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

Fukuoka, Japan
25-26 June 2007

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Disclaimer

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

Contents

Appendices

      a.   Mayor Mawardy Nurdin, Indonesia
      b.   Lalith Lankatilleke, Afghanistan
      c.   Angela Pinzon, Sustainable Cities Programme
      d.   Lajana Manandhar, Nepal
      e.   *Kaname Tsutsumi, Japan*

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.

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 harrassment 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 wide-spread 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)

INDONESIA
Panel Discussion and Forum Highlights

- **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 un-equally, 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 decresing 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 develoment 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 acheivements, 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 becausel, 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 disinherited 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 heath 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 perserve in the face of adversity in order to rebuild.

D.   Sustainable Cities Programme

M 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 mainstreatming could be impletmented through the tools that are currently used in various cities and further gets locally customized through local partners. She noted the need to include gender into the structure of the Environmental Profile (EP). In the status quo, cities do not collect gender disaggregated data for the EP. She commented that if gender disaggregated data is not encouraged throughout all programmes, like EP, then the opportunities are not maximized to increase awareness and collect valuable data. Further, she found that project backstopping did not adequately support gender concepts. She concluded that the EPM is a powerful process and people can strengthen and gender can be implemented here as well.

SCP finds that women are eager to participate in City Consultations, which demonstrates strength in an advocacy capacity as was seen in one example in India. She further noted that it is paramount to inform women of environmental issues, as well as to incorporate their insights and also to garner support.

Demonstration projects, part of the EPM process, are focused at the community level. They have seen that women from the Community Development Councils (CDCs)and community based organizations were keen to get involved with projects related to solid waste management. She provided further example of women and youth group involvement with mosquito abatement programme called "Green Star Home". Since women are often the ones at home, it is essential to engage them to separate waste and take up environmentally friendly practices. Often, as seen in one example, these waste collection and recycling centers can turn a profit, providing an opportunity for economic empowerment.

She concluded that the Sustainable Cities Programme has potential to be an excellent showcase for the value of women's contribution, and a space to increase their involvement in local governance through the multi-stakeholder meetings and EPM process.

(for Angela Pinzon's Powerpoint presentation, see Appendix VII)

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 brining 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 horizonally 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 horizonally 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

16

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 isues.

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.

19

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 reqpect 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 refecture, 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 dispach 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 Equlity," 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 Kiktakyushu 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.

<div align="center">

We therefore recommend the following areas for UN-HABITAT actions

</div>

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 Communties Affect 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 imminent 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, 25^{th,} 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

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

Tuesday June 26th, 2007

09:30 - 09:45	Presentation of Local Gender Initiatives
	Reiko Nakashima, Executive Director,
	Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center ASUBARU
	Toshiko Takaki, Director,
	Fukuoka City Gender Equality Promotion Center AMIKAS
	Kuniko Yoshizaki,President,
	Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women KFAW and
	Kiktakyushu Municipal Gender Equality Center
09:45 - 10:15	Presentation of "Possibility of 'Women-Friendly Cities' to Create 'Zero-Tolerance-Violence' and Sustainable Societies"
	Kaname Tsutsumi, Professor, Kyushu Women's University
10:15 - 10:30	Presentation and Discussion Facilitated by *EGM Chair Mari Christine*
10:30 - 11:00	Open Forum
11:00 - 12:00	Strategic Recommendations for Mainstreaming Gender in the - Normative and Operational Programmes of UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
	Lowie Rosales, ROAP Gender Focal Point
12:00 - 12:15	Closing
12:15 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - onwards	Experts Dialogue with Local Partners

Appendix III

AUDIENCE ATTENDANCE DATA

カテゴリー Category	人数 Number of people	割合 %
地元女性団体 Local Women's Organisations	15	33%
一般 General public	3	7%
行政 Public authorities	9	20%
教育 教員及び学生） Academics	4	9%
メディア Media	6	13%
専門機関 JICA？？？ー研修員） Specialized Institutions	9	20%
入場者合計 Attendance total figure	46	100%

性別 Gender	人数 Number of people	割合 %
男 Male	9	20%
女 Female	37	80%
合計 Total	46	100%

専門機関 JICA？？ナー研修員）
Specialized Institutions 20%

メディア Media 13%

教育 教員及び学生）Academics 9%

行政 Public authorities 19%

一般 General public 7%

地元女性団体 Local Women's Organisations 32%

地元女性団体 Local Women's Organisations

一般 General public

行政 Public authorities

教育 教員及び学生）Academics

メディア Media

専門機関 JICA？？？ー研修員）Specialized Institutions
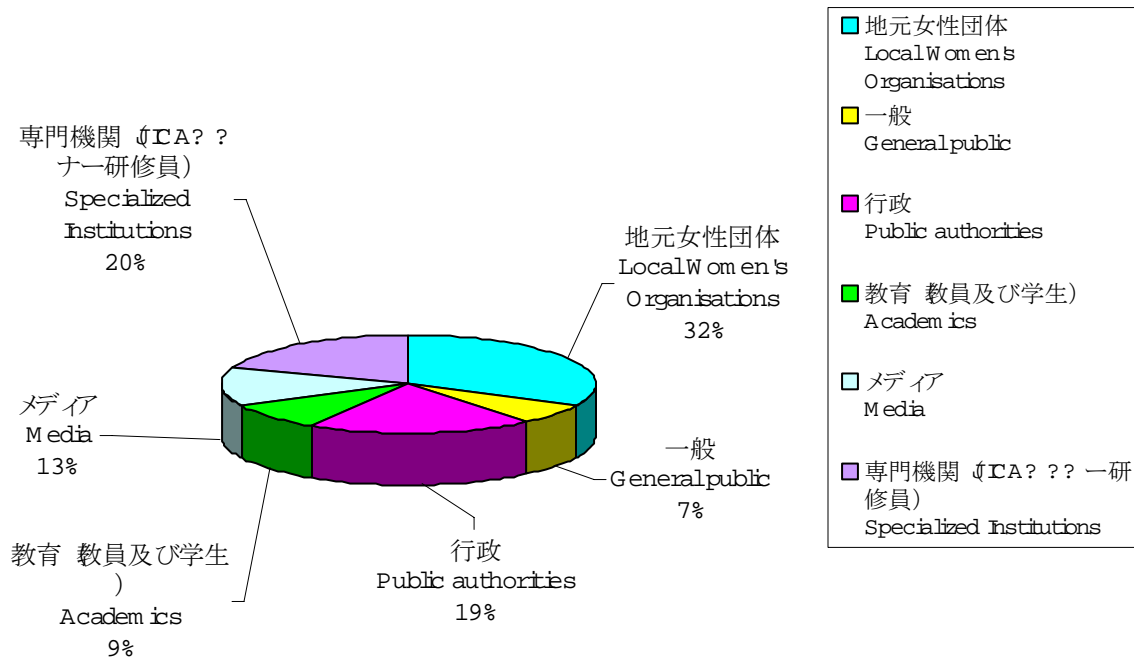
Appendix IV

