Expert Group Meeting
On Gender-Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific:
Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict

Fukuoka, Japan
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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
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Preface

Gender mainstreaming is a crucial aspect of good urban governance, as we work together towards making the international community peaceful, equitable and stable. It is quite certain that gender mainstreaming has been substantially improved, compared to 30 years ago, though it has not yet advanced to the point of creating balanced societies. The UN formulated and established its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the year 2000; The issue of gender is addressed in the third development goal, covering a wide-ranging subjects such as working conditions, security, domestic violence, education, and health including reproduction.

Since UN-HABITAT is a development agency in terms of tackling urbanization, human settlements and housing, its role is, in principle, limited to contributing to the improvement of living conditions and well-being in urban areas. In fact, UN-HABITAT worked out its programme for gender in 1991, and elaborated its position in the famous Istanbul conference, HABITAT II, in 1996. Now our headquarters, based in Nairobi, has a specific branch to examine gender policy in relation to sustainable urbanization.

The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, is working to formulate the concept of Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities, in the process of implementing various operational projects, such as slum upgrading and post-disaster and post-conflict projects in the field. Our office organized the international public forum on Women Friendly Cities here in Fukuoka 2004, and further hosted an award contest on Women Friendly Cities at that time. Nonetheless, we have not yet solidified the niche of UN-HABITAT in the context of gender mainstreaming and sustainable urbanization. Accordingly, we organized this Expert Group Meeting to further elaborate our role and tasks in realizing sustainable development, particularly focusing on post-conflict and post-disaster development through a gender lens.

This Expert Group Meeting examined the gender dimension of rebuilding communities affected by disaster and conflict. It drew together knowledgeable regional and international experts to share lessons learnt, challenges and successes in social and infrastructure reconstruction after disaster or conflict. Since women experience unique problems and vulnerabilities in conflict and disaster circumstances, one of the valuable outcomes of the Expert Group Meeting was the recommendation of tangible counter-measures, direction and outputs to improve development policy, focusing on gender issues and sustainable urbanization.

Herein are summaries of the discussions that took place in Fukuoka, Japan on May 25th and 26th at the Expert Group Meeting on Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict. It is our intention that these proceedings will serve to open the questions that were raised and the dialogue that ensued to the greater international community, so that each can examine one’s own work – whether at the community level or at the international level - through a gender lens. Through this process of honest inquiry, we will enrich the depth and effectiveness of our efforts to build stronger communities and safer cities throughout the region and throughout the world.

Toshi Noda
Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
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I. Introduction

The work of UN-HABITAT, as the focal point for implementing the Habitat Agenda, has drawn the agency and its partners in national government, local authorities, civil society, and the private sector increasingly closer to the lives of the most marginalized. While UN-HABITAT has done significant work on gender within the context of community empowerment, this project is a direct effort to promote gender responsiveness within the context of human settlements as mandated by the Governing Council Resolution 20/7: gender equality in human settlements development.

The UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific organized the Expert Group Meeting on “Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict” from 25 to 26 June 2007 at the ACROS Building in Fukuoka, Japan. The meeting was organized with the financial support of the Government of Norway, as part of the global programme “Promotion of Best Practices on Gender Mainstreaming and Women’s Empowerment in Human Settlements Development programmes 2006-2007” and is part of UN-HABITAT’s efforts to fully implement the Gender Policy and strengthen gender mainstreaming into all activities and programmes, and promote women’s empowerment. The Expert Group Meeting is one of three components of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific’s 2007 Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities programme which also hosts a regional awards programme and works to deepen knowledge management on gender and human settlements.

In 2004, the UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific launched its first award process, with an Expert Group Meeting and Public Forum for “Women Friendly Cities” upon recommendations made by the Expert Group Meeting on Gender and Women’s Issues in Human Settlements held in Nairobi, Kenya in February 2003. Three contests had been held in Latin American and the Caribbean (1998, 1999, 2003) within the framework of the Global Campaigns of the United Nations for the Human Rights of Women and Girls and for Good Urban Governance, with the support of UNIFEM, the Urban Management Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Women in Habitat programme (both from UN-HABITAT), and the Latin America and Caribbean Federation of Women in Local Government. As the Latin American awards programme was named a Best Practice, the 2007 Expert Group Meeting, in partnership with the 2007 Asia-Pacific awards process, is in keeping with the call for the replication of best practices.

Field experiences on urban poverty reduction, community action planning and the promotion of good urban governance have shown that the direct involvement of women in decision-making brings economic, social and political dividends to communities and cities, thereby, fueling sustainable and equitable development. In order to build on the gains of the 2004 Women Friendly Cities award, and in recognition of substantive efforts being made throughout Asia-Pacific at this time, UN-HABITAT has developed a comprehensive programme “2007 Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific” to award excellence and innovation in the region, share knowledge and practices on “Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict”.

The Expert Group Meeting provided an opportunity for experts to discuss and analyze the gender dimensions of human settlements and post-conflict / post-disaster reconstruction in Asia and the Pacific, including recommendations of priority areas for action. The outcome of the Expert Group Meeting is presented in this report.
II. Organization of Work

A. Participation
The Expert Group Meeting brought together 12 experts from countries throughout the Asian region, an audience of 46 local and international forum participants, media and UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific staff members. (See Appendices III and IV)

B. Documentation
The documents of the meeting included:
- Aide Memoire (see Appendix I)
- Programme Agenda (see Appendix II)
- Powerpoints prepared by the experts (see Appendix VII)

C. Opening Statements

Ms. Mari Christine, Goodwill Ambassador for UN-HABITAT, the Expert Group Meeting Chair, initially welcomed the experts and audience.

Mr. Toshi Noda, Regional Director of UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, reviewed the history of gender mainstreaming in UN-HABITAT and highlighted the importance of gender policy in the context of post-disaster and post-conflict reconstruction. He further commented on the intertwined nature of gender policy and governance and urged participants to draw upon their valuable experiences to assist in providing appropriate and cost-effective counter-measures to the pronounced vulnerabilities of women in post-disaster and post-conflict situations.

Ms. Lowie Rosales, Human Settlements Officer, UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Gender Focal Point, welcomed the audience to Fukuoka and provided the programme for the event. She explained the background of the programme, and the global programme funded by the Government of Norway. Further, she expanded on the three components of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities Programme, including this Expert Group Meeting, awarding excellence and innovation, and to providing enhanced Knowledge Management. Encouraging a field-based practical discussion, the discussion will be aimed at the generation of the Fukuoka Statement as a starting point for informed action planning for the gender mainstreaming efforts in the region. She further acknowledged the expertise of the audience and encouraged their participation.

Ms. Everngelista Mutandi, Human Settlements Officer, Gender Mainstreaming Unit, UN-HABITAT -Nairobi, laid out the history of UN-HABITAT’s work in Gender and Gender Mainstreaming in its programmes. She illustrated the ongoing commitment of UN-HABITAT within the larger UN context, as well as provided insights into UN-HABITAT’s work on gender from a global perspective. In detail, she expanded on the mandate of UN-HABITAT and provided key contextual tools for understanding the directives and strategic framework moving the organization forward. In conclusion, Ms. Mutandi provided concrete strategic objectives for the Expert Group Meeting and welcomed active participation in building gender friendly sustainable cities.
On Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict

III. Summary of Discussions

The discussions during the Expert Group Meeting benefited from the diverse experiences of the experts from governments, academia and non-governmental community organizations, working to improve the safety and security of human settlements in various economic, natural and cultural environments. The following are the discussions and recommendations.

A. Overview

A key component of the Expert Group Meeting was in beginning to redefine gender as not only concerning the involvement of women, but instead seeing gender as a process of analyzing circumstances, ranging from conflict or disaster to political and environmental processes. The core questions from a gender dimension relates to how development issues look into the differences that disaster has affected men and women differently, to their differing needs in rehabilitation efforts, to the distinct roles that each can play in the recovery process due to their educational, cultural and political access. It is seen that women are often more vulnerable in conflict and disaster, yet the ones who are readily prepared to participate in and often lead recovery and reconstruction projects. In a strategic sense, women are often hindered socially and politically in their ability to lead and see through operational projects due to their lack of access to leadership positions.

Further, the global context for these struggles for gender equality was examined in the discussion. Looking beyond the development context of a particular country, the Expert Group Meeting also looked at the challenges posed by the rate and extent of regional integration and globalization. Globalization raises the issues of refugees and displaced persons, trafficking as symptomatic of conditions of poverty, and the relationship between developed and developing nations in the context of creating a socially, economically, politically and environmentally sustainable region in Asia and the Pacific.

The Expert Group Meeting was formatted in a series of presentations, each followed by a discussion amongst the experts, facilitated by Ms. Mari Christine, Goodwill Ambassador for UN-HABITAT, which was then in turn followed by an open forum discussion with the experts in the audience. Each presentation-discussion-forum session provided an opportunity to highlight a separate facet on the topic of Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities.

A core message throughout the meeting was that “wherever you are there is room for improvement”. With this in mind, the Expert Group Meeting provided recommendations for UN-HABITAT’s priority areas of action moving forward which is laid out in Section V of this report.
B. Indonesia

His Excellency Mayor Mawardy Nurdin presented the case of Banda Aceh, Indonesia in their post-disaster recovery efforts after the 2004 earthquake and tsunami.

The Mayor presented the history of Banda Aceh and described some of the famous female Acehnese heroines. He explained the vulnerabilities created by wars and conflicts, and later by the tsunami and earthquake in this province. He noted that women suffer a significantly higher mortality rate compared to men. He offered a number of contributing factors, ranging from the fact that most women were at home, to the caretaking role that women assume which left many behind rescuing children and the elderly while men were able to escape, to the simple disadvantage that many women had not learned to swim for cultural reasons.

In the process of recovery after the tsunami that hit Banda Aceh in December 2004, he cited that practical gender needs were not considered in the planning and management of camps and temporary settlements. He said that this further increased vulnerability of women survivors where often resources and service usage, such as restrooms in the camps, were provided with the male user in mind. Incidence of gender-based violence such as rape and sexual harassment in the camps were also reported. He went on to comment on the organized and mobilized efforts of women’s organizations who, in the face of chaos and disarray, were able to gather and work to the integration of a women’s perspective. However, as these groups did not have access to the financial resources for implementation, many of these efforts were capped at the consultation phase. However, on 6-19 June 2005 there was a consensus meeting which aimed to invite women from across the sector in Banda Aceh to provide women in Aceh access to the levels of government. Nonetheless, in August 2005 there was a Memorandum of Understanding signed and no women were present at the M.O.U. signing, all the decisions were made by men – which is one reason why people are requesting women’s involvement.

He continued to note that Banda Aceh could not yet call itself a ‘gender friendly’ city as there still exists widespread discrimination, mainly against women. Further, he points out that Banda Aceh is under Sharia law since 2002. Another major constraint is the budgetary allotment, as the current operational budget was defined by the previous mayor and, with limited overall funds, there is little financial resource allocated for women’s empowerment and support programmes.

By contrast, he noted that Mrs. Liza Sa’aduddin Djamal was elected alongside him as Vice Mayor of Aceh. While in traditional Muslim society, women cannot be selected as a leader. Yet in a free and peaceful election, he and his female running mate under the banner of the Free Aceh Movement were elected by the people. Since then, the space for women participation had been increasing. For instance, the MUSRENA women’s planning action meeting was established to involve women in the 5 year planning process. The results were gender-oriented bottom-up planning. The consensus from the Development and Planning Meeting is then blended with the consensus from the Women Planning Action Meeting to provide strategies for a way forward.

