Earlier this year, Korea joined the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In an effort to align its policies with DAC practices and key development issues, the government has sought to mainstream gender in aid assistance and collaborate with international development communities in advancing the empowerment of women. Civil society has also endeavored to incorporate gender equality and women’s empowerment in development and academic work in recent years. While development actors in Korea have widely discussed concepts and theories of gender and development, concrete strategies and case studies that demonstrate how to put these into action still need to be explored in this emerging donor country.

We, the Korean Women’s Development Institute (KWDI) and The Asia Foundation, cordially invite you to the Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender, which will bring together bilateral, multilateral aid agencies as well as international organizations and NGOs in the Asia-Pacific, to share case studies from the field and draw practical lessons in gender equality and women’s empowerment programs in development cooperation. We will also address how aid can be used in partnership with others and in different contexts to empower women.

Through this conference, we hope to provide a platform for dialogue within the Asia-Pacific development community as well as share experiences and insights on various gender and development issues in the region. Your attendance will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Taehyun Kim, President of KWDI

Edward P. Reed, Korea Representative, The Asia Foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>KWDI–UNIFEM MOU Signing Ceremony (invitation only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Facilitator: Hye Kyung Chang (Director, Planning &amp; Coordination Division, KWDI)</td>
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<td>Opening Remarks</td>
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<td>Taehyun Kim (President, KWDI)</td>
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<td>09:30</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks</td>
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<td>Edward Reed (Korea Representative, The Asia Foundation)</td>
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<td>Congratulatory Remarks</td>
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<td>Hyun Cho (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT))</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:50</td>
<td>Keynote Speech</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Importance of Gender in achieving MDGs and for the HLF4</td>
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<td>Joanne Sandler (Deputy Executive Director, UNIFEM, part of UN Women)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Session 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From Paris to Accra and to Busan: Aid Effectiveness and Gender Equality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Hyuk-sang Sohn (Professor, Graduate School of NGO Studies, Kyunghee University)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rebecca Calder (Social Development Advisor, DFID Nepal)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ruly Marianti (Gender Advisor, ADB Indonesia)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wooyong Chung (Managing Director, Policy Planning Department, KOICA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Discussants (High–Level Roundtable)</td>
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<td>Ryun Joo Lee (Director, ODA Bureau, the Prime Minister’s Office of Korea)</td>
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<td>Hyunghwan Joo (Director, International Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MOSF))</td>
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<td>Kang–il Hur (Deputy Director General, Development Cooperation Bureau, MOFAT)</td>
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<td>Elisa Fernandez (Programme Specialist/Officer—in–Charge, Cross Regional Programmes, UNIFEM)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hyun Bong Yoon (Secretary General, Korea NGO Council for Overseas Cooperation (KCOC))</td>
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<td>Luncheon</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Session 2</td>
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<td>14:00</td>
<td>Case Presentations</td>
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<td>• Country Case 1 – Economic Empowerment, Bangladesh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rosettee Najneenn (President, District Women’s Business Forum)</td>
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<td>• Country Case 2 – Access to Legal Justice, Timor–Leste</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Laura Soares Abrantes (Asia Pacific Support Collective Timor–Leste)</td>
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<td>• Country Case 3 – A Gender–Approach to Economic Programs:</td>
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<td>case-studies from Bangladesh and Cambodia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Véronique Salze–Lozac’h (Regional Director for Economic Programs, The Asia Foundation)</td>
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<td>Discussants</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Sun–mee Kang (Director, Harang Institute of Gender Education)</td>
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<td>• Youngsook Cho (Chairperson, International Solidarity Center of the Korean Women's Association United)</td>
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<td>• Eun Kyung Kim (Manager, International Cooperation Team, KWDI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>Case Presentations</td>
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<td>• Country Case 1 – Working with Street Children in Indonesia/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>United Help for International Children (UHIC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nita Nuryanthy (Executive Director, DeTara Foundation)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Country Case 2 – Women's Education Center in Afghanistan/</td>
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<td>Good Neighbors International</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mina Choi (Team Manager, Good Neighbors International Korean Office)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Country Case 3 – Reproductive Health Promotion in Mongolia/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mongolian Family Welfare Association (MFWA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Semjiddmaa Choijil (Executive Director, MFWA)</td>
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<td>Discussants</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kyoyoung Kim (Local Coordinator, Korea Overseas Volunteers Association(KOVA) Indonesia)</td>
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<td>• Sunju Lee (Research Fellow, KWDI)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Jae–kwang Han (Secretary General, ODA Watch, Korea)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:20</td>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
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<td>Joanne Sandler (Deputy Executive Director, UNIFEM)</td>
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case-studies from Bangladesh and Cambodia
Véronique Salze-Lozac'h (Regional Director for Economic Programs, The Asia Foundation)

Session 3
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1. Country Case 1 - Working with Street Children in Indonesia/United Help for International Children (UHIC)
Nita Nuryanthy (Executive Director, DeTara Foundation)

2. Country Case 2 - Women's Education Center in Afghanistan/Good Neighbors International
Mina Choi (Team Manager, Good Neighbors International Korean Office)

3. Country Case 3 - Reproductive Health Promotion in Mongolia/Mongolian Family Welfare Association (MFWA)
Semjidmaa Choijil (Executive Director, MFWA)

About the Participating Organizations

- Brief Description of District Women Business Forum (DWBF)
- DeTara Foundation
- MONGOLIAN FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION (MFWA)
Asia–Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

Biography of the Participants
Joanne Sandler
Deputy Executive Director for Programmes
UNIFEM (Part of UN Women)

Joanne Sandler is the Deputy Executive Director for Programmes of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, part of UN Women). She has worked with international organizations and women's groups worldwide for the past 27 years, with a focus on organizational development, strategic planning and economic justice. She has also served on the Board of Directors of a number of international and domestic organizations, including the Breakthrough, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Gender at Work, and Women Make Movies.

Joanne guides UNIFEM's efforts to implement rights-based, results-based programmes in support of women's empowerment and rights in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe, and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Prior to her work with UNIFEM, Joanne worked as a consultant to international and U.S.-focused women's rights organizations, including many UN organizations, the Ms. Foundation for Women, the Global Fund for Women, the National Council for Research on Women, the International Planned Parenthood Federation-Western Hemisphere, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. She also worked, for 11 years, for the International Women’s Tribune Centre, concentrating on special projects and producing training manuals and workshops related to marketing, economic development and economic justice, and fundraising for women’s organizations.
조앤 샌들러는 현재 국제연합 여성기구인 UNIFEM (UN Women으로 통합 예정)의 부사부총장을 맡고 있습니다. 지난 27년간 국제기구 및 다양한 여성단체와 함께 공동개발 및 전략 계획, 경제적 정의 실현을 위한 프로그램을 이끌어왔습니다. 또한 브레이크쓰루 (Breakthrough), 여성개발권리연합 (Association for Women’s Rights in Development), 페미니즘 워크 (Gender at Work), 여보 팬레트 (Women Make Movies)를 비롯하여 다양한 국내외 기관의 이사회 위원으로 활동하고 있습니다.

조앤 샌들러는 아프리카, 아시아 태평양, 남미, 캐리비아 지역, 동유럽 국가들 및 독일 국가 연합 여성들의 권리를 강화를 지원하는 UNIFEM의 편리기반 및 결과중심의 프로그램 이행을 지도하고 있습니다. 조안 샌들러는 UNIFEM에서 근무하기 이전에 미즈여성재단 (Ms. Foundation for Women), 여성 지원 글로벌펀드 (the Global Fund for Women), 국가여성연구협 회 (the National Council for Research on Women), 국제가족계획협회-서브란구 지역 (the International Planned Parenthood Federation-Western Hemisphere), 쟁 농림부 및 다양한 유엔기 관 등 여성의 권리를 위한 단체들 중심으로 국제무대 및 미국에서 컨설팅으로 활동하였습니다. 또한 마케팅, 경제개발, 경제정책외에 관련된 훈련 매뉴얼을 개발하고 워크샵과 특별 프로젝트를 진행하고 여성단체를 위한 기금보급 활동에 중점을 두며, 국제여성트리뷴센터 (the International Women’s Tribune Centre)에서 11년간 근무하였습니다.
Rebecca Calder
Social Development Adviser
DFID Nepal

**Career History at DFID**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Job Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFID Nepal</td>
<td>4- April 2009</td>
<td>Senior Social Development Adviser</td>
<td>Lead Nepal strategic &amp; policy work on gender, social exclusion &amp; social protection. Lead work on Gender Based Violence in support of Prime Minister’s Campaign, and work with WB and ADB on the Gender and Social exclusion Assessment. Lead Adviser Social Inclusion Action Programme (£2.7m) and Social Protection Policy Support Programme. Lead work corporately on Social Analysis Guidance. Deputy Team Leader Results and Value for Money Team. Provide support and advice to Effective and Inclusive States Team and Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Team.</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID Bangladesh and South Asia Division</td>
<td>24- Jul 2007 - 3- April 2009</td>
<td>Senior Regional Social Development Adviser</td>
<td>Lead South Asia Region &amp; Bangladesh strategic &amp; policy work on gender, social exclusion &amp; social protection. Lead Adviser UNDP Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction (£65m). Provide support &amp; advice to Pro Poor Growth &amp; Governance &amp; Human Development Teams; member SMG</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DFID Pakistan</td>
<td>6- Nov 2005 - 23- Jul 2007</td>
<td>Social Development Adviser</td>
<td>Lead: DPA human rights work; GoP social protection strategy design &amp; implementation; UNDP Gender Support Programme; drivers of change, CGA, &amp; demand side governance; WB PRSC Trust Fund. Support: livelihoods, health, education, devolution &amp; democracy</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID Nepal</td>
<td>10- Mar 2003 - 5- Nov 2005</td>
<td>Social Development Adviser</td>
<td>Lead CAP Gender and Social Exclusion Objective planning &amp; delivery: PRSP monitoring; GoN affirmative action plan; DFID/WB Gender &amp; Social Exclusion Assessment; DFID livelihoods &amp; social inclusion monitoring; civil society coalitions for social inclusion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ruly Marianti
Gender and Development Adviser
Asian Development Bank Indonesia

Ruly Marianti is Gender and Development Adviser at Asian Development Bank, Indonesian Resident Mission. The scope of her work includes capacity development, project preparation and design/loan processing, project implementation, programming and focal point activities, external relations and partnerships. Her works are implemented through various projects and technical assistance in social sector which are funded by Asian Development Bank. Ruly is also a member of Steering Groups for Multi-donors supported Country Gender Equality Assessment in Indonesia 2010. Over a last decade, she has contributed her distinguished efforts on the issues of gender and development as researcher, project coordinator, and trainer in domestically and internationally.

She has researched on poverty reduction and making services for the poor of overall regions in Indonesia including East Java, North Maluku, West Timor, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, East Sumba. And those researches have been produced as research reports since 2005. At the same time, Ruly published a number of papers focused on widows and old-age vulnerabilities in Indonesia. She developed framework to understand and analyzed widows and the elderly through interdisciplinary perspectives.

Email: rmarianti.consultant@adb.org
룰리 마리안티
아시아개발은행 인도네시아사무소
젠더자문관

룰리 마리안티는 아시아개발은행 인도네시아사무소의 젠더자문관으로 근무하고 있습니다. 역량개발, 프로젝트 준비 및 디자인, 기금마련 절차, 프로젝트 이행, 프로그래밍, 중점활동 및 대외협력과 파트너십 구축과 관련한 자문을 담당하고 있습니다. 이러한 자문활동은 아시아개발은행의 지원으로 사회부문에 있어서 다양한 프로젝트 이행 및 기술지원으로 구현하고 있습니다. 또한 루리 마리안티는 현재 2010년 인도네시아에서 개최되는 국가성평등평가를 지원하는 다자간조정위원회 위원으로 활동하고 있습니다. 지난 10년간 연구자로서, 프로젝트 방에서 또 교육과사례 국내외 커뮤니티 및 개발 이슈연구에 노력한 기출여 왔습니다.

룰리 마리안티는 동자바, 복합투자, 서담보, 밑리, 동두강사랑가, 중앙자바, 동남바를 비롯하여 인도네시아 전역의 가난한 사람들을 위한 서비스 제공 및 반경화를 위한 연구를 지속하여 오고 있습니다. 이러한 연구작업은 2005년부터 연구보고서로 발간되고 있으며 동시에 인도네시아의 미량화과 노인들이 가진 취약성을 이해하기 위한 분석을 제공 및 이들을 다각적으로 분석한 많은 연구를 진행해 왔습니다.

Email: rmarianti.consultant@adb.org
정우용
한국국제협력단(KOICA) 지역정책부 장

정우용 부장은 한국국제협력단의 지역정책부에 근무하고 있습니다. 연세대학교 행정학과를 졸업하고, 영국 브레드포드(Bradford)대학교 국제개발센터에서 박사학위를 취득하였습니다. 이후 한국개발연구원의 연구원으로 근무하였으며, 국무조정실 ODA 전문위원 및 한국국제협력단 이집트 사무소장, 정책연구실장을 역임하였습니다.

Email: wychung1@koica.go.kr
Kang-il Hur
Deputy Director General
Development Cooperation Bureau, MOFAT

Mr. Kang-il Hur is the Deputy Director General of the Bureau of Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) of the Republic of Korea. As a senior official, he supervises the work of three divisions in the bureau including Korea’s grant policy formulation, development cooperation activities, and humanitarian assistance. He is directly involved in the preparation of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF 4) to be held in Busan in 2011. Prior to his current post he was Director of the Human Rights and Social Affairs Division at the MOFAT. Also he served as Consul at the Consulate General in San Francisco, as First Secretary in the Embassy in Malaysia and to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the UN Secretariat in Geneva, as Counsellor at the Embassy in Italy and as Deputy Consul-General in at the Consulate General in Vladivosotok, Russia.
허강일
외교통상부 개발협력국 심의관

허강일 심의관은 대한민국 외교통상부 개발협력국에 근무하고 있습니다. 허 심의관은 대한민국 원조정책의 종합화, 개발협력 활동 및 인도적 지원을 비롯하여 개발협력국 내의 세 개 부서를 총괄하고 있으며, 동시에 2011년 부산에서 개최된 제1차 원조효과 고위급회의 준비과정에 참여하고 있습니다. 개발협력국 심의관을 맡기 이전에는 외교통상부 인턴사 회과 과장을 역임하였습니다. 또한 쌍권관시스코 총영사관 영사, 주말레이시아 대한민국대 사관 1등 서기관, 주체네바 대한민국대표부 1등 서기관, 주이탈리아대사관 총사관 및 블라디 보스크 총영사관 부총영사를 역임하였습니다.
윤현봉
한국해외원조단체협의회 사무총장

윤현봉 (현) 사무총장은 2003년부터 한국해외원조단체협의회의 사무총장으로 근무하고 있습니다. 또한 국무총리실 산하 국제협력위원과 발족준비위원과 국제협력단 NGO 사업선정위원을 겸임하고 있습니다. 전 대통령 비서실 제2부성실 행정관 (법정직 3급)으로 근무하였으며, 전 한국여성단체협의회의 기획연구부 간사 및 부장을 역임 하셨습니다.

이화여자대학교 사회학과를 졸업하셨으며, 동 대학원 석사를 취득하셨으며, 현재 사회학 (가족사회학) 박사과정 수료로 하셨으며 논문과정중에 있습니다.
Rosettee Najneen
President
District Women's Business Forum

Rosettee is president of District Women’s Business Forum Rajshahi in Bangladesh. Also, she is acting various roles in Rajshahi unit including vice-president of National Association of Small & Cottage Industries of Bangladesh, assistant professor in Department of Psychology, Rajshahi University where she completed her bachelor and master’s course, and she has been involved in National Girl Child Advocacy Forum as district secretary. Moreover she is volunteer trainer of The Hunger Project-Bangladesh which is a strategic organization for the End of World Hunger.

Rosettee has led and organized campaigns, rallies, projection meetings, workshops, courtyard meeting against various social issues for ending hunger both at national and grassroots level. She works as a bridge between government and non-governmental organizations, particularly to empower activities of youth and grassroot groups through arranging different programs, writing articles or editorials on newspapers, newsletters, etc. She loves writing and this talent has shown in a number of books since 1999. Rosettee has participated many training programs and conferences which were dealt with hunger fighting, youth and women development, and leadership.

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로세띠 나즈닌
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Laura is gender specialist with wide experiences. She has accumulated gender related experiences as various actors in different organizations. She researched sexual gender based violence in her organization. And she trained people in local and national levels on gender equality, human rights, child rights and violence, leadership as consultant, teacher and sometimes as facilitator in Dili Timor-Leste.

