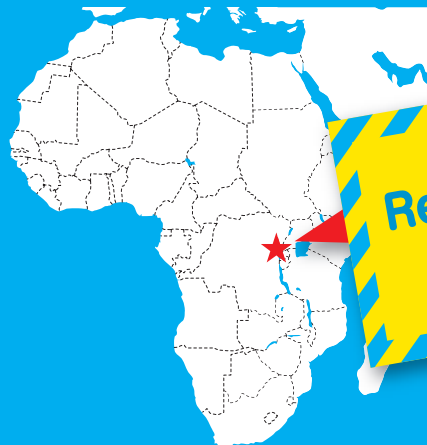


Asian Breeze

No. **63**
October
2011

KITAKYUSHU FORUM ON ASIAN WOMEN (KFAW) October 2011 Triannual Publication



Report from the Republic of Rwanda

Many houses on the hills in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda



Residential area, the suburb of Kigali



Rwandan Women working at the workshop

Traditional crafts made at the Village of Hope



A Rwandan couple assists female genocide victims



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Ms. Noriko YAMAGUCHI, a Representative of Aware

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KFAW

Women Today

The Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality: International Perspective

"What items should be contained in the third Basic Plan for Gender Equality to be compiled by the Japanese Government?" After holding heated discussions regarding this matter, the Council for Gender Equality members finalized a report on the issue and furnished it to the Japanese government in July 2010. After studying the report thoroughly, the government compiled the third Basic Plan for Gender Equality, which was approved at a cabinet meeting at the end of December 2010.

The Japanese government compiles a Basic Plan for Gender Equality every five years. Designed to realize the vision stipulated in the Basic Act for a Gender-Equal Society, these plans work as the action programs of national policies. The third Basic Plan differs from its predecessors in that it was prepared by the coalition government headed by the Democratic Party of Japan, whereas the first two Plans were formulated under the coalition government led by the Liberal Democratic Party. Moreover, in compiling the third Plan, the Japanese government was obliged to take into consideration the final comments provided in 2009 from the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. These comments concerned Japan's progress in the area of gender equality.

Our discussions at meetings of the Council for Gender Equality also incorporated perspectives of the international community concerning Japan's progress in achieving gender equality. For example, we included the following sentence in the beginning of the third Basic Plan: (To build) a society that will be valued by the international community in terms of gender equality.

While chairing the drafting committee for the third Basic Plan for Gender Equality, I noted the presence of individuals who persistently hold extremely conservative attitudes toward gender-based roles. These individuals believe that for both men and women, ways of living are determined by their sex. Moreover, they emphasize that rigorous pursuit of gender equality can undermine traditional, gender-based morals and customs, eventually leading to the collapse of a time-honored family system and local communities. By developing their argument in such a way, I believe that these conservative individuals divert the focus of discussions away from essential matters.

Although many politicians are aware of the vital importance of building a gender-equal society, in actual face-to-face communication with their conservative, or biased, electorate, they tactfully avoid the subject. This occurs even though the realization of a gender-equal



鹿嶋 敬

Professor, Jissen Women's University
Member of the Council for Gender Equality

Mr. Takashi KASHIMA

society is "a top-priority task in determining the framework of 21st-century Japan." (From the Preamble to the Basic Law for a Gender-Equal Society).

When we compiled our report about the third Basic Plan for Gender Equality, we sought to eradicate stereotypical views regarding gender-based roles, and to suggest effective and workable measures to advance gender equality. Fortunately, at the February 2010 meeting of the Council for Gender Equality, I found that cabinet members were eager to promote gender equality.

Given such encouragement from cabinet members, the Council's report advocates various positive actions including the introduction of a quota system for female candidates in the election of National Diet members. Other proposals prescribed in the report include: shifting the unit of social systems and practices from households to individuals; building a society that ensures that both men and women share family responsibilities; and proactively observing international norms and criteria relating to gender equality. We were pleased that the Japanese government adopted most of the proposals set forth in the report, and incorporated them in the third Basic Plan.

At meetings of the Council, I repeatedly stated that political will is key to building a gender-equal society. To ensure that politicians actually carry out their words, it is essential that we watch them from a global stand point.