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 - AsianWomen'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 woman'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[1]. Box 1.1 lists key gender concepts and their characteristics.

Box 1.1 Gender Concepts （ジェンダー概念）

Gender （ジェンダー）
- *Is socially constructed and learned*
- *Includes variables identifying differences in roles, responsibilities, opportunities, needs and constraints*
- *Is culturally determined*

Sex（セックス）
- *Is biologically defined*
- *Is unchanging*
- *Is universal*

Gender roles（ジェンダー役割）
- *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（ジェンダー平等）
- *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（ジェンダー公正）
- *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（ジェンダー意識）
- *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 Affect 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, Fukuoka, Japan

PROGRAMME

Monday June 25th, 2007 (MORNING SESSION)

10:00 - 10:15	Opening Statement
	Toshi Noda, ROAP Director
10:15 - 10:30	Programme of Activities
	Lowie Rosales, ROAP Gender Focal Point
10:30 - 11:00	Presentation on UN-Habitat's Gender Programme
	Evangeline Musendi, Human Settlements Officer,
	UN-Habitat Gender Mainstreaming Unit
11:00 - 11:30	Gender and Post-Disaster Recovery
	Mayor Mawardy Nurdin, Banda Aceh Municipality
11:30 - 12:00	Discussion Facilitated by EGM Chair Meri Christine
12:00 - 12:20	Open Forum
12:20 - 13:30	Lunch Break

Expert Group Meeting on
Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific:
Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict
25-26 June 2007, Fukuoka, Japan

PROGRAMME

Monday June 25th, 2007 (AFTERNOON SESSION)

13:30 - 14:00	Gender and Post-Conflict Reconstruction
	Lalith Lankatilleke, Senior Human Settlements Officer,
	UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
14:00 - 14:30	Discussion Facilitated by EGM Chair Meri Christine
14:30 - 14:50	Open Forum
14:50 - 15:20	Perspective on Gender and the Sustainable Cities Programme
	Angela Hakizen, SCP advisor, ROAP
15:20 - 15:50	Discussion Facilitated by EGM Chair Meri Christine
15:50 - 16:10	Open Forum
16:10 - 16:40	Break
16:40 - 17:10	Presentation of a Good Practice from Asia
	Lajana Manandhar, Executive Director, Lumanti NGO, Nepal
17:10 - 17:40	Discussion Facilitated by EGM Chair Meri Christine
17:40 - 18:00	Open Forum
18:00 - 18:30	Break
18:30 - 20:00	Informal gathering for expert, press, staff and observers

---

Expert Group Meeting on
Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific:
Rebuilding Communities Affected by Disaster and Conflict
25-26 June 2007, Fukuoka, Japan

PROGRAMME

Tuesday June 26th, 2007

09:30 - 09:45	Presentation of Local Gender Initiatives
	Reiko Nakashima, Executive Director,
	Fukuoka Prefectural Gender Equality Center ASUBARU
	Toshiko Takaki, Director,
	Fukuoka City Gender Equality Promotion Center AMIKAS
	Kuniko Yoshioki, President,
	Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women and Kitakyushu
	Municipal Gender Equality Center
09:45 - 10:15	Presentation of "Possibility of 'Women-Friendly Cities' to Create
	'Zero-Tolerance-Violence' and Sustainable Societies"
	Kaname Tsutsumi, Professor, Kitakyushu Women's College
10:15 - 10:30	Presentation and Discussion Facilitated by EGM Chair Meri Christine
10:30 - 11:00	Open Forum
11:00 - 12:00	Strategic Recommendations for Mainstreaming Gender in the
	Normative and Operational Programmes of UN-HABITAT Regional
	Office for Asia and the Pacific
	Lowie Rosales, ROAP Gender Focal Point
2:00 - 12:15	Closing

Gender and Post-Disaster Recovery Case Study in Banda Aceh City

By
Mawardy Nurdin
Mayor of Banda Aceh City

Expert Group Meeting on Gender Friendly Sustainable Cities in Asia and the Pacific
June 25th, 2007, Fukuoka JAPAN

Banda Aceh City

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

2

History

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

3

Women in History of Aceh

Acehnese Heroes
- Cut Nyak Dhien (1848 – 6 November 1908)
- Cut Meutia (1870 – 24 Oktober 1910)
- Laksamana Kemalahayati

Sultan of Aceh
- Sri Ratu Safiatuddin Tajul Alam (1641 – 1675)
- Sri Ratu Naqiatuddin Nurul Alam (1675 – 1678)
- Sri Ratu Zaqiatuddin Inayat Syah (1678 – 1688)
- Sri Ratu Kamalat Syah Zinatuddin (1688 – 1699)

Cut Meutia

Cut Nyak Dhien

4

MAYOR NURDIN . INDONESIA

Violation to the civilians in Aceh during Military Operations (1989-1998): Report of the Independent Commision (1999)

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

5

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 safe 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.

