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The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honour to transmit herewith the report from the Government of Japan of the evaluation of the second phase (2010-2014) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education.

The Permanent Mission of Japan to International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 28 April 2015

Enclosure mentioned



**Evaluation of the second phase (2010-2014)
of the World Programme for Human Rights Education
[Japan]**

15 April 2015

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

To evaluate the implementation of the second phase (2010-2014) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, the Government of Japan (GoJ) submits this report to the OHCHR, taking into account the Guidance Note for States sent from OHCHR on 2 February 2015.

A. Human Rights education in higher education

In principle, specific matters relating to education at universities must be determined and managed by the universities themselves. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has been encouraging universities to deeply understand and appropriately act on human rights issues. 534 universities had established the courses concerning human rights issues as of 2012.

With regard to specific matters relating to research at universities, they also must be determined and managed by the universities, in principle. At the same time, MEXT has been supporting various research projects related to human rights education through its programs such as Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, which aims to develop scientific research based on the independent ideas of researchers.

Concerning learning environment, it is necessary to refer to Article 4 of the "Basic Act on Education". It stipulates that "Citizens shall all be given equal opportunities to receive education according to their abilities, and shall not be subject to discrimination in education on account of race, creed, sex, social status, economic position, or family origin." and ensures all students the enjoyment of academic life without discrimination.

In terms of education and professional development of higher education teaching personnel, the GoJ reports that 43 universities had established courses concerning human rights education instructor training in higher education or development of specialized competence in human rights education.

B. Human rights training for civil servants, law enforcement officials and the Self Defense Forces

a. Civil Servants

With regard to national public officers, the National Personnel Authority (NPA) has established a curriculum concerning human rights in all forms of training implemented for them. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice carries out workshops for national public officers twice a year targeting central government officers, with the aim of deepening the understanding and recognition of human rights issues.

For prospective executive officials of local public entities, the Local Autonomy College implements advanced training programs to enhance trainees' comprehensive knowledge and skills, including capabilities for policymaking. As part of such programs, the College provides lectures on human rights. In addition, the Ministry of Justice carries out the workshops for training human rights promotion leaders three times a year targeted to the officers in charge of human rights protection activities of prefectures and municipalities, with the aim of acquiring knowledge necessary for leaders.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) holds lectures on human rights issues or human rights diplomacy in the course of various training programs targeting new employees. Moreover, the Ministry includes lectures on relations between diplomacy and human rights in the training programs targeting employees who are to be transferred to overseas posts.

b. Law enforcement officials

b-1. Police

At police schools, education concerning respect for human rights is provided to newly recruited police personnel and promoted police personnel through courses on work ethics and law, including the Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Police personnel involved in criminal investigations, detentions, assistance to crime victims, etc. are educated so that they can acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to execute their duties appropriately and in a way that respects the human rights of suspects, detainees, and victims. To provide such education, various opportunities such as specialized education courses offered at police schools of every level and training sessions in police headquarters, police stations, and other workplaces are utilized.

The police carry out duties such as criminal investigations, which are closely related to human rights. In this context, the Rules Concerning Work Ethics and Service of Police Personnel (National Public Safety Commission Rule No. 1 of 2000) stipulate the "fundamentals of work ethics", primarily focusing on respect for human rights.

b-2. Other law enforcement officials

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) offers lectures concerning international conventions on human rights in various kinds of training which prosecutors receive at the time of their

appointment and according to their years of experience, etc.

In light of promoting respect for the human rights of inmates, correction officials are provided training programs, according to their years of experience and duty, on the basic human rights of inmates, the international human rights conventions such as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the international standards and norms such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the legal frameworks for the prohibition of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the domestic laws and regulations on the requirements and limits on the use of force against inmates, at the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel. In addition, correction officials are provided training programs on practice-based behavioral science in order to enable them to deal with inmates in a calm and professional manner, as well as to see things from the Inmate's point of view and to settle inmates' issues through dialogue. Furthermore, correction officials are provided practice-based, on-the-job training such as role-playing programs based on various events that happen in daily life at penal institutions in order to raise officials' awareness of human rights.

With regard to training of the staff of the Immigration Bureau, "human rights" is a compulsory subject in the training of newly-employed immigration officers, and staff also attend lectures relating to human rights such as lectures on international conventions on human rights, etc., which are given by instructors such as academic experts and staff of relevant organizations in the course of various training programs provided later on in the careers of immigration officers in accordance with their number of years of service and types of duties. In addition, "human rights training programs for immigration officers" are provided for staff who are in a position of leadership, and training with a focus on human rights is provided by instructors, who are the staff of related external organizations or academic experts. Moreover, the immigration officers who participated in the training programs are responsible for explaining the contents of the training to subordinate staff in their ministry or agency.

c. The Self Defense Forces

First of all, Article 52 of the Self Defense Forces Law prescribes that Self Defense Forces' members have to maintain a high level of discipline and respect for others.

Regarding training policy, the Ministry of Defense (MOD) and the Self Defense Forces (SDF), Japan, provide opportunities for human rights training according to rank and duty, as well as special lectures by visiting instructors who have a rich store of knowledge about human rights.

Moreover, in order to respond situations that require protecting the human rights of Prisoners of War (POW) and other detainees in situations of armed combat, the SDF is conducting training on treatment of POWs, and, at the same time, has been revising and reviewing the reference materials and other training materials for the work of treatment of POWs.

With regard to the training process and tools, the MOD and the SDF provide opportunities for systematic and phased human rights training according to rank and duty in order to ensure basic knowledge of Instance-related laws and regulations required for Self Defense personnel. Above all, special human rights training for personnel who are expected to work in the field of international peace cooperation activities such as UN Peacekeeping operations is delivered by using UN- standard training materials including audiovisual materials to promote understanding of human rights principles and standards and competency as peacekeepers and peace-builders. These training programs include the description of vulnerable populations such as women and children in conflict-affected situations, so that trainees are able to respond these situations in the field. The MOD uses a variety of creative and practical training measures such as role playing and case studies.

In September 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe clearly stated in his address at the General Assembly of the United Nations that the GoJ will formulate a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in cooperation with grassroots activists. Upon this initiative, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs leads the drafting process. The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defense, and the National Police Agency, etc. are also joining this process in the cooperation with civil society organizations like national human rights organizations and NGOs.

Moreover, the MOD gives special lectures by visiting instructors who have a rich store of knowledge to deepen understanding of recent human rights situations.

C. Overall human rights education national efforts

The Basic Plan for Promotion of Human Rights Education and Encouragement was established in March 2002, in accordance with the Act for Promotion of Human Rights Education and Encouragement, with the objective of comprehensive and systematic advancement of human rights education and human rights promotion. In April 2011, the descriptions of the abduction issue concerning North Korean authorities were newly added to the Plan.

The information for the World Programme for Human Rights Education is posted in Japanese on the following MOFA website .

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofai/gaiko/jinken/kyoiku/index.html>

This report was drawn up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the National Personnel Authority (NPA), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), the National Police Agency (NPA) and the Ministry of Defense (MOD). For more information, please contact the Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Division of the Foreign Policy Bureau of the the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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