REG: SMART CITIES – INCLUSIVE CITIES CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

MODULE 2 REPORT-URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY

JULY 2022

ASEAN AUSTRALIA SMART CITIES TRUST FUND
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ABBREVIATIONS

AASCTF	ASEAN Australia Smart Cities Trust Fund
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
ICD	Inclusive Cities Dialogues
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer
PWD	People with Disabilities
TAF	The Asia Foundation

1 INTRODUCTION

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT RATIONALE

The Inclusive Cities Dialogues (ICD) project directly contributes to the ASEAN Australia Smart Cities Trust Fund (AASCTF or "Trust Fund") program's aim to build liveable, resilient, and inclusive cities across Southeast Asia, while in the process identifying scalable best practices that can be replicated across cities in Asia and the Pacific. Through a series of regional dialogues with key city actors pursuing reform or with decision-making roles, the ICD Project will provide a platform for dialogue on the potential for planning and implementing more inclusive cities. These dialogues bring together a diverse range of stakeholders from "bronze," "silver," and "gold" level cities on dynamics of exclusion to build consensus and incentivize actionable and participative reforms to strengthen inclusion on salient urban issues.

At its core, the ICD project seeks to embed a gender equality and inclusion lens in how cities are designed and governed, and thereby to improve responsiveness, accessibility, and quality of urban governance to effectively address and meet the needs of women, people with disabilities, children, older persons, and members of other marginalized groups. In seeking solutions to some of these challenges, the project focuses on the intersection between Smart and Inclusive. By "smart," we mean the ways in which urban living is being improved through innovations in technology, design, planning and policy. By "inclusive", we mean the ways in which urban living is being improved through greater access to opportunities, services and resources for all citizens, but in particular the marginalized and disadvantaged.

The ICD project has been designed to ensure early and continuous engagement with stakeholders throughout the project period. The project began with a stakeholder and issues mapping analysis. Based on the stakeholder and issues mapping analysis, the ICD team identified three issues that were seen as salient by a diverse set of actors within each city and across the various cities. Each multi-stakeholder dialogue focuses on one of these issues, namely:

- Module 1: Access to infrastructure and services
- Module 2: Safety and security
- Module 3: Access to decent work and income

In line with the project's strategic approach of local ownership; political feasibility; and inclusive process, the multi-stakeholder sessions have been framed from the perspective of disadvantaged groups and are intended to enable peer learning among city-level and national stakeholders. In order to maximize engagement, participants have been divided into three cohorts. The first two cohorts comprise of city-level actors from government and non-governmental organizations, while the third cohort comprises of national and regional level actors. Each participant cohort will attend a total of three dialogues, each focused on one significant inclusion issue. Table 1-1 summarizes the key activities under the ICD project:

No.	Key Activities		Timeline
i.	Stakeholder and Issues Mapping		October to November 2022
ii	Multi-stakeholder dialogues	Module 1: Access to infrastructure and services	4th, 17th, and 24th March 2022
		Module 2: Safety and Security	12th May,19th May and 01 June 2022
		Module 3: Access to decent work and income	June-July 2022
iii.	Inclusive Cities Event		September 2022
iv	E-Learning Module		September 2022

1.2 MODULE 2- OVERVIEW

The second module of the inclusive cities multi-stakeholder dialogues focused on urban safety. This issue was the second significant urban issue identified by city-based stakeholders during the stakeholder and issues mapping process conducted between October – December 2021. Following from those conversations, the theme of urban safety was understood as encompassing the different dimensions of urban spaces, services and governance that impact the ability of urban residents to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of bodily harm or intimidation. Inclusive urban safety, therefore, entails addressing a complex set of ever-changing and interconnected problems that have varying impacts on different individuals and group, ranging from, physical built environment, socio-economic practices, and systems (governmental, service provision, environmental).

A total of three dialogues were hosted on the issue of urban safety. Each dialogue highlighted two-three on-going initiatives across Trust Fund cities to promote urban safety, particularly for at-risk groups such as women and girls, people living with disabilities, and across different spaces, from within the home to work and in public spaces and on roads.

Together the dialogues aimed to deepen urban stakeholders understanding of the various dimensions of urban safety and introduce different approaches to addressing these challenges with the hope to facilitate connections through peer learning and generate greater buy-in among decision-makers to prioritize responsive and inclusive urban safety reform.

Table 1-1 represents the dates of Module 2 delivery to Cohort A, B and C.

Table 1.1 Module 2 Dates of Delivery

No.	Cohort	Date of Delivery
i.	Module 2 – Cohort A	12 May 2022
ii	Module 2 – Cohort B	19 May 2022
iii.	Module 2 – Cohort C	02 June 2022

1.3. REPORT STRUCTURE

This report is divided into three sections, starting with a brief description of the dialogues hosted under Module 2. This includes details on speakers and participants, a summary of key discussion points and participant feedback. The report concludes with a section on key learnings and next steps.

2 MODULE 2- URBAN SAFETY AND SECURITY

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2.1 PROGRAMME

The multi-stakeholder dialogues on urban safety were structured similar to the previous module on Access to Infrastructure and Services, with each dialogue comprising of three sessions in line with the three dialogue objectives, namely:

- *Session 1/Objective*: To Deepen understanding of the ways in which marginalized groups experience exclusion and discrimination in relation to urban safety, and why these issues continue to persist
- *Session 2/Objective*: To learn from on-going efforts across ASEAN cities to address exclusion and marginalization. exclusions in urban environments
- *Session 3/Objective*: Small group discussions on opportunities for reform and potential action to strengthen urban safety in trust fund cities

Each dialogue began a session on framing the issue followed by plenary discussion to capture levels of experience and engagement on the issue of urban safety. The focus of this session was to demonstrate the complexity of addressing the issue on urban safety as it relates to the physical built environment, socio-economic practices, and the systems of governance and service provision. The Asia Foundation developed an animated video to demonstrate the different dimensions of urban safety by including reflections from three case studies from Indonesia, Cambodia and Vietnam. These case studies helped illustrate the issue of safety within the workplace, using the example of female garment workers; and the intersecting disadvantage that can increase the risks of experiencing violence in public spaces and when using public transport. In particular, the video and following discussion focused on exploring why these issues continue to persist, while alluding to some of the ways in which stakeholders in each of these contexts have tried to address these issues.

2.2. PARTICIPANT BACKGROUND

Dialogue participants for Module 2 were the same as those as the first dialogue, with the addition of 5 participants from Hue. As with the previous dialogue, participants were divided into three cohorts. The first two cohorts included city-based actors, while the third cohort included national and regional level actors responsible for or working on urban safety. Due to the on-going national elections and subsequent government handover in Philippines, few of the participants were unable to join module 2 discussions.