Laura is also an author of several books about women. She has done other professional experiences as representing her organization on children rights and women’s right related conferences since 1999. She participated in various abroad gender trainings, too. Those activities what she involved in has been delivered to Asia Pacific Support Collective Timor-Leste and the local communities in Timor-Leste.

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Véronique Salze-Lozac'h
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Véronique Salze-Lozac'h joined The Asia Foundation in 2003. She is Regional Director for Economic Programs, based in Cambodia. She is also providing technical assistance to other offices of The Asia Foundation in the region, and is currently involved in the design and implementation of economic programs in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh but also in Laos, China, Pakistan and Afghanistan. With the Economic Reform and Development team, she has been in charge of implementing the Foundation’s economic program strategy to support local efforts to promote economic reforms for a sustainable market-led economic growth. Her work focused on collecting and analyzing information and data on the barriers to business development through surveys, census, and research studies. She has designed and coordinated the implementation of programs aimed at improving the private sector ability to push for reforms and influence policymakers by working directly with Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in several Asia countries, helping business associations to build their capacity and developing Public-Private Dialogues for reforms.

Prior to joining The Asia Foundation, Ms. Salze-Lozac’h worked for a French agency on business environment issues and Foreign Direct Investments, traveling extensively. More recently, as the manager of her own consulting firm in France, VSL Consulting, she worked on a variety of private sector development projects for both the public and private sector. Ms. Salze-Lozac’h dedicated to international economic and social development as it alleviates poverty, has expertise in designing and monitoring projects from conception to implementation, and is skilled in team building and coordinating projects across fields and cultures.

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Mina CHOI
Team manager, the International Cooperation Team
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Mina Choi studied social welfare and has been working in Good Neighbors International since 2001. She participated in emergency relief in Afghanistan war, Pakistan earthquake, South Asia tsunami, Indonesia earthquake and Myanmar Cyclone during 2002-2008, and worked in Kenya for the Korogocho Slum Project of Good Neighbors Kenya for 1 year. Since 2008, she has been working for project coordination and management in the international cooperation team, international partnership division of Good Neighbors International.
최미나

굿네이버스 국제협력본부 국제협력팀장

대학에서 사회복지학을 전공하고 2001년에 굿네이버스에 입사하여 2002년~2008년까지 아프가니스탄, 파키스탄, 나이지리아, 스리랑카, 코트디부아르, 지질, 이란, 마라카이, 쌍권 등 5차례 현장에서 지급구호 사업을 진행하였고 이외 야프리카 케냐에서 1년간 도시 솔프 빈빈사 일을 진행하였음. 2008년부터는 굿네이버스 국제본부 국제협력팀에서 근무하며 사업 기획과 관리를 담당하고 있음.
Semjidmaa Choijil has been an executive director of Mongolian Family Welfare Association since 1996. Prior to joining the association, she was an officer for International Affairs and Head of Human Resource Department in Leather Research Center under the Ministry of Light Industry, Mongolia for 9 years. And she had worked in National Statistical Office of Mongolia as an engineer and economist for Data Processing and Reporting for 10 years. In addition to her professional experiences, she has been actively involved in professional society including CCM, global fund in Mongolia. Semjidmaa served vice-chairperson for about 2 years. Her roles are extended from NGO to governmental organizations.

Semjidmaa’s interests including NGO development and family planning have been shared through a number of publications and domestic and international conference presentations. She was honored twice from the Ministry of Health Mongolia for her outstanding work for health sector reform.
셈지드마 초이철

몽골 가정복지협회 상임이사

ensem지드마 초이철은 지난 1996년부터 현재까지 몽골 가정복지협회의 상임이사직을 맡고 있습니다. 가정복지협회에 합류하기 이전에는 몽골 경공업부 산하 가족연구센터에서 9년간 인사부장 및 국제부 사무관을 역임하였습니다. 또한 몽골 국가통계청에서는 10년간 대이터 처리 및 보고업무를 담당하면서 동시에 경제학자로서 업무를 완수하였습니다. 이외에도 사회활동에도 활발히 참여해 왔습니다. 몽골 국제기금인 CCM에서 활동하며 약 2년간 부회장직을 역임하였습니다. 셈지드마 초이철은 비정규기구부터 정부기구까지 아우르는 다양한 활동을 전개하고 있습니다.

셈지드마 초이철은 비정규기구 개발 및 가족계획 등 그녀의 다양한 관심사를 저술활동 및 국내외 회의에서 발표를 통해 공유해왔습니다. 셈지드마 초이철은 이러한 전문적인 활동을 통해 몽골의 보건부문 개혁에 공을 세운 바, 몽골 보건부로부터 이에 대해 두 차례 수상을 받았습니다.
Keynote Speech

Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

Importance of Gender in achieving MDGs and for the HLF4

Joanne Sandler (Deputy Executive Director, UNIFEM, part of UN Women)
Implementation of commitments to gender equality and women’s rights requires a concerted effort by national governments, donor agencies, and civil society and development agencies. By committing to the Beijing Platform for Action (BfA) and ratifying the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other international instruments outlining obligations of ensuring equitable development and security for all, governments and the international community have the responsibility to ensure the financing and implementation of those commitments and the full realization of women’s rights. Governments all over the world have adopted a series of legal and policy frameworks needed to meet these commitments whether through the adoption of national action plans for gender equality or including gender related goals in their national development strategies, sectoral plans and legislation.

The momentum generated by the Paris Declaration (PD) for Aid Effectiveness (2005) has also created a valuable opportunity for gender advocates to capitalize on efforts for mainstreaming gender in public finance management systems at country level along with increased commitment by donors towards reforming aid management systems to support enhanced performance and results for development. Building on the PD principles, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) made clear that the measure of aid effectiveness lies in its contribution to development effectiveness. The AAA (2008) explicitly states that gender equality and human rights are the cornerstones for achieving development impact. It highlights the need for developing countries and donor partners to ensure “that their respective development policies and programmes are designed and implemented in ways consistent with their agreed international commitments on gender equality.”

Thanks to a range of studies and assessments that generated evidence on major gaps in financing of women’s priorities in the context of aid and national budgets and also to the engagement of

1) See Accra Agenda for Action.
women’s rights advocates in policy dialogue, national and aid-related policy documents are increasingly acknowledging the relevance of gender equality goals to the aspired goals of aid effectiveness and development.

Over the past five years, UNIFEM and the European Commission (EC) have actively developed a collaborative partnership through the EC/UN Partnership on Gender Equality in order to ensure enhanced response to these challenges through country level implementation as well as at policy levels. Despite these efforts, the 2010 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reviews showed insufficient progress on GE targets (MDG3) and maternal mortality (MDG5) as well as in addressing the issues of equity to achieve the rest of MDGs. Around 64% of the MDG targets for service-related goals (2, 3, 6 and 7) are ‘off track’. Gender analysis of this underperformance points to women’s lack of resources and freedom to access services, their dual roles as income earners and care-givers, and lack of voice to influence policy making on service delivery and broader development and aid policies (ODI 2010). Moreover, the prevailing economic, food and environmental crises has led to increase in unemployment, loss of livelihoods especially amongst women, thus putting at risk the potential for effectively achieved.

Within this context, there is a concern that efforts to reform aid mechanisms, and build national capacity for development effectiveness are not adequately translating commitments to gender equality in the economic policy frameworks, institutional instruments and mechanisms, and monitoring systems. Coherence between economic policies, aid effectiveness and gender equality is now more than ever a necessity for achieving the aspired development effectiveness. However, financing for gender equality remains limited and inadequate for responding to gender inequalities and the fulfillment of women’s rights. Gender equality advocates have called for increased accountability for implementation of gender equality commitments in economic policies and financing decisions related to aid and domestic resources. The proposed programme seeks to address this challenge through concerted efforts to align policy commitments with implementation and funding mechanisms as well as broader economic policies.

2.2. Lessons learned

Past efforts have achieved a range of results with regard to generating knowledge, building partnerships, developing capacity and supporting the application of practical tools to ensure that

2) MDG3 target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
the use of aid and domestic resources more effectively contribute to the achievement of gender equality results. Since 2001, UNIFEM has supported Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) initiatives in over 35 countries with the aim of ensuring that the collection and allocation of public resources is carried out in ways that are effective and contribute to advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment. GRB work has contributed to building capacities on planning and budgeting, especially in the context of budget reform; introduced policy changes and developed operational frameworks to mainstream gender into budgeting systems; advocated for planning and budgeting processes that are more inclusive of gender equality advocates; supported the development of approaches to applying GRB at national, sectoral and local levels both in relation to allocations and spending; and supported gender responsive budget monitoring initiatives by civil society, for instance to conduct sex-disaggregated benefit incidence analysis.

Successful partnerships amongst gender equality advocates was effectively demonstrated throughout the process leading up to the Accra High Level Forum on AE where gender equality advocates were able to reverse the lack of attention to gender equality in the Paris Declaration. The multi pronged partnership between the network of gender equality advocates at national, regional and global levels (civil society organizations, WWG, AWID, WIDE, NETRIGHT, FEMNET3), with UN actors (UNIFEM and other UN agencies) and donor agencies (EC and OECD Gendernet) was effective in positioning gender concerns on the agenda of policy making forums. The success of this advocacy at national and global levels benefited from gender analysis of national planning and budgeting systems, aid practices and joint coordination mechanisms. Other factors that contributed to the successful advocacy included the investment in building capacity of gender equality advocates for engaging in mainstream processes on aid effectiveness and the establishment of a range of alliances in partner and donor governments that included not only gender equality advocates but other civil society groups, economists and policy makers.

National instruments are the basis for donor country strategies and help set funding priorities. Therefore, the more responsive national planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation instruments are to gender equality and women’s rights, the more aid can contribute to the implementation of gender equality objectives. The EC/UN Partnership mobilized gender advocates from government, donors and civil society and provided the necessary technical assistance to integrate gender in different policy and planning frameworks. In Cameroon, for example, the

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3) The Women’s Working Group on Financing for Development (WWG on FfD), the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), the Women In Development Europe (WIDE), The Network for Women's Rights (NETRIGHT), and the African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET).
Ministry of Economy and Planning has incorporated recommendations in relation to gender priorities in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Vision 2035 documents; and gender has been integrated in the foreign aid policy in Ghana, Ukraine and Nepal.

The integration of gender into national planning, budgeting, and M&E systems and instruments can enhance aid channeled in the form of General Budget Support (GBS) and Sector Budget Support (SBS). With the emphasis on partnership and mutual accountability between donor and partner countries, GRB approaches need to be applied to both donor and national processes for planning, budgeting, and M&E and joint coordination mechanisms in order to span the full range of drivers of aid. The ongoing EC/UNIFEM programme on integrating GRB into the aid effectiveness agenda (being implemented in Cameroon, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda and Tanzania) is aimed at developing capacity and tools that can be used to integrate gender in Direct Budget Support (DBS) and Sector Wide Approach Programmes (SWAs) in order to ensure that gender equality targets are integrated into the overall planning and budgeting cycles. The ten-country review carried out through this programme made it possible to identify measures for governments and donors to integrate a gender perspective into the various stages of planning, budgeting, and M&E.

Building on the costing methodologies developed by UNDP through the MDG project, UNIFEM has piloted costing of gender equality priorities in Bolivia, generating tools and processes that can be used in other countries. The gender sensitive costing exercise is aimed at ensuring that all significant factors that influence gender equality and women’s empowerment are integrated in the unit costs in order for the identified intervention to fully reflect the priorities of women. As such, the exercise assessed the financing gap for the achievement of economic related gender goals as identified in the equal opportunity plan. The process included defining the key actions to be implemented by the relevant government agencies in order to achieve the gender equality target in the economic sphere. Once the costs were identified and compared with available financing, a financing strategy to ensure that the necessary resources get integrated into the budget. Dialogue with the Bolivian Ministry of Public Investment, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance has indicated commitment to integrating the estimated cost into the national budget in 2011. The costing methodology can provide the basis for financing either through Official Development Assistance (ODA) or domestic resource mobilization.

Sector level interventions are an important avenue for ensuring that national budgets and aid translates into improved delivery of services and equitable outcomes. In Nicaragua, the Ministry
of Industry and Trade (MIFIC) and the joint government/donor agriculture common fund (PRORURAL) have integrated gender elements in their 2010 work plan and strategy in collaboration with the European Union Delegation (EUD). In Cameroon, the programme is focusing on the health sector with the aim of contributing to reduction of maternal mortality rates and improving women’s access to health services. In Tanzania and Rwanda, the focus is on mainstreaming gender in the programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture with particular focus on the Agriculture SWAp.

**Donor practices at country level** need to reflect systematic effort for ensuring that aid management and financing are gender responsive. In a number of countries, the EC/UN partnership has facilitated strengthened engagement of EU Delegations in dialogue on gender leading to strengthened capacity to mainstream gender in EC country strategies and programmes. UNIFEM, UNICEF and the EU delegation in Kyrgyzstan worked in consultation with women’s organizations to engender the Education SWAp and the draft Education Strategy for 2009-2020. In Cameroon, technical support was provided to engender the EC road infrastructure programme.

Gender responsive aid management requires attention not only to individual donor practices, but also to **joint aid coordination mechanisms** and instruments including DBS groups, donor working groups, joint reviews, etc. **Multi-stakeholder groups on gender and aid effectiveness** create proxy mechanisms for involving the various stakeholders in policy dialogue around economic and aid policies. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Planning -in coordination with the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment (MOWE), established an inter-ministerial Steering Committee on GRB and Planning, which works closely with donors and civil society organizations (CSOs) as part of a Multi-stakeholders Committee on Gender Equality and Aid Effectiveness.

Generally, there is a need for refined **methodologies for systematic tracking of financing for gender equality**: A number of countries and donor organizations have been developing systems to track financing for gender equality. In Nepal, the government is reviewing the Financial Management Information System (FMIS) and the District Expenditure Control System (DECS) software to make them compatible with GRB principles and enable tracking of allocations towards programmes that benefit women plus tracking of the actual implementation of these programmes. The OECD gender marker provides a methodology that categorizes ODA according to its focus on gender equality goals. Such systems are useful to ensure accountability and enable better monitoring. However, these systems require further refinement in order to ensure that they reflect
the effectiveness in addressing gender inequality. Monitoring effectiveness also requires support to civil society monitoring and accountability systems.

Finally, monitoring systems used in national planning and aid management are key instruments of accountability that should be used to **monitor performance in relation to gender equality outcomes**. Indicators to monitor the delivery of aid from a gender perspective have been developed by the EC/UN partnership and have formed the basis for the OECD GENDERNET indicators and may be used in the 2011 PD Monitoring Survey by some countries. At country level, there are promising initiatives on strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems. In Kyrgyzstan the Government elaborated a “Matrix of Indicators for Monitoring and Assessment of the Country Development Strategy implementation” and the National Statistics Committee ensured the availability of sex-disaggregated data for tracking 36 indicators. The Statistics Committee also set up a State Programme for Further Development of Statistics Information System, and is working with World Bank and UN partners on gender statistics.

There are still multiple constraints that limit longer-term and sustainable changes in financing gender equality priorities, including:

- Lack of coherence in policies on gender equality, economic policy and aid reflected in the adoption of macroeconomic policy measures that obstruct action to implement gender equality and other development goals. Similarly, certain conditionalities linked to government borrowing, fiscal space and aid may contradict required actions for implementation of gender equality and human development goals by diverting social spending, for example.

- Absence of a framework that defines gender equality demands tracks FfGE and assesses its adequacy in a systematic and comprehensive manner. Gender equality commitments are often difficult to measure, do not have targets, or do not specify implementing agencies.

- There is weak capacity amongst gender equality advocates to effectively engage in high level economic policy decision-making processes; this, coupled with a lack of a comprehensive and deep understanding of gender equality amongst government and donor policy makers, translates into a weak debate and commitment to adequate financing for gender equality.

- Existing performance monitoring frameworks are not adequately designed to ensure monitoring performance on implementation of gender equality goals.

- Gender principles are not systematically reflected in practices of donors and national governments despite numerous policy commitments in this regard. Aid management instruments require actions within internal donor processes as well as in joint donor
Importance of Gender in achieving MDGs and for the HLF4

coordination mechanisms.

- Specialized financing mechanisms (e.g. post conflict and HIV/AIDS) represent major portion of development financing however, these rarely integrate gender in the needs assessments, performance indicators, and implementation arrangements. In contexts of conflict and crisis, there may be additional challenges to ensure that women’s priorities are adequately integrated in interventions and financing in light of the exclusion of women from peace negotiations, needs assessments and donor pledging conferences. Such challenges should be addressed in order that gender equality concerns get reflected in planning and budgeting frameworks. One of the main findings coming out of the studies undertaken under the EC/UN Partnership is the absence of costing of women’s specific security and peace building needs in post conflict situations including in interventions targeting internally displaced persons, initiatives on disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation, social sector reform, elections and reparations and reconciliation.