In this regard, I believe that the comments from the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women significantly encourage the Japanese government to carry out its plans. Although Japan is an advanced country in terms of economy, it must also be advanced in terms of gender equality. I truly believe that now is the time for us to transform our country by abolishing obsolete ideas and gender-based stereotypes.

Profile of Takashi KASHIMA

After serving as an editor for the Nikkei Shimbun, Mr. Takashi Kashima became a professor of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Jissen Women's University. He is now a member of the Council for Gender Equality at the Cabinet Office; a Chair of the Working Women's Empowerment Forum; and the Commissioner of the Japan Association for the Advancement of Working Women. His extensive publications include *To Eriko – Requiem for My Dearest Daughter Who Died in an Explosion in Bolivia Ten Days after Her Engagement* (Nikkei Inc.) and *The Epoch of Gender Equality* (Iwanami Shinsho).



Special Contribution from Rwanda

Village of Hope:

A Rwandan Couple Assists Female Genocide Victims

Naho AIZU

With my husband, who started to work in JICA Rwanda office, and then three month old baby, I have lived in Kigali for one and half year. Rwanda is known to many Japanese by the word 'genocide' described in the movies such as Hotel Rwanda. It has been 17 years since the genocide. Rwanda is on the other hand famous for its socio-economic development under the strong leadership of the current president Paul Kagame. It aims to become the Singapore of Africa. Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, is a beautiful town with thousands of hills with a moderate climate at a high altitude.

I met Nicholas and Elsie soon after I came to Rwanda. It was Nicholas and Elsie who started their activities of "Link Ministries" after returning to Rwanda from UK in 2001. They write on their website 'Link Ministries was started by a Rwandan couple who had experienced a true healing and reconciliation from their very traumatic experience of the 1994 genocide. During their time in UK, God started a work of deep healing in their lives as a family (they are from different ethnic backgrounds). And they felt called to go back to Rwanda to be part of the healing process and the rebuilding of their nation.'



With Nicholas and Elsie's family (Naho AIZU, back row right)

Nicholas is the Managing Director of Ikirezi Natural Products, a social enterprise that produces organic essential oils at four different sites in Rwanda. Eighty percent of those who work at the farms are widows and orphans. The profit, mainly gained by exporting products to South Africa and Britain, is directly delivered to the workers and the communities. My first meeting with Nicholas was when I visited his office while carrying my son on my back to buy essential oil for mosquito repellent. Later on, he invited me to visit the farm located four hours from Kigali. He then introduced me to Elsie, his wife, after we talked a lot on the way to and from the farm.

Elsie is a mother of four children and the founding member of the Link Ministry together with Nicholas. Many of the women who work at the farm have lost their husbands, kids, family members, house, farm land and other

properties. The Village of Hope, one of the activities of Link Ministries, provides home and comfort to those women and orphans. Each family of a widow or orphans (child headed household) is given a house that has 3 bedrooms, a living room with a dining table,

a kitchen and bathroom. Many women gather in front of the house when they have time. They work on traditional basket weaving called Agaseke and beads work while talking to each other. Elsie visits the Village of Hope every Thursday morning. She then reads the Bible and



prays together with them. She sometimes has individual counseling. She also provides materials and trainings for handicrafts. There were about fifteen women gathering when I visited the Village of Hope with Elsie. They happily laughed while watching my son crawling around. They were surprised to see me breastfeeding as many Rwandan think that 'foreigners', somewhat includes myself, never breastfeed.

'They receive a good amount of money by working on the Ikirezi farm. However, that does not guarantee them a stable life and peace of mind', Elsie says. They need a place to live, work to do, friends to talk and someone to rely on. She also opened a sewing workshop in Kigali where the women who suffered from domestic violence and sexual abuses are trained and produce handicrafts.

Nicholas and Elsie are very good friends of my family now. They love to see my son, invite us to eat together and share their vegetables and fruits. Sometimes they even share tips on how husband and wife could be nice to each other.

As I came to know them, I learned about actual efforts by Rwandans to get over their difficult history. I hope I can revisit their farm and the Village of Hope with my grown-up son one day and enjoy many more talks with Nicholas and Elsie.

□Village of Hope

(<http://www.hoperwanda.org/hope/pages/default.asp?pid=17>)

Profile

Naho AIZU

Aizu, who graduated from International Christian University, currently works at the Japan International Cooperation Agency. After her experiences in the Rural Development Department, the Secretariat of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and the Office of the President, presently she is on childcare leave. She has an interest in rural and community development in and out of Japan.

