



Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations

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Statement by Ms. Azusa Saitoharai

Alternate Representative of Japan

on

Item 28 (a): Advancement of women

Item 28 (b): Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on

Women and Development, third special session of the General Assembly

Third Committee

65th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations

New York

11 October 2010

Mr. Chairman,

The year 2010 is a milestone in the efforts of the international community to achieve gender equality and advance the empowerment of women, whenever the measures we make, and our commitment to making further progress. There have been a series of memorable events. The Beijing Platform for Action commemorated its fifteenth anniversary of the adoption, and in July, the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) was declared, consolidating the four existing agencies concerned. Furthermore, at the end of this month, we will commemorate the tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 on women and peace and security. For its part, Japan has continued its efforts to contribute actively to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment, based on internationally agreed principles and instruments including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In the context of the movement of Japan, I therefore would like to take this opportunity to briefly outline to the committee the views Japan holds on this issue, the measures it has taken to date, and the directions it plans to move in the future.

Mr. Chairman,,,

Japan welcomes the continuing work of the Commission on the Status of Women

the commemorative meeting to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action, which reaffirmed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Japan also welcomes the establishment of UN Women, as we believe the importance of mainstreaming gender perspectives in every area and phase of the work of the United Nations. We hope that with the entity's additional role of leading, coordinating and promoting the equal participation of women in the United Nations' work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the distinguished leadership of Ms. Michelle Bachelet, all gender-related activities of the United Nations will organically coordinate with each other and will be implemented in an efficient and efficient manner. For its part, the Government of Japan intends to participate actively in the activities of UN Women.

Japan also needs to strengthen its national policy framework to implement the SDGs.

Mr. Chairman,

At the UN high-level meeting plenary held last month on the Millennium Development Goals, the international community reaffirmed the need to accelerate action for progress towards achievement of MDGs, including those related to gender. At that meeting our Prime Minister announced the "Kan Commitment," which consists of new health and education policies. In the field of health, the new priority areas maternal, newborn and child health has one of the main pillars, and the government is committed to provide five million additional hours over five years beginning in 2011. Through the new model called "EMBRACE," a acronym that stands for "Embrace Mother and Babies Regular access to Care," Japan, together with our partners, the international community, aims at saving the lives of 600,000 children by improving the continuum of health services, including prenatal and antenatal care. Through these assistance, Japan will continue its efforts in contributing to achieve the MDGs, where there has been a delay in progress, as well as the MDG 5, which we firmly believe is related to the achievement of all the other MDGs.

Mr. Chairman,

As we approach the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, we hope that a comprehensive set of indicators to track implementation of the resolution will be developed and put to use at both the global and local levels. Japan is deeply aware of the importance to

strengthening gender participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peace building is one of our priority areas. In particular, development activities in post-conflict countries, I would like to mention as an example, a project supported by the Government of Japan through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, “Integrated Program for Empowering Communities and their Lives in North and East Sri Lanka” which conducts activities such as vocational training for widows who have lost their husbands in conflict, in such a way that women affected by conflict can take an active role in post-conflict society.

Mr. Chairman,

In this country, the Government of Japan has also been vigorously engaged in a comprehensive effort to create a gender-equal society and promote women's empowerment. Last year, in December of last year, it announced a new “Action Plan for Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2009.” Japan is determined to further enhance the measures to prevent and eliminate trafficking in persons and protect and assist victims, such as enhancing victim assistance and informing victims of the availability of the assistance, and combating sexual exploitation including of children. Also, this year, the Government of Japan will formulate the “Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality,” which will make efforts to promote the formation of a gender-equal society by setting up targets and effectiveness such as the expansion of women's participation in policy-making, making proaction in each field and promoting measures to combat inequality. Concerning the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in Japan's sixth periodic report to the Committee, I wish to inform you that the Japanese government will address them appropriately.

Mr. Chairman,

Japan this year is serving as chair of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and it has addressed the very important matter of the subject of gender equality; the APEC Women Leaders Network (WLN) and the Gender Focal Point Network (GFPN), held last month, and the Women's Entrepreneurship Summit (WES),

held earlier this month. We believe that women's empowerment is fundamental for deepening our network among women leaders, in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Finally, Mr. Chairman,

As we observe this year as an important anniversary of the Convention on the status of women around the world, I would like to reaffirm Japan's determination to work together with the international community, international organizations and civil society, both domestically and internationally, to achieve further progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

Thank you.