- Lack of technical tools that support assessment of financing gaps and tracking at different levels. These include: sector and issue specific gender analysis, gender audit of institutions and processes; gender sensitive costing models costing tools; gender budget analysis tools; refinement and use of performance monitoring indicators to better reflect gender concerns.

Future work requires greater coherence and coordination of financing for gender equality by bringing together elements of costing and the lessons learned from the work on GRB, and aid effectiveness. It will also need to focus on addressing existing challenges to ensure that progress is achieved towards increased resources and accountability in favor of implementation of gender equality commitments, both in stable and fragile states.
Introduction:

Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) is an approach that seeks to facilitate coherence between government planning/budgeting and gender equality goals through ensuring that government plans include programmes that address gender gaps and that government budgets include the financial resources necessary to implement such programmes. A basic premise informing the concept and practice of GRB is that the budget reflects the values and priorities of a government as demonstrated in the financial investments to implement commitments to various social and economic goals. Accordingly, national commitments to gender equality and women’s rights need to be reflected in those budgets.

Since 2001, UNIFEM has supported Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) initiatives in over 35 countries and has positioned itself as a lead advocate and facilitator of GRB at country level. UNIFEM’s first global programme on GRB was launched in 2001 and provided technical and financial support to gender budget initiatives in Latin America, Africa, and Asia/Pacific and Arab States. This programme inspired numerous GRB initiatives which extended beyond the scope of the original programme and deepened the work by focusing on mainstreaming gender in public finance management systems, supporting application of GRB at sector and local levels, applying GRB principles to overseas development assistance (ODA), and building partnerships for capacity development and upscaling use of GRB in the UN system and beyond.

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In 2009, UNIFEM’s GRB programming consisted of a portfolio of cross regional, regional and country level programmes that spanned the following countries:

- 8 countries in Latin America (Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Honduras, Uruguay, Venezuela)
- 4 countries in Central and Eastern Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Macedonia).
- 3 countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Moldova)
- 7 countries in Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Timor Leste, Indonesia, India, Nepal)
- 4 countries in Arab States (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Occupied Palestinian Territories)
- 11 countries in Africa (Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Cameroon, Zambia, Mali, Niger, Kenya, Ethiopia)

An external corporate evaluation of UNIFEM’s work on GRB was completed in December 2009. The evaluation pointed out that the experiences supported by UNIFEM’s programmes included a wide range of interventions engaging with a multiplicity of entry points and stakeholders and applying a variety of tools and approaches. While this diversity have added to the richness of learning and facilitated the emergence of good practices, the evaluation pointed to the fact that this diversity may have led to diverse interpretations of the definition and purpose of GRB amongst those involved in implementing GRB initiatives.

This note seeks to contribute to building clarity on UNIFEM’s theory of change of GRB work and identifying the implications for this theory of change in relation to programme design, implementation and results monitoring. This theory of change outlines the logic behind the GRB work as an approach for addressing gaps in implementation of gender equality commitments on the part of national governments.

This note explains how GRB as an approach can facilitate implementation of commitments to

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1) The theory of change should articulate the overall goal and outline the various elements that are required to reach this goal. It should include an explicit articulation of the assumptions that led to the identification of interventions and identify the ways in which these will contribute to the achievement of the goal. The TOC also provides an opportunity for stakeholders to assess what they can influence, what impact they can have, and whether it is realistic to expect to reach their goal with the time and resources they have available. http://www.hfrp.org/evaluation/the-evaluation-exchange/issue-archive/evaluation-methodology/an-introduction-to-theory-of-change. Accessed June 21, 2010.
gender equality and outlines the needed areas for intervention in order to achieve the aspired results building on UNIFEM’s experiences in this area. The theory of change articulates the standards for measuring progress using rights based standards as defined in the Convention of Elimination of Discrimination against women (CEDAW). The broad theory of change for GRB is summarized in a generic sense. However, the theory of change can be further refined in the context of programmatic interventions so that it is tailored to specific entry points at country level with a more targeted scope. The theory of change described in this note relates particularly to the expenditure side of the budget whether generated from domestic resources or from ODA. It does not include interventions of GRB work pertaining to taxation and fiscal policies.

The key challenge behind policy commitments to gender equality:

Governments around the world have made commitments to the advancement of gender equality and realization of women’s rights. These commitments are expressed through the ratification of the CEDAW, in constitutions, in legislation, in national policy documents including gender equality plans and national development strategies. Implementing those commitments requires governments to take a series of actions including formulating policies that remove gender-based discrimination and guarantee women’s rights and providing the necessary services for the realization of these commitments. Such actions require financial resources, institutional mechanisms and accountability frameworks that should be integrated in national plans and budgets in order to enable implementation.

In practice, it is often found that actions towards implementation of gender equality commitments and the required resources to implement them are absent from government plans and budgets. Until recently, concluding comments from the CEDAW committee on persisting gender gaps have not been systematically followed up by concrete government actions or financial investment. Similarly, laws related to violence against women, gender equality, social protection, primary healthcare are rarely matched with necessary funds to implement them. National Action Plans for Gender Equality rarely include implementation targets that are incorporated within National Development Strategies and the financing and implementation arrangements.

A snapshot on progress towards gender equality:

The 2010 MDGs reviews have point to insufficient progress on gender equality targets (MDG3) reduction of maternal mortality (MDG5) and addressing the issues of equity in efforts to achieve
the rest of the MDG targets. “Around 64% of the MDG targets for service-related goals (2, 3, 6 and 7) are ‘off track’. Analysis of this underperformance from a gender lens points to women’s lack of resources and freedom to access services, women’s dual roles as income earners and care-givers and women’s lack of voice to influence policy making on service delivery and broader development and aid policies”\(^2\)

**Whose accountability?**

Accountability for implementation of commitments to gender equality and women’s rights and securing the financial resources needed for this purpose lies mainly within governments party to gender equality commitments (national governments and donors). While public financial resources are generally limited, this accountability requires that public funds (generated through domestic resources, economic activity, ODA, and borrowing) are effectively used to remove inequities and achieve development goals. Other sources of financing (e.g. private sector supported vertical funds and international financial organizations) also play a key role in influencing women’s capabilities, however, the primary accountability remains within the realm of government.

In a number of countries, ODA represents about 30-50% of the national budget thus reflecting a significant weight of ODA. Donors may also play a significant role in relation to national development priorities and economic and social policies through their technical assistance, trade policies, and political relations. In addition to the ODA commitments made at the Millennium Summit and the policy forums on Financing for Development (Monterrey 2002 and Doha 2007), donor countries are obligated through their international and domestic commitments to gender equality to ensure compliance of their ODA and economic policies with those commitments. Therefore, accountability towards ensuring adequacy and quality of development financing lies in national and donor governments alike.

With the reform of aid management reflected in the Paris Declaration principles, national planning and budgeting instruments are increasingly used as the main mechanisms for managing ODA. Priorities of national development strategies are intended to be the basis for donor country strategies and their funding priorities. The use of direct budget support, SWAPs, basket funds and joint monitoring mechanisms, have placed more emphasis on complementary and mutual accountability of governments and donors towards effective and equitable results.

\(^2\) ODI, Policy Brief
Principles of partnership and mutual accountability between donor and partner countries require that donor and government actions equally provide a conducive environment for the successful application of GRB approaches supported by UNIFEM and others. For example, GRB will not be successfully mainstreamed in the PFM system, if technical assistance provided by donors on results-based budgeting does not include equity as a key element of the aspired results. Similarly, if performance assessment indicators agreed jointly between the national government and donors do not emphasize performance regarding gender equality outcomes, it is unlikely that the national government will allocate budgets for programmes that equitably benefit women and address gender inequality. In light of this, gender equality advocates should pay close attention to aid policies, aid coordination mechanisms and donor practices in their strive to ensure a gender perspective in national planning and budgeting systems.

**How can GRB facilitate better implementation of gender equality commitments?**

The main purpose of GRB interventions is improving the allocation of resources towards women’s priorities. Within this aim, GRB interventions also serve other purposes including strengthening linkages between economic and social policy outcomes; tracking public expenditure for gender equality and development commitments; supporting gender mainstreaming in macroeconomics; and strengthening civil society participation in economic policy-making. Within this vision, GRB programmes support the application of a range of tools for identifying needs, setting priorities, planning, programming, budgeting and M&E. GRB uses a simple policy analysis approach that involves examining the links between policies, budget inputs, and development outcomes at the various stages of development interventions. As such, GRB efforts intervene in a number of policies and instruments that relate to national, sector and local planning and budgeting processes such as national planning and aid coordination processes, performance assessment and monitoring processes, and policy making relating to public sector reform, decentralization, and broader economic policy affecting public investment and service delivery.

The illustration below outlines the various stages of public policy and provides examples of the interventions made through UNIFEM’s programming. This is usually presented in a circular cycle form that describes the interdependence between each of the stages and the recurrent aspect of the planning cycle. However, the intention here is to demonstrate that while these are interdependent steps of a holistic process, opportunities to influence this cycle exist at any particular point in the

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process. Each of the policy stages outlined in the illustration is led by different actors and influencing them requires different strategies and tools. For example, the key drivers defining government planning and budgeting policies are the Ministries of Finance and Planning. The key actors for priority-setting are line ministries and cross sectoral coordinating agencies (e.g. National Women’s Machinery, National AIDS Councils, Environment Commissions, etc.). The programming, budgeting and execution are carried out by the respective sectoral and local agencies under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance or the Local Government authority. Finally, the monitoring and evaluation functions are carried out within government (PRSP monitoring units, joint monitoring mechanisms, ministries’ internal monitoring mechanisms etc.) as well as outside government (civil society, Parliament). If the GRB programme is seeking to ensure increased government action to penalize perpetrators of VAW, then the interventions need to happen within the relevant ministries in charge of dealing with victims of violence. If there are structural constraints obstructing such actions, then the intervention needs to target the ministries in charge of regulating the budgeting process i.e. Ministries of Finance or Planning.

The types of changes that GRB efforts seek to introduce in order to influence the planning and budgeting cycle include:

- Changes in policies and regulatory frameworks for planning and budgeting as outlined by Ministries of Finance and Planning to enable gender responsive planning and budgeting and facilitate more equitable delivery of services at the sector and local levels. The Ministries
of Finance and Planning have the mandate in setting the public finance management systems, defining budget ceilings, ensuring sound economic frameworks, and identifying processes for operationalizing government functions. Budget reform processes, and national development strategies, decentralization processes are often led by these ministries. The policy documents that define those systems need to facilitate gender responsive budgeting.

- Changes in national capacity to apply GRB at sector and local levels to address gender inequality and contribute to the realization of women’s rights at the institutional and individual levels (skills, mandates, authorities and resources). This investment has targeted a range of stakeholders inside and outside governments to include ministries of finance and planning, sectoral ministries, local government, parliaments, women’s organizations, civil society groups, academia, etc.
- Changes in sector plans and budgets reflected by increased and improved programmes benefiting women building on analysis to identify gender needs and response; targeting, programming, execution and delivery).
- Changes in results monitoring frameworks and systems. (inside and outside government) including indicators and citizen monitoring and budget analysis.

As mentioned above, GRB approaches should also be applied to donor policies and aid coordination instruments and processes to ensure that aid is also gender responsive and ultimately contributes to financing for gender equality. A key avenue to ensure gender responsive aid is engaging with joint aid coordination mechanisms and instruments that are set up as part of the aid management structures. These instruments include joint assistance strategies, donor/government MOUs, joint reviews and evaluations, jointly agreed performance assessment frameworks and the related dialogue mechanisms where gender equity as a principle should be systematically integrated. Another avenue to ensure gender responsive aid is through strengthened accountability of individual donors towards gender equality concerns in their respective aid management practices and instruments such as the donor country strategy papers, monitoring indicators, and financing decisions.4)

What standards define whether a budget is responsive to gender equality demands?

The standards of quality and scale of gender responsive budgeting are not always clearly defined. Discussion of financing raises a number of questions: for example, in a world of competing

4) For further information please see, UNIFEM, Knowledge Briefs: Integrating Gender Responsive Budgeting into the Aid Effectiveness Agenda, 2010
priorities, what can be considered as adequate financing towards gender equality? Is it a percentage of the total budget? What types of activities or programmes need to be financed in order to effectively contribute to women’s rights and empowerment?

In some instances, there may be a misconception that GRB is only concerned with financing for women-specific projects and therefore financing for water delivery or childcare services or infrastructure falls outside the scope of GRB. In other cases, there may be an assumption that any government expenditure towards women can address gender inequality even if no investment is made in interventions that contribute to women’s empowerment and address structural causes of gender inequality. Similarly, it is often suggested that when a government agency or a donor allocates a small portion of its funds towards women then this agency is carrying out its budgeting in a gender responsive way regardless of the fact that this allocation is disproportionate with the existing needs and gender gaps.

UNIFEM finds it useful to apply CEDAW principles as the basis for unpacking what is meant by financing for gender equality and assessing when government and donor financing can be considered gender responsive. These principles are5):

- **Contribution to substantive equality**: this principle entails that financing for government actions should be aimed at implementing policy commitments to gender equality and women’s rights including priorities outlined in national action plans for the advancement of women and programmes and includes financing for actions providing temporary measures for realizing women’s rights
- **Non-discrimination**: this principle entails that mainstream financing for development of donors and governments (including pro poor spending, economic development investments) should be geared towards removing barriers to women’s access to services and resources and ensures equitable benefit to women.
- **Effective**: this principle entails that financing for gender equality should be adequate and commensurate with needs to ensure public expenditure achieves the aspired outcomes of gender equality.
- **Coherent and transformative**: this principle entails that financing for gender equality should

5) Elson D, Budgeting for Women’s Rights: Monitoring Government Budgets for Compliance with CEDAW, UNIFEM 2006 http://www.gender-budgets.org/index.php?option=com_joomdoc&task=doc_details&gid=143&Itemid=565 These principles as defined in Elson’s book have been agreed to with GRB programme partners during UNIFEM’s Learning Workshop on Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Rights: Methodologies for Tracking the money in Aid and National Budgets (November 2009)
include financing aimed at creating an enabling environment for the realization of women’s rights and gender equality including the support to women’s organizations, gender responsive governance systems and gender architecture within government. This includes budgets for strengthening gender related capacity within government in planning, execution, budgeting, delivery, and monitoring through financing governmental institutional mechanisms such as national women’s machineries, gender units in ministries, (as well as gender units in donor agencies) and securing funding for women’s organizations.

Based on these principles GRB should not be understood as having a separate budget for women-specific projects. Financing for water delivery, or childcare services or infrastructure contributes to achieving substantive gender equality. Likewise, women who face greater barriers and discrimination (due to their ethnicity, income levels or other factors) should be considered a priority in government spending. Failure to intentionally address the needs of excluded women in government programmes means deepening the discrimination they face. Finally, GRB is not about token investment in women’s priorities. Instead, determining whether investments in gender equality are adequate should be based on whether such investments respond to existing demand and contribute to addressing gender inequalities.