(for Honorable Mayor Nurdin’s Powerpoint presentation, see Appendix VII)
Gender Roles in Post Disaster Recovery

With regard to gender roles in post disaster recovery, it was noted that women’s organizations are often best equipped to manage and respond in the event of disaster. This was seen in Thailand when women’s community organizations were well organized and were therefore able to consult the government on what was needed or missing, as well as on how to manage the relief efforts and support the influx of goods into the communities. Furthermore, having organized communities and disaster preparedness measures provides a direct means of empowering people to handle a disaster.

Conflict itself can shift societal gender roles, as seen in Iraq where the death of many men has created many women headed households, increased the number of women-owned companies and women in previously male-dominated fields, such as construction. These shifts in gender roles increases the need for gender sensitivity on job sites and highlights the need for gender mainstreaming efforts in the planning and consultative processes. For example, many women are now working on construction sites, in turn creating a new need for training and basic facilities such as toilets and measures to help ensure personal safety.

It is important to make men aware of the value of bringing women on board, not only as women, but as partners. Cultural and religious backgrounds cannot be ignored, but people can be sensitized little by little. Once people see what the benefits to the community are, the new practice will continue.

Land Access, Control and Ownership Issues

While discussing land access, control and ownership issues, it was noted that under Islamic Law, in Indonesia for instance, women are not entitled to own property. Consequently, in cases where a woman is the only remaining family member, she needs to rely on a male, for instance her husband’s brother, in order to make land claims. However, due to the gravity of the tsunami that hit Indonesia, there were areas where the survival rate was so low that no one has come forward to claim lands and those parcels are now being placed under the management of a collective body. Further, due to the disparity between male and female survival rates, as noted in Mayor Nurdin’s presentation, the discussion turned to examine preventative measures for increasing women’s survival rates in the case of disaster. In the case of Banda Aceh, it was noted that there were multiple causes for the discrepancy in survival rates that ranged from the fact that, due to societal gender roles, many women were at home, while men were at work, in boats or in social areas such as cafes. Women are generally in a caretaking role for the elderly and children, and consequently many women’s lives were lost in an effort to rescue the other family members. Under Islamic Law, women are forbidden from using men’s clothing and the sarong makes it very difficult to run, which was only complicated by the fact that women, traditionally, cannot learn to swim.
In the reconstruction effort in Indonesia, several measures have been implemented; including building escape routes and putting in place an early warning system. There is coordination between the Department of Home Affairs and various international NGOs for the implementation of an emergency response programme that engages women in Aceh to reduce mortality risks in the event of a disaster.

From other disaster situations, such as in the case of the earthquake in Kobe, Japan, other risk factors for women were identified. There, it was seen that elderly women lived alone and often in vulnerable houses; Only about 80% of whom were saved from the rubble, generally rescued by their neighbors. Accordingly, isolation is what placed many elderly women at high risk.

**The Role of Local Government**

While discussing the role of local government in building sustainable cities it was, in general, noted that gender mainstreaming was not a priority for most local governments though increased involvement in gender mainstreaming was occurring due to the requirements of the international donor agencies. It is essential to look at the reality on the ground and to help show local governments the benefits of gender friendly cities. Institution-to-Institution transfer of knowledge and technology is necessary since working through programmes; the effort is often on a consultancy basis and is therefore not sustained. Currently, local-to-local dialogue does not prioritize gender mainstreaming so we need to raise awareness of the benefits of this process.

**Gender-Related Budgeting**

The experts then went on to discuss gender budgeting by local governments. It was noted that while it is important to set aside money for women’s needs, there must be a certain amount of caution used around the concept of “Gender Budgeting” as it can be seen that this is the only money set aside for anything related to gender. When, in fact, what we are saying is that every programme should be examined from a gender dimension. It should not be seen that this money over here is for gender programmes and that everything else can go on as it is, without regard to its gender components.

In an extensive discussion on women’s well-being and safety in cities, there was consensus that after conflict and disaster, women are especially vulnerable. In many cases this vulnerability uniquely exposes women to the risk of trafficking and prostitution. The role of local government in mitigating these risks was discussed. Local examples noted a need for skills training in order to provide economic alternatives and empowerment for women, especially in the post-disaster and post-conflict circumstance. However, as in the case of Indonesia, limited city budget hinders the wide-scale implementation of such projects by the local government body, especially in the face of reconstruction efforts.
C. Afghanistan

Mr. Lalith Lankatilleke, Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific is responsible for overseeing programmes in Pakistan, India and Afghanistan, and has also spent three years directly managing field projects in Afghanistan.

His presentation looked into the physical, psychological and social forms of rehabilitation that are needed when uniting groups of people who have been fighting with each other. The impact of armed conflict is physical and psychological and causes destruction of social and familial networks. In the case of Afghanistan, 8 million people left the country and 2-3 million are internally displaced. War affects women and men unequally, reinforcing social disparities and social exclusion.

Mr. Lankatilleke noted that in the post-conflict context, women are then particularly vulnerable. Gender in post-conflict situation cannot be analyzed without taking into consideration the prevalent conditions of poverty and underdevelopment. This means that to address the issues holistically, social and cultural issues must be addressed which ranges from rebuilding of schools, increasing the child survival rate, to decreasing maternal mortality and improving health services. He cited statistics including the 6.6 children per woman birthrate. The high maternal mortality rate in Afghanistan (1,900 per 100,000 births) is due, in part, to the fact that treatment of women by male doctors is prohibited. He commented that restrictions on education and mobility affect health conditions. Furthermore, under-development and poverty affect women disproportionately. The indicators of underdevelopment include that Afghanistan is 173rd out of 177 in the human development index, the infant mortality rate is high, life expectancy is 44 years, and only 0.6% of the GRP being spent on health. Commenting on the photos in his Powerpoint presentation, he demonstrated the uneven political and economic conditions in a post-conflict reconstruction situation, where booming industry is interwoven with absolute poverty.

In terms of achievements, he pointed to the establishment, in the period after November 2001, of a transitional government, the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, and the new Constitution. The right to land ownership was not allowed until after the 2001 Constitution was established. He stated that the country is currently in the process of looking at land legislation and seeing the principle of equal rights as they become applied to the laws that are being established. Looking at land ownership, he discussed the difficulties of imposing a modern legal system onto an often effective, though unlegislated, customary system.

He turned to the issues of violence against women, stating that nine ministries together form a Ministry of Women’s Affairs which handles Violence Against Women which, supported by the media attention, is rapidly increasing the reporting rate. However, in May 2007 alone, two female media members were assassinated because they stood up for women’s rights.

UN-HABITAT has assisted the government in developing the National Solidarity Programme which has been implemented in 9 provinces, in 3,010 villages. Women are empowered to elect their Community Development Councils which, in the case of Afghanistan, are held separately for men and women.

*(for Lalith Lankatilleke’s Powerpoint presentation, see Appendix VII)*
AFGHANISTAN
Panel Discussion and Forum Highlights

- Land Tenure And Integrating Local Practices and International Norms

Discussion ensued in regards to the Shura groups in Afghanistan, examining the ways in which the cultural support system and the universal norms and rights can be integrated. It was shown that it is effective to enlighten the groups in the communities of the places wherein their practice is in keeping with the international standards, and to encourage them to realize these rights progressively. In the UN-HABITAT 2002-2003 Housing Programme, there was a large influx of returnees, around 20% of whom were widows and they were helped by their husband’s families. In these instances, we should be noting where the village practice is in keeping with accepted international law and improve from there.

Though the community acts as a family, as they have gone to war and many have died, so then it is the communal family responsibility to help take care of all involved, and yet there are of course cases when support is denied. Especially in urban areas, it is found that people will have their land taken away from them and then have to go through a legal process. This is a primary reason why legislation is being developed, so that urban people have legal recourse. In that context, there is a need for legislation as community council is non-existent in the urban space, and yet the reality is that there are frequently people who don’t have the money to go to court, who then become destitute.

In Cambodia, the same issues are arising. After the war, when people come back, these issues arise so marginalization and inequity becomes accentuated especially in urban areas. Underdevelopment perpetuates this issue because, at its root, is itself an issue of poverty.

In Iraq, women can own land and properties so legality is not an issue. However, because of poverty and uneven status of women in society, many women-headed households are unable to pay rent, and because houses in Iraq are fairly large, women tend to move in with brothers or other family members and then be under the dictate of that head of that household. Furthermore, as multiple families may live together, the widow’s children, especially the girls, may no longer be able to gain access to education.

Other examples were cited from other countries where a widow’s ability to getting land is dependant on whether or not her father or brothers have land to give her, as she is no longer considered part of the husband’s family upon his death. In Africa, UN-HABITAT has created a Women and Land Access Trust which operates as intermediaries between governments and finance institutions so that women who are disinherit after divorce, after their husband’s death, or in the cases of war or disaster, can borrow money from the Trust Fund, and be able to acquire land and housing.

Beyond the gender dimension of the disaster and housing issues, it was duly noted there are cases of disaster where the destruction is so severe, as in the case of Banda Aceh, where much of the
land had been claimed by the ocean, coastal lands have been designated as a “buffer zone”, and land rights are held by the central government during a two year period during which time no one, including men, have right to the land, while basic infrastructure and land claim issues are assessed.

- Gender and Health

Due to the high maternal mortality rate, there was consensus that maternal health and reproductive health issues are of great significance and that, especially in the case of conflict and disaster, these issues do not get the priority attention that they deserve.

The issue of women’s health generated a lot of discussion and questions. While there was concern about the implication of cultural prohibition against male doctors treating female patients being a primary cause of the high maternal mortality rate and other women’s health issues, the discussion revealed in fact that, due to the post-conflict context and on-going security issues, the primary concerns lay elsewhere. One problem was noted to be a lack of hospitals. It was further noted that the medical school in Kabul educated and trained many female physicians, however, most have left the country due to the conflict and have yet to return. This raised the issue of security, and examples were given of provinces in which hospitals are present, and yet doctors are unable to access the facilities due to security issues in rebel-controlled areas. While some doctors choose to practice nonetheless, many are deterred for fear of their own safety.

It was echoed that, in Bangladesh, there is a similar limiting relationship between security and health. There, especially in the rural areas there are not enough hospitals, no doctors and there are many health problems that are left untreated.

- Economic Empowerment and Decision Making

Women’s empowerment and inclusion in decision–making processes is a significant issue after a disaster or conflict. One of the participants discussed in depth the situation of women in Afghanistan, noting that as Afghanistan is emerging from a conflict that has lasted for more than 30 years, there is a wide scope of problems including lack of education, lack of health and lack of security. Women are not considered decision makers in Afghanistan, thus a particularly high priority must be placed on strengthening the financial independence of women, as they are most vulnerable after disasters. There is also need to increase the role and participation of the business sector in supporting the financial empowerment of women. It is important to strengthen the capacity of local governments, but most cities don’t currently have any structure for this.