Reflections on Dating DV

Part 2 What Brings about Dating DV?



Noriko YAMAGUCHI

A representative of Aware,
Domestic Violence Batters' Intervention
Program & Dating DV Prevention Program,
Director, Facilitator, Trainer

Why is domestic violence (DV) found even among young couples? Just as among adults, this is due to such young people having learned and acquired wrong and dangerous values that have led them to DV. Values serving as DV factors include 1) power and control, 2) acceptance of violence, and 3) gender bias (gender prejudice and discrimination established socially and culturally). Almost everyone has learned and acquired these values to some degree. Especially with young people, the above three points are followed with 4) distorted ideas about love affairs and dating.

Power and Control

DV is control through power. Such control is observed not only in DV and dating DV but also in other various forms in society. Child-abusing parents try to control their children through power. Along with them, many other parents try to control their children sometimes by threatening them, and other times by using carrots and sticks. Parents often say to their children, "Obey me, or get out!" or "If you do well on the test, I'll buy you a video game." This illustrates parents' control over their children through power. Also at school, teachers intimidate and threaten their students. Again, this uses the "power and control" method. Every time adults use this method with children, the children learn the values and method of power and control. When these children later begin dating with their partners, they will likely put the learned values and method in practice. DV offenders are created even in ordinary homes, because the wrong values are widespread even in this "normal" environment.

Acceptance of Violence

The second factor is taking violence too lightly. Even if they think that violence is not right, many people still accept it under some conditions. Ideas like 1) violence is unavoidable for education, discipline, or justice, 2) that it is natural that men are somewhat violent, and 3) that violence is sometimes needed if there is love in it are strongly rooted. Violence is not love but simply a crime. Violence deeply hurts anyone who suffers it and destroys the relationship between those involved.

Gender Bias

DV is observed even in couples of the same sex because almost everyone has learned and acquired the values of power and control as well as the acceptance of violence. Among heterosexual couples, most DV offenders are men. This is deeply related to gender bias, the third factor. All of

us are influenced by the following socially developed ideas: what a woman and man are supposed to be; what a girlfriend and boyfriend are expected to be; and what roles a wife and husband should play. Such ideas are so common in daily life that everyone is affected by them without realizing it. As a result, not only adults but also young people take on such values as a matter of course. Gender bias is a common element in young people's popular manga, magazines, TV dramas, movies, novels and songs. It also exists in the words and deeds of those around them such as their parents, teachers and friends. From the day we are born, each of us begins receiving a shower of gender bias. When individuals who are not aware that they have gender bias become intimate, the ideas of what a man is supposed to be and what roles a boyfriend should play often lead them to a man's predominance over a woman. The ideas of what a woman is supposed to be and what roles a girlfriend should play, which are a matter of convenience for the man, tend to make it more likely DV will occur against a woman.

Distorted Ideas about Love Affairs and Dating

A typical example of distorted ideas carried by young people today about love affairs and dating is one that "dating means restricting each other." The widespread use of mobile phones makes it easy for young people to restrict the other. Both girls and boys tend to restrict their partners. Also, it seems that young people think that dating someone is a prerequisite to being recognized by their peers as a fully grown adult. This makes them think that they cannot stop dating even if the restriction has aggravated to violence. Many young people have the distorted ideas about love affairs that restriction, coercion and violence are expressions of love, preventing both DV offenders and victims from easily realizing that they are involved in DV.

In many cases, behind young people's distorted ideas about love affairs and dating is gender bias, so it follows that most DV offenders and victims are men and women, respectively. Also, deeply related with men's DV against women is the male-oriented society we are all immersed in. In a society where women's rights are not respected, people live with gender bias on a daily basis. DV is one result of societal influence over personal relationships between women and men. Violence against the woman in an intimate relationship is a form of discrimination against the woman and abuse of all women's human rights.

THE FORUM WINDOW

The Great East Japan Earthquake —Reconstruction from Gender Perspectives (Messages from Kitakyushu)

The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred on 11th of March, 2011, before the full implementation of the Third Basic Plan for Gender equality. The Third Basic Plan had been adopted by the Cabinet Meeting in December, 2010 and included “Promoting gender equality in the area of regional development, disaster prevention, environment, and other” as a new priority field. Japanese women, as groups and individuals, have been lobbying the government to incorporate gender perspectives into relief and reconstruction efforts, while extending supports to people affected by the earthquake and tsunami. For example, we demanded that more female members should be appointed for the Government Reconstruction Committee. Now, only one out of fifteen is a woman.

