

Information for Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (HRC resolution 1994/45, 16/7; 23/25, 31/19; and 41/17)

JAPAN (as of Nov 2019)

a) The existence of, or progress in, the creation of a national femicide watch and/or observatory on violence against women

Japan does not have a national organization which solely focuses on femicide but there are some national bodies that work to address violence against women. The Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office serves as a focal point within the government for policy planning on domestic violence against women, and disseminating related information and coordinating among relevant ministries and agencies.

In addition, the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice have established permanent and ad-hoc centers for human rights counseling and have set up a counseling hotline specializing in women's rights called the Women's Rights Hotline, thereby providing counseling services on human rights problems including violence against women. The human rights bodies try to assign female human rights volunteers or female officers of the Legal Affairs Bureaus to the hotline as counselors whenever possible, to make it easier for women in need of advice to use the services. In addition, if the human rights bodies recognize a case suspected of being a human rights violation through the aforementioned counseling services, etc., they conduct the necessary investigation and take appropriate measures on a case-by-case basis in collaboration with related organizations, such as the Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers and the police, thereby aiming at providing remedy for victims and prevention of human rights violations.

Moreover the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice have set up the priority target of "Protect women's rights", and hold lectures, deliver awareness-raising booklets, or otherwise carry out various awareness-raising activities. In addition, the Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus lend out awareness-raising videos focusing on the prevention of domestic violence, which are also made available on the Ministry of Justice's YouTube channel.

b) Administrative data on gender-related killings of women for the last three years (2016-2019), disaggregated as follows:

- i. The number of intimate partner killings (i.e. based on the relationship between the victim and perpetrator, number of women killed by their partners/ex-partners, husband/ex-husband etc.)**
- ii. The number of killings by family members or other killings by unrelated persons but gender-related or with a sexual motive;**
- iii. Other femicides**

Year (data from 2016 to 2019)	Total number of intentional killings/homicides	Total number of women killed by intimate partners	Total number of women/men killed by a family member	Other gender related killings women/men
Japan's available data is from 2015-2018	1,002 people	91 cases	Men: 174 cases Women: 241 cases	Not applicable

(Note: Please note that the number of women killed by intimate partners shown here represents the number of cases of arrests of perpetrators of murder as a consequence of domestic violence. Similarly, the total number of women/men killed by a family member also represents the number of cases of arrests of perpetrators of homicide as a consequence of family violence. Thus these figures may not provide an exact answer to your enquiry.)

- a) Number of killings of children, disaggregated by sex, in the context of gender-related violence against women; N/A**
- b) Number of suicides by women and men, as a result of gender-based violence (including domestic violence and abuse, forced marriage etc.) N/A**

Analysis of cases and actions undertaken in this respect, including related investigations, prosecutions and convictions of all cases of gender-related killing.

All violent incidents including femicide and violence against women are processed

according to the same protocol. First, prefectural Police Headquarters establish a joint team with the Community Safety Department and the Criminal Affairs Department as a one-stop unit which deals with a range of issues from acknowledging the cases to responding to them, including by providing guidance and support. Prioritizing the safety of victims, the National Police Agency institutionally provides protection to victims and serves to prevent offensive acts by arresting perpetrators under the Anti-Stalking Act and Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims. To respond to the victims' needs appropriately, the National Police Agency has introduced a risk assessment checklist and consultations to help victims determine the kind of support they would prefer. When there is an emergency case that requires provision of temporary shelter to the victim, a public fund is available to cover the cost of the victim's hotel accommodation.

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