6

Earthquake and Tsunami Destruction Figure (26 December 2004)

- Affected Area
  - 3 sub districts are totally damaged
  - 3 sub districts are partially damaged
  - 3 others are not affected at all.
- Effect of the tsunami to population
  - Before : 264,618 persons
  - Death : 61,065 persons (more & less)
  - After : 203,553 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 : 59 units
  - Destroyed : 117 units

7

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 ?

8

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 Alfaizin (Lampeuneurut): 698 males, 210 females
- Aceh Jaya (Lampeuneurut): 516 males, 203 females
- Gedung Sosial: 635 males, 274 females
- Neheun: 761 males, 358 females
- Cot Gue: 259 males, 83 females
- DPRD Tingkat Satu: 283 males, 104 females
- TVRI: 881 males, 189 females
- Seubon Ayon (Lhoknga): 240 males, 138 females

Source : Flower 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 Acehnese Women Congress (DPIA II), 16th-19th June 2005, attended by 400 women cross-sector, geography, race and religion

Peace Agreement
Helsinki MoU
15 August 2005

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. Illiza Sa'aduddin Djamal was the only woman"

Mawardy Nurdin
Mayor

Illiza Sa'aduddin Djamal
Vice Mayor

For 19 February 2007 – 18 February 2012

13

Vision

"Banda Aceh as the Islamic Bandar tourism of Indonesia"

Mission

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

14

Consensus for Development and Planning (MUSRENBANG)

Activities:
- At village level, 5 to 9 of March 2007
- At sub district level, 12 to 15 March 2007
- At city Level, 21 to 22 March 2007

Participants
- Head of Departments in Banda Aceh Municipality
- NGO/GO/Donor Agency
- Head of Sub districts and Villagers, and
- Representative of Citizens

15

Percentage of Gender Attendance at MUSRENBANG

Location (per sub district)	Man (%)	Woman (%)
Kuta Raja	63	37
Lhueng Bata	77	23
Banda Raya	73	27
Ulee Kareng	77	23
Meuraxa	83	17
Jaya Baru	90	10
Baiturrahman	67	33
Kuta Alam	80	20
Syiah Kuala	68	32

However, women did not participate actively at the meetings.

16

MAYOR NURDIN . INDONESIA

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 organization, women ulama

Output :
Strategic Planning

TECNIQUES 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 plan-ning provides significant inputs for the 5-years strategic plan for the overall city development and is a tool to assess and cover needs of women in Banda Aceh.

Consensus for Development and Planning (MUSRENBANG)

Women Planning Action Meeting (MUSRENA)

}

CITY PLANNING

MAYOR NURDIN . INDONESIA

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

21

CHALLENGES in GENDER

Limited Budget

Total of Banda aceh Municipality budget for 2007 is 605,232,495,738 Rupiah (± USD 55.5 million)
About 5% of its budget has been allocated for gender's purpose

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

Limited Human Resource

22

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 services partnership
  - Improvement of the hospital's services
  - Improvement of the gender equality
  - Gender services improvement center

23

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

24

MAYOR NURDIN . INDONESIA

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

21

CHALLENGES in GENDER

Limited Budget

Total of Banda aceh Municipality budget for 2007 is 605,232,495,738 Rupiah (± USD 55.5 million)
About 5% of its budget has been allocated for gender's purpose

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

Limited Human Resource

22

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 services partnership
  - Improvement of the hospital's services
  - Improvement of the gender equality
  - Gender services improvement center

23

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

24

Gender in Post-conflict Reconstruction

Nouchine Yavari
UN-HABITAT
Country Programme Manager, Afghanistan

Lalith Lankatilleke
Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-HABITAT

Gender in Post-conflict Reconstruction

Post-conflict reconstruction is a complex process.

- Physical,

- Psychological

- Social rehabilitation of the country, society and individuals

---

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

---

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.

LALITH LANKATILLEKE

AFGHANISTAN

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

Social Organization

Gender inequality is a fundamental pillar of social organization in Afghan society.

Impact of the Social Construct on Women

- Underage marriages
- Fertility rate of 6.6 per women
- High Maternal Mortality Rate 1,900 per 100,000births i.e a death of a mother every 30minutes
- 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%)

Underdevelopment

Under-development, widespread poverty and harmful traditional practices affect Afghan women disproportionately, and seriously limit their access to services, opportunities, and resources,

LALITH LANKATILEKE

AFGHANISTAN

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

War deeply affects the life of women

War

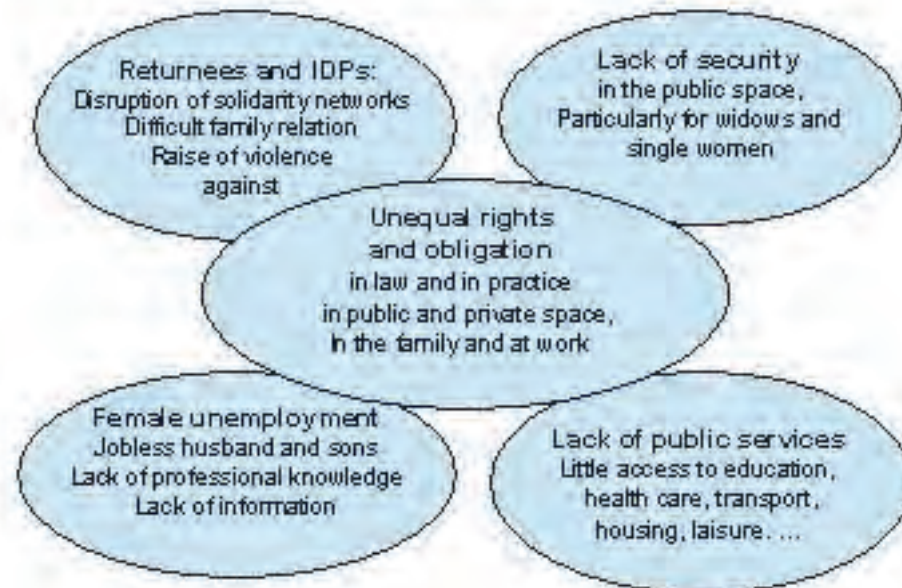| Destruction of human resource, infrastructure & services: Aggravation of under development: Which affect unequally women and men	Physical & psychological Violence: Traumatizing women and children Killing fathers, husbands and son, women loose their traditional protection	Military domination: Reinforcing gender disparity and social exclusion of women

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 relation
Raise of violence against

Lack of security
in the public space,
Particularly for widows and single women

Unequal rights
and obligation
in law and in practice
in 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, laisure. ....