The majority of participants across all three cohorts had experience working on the issue of unsafe public infrastructure such as street lighting, ensuring side walks etc. Fewer participants had experience addressing the issue of domestic violence and public sexual harassment and abuse. A total of three participants across the three cohorts had experience working on addressing harassment and abuse in the workplace. A large proportion of participants, especially in Cohort A and C had reported working on the issue of urban safety but topics beyond those that were mentioned. These included reducing the risk of violence and harassment for people living with disability, improving road safety, and homeless children.

Cohort A

A total of 45 participants attended the first cohort from the following cities:

- Coron (PHI)
- Semarang (INO)
- Kaysone City (LAO)
- Phnom Penh (CAM)
- Hue (Vietnam)

The following figure represents the Cohort A participants experience in working on urban safety issues

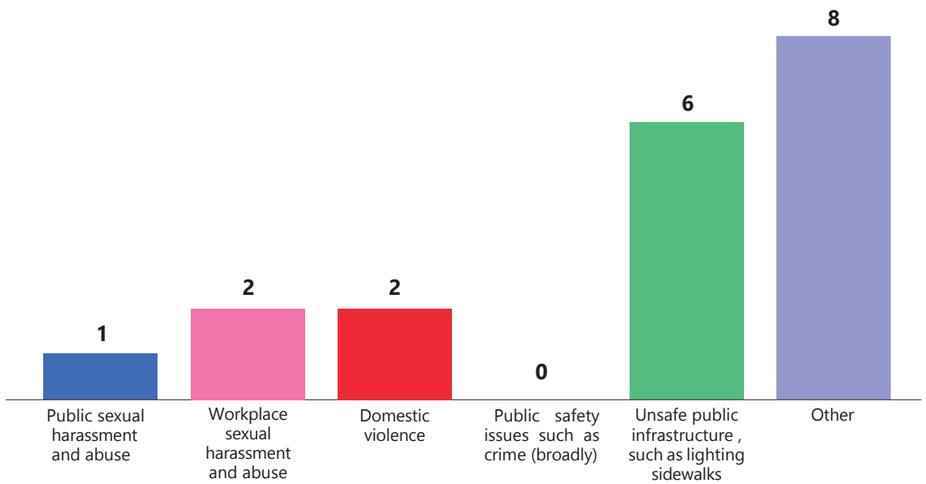


Figure 2.1 Cohort A

Cohort B

A total of 62 participants attended the second cohort from the following cities:

- Baguio (PHI)
- Davao (PHI)
- Battambang (CAM)
- Luang Prabang (LAO)
- Pakse (LAO)
- Makassar (INO)
- Chonburi (THA)
- Penang (MAL)

The following figure represents the Cohort B participants experience in working on urban safety issues.

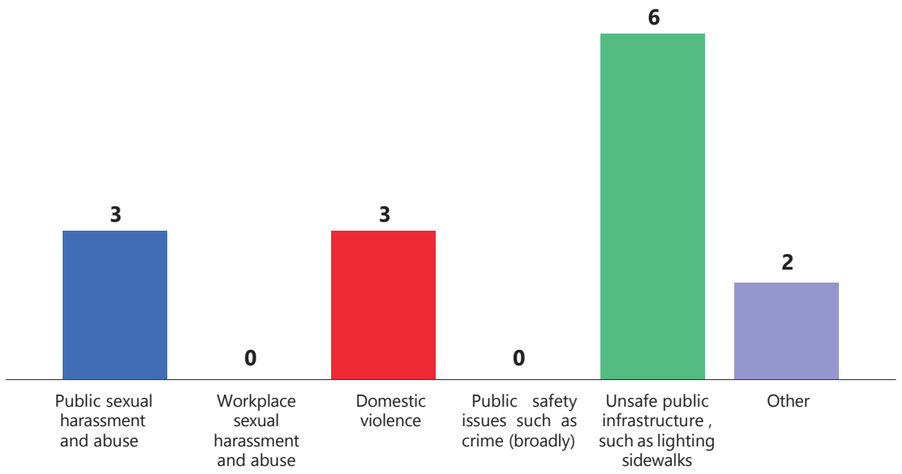


Figure 2.2 Cohort B

Cohort C

A total of 35 participants attended the third cohort from national and regional government. They included representatives from regional organization such as the ASEAN Secretariat.

The following figure represents the Cohort C participants experience in working on urban safety issues

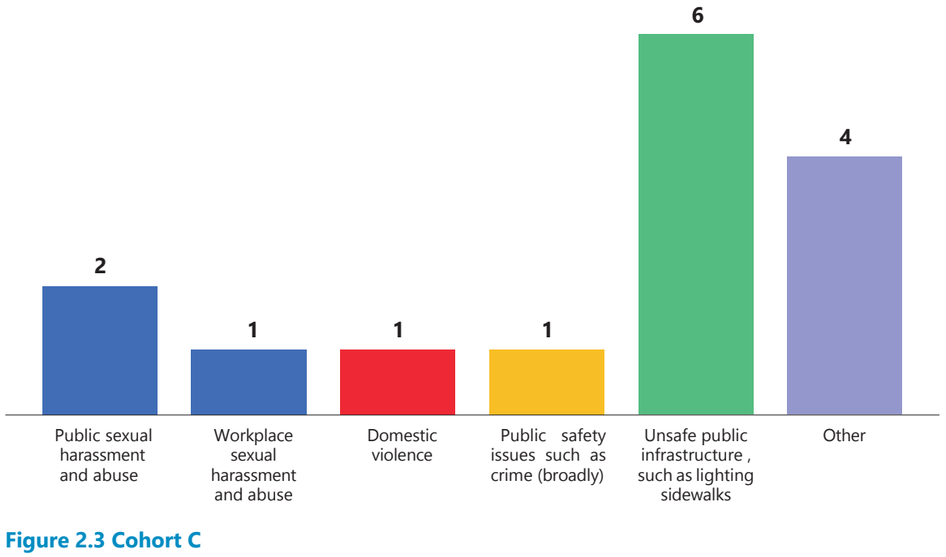


Figure 2.3 Cohort C

The following session on deepening our collective reflections on efforts to improve urban safety. Each session began with a presentation on the approaches to addressing gender-based violence (GBV) prepared by Kore Global and The Asia Foundation. The key focus of this presentation was to highlight the distinction between prevention and response and to highlight the need to accompany responses that reduce the risk of harassment and violence in the short-term, with more transformative approaches that tackle the root causes of violence in the first place. The latter include interventions that seek to transform gender discriminator attitudes, behaviours and norms that help sustain GBV.

The final session comprised of a facilitative country-based discussion on noting the significant urban safety challenges in each city and country and identifying potential opportunities for reform at present. The following figures represents a sample of country-based discussions from Cohort A.

s

Cambodia - Phnom Penh

What is the biggest inclusion challenge in your cities/country when it is comes to improving urban safety..?