**GRB theory of change:**

The theory of change for GRB in its broad terms can be summarized as follows:

To achieve the goal of implementation of gender equality commitments by governments, we need to ensure that sector and local plans, programmes and budgets increasingly reflect intentional efforts to address gender gaps. The achievement of this goal can be made possible if:

- the political will to support implementation of commitments towards gender equality in national development priorities, economic policies, legislation and governance structures is present amongst national government, civil society and donors
- the planning and budget systems provide an enabling environment for gender responsive actions (through policy decisions on finance and planning, documents, guidelines, and operational mechanisms including Public Finance Monitoring Systems) and the overarching macroeconomic frameworks that influence national planning and budgeting such as Aid, trade, fiscal policies are coherent with gender equality obligations
- there is adequate capacity of the various actors to plan, budget, deliver and monitor performance in relation to gender equality outcome
- adequate funds are allocated to implement gender equality commitments as evidenced by increased benefit to women from public services and resources
Programming assumptions and strategies:

This theory of change entails that UNIFEM’s GRB programmes are based on the following assumptions:

- That the programmes are aimed at influencing annual and mid-term plans and budgets and related policy instruments and processes to strengthen their alignment with national commitments to gender equality.
- That the programmes are based on an in-depth understanding of sector specific gender analysis to determine service related gaps with focus on particular groups of exclusion.
- That the key strategies for GRB are:
  - Generating evidence on financing gaps and requirements through gender budget analysis tools;
  - Capacity development of public sector actors on GRB
  - Capacity development of civil society on budget advocacy and analysis;
  - Facilitating dialogue between policy makers and gender equality advocates on women’s priorities
  - Supporting policy advocacy in relation to GRB and gender responsive economic policy

Interventions for gender responsive planning and budgeting at sector and local levels would require a two tiered approach of gender mainstreaming in overall sector plans and programmes, and supporting interventions that respond to women specific priorities. This approach would be pursued through the following measures:

- Introduce modifications to existing programmes and budgets (at sector and local level) to improve their responsiveness to identified gender gaps and needs. These types of interventions impact key programmes that often constitute the bulk of development spending (e.g. poverty reduction programmes, employment schemes, stimulus packages, as well as vertical funds for post conflict reconstruction funds, CAPs, HIV/AIDS, etc.)
- Introduce specific programmes that have positive impact on gender equality (programmes for girl school retention, child creches, EVAW, legal assistance, programmes supporting women’s property rights)
• Attend to the complementary multi sectoral dimensions of addressing gender priorities (e.g. girl education and school feeding programmes, or water, transportation or VAW in health programmes, police, and legal systems)
• Design programmes directed to particular excluded groups to address their specific needs
• Ensure that performance monitoring systems and frameworks incorporate indicators and standards that track progress in addressing the gaps identified in the analysis
• Ensure funding for women’s organizations, and strengthened gender institutional mechanisms in government.

**Measures of success:**

According to the theory of change, GRB programmes need to monitor progress in relation to the areas of change identified above. The programmes can identify specific indicators for monitoring this progress in the medium and long term as follows:

- Indicators to monitor contribution to the creation of an enabling environment for GRB
- Indicators to monitor qualitative changes in annual sector plans where gender priorities are explicitly articulated and concrete actions to address them are specified
- Indicators to monitor gender responsiveness of annual allocations and expenditures in government programmes and improved benefit incidence amongst women
- Indicators to monitor change in capacity of relevant actors inside and outside government to ensure gender responsive planning and budgeting
- Indicators to monitor effectiveness of monitoring and performance mechanisms of government programmes from a gender perspective including through the use of gender budget analysis tools, citizen monitoring mechanisms and oversight of parliaments
- Indicators to monitor impact of government planning and budgeting on addressing gender gaps and realizing women’s rights in identified areas (e.g. drop in maternal mortality rates, increase of girls schools retention, drop in incidence rates of VAW)

**Conclusion:**

The budgeting process is a critical component of government. It is where domestic and external political, economic and social realities and interests meet. It is also a process that has great implications for future performance of government and determines the outcomes of its actions. Over recent years, it has become apparent that a crisis of international financial markets impacts
the demand for and supply of government budgets in almost every country of the world. The food and energy crises further demonstrated that the broader environment governing macroeconomic policies, trade agendas and aid may not be providing enabling conditions for the achievement of development goals and economic growth. Within this context, GRB work has great potential to contribute to an alternative vision of doing business where gender equality is considered a core component of mainstream public efficiency and effectiveness standards. The evidence emerging from gender-responsive budgeting analyses and efforts further demonstrates that investing in women’s empowerment and agency helps to achieve overall development objectives.

The methodologies comprising gender-budget work have been adapted to specific situations, needs, interests and capabilities. To develop GRB programmes at country level, it is important to understand the broader policy context within which public sector planning and budgeting, gender policy and civil society concerns are situated. Based on the existing opportunities and entry points, it is critical that all stakeholders are able to articulate the theory of change for the particular intervention they are involved in at the country level. The following questions may be useful in guiding this process to develop a common vision for UNIFEM country level programmes.

1. What is the specific problem that the programme is seeking to address?
2. What are they key changes that are needed for the programme to address the identified problem? (the various elements of the programme)
3. What strategies and approaches will be used to implement the programme?
4. Who will be responsible for implementing the various aspects of the programme?
5. What are the results that the programme will achieve in the medium and long term?
Session 1

Asia–Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

From Paris to Accra and to Busan: Aid Effectiveness and Gender Equality

Moderator: Hyuk-sang Sohn (Professor, Graduate School of NGO Studies, Kyunghee University)

1. Rebecca Calder (Social Development Advisor, DFID Nepal)
2. Ruly Marianti (Gender Advisor, ADB Indonesia)
   – Integrating Gender in Development Aid (The ADB Experience)
3. Wooyong Chung (Managing Director, Policy Planning Department, KOICA)
   – Effective Aid for Supporting Gender-Sensitive Development
   – Gender Modeling for the Korean ODA
Rebecca Calder (Social Development Advisor, DFID Nepal)
Integrating Gender in Development Aid  
(The ADB Experience)
Gender and Development in Indonesia
Progress and Challenges During the Last Five Years

SOME PROGRESSES
- GDI value has increased from 0.685 in 2002 to 0.721 in 2009
- Proportion of female officials in govt. institutions has increased in all echelons (highest in echelons 4)
- Enrollment ratio of female to male students in primary, secondary and tertiary education has improved
- GoI has passed some laws and regulations that support enhancement of gender equality in the country

SOME CHALLENGES
- Gender disparity in economic participation (participation in work force, level of unemployment, purchasing power)
- Gender disparity in public institutions and political process
- Limited understanding on gender issues and appreciation on the benefits of gender mainstreaming in development
- Insufficient capacity in implementing gender mainstreaming (i.e. institutional capacity and budget allocation of the main gender machineries in the country)

ADB Gender and Development Policy

- **GAD Policy 1998** adopts ‘mainstreaming’ as key strategy and requires explicit integration of gender consideration in all aspects of ADB operations
- **GAD Plan of Action (2008 – 2010)** as a ‘roadmap’ for translating GAD policy into action
- Gender equity is one of the five drivers of change on the ADB Long Term Strategic Framework 2008 – 2020 (Strategy 2020)
- The **ADB result framework** (which translates ADB’s Strategic objectives into performance targets) included gender mainstreaming indicators
- Application of **Gender Mainstreaming Project Category** on project/program/TA (Gender Equity/GEN, Effective Gender Mainstreaming/EGM, Some Gender Benefit/SGB and No Gender Element). Target: GEN+EGM=40% from all approved project/program
Gender Mainstreaming in ADB Operations in Indonesia (1)

WHEN & HOW

(I) Loan Processing

• **Identification**: Gender Strategy and Roadmap included in Country Partnership Strategy/ CPS (developed every 5 years) and Country Operation Business Plan/ COBP (updated every 3 years)

• **Formulation**: Gender provisions integrated in concept paper, Project Preparation Fact-finding mission, Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

• **Preparation/design**: Gender provisions integrated in Loan fact-finding missions, development of Gender Action Plan/ GAP for project main document/ the RRP, accommodation of GAP in Project Administration Manual/ PAM, in loan agreement - covenants

Gender Mainstreaming in ADB Operations in Indonesia (2)

(II) Loan Implementation

• Implementation of the Project Gender Action Plan

• Participation in missions:
  1. Loan inception mission (finalization implementation procedures, requirements, timetable and PAM)
  2. Loan review mission (update status of GAP implementation, identify challenges and ways forward, revise GAP as required)

• Project completion

**CURRENT SITUATION**

Gender provisions integrated in 7 out of 12 projects (58%) administered by the Indonesia Resident Mission
Proposed Area of Intervention (1)
Address key challenges in core sectors

ADB will assist the government to identify the relevant gender approach to specifically address the key challenges in each core sector (based on sector specific analysis and experience):

Examples:
- Education projects should continue contributing to the improvement education quality in all levels and conduct gender specific interventions to ensure gender balanced enrollment and participation rate in all education levels, higher competitiveness of female graduates in labor market, more opportunities and greater access for female teachers to professional development (i.e. skill upgrading, certification)
- Water Supply and Sanitation projects should continue to improve access to and availability of safe water especially among the low-income communities; to support development of basic community-based sanitation provisions; changing hygiene and health behavior and to ensure higher participation of women in those activities

Proposed Area of Intervention (2)
Gender Mainstreaming at project level in all stages

ADB will focus gender mainstreaming in its operation in Indonesia at project level in all stages (processing and implementation):

Examples:
- Ways to mainstream gender from early on is examined from the preparation stage (for ADB: during the Project Preparatory Assistance/ PPTA)
- Quality Gender Action Plan / GAP is prepared and included in the project main documents (for ADB: the RRP). Gender targets identified in GAP are included in Project Administration Manuals and Project Implementation Guidelines.
- Gender performance targets/ indicators and benchmarks are incorporated in Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF). Gender provisions are included in the assurances and loan covenants (which will be regularly monitored both by the Executing Agencies and the ADB)
- The implementation of the GAP is regularly monitored and reviewed and gender results are reported in the project progress reports. Based on the reviews, the GAP can be revised. Remedial actions to strengthen the GAP can be identified and conducted as required.
Proposed Area of Intervention (3)
Collection & Reporting of Gender Disaggregated Data

ADB will improve the collection and reporting of sex disaggregated data at the project level:

Examples:
- **Incorporation of gender indicators** identified in GAP into the monitoring and evaluation system of the Project. This incorporation must be formally agreed by the EA.
- The **collection, analysis and reporting of gender disaggregated data** primarily refer to activities and targets identified in the project GAP. These activities are integral part of project information and management system.
- The **gender disaggregated data is thoroughly analyzed** and the analysis must be systematically and visibly incorporated as a separate section in the project progress reports. A report specific on the process and progress in achieving gender results needs to be produced by project annually.

Proposed Area of Intervention (4)
Awareness raising and capacity development of the Executing Agencies and Resident Mission staffs

ADB will support awareness raising and capacity development of the Executing Agencies/EA (i.e. participating central & local govt., project team) and Resident Mission staffs

Examples:
- **Small group- regular briefings** (including by emails) to get updates on the gender activities or to discuss/review certain tasks must be conducted every time required. Request for these ad-hoc briefings can be made by the EA, the Project Team or ADB/Resident Mission
- **Big group events** such as training, workshop, seminar to widely disseminate strategy, methods, work plan or (gender) results
- **Meetings and field visits in the Review Mission.** Remedial and follow-up actions should be identified and agreed formally with the EA and the Project Team.
- **Periodic circulation of Gender Updates by emails** to Project Teams, Gender Networks (Networks of Gender Specialists/Gender Focal Points from various ADB financed project) and Resident Mission Staffs that provide brief information on the main progress and results of gender activities in the Projects (The circulation can be conducted by ADB Gender Specialist and/or Project Gender Specialist/ Focal Point)
Proposed Area of Intervention (5)
Improve relevant coordination and networks

ADB will support the improvement of coordination and networks relevant to implementation of gender mainstreaming in its operation:

Examples

- **Executing Agencies staffs with relevant expertise** must be assigned in the Central Project Management unit as Gender Focal Point to supervise and monitor the implementation of GAP. In close coordination with Resident Mission Gender specialist, the Project gender focal Point facilitates communication and disseminate information on the gender concerns in their projects to other members of Project Teams and to the public outside the project.
- A **network of Gender Focal Points** from all ADB financed projects (in this case: Indonesia) established and strengthened
- **Coordination and network with other development partners** is strengthened with focus on knowledge generation and dissemination, namely collaboration in assessments/ studies, publications, organizing discussion forums or joint mission.

Examples of Gender Results

**Loan 2294 – INO: Madrasah Education Development Project**  
(Implemented in 3 provinces/ 27 districts)
- Target 30% of female participants in degree upgrading (bachelor degree Program) achieved: In total 36.5% participants are female teachers
- Participation rate of women (female teachers) in trainings is 51%
- Gender perspective integrated in modules and trainings on ‘Madrasah Based Management’ (i.e. on what manners women can participate in madrasah management and how to improve women’s participation in madrasah management)
- Gender balanced provision of transition scholarship. 54% receivers of the scholarship are girls.

**Loan 2449 – INO: Rural Infrastructure Support to PNPM Mandiri Project**  
(Implemented 4 provinces/ 32 districts/ 1,724 villages)
- Target 30% representation target of women in Community Facilitators Teams achieved: 35% of the community facilitators are female.
- Target 40% of participation of women in forum to formulate Village Mid-term Poverty reduction Plan achieved: 61% of the participants are women
- Target 30% of participation of women in Operation and Maintenance of constructed facilities achieved: 43% members of the O&M groups are women.
Role of Development Partners

- During the last five years development partners who have involved and committed to support gender provisions in some ADB funded projects and TA, include: Canadian embassy/ CIDA, DFID, The Netherlands embassy, The Asia Foundation (TAF), The European Union, AUSaid.
- The cooperation mostly in the form of co-financing (of Project or Technical assistance)

- In 2010, DFID, ADB, TAF, CIDA, The Netherlands Embassy, AUSAID, WB have organized joint Steering Committee to conduct Country Gender Equality Assessment in Indonesia. The Govt. of Indonesia (i.e. the National Development Planning Agency and the Min. of Women Empowerment) lead the Assessment with support from development partners

THANK YOU
For More Information

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Effective Aid for Supporting Gender-Sensitive Development
- Gender Modeling for the Korean ODA -

Wooyong Chung (Managing Director, Policy Planning Department, KOICA)

Effective Aid for Supporting Gender-Sensitive Development
- Gender Modeling for the Korean ODA -

SEP. 28, 2010
ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM ON DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER

WOOYONG CHUNG/
MANAGING DIRECTOR, GENDER DESK, KOICA
Contents

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• Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA
• Key Gender Agenda in Korea
• Gender Governance for Effective Aid
• Way Forward

Issues at Stake

1. **MDGs** – “Investing in Women and Girls”
   The Breakthrough Strategy for Achieving all the MDGs
   (Jon Lomoy, Director of OECD/DCD, Helsinki, Jun. 2010)

   - Gender equality is a development goal (MDG3) and all MDGs
can be achieved through empowerment of women
     • Adolescence is a critical turning point for girls
     • MDG5 most off-track/only 23 countries expected to meet the goal
       (629 death for every 100,000 in W.Africa while 7 deaths in W.Europe)
     • Beyond Microcredit – more access to productive & financial assets
     • Identify and support women leaders at all levels

   - MDGs are failing most in conflict-affected and fragile states
Issues at Stake

2. Aid Effectiveness – Paris Declaration & AAA

- Ownership
  ⇒ Gender integrated national development plan, policy priority, and action plans

- Managing for Result
  ⇒ Sex-disaggregated statistics for baseline studies and tracking of implementation
  ⇒ Gender cognitive M&E capacity

- Mutual Accountability
  ⇒ Policy dialogue and aid predictability

Issues at Stake

3. Women’s economic empowerment & Fragility (1)

- Women, the most vulnerable group hardest hit
  ⇒ Policy-, global code of conduct- and system-level reform needed (aid for trade)
  ⇒ Social protection - employment, entrepreneurship, education

- 10th anniversary of UN Resolution on 1325 on “Women, Peace, and Security”

- 21(b) of AAA, self-help and capacity building in conflict/fragile states through extended economic, social and political participation of women
Issues at Stake

3. Women’s economic empowerment & Fragility (2)

Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

1. Policy and Institutions (1)

- "Regulations on gender equality promotion & women’s capacity building" (2010)

- Aims to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in partner countries by integrating gender equality objectives in the works of KOICA

- Specifies that all ODA actors include factors of gender equality and empowerment of women in the entire work process

- 3 year Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming (2010)
Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

1. Policy and Institutions (2)

- Twin-track strategy for gender mainstreaming
  - (Strategy 1) Increase the no. of women participation
    ⇒ Quota system in training programs: 30% in all
    ⇒ More women empowerment courses and programs
  - (Strategy 2) Identify gender entry points at all levels of process
    ⇒ Policy planning, formation-design-implementation of
      program, M&E, and capacity building of partners

Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

1. Policy and Institutions (2-2)

- Twin-track strategy for gender mainstreaming
  - In this context,
    - Pursue both
      i) Women-targeted projects
      ii) Gender-integrated general projects
    and Increase
      iii) Projects that aims directly to promote gender equality
Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

1. Policy and Institutions (3)
   - Gender Impact Assessment (MoGF)
     - Started assessment since 2007 against training programs
     - Expanded assessment to sector projects in 2010

Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

1. Policy and Institutions (4)
   - Guideline for Gender Mainstreaming (2010)
     - Cyclical and functional directives and checklists for programs and projects
     - Policy planning, design and implementation of projects, M&E, statistics and policy research, gender-cognitive training and capacity building, partnership building, disaster reconstruction, gender responsive budget, gender impact assessment, etc.
Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

1. Policy and Institutions (5)
   
   - Evaluation Guideline (2008)
     