LALITH LANKATILLEKE

AFGHANISTAN

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

Government Actions

- Bonn Agreement Nov 2001 and Establishment of the Transitional Government.
- 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
- National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA)

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

Nouchine Yavari

LALITH LANKATILLEKE

AFGHANISTAN

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
UN Habitat, Fukuoka

Struggle for Space:
Gender in Survival Stories

- Memories of earthquake – 1936
- Stories on the preparation to face predicted earthquake - 1961

- Role of women not documented and not recognised

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

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:
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

LAJANA MANANDHAR . NEPAL

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
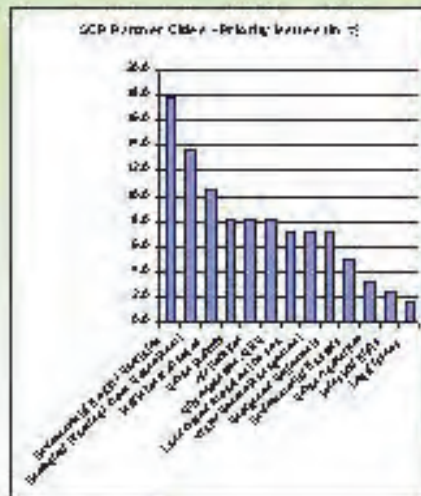
SCP National Replication in Sri Lanka

- Phase 1: Demonstration Cities (1999-2002)

  Colombo, Dehiwala, Kotte

- Phase 2: Western Province Replication (2000-2003)

  Negombo, Wattala, Kolonnawa, Moratuwa, Panadura

- Phase 3: National Replication Cities (2002-2005)

  Gampaha, Ratnapura, Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya

- Phase 4: North and East Replication (2005-2007)

  Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Batticaloa, Kattankudy, Galle

Prioritised Issues

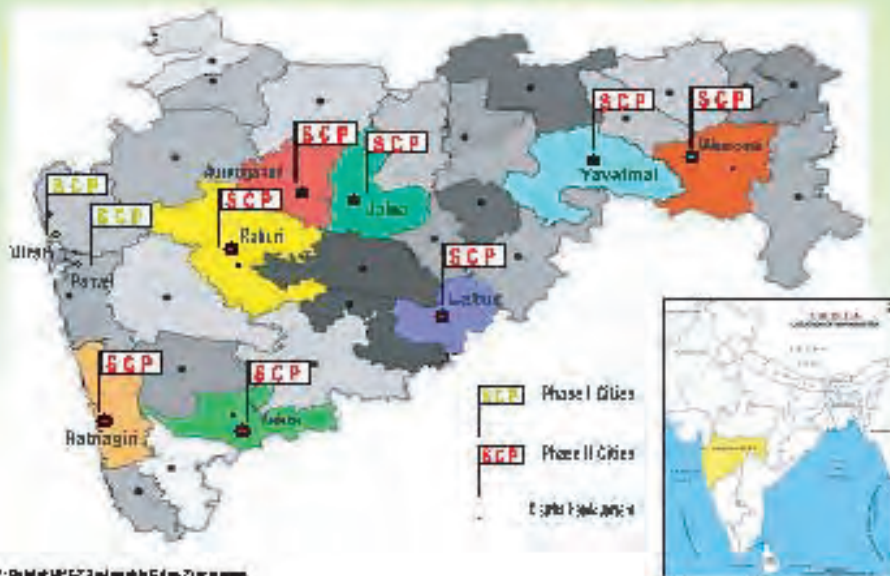# Sharing SWM Experiences Regionally

→ **Study tour exchanges**
→ with Philippines 2001,
→ with Maharashtra 2004
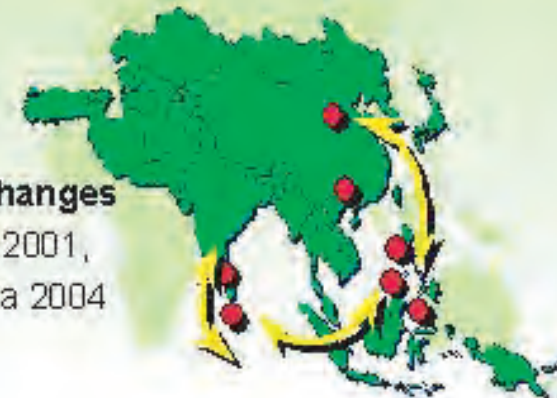
SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME   ANGELA PINZON

SCP Maharashtra Replication

Phase I Cities
Phase II Cities

Maharashtra Phase 1
Prioritised Issues & Demo-projects

City	Issues	Demo-projects
Penvel & Virar	• Municipal Solid Waste Management.	• Community-based Solid Waste Management – to reduce the quantity of waste going to the land fills ite. • Introduced environmentally sound technologies such us bio-methenation and vermin-composting for green wastes
	• Improved Sanitation Management.	• Introduced low cost, decentralized and environmentally sound wastewater treatment technology "phytorid technology" by National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)

