ASEAN Smart Cities: towards gender-responsive and sustainable cities

Poverty Eradication and Gender Division

ASEAN Secretariat

ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations

Brunei (Jan. 1984)

Cambodia (Apr. 1999)

Indonesia (Aug. 1967)

Lao PDR (Jul. 1997)

Malaysia (Aug. 1967)

Myanmar (Jul. 1997)

Philippines (Aug. 1967)

Singapore (Aug. 1967)

Thailand (Aug. 1967)

Vietnam (Jul. 1995)

Overview of the ASEAN Community

01

ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC)

Ensures that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment.

02

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Transforms ASEAN into a stable, prosperous, and highly competitive region with equitable economic development, and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities.

03

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

Contributes to realising an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among the peoples and Member States of ASEAN
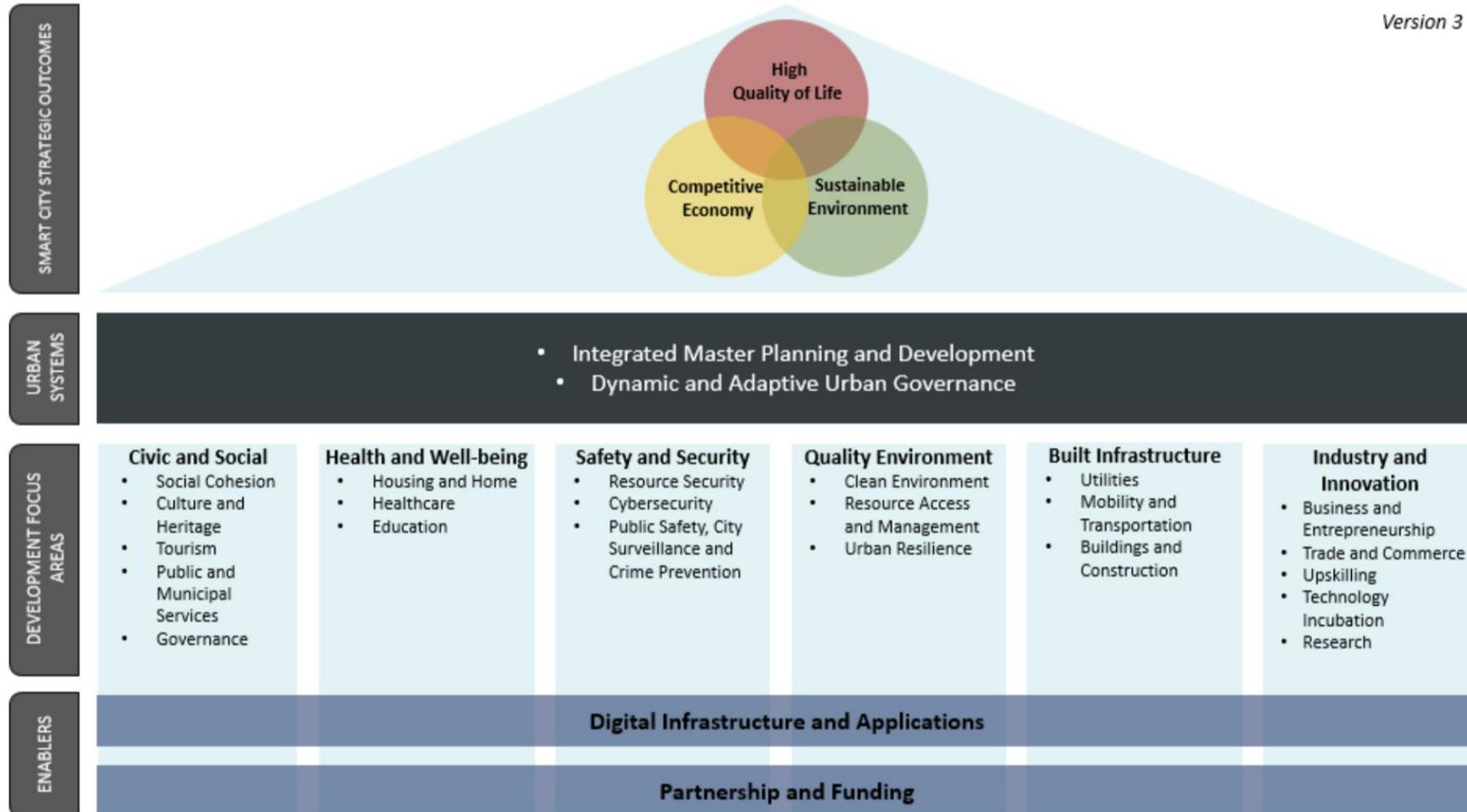
ASEAN and Gender Equality

ASEAN is committed to the promotion of gender equality and is cognisant of the importance to address the gender dimension **across 3 pillars** through **gender mainstreaming strategies** particularly in view of the complementarities between ASEAN Community Vision 2015 and the SDGs.

ASEAN smart cities framework

ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN)

- ASEAN estimates that **90 million** more people will move to its cities by 2030 and it is crucial to ensure that urban planning solutions and smart, sustainable infrastructure and development are equally accessible and to all.

- ASCN is a collaborative platform where cities from the ten member states work towards the common goal of smart and sustainable urban development.

- Primary goal: to **improve the lives of ASEAN citizens**, using technology as an enabler by adopting an inclusive approach to smart city development that is **respectful of human rights and fundamental freedoms** as inscribed in the ASEAN Charter.

ASCN as an opportunity for realisation of SDG 11 and SDG 5

- Making cities and urban settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable **(SDG 11)** , cannot be actualised without addressing safe, inclusive and affordable housing, transportation, public spaces and public services for women and girls **(SDG 5)**

- **Re-envision "Urban Challenges**": civic and social needs (social equity) and safety and security (cybersecurity) for women?

- **Engender "Three Objectives"**

- ✓ Competitive economy
- ✓ Sustainable environment
- ✓ High quality of life

Ways forward: gender-responsive and sustainable cities ASCN

1 Understanding of gender mainstreaming and its practical applicability vis-à-vis ASCN and their work

2 Integrating gender into existing mandates and methods rather than an add-on element

3 Impactful advocacy, effective coordination and gender-aware focal points

4 Resources; financial resources, human resources and gender knowledge and know-how

5 Continuity and sustainability across sectors

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