     - Included evaluation indicators for cross-cutting issues such as gender and environment issues to the existing 5 evaluation criteria of DAC
       * relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability
     
     - Integrated the gender evaluation indicators in the design-implementation-reportation of evaluation

Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

2. Organization – Gender Desk (1)
   
   - Outline
     
     - Introduced new entity in Dec. 2009 following the Principle of the “International Development Cooperation Act”
       ⇒ for KOICA's efficient gender mainstreaming and effective aid
     
     - Presidential and independent body
       ⇒ 9 members working on policy planning, budget, project implementation, evaluation, and statistics & policy research
Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

2. Organization – Gender Desk (2)

- Organizational Chart of KOICA

Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

2. Organization – Gender Desk (3)

- Work
  - Policy planning, advising, monitoring for mainstreaming gender in KOICA’s work
    - Gender policy, mid-, long-term strategies, action plans
    - Engendered identification, formation & design of program/projects
    - Gender impact assessment & gender budget
    - Gender sensitive M & E
    - Sex-disaggregated stat. and DAC gender equality marker
Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

3. Gender trainings for capacity building

- To Strengthen & emphasize gender trainings toward ODA partners as well as KOICA policy & operation officers KOICA in order to facilitate gender perspectives
  ⇒ for Korean volunteers
  ⇒ for KOICA staff & ODA partners
  • Int’l Dev. Education Academy - DAC gender guidelines
  • Policy researcher seminar - gender session
  • PMC in health sector - gender impact assessment
  • Orientation on gender checklist for baseline study

Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

4. OECD/DAC gender equality policy marker

- Started GE policy marker since 2007 flow of the CRS++

- DAC GE marker marks from 0 (not targeted) to 1 (significant) to 2 (principle) according to the relevance between the activity objective and gender equality

- GE Marker of KOICA
  • USD 25.4m of entire budget, 9.4% in 2007
  • USD 31.4m of entire budget, 11.4% in 2008
  • USD 34.9m of entire budget, 12.7% in 2009
Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

5. OECD/DAC GENDERNET Bureau membership

- Korea elected as Bureau member at the 8th Official GENDERNET Meeting with Dutch Chair and 3 other member countries (June)
  * Germany, Ireland and Finland

- plans meetings and implements the work program between official meetings

- GENDERNET plays critical roles in producing important policy outputs, sharing experiences and cases, reviewing other members’ work practices and drawing out lessons, etc. in relation with gender equality in development

Key Gender Agenda in Korea

1. Enforced gender mainstreaming in ODA work (1)

- To enhance qualitative work in response to increasing ODA budget; gender equality as development objective & key to achieving others

- Gender mainstreaming of programming & work process/ institutions required
  - Programming: ensure critical mass of women and gender equality targeted programming
  - Work process/institutions: gender entry in all processes of work and sufficient qualified manpower and structure
Key Gender Agenda in Korea

1. Enforced gender mainstreaming in ODA work (2)
   - To share and disseminate KOICA’s efforts and results of gender mainstreaming with other ODA partners & advance for better strategies through feedback
   - To develop result-based policy model

Key Gender Agenda in Korea

2. Strategic preparation for HLF-4
   - Domestic gender stakeholders may contribute a lot to HLF-4, 2011, in Korea with the international support and expectation
   - For successful integration of gender equality issues in the HLF-4, important to draw out most timely and relevant agenda through broadly consulted discussion process among stakeholders with a consistent objective
   - A series of policy seminars & forum are demanded to form a consensus and mutual learning both on the policy inputs and to set strategic approaches to adoption, prioritization and translation into implementation of the issue
Key Gender Agenda in Korea

3. Global networking

- Korea’s DAC membership entails expanded global partnership and coordination calling for relevant networking with bilaterals, multilaterals, NGOs, private partners

- Dissemination of Korean government’s work for gender equality and systematic and coordinated efforts for further results

- Critical to voice in a uniform and consistent way and to share information and experiences

Key Gender Agenda in Korea

4. Gender capacity building & policy research

- More gender specialists for ODA needed to enforce gender mainstreaming in policy, implementation, M&E, and statistics

- Especially, not just follow-up to on-going discussions but also detailed and broad basic policy research and case studies being on demand
Gender Governance for Effective Aid

1. ODA Program modeling (1)

- Korea's women movement and development has been evaluated highly accomplished since independence and women's economic contribution assessed critical
  * Women labour rights, family law, prostitute regulation, etc.

- Good practice notes and programming need to be profiled in the context of development cooperation

Gender Governance for Effective Aid

1. ODA Program modeling (2)

- Various actors implement related programs, research, and advocate gender equality, but problem of aid fragmentation remains serious (policy incoherence, repetition of works, insufficient focus on coordination, etc.)

- "Korean Gender Governance for Effective Aid" is urgently demanded, which reduces inefficiency and promotes synergy effect with the full utilization of expertise
Gender Governance for Effective Aid

2. Building of the Gender Governance (1)

- To come up with consistent and integrated objectives and strategies

- To identify own roles based on ODA actors’ expertise, experiences and capacity respectively

- To define partnership among actors and establish gender governance model

Gender Governance for Effective Aid

2. Building of the Gender Governance (2)

- KOICA : Policy & strategy planning, formation & design of programs, coordination of actors during implementation M&E

- MoGF & other ministries : Modeling Korean development experiences for gender equality, gender training, implementation of programs

- Academics : Basic research & seminar, M & E, gender training, implementation of programs

- CSOs : M&E, implementation of programs
Way Forward

- **Strong Ownership** through
  Gender-responsive planning & approach in cooperation with partners

- **Result-based management** through
  Embedded gender checkpoints & enhanced capacity

- **Mutual accountability** through
  Coherent and consistent commitment and
  Effort for actual translation

Thank you.
Case Presentations I: Asia–Pacific NGO Partnership Programs on Gender

Moderator: Hwasoon Byun (Senior Research Fellow, KWDI)

- Country Case 1 – Economic Empowerment, Bangladesh
  Rosettee Najneenn (President, District Women’s Business Forum)
- Country Case 2 – Access to Legal Justice, Timor–Leste
  Laura Soares Abrantes (Asia Pacific Support Collective Timor–Leste)
- Country Case 3 – A Gender–Approach to Economic Programs:
  case–studies from Bangladesh and Cambodia
  Véronique Salze–Lozac’h (Regional Director for Economic Programs, The Asia Foundation)
Country Case 1
- Economic Empowerment, Bangladesh

Rosettee Najneenn (President, District Women's Business Forum)

Economic Opportunities for Women in Bangladesh
by Rosettee Najneen

**Background:**

Bangladesh is a developing country. It is a resource limited and overpopulated country where society is highly stratified, services and opportunities are determined by gender, class and location. However, women make nearly half of the population, which means huge potential to be utilized for socio-economic development of the country. Most effective social cause that has dragged our economy behind is ‘gender discrimination’. Though the Constitution guarantees all citizens equal rights, which is also reflected in national policies and plan documents; in reality, there are significant disparities between men and women, rich and poor and rural dwellers in access to the development process both as agents and beneficiaries. Social perspectives and overall situation have been experiencing, however, a lot of changes now a day. In response to the demand of different internal and external pressure groups, women participation in all sectors, including economy, has increased over the last two decades.

Bangladesh, like many other countries, has rectified the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Constitution of Bangladesh also grants equal rights to male and female in all spheres of public life [Article 28(1), and 28(3)2]. The constitution also makes it an obligation for the state to ensure women’s active and meaningful participation in all spheres of public life (Article-10). To fulfill the international concern and constitutional commitment, the Government of Bangladesh has initiated some
institutional measures for the augmentation of women’s economic position and status in society. The major initiatives taken by the Government so far included establishment of a separate ministry on women’s affairs, formulation of the National Policy for Advancement of Women-2008 and the National Action Plan, which was prepared in response to the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA). The Bangladesh Government has also formed a National Women SME Forum under the SME Foundation of the Ministry of Industry to promote women’s participation in formal economic sectors. The industrial and SME policies 2005 of Bangladesh Government have emphasized women entrepreneurship development, particularly in SME sector. Other non-government institutions like The Asia foundation, SME foundation, Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund (BICF), International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other Donor Agencies have come forward in developing women’s role in the economic sphere of the country.

It is inspiring to mention that after these initiatives new woman’s entrepreneurs’ class is increasingly emerging each year taking on the challenge to work in a male-dominated, competitive and complex economic and business environment. Not only they have their entrepreneurship improved, they have also improved their living conditions and earned more respect in the family and the society. At the same time they are contributing to business and export growth, supplies, employment generation, productivity and skill development of the country.

**The Need for Women’s Organization:**

Women entrepreneurs of Rajshahi are seeking for a platform for a long time. A recent survey conducted by the PPRC, an independent research organization in Bangladesh, on ‘Local Business Dynamics’ showed that female constitute only 1% of the sample indicating the very limited presence of women in formal business. The situation of women in Rajshahi is poor in contrast to others towns. The lifestyle of women in Rajshahi are below-average and less developed due to the overall under developed economic condition of the district. This area has a lot of local wealth that can open new interventions of industrial sector. However, lack of proper information, lack of access to finance, training etc has chained women entrepreneurs in participating in economic activities. In this regard to advance their lifestyle and increase the number of trained women entrepreneurs and industrial women workers, the women entrepreneurs have long planned to develop a platform for all women entrepreneur and requested The Asia Foundation to provide technical support in doing so.
According to this request The Asia Foundation has created an opportunity through District Public-Private Dialogue (DPPD) to provide technical support in developing a separate platform for all the women entrepreneurs of Rajshahi. District Women Business Forum (DWBF) has strengthened its condition through training and other technical supports from The Asia Foundation. DWBF is now working hard to reduce poverty and ensuring more participation of women in the economic activities, providing trainings, creating access to finance and information, providing guarantee for women entrepreneurs in various government and non-governments activities etc. This forum is welcoming women entrepreneurs to join in its endeavor to create equal economic opportunities for all and show the courage to face different challenges.

Critical Gender Issues related to economic contribution in Bangladesh:

- Lack of access to correct and relevant information
- Lack of access to Finance
- Lack of access to Market
- Lack of proper Training
  - Administrative Trainings
  - Organizational Trainings
  - Market Information and Promotion
  - Selling techniques
  - Product related Trainings
  - Investing the investments
- Lack of knowledge on getting various government licenses and registrations
- Lack of awareness on facilities provided by government and non government organizations

The Role of DWBF in addressing the critical issues:

At present District Women Business Forum (DWBF) has 136 active members who are directly related to business. DWBF provides assistance to its members as well as any women entrepreneurs on

- providing information on various government and non-government facilities and supports
- creating access to market by realizing a separate market for women entrepreneurs with continuous advocacy with the Honorable Mayor of Rajshahi City Corporation
- ensuring access to finance by providing authorization and guarantee for the Women Entrepreneurs
organizing training on establishing business and Advocacy
• assisting in getting trade licenses, registrations and filling the forms
• establishing networks with government and private bodies to give trainings and other facilities

Case description of a Project:

DWBF is currently working with The Asia Foundation/BICF project in strengthening the women’s condition of Rajshahi. With technical support from the program DWBF has achieved various successes. One such example is given below.

Farida Begum (28) from Daspukur village of Rajshahi has a formal education of only up to class 4 due to her poor financial condition. At a very early age she got married. She has a child. She was a housewife. Her husband had two cows and one small grocery shop. By the little income from these and selling biological fertilizer which she produce in front of her house space the family Somehow manage to live. The correct formula of producing the fertilizer was unknown to her and also she was unaware of actual market prices as she sell the fertilizer from her home. That’s why she had to sell her fertilizer at a very low price and her profit was minimum.

She came to know about District Women Business Forum (DWBF), Rajshahi from a women entrepreneur and became a member. Later with Assistance from The Asia Foundation, DWBF gave her an opportunity to participate in a advocacy training. Then using her knowledge of advocacy she requested the local government to show her the correct and advanced training guideline. In this consequence she gets training from the ministry of agriculture. She wanted to expand her farm by using her father’s land and by using biological plant. She wanted to set up a ‘bio-gas’ plant.

This project needs a total of BDT 5,00,000 ($7000) however, she did not have the amount so she shared the problem with DWBF. DWBF has already developed a network with several banks which provides financial support to women entrepreneurs at lower interest rates (10%) provided written guarantee from DWBF. So DWBF provided her loan from ‘Agrani Bank’ Rajshahi. The bank first time gives her a loan of 2 lac taka (3000 dollar) and later the bank gave an amount of 5 lac (7000 dollar). The main organization which helped her to get the loan is DWBF. Now she has ten cows in her farm and her income has also increased. She is now able to produce biological fertilizer and is also fulfilling her demand of fertilizer of the farmers. Giving her monthly loan payments she still profits approximately 100 dollars per month. She also made a
nursery in front of her yard. She is now a successful women entrepreneur and a model women entrepreneur in the society. She is now an active and busy trainer. She patrols the local area and motivates other women to become an entrepreneur. DWBF is proud of Ms. Farida.

**Challenges in Implementing the Project:**

There are various challenges in implementing the project as well as working for women entrepreneurs of Rajshahi. The challenges are

- Most of them were inexperienced.
- Lack of proper education, training, formal knowledge has reduced the confidence of the women entrepreneurs
- Lack of knowledge on issues related business, trading etc.
- Lack of knowledge on quality maintenance of production has obliterated many business hence the understanding of business for women is misinterpreted
- Lack of product based knowledge on market and collection of orders also reduces the market of products of women entrepreneurs
- Lack of information on facilities of Tax, TIN, VAT and trade license has involved women entrepreneurs in businesses without these. Hence they are harassed by the government agencies

These Challenges has made the women entrepreneurs fearful of expanding their businesses, collaborating and seeking support from government agencies etc.

**Impact of the Project in Changing Lives:**

DWBF and The Asia Foundation/BICF Program is trying to bring the women entrepreneurs of Rajshahi directly into the economic activities that will change lives. Like Farida Begum (see *Case Description of the Project*) DWBF till now has helped various women entrepreneurs by ensuring the following impacts that have changed lives as well

- Ensured access to finance by creating network with various banks, providing necessary guarantee
- Provided crucial guidelines helping them to take calculated risk in expanding businesses
- Ensured Empowerment and leadership amongst the women entrepreneurs
- Provided links to external organizations who provides financial and technical helps to the women entrepreneurs
• Increased number of Members of DWBF shows its crucial impact on lives and livelihood of the women entrepreneurs
• Ensured increased involvement in the society
• Ensured increased participation in seminars, trainings, workshops etc.
The Timorese Women in seeking the Justice

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The identification of social movements assimilated those related in struggle for women’s and vulnerable human rights, independently from nationality, culture, traditions, idioms or languages, from socio-economic interests are shown that the human society is naturally united in seeking the same matter: the integration of their members in all of their levels of relations. It is not enough just to be alive, to immured, resigned in retrograde cultures that said adverse traditions of the interminable desire of human projection to leave from each individual.

To combat without surcease, the dimming of individual which call “statistic reduction of singularities”, which transform in social point of views in simple and interminable rubrics (initials)
and items determinate by remotes methodologies established by cold researchers as well as sometimes treated by authorities. There are not simple as we thought.

The social integration is conducted as a process of irremediable constituted by differences that a long way of contradictory will amalgamate the basic differences in a tolerable complex, silent and generalist. However that is not yet sufficient!

The carriage of social movements of women’s and vulnerable which all of us identify in this auditorium and by what we give our hands on behalf of society that we represent, to be sure that we are agent of these transformations which constitute the ideas that we hold together.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WHAT IDEAS ARE REALLY THESE?

To deal with an unique: an effective identification, the respect, the tolerance, the opportunity, at last, a large unity of society which we belong, which by subjective motives, religious, cultures, ideological, politics, to take generally the women and vulnerable are submissive and restricted directly to condition which was classified, or citizenship that situated in inferior scale to others especially for those who are identified under by gender male, that resign and suffer the consequences of this unjust condition.

That call by “metamasculinization of social relations”, or not coincidently neither accidently (casually) the explicit prevalence in societies in which we are now represent the male gender upon female, as soon as power relation that subjugate historically more weaken and ideologically convinced (persuaded) to that condition of those defined and culturally legitimated as those who impose this force and this power.

The social metamasculinized atmosphere underlines ideologically all of society to accept the power relations to standing out and characterizing their cultures. The basic notion of inequality relation will be manifest of laic that simply myself, as a woman and you who are beside me, a man above of components psycho-anatomic that we behave, will be an immemorial supremacy of one upon other tournament the sublimation of these primordial indications the social relations objectively consubstantiate in life of society and in daily personal life which become a woman tendentiously subjugates to man and this definer the strong influence to woman. Or the tacit consecration of differences between equals the strangely among brothers; a society fundamentally differentiated as well as fundamental principle.