In Kitakyushu, an annual summer seminar of the Alliance of Feminist Representatives was organized by female political representatives and women leaders of the city on 30th and 31st of July. One of the sessions, “Disaster and Women: Rebuilding Communities” was coordinated by me, in which five speakers presented their views on the basis of their experiences.

First, Ms. Yuko Ito, a member of the town council from Miyagi, one of the affected prefectures, talked about the situations of the disaster and relief activities. Second, Mr. Shinpei Murakami, the owner

of an organic farm from Fukushima, shared his difficulty and sorrow: he stated that he has evacuated to Western Japan and started farming again. Third, I reported on my volunteer work in Kesen-numa city. Lastly, from Fire and Disaster Management Department, City of Kitakyushu, Mr. Naoki Tanaka showed photos of their relief activities in Kamaishi city. Mr. Hisayoshi Tsuchida explained Kitakyushu’s preparedness for natural disasters in which gender perspectives were incorporated. He was proud of the high percentage of female members on the Disaster Management Committee in Kitakyushu, while many other cities have no female member at all.

All the participants of the session reconfirmed that we would provide long-term support to those who were affected, in order for them to recover from the unprecedented disaster. We were also determined to create disaster-resistant communities with gender perspectives, learning lessons from this session as well as past major disasters in Japan.

Masako OTA, Senior Researcher, KFAW



KFAW Network of Asian Researchers

Great Earthquakes and Relief Efforts

– Self-Help, Mutual-Help, Public-Help, and Role of the Japanese Red Cross Society
Etsuko KITA President / Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing

Referring to what has happened after the occurrence of the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, Ms. Etsuko Kita spoke about appropriate relief efforts at the time of earthquakes and other disasters. She also discussed the Japanese Red Cross Society’s establishment, history, organizational system and roles.

The establishment of the Red Cross Society can be traced back to the Battle of Solferino in 1859, when Henri Dunant urged people to treat soldiers who were injured and unable to fight any longer as human beings, without regard to which side they were on in battle. Now that more than 150 years have passed since the Society’s establishment, Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies can be found in 186 countries worldwide, promoting their activities in accordance with the seven fundamental principles of “humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.” To stay ever prepared for disasters, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies maintain regular rescue teams and

conduct training programs for the teams.

Ms. Kita explained appropriate relief measures, namely preparation for disasters and establishment of a network during normal times, as well as the following three aspects: “self-help,” where individuals do what they can for themselves; “mutual-help,” where individuals do what they can for others; and “public-help,” where individuals receive support for what they themselves cannot do.

Referring to the year-by-year decrease in the evacuation rate of people in times of disaster, she focused on how history repeats itself and on the importance of educating the next generation not to forget past disasters. Finally, she emphasized the necessity of strategic disaster prevention measures.



Under a commission by the Kyushu International Center of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) holds an annual seminar for national and local government officers in developing countries who are in charge of gender mainstreaming policies.

The purpose of the seminar is to foster government officers who can promote gender mainstreaming policies comprehensively and effectively in developing countries in order to realize a gender equal society.

This year's seminar, which was held for approximately six weeks from June 15 – July 22, involved seven trainees from five countries.

This year's seminar began with a wide variety of lectures held at the JICA Tokyo International Center for approximately two weeks. Given by government officers in charge of gender equal society policies and experts on gender issues, these lectures presented an overview of gender mainstreaming policies in Japan. Moreover, the lectures included presentations and discussions to share the trainees' experiences as well as gender-related problems and challenges found in their countries. This was truly useful for deepening their understanding of gender issues.

These lectures in Tokyo were followed by lectures at the JICA Kyushu International Center in Kitakyushu and visits to various organizations to focus on more concrete aspects of gender issues (in terms of education, agricultural community, and local government). The seminar featured not only lectures but also a workshop to help trainees acquire skills necessary for government officers to plan, develop, and implement gender mainstreaming policies in their countries. This practical seminar concluded with the presentation of an action plan developed by each trainee during the seminar. Of particular note was Gender Sensitive Project Cycle Management (PCM) for developing a more logical, practical and effective action plan. This

must have been a very significant learning experience for the trainees.

