

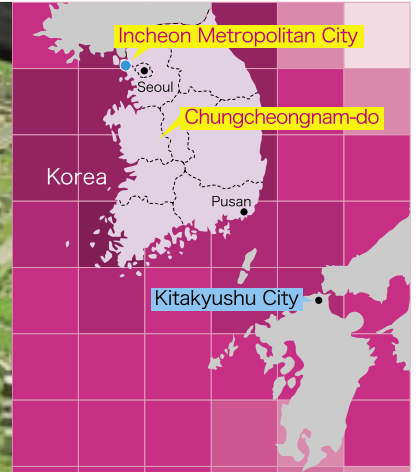
Asian Breeze

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KITAKYUSHU FORUM ON ASIAN WOMEN (KFAW) June 2012 Triannual Publication



Incheon, Korea's Model for a future compact and smart metropolis



Life and Business coexisting
in a Future Oriented City



IDI

KFAW and Incheon Development Institute conclude Agreement on Exchange and Cooperation



With Incheon Development Institute Staff



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Welcome to Incheon, the Women-Friendly City

Dr. KIM Min-Bae, President, Incheon Development Institute (IDI)

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Women Today

Welcome to Incheon,
the Women-Friendly City

In each historical period of Korea's past, the mainstream religion of the day played a key role in shaping Korean society. During the Goryeo Dynasty period, that religion was Buddhism, and during the Joseon Dynasty period, Confucianism. In modern times, Christianity has emerged as the religion influencing Korean society. Nonetheless, it cannot be denied that Confucian culture remains a powerful underlying force that moves and sustains Korean society today. From the female perspective, however, Confucianism can hardly be called a feminist or women-friendly religion, since it was largely responsible for the formation of Korea's patriarchal and male-dominated social system.

In recent years, there has been an active push to elevate women's social status and implement gender equality, not only at an academic level but also in practice. These efforts are reflected in achievements including a gender-equal education system and preferential consideration for women in certain occupations. In Incheon Metropolitan City, there are 3,785 female public officials out of a total of 10,555 public officials. 140 women (33%) hold positions in various committees, and the city manages a database of 2,953 women experts in 14 fields.

Incheon supports the activities of groups for the empowerment of women and protection of women's rights. For example, the city, which has 32 active women's groups with a combined membership of 72,117, has held events such as the "All-Women's School" and "Women's Leadership Seminar". In addition, Incheon's "Smart Woman 2040 Project" aims to nurture 2,040 women leaders of the next generation by the year 2020. Over the past two years, 242 women have already completed the course.

Incheon also undertakes systematic efforts to promote the rights of socially vulnerable women. A Women's Rights team has been created to channel administrative resources into confronting and eradicating environments that violate women's rights, including domestic violence, sexual abuse and prostitution. There are currently 6 sexual abuse counseling centers, 12 domestic violence counseling centers and 1 sex trafficking counseling center in operation.

Another area of focus is enhancing women's economic capacity. Entrepreneur schools develop women's potential and train them to be primary drivers of economic activity. Last year, 100 future entrepreneurs were trained and a support center for women entrepreneurs was established with 36 training rooms.



President, Incheon Development Institute
KIM Min-Bae

김민배

Women also participate in vocational training courses and 416 women have completed such training.

In order to promote an environment favorable to raising children, Incheon passed the Childcare Act and laid the groundwork for a free childcare system. To counteract the low birth rate, KRW7,042,000,000 (about USD 6 Milion) has been paid out to 2,348 mothers who gave birth to a third child. The Incheon Development Institute is strengthening its "Women's Policy Center" to spur further research on women and family policy issues. On the basis of the "Incheon Metropolitan City Women's Development Act", the center plans to split off in 2013 as the independent "Women and Family Research Institute".

Women-friendly policies are also implemented at the municipal level. Bupyeong District promotes policies related to women and is committed to maintaining a safe and convenient city environment. This year, a women-friendly campaign was launched there including topics such as multicultural families; sex education for parents and children; school violence prevention; gender equality and increased social involvement for stay-at-home wives.

Women have played an instrumental role in Korea's economic growth and maturation as an educated nation. Comparatively, they have received little consideration or reward. Based on such introspection and experience, efforts are now being made in infrastructure, institutional and cultural aspects to guarantee the status and rights of women.

Incheon is striving to become a global city with its international airport, harbor and Free Economic Zone. Moreover, Incheon serves as a test case for promoting women-friendly policies related to birth, infant care, childcare, education, work, health and seniors. To become a truly advanced nation, Korea must thoroughly implement policies protecting and caring for the socially disadvantaged. Incheon will pave the way forward in pursuing even more women-friendly policies in the future.

