

# Gender and social inclusion in reconstruction process

Experiences of people engaged in planning and operation of reconstruction since March 11

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Keiko Ikeda

(Shizuoka University)

E-mail [ekikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp](mailto:ekikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp)



## Research on experience of reconstruction planners and operators

This presentation is based on the interim report compiled by the research team of Risetgether (2012/01/29) <http://risetgether.jp.org/?p=492>



Objective: To record the gender differentiated impact of Earthquake and Tsunami and recovery process and use the data for policy recommendations

- Risetgether <http://risetgether.jp.org/>  
(Research Team: Ms. T. Yunomae, Dr. A. Tsuge, Dr. M. Yoshihama and K. Ikeda ) funded by Oxfam Japan
- June 2011 ~May 2012

### Questions

- Type of reconstruction activities?
- How to understand needs of women/vulnerable groups ?
- How to address them in reconstruction programs?
- Lessons learned and problems faced?

29 Organizations / individuals  
engaged in reconstruction activities in Miyagi  
and Iwate Prefectures. (as of Jan.5)



- A. Women's group working for women,  
Gender equity section of local government
- B. Rescue and reconstruction organization
- C. Local government (other than A)
- D. Medical institution
- E. Educational institution
- F. Local assembly
- G. Local leaders (neighborhood association etc)

□ Gender-sensitive and vulnerability-reduction  
-focused disaster recovery policies/programs



Basic Reconstruction Law (June 24, 2011)

... incorporate opinion of various group of people  
including women, children, the disabled....

Reconstruction Guidelines (July 29, 2011)

Programs:

- 1) Building resilient community
- 2) Rebuilding life: counseling, employment,  
entrepreneurship development
- 3) Rebuilding economy: farming, tourism, welfare

Disaster Management Basic Plan (Dec. 2011)

Safety / participation in management of temporary  
housing community

## 1. Identifying gender and specific needs on reconstruction



- 1) Both those affected and assisting them with reconstruction are aware that women and men have different reconstruction needs, but were not always able to understand and address the diverse needs
- 2) Difficulty of reaching families with the aged/ the disabled or single-mother HH who did/could not stay at emergency shelters.

## Consultation with the vulnerable / women ? - Space use of evacuation shelters



Miyagi 2011/05



Fukushima 2011/06



Miyagi 2011/07



Fukushima 2011/06

## Consultation with the vulnerable / women ? - Space use of evacuation shelters



Iwate 2011/06

Fukushima 2011/06



Iwate 2011/06

## Consultation with the vulnerable / women ? Design and equipments of temporary houses



Miyagi 2011/05



Miyagi 2011/08



## Meaning of 'We are OK'



登米えがおネットHPより <http://www.tome-egaonet.jp/katudou.html>

- **Women-only discussion session with female social worker**
- **Local government's undersign**
- **Local women's group work with the local government**
- **Simple check sheet (easy to fill in, privacy is kept)**

## 1. Identifying gender and specific needs on reconstruction

- The need for gender-specific and socio-economically disaggregated data
- Women's and vulnerable group's engagement in defining what are reconstruction needs workload, violence, ... **Seriously lacking**
- Needs assessment team (both sex)

Needs assessment with head of household and community leaders is still common



## 1. Identifying gender and specific needs on reconstruction



- Developing mechanisms to share gender-sensitive information
  - Employment of reconstruction social workers assigned to temporary housing community
  - training on gender/vulnerable people's needs
- Use of gender analysis tools

Seriously lacking

- Community-based participatory process
- Recovery early assessment by planners
- Who does what for recovery?  
Who has access and control of what?  
What hampers meaningful participation?