Prioritised Issues

City	Issues	Demo-projects
Lipa	• Solid Waste management. • Water Resource management • Sustainable land use planning • Servicing unplanned Settlements • Managing recreation and green areas	• Community based solid waste management and clean technologies • Alternative technologies • Reforestation
Tagbilaran	• Solid Waste management. • Coastal waste management. • Air quality and traffic management.	• Bio-composting and Organic fertilizer production • Segregation of biodegradable waste at source
Cagayan de oro	• Solid Waste management. • Comprehensible and sustainable land use planning • Coastal Resource Management.	• Sorting at source • Biodegradable composting • Urban–agriculture alotment, peri-urban vegetable production • Mangrove Restoration

Demo project:
Composting for Peri-urban Agriculture

Management of Sensitive Environments

Cagayan d'Oro, Philippines

Mangrove rehabilitation (Artificial Reef)

Monthly cleanup day

Mangrove seedlings

SCP   Replication in China

— SCP First Round City
— SCP Second Round City

Prioritised Issues & Demo-projects

City	Issues	Demo projects
Shenyang	• Air pollution • Inadequate water supply and quality • Liquid Waste Management • Industrial Restructuring and Technology	• Introduction of unleaded petrol • Dual water distribution in Tiexi District • Construction of the North Wastewater Treatment Plant • Closure of the Copper smelting plant • Creation of Industrial Parks
Wuhan	• Surface Water Pollution • Solid Waste Management • Strengthening Water Supplies	• Cleaning the lakes • Landfill construction • Reducing river pollution

Shenyang: Air Quality Improvement Strategy

SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME   ANGELA PINZON

First steps Sensitizing on Gender Responsive SCP- EPM

→ International workshop on Gender responsive EPM Nairobi in 1998 which raises the need to bring gender at the upfront of global &local 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 over come these?
→ What is the way forward?
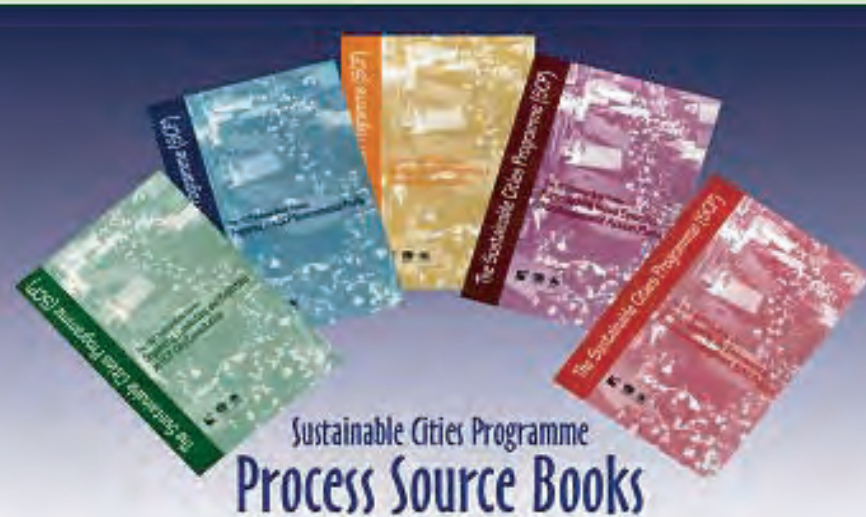
Sustainable Cities Programme
Process Source Books

Issue Specific Toolkits

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.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME ANGELA PINZON

Learning from cities 1: Sharing information through an Environmental Profile

City Environmental Profile

○ EP working group
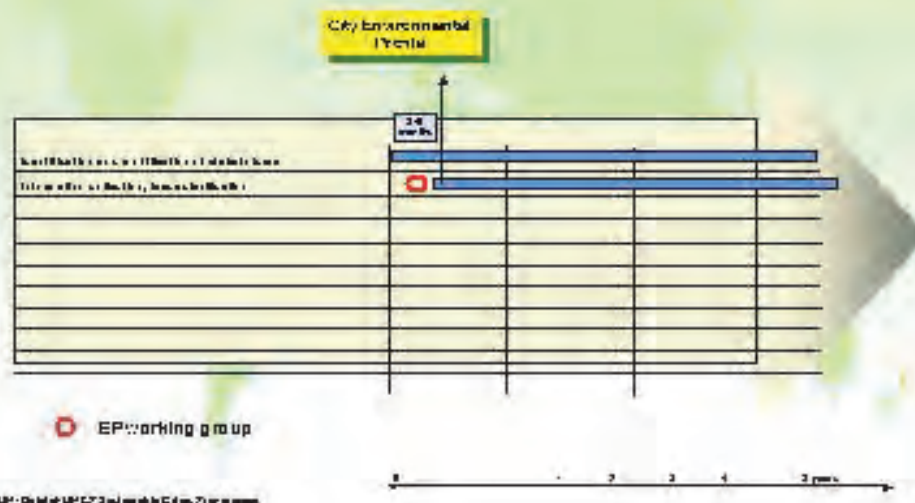
SUMMARY OUTLINE OF THE EP

CITY INTRODUCTION
a very brief introduction to the city
(physical, economic, social)

DEVELOPMENT SETTING
the city's activity sectors: their characteristics,
use of environmental 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 of findings

- There is no reference to gender in the E.P, no guidance on how to incorporate gender disaggregated data in the structure of the E.P 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

---

SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME

ANGELA PINZON

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

- EP working group
- CC working group

Demo-projects:

SCP demo-projects are implemented at the Community Level

Women, men and youth groups are very concerned on the well-being of their communities but they have different roles to play

(Waste source segregation)

Cagayan de Oro

High participation of the CBOs in City Consultations and leading role on the implementation of demonstration projects on Solid Waste Management " sorting at source , Composting bins , recycling" in Sri Lanka.

Women and youth groups maintain a leading role on project advocacy and house to house education on segregation of waste and collection of segregated waste. Men maintained a leading role producing bio-composting in the Philippines.

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. City Consultation in China

City consultation in replicating cities – Maharashtra phase 2

Discussion Working group Philippines

City Consultation in Sri Lanka

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 us upgrade sanitation conditions.

