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Page 2: Part 1: Country information

Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:



Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

miki.sakiyama@mofa.go.jp

Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

Q4 Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)	Eliminating violence against women and girls, Political participation and representation, Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation) , Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity, paternity or parental leave, care services) , Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience building
Q5 Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)	Women and girls living in remote and rural areas, Women and girls with disabilities, People with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities or expressions, or sex characteristics , Younger women, Older women, Refugee and internally displaced women and girls
Q6 Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)	COVID-19 and other pandemics, Climate crisis
Q7 Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)	Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls , Eliminating violence against women and girls, Political participation and representation, Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises, Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity, paternity or parental leave, care services)

Page 4: Part Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories) Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation

Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive job creation and active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)

Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace

Supported the transition from informal to formal work, including legal and policy measures that benefit women in informal employment

Q9

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories) Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)

Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable

Expanded support for older persons, persons with disabilities and others needing intense forms of care

Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave

Promoted decent work for paid care workers, including migrant workers

Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work

Introduced legal changes regarding the division of marital assets or pension entitlements after divorce that acknowledge women's unpaid contribution to the family during marriage

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Q10 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)	Mainstreamed gender perspectives in national digital policies , Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls , Taken measures to promote gender-responsive STEM education , Taken measures to create conditions for gender- responsive digital learning environments
Q11 Over the past five years, has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?	No
Q12 Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?	Not applicable

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Q13

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories) Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures

Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services

Supported women's entrepreneurship, access to markets, and business development activities

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)

Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty

Q14 Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?	Introduced or strengthened social protection for older women (e.g. expansion of social pensions, moratoriums, inflation adjustment, introduction of pension credits for caregivers) , Other (please specify): Single-parent household support
Q15 The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?	The social protection response to the pandemic spurred gender-responsive innovations, but measures were mainly short-term.
Q16 Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in our country?	Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services Texpanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services Taken measures to support women's mental health, including access to specialized services and counselling Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns Other (please specify): Expanding Women's Participation in the Medical Field

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes

Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals

Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls

Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy

Page 6: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Q18

Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

Intimate partner violence, including sexual violence and marital rape

Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and workplaces

Trafficking in women and girls

Q19 Over the past five years, what actions has your country provide address gender-based violence?	Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation , Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls , Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing, socioeconomic rehabilitation) , Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys) , Introduced or strengthened measures for improving the understanding of the extent, causes and consequences of violence against women among those responsible for implementing measures on ending violence against women and girls, including through the collection and use of data from different sources
Q20 In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?	Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces , Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours
Q21 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender- based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?	Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions , Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour , Worked with technology providers to introduce or strengthen human rights-based design, development and deployment approaches to address technology- facilitated gender-based violence

Q22 In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?	Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct , Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media
Q23	Refugee and internally displaced women,
In the past five years, has your country taken any	Other (please specify):
action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)	Enactment of new legislation

Page 7: Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Q24 In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?	Introduced temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level , Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions
Q25	Other (please specify):
In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?	Expand women's participation in decision-making processes in the media sector and strengthen measures against sexual harassment

Q26

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Headquarters for the Promotion of Gender Equality Council for Gender Equality Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

Q27

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

Q29

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

Q30

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes:	six
Full name of programmes:	Basic Plan for Gender Equality, Basic Policy on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, Male Leaders Coalition for Empowerment of Women, Women's Digital Human Resource Development Plan, Women Leadership Talent Bank, Training for Women Directors and Officers
Link(s) to supporting documentation:	https://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/about_danjo/ lbp/basic/index.html https://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/pdf/230713.p df https://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/mge/declarat ion/index.html https://www.gender.go.jp/policy/digital/index.html https://www.gender.go.jp/policy/yakuin/index.html https://www.gender.go.jp/policy/sokushin/leaders_traini ng.html
Q31 What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select	Ensuring gender equality is realised for all
one of the following options)	
Q32 Is there a national human rights institution in your country?	No
Q33	Not applicable
Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?	

Yes

spending)

The budget of the national women's machinery has remained stable (as a proportion of overall government

Page 8: Peaceful and inclusive societies

Q34

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda? Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security

Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks

Used communication strategies, including social media, to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda

Increased budgetary allocations for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda

Supported inclusive and gender-sensitive conflict analysis, early warning and prevention mechanisms

Q35

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings? Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level

Adopted gender-responsive approaches to humanitarian action and crisis response

Developed, adopted and *I* or implemented a high impact National Action Plan on 1325

Q36

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings? Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls

Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children

Incorporated STEM education / closure of gender digital divide in access to digital tools and competencies for girls
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Page 9: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Q38

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction of land degradation? Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance

Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment

Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and climate-resilient agricultural technology

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In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience? Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects

Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters

Introduced or strengthened and implemented genderresponsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction and building climate and environmental resilience (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

Q40	Yes
Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?	
Q41	Yes
Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?	
Q42	No
Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?	
Q43	Yes
As a donor country, do you track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?	
Q44	Yes
Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?	

Q45	Yes
Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?	
Q46 Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?	Civil society organizations, Women's rights organizations, Academia and think tanks, Private sector, United Nations system
Q47 Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?	Yes
Q48 Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?	Civil society organizations, Youth-led organizations, Academia and think tanks, Private sector, United Nations system
Q49 For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women , Universal Periodic Review, Other United Nations Human Rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against

Page 11: Part Five: Data and Statistics

Q50 Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)	Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability) , Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
Q51 Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)	Design of laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics , Statistical capacity building of users to increase statistical appreciation on and use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
Q52 Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?	Yes
Q53 How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?	Number of indicators62Number of gender-specific17indicators
Q54 Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?	Yes
Q55 Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?	Geographic location, Income, Sex/gender, Age, Marital status

Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:

Japan%20Beijing%2B30%20National%20Review%20(Provisional).pdf (306.1KB)