Building a platform for community exchange could enhance capacity building for various stakeholders. Currently, at the community level there is a National Solidarity Programme that is determined by the Women’s Community Development Councils (CDCs) and the Men’s CDCs, so these needs are being worked out at the community CDC level. Space is opening at the district level in a number of cities, where UN-HABITAT working with CDCs to establish district consultation. When that happens, these CDCs will come together with the local Mayor to work out the funding of various programmes. Furthermore, CDCs are now beginning to look at health, economic and other needs through this existing platform. They are working on large programs with the Ministry of Health, who are progressive in their policies towards implementing their projects with the communities. In this way, the Afghanistan Government had realized that development must be done with people.
The importance of looking at the situation and finding space for improvement, regardless of where we are in the development process was highlighted. Noting that gender separate CDCs may differ from the conceptual ideal, it was noted that it is essential to take into account social and cultural realities and to adjust accordingly so as to promote an empowered, community centered approach. A central feature of successful community empowerment in the region has been the formation or women’s savings and credit groups. It was agreed that it is important for women to have money and control their own finances and to actually be working to sell their handicrafts at a high price. Savings and credit groups are important, but in order to upscale to the city level, it was important to involve the local governments. However, here too, it was noted that it is essential to look at the various models operational in countries internationally to ensure that the methodology is one that provides the greatest benefit directly to the women who are involved, and whose implementation methods are empowering and community centered.

Furthermore, the topic of handicrafts raised the issue of the exploitation of women on the global market, for example, where women and children are used as slave labour to produce rugs. It was noted that many consumers were buying rugs in developed countries and were not aware that they were produced using slave labour. It was noted that there are now more consumer awareness programs, such as Rugmark, that promote fair trade products.

Yet, despite these possibilities for economic empowerment, the challenge of gaining ground politically was raised. To date the idea that political empowerment will follow economic empowerment has not yet manifested in the case of Afghanistan.

While many of the educated and skilled population of Afghanistan have left the country, an example was given of a woman who encouraged her father to together return to Afghanistan to do their part to rebuild the country. This example was cited to illustrate the emotional connection women often have to their communities, and their willingness to persevere in the face of adversity in order to rebuild.
D. Sustainable Cities Programme

Ms. Angela Pinzon is the Project Advisor for the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP), a UNEP and UN-HABITAT capacity building programme. Its structure is as a one to three year programme for the sharing of information cross-sectorally through the EPM process which entails the creation of the Environmental Profile, working groups, and through a city consultation programme, develops action plans.

Ms. Pinzon evaluated the Sustainable Cities Programme from the perspective of gender, looking for places where mainstreaming could be implemmente...
SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME
Panel Discussion and Forum Highlights

* Sustainable Cities Programme Process

Clarifying the Sustainable Cities Programme process, Ms. Pinzon fielded questions on the SCP process, sharing that the countries are responsible for selecting the cities, who initially apply with a letter of intent to UN-HABITAT. Through the network of Local Agenda 21, the cities are selected in a competitive manner. Further, capacity building is provided and is aimed at creating a network and strengthening of the CDC cooperation.

As environmental issues have often been a male-managed domain in various countries throughout the region, it has been important to give collective roles in the implementation of the programme and placing a focus on involving all the people in the community, including creating programs in schools. As the effects of any programme, such as SCP, affects different people differently, the importance of not only bringing women to the table, but also in providing appropriate training in the field, was highlighted. Furthermore, it was noted that a programme such as SCP may be in a unique position to advance gender mainstreaming in the field as environmental issues are often at the center of the local government agenda. Additionally, the SCP process is a multi-stakeholder process and thereby engages local government, NGOs, and the private sector amongst others in the consultation and implementation process. This multi-sectoral approach affords a unique opportunity for managers across various sectors to see first hand how gender mainstreaming in programmes can be operationalized. This may provide people with a direct experience seeing the beneficial outcomes of examining their programmes and processes through a gender lens.

Upscaling and Replication of Urban Environmental Programmes

The process of upscaling urban environmental programmes can be done through citywide consultations, though it was noted that grassroots involvement of people in the community in upscaling the programs to the national level is paramount. Another parallel approach is to increase the training for local government officials, where trainings such as those run by CITYNET are currently in place, a gender component could be easily added for increased awareness of the benefits and strategic advantages of gender mainstreaming.

In addition to the idea of upscaling, the importance of helping people carry these ideas horizontally across the communities was discussed. An example was given wherein with waste recycling as part of a savings and credit programme, community members were made aware of the value of their waste products which in turn created a desire to separate waste and recycle. As these ideas become internalized within the communities themselves, they will move horizontally across communities.

A concern was flagged as well about the negative environmental impacts of large programs, some even funded by the international and regional financing institutions, which are in fact environmentally devastating. It was suggested that UN-HABITAT could take on an advocacy role, not only publicly promoting the Sustainable Cities Programme, but also in promoting environmental sustainability of programmes amongst other agencies in order to avoid replicating environmentally unfriendly practices.

* Experiences in Environmental Development

International examples of environmental development showed the array of concerns and successes in different communities. For example, Nairobi’s recent acknowledgement for environmental improvement was raised. Through local-to-local dialogues, the communities in
some selected slums of Nairobi have listed their priorities and, through capacity building, have promoted the ability of people to live in clean communities. They have created a system for waste disposal and further have begun sorting their solid waste and composting.

Banda Aceh was declared a green province by the New Governor, not only through local-to-local sharing, but also supported by international organization. Banda Aceh citizens have planted many trees, to help replace those destroyed in the tsunami and to counteract a recent 3 degree rise in local temperature. They have also implemented a waste management programme through Rotterdam, and established composting bins from a Canadian organization, in its pilot programme stage. Local-to-local sharing included the Mayor Nurdin’s visit the compost area in Colombo put up by a private company.

Transnational efforts, such as CITYNET’s work on global warming, slated to begin in 2008, as well as an upcoming SCP conference in Korea demonstrate the potential for regional and international sharing on the pressing environmental issues.
E. Nepal

In her presentation, “Struggle for Space”, Ms. Lajana Manandhar spoke from personal and professional experiences to outline some of the struggles in post-conflict and post-disaster situations in Nepal as well as to highlight recommendations for a way forward. She shared the memories recounted by her grandmother of the 1936 earthquake, and described the ways the community mobilized under the threat of earthquake in 1961. She also discussed the struggles of Bhutanese and Nepalese refugees in Nepal, demonstrating some of the identity and trust issues that become an inherent obstacle to relief efforts, and which are a key component to the fact that these issues remain largely unresolved after decades.

Through the example of another disaster, a flood in 1994, she illustrated the women’s resourcefulness and knowledge: knowing what could be planted even in the sand after the flood, the long-range view that many women had in guarding the relief donated household supplies to use as dowry for their daughters, or the industriousness of selling the relief donated goods for cash immediately. She noted how differently the situation is seen by the outside and by the women in the community and encouraged increased collaboration. She also gave a final example of the decade long conflict which killed thousands of people, displaced 600,000 and 2 million if you include those who have moved to India or elsewhere for work. However, she noted that there is a raised political consciousness in men and women, where now women are joining the Maoist armies and are carrying guns. While it can be disputed, it is still empowerment. However, even with a raised awareness and many key issues now moving to the forefront to be addressed, she noted that conflict leaves a scar. There are many displaced, dead and missing; exposure to violence and rape as well as health problems be they physical, sexual or mental; and an increase in domestic violence after exposure to war and violence that men are carrying that she noted many are now putting that violence on their wives.

She described the initiatives they are involved in, providing space for conflict affected women and families providing physical space, child care, education programme for children as well as a training and capacity building including a savings and credit programme and legal support for women who want to return to their land. She continued by noting that capacity and skill building and linkages with the local government are key. She highlighted that there must be care for women’s concerns and one day the city too will prosper from the contribution of women. To this end, she provided several concrete recommendations:

- Avoid conflict and maintain peace, and involve women in peace initiatives.
- Create space for women to rebuild their lives
- Help maintain social structures
- Promote community partnerships and strengthen local women’s groups
- Provide humanitarian aid at the right time (cannot be late)
- End Violence Against Women
- Document and Share Knowledge

*(for Lajana Manandhar’s Powerpoint presentation, see Appendix VII)*
NEPAL
Panel Discussion and Forum Highlights

- Emergence of a New Identity

In Nepal, an identity crisis is seen amongst refugee women due to the various obstacles that prevent them from rooting into Nepali society. Many have been in Nepal for 5-6 decades and yet there has been no community or governmental initiative to bring these groups together. To further complicate the matter, in 2000, there were women who were brought from rural areas who were identified as refugees though, in fact, they were not. It is important to address the pre-conflict period with both men and women. The local government has a large role to play; and the city government hasn’t really integrated the new migrants, thinking that people will return to their cities after the conflict. However, if the government could understand the full implications, they could create policy to mitigate the situation.

In countries where there have been forced evictions, while it is a humanitarian crisis for all, a group that is uniquely and severely impacted are foreigners who have lived these settlements. In addition to their source of livelihood and shelter being destroyed, they often have nowhere to go, no social network to serve as a safety net.

The changing global landscape was also discussed as it was noted that in today’s world, Nepal affects Bhutan, India, etc. and whatever happens in any of the neighboring countries affects each other, transcending traditional notions of boundary.

While the boundaries of nation and citizenship are shifting, the significance of understanding history and local knowledge is highlighted. Many of these stories are not documented. It was stated that when planning, there must be a focus on what options are being provided, to ensure that people are being offered alternatives to the status quo and that those alternatives have benefits when seen from the perspective of the people within the community itself.

- Conflict and Violence Against Women

As noted in earlier discussions, the specific vulnerability of women in post-disaster and post-conflict context was revisited. A set of examples were raised from the various experts including the experience of Kobe with a number of unreported cases of sexual crime where both victims and rapists were victims of the earthquake. Similarly in Sri Lanka, many young girls were victims of sexual violence following conflict, in the case of girls at one shelter many had babies from their own fathers and brothers. It was noted that violence occurs after disaster and conflict. While law is important because there must be punishment for this kind of crime, the importance of social awareness was raised as central to the reduction of violence. While violence cannot be ended, it can be reduced as women are making a greater contribution and are being valued. Social exposure and training is the only way to reduce violence.
For example, in Papua New Guinea, there exists the concept of “wife beating”. In Nepal, men will beat their wives but there is not a word for it.

It was noted that in terms of domestic violence, Japan too has a low rate of awareness. It was stated that laws, such as the mandatory arrest policy in Hawaii, is a good way to demonstrate that domestic violence is a public crime and is therefore unacceptable. It was discussed too that as social conflict often increases rates of domestic violence, it is important to note that conflict is the cause for much of human suffering. Reflecting on the example of some matriarchal cultures, it was mused conflict would pervade the world in the same way if women were at the center of the decision-making process (what does this mean?)

It was stated that women have a better and peaceful way of navigating conflict, as demonstrated by how The Women’s Bank in Sri Lanka are doing their work, navigating social problems while successfully implementing the savings and credit programmes at the communities.

- Participatory Process

It was noted that gender mainstreaming is not just about getting women into the meeting. A participatory process, of course, starts with simply having more women at the discussion table. The second step, however, is not about having women leading everything. It comes through realizing that the issue of gender is pervasive. It’s about having space for action.

In the case of consultation, there is a need to look at whether the process of consultation is encouraging women to be responsible for their own development. In order to do so, it was stated that women must be brought to the center of the decision making process, not just into consultation. Then, what is at the center is trust.

The other significant aspect, which is highlighted in the case of Nepal goes beyond opening the mindset of local governments to become more gender sensitive in their planning. In the case of Nepal, there is no elected mayor but rather an acting mayor is appointed and changed every 3-6 months. Consequently, they are not accountable to the people and it is now forecasted that it will be another 3 years prior to a full election.
E. Japan

To share the experience of Japan in building Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities, the Expert Group Meeting welcomed representatives from the host city, Fukuoka City, from the neighboring Kitakyushu City, and from the Prefectural government of Fukuoka Prefecture. The presentations by the three local experts on gender was followed by a presentation by Kaname Tsutsumi from Kyushu Women’s University.