• Establish a platform to empower and give a higher social recognition to women in their communities .

"Women empowerment generates peace and solidarity" Leo Fonseca Mengg

Participants included residents, teachers, local residents and government employees.

City consultation in replicating cities – Katunayake phase 2

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 pro-active 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
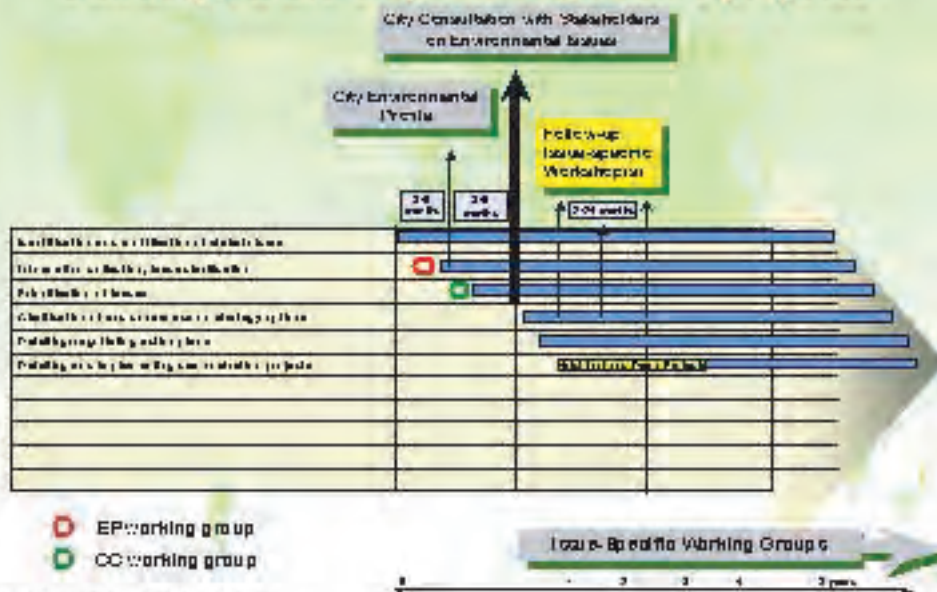
- EP working group
- CC working group

Issue-Specific Working Groups

Demo-projects:

SCP demo-projects are implemented at the Community Level

Women, men and youth groups are very concerned on the well-being 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 on Solid Waste Management " sorting at source , Composting bins, recycling" in Sri Lanka.

Cagayan de Oro

Women and youth groups maintain a leading role on project advocacy and house to house education on segregation of waste and collection of segregated waste. Men maintained a leading role producing bio-composting in the Philippines.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME ANGELA PINZON
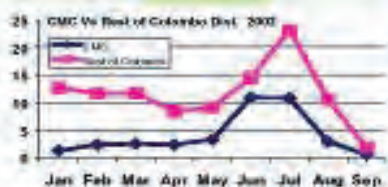
Demonstration projects

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 Guilds and women's Groups were formed.

Leading civic education Programmes at the community level / strategic orientations

Training mainstreaming

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

Women organizations   Community

Family

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

•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

Working Groups in the Philipines

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

Int-Exchange programme (GUyang)

GIS training in Sri-lanka

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

SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME   ANGELA PINZON

Badowita Experience- Malani from Community Development Council

The problem: Waste collection
- Alternative Solutions:
- Voluntary waste disposal system (Bin-composting (failed)
- "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:
- 1- Comprehensive presentation to the community
- 2- visit the municipality and other agencies involved in community development activities
- 3- Advocacy in the community to recycle (skeptical)
- 4- 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?

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:

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.

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 &Ghampa set the platform for the development of a Joint Confederation of CBOS "Mini-bura-Wanitha" which has resulted in training mainstreaming for community development"

SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME

ANGELA PINZON

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)

http://www.habitat.lk/unka@unhabitat.org

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Thank you !

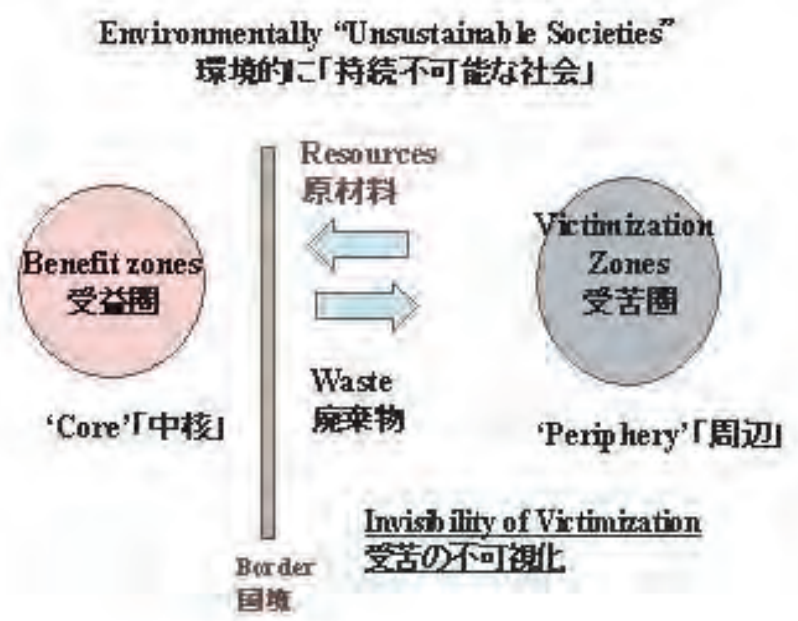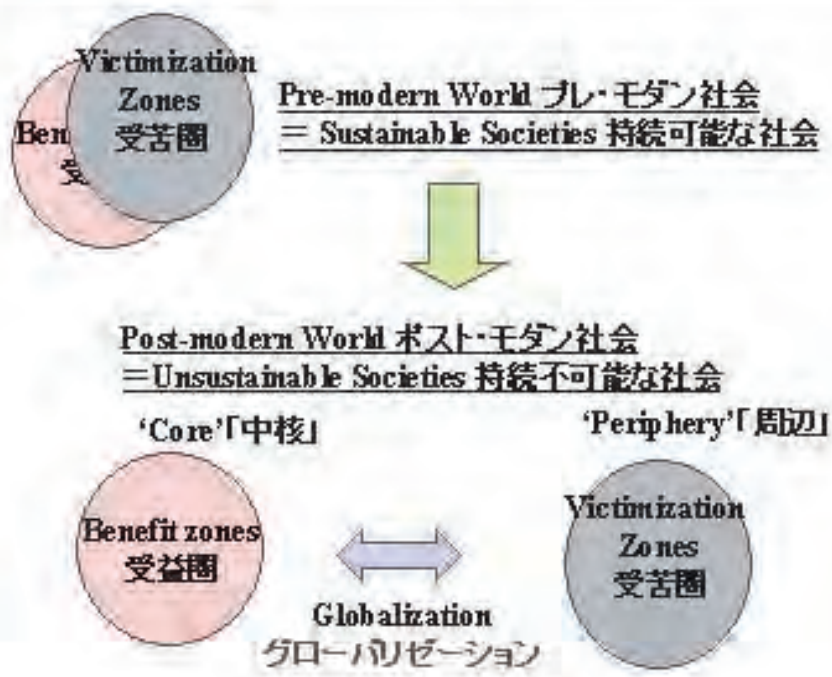**SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME   ANGELA PINZON**