- Commitment from leadership level (PS, Govt, Employers)
- Safety measures street lights, regular paroling police/civil movement in high-risk spots.)
- Urban infrastructure/road pathway/lighting/ traffic/signages
- Accessibility facilities in urban infrastructure/ public transportation
- Transportation (facility and safety requirement and control) for factory workers
- Community policing comprehensive/inclusive approach by police community, local authority, and CSO stakeholders.
- Educated police/ patrolling agents (on safety, LGBT, CBV, harassment and reporting)
- Safety place/public space in urban such as park, riversides playground/bus stops/ stations for all people includes women/ girl with disabilities
- Harassing behaviors by me (requires campaign to change behaviors)

Are there any opportunities for change or reform? where and who needs to be involved

- Holisitic approach (workers, factory owners, brands, suppliers, govt, consumers) to ensure both demand & supply side are putting this compliance issues at the center
- More investment in accessibility facilities/user-friendly in all infrastructures/ public building/ public space in urban/city
- More improvements to public transportations and make them more friendly and accessible to everyone
- Improvement included better light side walk and security officers
- More educated population, esp. young people. opp for mass campaigns for men's behavior change and more responsive services and appropriate patrolling
- One campaign Agenda : My body, choice (don't tell women not to walk at night, tell men not to harass)
- Law/policies enforcement
- Another Campaign agenda : Anti- CBV Policing. Add more Women and LGBT police on streets
- Threat: Harm reduction the inhumane practice of drug law
- Potential threats: draft law on the public orders

Figure 2.4 Cambodia Group Discussion in Cohort A

Vietnam - Hue

What is the biggest inclusion challenge in your cities/country..? when it is comes to improving urban safety..?

- Commitment from leadership level (PS, Govt, Employers)
- Safety measures street lights, regular paroling police/civil movement in high-risk spots..)
- Urban infrastructure/road pathway/lighting/ traffic/signages

Are there any opportunities for change or reform? Where and who needs to be involved?

- Conventional social(gender) norms seem enable men/people to underestimate women or not treat them with expected respect. This is along-term mission/vision to eliminate it, not only a few training courses.
- Bus system from urban to rural zones increase ,and it seems everything works well with all passengers,including women. Sexual harassments in different forms may happen,but it is not easy to control these. Voicing up also
- it is multidimensional a multilayer issues,so it should be involvement of many gov bodies,CSOs,mass organizations.It needs a good coordination mechanism to implement and protect these groups.
- Awareness raising for all stakeholders; govt bodies to issue regulations. For the revision of domestic violence law: detail sanctions and stakeholders in the law so that it would be easier to implement in the later
- Challenges:coordination, mechanism, and also awareness

Figure 2.5 Vietnam Group Discussion in Cohort A

Philippines - Baguio and Davao

What is the biggest inclusion challenge in your cities/country when it comes to improving urban safety?

- Increase in population due to migration, difficult to track/ identify people coming in and out of the city
- Accidents are due to traffic congestion
- Improper disposal of garbage by residents clogging of waterways and rivers.
- Enforcement of local policies on settlements, safeguarded and hazard prone areas.
- Low awareness on environment-related risks
- Improper liquid waste disposal goes to natural drainage systems
- Address gender-based violence
- Increase cases of VAWCs

What is the biggest inclusion challenge in your cities/country when it comes to improving urban safety?

- Push for the development of adjoining localities
- Build community sewer systems

Figure 2.6 Philippines Group Discussion in Cohort A

2.2 OVERVIEW OF SPEAKERS

Speakers for each module were identified by The Asia Foundation's national focal points. Most speakers were identified from attending participants or "sharers" who were already working on improving urban safety in their city. In some cases, the Foundation, brought in external actors to share perspectives and approaches to improving safety on key dimensions of urban safety that participants were not currently engaging on.

Table 2.1 Overview of Speakers and their presentations

Cohort	Name	Title, Affiliation	Country	Title of Presentation
A	Merlyn Sopjan	Program Manager, Indonesian Family Planning Association (PKBI)	Indonesia	Living in the Cities: Experience and Challenges of Transgender Women
	Sovattha Neou	Country Director, CARE Cambodia	Cambodia	The Efforts to Improve the Safety for Women/ Girls in Urban Settings
B	Hasanah Akhir	Penang Women Development Corporation (PWDC)	Malaysia	Safety and Security: Penang State Government and PWDC Initiative
	Leang Veasna	Deputy Governor, Battambang City	Cambodia	Safety and Security in Battambang City
	Atty. Kristine Rosary E. Yuzon-Chaves	Executive Director, Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)	Philippines	PCW's Initiatives on the Safe Spaces Act
C	Dr. Bahrul Fuad	Commissioner of National Commission Violence Against Women	Indonesia	Protecting Women Against Violence in Indonesia
	Hein Htet Aung	Project Assistant, Women for the World	Myanmar	Communicating Safety in Urban Context

In Cohort B, Vice Mayor of Pakse, Lao PDR shared with the participants challenges faced by the city of Pakse on Road safety and Fire safety. He brought to light major problems faced such traffic congestion which is aggravated due to density of population in the city.

2.3 SUMMARY OF DIALOGUE SESSIONS

Considering that participants have diverse lived experiences and inclusive work knowledge, the sessions opened up discussions by providing prompts.

In session 1, the participants were invited to share issues they have observed and their opinions on why these issues still persist. A participant from the Philippines mentioned about the intersectionality of women with visual impairment as they navigate cities. While receiving help from kind strangers, sometimes there are sexual harassment cases since the perpetrators would take advantage of the visual impairment. Another participant from Indonesia shared that the attitudes and policies that take more profound understanding of marginalized communities should become more prevalent.

In session 2, speakers from different cities shared their current work streams focusing on urban safety. The presentations include from the safety and security works of Battambang, Cambodia with an extensive policy covering issues such as crimes, harassment, domestic violence, and disasters. One of the presenters was from Myanmar who works with Women for the World. His presentation talks about the urban safety audit they did in three cities across Myanmar cities. A presenter from Indonesia shared her work on safety of LGBTQ communities and step by step of how they have been galvanizing change for the betterment of these communities.

Session 3 is when we encourage the participants to share with each other of the issues they can mitigate with potential solutions. A participant from the Philippines shared that there should be a "checklist of minimum comprehensive accessibility standards in the procurement guidelines and processes" to promote urban safety in the cities. He also emphasized that there should be partnerships among People with disabilities (PWD) organizations, women's organizations, and other vulnerable communities to develop short- and long-term plans where these organizations will also be invited in implementation, and M&E.

2.3.1 Summary Discussion Points

The table below highlights the country-based discussion points during the second multi-stakeholder dialogue series across Cohort A, B and C.

