



Government focal points

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Pathfinding since February 2018



**Government
Contacts and
References**

Recent developments: National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget

2013

The Act for the Promotion of Measures to Prevent Bullying was passed and the Basic Policy for Bullying Prevention were established for the purpose of effectively and comprehensively preventing and addressing the issue of bullying at the earliest stages.

2016

The Outline for the Promotion of Development and Support for Children and Young People was approved. It includes a wide range of issue areas including education, welfare, health care, medical care, rehabilitation and employment.

2016

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare organized a campaign against physical punishment, Ai no Muchi Zero Sakusen (Operation Zero Tough Love), with information on the adverse effects of physical punishment.

2017

In his statement to the High-Level Political Forum, the Minister of Foreign Affairs reaffirmed a commitment to ending violence against children by stating, "We will implement strong and holistic policies to tackle challenges like [...] violence against children."

2018

In February, Japan committed US\$5.9 million to the Fund to End Violence Against Children to assist with projects in humanitarian settings. In May, Japan joined the Executive Board of the Global Partnership.

2018

In April, the GPEVAC Forum Japan held a public seminar on the Solutions Summit together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNICEF, with around 90 participants from ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs), academics, and the private sector.



**Multi-stakeholder
Collaboration and
Consultation
with Children**

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) is the government focal point with the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. The MoFA is engaged in interpreting and implementing international treaties and conventions in coordination with other ministries, including in implementing the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The MoFA has consulted with ministries in other sectors in addressing violence against children. In December 2018, the MoFA held a stakeholder meeting in order to coordinate prepare for the launch of a multi-stakeholder partnership to develop a national action plan. Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the Ministry of Justice; the National Police Agency; the Cabinet Office; international and national NGOs; the UN system; the private sector; and independent experts.



Data Collection and Situation Analysis

- Japan currently does not have a comprehensive and disaggregated national data collection mechanism related to violence against children at either the national or sub-national level.
- The government of Japan periodically collects data on population, health and safety, education, labor, delinquency and other problem behaviors, and compiles data related to children and adolescents in the *White Paper on Children and Young People*.



Collective Action and INSPIRE

- Japan has stated that its national priorities are: 1) investment in childcare and education; 2) drafting a National Plan of Action for children and adolescents based on recommendations from the CRC; 3) preventing bullying; 4) strengthening child welfare mechanisms; 5) preventing and responding to child abuse; 6) preventing child sexual exploitation and abuse; 7) amending the civil and penal codes to the principles of the CRC; and 8) acceding to international treaties such as 2014 Hague Convention and the 2017 Protocol on Trafficking.
- In 2016, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare organized a campaign against physical punishment, providing a leaflet titled *Ai no Muchi Zero Sakusen* (Operation zero tough love) to prefectural governments for use at events attended by parents, such as health checks. The leaflet included information about the adverse effects of physical punishment from studies conducted both in Japan and abroad.
- The GPEVAC Japan Forum brings together nine key Japanese NGOs focused on SDG 16.2. The Forum was extremely successful in their advocacy with the Japanese government and was instrumental in Japan becoming a Pathfinding Country and contributing to the humanitarian pillar of the GP Fund. In April 2018, the GPEVAC Japan Forum held a public seminar on the Solutions Summit together with the MOFA and UNICEF, with around 90 participants from ministries, CSOs, academics and the private sector. Save the Children Japan has produced a Japanese translation of the booklet 'Prohibiting Corporal Punishment: Answers to Frequently Asked Questions'. World Vision Japan,

Reporting into CRCs and SDGs

Reported to the CRC in 2019.
Underwent UPR in 2017.



Reported to the High-Level Political Forum in 2017.



Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

Build political will/ global movement

1. Encourage revision of the register law, in order to better accommodate issues of children with registry, stigma towards illegitimate children, and provision of paternity outside of marriage.
2. Enhance the participation of children in the development of national policies and plans, as well as in the evaluation of services.
3. Encourage the enactment of laws that prohibit corporal punishment in the home, alternative care settings, daycare and schools.

Equip practitioners

4. In order to create a composite picture of violence against children and build research capacity, synthesize existing data using the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children methodology, led by Innocenti and national partners.