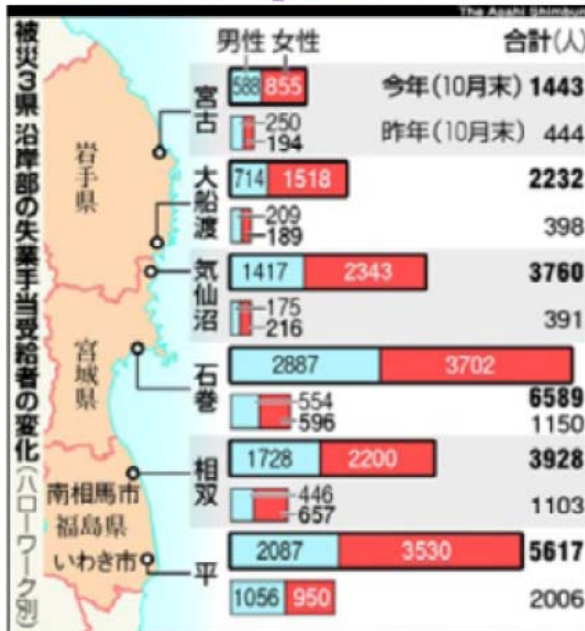
## 2. Addressing gender and specific needs in reconstruction programs



- 1) Increased workload (family care) for women
- 2) Recovery related work for men, overwork of men ↔ large unemployment of women
- 3) Increased violence against women, DV
- 4) Very few programs targeting single-father family, and relaxation and social networking for men (especially aged men)

Addressed, but with no systematic gender disaggregated data

## Responding to income insecurity of women, aged and other vulnerable people



Miyagi 2011/05



Iwate 2011/06

Asahi Newspaper, Dec. 10, 2011

## Responding to violence against women after disaster




Fukushima 2011/06


**0120-941-826**  
**0674helpa@gmail.com**  
**受付時間 110番**  
**相談 119番**

女性の権利を守る会  
 女性と子どもたちのための相談窓口  
 ヘルプライン  
 緊急時24時間受付  
 電話相談 0120-941-826  
 メール相談 0674helpa@gmail.com  
 受付時間 110番  
 相談 119番

Message card with hotline numbers  
'Seeking privacy and personal security is no selfish even during disaster'

- 
- **Counseling services for women**
  - **Gender balanced paid reconstruction job**
    - Most reconstruction jobs in the market are “for men”
    - Entrepreneurship training for women
    - Handicrafts making (NGOs)
    - Emergency Employment Creation Scheme (MoHW)  
“delivery care project” “social work” “community café”
    - poverty of single mother family
  - **Gender equitable housing and financial services**
    - household-based distribution of recovery donation and temporary houses

### 3. Increasing the representation of women and vulnerable groups in post-disaster decision-making



- 1) Women/vulnerable people were not sufficiently participating in decision-making of recovery planning
- 2) Women’s leadership was not common





□ **Increasing the representation of women and vulnerable groups in decision-making**

○ Gender equity group in “Reconstruction Agency”

● Only 3.4% of prefecture disaster management committee members are women [Zenkoku Chijikai 2008]

Recovery committee	Women among committee
Iwate Pref.	2人 (18人中)
Miyagi Pref.	1人 (12人中)
Sendai City	3人 (16人中)
National committee	3人 (15人中)



□ **Working with local women's organizations**

○ Counseling, childcare, sexual minority, community business, tourism,

○ Retired community nurses and day nursery teachers, community social workers

□ **Developing the capacity of local women leaders**

○ Story of some local women leaders who volunteered managing shelters

## Many local women's groups joined reconstruction



Fukushima Gender Equity Center, 2012, <http://www.f-miraikan.or.jp/pub/topics/svTopiDtl.aspx?servno=1202>

### Women's Room was opened

Three local women's group managed the room

- chatting with women, coordination with groups from outside, refer to government service

The prefectural govt's gender equity section supported

## 4. Need of assisting those who assist reconstruction



- 1) Work environment of female reconstruction planners and operators
- 2) Remunerations and secure employment status (local women's groups)
- 3) Affected and working for reconstruction, while caring for family