Table 2.2 Highlighted Country based discussion points

Country	Priority Inclusive Urban Safety issues	Potential opportunities for reform
Philippines	• Need to address social norms • Stereotyping women and girls, who are often perceived as weak • Persistent gender discrimination when it comes to hiring women especially in professions perceived as male only • Increase in urban population due to migration resulting in lack of documentation and data on migratory patterns in and out of the city, • Increase risk of accidents due to traffic congestion • Enforcement of local policies on settlements, safeguarded and hazard prone areas • Persistence of gender-based violence and increased number of violence against women cases.	• Adopting gender-neural language across policies and plans • Expanding laws/policies to promote gender inclusion • Promoting integrated development of adjoining localities • Investing in community sewers systems
Thailand	• Improve road safety through better managed of vehicles and physical infrastructure • Improve safety across public transport	• Change in city leadership due to the upcoming election of Pattaya city and recently concluded elections in Bangkok that led to the election of a new mayor present new opportunities for inclusive urban reform.
Lao PDR	• Road safety: improve management of traffic, vehicles and streetlight to reduce accidents • Address rising housing needs and employment insecurity due to increased urban migration in order to promote safety.	• Raising awareness of city residents to increase their engagement in policy development.

Country	Priority Inclusive Urban Safety issues	Potential opportunities for reform
Cambodia	• Increasing commitment across leadership (Private Sector, Gov't, Employers) • Need for safety measures such as street lights, regular police presence in high-risk spots • Improving urban infrastructure such as road, pathway, lighting, traffic, signages, etc • Improving transportation facility and safety requirement for factory workers • Explore instituting community security approach: These entail a comprehensive and inclusive multi-stakeholder approach including police, community members, local authorities, and civil society actors. • Improving safety across public spaces in the city such as park, riversides, playground, bus stops and stations, especially for women and girl living with disabilities • Address harassing behaviours by men • Reduce incidence of traffic accidents by increasing respect to traffic law, • Improve safety of street children	• Designing holistic and multi-stakeholder approaches, including workers, factory owners, brands, suppliers, gov't, consumers to ensure both demand & supply side are placing compliance and safety issues at the center • Increasing investment in accessibility facilities/ user-friendly infrastructures such as public buildings and across public spaces in urban/ city • Openness to increased improvements to public transport and make them safer and more accessible to all • Interest among educated populations, especially young people. Exploring ways to address opposition towards mass campaigns for men's behaviour change and promoting more positive forms of masculinity. • Strengthen implementation/ enforcement of existing laws and policies
Indonesia	• Increase responsiveness and protection against safety risks faced by vulnerable women groups, transgender communities, persons with disabilities. This includes risk of violence from family and other close members from the community. • Respond to needs of survivors of GBV.	• Promoting law enforcement involving all stakeholders • Integrating gender lens across government planning and budgeting • Promote affirmative action for vulnerable groups • Provide comprehensive training not only for the most marginalized groups but more importantly for policy maker and development agencies. • Raising awareness and positive norms building, through the use of mass media, especially when it comes to survivors of GBV • Integrated and community responses to addressing GBV

Country	Priority Inclusive Urban Safety issues	Potential opportunities for reform
Malaysia	• Address resistance when it comes to inclusivity especially with respect to promoting gender equality • Understanding of domestic violence also as a crime, not only as a family issue or private matter.	• In Penang, both government and private sectors are involved in implementing inclusive policies which make the reform is easier. • Work with stakeholder who can fill in the gap by promoting value and norms change across the community and its leadership.

2.4 COMMUNICATIONS AND ONLINE ENGAGEMENT

Similar to Module 1, outreach for Module 2 was continued through social media, primarily through the AASCTF channels in Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter. Specially made graphics, such as a photo carousel and speaker cards, were prepared to introduce the topic of Urban Safety and Security and to showcase the speakers for each cohort. The photo carousel was also released in time with the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia, and Biphobia on 17 May, further highlighting the importance of the module topic and, in particular, the safety challenges faced by the LGBTQ+ community.

Figure 2.7 Images for the Urban Safety and Security photo carousel

Figure 2.8 Social media speaker card for Cohort A

During each dialogue, live tweeting was conducted to capture highlights and interesting takeaways. When available, speakers and/or their organizations were tagged to help encourage likes, retweets, or shares, and amplify the message. The tweet threads from each live tweeting per cohort are available below:

Cohort A:
https://twitter.com/aasctf/status/1524571267135057920?s=20&t=iU5UYBDuDtBYQYg--Vk4ig

Cohort B:
https://twitter.com/aasctf/status/1527107363630891008?s=20&t=iU5UYBDuDtBYQYg--Vk4ig

Cohort C:
https://twitter.com/aasctf/status/1532181404070871040?s=20&t=iU5UYBDuDtBYQYg--Vk4ig

These links were also shared in LinkedIn, Facebook, and the private Facebook group for participants. In addition to these promotions, an article summarizing the highlights and key ingredients for inclusive reform from Module 1 was published in Urbanet, an international blog on sustainable urban development supported by GIZ. This was promoted across the AASCTF channels, as well as in Urbanet's Twitter and Facebook channels. The article can be seen **here:** https://www.urbanet.info/ingredients-for-inclusive-and-effective-urban-reform/

2.5. SUMMARY OF POST-MODULE SURVEY FEEDBACK

Similar to Module 1 Dialogue Session, after each dialogue session in Module 2, a post module survey form was disseminated to all participants to receive their feedback on the content, conduct of the sessions.

A facilitation plan had been developed to increase the rate of responses from the participants. The facilitation plan included introducing the link and QR code to access the survey form during the breakout room discussions, along with sharing the link mid-discussion (chat function, prompt from facilitator). Furthermore, post sessions emails were sent to participants to receive their feedback.

Responses received to the post-module survey were 8 for Cohort A, 10 for Cohort B and 7 for Cohort C. (see Appendix D for details). 84 percent of the participants across all three cohorts agreed that their knowledge base on urban safety and security for marginalized groups in their city had improved after attending the sessions.

Similarly, 84 percent agreed that the information and materials presented during the session were relevant to them. General response was to increase the time slot for discussions amongst the participants.