Ms. Reiko Nakashima, Executive Director, Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center ASUBARU. In her briefing on local initiatives, Ms. Nakashima reported on main principles and aspects of “Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Promoting Act” and “The 2nd Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Plan”, as well as on the roles and major initiatives of the Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center, ASUBARU. The main principles of the constitution of “Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Promoting Act” are respect for human rights, secure opportunities for capacity demonstration by both men and women, and secure opportunities to become involved in various areas. Specific responsibilities of the prefecture, residents of the Prefecture, and related stakeholders are designated in the Act. Currently, the fostering of a better working environment for women and the enhancement of the Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center ASUBARU have been prioritized. She further mentioned the Center’s significant role coordinating the cooperation of the twelve centers in the Prefecture and, as a priority, strengthening women’s empowerment, supporting local activities and deepening exchanges. She also reported on their promotion of the integration of the gender equality perspective into community development activities.

Ms. Toshiko Takaki, Director, Fukuoka City Gender Equality Promotion Center AMIKAS. In her briefing on local initiatives, Ms. Takaki introduced four projects implemented by the Fukuoka City under fundamental objectives of the “Fukuoka City Gender Equality Basic Plan” formulated in 2006. First is a project to support activities of local community organizations named “Gender Equality Council Meeting” in local school districts, by delivering subsidies. The meeting consists of women who are aware of the issues surrounding women and/or who are taking an active part in local community groups including local children’s groups. Second is the “Gender Equality Promoting Supporter Dispatch Project.” This dispatch project is to invite public participation, to train the participants and to then dispatch them as lecturers in the community on request to promote the necessity of the gender equality. Third is the “Supporting Project of Local Training Programme and Lectures on Gender Equility,” which assists in introducing experts/lectures and arranging programmes, funds their honorarium. Finally, fourth is the “AMIKAS Citizen’s Groups Activity Supporting Project,” by which the City delivers subsidies and support such groups at city level, who are to carry out projects along the six objectives of the “Fukuoka City Gender Equality Basic Plan.” Further, she noted that AMIKAS supports surveys, research and exhibitions. In closing, she highlighted the revision of the disaster prevention plan and survivor support.
programme to include a gender perspective into the “Fukuoka City Local Disaster Preparedness Plan” following the 2005 earthquake in Fukuoka.

**Ms. Kuniko Yoshizaki**, President, Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) and Kitakyushu Municipal Gender Equality Center, Move. In her briefing on local initiatives, Ms. Yoshizaki highlighted the municipal Regulation on the Promotion of Gender Equality, referring to the declining birth rate and aging population. She presented the Master Plan which includes gender equality, eradication of violation of human rights, and the Gender Equality Center. In terms of local initiatives, she pointed out their domestic violence center which provides telephone counseling and support for DV victims. She noted that the Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women’s mission is to improve the status of women and to establish mutual understanding among Asian women. She emphasized the KFAW’s international activities such as participation in the Commission on Status of Women, gender mainstreaming programs integrating gender perspectives and environmental issues for government officials from developing countries, etc. In closing, she highlighted a number of the Center’s programs including cooking classes for men.

**Ms. Kaname Tsutsumi**, Professor of Sociology at Kyushu Women’s University and Director of the Asian Women’s Shelter addressed the status of gender in Japan with an eye towards the global and regional trends.

In her presentation, Prof. Tsutsumi described the historical environmental context in Japan and the impact of industrialization. Describing the Funabashi concept of benefit zones and victimization zones, she showed that these two zones were created within the society, and now they have started to transcend the national borders. For example, in advanced countries there is a high level of benefit, and there is an outsourcing of pollution and export of waste. She challenged that in fact Japan’s environmental record must be examined through this lens. Further, drawing on the Beck theory of the ‘boomerang’ effect *(please see K.Tsutsumi’s Powerpoint presentation for details)*, she noted that this ‘boomerang’ effect is then experienced in this case - where the effects of pollution, through globally shared resources such as water and air, become contaminated and then return to negatively impact the country which originally outsourced or exported the contaminants. She asserted that it is a tendency to be less sensitive to what happens over the borders, so as its invisible to our eyes, we forget that we are also to blame.

She then expanded this theory beyond environmental issues, to the issue of gender. Highlighting gender roles in Japan, she noted that there is a shifting trend in Japan as women are beginning to reject the care labor role, choosing to put off getting married or having children. A correlated trend is that of increased import of sex workers from overseas, which she sees as an extension of the care labor role, both in terms of the sexual dimension and in the role as a care-giving wife, as the number of mail-order brides is also on the rise. She sees this as exploitation of the periphery as foreign nationals are often subject to violence from Japanese men and their children are sometimes rejected. Showing numerous statistics that allude to these trends, she noted that trafficking is a significant problem in Japan today.
She asserted that Japan is experiencing a ‘boomerang’ effect for gender inequality. Unresolved gender equality issues are getting exported. “Don’t put the burden of the Japanese women on the Asian women”, she stated. Now in Japan, there is a great concern over the declining birthrate, which threatens the longevity of the Japanese population. Professor Tsutsumi stated however that this is caused by gender inequality. “Japan is blamed as the largest trafficking country, and we are then experiencing the boomerang effect.”

Citing examples from the Asian Women’s Shelter and a NPO in the Philippines to support women who have experienced hardship due to their stay in Japan, she noted that women and girls in the ‘periphery’ are much more likely to bear financial, social and physical burden or abuse by ‘core’ men. Globalization increases the opportunity for transnational violence.

In closing, she provided examples of her vision of a ‘Gender Friendly Sustainable City” through photos of her experience in Sweden and of pro-active local measures.

(for Kaname Tsutsumi’s Powerpoint presentation, see Appendix VII)

JAPAN
Panel Discussion and Forum

Highlights

On the issue of aging and the declining birthrate in the context of the idea that problems that exist here come back and affect us here as a boomerang: We have a moral responsibility to expand our idea of what community means. Our concept of community needs to expand to include the ‘others’. This is something that UN-HABITAT can do purposefully here in the region, to promote this dialogue. What we need to acknowledge is that things that we do affect others and then affect us. We need to get clear that there is no ‘other’ and that we are all so interrelated.

In regards to the survey of 100 women, though we often hear that you have to do this with more people, but just to survey the issue, even if its not statistically significant, it is essential to at least do a sample survey to understand what is going on. Also, in the case of Japan how can we integrate all the good examples, because there are good examples, of strong and healthy marriage partnerships – is there a possibility to link those who are struggling with “mentors” to strengthen and connect people with each other? On the environmental aspects of the boomerang effect: In 1987-1988 in Papua New Guinea, Japanese companies dominated the fishing industry. Somehow, the processed canned fish was cheaper than fresh fish. There is a lot of deforestation in Papua New Guinea and this has to do with the exports of the resources overseas.
V. Recommendations and Priority Areas for Action

Fukuoka Statement on
Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific

We, the experts in attendance at the Fukuoka Expert Group Meeting (EGM), held on the 25th and 26th of June 2007, have gathered here to build on the gains of existing efforts to date to advance gender equality in human settlements, specifically in the area of “Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict”.

We note the work done by the previous EGM on Gender and Women’s Issues in Human Settlements held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2003, and the EGM on Women-Friendly Cities in Asia and the Pacific in Kasuga, Japan in March 2004. At the Nairobi meeting, it was agreed and resolved for UN-HABITAT to create future forums for sharing information and recommendations. The 2004 Kasuga EGM was borne of that recommendation, and convened experts to discuss a wide range of gender issues in human settlements, focusing on women empowerment, good urban governance and security of tenure, with the aim of achieving women-friendly cities.

The 2007 Fukuoka EGM shifted the lens of focus to discuss a wide range of issues on rebuilding communities affected by disaster and conflict, with the aim of achieving gender-friendly sustainable cities.

We note that many cities and communities have made considerable efforts to become more gender friendly, and yet there still remain many aspects of gender mainstreaming that need to be addressed; and that there are still many cities and communities that have not yet been able to respond to the local and global need to become more gender sensitive in their programs, policies and decision-making processes.

We have heard presentations detailing the challenges and opportunities in gender mainstreaming in communities in the aftermath of disaster and conflict; and further, we have examined those ground-level realities from the broader regional context, including looking at the environmental, political, social, cultural and economic ties that bind the Asia-Pacific region. We recognize the need to improve, and even challenge, gender biased practices in the case of communities affected by disaster and conflict; for example, as in Afghanistan, Iraq, Nepal, Indonesia, and Japan, as presented in the discussion during this Expert Group Meeting.

We recognize that in most societies, women and children are marginalized, and become even more so in times of conflict and disaster; thereby increasing the need to reduce their vulnerabilities and develop their capacities as key actors in community planning and mobilization.

We also acknowledge that women are not just victims but can play crucial roles in people-centered and community-based recovery processes, and that we need to capitalize on their capacities and assets. In addition, we note that the opportunities exist to transform women’s
position in local governance in post-conflict and post-disaster reconstruction processes.

We also re-affirm the Kasuga Statement’s recognition of the need to mobilize stakeholders, including national and local governments, civil society and international development partners, to realize the importance of gender issues in human settlements as a vital step in achieving Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 11, to which 189 governments agreed, and also in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

We therefore recommend the following areas for UN-HABITAT actions

At the community level:

- Supporting women's economic empowerment through the promotion of savings and credit organizations, especially in conflict and disaster-affected countries.
- Promoting self-sustained growth and assisting the horizontal transfer of knowledge among women's social movements, like savings and credit, to achieve scale throughout countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Supporting women's social movements to gradually encompass holistic development, addressing the needs of members' personal, community and environmental needs.
- Promoting gender awareness and supporting community capacity building on gender programme components, especially in disaster risk reduction and post-conflict recovery.

At the local government level:

- Advocating for gender-sensitive local governance at the policy and programme levels, to include various gender needs, such as aging, child-rearing, elderly care, work-life balance, inter alia.
- Assisting in formulating policies and legislation that promote, recognize, respect and fulfill women's contribution to governance.

At the national level:

- Assisting governments in formulating pro-poor and gender-based policies on land and property rights.
- Working with other UN agencies to encourage governments to introduce behavior relationships and gender sensitivity into school curricula.

At the UN-HABITAT level:

- Providing appropriate gender training and capacity building to regional officers and country managers, with the aim of gender mainstreaming in operational programmes.
- Continuing to award excellence and innovation in local governance and community empowerment, in partnership with networks and institutions in the region.
- Strengthening knowledge management on gender and human settlements.
Appendix I

AIDE MEMOIRE

I. BACKGROUND

The UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, with support from the Government of Norway, has launched a 2007 “Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific” programme, modeled after a similar initiative in 2004. The programme has three main components:

- A Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities Award that recognizes excellence and innovation in gender and sustainable development in cities and communities throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
- An Expert Group Meeting on “Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict” to discuss core questions of gender, urban safety and sustainability.
- An improved gender page of the UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific’s website to serve as a resource with up-to-date resources on the gender dimensions towards the creation of sustainable cities in Asia and the Pacific.