Profile of KIM Min-Bae

President of Incheon Development Institute in Korea. Graduated from Inha University with a Ph.D. in law. Professor at Inha University Law School and a member of the Korean Association for Industrial Technology Security advisory committee.

*KFAW concluded an Agreement on Exchange and Cooperation with Incheon Development Institute on September 1, 2011.

Current Issues Series

Women's Human Rights in Media Coverage

Part 1 "Women Victims/Suspects covered by the Media"



Associate professor, Miyazaki Municipal University.
Yumi SHIKATA

Shikata, who specializes in research of "Gender and Media," belongs to the Gender and Communication Network (GCN). In 2009, she joined in the IWMF (International Women's Media Foundation) Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media. In FY2010, she served as a KFAW visiting researcher.

Although many people might seldom think deeply about accidents and other incidents covered by the media, there are actually some points that should not to be disregarded in terms of women's human rights.

For example, some reports on a sexual crime against a woman include expressions suggesting that the victim could be blamed, such as "Why did she follow the offender?" "Why was she in such a place at such a time?" or "Why was she wearing such an outfit?" Other reports emphasize the victim's private life, especially her relationships with men. When repeatedly exposed to such reports as if to doubt the victim's innocence, the public may tend to think, "Wasn't it the fault of the victim?" This means that the woman victim becomes the accused. Another example is the use of the word *itazura* (mischief), rather than the phrase "sexual crime," especially when the victim is a child. That expression may convey the nuance that the criminal conduct was less serious than it actually was. Also, reports that the victim and the suspect knew each other presents a suggestion that there was fault on the part of the victim.

Behind such reports is a culture with strict sexual moral standards for women, which has resulted in rape myths ("the victim is supposed to resist desperately," "rapes are not committed by acquaintances," etc.) and belief in the Adam and Eve Syndrome ("the woman incited the rapist, so she should be blamed") etc. It can be said that the strict sexual moral standards for women are further reinforced by the above-mentioned reports, leading to the perspective of not only accusing the victim but also downplaying the responsibility of the offender.

Moreover, even if the case is reported with the female victim remaining anonymous, her identity is usually eventually revealed and she is exposed to public attention. This situation, which can be called "damage inflicted by media coverage," is becoming more and more serious, due to the recent development of the internet culture. If the victim is engaged in a certain type of occupation or is a foreigner, there is a tendency for the case to be reported in a more sensational way.

Some say that a criminal case with the victim being a woman is more likely to be reported than when the victim is a man. Reportedly, this is because crime reporting not only provides news value in line with the media's "social mission" - revealing a crime against the socially vulnerable, but also includes some type of "entertainment" factor. A criminal case in which the victim is a child or a woman presents higher news value in terms of it being a "hot topic."

What about a case in which the suspect is a woman? In

the case of a child abuse death, the woman suspect is blamed for her "loss of motherhood" and accused of "not deserving to be a mother." It might be said that such accusations are natural in a way. However, child abuse is too complex a problem to be solved only by blaming the person who abused the victim. It is rather more important to identify the background behind the abuse. Some reports only blame the suspect, without indicating the background that forced the offender to commit the abuse. Examples of such backgrounds include isolation in child-rearing and the poverty of women. The reports are very problematic not only in terms of human rights but also in terms of preventing the reoccurrence of such tragedies.

It is interesting to note that there is much media coverage when a mother is reported as the offender in an abuse case. In articles on abuse cases reported by the three Japanese national newspapers from June to August in 2010, 54% of the offenders (suspects) were women. However, according to the summary of a report on child abuse released by the Metropolitan Police Department (August 2010) of parents identified by the police from January to June, 2010 as committing child abuse, only 26% were women (while 69% were men). There has been no significant difference in this ratio for the past ten years. This indicates that a case of child abuse committed by a woman is more likely to be reported by the media than that by a man. It seems that this has resulted in making the public believe that "instances of child abuse inflicted by mothers are increasing." Also, behind such reports is the idea that "this is not what a mother is supposed to do." On top of reporting the crime itself, some news articles have the aspect of a "witch-hunt" and convey a story about the loss of motherhood and the absence of a father, causing readers to believe the "myths of motherhood."