3 CONCLUSION

Photo: Adobe Stock

3.1. KEY LEARNINGS

While the second module built upon learnings from the first dialogue series, reflections with the project team at the end of each dialogue have provided additional insight on how to deepen discussions and improve participation during the dialogues. Based on these insights and after incorporating participant feedback, the project team made three additional changes to the dialogue design:

- Addition of "Respondent" role: Given that cities are varying experience on improving inclusion, the project team added the role of respondent to encourage participation of stakeholders who are interested to engage on the said issue but might not have extensive experience in doing so. As "respondent" stakeholders are provided an opportunity to share their reflections on how the issue plays out in their context during session 1 and their reflections on the on-going to improve inclusion in other cities during session 2. This addition has provided a valuable role for participants, particularly from government, to formally participate in the dialogues even if they are newer to the topic.
- Presentation on framing key approaches: During the first dialogue, the ICD project team provided a framing of the issue from an inclusion perspective to set the stage for subsequent conversations. During the second dialogue series we have added another brief presentation at the beginning of session 2 to frame approaches to addressing the issue to share latest thinking and learnings from the field.
- Increased time for discussion, particularly for Cohort C: Many participants have requested to increased space for cross-country dialogue. As the dialogues are hosted on zoom, simultaneous translations are only available in plenary. Given this constraint, the ICD team increased the time for discussion during plenary. At the same time, for Cohort C, which is attended by regional and national level actors, discussions during session 3 were conducted entirely in the plenary discussion.

3.2. NEXT STEPS

The ICD team is now preparing for the third and last dialogue series which will focus on decent work and income. The final dialogues will be hosted in the month of July 2022. In parallel the team is also consolidating all the material into an e-learning platform and exploring partnerships with key stakeholders to improve engagement once the platform is live. Finally, alongside the third multi-stakeholder dialogues, the ICD team will commence planning for the public inclusive cities event scheduled for September 2022.

APPENDIX A

Photo: Adobe Stock

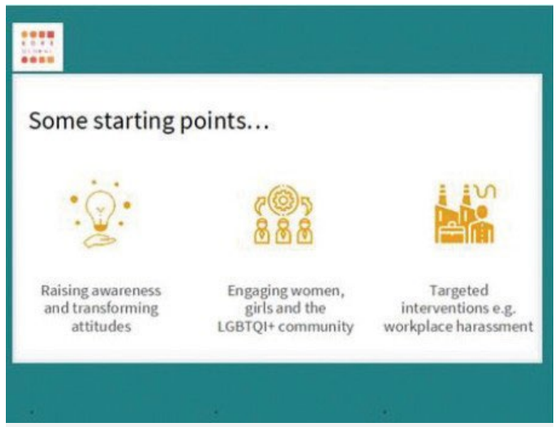
MODULE 2 - ILLUSTRATIVE AGENDA

Time	Session (Cohort A)
5 mins	Welcome & dialogue objectives
30 mins	*Session 1: To Deepen understanding of the ways in which marginalized groups experience exclusion and discrimination in relation to urban safety, and why these issues continue to persist* • Video by The Asia Foundation on the issue and inclusion dimensions (8 minutes) • Plenary discussion (10 minutes) • What are some of the urban safety challenges in your city? (5 minutes) • What factors make these issues difficult to address? (5 minutes) • Mentimeter poll • Plenary discussion on stakeholder roles
30 mins	*Session 2: To learn from on-going efforts across ASEAN cities to address exclusion and marginalization. exclusions in urban environments* Presentation by The Asia Foundation on conceptualizing approaches to improving urban safety (5 mins) • Presentation by dialogue participants (5 minutes each): • Sovattha Neou, Country Director, Care International, Cambodia • Merlyn Sopjan, Program Manager, Indonesia Family Planning Association (PKBI), Indonesia
5 mins	***Break***
40 mins	*Session 3: Small group discussions on opportunities for reform and potential action to strengthen urban safety in trust fund cities* Country-level small group discussions
10 mins	Report back Session feedback and closing

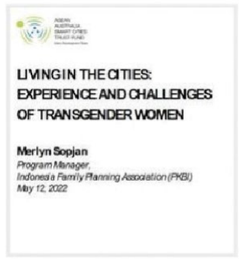
APPENDIX B

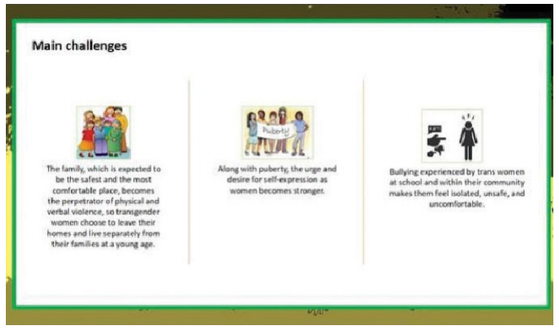
Photo: Adobe Stock

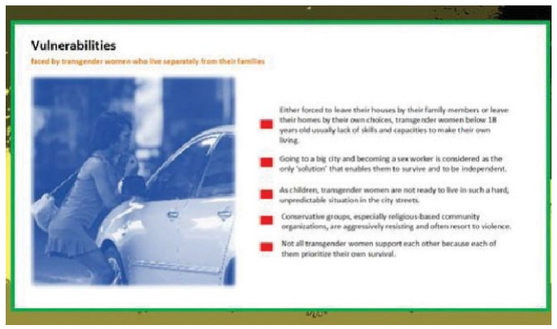
ALL COHORTS: KORE GLOBAL: APPROACHES TO IMPROVING URBAN SAFETY

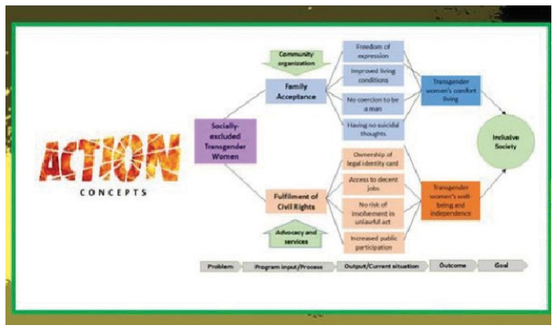


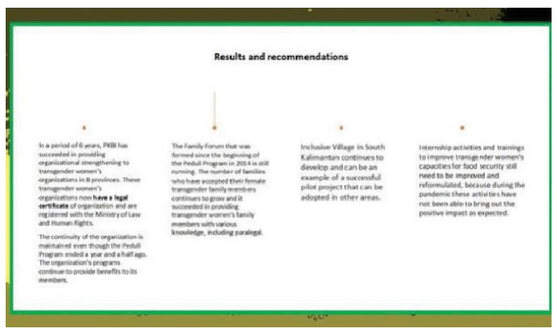
COHORT A: MERLYN SOPJAN LIVING IN THE CITIES: EXPERIENCE AND CHALLENGES OF TRANSGENDER WOMEN