On June 25-26, 2007, the expert group meeting will be convened to focus on the theme, "Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict". Composed of eminent personalities and field practitioners, the core question that the meeting will attempt to answer would be around an analysis of the gender dimensions in creating safe and sustainable cities in Asia and the Pacific. In developed countries like Japan, this question is particularly important in the process of re-examining policies and practices to make them more responsive to the differing needs of men and women.

The question is also timely in light of the massive frequency and intensity of disasters and conflicts that have affected countries in the region in recent years. There are experiences to be shared and lessons to be learned from the field that would shed light on how disasters, conflict and development affect men and women differently. In the ensuing effort of re-building communities and cities affected by disaster and conflict, the meeting will highlight the gender concerns that need attention, so that recovery and reconstruction efforts contribute towards achieving a more gender-equal society.

The structure of the meeting will be arranged in such a way that specific cases will be presented and then discussed and analyzed by the experts and local audience. These will then build into a set of recommendations for strengthening gender mainstreaming of UN-HABITAT’s normative and operational programme in the region. Through these discussions, the EGM will weave three main themes of gender, sustainability and safety. The results of the EGM will be featured in ROAP’s website under the gender resource component.

1. OBJECTIVES

The meeting aims to gather gender experts and practitioners will present cases for analysis, discuss issues surrounding gender, safety and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific Region. They will also provide strategic recommendations to inform UN-HABITAT’s niche and comparative advantage in the field of gender and human settlements. These recommendations will be consolidated into a statement that will be presented for HABITAT to take further actions.

2. PROGRAMME
The Expert Group Meeting on 25th and 26th of June 2007 will examine the gender dimension of building sustainable cities, with a specific focus on rebuilding communities affected by disaster and conflict. Please see Appendix I for the Programme Agenda.

3. PARTICIPANTS

The EGM will be attended by a core of nine experts working on human settlements issues from a gender perspective. The meeting will also be open to a broader audience for whom Japanese language translation services will be provided.

4. LANGUAGE

English is the official language of the meeting. Simultaneous Japanese translation is available for the local audience.

5. IMMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS

Participants requiring entry visa should obtain visas from the Japanese diplomatic or consular missions in their countries before departure. Participants are advised to apply early for their entry visas. Should you require a supporting letter, please contact the UN-Habitat Fukuoka office with the address of the Embassy so a letter can be expedited.

6. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS AND REGISTRATION

Participants should arrive on Sunday, 24th of June 2007 and depart the morning of Wednesday 27th of June 2007.

7. DATE and VENUE

The Expert Group Meeting will be held on June 25-26, 2007 at:

ACROS Fukuoka, Salon 8F
ACROS Fukuoka Foundation
1-1 Tenjin 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810-0001

8. ACCOMODATION

Three nights accommodation (June 24th, 25th, and 26th) will be provided at the Court Hotel, a close distance to the venue. Official rate for participants of the EGM, including breakfast, service charge and tax, is 6930 Yen per night. Payment for the room, in local currency, is required at check-in. An International ATM and a Foreign Currency Exchange are available at the Fukuoka International Airport in the airport arrival lobby.

Court Hotel Fukuoka Tenjin
3-21-10 Haruyoshi, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810-0003

9. INQUIRIES

Lowie Rosales
Human Settlements Officer
Lowie.Rosales@fukuoka.unhabitat.org

Copy to: Cecilia Lipp (Cecilia.lipp@fukuoka.unhabitat.org) and Wataru Kawasaki (Wataru.Kawasaki@fukuoka.unhabitat.org)
## Appendix II

### PROGRAMME

**Monday June 25th, 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Opening Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Toshi Noda, ROAP Director</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Programme of Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lowie Rosales, ROAP Gender Focal Point</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Presentation on UN-Habitat’s Gender Programme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Everngelista Mutandi, Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Gender Mainstreaming Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 - 11:30</td>
<td>Gender and Post-Disaster Recovery</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Mayor Mawardy Nurdin, Banda Aceh Municipality</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 - 12:00</td>
<td>Discussion Facilitated by <em>EGM Chair Mari Christine</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 - 12:20</td>
<td>Open Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:20 - 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 - 14:00</td>
<td>Gender and Post-Conflict Reconstruction</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Lalith Lankalilleke, Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00 - 14:30</td>
<td>Discussion Facilitated by <em>EGM Chair Mari Christine</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 14:50</td>
<td>Open Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:50 - 15:20</td>
<td>Perspective on Gender and the Sustainable Cities Programme</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Angela Pinzon, SCP Advisor, ROAP</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>15:20 - 15:50</td>
<td>Discussion Facilitated by <em>EGM Chair Mari Christine</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:50 - 16:10</td>
<td>Open Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:10 - 16:40</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:40 - 17:10</td>
<td>Presentation of a Good Practice from Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lajana Manandhar, Executive Director, Lumanti-NGO, Nepal</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>17:10 - 17:40</td>
<td>Discussion Facilitated by <em>EGM Chair Mari Christine</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:40 - 18:00</td>
<td>Open Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 - 18:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30 - 20:00</td>
<td>Informal gathering for experts, press, staff and observers</td>
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</table>

**Tuesday June 26th, 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:30 - 09:45</td>
<td>Presentation of Local Gender Initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Reiko Nakashima, Executive Director, Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center ASUBARU</em></td>
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<td><em>Toshiko Takaki, Director, Fukuoka City Gender Equality Promotion Center AMIKAS</em></td>
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<td><em>Kuniko Yoshizaki, President, Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women KFAW and Kiktyakushu Municipal Gender Equality Center</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>09:45 - 10:15</td>
<td>Presentation of “Possibility of ‘Women-Friendly Cities’ to Create ‘Zero-Tolerance-Violence’ and Sustainable Societies”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Kaname Tsutsumi, Professor, Kyushu Women’s University</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Presentation and Discussion Facilitated by <em>EGM Chair Mari Christine</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Open Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 12:00</td>
<td>Strategic Recommendations for Mainstreaming Gender in the -</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normative and Operational Programmes of UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lowie Rosales, ROAP Gender Focal Point</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 12:15</td>
<td>Closing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15 - 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00 - onwards</td>
<td>Experts Dialogue with Local Partners</td>
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# Appendix III

## Audience Attendance Data

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
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<td>Local Women's Organisations</td>
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<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>General public</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public authorities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Academics</td>
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<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
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<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Institutions</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance total figure</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total   | 46              | 100%       |

### Audience Segmentation

- **Local Women’s Organisations**: 33%
- **General Public**: 7%
- **Public Authorities**: 20%
- **Academics**: 9%
- **Media**: 13%
- **Specialized Institutions**: 20%
- **Attendance Total Figure**: 100%
EXPERT PARTICIPANTS

1. **Mari Christine**, UN-HABITAT Goodwill Ambassador, Expert Group Meeting Chair

2. **Mayor Mawardy Nurdin**, Mayor of Banda Aceh
   Accompanied by **Mr. Zahruddin**, Director Public Works: Banda Aceh Municipality

3. **Lajana Manadhar**: Lumanti Support Group for Shelter, Nepal

4. **Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi**, CITYNET

5. **Kaname Tsutsumi**: Kitakyushu Women’s University, Professor of Sociology
   Director - Women's Studies Center,
   Director - Asian Women's Shelter, Japan

6. **Reiko Nakashima**, Executive Director, Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center ASUBARU

7. **Toshiko Takaki**, Director, Fukuoka City Gender Equality Promotion Center AMIKAS

8. **Kuniko Yoshizaki**, President, Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women and Kiktakyushu Municipal Gender Equality Center

9. **Toshi Noda**, UN-HABITAT Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)

10. **Lalith Lankatilleke**: UN-HABITAT ROAP, Senior Human Settlements Officer, AFG

11. **Lowie Rosales**, UN-HABITAT, Human Settlements Officer, ROAP Gender Focal Point

12. **Everngelista Mutandi**: UN-HABITAT Gender Mainstreaming Unit, Nairobi

13. **Sachiyo Hoshino**, UN-HABITAT ROAP, Iraq Programmes Expert

14. **Angela Pinzon**, UN-HABITAT ROAP, Sustainable Cities Programme Advisor

15. **Cecilia Lipp**, Consultant on Gender, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Appendix V Press Coverage

Mainichi Newspaper: Wednesday, 27 June 2007

Safe, Safety Cities – Considering Women’s Role
UN-HABITAT has held an Expert Group Meeting on Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities on 25-26 June 2007 in Fukuoka, Japan.

There are many countries in Asia and the Pacific region affected by conflicts and disasters where UN-HABITAT ROAP actively has jurisdiction. The EGM aims to discuss the women’s roles which contribute to rebuilding cities affected by such conflicts and disasters. In addition to the HABITAT officers in charge of Afghanistan and Iraq, Mr. Mawardy Nurdin, Mayor of Banda Aceh, Indonesia, reported a reconstruction of Aceh City after the earthquake and the tsunami in 2004.

In the discussion, opinions of responses to the residents after the tsunami disaster were expressed. Woman's action power was indeed excellent while the government had been confused. In this regard, the importance of the organization at the community level was addressed. Moreover, the opinions on the realities of Afghanistan where only the female doctor was able to examine the female patient due to the reason of the religion were exchanged. The opinion assumed that it was a problem that there was a region where the public peace was not secured while pointed out that the female doctor in Afghanistan was insufficient was expressed.

On 26 June, Ms. Tsutsumi, Professor of Kyushu Women’s University, presented the possibility of women friendly cities to create zero-tolerance-violence and sustainable societies.
Nishi-Nippon Newspaper: Tuesday, 26 June 2007

UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office 10th Anniversary
Discussion on “Women after the Disasters”

UN-HABITAT has held an Expert Group Meeting on the theme of Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities on 25-26 June 2007 in Fukuoka, Japan. On the 1st day, opinions about the roles of women who contribute to reconstruction of cities and how conflicts and disasters affect women were exchanged. The EGM was organized by the UN-HABITAT ROAP in Fukuoka, Japan, which commemorates the 10th anniversary of its establishment. Ms. Mari Christine, Goodwill Ambassador of UN-HABITAT chaired, and 8 experts in the field of gender (social, cultural sex difference) participated in the EGM.

In the discussion on 26 June, Mr. Mawardy Nurdin, Mayor of Banda Aceh, Indonesia, reported an actual situation of Aceh City after the earthquake and the tsunami in 2004. He said that about 80% of the victim was vulnerable women, and also stated that consideration to the women was lacked. For instance, men and women had to use the same bath in a refugee camp.

The Mayor explained a present approach that women's friendly city development is indispensable for the rehabilitation. He also promotes the action plan that the women can participate in the place of the decision making by newly appointing a woman as a deputy mayor.

Further, Mr. Lalith Lankatilleke, Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-HABITAT ROAP, outlined a women's standpoint after the conflicts in Afghanistan. It is a pressing need to support women’s technology development and to advance economical independence by addressing the severity of the environment such as poverty, delay of development etc.

Based on the discussion today, a set of recommendations/statement for strengthening gender mainstreaming will be built tomorrow.

Nishi-Nippon Newspaper: Wednesday, 27 June 2007

UN-HABITAT EGM
Gender perspectives into Local Government’s Policies
Closing with the Fukuoka Statement

A series of the 2 day-EGM on Gender issues held in Fukuoka, Japan was closed on 26 June. On this 2nd day, officials in charge of policies related to gender equality from Fukuoka Prefecture, Fukuoka City and Kitakyushu City reported their local initiatives and challenges. The EGM was adjourned by building the recommendations
of gender friendly cities for relevant organizations.