Slide 1

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

Tsutsumi Kaname 堤かなめ
Kyushu Women's University 九州女子大学
Asian Women's Center アジア女性センター

Slide 2

Aims of presentation

- Transformation from "Sustainable Societies to "Unsustainable Societies"「持続可能社会」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

Slide 3

Victimization Zones 受苦圏
Benefit ... 受...

Pre-modern World プレ・モダン社会
＝ Sustainable Societies 持続可能な社会

Post-modern World ポスト・モダン社会
＝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

Slide 4

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

Resources 原材料

Benefit zones 受益圏   Victimization Zones 受苦圏

'Core'「中核」   Waste 廃棄物   'Periphery'「周辺」

Border 国境

Invisibility of Victimization 受苦の不可視化

Side banner

JAPAN PROFESSOR KANAME TSUTSUMI
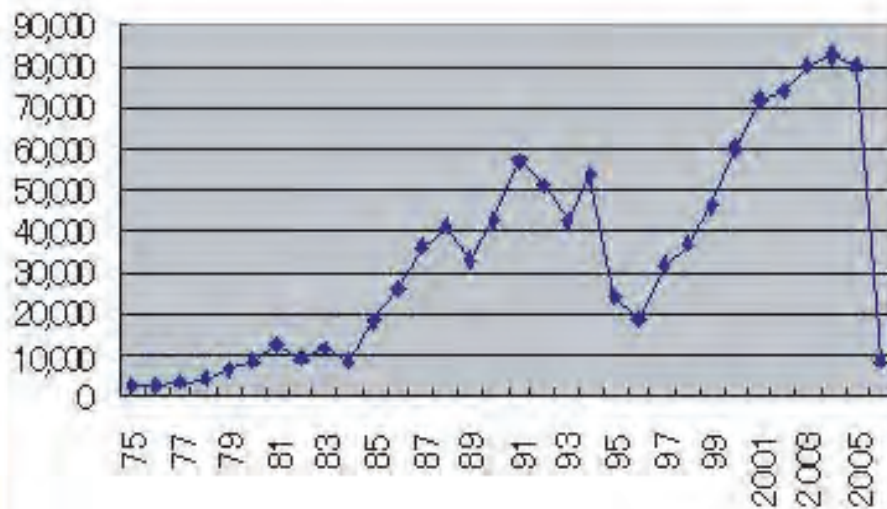
2007年5月31日朝日新聞コラム『私の視点』より

『中国への「公害輸出」防げ』

日本全国に約15,000のパチンコ店
500万台パチンコ・パチスロ台が稼動
年平均1回の入替→大量の廃棄台が中国へ
金属、プラスチックなどは再生
しかし、残りは野積み・野焼き
↓
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？
それと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
人身売買
Mail-Order Brides
通販花嫁

Sexual Division of Labor
性別役割分業
Rejection of Care Labor
ケア労働の拒絶

Domestic Violence
ドメスティック・バイオレンス

Sex Tourism
セックス観光

Abandonment of Children
子ども養育放棄

'Core'（中核）

'Periphery'（周辺）

Entrants with Entertainer Visa from the Philippine

90,000	
80,000	
70,000	
60,000	
50,000	
40,000	
30,000	
20,000	
10,000	
0	

75 77 79 81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97 99 2001 2003 2005