The seminar also included visits to various organizations. This also became an opportunity to promote international exchange with the general public. Noteworthy was a country reports presentation meeting in which each participant explained to the general public basic information and gender problems in his/her country as well as his/her action plan for solving the problems. Another remarkable program was interaction with children at a nursery school and an elementary school in Kitakyushu. These programs were useful for obtaining the necessary skills and knowledge to implement gender mainstreaming policies. And at the same time, they served as excellent international exchange activities beyond the boundaries of culture and language.



▲With elementary school children

You can see the details of the country reports from our website. <http://www.kfaw.or.jp/index.html.en>

The 21st KFAW Foreign Correspondents Startup Activities!

Theme

Youth Culture and Gender Equality Today

In 1991, the Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) established a foreign correspondents system to broadly network with people overseas, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Past and present foreign correspondents total 257 people in 38 countries.

This year, persons from five countries work as KFAW foreign correspondents. Through this network, KFAW will continue providing up-to-date information from various parts of the world.

The first reports are available at KFAW website (<http://www.kfaw.or.jp/correspondents/>).

Hong Kong / China
Miho GODA



Throughout my undergraduate years to my time as a doctoral student, I participated in programs at the National University of Singapore and conducted research on Chinese communities in Singapore.

Currently, I work for both the Department of History and Department of Japanese Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Also, I am researching the support provided in Chinese communities for children with High Functioning Pervasive Developmental Disorder.

Indonesia
MUKHAMAD Subkhan



I came to Japan in 2006 to study in the Department of Applied Science for Integrated System Engineering at Kyushu 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 interaction activities.

FY 2011/12 KFAW Visiting Researchers and Research Themes

Research Analysis and Network Development to Support Businesses of Rural Female Entrepreneurs

Visiting Researcher

Adjunct Lecturer, Hosei University,

Kayo OKABE



Co-researcher

Adjunct Lecturer, Keisen University,

Mayumi DAN



It has been said that it is very difficult for women to continue working in Japan. In recent years, however, it has become possible for women themselves to launch businesses; to create opportunities to demonstrate their abilities; and to establish an environment where they can continue working. Focusing on the empowerment that women need to continue their businesses, this study will feature research and analysis of rural female entrepreneurs. First, interviews regarding empowerment will be conducted among entrepreneur groups who have made certain achievements in starting and continuing new business. Second, based on the interview results, a questionnaire survey will be conducted to reveal factors that make it difficult to continue business. Third, the survey data will be analyzed from the viewpoints of economic and geographical factors. Finally, a website will be created to disseminate the analysis results to support women continuing their businesses. This website is expected to serve as a prototype for an information-sharing network for women entrepreneurs. By sharing useful information via the Internet, this study aims to contribute to the empowerment of women in Japan and the rest of Asia.

A Study on Women Marriage Migration from Transition Countries in Asian Region to Japan: Case Studies from Indo-Chinese Refugee Families and Chinese Families in Japan

Visiting Researcher

Lecturer at the Center for Multilingual
Multicultural Education and Research,
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies,

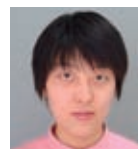
Mika HASEBE



Co-researcher

Doctoral program, Tokyo Metropolitan University,

WANG Yan



Focusing on marriage immigrant women to Japan from Vietnam and China, both economic transition countries under socialist regimes, this study will compare and examine structural gender influences. It will also analyze women's appropriate independence against such influences, found in both sending and receiving countries. The issue of marriage migration has drawn scant attention so far even in the fields of migration and gender research respectively. In Japan, however, the percentage of marriage immigrants to total immigrants is high. Also, as well as other immigrant women, such marriage immigrant women are placed under a strong structural gender influence. Despite such a structural restriction, marriage immigrant women migrate to Japan by choice. Assuming the importance of an emphasis on the independence of marriage migrants, this study will discuss gender influences on the societies of countries sending and receiving marriage migrants. Moreover, it will present a comparison and examination of these countries. The study will include a literature review and results of interviews which will be conducted.

South Korea
HONG Mi Ok



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 in Incheon Metropolitan City and also as a mother with two children. While it is difficult to strike a balance between my career and household chores, I hope that I can fully work on both and enjoy myself.