In the past, much crime reporting has been criticized from the aspect of human rights. Unlike in some countries, where a criminal case is reported with the suspect's identity kept anonymous until his/her sentence is finalized, in Japan, media organizations basically use the person's real name. There is some dispute over violations of human rights due to media coverage related to not only revealing the suspect's real name but also information relating to his/her privacy. This also applies to the victim. Furthermore, if the victim/suspect is a woman, the problem becomes even more serious due to gender bias. As already indicated by many researchers, there is a gender bias in the image of women created by the media. Such a bias is found also in crime reporting. It can be said that such reporting promotes the reinforcement of strict sexual moral standards for women.

Report on Participation in the 56th United Nations Commission on the Status of Women

KFAW Chief Researcher Masami SHINOZAKI

To exchange information with NGOs from both Japan and overseas and to present its research findings, the Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) was accredited with NGO Special Consultative Status to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Since then, it has participated in the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held annually at UN Headquarters in New York. At the recent CSW 56 (February 28 – March 8, 2012), I organized a KFAW parallel event and reported on the “Empowerment of Japanese Rural Women : Under the Globalizing Economy and the Disaster of 3.11.”

February 26

Arrived in New York. Participated in the NGO Consultation.

February 28

8:30 – 10:00 at United Nations Church Center (hereinafter “CC”)

Attended a parallel event titled “Gender and Disaster in Asia and Pacific” organized by APWW (Asia Pacific Women’s Watch). Listened to reports on response to disaster and gender situations.

10:30 – 12:00 at CC

Participated in a parallel event titled “Rural Women of America” organized by the American Association of University Women (AAUW) and listened with interest to presentations by people from small farms in the U.S. on their situations.

March 1

12:30 – 13:00 at CC

Briefly visited a parallel event titled “Women’s Roles in Food Security and Sustainable Development: Partnership Between Rural and Urban Women,” organized by the Rural Women Empowerment and Life Improvement Association.

13:15 – 14:45 at UN Lawn Building

Participated in a side event with excellent content that was organized by three NGOs from Japan under the theme “Disaster/Reconstruction and Gender Equality.” In this event, attended by 90 people, presentations were made by seven people, including Dr. Nobuko KUROSAKI from Doctors Without Borders. This NGO entered an affected area with a chartered helicopter on the day following the Great East Japan Earthquake. At this CSW, the Japanese government proposed elements of a resolution for the first time in the history of the 56 Commissions. This appears to have been due to concentrated efforts by all the related women’s groups and researchers since the symposium held on June 11 last year as well as the results of subsequent lobbying.

15:00 –

Participated in a parallel event on the problems of women in farm villages in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) including female genital mutilation as well as gender inequality in patriarchy and land ownership.

March 2

12:30 – 14:00 at CC Drew Room

Held a KFAW parallel event titled “Empowerment of Japanese Rural Women: Under the Globalizing Economy and the Disaster of 3.11.”

The event started with my explanation on the emerging TPP problems as well as the damage incurred by the earthquake and nuclear power plant accident impacts on agriculture in Japan. Namely, that both were situations that could shake the foundations of Japan’s agriculture including food/life safety and security.

Moreover, I explained before the occurrence of this national crisis, the sustainability of agriculture in Japan had already been jeopardized by such factors as a 50% reduction in agricultural production; the graying and decrease of successors (particularly women) in agriculture and the increase in abandoned farmlands. I also mentioned the lower economic status and participation rate in decision-making processes of rural women in Japan.

Briefly, I spoke on the history of political responses to these problems, including enhancing the social status of women. Then I touched upon the declaration in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan 1992 Vision. Specifically, this vision emphasizes that women engaging in agriculture should be respected as individuals. Next, I mentioned Article 26 of the New Agricultural Fundamental Law (Equal Participation of Women in Management) and related points of the Family Management Agreement. Finally, I showed a DVD on family management.

Ms. OKABE, who is a visiting researcher of KFAW, reported on cases of successful female entrepreneurs in farming and the analysis results of a questionnaire for female entrepreneurs throughout Japan (as part of research findings by KFAW’s visiting researchers). In the Q&A session, participants actively asked questions. And Ms. OKABE’s research and analysis was well received.

NGOs from Japan participating in this CSW held four events and presented their information. KFAW’s is one of them.



18:00 – 20:00

Participated in a briefing to NGOs by the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations held in the building of the Permanent Mission of Japan.

March 4

Returned to Japan.