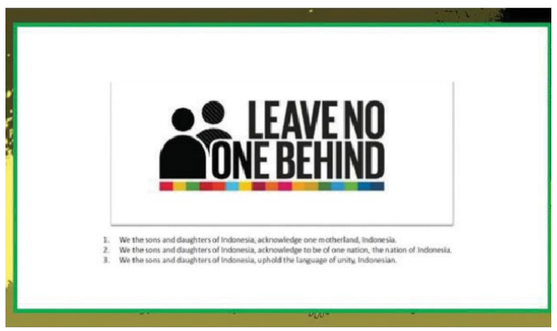




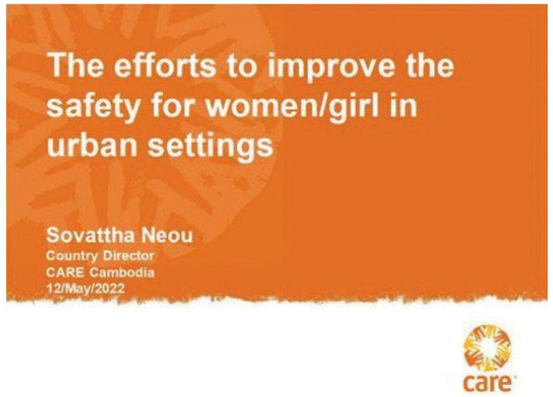


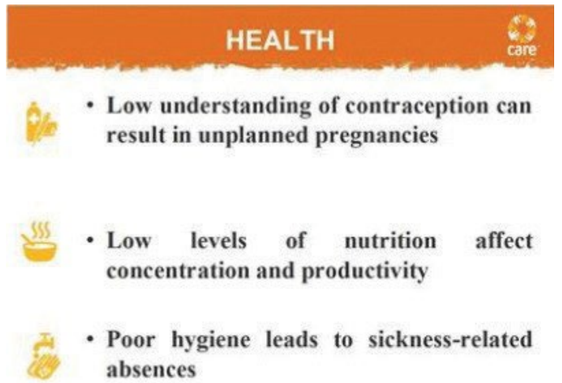




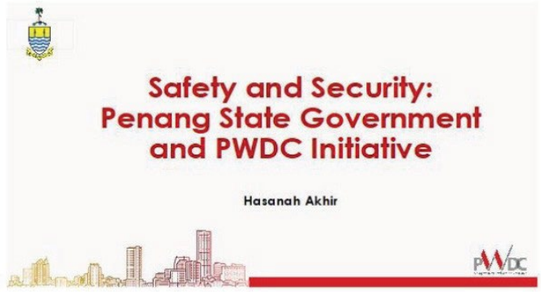


COHORT A: SOVATTHA NEOU : THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY FOR WOMEN/GIRLS IN URBAN SETTINGS





COHORT A: MERLYN SOPJAN LIVING IN THE CITIES: EXPERIENCE AND CHALLENGES OF TRANSGENDER WOMEN



PGO Themes 2014-2021

PGO 2020 : Safe Family

PGO 2021 : Domestic Violence

5

Advocacy and Awareness:

1. Community events
2. Workshops
3. Awareness talk
4. Social Media Campaign
5. Mobile app

6

Who are the first support points

NGO OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

- Women's Centre for Change (WCC) (island and mainland)
- Home Dynamics (HD Training House)
- Malaysia Hindu Sangam Penang State Women's Bureau
- Perhubuhan Kebajikan Sneham
- Women's Welfare Council (WWC)
- Agape Counselling Centre Malaysia
- Women Right's Awareness Association (WRAA)

ADUN Service Centers

MBPP | 5 Pejabat Daerah | MBSP

Religious Groups

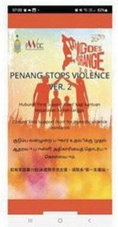
- Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA Penang)
- Than Hsiang Miha Welfare
- Buddhist Tzu-Chi Merits Society Malaysia
- YBAM Penang (Youth Buddhist Association Malaysia)
- St Anne Church
- Malaysian Buddhist Association

15

Implementation of Safe Family Policy

15

Mobile Apps : Penang Stop Violence



7

Mobile Apps : Penang Stop Violence

- The mobile application won the Geospatial World Execellence Award 2022 for public safety.
- The theme this year was Policy Implementation Awards that looks into policy framework that directly impacts the development of geospatial science, technology and business.

8

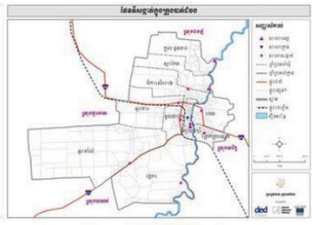
COHORT B: LEANG VEASNA: SAFETY AND SECURITY IN BATTAMBANG CITY

Safety and Security in Battambang City

Mr. Leang Veasna
Deputy Governor
Battambang City
19 May 2022

About Battambang City

1. Area of 11,544 square meters
2. 10 Sangkats
3. 62 villages
4. Population 153,044
5. Railway, airway, waterway,
6. Stung Sangke river in the center of the city
7. Battambang city is located in the northwest of Cambodia, 291 km far from Phnom Penh, with two national roads through Battambang city.
8. In the international context, Battambang is located in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Corridor, connecting six countries: Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.



AASCTF Inclusive Cities Dialogue

Safe Family Policy and First Support Points

9

Domestic Violence Statistic in Malaysia

9,015 domestic violence cases were recorded since the start of the movement control order in **March 2020 until August 2021**

Resource: https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2021/09/23/over-9000-domestic-violence-cases-recorded-since-mco-began-rina-harun-tells-parliament

10

About Battambang City

1. There is a master plan for Battambang city 2030
2. There are more than 800 conservation buildings
3. The winner of the first clean city (2015-2018), 3 Romduol flowers, 1st place
4. The winner of the 2nd Clean City (2018 - 2021) 3 Romduol Flowers, 1st place
5. Won the ASEAN Clean Cities Sustainability Award 2014
6. The Winner of the 1st ASEAN Clean Cities Label (2018-2020)

AASCTF Inclusive Cities Dialogue

National Policy for Safe Villages, Communes and Sangkats

Safe village, commune/sangkat policy include:

1. Provide public services, especially administrative services with quality, transparency and trust.
2. No crime of theft, robbery, drugs, illegal gambling and all kinds of crimes
3. There is good public order, especially no traffic accidents
4. No harassment, no human trafficking, especially women and children trafficking, no domestic violence and gangs
5. Resolve disputes on the ground outside the judiciary with quality and efficiency
6. Clean, beautiful and good environment
7. Respond in a timely manner to disasters and all epidemics effectively

AASCTF Inclusive Cities Dialogue

STATISTIK KES KEGANASAN RUMAH TANGGA BERDASARKAN DATA POLIS DIRAJA MALAYSIA (PDRM)