Ladies and gentlemen, does that make in each of us here in this auditorium, to look at each other and observe, the splendor (brightness) of each individual faces, that the common issue that we carry on our heart, in which to dissuaded in this country that gently hosted this international
conference on women’s human rights.

Relatively in each of your mission, there on our small Timor-Leste the Women’s Heart in each instant will sum shining a greatness of their convictions on women’s rights and the real homogenization of socials and politics relations in a way that the legal principles will canalized a daily practice culture in group. THAT’S A LIFE!

Note: Picture of traditional families

The Rede Feto Timor-Leste (Women’s Network), repressed by us here, is a pioneer of diffusion on Women’s Human Rights in the country, because one the constituency member is OPMT as the concept of this issue since 1974 until now it’s before we established a Rede Feto. In fact it’s fortunately never was along in Timor-Leste. Because there are other social actors who contributed and contribute for this mission that I repeat, all of us here peculiarly identified to make with these truth humanitarian calling (vocation) to proceed the social communion, accelerate their desired and coherent transformations.

The situation of women in Timor-Leste reflect the context of gender normally found in majority of development countries or the traditions allowing the individuals of male gender in his agglomerated family, in his society, to determinate in all of levels of his preponderancy upon others, many times infringed (violated) the good sense with closed hands and unsatisfied in waiting
that her goodwill never will upset (imposed).

However, never the cause of woman was obstructed in handle and reach the condition in which will meet. Ideas and thoughts was fertilized and brought from external and added on existed, from our saudosa Sister Rosa Muki Bonaparte, one of pioneer and famous activist on human women’s rights in the country, in which I give my respect and reverence at this moment.

The paradox of ideas before the war was the unique way is chosen by social women’s movements to conduct their problems. At the same time the country was struggled fiercely (ferociously) to recuperate its independence, the women in the barricade among the mountains and the forests also was infused of the consciousness of their companions in struggle at the same time, in questioning in her domestic condition of subjugation of traditions covered by in her own cradle. **THERE WAS TWO CAUSES, TWO CHALLENGES, TWO STRUGGLES**, in the same scenery, in the same time.

After the recuperation of independence the country was in socio-economic chaos the expenses of United Nations and solidarity countries and friends who recognized the legitimacy of Timorese struggle in prol of their problems, the social women’s movement, and tiredness gave a tremendous qualitative jump in relations with the prevailing conditions, organizing in June 2000 the 1st National Women’s Congress of Timor-Leste from which established the Rede Feto Timor-Leste (Women’s Network of Timor-Leste), it is built upon its constituency - 24 women’s organizations coming from throughout the nation. It endeavors to work from a member-empowerment frame work to strengthen the organization and advocacy capacity of its member to enable them to impact in advancing the status of women in their participation in national development process. Rede Feto sets out to advocate and upholds women’s rights and advance gender issues. With a mission of Rede Feto to stimulate and to incentivized new national members-organizations and canalize donations from international UN agencies or bodies as well as NGO’s in a way to continue help
the people who are suffer from the conflict, poverty and helplessness. At the same time to fight for and defend the interest of women, empower them in order to achieve equality rights and contribute to development and also to promote women’s rights.

One of the first manifestations from this pioneer congress was the recommendations to the United Nations Transitional Administration in Timor-Leste (UNTAET) concern to the focalization (concentration) of fundamental rights of women in which posterior was consubstantiate in our Constitution, ratified and signed in 22\textsuperscript{nd} of March 2002 on universality equality of all citizen (art.16 \textsuperscript{a}) equality among women and men, protection to the children, stimulus to youth, protection to the citizen of 3\textsuperscript{rd} old and the rights of disable people/citizen (art.17\textsuperscript{a} - 21\textsuperscript{a}).

More recently after manifestations of Timorese society affected with the higher rate of violence against women in Timor-Leste, the National Parliament ratified in 7\textsuperscript{th} July 2010, Law No.7/2010, which explains in detailed about the policies of prevention and assistance to the victims of domestic violence denominated “Law Against Domestic Violence” with a wider and broadly of defensive and assistance means to women who attack (are victims) in her own family and home.

I remember here my darling Timorese Woman in seeking of citizenship, of justice, of protection, of rehabilitation of her wounded fundamental right, many times by whom that profoundly know and recognize as well as her “family”.

There among the mountains under by forests protected - she, her partner, their children, their nephews and nieces, uncles and unties, sisters and brothers, fathers/mothers and grandparents, etc\ldots - many times by a small house roofing on palm-leaves or cocoanut-palm leaves when they faced without surcease the inclemency, pressed by lancinating needs in seeking justice “\textit{with their own legs}”, “\textit{break}”, \textit{in despair}, their current socials and cultural closed in toilsome (heavy) tradition, leave an open door of the house, with their limitations and conditionally and get out from the four
walls of the house for a stroll or just wander about and carrying a long distances in search for seeking justice, to repair and to look for assistance.

This symbol represented the Members—Organizations of Rede Feto Timor—Leste

An honor is the most advantages and valuable that have it own values incorporeal to put into action is what to dissuade their atrocious limitations and many times it carries on forgetting her own person in seeking for healing itself is self sufficient in which will help one(s) to stop crying, to look at their children suffering, lack of food, to be lame in health, their land invaded, her soul bleeds and feel her offender “particular” not to offer motives and reasons to believe that not might have remorse - at least to reflect through harm or injury that finish make to her.
This is a Timorese woman which Rede Feto assists, mainly when it seek for justice and could not find it; this is one of the reasons in which Rede Feto develop it with the support of internationals NGOs, Timorese government, UN Agencies and other bodies and groups related, in presumption of women in the country through orientation, training and exploration of economics and educative alternatives in its reach (range), that in her particular universe and communitarian is more extensive than to be thinking, that her capacity is not be only restrict for what the anatomy and conditions was and are frozen by traditions and the objectives conditions of subsistence (livelihood) to dictated for been definitive and indisputable.

Counseling and guidance together with survivors

Rede Feto in its humanitarian impetus immerse in its context, certainly identify with you that heard me now. Its because is impossible omit the responsibility of human development knowledge so an intellectual sensibility that might be applied permanently in prol of humanity that will become more decent and elevated to know the unjust condition that the woman will bend legitimated by society that has been seen to their problems from a distant and will not take action or even to look at as equal treatment, rights, obligation and opportunities independently of conditions materials in which was inserted.

The way of Rede Feto always were the constant overcome the difficulties and to carry ahead their humanitarian ideals and projects in the same scenery in which the country (nation), their leaders, their faithful international collaborates and their people are acting in relating and will be transforming mutually. All in Timor-Leste by nature are united by heart, since from the territorial dimensions of the country which the difficulties could not be hidden neither wanting. The common objective of all is only one. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY is permanent and accelerated integration in large international stage of self-reliant nations and conscious of its importance growing up.
As long as Rede Feto always owned on its mission among women and the Timorese society as a whole supported by their capacities which lead by themselves and the trust of international collaborators proceed its knowing way it is the work, voluntarism, extreme discipline and transparency, because Rede Feto knows her importance and development of the country.

If here occasionally we replaced our impetus humanitarian to overcome of each difficulty that we faced in our regional and national scope is a prize; it is more a degree that we jump over upon us proper in self-discovery of our inspired ideals in inequality conditions of the gender relation. That will unite us in diversity; that will attract and to raise our HUMANITY in understanding that it is not ended and will be much greater than we thought to be! Rede Feto think in these way/form.

To search of justice by women’s is always equal in all of parts whenever will go: in agony, in thirst, in trauma, in crying, in conflicts, in fear, in loneliness, in helplessness, in fragility, in shadows, in preconception, in sorrow, in disappointment, in weakness, in dread, etc...

These conditions of spirit are carried and loaded of hard pains by the stony road of metamasculinized - the common road that our societies are resisted in recognizing and will be recognized only; that contradictorily implement the holy name of Democracy in favor of a reality that raise poles inseparables potentially unlimited and represented by women and men conscious of their rights and obligations then will submit to invisible tendencies determinate by structures pre-established and slowly modified if not by social movements organization that will search in accelerate. The social women’s movements representatives are present here know on that in their manners and feel this process should be more accelerated not waited naturally.

The Social Women’s Movements in which Rede Feto here will be distinguish is a civilzatory landmark of necessities that we represent and raise us as examples to be permanently followed - LIFE EXAMPLES of God’s love and the fellow, the union/alliance, development and social interchange that resulted is the identification of each woman, of each man, of each community, of each village, of each municipal, of each nation in unique big net of relations it is impossible to be omitted , because JUSTICE IS FOR ALL!

So, the Social Women’s Movements and vulnerable is a leading indication that the HUMANISM, THAT IGNORE FRONTIERS, always was unique and unanimous, then the ideal that support never will change and always will inspired those who seeking for the best world and more just for all. On our level of participation, WE ARE THESE AGENTS – THE AGENTS OF WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS! AGENTS OF DEMOCRACY!
So, Ladies and Gentlemen,
On behalf of Timor-Leste People,
The Timorese Women,
The Rede Feto Timor-Leste and its Affiliates,

I wish all of you here my cordials greetings in this auspicious Conference, in this Communion of ideas related united of noble cause decline of women.

So that we are more human!
So we dedicated our lives for the causes of women and the vulnerable!
THANKS TO THE LORD!

AND THANKS TO EVERYONE HERE IN THIS CONFERENCE! A LUTA CONTINUA (WE STILL CONTINUING STRUGGLING FOR THAT)!
Country Case 3 – A Gender–Approach to Economic Programs: case–studies from Bangladesh and Cambodia

Véronique Salze–Lozac'h (Regional Director for Economic Programs, The Asia Foundation)
Gender-sensitive Economic Programs

Véronique Salze Lozac'h
Regional Director for Economic Programs

Korea Women's Development Institute and The Asia Foundation
Korea - September 27, 2010

Gender and Economic Development

In most developing countries, women produce between 60 and 80 percent of the food.
* In Southeast Asia, women provide up to 90% of rice labor

Example of Asia Foundation Surveys (EGI)
- In Cambodia women are 62% of the MSME's owners (key players).
- In Bangladesh women owned firms are less than 1% (under-recognized?).

Why do we care?
- Evidence Linking Economic Development to Women’s Status
- When gains in income are controlled by women, they are more likely to be spent on food and children’s needs.
Women and Economic Development

- Correlation between political and legal awareness and women’s economic empowerment (Hashemi, Schuler and Riley, 1996; Duflo, 2003; Rangel, 2005).

- Correlation between political participation and women’s economic empowerment (Hashemi, Schuler and Riley, 1996).

- Correlation between GDP and women’s overall status and inequality relative to men (Forsythe, Korzeniewicz and Durrant, 2000).

Evidence Linking Economic Development to Women’s Status and Inequality

[Graph showing the relationship between GDP (logged) and women’s status (GDI).]

Yet women’s contributions often go unrecognized

- Few are paid for their labor - **low cost of women’s labor**
- Limited access to land, water, equipment, and financial services
  - Weak property and contractual rights
- Limited access to information, new technologies, finance...
  - Sex-disaggregated data, research on women’s preferences
- Limited access to markets - transportation, permits, harassment, time
- Low participation in training programs and business organizations
- Under represented in political and administrative structures - limited input into economic and financial decisions

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**The Asia Foundation**

Guiding Gender Principles

- Commitment to working with partner countries to promote **gender-sensitive consultative processes** that ensure organizations with a mandate to represent gender concerns and interests will be included amongst those consulted.

- TAF will **strive for gender equality, especially in policies and programs related to business environments and market access.**

- TAF recognizes the importance of considering the gender impact of all investments on access to and control over assets: social, economic, and human capital.

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The Asia Foundation
Economic Reform & Development Programs

Overarching Goal

To reduce poverty and foster peace and justice in Asia by enhancing growth, investment, enterprise and employment.

- Improve the policy environment for investment and enterprise
- Reduce unnecessary regulations and interventions
- Build strong institutions for effective economic governance
- Foster multi-sectoral, multi-level reform partnerships: government, business, civil society, local, national and international.
- Develop a culture of dialogue and consultation of men and women for improved business environments

Through gender-sensitive programs

A 3 fold Approach

- **Research / diagnostics** as a tool to assess and document business environments at the sub-national level;

- **Public-Private Dialogues** as platforms to engage MSMEs and the public sector in constructive exchanges and reforms;

- **Tools and activities** to support the PPD process and help implement PPD policy priorities: Capacity building and action-oriented interventions;

*In partnership with: AusAID, Danida, DFID, World Bank, USAID, etc*

The Asia Foundation
- Research and surveys
- Economic Governance Index (EGI)
- Public-Private Dialogues for reforms
- Strengthened Business associations
- One-stop Shops
- Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)
- Strengthened Local Fiscal Management

Gender-Sensitive and/or Women-focused activities

CAMBODIA

HOW FACEBOOK HELPED RAISE THE VOICE OF WOMEN in BUSINESS
Situation

In Cambodia, 62% of MSME owners are Women
(Data: 2009 Provincial Business Environment Scorecard - Asia Foundation / IFC)

Face the same constraints as men but aggravated by:

- Lack of information/access: markets, regulations, procedures, training, inputs, technology...
- Under-representation at all levels
- Lack recognition
- Lack of networking
- Need for a stronger collective voice

Cambodia Women in Business
FACEBOOK GROUP
A women initiative

- “Women in Business in Cambodia have created this page to share experience in doing business and working in the Kingdom. We also hope this page will be a good platform to network, support each other’s activity but also to celebrate our success.”
Networking Women - Sharing Information extracts

- **Ingrid V:** I would love to find reliable info about small import/export, as I never seem to get anywhere on the subject! [August 11 at 2:00pm]
  
  - **Monika:** Any reliable, in print and up to date info on how to register a business (all types) and what licenses are needed to run a shop, export/import, pay taxes and so on. And how to do all that without paying too much tea money (or any at all; I prefer to drink tea myself). [August 11 at 2:16pm]
  
  - **Ingrid:** the Cambodia Freight Forwarders Association (CAMFFA) has proposed to do a workshop to explain the procedures to SME and Handicraft producers.

Monika: This is a very long story! For now, you can refer to the Handbook on Business Registration developed by ADB and the Ministry of Commerce (http://www.cambodia-gpsf.org/downloads/Handbook-English%20Final%202021-03-08.pdf) and the SME portal: (http://www.gdi.mine.gov.kh) . . .

And so much more...

---

CAMBODIA

Related blog piece

Sylhet, BANGLADESH

HOW PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUES HELPED IMPROVE ACCESS TO FINANCE For WOMEN in BUSINESS

Local Economic Governance Program

Designed and Implemented by The Asia Foundation

With financial funding from World Bank - IFC
Constraint:
Access to finance for women entrepreneurs

- Lack of information: Didn’t know where to go, how to proceed...
- Lack of confidence: Didn’t dare to enter a bank
- Lack of collaterals, documentations...
- No collective voice

Program’s Actions

- 40 women trained in policy advocacy
- Participation in District Public-Private Dialogues
- Creation of District Women Business Forum (DWBF)
- Recognition of women entrepreneurs’ voice
- Improved access to information Negotiation with Bank (training and support)
Results:
Increased access to loans for women

- **Process Simplified** for obtaining a loan
- Bank organize **workshops** for women loan applicants
- DWBF to work as **guarantor** and issue “**recommendation letters**”
- Reduced interest rate for women from 10% to 13%
- 14 loan applications in process

VIDEO
http://asiafoundation.org/media/view/video/zLV1MTpC5qA/access-to-credit-women-entrepreneurs-in
Session 3

Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

Case Presentations II: Korean NGO Gender Programs with Local Partners in the Asia-Pacific

Moderator: Soo-yeon Lee (Senior Research Fellow, KWDI)

- Country Case 1 – Working with Street Children in Indonesia/United Help for International Children (UHIC)
  Nita Nuryanthi (Executive Director, DeTara Foundation)
- Country Case 2 – Women's Education Center in Afghanistan/Good Neighbors International
  Mina Choi (Team Manager, Good Neighbors International Korean Office)
- Country Case 3 – Reproductive Health Promotion in Mongolia/Mongolian Family Welfare Association (MFWA)
  Semjijmaa Chojill (Executive Director, MFWA)
Country Case 1 – Working with Street Children in Indonesia/United Help for International Children (UHIC)

Nita Nuryanthy (Executive Director, DeTara Foundation)
OUTLINE PRESENTATION

• INTRODUCTION
• “RUMAH BELAJAR DETARA”
• LESSON LEARNED
• FUTURE ACTIVITY

Indonesia in Brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archipelago</td>
<td>About 17,508 islands with only 6,000 inhabited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Area</td>
<td>2 million km² ; 80,791 km of coastline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Groups</td>
<td>about 300 ethnic groups (Javanese 45%, Sundanese 14%, Madurese 7.5%, coastal Malays 7.5%, others 26%).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Indonesian (official), about 700 local languages, the most prevalent of which is Javanese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religions</td>
<td>Muslim 88%, Protestant 5%, Catholic 3%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist and other 1%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

- Children in Indonesia Fact:
- 76 million Children
- Over 2 million children under 5 are malnourished
- 50% of the population lives on less than $2 a day
- Girls are more likely to drop out of school than boys. In primary school, out of every 10 children who drop out, 6 are girls and 4 are boys.