KFAW Asian Researchers Network Seminar

FY 2011 Second Seminar: Front Line Research on Volunteer Activities and Non-Profit Organizations from the Perspective of Welfare Sociology

Date: Tuesday, February 21, 2012, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Lecturer: Professor Kiyoshi ADACHI, Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University

Since 1997, when the Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Law was established, there has been rapid movement toward the transformation of volunteer groups into incorporated NPOs. At the seminar above, Professor ADACHI, an expert of welfare and nursing care of elderly people in Asia, presented front line theories regarding research on volunteer activities and NPOs.

Professor ADACHI’s explanation left the audience with many interesting questions, such as whether the end of volunteer activities was coming; how the transformation into incorporated NPOs would be developed in the future; and the relationship between donations and mutual interests. The seminar was so informative that many audience members wanted to hear more.

FY 2011 Third Seminar: “Zest for Living: Need for Children to Acquire Various Experiences”

Date: Wednesday, March 21, 2012, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Lecturer: Associate Professor Mana OSHIMA, Liberal Arts and Sciences Organization, Kyushu Women’s University

Many Japanese children today do not have strength to live through their lives independently, because they, in their process of growing, do not have sufficient experiences which are necessary for socialization. It is, therefore, important to provide children with opportunities to obtain a zest for living, in other words, a healthy body, a well-rounded character and solid academic prowess. Projects for children need to be conducted through the collaboration of schools, families and communities in order for them to acquire various experiences, such as communing with nature, working together, facing and overcoming difficulties and enduring.



World Report

“Japanese Manga and Youth Culture in East Asia”

On Saturday, January 28 2012, the World Report: “Japanese *Manga* and Youth Culture in East Asia” was held at the Kitakyushu Municipal Gender Equality Center MOVE. Approximately 100 people attended.

In this session, coordinator Dr. Fusami OGI, professor at Chikushi Jogakuen University, presented the keynote report on how Japanese *Manga* has developed. She also spoke about how it has transcended the boundary between domestic and international markets.

Of particular note was Japanese *Manga* for girls, which is distinctively characterized by its unique drawing styles. Namely this includes characters with big eyes as well as long arms and legs, drawn in luxurious fashion, and with an exotic atmosphere (black hair and blue eyes). Although such styles first became popular in the 1950s, they are far from losing their luster with the change of the times. With the phrase “*kawaii*” (cute), the styles have been positively received in other countries. It can be said that these points present a distinguishing feature of Japanese *Manga* culture different from overseas comic culture in which the focus is placed on boys.



▲ Demonstration by FSc, a Singaporean *Manga* artist



Dr. OGI also indicated that Japanese *Manga* demonstrates diversity and flexibility regarding the gender role description. She said that many more *Manga* for girls and women deal with “men and housework (cooking and child-rearing)” as a theme of daily life.

Dr. OGI’s report was followed by presentations by Dr. KIM Hyo Jin, assistant professor at Korea University, and Dr. Ming Hung TU, assistant professor at Tamkang University, Taiwan, on how Japanese *Manga* has become popular in other countries. Their presentations revealed that Taiwan and Korea share a great deal in terms of the influence of Japanese *Manga*, such as the popularity of Boys Love (BL) *Manga* (comics for women with the theme of homosexual love) and cosplay (costume play) culture.

The former session was concluded by a presentation, along with a demonstration, by Ms. FOO Swee Chin (FSc), a Singaporean *Manga* artist. From the perspective of a *Manga* creator, she explained how to distinguish between female and male characters when drawing. She also discussed the identification of the typical differences between Japanese *Manga* and American comics.

In the latter session, a discussion was held among the above speakers and two students in Kitakyushu City. From the perspective of young people, they exchanged opinions on *Manga* culture and changing gender awareness. It seems that the event provided a good opportunity to think again about Japanese *Manga* culture and gender expression found in *Manga*.

☆ You can download their presentation material from our website. <http://www.kfaw.or.jp/report/>

In 1992, I began working as a civil servant in Incheon Metropolitan City. From 2008 to 2010, I worked at the International Affairs Department in Kitakyushu City, under a staff exchange program between the sister cities of Incheon and Kitakyushu.

Currently, I am busy working as a civil servant with Incheon Metropolitan City and as a mother with two children.



"Young People's Job Hunting Activities in Korea"

HONG Mi Ok (South Korea)

All over the world it is becoming more and more difficult to find a job, including in Korea. One of the major social problems in this country is the high unemployment rate for young people. What do young Korean people do to obtain employment? As preparation for employment, Koreans usually receive language training, such as private English lessons, and obtain various qualifications. Of particular note is the trend to take language training in a foreign country. Actually, the child of my colleague took a leave of absence from the university to go to an English-speaking country and to study English there. Many Korean people go abroad to join a language program for six months to one year, hoping that their language proficiency will improve somewhat.