Tahun / bulan / Daerah	2020												Jumlah
	JAN	FEB	MAC	APRIL	MEI	JUN	JULAI	OGOS	SEP	OKT	NOV	DIS	
TL	8	5	11	3	7	5	5	8	8	9	6	7	82
BD	5	3	3	4	6	6	2	5	5	9	8	2	58
SPU	7	4	5	2	7	4	3	7	12	7	15	9	81
SPT	8	12	13	13	10	9	4	9	5	5	13	10	112
SPS	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	85
JUMLAH	33	29	34	24	32	25	15	33	34	34	45	30	368

Tahun / bulan / Daerah	2021							Jumlah
	JAN	FEB	MAC	APRIL	MEI	JUN	JULAI	
TL	8	4	13	13	22	16	7	83
BD	5	4	10	13	7	6	12	57
SPU	8	5	12	11	8	5	15	64
SPT	7	3	16	13	15	12	21	87
SPS	1	2	2	1	1	1	5	13
JUMLAH	29	18	53	51	53	40	60	304

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Initiatives under the Safe Family Policy

First Support Points

- First contact Point the victims could seek for assistance
- Assisting to do case referral
- Provide relevant information

Temporary Shelters

- Provide temporary shelters for victims

Pre-marriage Courses

- Incorporate DV elements into pre-marriage courses

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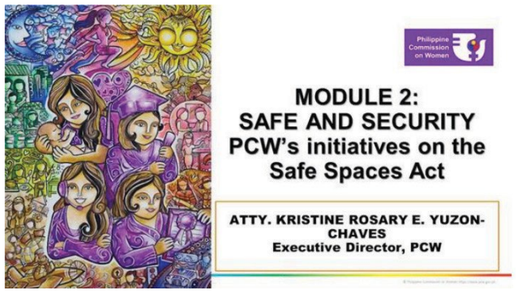
Other responses to requests and concerns related to safety in Battambang

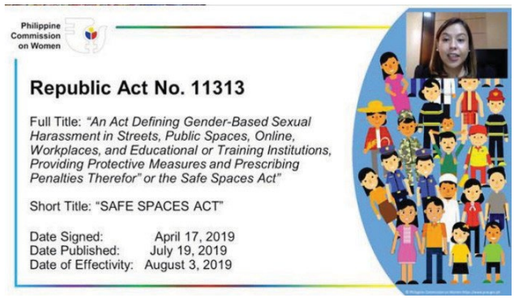
To improve people's safety in the city, especially the vulnerable (women, children, the elderly, the disabled ....), there are several efforts.

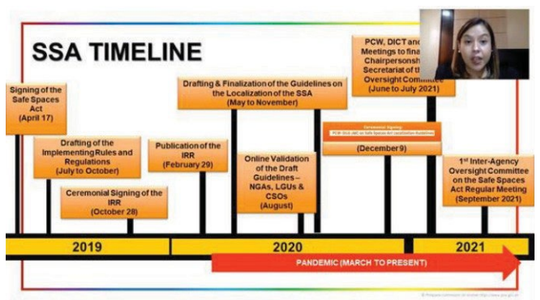
1. Battambang City partners with Chilliwack City, Canada to establish Local Economic Development (LED) Working Group
2. Battambang city has partnership with Japan to develop Smart City Battambang Municipality master plan
3. Battambang Solid Waste Management Master Plan
4. Strategic Plan for Battambang City Development

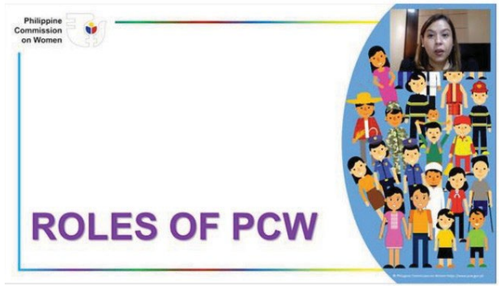
AASCTF Inclusive Cities Dialogue

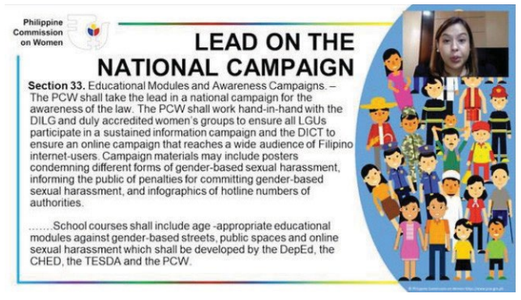
COHORT B: ATTY. KRISTINE ROSARY E. YUZON-CHAVES: PCW'S INITIATIVES ON THE SAFE SPACES ACT