The barrier: Education – Gender -Health-Poor

- Gender biased textbooks
- Gender stereotyping
- National policies exist promoting gender equality in education, but there are
- inadequate programmes
- Inadequate gender awareness and expertise persist despite gender mainstreaming mandate
- Early marriage
- Inadequate reliable sex-disaggregated data
- Malnutrition

(UNICEF, 2002)
Government Action

- General policies to promote basic education
- Specific policies to promote gender equality in education
- Implementation strategies – alternative education

Initiative NGOs – DeTara Foundation: RUMAH BELAJAR (Alternative Education Learning Center)
Basic Education

Alternative Education
C. LESSON LEARNED

Holistic Applied for applying sustainability education

Methodology; combining methodology such as such as nature game, observation, group discussion, etc. are more effective for the target group. This method can be applied to a variety of age groups.

Contents of the basic education should be related to each other as well as to the school curriculum, mathematic, English, Indonesia should be related with the school curricula

Facilitators play an important role for the success of the programme:

Collaboration and developing networking with other NGOs, schools and other institution related with the program are an important factor; and also working together with the parents and link the program with income generating for the parent will become more affect the program at Rumah Belajar DeTara. Since the parent also play important role to educate children.
D. FUTURE

- To make snow effect of the program is very important since there are many children are still needed the program. DeTara Foundation are asking by other village/site to develop similar center in other village, it become challenge to increase the quality and equality of education program that develop.
- Improving the module of sustainability education with gender equality become a priority target for DeTara Foundation in the future to socialize to the schools and other alternative education center.
- Sustainability for the Rumah Belajar; we are looking for sustainability of our program how to make the Rumah Belajar is sustained and is not only count on with the support from outside. We are still preparing income generating program and how to make sustain the organization,
- Other challenge also to raise public to concern and involve actively in the program.

THANK YOU
A. INTRODUCTION

Comprising of approximately 17,000 islands of which around 990 are permanently inhabited, Indonesia is one of the archipelago country with the world’s fourth most populous country, home to some 240 million people and 76 million from the population are children as also the fourth largest child population in the world.

Education in Indonesia is beset with economic and political problems. The high cost of education is one of the factors making a large number of school-age children unable to receive proper education, even basic elementary education. Although the statistics show that 64% of Indonesian population neither graduate from elementary school nor get formal education. Moreover, policy on education in Indonesia has not provided support to the educational programs that support the marginalized people as indicated by the low national budget, which is only 4.15% of the total state budget. In addition, the quality of education in Indonesia has not been able to produce critical, innovative and creative human resources.

Those situation affected that there are number of children who living near the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta still can not be easy to access the education, although in Indonesia the government has launched the free cost for basic education but the problem to be faced by the people who are poor and disadvantage are first the education system has been using the student active study which mean that children need more assistance from their parent to learn and study...
in their home. Unfortunately for some of parent who categorized poor and disadvantage have lack of formal education background mostly they did not graduated in primary school or even some of them are illiteracy. Those condition become the barrier for the most of children.

Base on the situation, DeTara Foundation is new NGO in Indonesia based in Bogor, has initiated to developed Rumah Belajar DeTara as the media to develop and provide sustainability education for poor and disadvantage children in particular in the transition area in Indonesia. This paper is written based on the learning by doing conducting the center.

B. RUMAH BELAJAR DETARA

Rumah Belajar DeTara is one of welfare children center that provide media for poor and disadvantage children including orphan and children street to have sustainability education for their better future. The center has been developed in order to encourage the children and young generation to applied sustainability education through increase their understanding, awareness, knowledge, skills, and future hope, and values that promote behaviour in support of a sustainable environment and communities. The concept of education applied is a lifelong learning process that leads to an informed and involved citizenry having the creative problem-solving skills, scientific and social literacy, and commitment to engage in responsible individual and cooperative actions. These actions will help ensure an environmentally sound and economically prosperous future with the gender equality. Gender equality has at least three dimension include: equality of access; in the learning process; and educational outcomes.

Rumah Belajar DeTara has applied the principles of the gender equality which try to translate the concept of gender equality in education into a practical framework, we believe that into put the concept will assist us to develop education program in better designing, managing, and evaluation. Our understanding that gender equality means that males and females have equal opportunities to realize their full human rights and contribute to and benefit from economic, social, cultural, and political development. Parity and equity are the building blocks of equality in education.

In order to applied the concept, Rumah Belajar DeTara has developed some stages activities as follow:

Case Presentations II: Korean NGO Gender Programs with Local Partners in the Asia–Pacific
1. Learning Center Location

As applied the concept “think global, act locally” Rumah Belajar DeTara for the first stage is located in Bogor, at Panorama Sindang Barang Jero part of Bogor City, although this location is settlement area for the middle class but surrounding the area there are still poor and disadvantage family with low education background. Location also is along the one of big river in West Java Province flows to Jakarta (capital city of Indonesia) namely Cisadane River. From the ancestor that along river bank the culture was growing up, along river bank the environmental problem is raising as well.

At Panorama area, we found that most of the disadvantage family have counted on their livelihood as unskilled labor, small trader, working odd jobs, and most of them do not have home for living they rent a square of home or building un permanent house at land where the owner are still not built their house yet.

This location also selected since the number of disadvantage children are more than 200 children and some of them are dropped out from the school.

2. Activities

Supported by UHIC-United Help International Children Korea, for the first stage Rumah Belajar DeTara has been developed as Welfare Children Center which consist some activities as follow:

2.1. Training for Voluntary and Social Work (Facilitator)

Volunteers are the spearhead for program activities and the sustainability of the program, volunteers consist of two categories: (1) volunteers who interact directly to facilitate the process of daily program including sustainability education program and (2) volunteers who support to develop Rumah Belajar as the learning center to have global community for the sustainability, in this case our foundation is trying to raise some experts, prominent persons, etc.

Rumah Belajar have developed the training for facilitators in order to raise their knowledge, awareness, skill on environmental education for sustainability, gender perspective and equality on education and natural resource management, organic farming for small land or garden, and other knowledge and skills that needed to improve capacity both for volunteer and staffs of DeTara Foundation.
The number of facilitator are now about 20 volunteers and 5 of them become regular facilitator for basic education activities.

2.2. Develop Module for Education Sustainability

As the guide to conduct the education program, module and curricula have been developing which consist of basic education and alternative education based on group age (Group 1: 5 - 8 years old; Group 2: 9 - 11 years old; Group 3: 12 - 15 years old and Group 4: 16 - 17 years old). For education basic education consist of English Language; Indonesian Language; Mathematic and alternative education program consist of environmental education; health and sex education; moral and ethic; art and culture; ecological farming and Recycle-Reduse-Reuse and Replanting (4R), and other skill needed by youth for their future.

This material is intended to complement what has been gained in formal schools and for those who do not attend / drop out of school are become the basic material. The emphasis in the preparation of this module is a methodology, based on experience learning by doing which expected to give affect directly to the children and youth. Combination of the methodology such as game, observation, research, discussion groups, presentations, mapping, environmental history, watch a movie; practices and other are part of the module.

During 4 months of program, we are developing five modules (mathematic, English, Indonesia and some part of Environmental Education and Health and Sex Education). In order to improve the module we are also trying to get feedback from the experts. In the future we do hope that we can produce module for education sustainability that can be applied by others including schools.

2.3. Basic Education Activities

Since June 2010, we have conducted the education activity including:

Basic Education: where children are learning at Rumah Belajar DeTara from Monday until Friday about 2-4 hours a day, since the methodology are combination children have paid attention for study here. In particular the Group 1 (5 - 7 years old who can not read, measure and write) they are exciting to study with the methodology learning and playing. Since our center also applied sustainability education, the material of basic education such as in mathematic we ask children to write the plants, animals including insects around their home.

For children age at 9-11 years old and 12-15 years old, we conduct basic education combine
with their formal school needed, in 30 minute the facilitator (educator) review their formal education study and continued with the lesson at Rumah Belajar and exercise.

During 4 months, there are 63 children actively participate in the basic education activity, most of them are girls since the composition of the children at the age are mostly girls.

2.4. Alternative Education Activities

Alternative education activities is conducted every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday morning or afternoon both around the center or through take the children to the other appropriate place for learning, the activity categorized into:

2.4.1. Environmental Education for Sustainability:

This activity is aimed to increase awareness of children on environmental issues including biodiversity conservation at species of flora and fauna; ecosystem such as river ecosystem, paddy field ecosystem, and forest etc. where are still existed surrounding their area. The activities conducted through game, direct observation for example observe the number of insect that they can find in their area; learning the form of leaves; going to the paddy field to observe food chain; clean water-air-land where children learn how to manage garbage and in the future expected to change their attitude and behavior such as put the garbage in the waste box or manage those. In the future we are planning to conduct further activities in order to increase knowledge, raise the awareness and increase skill and participation of children to be involved at the environmental movement.

2.4.2. Art and Culture

Rumah Belajar also introduce and provide children to learn the traditional instrument such as Angklung; sing a songs of traditional song, and raise the creativity of children using second hand material (recycle). Mostly children are interesting to participate in this activity, although we found they are still not self confidence and feel shy to participate in the activities.

2.4.3. Health and Sex Education

Mostly children in this center have problem with their lung, skin, teeth, and clean their own body in order to increase their awareness of their health, the center develop alternative education of health and sex education minimal 1 times a month integrate with the health check program. Rumah Belajar teach children with the basic health by introducing the important of their body
function, example eye, nose, ear, etc and provide them information, knowledge and skill how to take care their body, clean sanitation. For sex education, we are starting to introduce their body including reproduction health and function. We are still looking for film related with gender issues and sex education as a materials for education. With growing awareness of this, as it is expected future generations can concentrate on reaching the goals without the disturbed by the problems that would cause trauma for their entire life.

2.4.4. Sports and Education Journey

Children are active and have a lot energy in order to maintain the over energy that children have, Rumah Belajar also provide activity for conducting sport such as football, jogging, badminton and other relevant sport activities that can be conducted around Rumah Belajar, this sport provide both for girl and boy.

And for introduce other global economic, environment, and social condition around their life, Rumah Belajar also provided the education journey where take children to the big mall center in Bogor to have comparative situation learning on the globalization, for example when children visited the big mall they were so surprised with elevator, also the vegetables that import from other countries far away from Bogor, and comparing the price of vegetables between supermarket and traditional market. Other future, the activities will take children to the Zoology museum, and park/arboretum at Bogor Agriculture University to increase their spirit to enter higher education.

2.4.5. Ecological Farming

Rumah Belajar also provide activity to learn agriculture system as Indonesia is also country with agriculture base, center will introduce the organic farming so children can learn and practice for gardening around the center. This program in the future will provide for the youth who dropped out from formal school and will link with the local economic development program.

2.4.6. Ethic, Moral and Peace Education

In order to emerge the next generation who also can respect each other and peace for living, Rumah Belajar also provide activity for children learning ethic, moral based on culture, religion and peace of life in the world. It is very important for early education, this program also conducted leadership skill for children, such as the children trained as a team work for managing the library and center; and lead other youngest children. For children Islamic, center also provide reading and
understanding qur an.

Other alternatives education activities that conducted such as during Indonesia independent day anniversary, Rumah Belajar conducted the festival for children in order to raise the nationalism through drawing; games, write poem, creativity from recycle materials and sing a songs.

2.5. Health Check and Meals Activities.

As welfare children center, Rumah Belajar supported by UHIC provide also the monthly health check for children and meals to have better nutrition. Health check activity collaborates with medic team and introduce also to the parents about sanitation and environmental health, how to provide healthy food. This program is very important since there are still perception that the health food is the expensive material such as meat, chicken, through this program we are trying to change the perception and introduce that healthy food can be cheap material and can get around their living area, in particular vegetables.

2.6. Children Leadership Training

Leadership program is very important to conduct education sustainability, Rumah Belajar DeTara applied as learning by doing process for encourage children to be a leader, such as give the change to some children such as Soleh, Dewi and Caca (name of children at Rumah Belajar) for having responsible to manage the center for dividing children into team work for keep clean the center; maintaining library including check the books; three of them are threat same as for tasks and responsibilities, Rumah Belajar DeTara are trying to apply the gender equity, although Soleh is boy and Caca and Dewi are girl but as a team they educate the same and equality.

2.7 Linking the program with School.

DeTara Foundation also have collaborate program with school to assist school for environmental education for sustainability, such as on National Children Day on July 17, 2010 we conducted the activities with 3 primary schools SD Sindangbarang 3, 1 and 4 at Bogor, the theme is Children and Biodiversity with various activities including Telling Story; Children Songs, Health Check, Mini Cinema on Biodiversity; Drawing and Poem Competition; Recycle- Reuse and Biodiversity Food Festival. The program involve almost 300 children.

For youth, Rumah Belajar are still developing the program, since the demand of using
technology such as computer, access to internet and other skill is needed by youth in particular who dropped out from the school.

C. LESSON LEARNED

1. Applied sustainability education concept into reality are needed the holistic approach and need staffs and volunteer who are eager to learn by doing together, including the gender equality on education concept. For applying this is the grass root level, based on the experience is process and time and smooth approach to the parent in particular.

2. Methodology; combining methodology such as such as nature game, observation, group discussion, etc. are more effective for the target group. This method can be applied to a variety of age groups.

3. Contents of the basic education should be related to each other as well as to the school curriculum, mathematic, English, Indonesia should be related with the school curricula so children at Rumah Belajar DeTara can improve their ability in the formal education and These subjects should be related to each other in complementary manner and sustainability issues. They should also be designed in consideration of the school curriculum and the daily life of children.

4. Facilitators play an important role for the success of the programme: Increasing the capacity of facilitators is important, considering the role they play in the programme. DeTara Foundation has to conduct periodical training for facilitators for the volunteer, which has enhanced their capacity. It also resulted in the increase in the number of volunteers who want to become facilitators of the programme.

5. Collaboration and developing networking with other NGOs, schools and other institution related with the program are an important factor: and also working together with the parents and link the program with income generating for the parent will become more affect the program at Rumah Belajar DeTara. Since the parent also play important role to educate children.

D. FUTURE

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4. Other challenge also to raise public to concern and involve actively in the program.
Country Case 2 – Women's Education Center in Afghanistan/Good Neighbors International

Mina Choi
(Team Manager, Good Neighbors International Korean Office)
Good Neighbors International
Gender and Development

GOOD NEIGHBORS INTRODUCTION

Introducing Good Neighbors

Good Neighbors Brightens the World
Good Neighbors is an international NGO founded in South Korea in 1991. It is in General Consultative Status with the UN ECOSOC, and works for specific social welfare goals around the world including North Korea beyond religion and race.

Footsteps of Good Neighbors

1991
Establishment of Good Neighbors

• 1990: The first children’s peace march

1993
“Dedicated to the 1991 One-Round Peace Movement”

1994
Emergency aid to the East Asian Political

1995
Established general Consultative Status with the UN ECOSOC

1996
Established 5 child protection agencies

2000

• 2000: 5th anniversary

• 2001: Established National child protection center

• 2003: Started orphan school in 5 cities

• 2005: Started 5 child protection contracts and local MNC centers

• 2010: 15 branches
02. Staple works

- Emergency Relief
- Protection of Children’s Rights
- Development Works Around the World
- Humanitarian Support for North Korea

Good Neighbors International
Gender and Development

GOOD NEIGHBORS GENDER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Case Presentations II: Korean NGO Gender Programs with Local Partners in the Asia-Pacific
Approaches of Gender Development Projects

- Gender development is one of the most important pillars for child-focused community development.
- Integrated approach: diverse aspects of women covered such as maternal health, educational support for women, economic capacity building, women’s participation and gender equality promotion.