Research indicates that women and university graduates born in the countryside start their job hunting activities later than other job seekers. Moreover, they tend to have more qualifications than the others. The same research reported that, people from high-income families are more likely to have experienced language training, such as private English lessons, than the others.

According to a survey conducted by a job-seeking portal website, the companies that are most popular among university students today are major ones. They include SAMSUNG Electronics followed by Kookmin Bank, Korean Air, NHN, CJ Chiel Jedang, POSCO, SAMSUNG Mobile Display, and other companies.

Now, I would like to mention Korean women's awareness of employment. According to a research paper, 98.6% of

female university students wish to have careers in their future. This is because it is regarded as natural in Korea for female students to have careers after graduation. Also, the research paper reveals that while more than half of female students wish to ensure full-time jobs, 42.0% prefer a more flexible form of employment, such as being a freelancer or part-time worker. Moreover, 27.4% of female students who prefer employment as a part-time worker state that they want to secure time for their family as the reason. Meanwhile, the typical occupations that female students wish to take up are those related to education such as teachers and tutors (17.9%), researchers including professors (8.2%), public servants (7.6%) and general administrative staff (7.5%). These occupations have been traditionally regarded as suitable for most women. It seems that female students think that these occupations are stable and they can take them up with relatively less investment of time. In my personal opinion, women today are far more active in job hunting activities than in the past. I believe that almost all women wish to have careers.

In conclusion, job hunting by young people in Korea has become increasingly difficult. In order to be more competitive, many are strengthening their English language skills overseas through six months to one year programs. Young people aim for large companies with good benefits and more than half of female students want to work full time. These trends in turn have an important impact on the South Korean labor force.

Visit to Incheon Development Institute

Incheon Metropolitan City, renowned for Incheon International Airport, has a population of 2.75 million. As Korea's third largest city after Seoul and Busan, Incheon continues to develop.

In 2003, the city was appointed as the country's first free economic zone (FEZ), spurring efforts to attract global companies and establish various facilities in Songdo and other designated areas. In 2009, the Visit Incheon 2009 campaign was promoted, and the Incheon World City Expo was held. In 2014, the Incheon Asian Games will be held. As these indicate, Incheon is today one of the most exciting cities in Korea.

KFAW visited Incheon Development Institute (IDI) to conclude an Agreement on Exchange and Cooperation. IDI is a think tank that conducts surveys and research regarding the city's medium-to-long-term development plans and policy issues. Featuring approximately 40 researchers, the organization includes the Incheon Women's Policy Center, which deals with policies for women and families.

It is expected that the agreement concluded last September will promote citizen interactions, including development of female community leaders, based on the sister city relationship between Incheon Metropolitan City and Kitakyushu City.



▲With President KIM and researchers (Incheon Development Institute)

I came to Japan in 2006 to study in the Department of Applied Science for Integrated System Engineering at Kyusyu Institute of Technology's graduate school. I am a student as well as a father with two children. Consequently, I am carrying out household chores and child-rearing activities.

In the hope that people in Japan will learn much more about Indonesia, I am actively engaged in community activities.



Parental Attitudes Impact on Education Past and Present

MUKHAMAD Subkhan (Indonesia)

Parents' treat boy and girl children differently. Girls are educated in preparation for marriage, while boys are sent to school in preparation to obtain a profession. After girls are allowed into school, they are directed to major in household economics or caring for children. The selection of subjects or kind of lessons adopted reflect traditional views regarding the roles of women and men. Subject areas are divided-some specifically for men and others for women. Indonesian parents have been carrying out this kind of separate treatment of children by gender up until 20 years ago. Parents, including mothers, take men's receipt of benefits as natural.

This is reflected in the phrase or proverb as follows: "Boys should not cry", "Act like a boy", "He is a really boy." Instead a daughter is called a "satru mungging cangkakan", meaning that a daughter is a heavy burden for parents.

These examples show the lack of consciousness about how family education is reinforcing masculine culture. As the male-female dichotomy persists, females are always overshadowed by the so called superiority of men.

The above description describes the state of women in general in the past. However, the Indonesian women's situation today is much different. Namely, they are also required to participate actively in national development. Indonesian women, including those that are married, are seeking opportunities to maximize their potential.