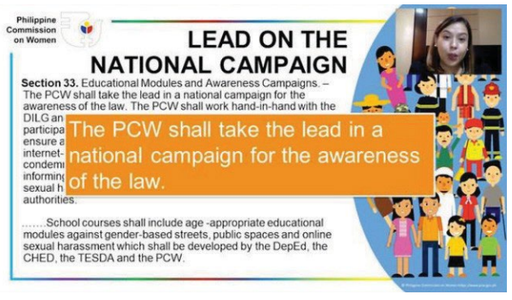


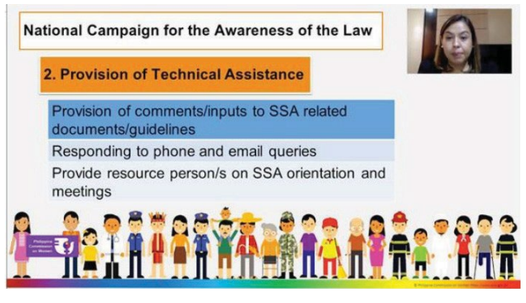


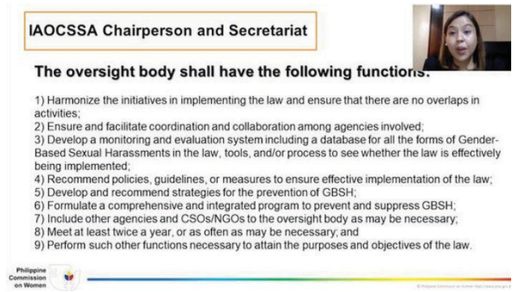


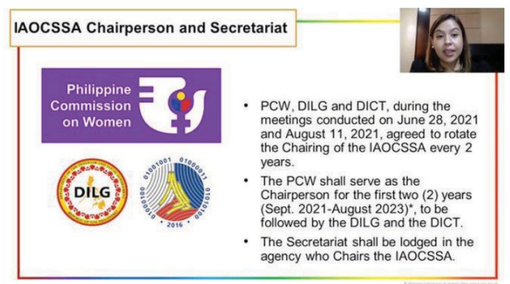


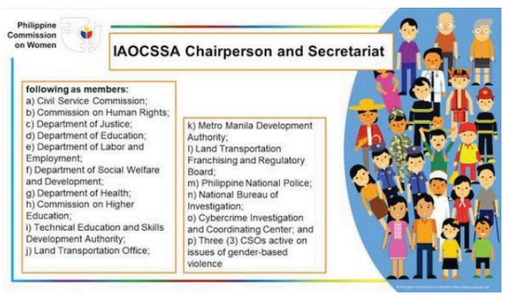








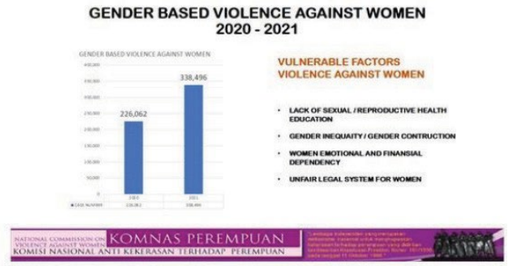




COHORT C: DR. BAHRUL FUAD: PROTECTING WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE IN INDONESIA

AASCTF Inclusive Cities Dialogue

ADB RAMBOLL The Asia Foundation



PROGRAMS

- PUBLIC EDUCATION / RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS
- DEVELOPING DATA SYSTEM OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
- COLLECTING AND REPORTING DATA CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
- CASE MONITORING OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
- CONDUCTING RESEARCH RELATED GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
- REVIEWING STATE POLICIES AND PROVIDING RECOMENDATION TO THE GOVERMENT
- DEVELOPING COLLABORATION PROGRAM AND STRENGTHENING NETWORK NATIONAL AND GLOBAL ON PROMOTING WOMEN RIGHTS
- CONDUCTING ADVOCACY ON THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE BILL

THE SUCCESS STORY

- Parliament's approval of the Sexual Violence Crime Bill (RUU TPKS) into law on 12 April 2022
- Developing MoU between NCVAW and Ministry of Education on the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Education Institutions
- Monitoring Report on Dimensions of Torture and the Cycle of Violence against Women with Psychosocial Disabilities in Psychyatric Hospital and Rehabilitation Center.
- Developing Inclusive Integrated Criminal Justice System Handling Cases of Violence Against Women
- Pandemic Response for Women with Disabilities and Elderly Persons

COHORT C: HEIN HTET AUNG: COMMUNICATING SAFETY IN URBAN CONTEXT

- Conduct preliminary research on the area
- Contact local authorities and get neccessary approvals for workshop
- Invite local residents to the workshop
- Conduct the workshop
- Create report and share back to authorities

Challenges
1. Diverse knowledge background
2. Diverse opinions and viewpoints
3. Usage of language is different
4. Competitive edge of participants in their Stories
5. Display of power dynamic in group work.

Respond
1. Use Common language (maps)
2. Be flexible conducting workshop
3. Break into categorized groups if needed
4. Listen to all sides of the stories

- Conduct preliminary research on the area
- Contact local authorities and get neccessary approvals for workshop
- Invite local residents to the workshop
- Conduct the workshop
- Create report and share back to authorities

Challenges
1. Not getting diverse participants in term of demographic
2. Participants are from same area and certain part of the area were missing

Respond
1. Not fixing the participants to only who we invited
2. Share and invite during field work
3. Cooperate with local leaders

Main Challenge from Urban Safety Audit

Narrow Understanding of Safety

Not having diverse demographic samples

Establishing mechanism to update

Secure long term support by authorities

Main Learning from Urban Safety Audit

Be Flexible

Use Common Language

Listen

APPENDIX C. POST-MODULE SURVEY

Photo: Adobe Stock

Topics/Questions	Cohort A	Cohort B	Cohort C
Number of respondents	8	10	7
Sector of Participant	National Government: 3 City/Municipal Government: 2 Provincial and State Government: 0 Civil Society: 3 Educational Institution: 0 Private Sector: 0	National Government: City/Municipal Government: 5 Provincial and State Government: Civil Society: 4 Educational Institution: 1 Private Sector:	National Government:2 City/Municipal Government:1 Provincial and State Government: Civil Society: 2 Development Institution: 1 Private Sector: Other :1
Gender	Male: 3 Female: 3 Prefer to self describe: 1 Prefer not to self describe: 1	Male: 3 Female: 7 Prefer to self describe: Prefer not to self describe:	Male: 3 Female: 4 Prefer to self describe: Prefer not to self describe:
Questions	Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

After taking part in the dialogue session, I consider that my knowledge on urban safety and security for marginalized groups in my city has improved:	My work and practices (including contributions to the project) will change due to knowledge I gained from this dialogue session:	This dialogue session met my needs and expectations:	The information and materials presented during the session were relevant to me:	I was satisfied with the level of interactivity and engagement during the workshop through the use of online interactive tools (such as Mentimeter):	Rate the translation service of the dialogue session:
2	2	2			N. A
			2	2	Very Poor
		1	1	1	Good
4	4	3	3	5	Very Good
		2	2		Excellent
2	2				N. A
				1	Very Poor
		4	2	2	Good
2	2	5	7	6	Very Good
7	7	1	1	1	Excellent
1	1				N. A
					Very Poor
		3	2	1	Good
4	5	2	3	2	Very Good
3	2	2	2	4	Excellent

Please indicate how satisfied you were with the English terpretation during the workshop:	Did you use another interpretation channel other than English during the dialogue?	If yes, please specify which language:	If yes to the above: Please indicate how satisfied you were with the interpretation channel you specified:	On a scale of 1 to 5, based on your perience, how likely are you to articipate or commend future AASCTF orkshops or training events to a colleague/ peer?	On a scale of 1 to 5, based on your erience, how likely are you to rticipate or mmend future AASCTF rkshops or training events to a colleague/ peer?	Is there anything the organizers can improve on to make future dialogue sessions better?
	Yes: 2 No: 6			1		• Time taken by speakers/ participants is very lengthy. • More time for discussion • Improved translation
				2		
6		Khmer :1 Bahasa indonesia : 1	1	3		
1				4	3	
1			1	5	5	
	Yes: 2 No: 8			1		• More time for break out discussions
1				2		
5		Khmer :1 Bahasa indonesia: 1		3	2	
4			1	4	6	
				5	2	
	Yes: 1 No: 6			1		• Get solution oriented speakers • Provide muneration for speakers
1				2		
2		Khmer: 1	1	3	2	
3				4	3	
1				5	1	

ABOUT THE ASEAN AUSTRALIA SMART CITIES TRUST FUND

The ASEAN Australia Smart Cities Trust Fund (AASCTF) assists ASEAN cities in enhancing their planning systems, service delivery, and financial management by developing and testing appropriate digital urban solutions and systems. By working with cities, AASCTF facilitates their transformation to become more livable, resilient, and inclusive, while in the process identifying scalable best and next practices to be replicated across cities in Asia and the Pacific.

ASEAN AUSTRALIA SMART CITIES TRUST FUND
Asian Development Bank

Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

ADB