Malaysia
CHEOW
Puei Kuen



After graduating from The University of Science Malaysia in the field of interior design, I started my life as a foreign student in Tokyo, Japan to continue my studies, hoping to contribute and dedicate myself to the education field in the future. I obtained my master degree in architecture and am currently a Ph.D. student in the same university, conducting research on environment-behavioral studies.

Nepal
Bhawana
UPADHYAY



I am a researcher and development practitioner. I have worked with various national and international organizations in different country contexts. Some of my works have been published as book chapters and articles in internationally referred journals. Some of my article are found at the following link: <http://www.ekantipur.com/2011/04/07/oped/her-reproductive-choices/332117.html>

Activity Reports

Seminar on Dating DV Prevention Class

A seminar was held to promote deeper understanding of dating domestic violence (DV) and to consider effective dating DV prevention measures. In addition, it also focused on the role that school education is expected to play. The seminar was mainly for high school, university, vocational school, and other organization staff members in charge of preventing dating DV.

As indicated in the establishment of the Kitakyushu City Basic Plan of Domestic Violence Countermeasures in 2009, Kitakyushu actively promotes efforts to prevent DV, such as human rights education and DV awareness programs. Currently becoming a serious problem is dating DV, violence between unmarried partners in an intimate relationship. The national government and Kitakyushu City are putting more emphasis on their prevention and awareness programs for young people. Under a commission from the city, this year KFAW holds "Dating DV Prevention Class" at high school, university and other organizations in the city.

The seminar held on August 3, 2011 was comprised of two parts. In the first part, a special lecture was given by Ms. Noriko Yamaguchi, the founder of Aware, and DV prevention education specialist. She emphasized the necessity of involving not only school education but also guardians, adults and even the entire society.

In the second part that followed, a demonstration of a "Dating DV Prevention Class" was conducted by KFAW Chief Researcher Ms. Masami Shinozaki. Participants actively asked about effective ways to raise awareness of dating-DV problems among young people.



UN Women Kitakyushu

U.N. Women Kitakyushu annually promotes a fundraising activity and holds a seminar and many other events during the MOVE Festa period. This year, hoping to promote much closer communication with residents of the city, we held the following three events:

- UN Women Charity Bazaar
- "Wen-Do Seminar" - The Art of Self-Defense for Women
- A Lecture - "Taboo: Women Living in Brothel Districts in Pakistan."

- Most of proceeds were donated to the U.N. Women Japan National Committee and the United Nations.
- You can see more details from our Website (<http://www.kfaw.or.jp/report/index.html.en>)

▼Wen-Do Seminar



The 55th UN Commission on the Status of Women

The Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW), accredited with NGO Special Consultative Status to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, annually participates in the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). In FY 2010, Ms. Masami Shinozaki, KFAW Chief Researcher visited New York, home to the United Nations Headquarters, and participated in a CSW 55 parallel event titled "Empowerment of Women in Rural Japan."

At the debriefing meeting held on May 19, Ms. Yoshiko Misumi, Vice-President of the Japan National Committee of U.N. Women, and Chairperson of U.N. Women Kitakyushu, spoke about the establishment of U.N. Women. This was followed by a debriefing report by Ms. Masami Shinozaki, KFAW Chief Researcher.

The CSW 55 parallel event focused on "Rural Women," the priority theme to be featured at next year's CSW 56, and presented actual conditions of rural women in Japan. This issue drew strong attention from participants, who shared a wide variety of opinions in a Q&A session.

Announcements

KFAW Website Redesigned ♪



<http://www.kfaw.or.jp>

Please check out our Homepage(°д°)/

Future Events

- **The 21st Kitakyushu Conference of Asian Women**
November 26 (sat.) ~27 (sun.), 2011
- **World Report Seminar**
"Japanese MANGA and Youth Culture in East Asia"
January 28 (sat.), 2012
- **Free Dispatch of Dating DV Facilitators**

We dispatch facilitators for classes, seminars or workshops at high schools, colleges, universities and technical schools in Kitakyushu city. Please maximize this opportunity for the implementation of human rights and preventive education for Dating DV.

Location of Kitakyushu



Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women

KITAKYUSHU OTEMACHI BUILDING 3F
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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.