectoral approach**
- Promote cross-sectoral approach in order to address a wide range of factors that influence health, known as the social determinants of health (SDH).
- Align health interventions with programs in other related sectors such as education, water and sanitation (WASH), nutrition, population and development, gender equality and empowerment of women to promote synergies.