Overseas Performing Artists in Japan by Gender

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration

80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0

2000 2001 2002
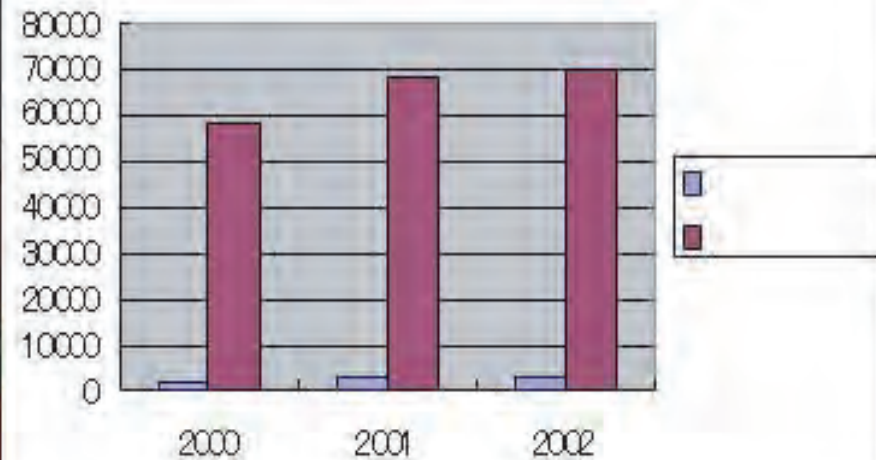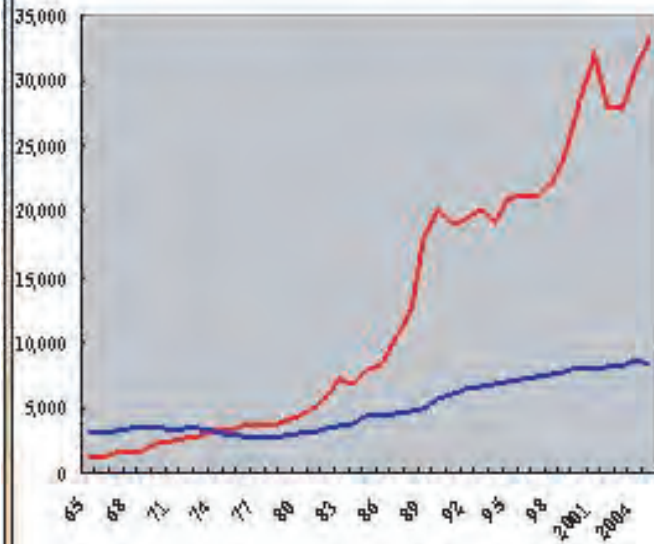

Filipino OPAs by Destination (2002)

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
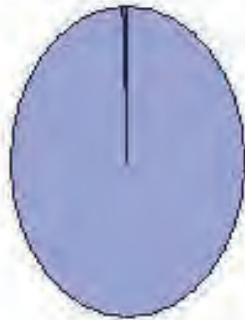
Working condition in Japan (Source: IOM)

	Yes はい	Mostly Yes 多分	No いいえ	No answer 無回	Total え計
Forced prostitution 売春の　強要	77		22	1	100
Forced sex without condom	18	25	42	15	100
Shortage of foods, medicine, heater etc.	45	20	41	4	110
Confiscation of passport 旅券の　没収	84	1	12	3	100
Regulation of movement 移動の自由　の	73 制	7	20	0 限	100
Limitless working hours 無制限な労働時	66 時	5	27 間	2	100
Physical violence 身体的　暴力	47	7	41	5	100
Threat of violence to her family	4	2	87	7	100

Trends in International Marriages

- Foreign wife and Japanese husband　外
- Japanese wife and foreign husband　日

Number of Calls to Asian Women's Hotline by Caller's Nationality

- その他 Others
- 日本 Japanese
- 南米・b American
- 韓国 Korean
- 中国 Chinese
- フィリピン Filipino

Slide 1
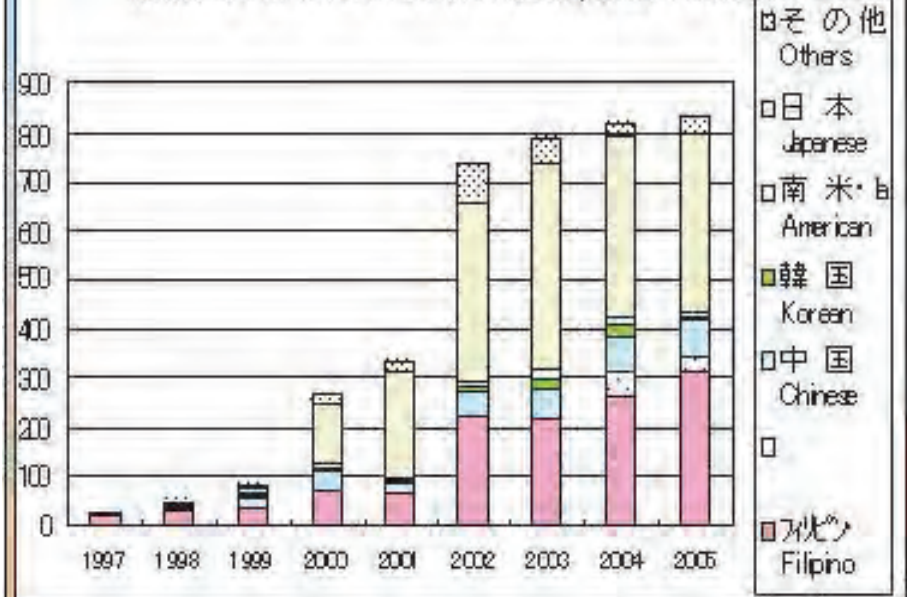
JFC at DAWN by paternal recognition & support			
DAWNに 登 録 ・ 養 育			
		n	
1. Reconized & supported(認 知 ・ 養 育 あ り)		46	18.9%
2. Recognized not supported(認 知 あり ・ 養育 な し)		50	20.6%
3. Not recognized but supported(認 知 なし 、 養育 あり)		10	4.1%
4. Not recognized not supported(認 知・ 養 育 な し)		137	56.4%
Total（ 計 ）		243	100.0%

Slide 2

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させられる（傷害、性感染症、HIV、中絶、子の養育）

Slide 3

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、評判を落としたり夫や父としての責任を負うこと－を懸念することなく、自らの望むセクシュアリティ、女性性、母性を女性に強要し利益を享受

Slide 4

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

Slide 1: Boomerang effect / ブーメラン効果

- 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-inequal 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 少子社会 *Human Trafficking Report* by US State Department 例)2004年米国務省『人身売買報告書』

Slide 2: "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)スェーデン、ストックホルム

Slide 3

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

Slide 4

Space for baby carriage in the bus
バスの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, Hawaii
ハワイ州ホノルル市の車椅子にやさしいバス**

JAPAN PROFESSOR KANAME TSUTSUMI