The speakers from those above local governments are:
Ms. Reiko Nakashima, Executive Director of Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center ASUBARU
Ms. Toshiko Takaki, Director of Fukuoka City Gender Equality Promotion Center AMIKAS
Ms. Kuniko Yoshizaki, President of Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) and Kitakyushu Municipal Gender Equality Center

These three explained each local initiative such as supporting workingwomen and consulting service of DV (domestic violence). Ms. Nakashima raised an issue that the leadership development of women's groups’ next generation is a pressing need. Ms. Takaki stated that woman's needs were actually reflected in the regional disaster prevention plan after the Fukuoka coast earthquake. Ms. Yoshizaki addressed the measure that stares at the declining birthrate and a growing proportion of the elderly age would be requested further in the future.

Based on the 2 daylong discussions, the EGM built the recommendations that the local governments take needs of gender (sex difference) into their policies.

The EGM was organized by UN-HABITAT ROAP, where 8 gender-experts discussed the role which the women play in rehabilitation process after the disaster and conflict.
Understanding Basic Gender Concepts

Gender identities and relations are key elements of social culture as they determine how daily life is lived not only within the family, but also in society as a whole. Gender influences economics, politics, social interactions and individual needs. It undergoes variations over time and across culture. It is an active force in the formation of the family, the community and the nation. Box 1.1 lists key gender concepts and their characteristics.

Box 1.1 Gender Concepts

Gender
- Is socially constructed and learned
- Includes variables identifying differences in roles, responsibilities, opportunities, needs and constraints
- Is culturally determined

Sex
- Is biologically defined
- Is unchanging
- Is universal

Gender roles
- Define what is considered appropriate for men and women within the society;
- Define a division of labour;
- Involve the relation to power (how power is used, by whom and how it is shared);
- Vary greatly from one culture to another and change over time;
- Vary from one social group to another within the same culture;
- Are influenced by race, class, religion, ethnicity, economic circumstances and age;
- Are an important force in shaping the social, economic and political landscape of a society,
- Can be radically and rapidly changed by sudden crisis, like war or famine;
- Are not static; they are dynamic and respond to external and internal factors. Typically, in transitions during war, and from crisis to peace, new gender roles evolve to deal with military service, significant loss of men, re-starting the economy, and other major changes in society.

Gender equality
- Posits that the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men are not dependent on their sex;
- Bases the distribution of influence, power and opportunities on parity.

Gender equity
- Describes a fair treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs; (This may include treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities.)

Gender awareness
- Is the ability to integrate a gender aspect into every activity;
- Understands the gender roles of the status quo ante;
- Realises that gender roles might have changed as a result of the crisis;
- Considers that gender roles might still need to change.

1 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/BUREAU FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (UNDP/BCPR), 2001, p. 4
2007 Gender-Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict

Expert Group Meeting
25-26 June 2007
8F ACROS Salon, Fukuoka City

Background

- Part of a global programme focusing on the promotion of best practices on gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment in human settlements development programmes

- Funded by the Government of Norway

The programme has three main components:

- A Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities Award that recognizes excellence and innovation in gender and sustainable development in cities and communities throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

- An Expert Group Meeting on “Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict” to discuss core questions of gender, urban safety and sustainability

- An improved gender page of the UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific’s website to serve as a resource with up-to-date resources on the gender dimensions towards the creation of sustainable cities in Asia and the Pacific.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

- The meeting aims to gather gender experts and practitioners who will present field cases for analysis and discuss issues surrounding gender, safety and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific Region.

- They will also provide strategic recommendations to inform UN-HABITAT’s comparative advantage in the field of gender and human settlements.

- Discussions and recommendations will be consolidated into a Fukuoka Statement on Gender Mainstreaming that will be the basis for UN-HABITAT action planning.
Expert Group Meeting on Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific: Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict
25-26 June 2007, Jakarta, Indonesia

PROGRAMME

Monday, June 25th, 2007 (MORNING SESSION)

1000-1010 Upcoming Statements
    Yoichiro Nakano, Regional Director

1010-1030 Presentation on ‘Gender-Specific Needs and Opportunities’
   _lowie Rosales, UN-HABITAT Gender Focal Point

1030-1100 Presentation on ‘Gender Mainstreaming’
   _Fujisaki Asako, Gender Mainstreaming Unit

1100-1110 Panel Discussion
   _Argentina, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Indonesia

1115-1200 Lunch Break

Programme of Activities

Programme of Activities

LOWIE ROSALES. INTRODUCTION

Programme of Activities

LOWIE ROSALES. INTRODUCTION
Gender and Post-Disaster Recovery Case Study in Banda Aceh City

By
Mawardy Nurdin
Mayor of Banda Aceh City

Banda Aceh City

City Role:
- Governmental Centre
- Trading Centre
- Education Centre
- Islamic Study Centre
- Culture Centre
- Health Care Centre
- Tourist resorts

History

- Banda Aceh, an old city (802 years old)
- Declared by Sultan Aladin Johanisyah, the founder of Aceh Darussalam Kingdom
- The Big Mosque of Baiturrahman, as a Historical Building and a City Landmark, was built 12 centuries ago

Women in History of Aceh

- Ashiness Heroes
  - Cut Nyak Dhien (1848 – 8 November 1908)
  - Cut Meutia (1870 – 24 October 1910)
  - Laksamana Kemalahayati

- Sultan of Aceh
  - Sri Ratu Safiatuddin Tajul Alam (1641 – 1675)
  - Sri Ratu Naqatuddin Nurul Alam (1675 – 1679)
  - Sri Ratu Zaqiruddin Inayat Syah (1679 – 1689)
  - Sri Ratu Kamalat Syah Zinatuddin (1688 – 1699)

- Kidnapping
- Assassination
- Sexual violation
- Robbery
- LBH Aceh informed there were approximately 600 cases of women rape
- National Commission for human right said about 102 women were victim, etc.

Characters of Acehnese Women

- Acehnese women never give up in life, they continue living in their communities.
- Women take over all social functions in the village when many men disappear or run away to save their lives, such as:
  - clean meunasah (small mosques) & paint them,
  - collect cooking's materials, engaged in farming,
  - taking good care of their kids, buried dead bodies.
- Women participate in solidarity during the conflict. Women in Aceh are not affected by any terrors.

Earthquake and Tsunami Destruction Figure (26 December 2004)

- Affected Area
  - 3 sub-districts are totally damaged
  - 3 sub-districts are partially damaged
  - 2 others are not affected at all
- Effect of the tsunami to population
  - Before: 264,018 persons
  - Death: 61,066 persons (more & less)
  - After: 203,052 persons
- Number of damaged houses
  - Heavy damaged: 17,187 units
  - Medium damaged: 3,800 units
  - Total: 20,987 units
- School Buildings: 278 units
  - Good: 112 units
  - Damaged: 56 units
  - Destroyed: 117 units

Challenges during the post disaster period (8 Feb 2005 to 9 February 2006)

- 24% of the citizen lived in the camps
- 41% of the city's facilities destroyed
- 53% of the economy sources were unable to support the population

Gender ?
Gender and Post-Disaster

Research in 8 camps in Banda Aceh (7-17 Jan 2005): among survivors aged 18-55, number of males are at least double number of females.

- Mesjid Alfuruzin (Lampeuneurut): 698 males, 210 females
- Aceh Jaya (Lampeuneurut): 516 males, 203 females
- Gedung Sosial: 635 males, 274 females
- Neheun: 751 males, 368 females
- Cot Gue: 259 males, 83 females
- DPRD Tingkat Satu: 283 males, 104 females
- TVRI: 981 males, 189 females
- Sebun Ayon (Lhoknga): 240 males, 138 females

Source: Frwery Aceh, Local NGO

Women Actions:

- Involving in various meetings regarding design & also discussion on Aceh reconstruction process and giving inputs on women perspectives.
- There are many of spontaneous actions by women, especially who lives in barracks/camps or living in their families as refugees.
- Women Consultative Meeting, April 4, 2005, organized by local NGOs.
- All Achehese Women Congress (DPFIA), 16th-19th June 2005, attended by 400 women cross-sector, geography, race and religion.

Peace Agreement Helsinki MoU
16 August 2003

Unfortunately, no Indonesian women either from government or GAM (Free Aceh Movement) was involved in process of peace agreement. Because women have not been involved in decision making process:

Banda Aceh as a gender friendly city?

Answer: NOT YET
Because Banda Aceh has:

- Limited public concern to the certain gender;
- Discrimination on every aspect;
- Limited budget to create a gender friendly city;
- Limited space to participate actively on gender;
- Some cases of violation of human rights to certain gender.
**The Election**

Held on 11 December 2006.

"From 19 candidates for Mayor/Vice Mayor in Aceh, Ms. Iliza Saladuddin Djamal was the only woman."

**Mayor**

Iliza Saladuddin Djamal

**Vice Mayor**

Nawarudy Nuradin

For 19 February 2007 - 18 February 2012

---

**Vision**

"Banda Aceh as the Islamic Bandar tourism of Indonesia"

**Mission**

"Build Banda Aceh as a religious, disciplined, beautiful and comfort city"

---

**Consensus for Development and Planning (MUSRENBANG)**

**Activities:**
- At Village level, 5th to 9th of March 2007
- At Sub District level, 12th to 16th March 2007
- At City level, 21st to 22nd March 2007

**Participants:**
- Head of Departments in Banda Aceh Municipality
- NGOs/DO/Donor Agency
- Head of Sub-districts and Villagers, and
- Representative of Citizens

---

**Percentage of Gender Attendance at MUSRENBANG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (per sub district)</th>
<th>Man (%)</th>
<th>Woman (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuta Raja</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lhueden Bata</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banda Raya</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulee Kareng</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meulada</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaya Baru</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batu Halamah</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuta Alam</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylah Kuala</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, women did not participate actively at the meetings.
Women Planning Action Meeting (MUSRENA) on 14 to 16 May 2007: First time in Banda Aceh City

Purpose:
To accommodate women voices in the city development planning.

Participants:
All the Municipality departments/bureau, Head of NGO, women organizations, women civil society.

Outcome:
Strategic Planning

Techniques and Methods Applied
1. Main Problems of Women
2. Capacities
3. Solutions/Action Plan for Women
4. Action Plan and Priority Setting
5. Sufficient time, budget, and financial allocations for gender-oriented participatory, bottom-up planning.

Results and Follow-Up (MUSRENA)
1. Gender-oriented bottom-up planning is an appropriate frame for a dialogue between the City Government and women groups, resulting in strategic planning and a program for gender budgeting.
2. Gender-oriented bottom-up planning provides significant inputs for the 5-years strategic plan for the overall city development and is a tool to assess and cover the needs of women in Banda Aceh.