Around 30-40 years ago, sending daughters to school was like sending them "on the road to perdition". However, girls today are free to enter their desired school. After successfully completing their studies in high school or

university, most young women; enter the workforce to hold a particular profession. For women, the selection of a profession is not only limited to teachers, midwives, nurses, doctors, heads of various orphanages, but also includes other areas previously monopolized by men. Some examples of the latter area are armed forces; the world of modern business and computer services; notary services; media business; catering; business public relations; marketing research; arts business and theater. Now, a female occupying the highest leadership in the university or becoming the dean of the faculty is regarded as a natural thing. Furthermore, the increased participation of women in political activities both in the legislature and executive should be noted.

The transitioning up until the 20th Century from the period of passive women to that of active women did not take place suddenly. In the transition period, many women devoted themselves to social activities via organizations both at central and regional levels. Moreover, diversity in religion, customs, education and lifestyles along with efforts to advance women were tailored to local circumstances. Finally, it can be concluded that the women's movement is the most powerful driving force for change in women's lives.



◀Female Soldiers in the Indonesian Army (Koran Baru newspaper)

☆Other correspondents' reports are available at KFAW website. <http://www.kfaw.or.jp/correspondents/>

KFAW, UN Women Secretariat in Kitakyushu, hosted Lecture Program



▲Ms. ARIMA

UN Women was established in January 2011 as a result of the merger of four UN Women organizations, which had conducted their activities individually, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). UN Women now serves as a strong organization representing the U.N. for promoting the rights of women and girls all over the world.

On March 31, a lecture titled "Compass of Women in the World – The Present and Future of UN Women" was delivered by Ms. Makiko ARIMA, President of the UN Women Japan National Committee. The lecture focused on changes brought by the transformation from the UNIFEM to UN Women and identified now, one year after establishment of UN Women, as well as activities to be promoted in the future.

President ARIMA first explained about UN Women, the career of Ms. Michelle BACHELET, UN Women Executive Director, and Japan's participation in the new organization. This was followed by a detailed description of the organization's strategic purposes: 1) enhancement of women's participation; 2) economic empowerment for women; 3) elimination of violence against women; 4) women's leadership in peace, security, and humanity responses; 5) gender consideration in national planning and budgeting; and 6) establishment of global norms, policies and standards.

The lecture presented a guiding principle for activities to be promoted in communities in the future and provided an invaluable opportunity to learn more about the current movement in the U.N.

Activities by Dating DV Prevention Education Facilitators

Dating DV prevention education facilitators who completed KFAW's training program have commenced their activities in communities.

In FY 2009, KFAW was commissioned by Kitakyushu City to conduct a survey on the needs of dating DV prevention education. In FY 2010, based on the survey results, KFAW promoted a voluntary training program for dating DV prevention education facilitators. The program was very practical, featuring not only lessons of related laws and regulations and basic knowledge and skills necessary for facilitators, but also a simulation class exercise. Fourteen persons participated in the program at their own expense and completed it successfully.

Last fiscal year, again under commission from Kitakyushu City, KFAW promoted a project to dispatch dating DV prevention lecturers to various facilities. Offering dating DV prevention education for high schools, universities and technical/vocational schools in and around Kitakyushu City, KFAW held a total of 22 lectures at such facilities for approximately 5,000 students during the eight months from last August. The facilitators were engaged in the project by delivering lectures and supporting the program logistics.

The above project to dispatch lecturers was the final step of KFAW's three-year efforts relating to dating DV prevention education, comprising identification of the needs for such education at schools through a survey; the development and training of facilitators, and the actual provision of dating DV prevention education at educational facilities.

In the future, it is expected that each facilitator will continue dating DV prevention education activities at schools and in communities. Facilitators as well will disseminate her experience as a facilitator not only across Japan but also other parts of Asia. At the same time, KFAW will continue to promote a wide variety of activities to develop female resources who can establish themselves in their communities.



A Facilitator delivering a lecture to Students



Group Work "Let's think about it together!"

I didn't know that ignoring my partner and getting angry about my partner not answering my e-mails are both dating DV.

I was surprised to know that what I've regarded so far as an expression of love is actually dating DV.

The opinions of participants in KFAW Dating DV Prevention class

I should act considering my feelings as well as those of people around me.



Active Facilitators

I think it's important to say clearly "No" to what I don't like.



Using Manga and Presenting Examples of Dating DV



Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women

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KFAW

The Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) was established in October of 1990 with a special government fund for revitalization projects. Subsequently, in 1993, the KFAW was recognized as a foundation by the Ministry of Labour (the present Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare). The purpose of the KFAW is to promote the improvement of women's status through various projects as well as their mutual understanding and cooperation in Asia.