Consensus for Development and Planning (MUSRENBANG)

Women Planning Action Meeting (MUSRENA)
OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Celebration of Hari Kartini, 20 May 2007
- Gender Talk Show
- Built the green open space park, Taman Sari save for families
- Plantation of 1,000 trees supported by women

CHALLENGES in GENDER

Limited Budget
Total of Banda aceh Municipality budget for 2007 is 505,232,495,738 Rupiah (+ USD 66.5 million)
About 5% of its budget has been allocated for gender's purpose

Limited Human Resource

ITEMS
- Health Department
- Increasing of Mother and children safety
- Vaccination services for babies and children
- Education for the poor and women in social economy crisis
- Increasing of the women involvement in the village's activities

GENDER BUDGETING WORKSHOP
14-16 June 2007

Participants: Representatives of the Departments/Bureaus in Banda Aceh Municipality, especially women

Outputs, programs recommended:
- Prevention and prediction of the contagion
- Improvement for the safety of mother birth and children
- Improvement of the public health
- Health promotion
- Health service partnership
- Improvement of the hospital's services
- Improvement of the gender equality
- Gender services improvement center

OUTPUTS - CONTINUE

Outputs, programs recommended:
- Small and middle scale industry development
- Trading efficiency
- Consumer protection and trading safety
- Improving agriculture technology application and ranch
- Economy improvement for the public society in the coastal area
- Create the conducive environment for the middle-small scale industry
- Private sector development
- Improving the quality and productivity of the women worker
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Increasing of the women involvement in the village’s activities</td>
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  - Private sector development
  - Improving the quality and productivity of the women worker
Gender in Post-conflict Reconstruction

Nouchine Yavari
UN-HABITAT
Country Programme Manager, Afghanistan

Lalith Lankatilleke
Senior Human Settlement Officer, UN-HABITAT

Impact of Armed Conflict on Women

Armed conflict with physical and psychological violence, forced displacement and migration, disruption of social and family networks are among the most important temporary factors which traumatize women in post conflict society.

Gender in Post-conflict Reconstruction

Post-conflict reconstruction is a complex process.

- Physical,
- Psychological
- Social rehabilitation of the country, society and individuals

Prevalent Factors

Beyond this dynamic there are also prevalent factors of discrimination, exclusion and violence which combined with these specific factors make women particularly vulnerable in post conflict context.
Culture and Underdevelopment

In a society like Afghanistan, gender in post-conflict dynamic cannot be analyzed without taking into consideration that two other essential characteristic are determining the situation on women: Patriarchal culture and under-development.

Impact of the Social Construct on Women

- Underage marriages
- Fertility rate of 6.6 per women
- High Maternal Mortality Rate 1,900 per 100,000 births i.e. a death of a mother every 30 minutes
- Prohibition of treatment by male doctors
- 89% of adult women suffering from anemia
- Restriction on mobility
- Restriction on education
- Women's Literacy 21% (overall 36%)
Indicators of Underdevelopment

- Human Development Index: 173 of 177 countries (3rd poorest)
- Women's life expectancy: 44 years
- Only 0.6% of GDP spent on health
- Infant mortality: 165 per 1000

Gender Dynamic in Post-conflict Afghanistan

- War & Conflicts:
  - Physical & psychological violence
  - IDPs, returnees, deportees
  - Disruption of solidarity network

- Under-development:
  - Poverty
  - Lack of education
  - Lack of health care
  - Lack of employment
  - Lack of social participation

- Culture:
  - Patriarchal order
  - Customary law
  - Religious law
  - Discrimination and violence
  - Social exclusion

Gender issues in post-conflict Afghanistan

- Returnees and IDPs:
  - Disruption of solidarity networks
  - Difficult family relations
  - Raising of violence

- Unequal rights and obligation
  - In law and in practice
  - Public and private space
  - In the family and at work

- Female unemployment
  - Jobless husband and sons
  - Lack of professional knowledge
  - Lack of information

- Lack of public services
  - Little access to education, health care, transport, housing, leisure...
Gender and reconstruction process in post-conflict context

A post-conflict context is often followed by an uncertain transitional phase with multiple dimensions:
- political confusion and risk of new conflicts,
- uncontrolled evolution of economic sphere,
- rapid changes of law, values and social behavior.

- Women and men didn’t have the same degree and types of participation in the conflict and they have different constraints, needs and aspiration in the post-conflict society.

What do we (UN-HABITAT) do?

- Empowering women to organize and elect their Community Development Councils.
- Supporting them to identify their needs and plan their development.
- Economic empowerment through assisting them to form savings and credit groups.
- Literacy and numeracy education.
- Skills development.

Government Actions

- Establishment of Ministry of Women’s Affairs.
- Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination.
- Article 22 of the New Constitution giving Women Equal Rights.
- Commission on Elimination of Violence Against Women.

Nouchine Yavari
Thank You
**Struggle for Space:**
Gender Issues in Conflict and Disaster

Lajana Manandhar
Lumanti Support Group for Shelter
25th June 2007

Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific
UNHabitat, Fukuoka

---

**Struggle for Space:**
Gender in Survival Stories

- Exodus of Bhutanese refugees to Nepal - 1992
- Tibetan refugees today in Kathmandu
- Stories on torture and abused
- Humanitarian support - a great relief
- Belongingness! Where do they belong?

---

**Struggle for Space:**
Gender in Survival Stories

- Flood in the Terai - 1994
- Relief distribution invited conflict
- Distributed relief goods saved or sold
- Women revived agriculture and animal husbandry

- Role of women not documented and not recognised

---

Memories of earthquake - 1936
Stories on the preparation to face predicted earthquake - 1961
Struggle for Space: Gender in Survival Stories

- Visit to the conflict affected girls’ centre in Colombo – 2002
  - Young girls were sexually abused
  - Young girls became young mothers!

Struggle for Space: Gender in Survival Stories

- Decade long conflict in Nepal – 1996-2006
  - Raised political awareness
  - Empowered to some extent
  - Exposure to violence & trauma
  - Displaced, deaths and missing
  - Increased hardships & health problems

Struggle for Space: Supporting migrant women for a new city life

- Working with 500 conflict affected families in Kathmandu and west Nepal
- Established mothers’ centres
- Increased access to financial resources through saving and credit scheme
- Increased access to basic services; watsan, health and education
- Counseling & Capacity building
- Linking with local government
**Struggle for Space: Learning**

- Women are struggling for identity, recognition and space in the family, society and political decisions.
- Cities can never be friendly to them, until they are given their space.
- Cities must care, before they (women) start caring the city.

**Struggle for Space: Recommendations**

- Avoid conflict! Maintain peace! Involve women in peace initiatives and disaster risk reductions.
- Create space for women to lead a new life and rebuild the communities.
- Policy, physical space, budget, counseling, training etc.
- Help maintain social safety networks.
- Promote community partnerships & strengthen the local women’s groups.
- Provide humanitarian aid at the right time.
- End violence against women.
- Document and share knowledge.
Typical Priority Issues that SCP addresses

- Solid waste management
- Drainage and flood control
- Industrial pollution

Prioritised Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Demo projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>Solid waste management</td>
<td>Mobilisation and popularisation of waste supply connection &amp; waste business communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drainage and flood control</td>
<td>Improvement of water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial pollution</td>
<td>Pranala Membrane Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Management and improvement of the city's waste plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>Solid waste management</td>
<td>Home Organising Mem Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collection system</td>
<td>Negama Park - Regional Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage disposal</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant at Shinma, Dambulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage disposal fluoridation</td>
<td>Wastes of Beekin and Recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dambulla</td>
<td>Solid waste management</td>
<td>Study tour exchanges with Philippines 2001,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and recycling</td>
<td>with Maharashtra 2004</td>
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<td>Management of waste and</td>
<td>- Study tour exchanges</td>
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<td>establishment of a</td>
<td>- with Philippines 2001,</td>
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<td>collection system</td>
<td>- with Maharashtra 2004</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>SCP National Replication in Sri Lanka</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Phase 1: Demonstration Cities (1999-2002)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Colombo, Dehiwala, Kotte</td>
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<td>- Phase 2: Western Province Replication (2000-2003)</td>
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<td>Negombo, Wattala, Kolonnawa, Moratuwa, Panadura</td>
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<td>Gampaha, Ratnapura, Kandy, Matale, Minuwangala Eteya</td>
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<td>- Phase 4: North and East Replication (2005-2007)</td>
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<td>Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Batticaloa, Kattankudy, Galle</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sharing SWM Experiences Regionally

- Study tour exchanges
- with Philippines 2001,
- with Maharashtra 2004
**SCP Maharashtra Replication**

**Maharashtra Phase 1**

**Prioritised Issues & Demo-projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Demo-projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pune City</td>
<td>• Municipal Solid Waste Management to reduce the quantity of waste going to landfills.</td>
<td>• Community-based Solid Waste Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune City</td>
<td>• Improved Sanitation Management.</td>
<td>• Introduced low-cost, decentralized and environmentally sound wastewater treatment technology “Biopond technology” by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Prioritised Issues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Issues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loni</td>
<td>• Solid Waste management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loni</td>
<td>• Water Resources management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loni</td>
<td>• Sustainable land use planning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loni</td>
<td>• Managing unplanned Settlements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loni</td>
<td>• Managing recreation and green areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>• Solid Waste management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>• Coastal waste management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>• Air quality and traffic management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagahian</td>
<td>• Solid Waste management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagahian</td>
<td>• Coastal waste management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagahian</td>
<td>• Air quality and traffic management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan de Oro</td>
<td>• Solid Waste management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan de Oro</td>
<td>• Composting and sustainable land use planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan de Oro</td>
<td>• Coastal Resource Management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demo project:**

**Composting for Peri-urban Agriculture**

- Bio-composting and organic fertilizer production
- Segregation of biodegradable waste at source
- Sorting at source
- Biogas digesters for composting
- Urban-agricultural realism, peri-urban vegetable production
- Mangrove Restoration
Management of Sensitive Environments
Cagayan d’Oro, Philippines

Mangrove rehabilitation (Artificial Reef)

Monthly cleanup day
Mangrove seedlings

SCP Replication in China

Shenyang: Air Quality Improvement Strategy

Prioritised Issues & Demo-projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Demo projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shenyang</td>
<td>Air pollution, Inadequate water supply and quality, Liquid Waste Management, Industrial Restructuring and Technology</td>
<td>Introduction of unlined pond, Upland water distribution in Taiji District, Construction of the South Waste Water Treatment Plant, Closure of the Copper Smelting Plant, Creation of Industrial Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhan</td>
<td>Surface Water Pollution, Solid Waste Management, Strengthening Water Supplies</td>
<td>Cleaning the lakes, Landfill construction, Reducing river pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First steps Sensitizing on Gender Responsive SCP- EPM

- International workshop on Gender responsive EPM Nairobi in 1998 which raised the need to bring gender at the forefront of global agendas. This resulted in the Source Book publication ‘Gender Responsiveness in Environmental Planning and management’.

- What have been the achievements since then?
- What are the current challenges? How to overcome these?
- What is the way forward?

Sustainable Cities Programme
Process Source Books

WHY A GENDER RESPONSIVE EPM?

- Environmental issues impact women and men differently which evidences different perspectives, needs and demands.
- Support the cities setting up the preconditions to effectively achieve sustainable development by accommodating gender needs, and promoting the equal participation of women and men in addressing urban environmental issues.
- Improve urban environmental strategies to better target investments.
**Learning from cities 1: Sharing information through an Environmental Profile**

- City Environmental Profile:
  - City Introduction: a very brief introduction to the city (physical, economic, social)
  - Development Setting: the city's activity sectors; their characteristics, use of infrastructure resources, impact on environmental resources and hazards
  - Environment Setting: the city's environmental resources and hazards, their relation to city activity sectors; effects on stakeholders
  - Environmental Management: key actors & interest groups, urban and environmental management institutions, and overall city management systems

**Summary Outline of the EP**

**Summary of Findings**

- There is no reference to gender in the EP, no guidance on how to incorporate gender disaggregated data in the structure of the EP as a result almost all city profiles did not include gender disaggregated data.
- This situation is being addressed through the MDG Profiles which introduces gender disaggregated database.
- The gender concerns were not in the consciousness of the Project managers/management team.
- Project backstopping do not emphasize enough on the gender concerns.
- "It is fundamental to have gender disaggregated data base to think/address gender issues"

**Why Incorporating gender disaggregated data in the E.P?**

- Gender sensitive E.Ps could be a very powerful instrument for more effective awareness raising on the different roles of men and women to address environmental concerns.
- Sensitizing on gender integration from the beginning
- More inclusive and effective strategies and action plans
- Targeted participation and more effective project implementation
Challenges: How to mainstream gender in the E.P tool

- What would be the relevant data to collect in terms of the roles of women and men and their interaction with the environment?
- Define the roles of how men and women survive in the city.
- How will these indicators raise awareness to promote more gender equal society.
- Sensitize management team and the local consultative group on the relevance to include gender disaggregated data in the profile so they can advocate for it during the data collection and analysis.

Learning from cities 2: Promoting public participation and prioritization

Summary of findings

- Women are keen to participate and very vocal in the City Consultations and discussion working groups which evidences their advocacy role.
- Through the City Consultation in Rahuri, Yavatmal and Ratnagiri (replicating cities in Maharashtra) women development was raised as one of their priority issues which facilitated the establishment of a working group which will develop a demo-project on specialized training for low-income women groups.

Demo-projects:

- GCP demo-projects are implemented at the Community Level.
- Women, men and youth groups are very concerned on the wellbeing of their communities, but they have different roles to play.
- (Waste source segregation)

High participation of the CBOS in City Consultations and leading role on the implementation of demonstration projects to Solid Waste Management *sorting also voice, Composting bias, recycling in Sri Lanka.

Waste and youth groups maintain a leading role on project advocacy and helps to raise education on segregation of waste and collect crumbs of segregated waste. Men maintained a leading role producing bio-composting in the Philippines.
Why mainstreaming gender in the C.C.?
• Link communities including women groups at the municipal level as key stakeholders and fundamental contributors in the process of project implementation.
• Educate women on the environmental issues that impact their community which mobilize their support to introduce substantial changes such as upgrade sanitation conditions.
• Establish a platform to empower and give a higher social recognition to women in their communities.

“Women empowerment means peace and solidarity” Leo Foreman

Challenges
• Awareness raising on both environmental concerns and gender sensitivity on practical environmental issues while preparing and conducting the city consultation.
• Utilize disaggregated data base (E.P) for effective awareness raising on the roles of men and women addressing urban environmental issues.
• Sensitize project management team so they are more proactive in the selection of key stakeholders, and aware of how to strengthen women participation and task women organizations to play a more strategic advocacy role in the C.C. and WGs.
• Sensitize key stakeholders and prepare carefully the proposition papers which are presented during the C.C. event incorporating gender concerns.

Learning from cities 3: Building partnerships through demo-projects

Demo-projects:
SCP demo-projects are implemented at the Community Level
Women, men and youth groups are very concerned of the well being of their communities but they have little its roles to play.
(Waste source segregation)

High participation of the CGI of in C.C. Consultations and leading role on the implementation of demonstration projects on Solid Waste Management sorting at rice, composting bio-composting in Sri Lanka.

Women and youth groups maintain a leading role in project advocacy, and take a role in solution to segregation of waste and collection of segregated waste. They maintained a leading role providing bio-composting in the Philippines.
Demonstration projects

Green Star Home
“Improve health by reducing mosquito borne diseases”

Sebastian Canal before the project
Sebastian Canal after the project

Through the Green Star home and Green Settlement Project in Colombo, municipal council existing Community Development Councils (CDC) and community groups were revitalized and Children’s Guild and women’s groups were formed.

Confidence building

“...We were scared to enter to the municipal council, today we can go direct to the Mayor who recognizes us by our own names” voices from Ratnapura

Development and upgrading of skills (GIS, International-exchange, InWent,)

Sri Lanka Solid Waste Management: Role of men and women implementing the SWM strategy

Leading civic education Programmes at the community level strategic orientations Training mainstreaming

Cascading effect training, Community education was the result of women being first

Training programmes to households were attended by women who share information with others more effectively than men

Women organizations
Community
Family

Training areas covered include: Women, CDC, Women’s organization, CDC, Women’s group

Int-Exchange programme (Oujiang)

GIS training in Sri Lanka
Badowita Experience - Malani from Community Development Council

The problem: Waste collection
- Alternative Solutions:
  - Voluntary waste disposal system (bin-composting, etc)
  - "waste is profitable" - Community based recyclables

The Strategy: "HOW TO MAKE IT HAPPEN IN PRACTICE?"
- Learning from others: Study Visit to Thailand and Philippines
- Transferring lessons learned:
  - Comprehensive presentation to the community
  - 2-visit the municipality and other agencies involved in community development activities
  - Advocacy in the community to recycle (skeptical)
  - Demonstrating through actions (initiated collection and storage in Community centre)
- How to organize it at settlement level? Management set up to run the centre?
- How CDC can establish a permanent collection centre?

Summary of findings:
The issue specific Working Groups potential to uplift the women participation (specially Community Based Organizations in low-income groups) giving them a role in the strategy development and project implementation which resulted in successful demo-projects on Solid Waste Management and community development.

Through the demonstrations projects women advocacy role and leading initiatives were recognized which empower them and gave them higher social recognition.

Badowita Experience - Malani from CDC

The result:
- Capacity building: CDC received training on how to run a community enterprise
- Community participation: Buying recycling materials from individual households at the market price
- Establishment of a recycling center: Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Cooperation agreed to release a plot of land for the center (Urban Settlements Improvement Programme of the Ministry of Urban Development & Housing and the Sustainable Cities Programme agreed to share the cost of the building
- The Recyclable waste materials collection activities are still very active and the center is fully operational which has served as a model for neighbor communities

Summary of findings
- Demonstration projects proved the impact of broad-based participation to reach effective solutions addressing environmental concerns.
- Through the project implementation women groups received capacity building and upgraded their skills which benefited the community as a whole.
- "SCP project in Ratnapura & Gampaha set the platform for the development of a Joint Confederation of CBDS "Mini-bura-Wanitha" which has resulted in training mainstreaming for community development."
The way forward

✓ The SCP approach is a good platform to promote gender responsiveness however the future challenge is how to mainstream gender as part of its framework and process.

✓ SCP-EPM implementation needs to incorporate structured guidance on how mainstreaming gender through each of the stages of the process by re-structuring current tools.

✓ Re-structure SCP-EP with gender disaggregated data base constitute the backbone for mainstreaming gender in the local agendas.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific
(UN-Habitat-ROAP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Thank you!
Possibility of “Women-Friendly Cities”
To Create
“Zero-Tolerance-Violence and Sustainable Societies”

「女性にやさしいまちづくり」が
「暴力を許さない持続可能社会」を
実現する可能性

Trutsumi Kaname 延々名
Kyushu Women’s University 九州女子大学
Asian Women’s Center アジア女性センター

Aims of presentation

Transformation from “Sustainable Societies to
“Unsustainable Societies” 尋じ可能社会から「持続
不可能社会」へ

Separation of “Benefit Zones” and “Victimization
Zones” 受益圏・受苦圏の分離

Victimization of women and environment in
“Periphery”「周辺」における女性と環境の被害

What is boomerang effects? ブーメラン効果とは何か

Possibility of Women-Friendly Cities To Create
Zero-Tolerance Violence and Sustainable Society
「女性にやさしいまちづくり」が「持続可能社会」を実
現する可能性

Victimization Zones

Pre-modern World プレ・モダ社会
≡ Sustainable Societies 持続可能な社会

Post-modern World ポスト・モダ社会
≡ Unsustainable Societies 持続不可能な社会

‘Core’「中核」
‘Periphery’「周辺」

Benefit zones 受益圏

Victimization Zones 受苦圏

Globalization グローバリゼーション

Environmentally “Unsustainable Societies”
環境的に「持続不可能な社会」

Resources 原材料

Benefit zones 受益圏

Waste 廃棄物

Victimization Zones 受苦圏

Globalization グローバリゼーション

Invisibility of Victimization 受苦の不可視化
2007年5月31日朝日新聞コラム『私の視点』より
『中国への「公害輸出」防止』
日本全国に約15,000のパチンコ店
500万円パチンコ・パチスロ台が移動
年平均1回の入替→大量の廃棄物が中国へ
金属、プラスチックなどは再生
しかし、残りは敷き詰め
↓
日本は本当に「公害を克服したのか？
最近の光化学スモッグは中国だけの責任か？
それでもブーメラン効果か？

“Unsustainable Societies” and Gender
「持続不可能な社会とジェンダー」

Gender-inequality
ジェンダー不平等

Care Workers
ケア労働者

Human Trafficking
人間売買

Sexual Division of Labor
性別役割分業

Mail Order Brides
通販花嫁

Rejection of Care Labor
ケア労働の拒絶

Domestic Violence
家庭暴力

Sex Tourism
セックス観光

Abandonment of Children
子ども養育放棄

‘Core’(中核)

‘Periphery’(周辺)

Overseas Performing Artists in Japan by Gender

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
Victimization of women and girls in periphery 周辺の女性と少女の被害化

Women and girls in periphery are much more likely to be victims of violence such as trafficking and domestic abuse by “core” men 周辺の女性と少女は中核男性による暴力被害（人身売買、DVなど）を受けやすい

Women and girls carry the financial, social and health care costs (physical injury, sexual disease, HIV, having abortions or raising children) 女性や少女は、経済的・社会的・身体的コストを引き受けられる（傷害、性感染症、HIV、中絶、子の養育）

Few cost of violence in men 男性における暴力コスト

‘Core’ men in enjoy the benefits by enforcing their expectations on women to perform sexuality, femininity and motherhood without worrying about the costs of violence—arrest, stigmatization, owing responsibility through partnership or fatherhood.

「中核」男性は、暴力のコスト逮捕されたり、評判を落したり夫や父としての責任を負うことなく、自らの望むセクシュアリティ、女性性、母性を女性に強制し利益を享受

Increased opportunities for targeting women 女性の被害機会の増大

Globalization has created different and more opportunities for violence from men to women グローバリゼーションは、男性の女性への暴力において「新たな」「より多くの」機会を創出
Boomerang effect

Beck (1992) argued that transported risks such as environmental pollution caused by waste products ultimately boomerang back to effect the health of the rich. ベック(1992)によれば、廃棄物による環境汚染は、ブーメランのように終局的には先進国の人々の健康被害に帰結する。

What about boomerang effect for gender inequitable societies and violence against women? 「ジェンダー不平等社会」「女性に対する暴力」におけるブーメラン効果は？

*e.g. Childless Society Human Trafficking Report by US State Department 例2004年米国務省『人 身売買報告書』

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“Sustainable Societies”
by creating gender-friendly cities
女性にやさしいまちづくりによる「持続可能な社会」

*e.g. 1995, Stockholm, Sweden
*例) スウェーデン、ストックホルム

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Buses friendly to babies and senior citizens
赤ちゃんと高齢者に優しいバス

Space for baby carriage in the bus
バス中のベビーカー用スペース
Children-friendly trains 子どもにやさしい列車

Babies-friendly toilets for women and MEN 女性と男性のための赤ちゃんにやさしいトイレ

Gender-equal participation to city assembly 市議会へのジェンダー平等な参加

Wheelchair-friendly buses 2000, Honolulu, Hawai  ハワイ州ホノルル市の車椅子にやさしいバス