Community Development and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Campaigns for women’s rights</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Lobbying</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Women’s union</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivate female leadership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Maternal health</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income generation for women</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Literacy education for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Children’s rights education</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender equality promotion and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic education, health support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Sectors of Gender Development Projects

- Women’s Participation, Gender Equality Promotion
- Maternal Health Improvement
- Economic Empowerment
- Educational Support

Maternal Health Improvement

- Nutrition support for pregnant mothers and babies
- Vaccination, medical support
- Registration of baby’s birth
Educational Support

- Basic education, vocational training provided to protect women’s educational rights.
- The ratio of sponsored girls to boys is 50%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>LDC Average</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school enrollment rate</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of adults with educational</td>
<td>78.27%</td>
<td>49.16 %</td>
<td>53.67%</td>
<td>44.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level above 5th grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (% aged 15-24)</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic Empowerment

- Gender imbalance in labor market, high rate of informal labor of women => Women’s union, joint production and sales, vocational training, micro finance

Women’s Participation, Gender Equality Promotion

- Male dominant culture in many GNI field countries
- Women leaders appearance in community development committee guaranteed to encourage women’s participation
- Women’s cooperatives contribute to women’s empowerment
- Advocacy program: gender education, campaigns

Case Presentations II: Korean NGO Gender Programs with Local Partners in the Asia-Pacific
CASE 1. AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION AND CULTURAL CENTER FOR WOMEN

Current Situation of Afghan Women

• Only 18% of Afghan women have received formal education (UNICEF, 2005).
• Afghan women have the highest mortality rate in the world, 448 per 1000 population (WHO 2005).
• 1,700 mothers out of 100,000 die giving birth (WHO 2005).
• Life expectancy of women 42 years old (WHO 2005).
Target Problems

- The female literacy rate in Kabul is 28%.
- Women’s social participation is limited in Afghanistan.
- Insufficient educational opportunities, vocational training.

Introduction of ECCW

Project Model

- In ECCW, education is provided to the less vulnerable group of women above the poverty line, which protect them from falling down the poverty line, and encourage them to continue literacy and health education for the most vulnerable groups of women.
Objectives

- To provide education and training necessary for women in order to work and compete in a business environment, as well as to increase their household income, and ultimately, to enhance their rights and position in society.

Introduction of ECCW

- Location: Dah dana Area, Kabul, Afghanistan
- **Members-only**
  - For security concerns: membership is limited only to women aged 18 or older and living in Kabul.
  - Center capacity is limited to maximum 340 members per day in order to maximize the educational impact. Each program will consist of beginner, intermediate, and advanced courses held up to 6 times a day, 5 days per week over a 3 – 6 months period of time.
Introduction of ECCW

- **Facilities**
  - Facilities at the Women’s Center will feature:
  - Classrooms, Conference Hall, Audio–Visual Room, Library, Photo Studio, Day Care Center (for children of the participants) and Cafeteria

- **Activities**
  - Literacy, English, Computer, and Clerical Skills classes;
  - Art courses at the Daycare Center
  - Mother and Infant Care Program
  - Teaching material development
  - Leadership, Business and Health Seminars
Desired Impacts

• Provide secure venues for women’s education
• Qualified basic language courses and vocational training provided
• Health education for mother and baby care and family health increased
 Desired Impacts

- Women’s leadership cultivation
- Experience diverse cultures in audio-visual room, library, photo studio, day care center (for children of the participants) and cafeteria.
- Enhance their rights and position in society

 Supporting Agency

- Operating: Good Neighbors (GNI Headquarters in Seoul, Korea)
- Construction: Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- Construction and Equipment: Government of Japan, GAGP Unit
- Garden and Playground: ISAF Finnish CIMIC Team 2
Press

... this program is to provide these women, upon completion of their courses, the opportunity to continue and broaden their education by providing leadership training abroad, and then to share these experiences back with other women in the center. In this way, the center will become self-sustaining, with less dependency on outside forces, and will start to take on as a program made by Afghan women for Afghan women...

In Cooperation with:

• The Ministry of Education
• The Ministry of Women’s Affairs
• The Council of International Programs USA (CIPUSA)
History

- May 2004 Land provided by the Ministry of Education
- August 2004 Construction commenced
- October 2005 Construction completed
- November 2005 ECCW opened
- December 2005 Education courses started
- July 2007 South Koreans kidnapped in Afghanistan
- January 2008 GNI Korean staff withdrawal, ECCW facilities transferred to the Ministry of Education
- January – December 2009 ECCW closed temporary
- January 2010 Project restarted

Other programs

- Women’s Day celebration (March 8)
- Introduce GN Afghanistan’s gender programs and present gifts
Monitoring & Evaluation

- Attend meetings with the literacy department of the Ministry of Education
- Monthly Reporting to the GNI headquarters
- Annual Evaluation to the GNI headquarters
- Impact Assessment
CASE 2. BANGLADESH MOTHER & BABY CARE CENTER

Bangladesh Mother & Baby Care Project

Problem Analysis

1. Mother suffering from malnutrition gave birth to malnourished baby
2. Children neglected due to mother’s work and lack of care services
3. Women with lack of job skills isolated from labor market
4. Deficient reorganization of significance of child education and care
5. Children’s improper physical development

Children recognize themselves as in a low class of society.

Poverty cycle continues
Bangladesh Mother & Baby Care Project

Baby

**Mother and baby with malnutrition**
- Nutrition provision for pregnant mother and babies
- Medical support

**Child neglect**
- Protect 535 children aged 6 months – 4 years in slum area during the day
- Provide basic education

Mother

**Lack of job skills**
- Vocational training for slum residents
- Counseling for employment

**Insufficient realization of significance of child education and care**
- Regular education for child nursing
- Parental counseling service

Bangladesh Mother & Baby Care Project

- Nutrition and medical program for pregnant mothers
  - Poor pregnant mothers selected for care through nutritious food and medical support
  - 50 mothers received regular support during their pregnancy
  - Service provision from 3rd month of pregnancy until 3rd month after delivery

- Medical Care
  - Children’s specialist doctor gives treatment at centers every wk.
  - Take special case patients to hospital and clinic
CASE 3. SRI LANKA WOMEN’S COOPERATIVES

Bangladesh Mother & Baby Care Project

Vocational training and income generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Trainees</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>The rate of economically active population (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sewing</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14 (Fabric Factory)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 (Household business)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100% employed in handicraft industry</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candles</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>100% employed in factory</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Bags</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>100% started household business</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Good Neighbors Sri Lanka Cooperatives

• Aim: Increase women’s livelihood and empowerment
• Objects: To save $25,000 for the community bank and set a goal of 30% increase in the families’ monthly income
• Started in July 2009, Registered under the Governmental Cooperative Department in 2010
• Currently 2 Co-ops; Matara Co-op and Embilipitiya Co-op
• Target: Mothers of sponsored children (700 women in Matara, 710 in Embilipitiya
• Joint contribution: Community 60%, GNI 40%

Good Neighbors Sri Lanka Cooperatives

• Members have ownership
• Decision making through the Co-op Committee
Good Neighbors Lanka Cooperatives

- Credit union (Affordable microloans, saving service provided), consumers union (joint consuming)
- Co-op Shop operated for the members

Good Neighbors Sri Lanka Cooperatives

- Empowerment program (leadership training and small enterprise business education)
Limits During the Field Activities

- Do project conductors recognize gender issues?
- Absent gender policy makers
- Project tool and guideline for gender mainstreaming not prepared during project planning, implementing, and evaluation
- Social and cultural hindrances in the fields
- Lack of efforts to promote gender equality in law and compel ministries to deal with gender issues
Long Term Project Planning

- Educational system establishment for GNI headquarters staff, field and support country staff to promote recognition of gender issues

- Make gender guidelines and develop gender related indicators to be applied to the whole project cycle

Long-Term Project Planning

- Research the governmental policy on gender issues in field countries, and try to address issues through advocacy activities

- Expand women’s organization from community base to national base
Thank you
Country Case 3 – Reproductive Health Promotion in Mongolia/Mongolian Family Welfare Association (MFWA)

Semjidmaa Choijil (Executive Director, MFWA)

Mongolian Family Welfare Association
Projects and Activities (MFWA) inputs for Mainstreaming Gender into SRH and HIV/AIDS programmes

Dr. Choi. Semjidmaa (Ph.D)
Executive Director, MFWA
Background

- Until 1992 Mongolia was a one-party socialist state with a very close relationship with Soviet Union.
- Administratively, Mongolia is divided into aimags and the capital city. Aimags are further divided into soums and soums into bags. Presently, the country has 21 aimags, 329 soums, and 1564 bags.
- The capital city is Ulaanbaatar and it has 9 districts and 132 khorooqs.
Challenges

- The proportion of adolescents (10-19) among the population is 24.4 per cent. Studies suggest that there is an increase of high risk behaviour and STI rates among this group.
- 68.4% of women in Repro. Age are affected with genital tract infection.
- Many adolescent engage in casual sex, and most of them do not practice safe sex.
- There is not available and accessible to all adolescents accurate SRH and HIV prevention information.
- Unemployment and poverty is very high, especially in rural remote areas (46 percent in remote rural areas).
- According to the survey of USA embassy in Mongolia, 2006, Government institutions are weak and corruption and bribery is high.
- Women are dependant for their partners and they do not have free choice for contraceptives.
Prevalence rate for using modern contraceptives

- Modern contraceptive prevalence rate among reproductive age women is 45%.(Use of modern contraceptives decreased to 45% (2006 RHS)) The most popular contraceptives include intra-uterine contraceptive devices, oral pills and condoms.
### Abortion rate per 1000 LB

- **per 1000 live birth**
  - 247.8
  - 218.3
  - 234
  - 200.3
  - 200.6
  - 265.8
  - 283.5
  - 168.95
  - 183.3

- **per 1000 15-49 aged women**
  - 17.65
  - 14.21
  - 14.48
  - 11.99
  - 11.86
  - 16.3
  - 16.09
  - 13.36
  - 15.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Live Birth</th>
<th>15-49 Aged Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>247.8</td>
<td>17.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>218.3</td>
<td>14.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>14.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>200.3</td>
<td>11.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>200.6</td>
<td>11.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>265.8</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>283.5</td>
<td>16.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>168.95</td>
<td>13.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>183.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Background and Justification of abortion issues

- In Mongolia is the persistent high level of induced abortion.
- The incomplete reporting of aborted cases.
- By age group, 6.2 percent of total abortions were among women aged under 20 years old, 68.7 percent among those aged between 20-34 years, and 25.1 percent among women aged 35 and over.
Mongolian Family Welfare Association (MFWA)

- The MFWA is a voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit organization, established in 1994 and became an associate member of the IPPF.
- In 2005 MFWA became full member association for being in full compliance with constitutional, governance, programme and management provisions contained in the Standards and Responsibilities of IPPF membership.
- MFWA receives project based funding from IPPF and also receives funding from Government of Netherland, Dutch, Japan Trust Fund, JOICFP, KOICA, PPFK, UNFPA and WHO through close collaboration.

Branches of MFWA
The MFWA...

- We work towards reducing the incidence of STIs, unsafe abortion, unwanted pregnancy through enhancement of knowledge, skills and attitude of population of Mongolia on reproductive health including family planning, which would ultimately contribute to the decline in morbidity of women and maternal mortality.

**Mission**

To enhance the health status of Mongolian people by providing quality sexual and reproductive health information and services through close collaboration both with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

**Vision**

To contribute to universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services and information in Mongolia as a leading and self reliant NGO.

5A`s Strategies:

- **Adolescent** - To reduce the number of STIs, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions among youth and adolescents in Mongolia
  - **Access** - To reduce the unmet need for sexual reproductive health services including family planning
  - **AIDS/HIV/STIs** - To reduce risk behaviours particularly among the population at risk
  - **Abortion** - To reduce number of abortions and abortion related complications
  - **Advocacy** - Favourable political, socio-economic environment for improvement of sexual and reproductive health based on the human rights both at national and local levels
Supporting strategies of MFWA

- **Governance**- To promote and enhance the provision of equitable, efficient and cost effective governance at all levels of the Association
- **Resource mobilization**- To secure human and financial resources necessary for quality interventions
- **Capacity building**- Strengthening organizational capacity to both manage its finances and implements its programmes more efficiently and effectively.

The MFWA...

- Since 2005 MFWA has started to implement programs and projects focused on adolescents and young people through establishment of youth centers with funding from the IPPF Core Fund.
- Since 2005 MFWA started to establish youth centres which are accessible to both young men and women. Currently there are 8 youth centres running in 8 branches
- 3 of the youth centers were funded by IPPF Core Fund and the remaining 5 youth centers were funded by PPFK and KOICA between the period of 2005-2009. PPFK and KOICA work towards to establish the basis of the youth center
Provision of SRH/FP information and services through outreaches to reach women living in remote rural areas.

- MFWA providing outreach services through 57 community based distributors (CBD) at branch level in selected locations.
- In 2009, CBDs provided SRH/FP information and services to 22525 people.
- In 2005, we started the project “Khashaat-Family-Japan” in Khashaat sub-province, which funded by JOICFP.
- Under this project were trained 20 new CBDs in Khashaat sub-province.
- To all CBDs provided bicycles and stationary which supported by JOICFP.

**CBDs Activities 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRH services</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigning</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC activities</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case Presentations II: Korean NGO Gender Programs with Local Partners in the Asia-Pacific
Continue.

- MFWA providing mobile health services to selected rural areas through the branch structure such as Uvs, Bulgan, Dornod, Uburkhangai, Umnugobi, Bayankhongor.
- Provided medical services totally to 16059 people by mobile health services in 3 rural sites under the JTF fund and 3 sites under the core grant

---

**Khashaat –family-japan project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Health indicators</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total population of soum</td>
<td>3509</td>
<td>3395</td>
<td>3305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pregnancy complication</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
<td>100% (89)</td>
<td>100% (75)</td>
<td>100% (64)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The morbidity of the population of Khashaat soum comparing with previous 2 year increase to 23%, but RTI/STI case decrease to 9%.

Main activities in Khashaat sub-province

- 26 CBDs (9 med.staff)
- CBD activity started from 2000
- 20 CBDs newly trained under the Khashaat-Family –Japan project funded by JOICFP, 2006
- CBDs providing SRH, primary health care, hygiene and sanitation related information, and services such as counseling, and providing contraceptives.
- CBDs attended to refresher training per year
Figure 1. Number of the clients covered IEC activity and services by CBDs, by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>&gt;24</th>
<th>25&lt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEC activity</td>
<td>2124</td>
<td>2902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Number of the clients covered by IEC activities, by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>&gt;24</th>
<th>25&lt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campaign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info. distribution and communication</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of info. materials</td>
<td>1585</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3. Number of clients covered by type of services and age group

Photos of the CBDs activities
Photos of the CBDs' activities
The sources of RH related information (from the survey in Sukhbaatar district, Ulaanbaatar 2008 by Dr. Gerelmaa, PM, MFWA)

Percentage of women who know about medical abortion (from the survey in Sukhbaatar district, Ulaanbaatar 2008 by Dr. Gerelmaa, PM, MFWA)
Case Presentations II: Korean NGO Gender Programs with Local Partners in the Asia-Pacific
The implementation framework of the law of “Fighting against Prostitution”

- When arrested the sex workers there are no any judicial evidence for determination as a crime.
- Integrated police activities are deemed unsuccessful.
- There is no any legal punishment to the sex workers.
- There are no any legal reference for sex workers which gives no responsibilities to the sex workers.
- Will arrest Sex workers.
  - Get penalty
  - Will hide
- STI, HIV/AIDS risk group
  - Sex workers
  - General population
  - Will increase risk of HIV/AIDS
  - Trained women will not found
  - Will not find registered women
  - Will reduce condom usage

THERE STILL PRACTICE PROSTITUTION

- Sex workers get money
  - Penal they will work without my rest
  - Will live from they client
  - Will exchange regular place

ACTIVITIES FOR NGOs FOR SEX WORKERS WILL BE DECREASED AND STOPPED.

BECAME IMPOSSIBLE TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE ACTIVITY RESULT
Project introduction

AIDS/HIV/STI goal:
- To reduce incidence of STI/HIV/AIDS

Objectives:
- To reduce risk behaviours particularly among the population at risk
- To improve quality of HIV/AIDS interventions

Strategy of Objective 1

- Sensitisation through effective IEC/BCC
  - Activity and support/outputs
  - Consultation/collaboration with other agencies, map out existing efforts
  - Identification and analysis of population at risk (including gender analysis)
  - Development/adopt IEC/BCC programme & materials
  - Consultation/sensitisation of authorities
  - Diversifying condom outlet
  - Training of staff and volunteers
Strategy of Objective 2

- Provision of training and materials/equipment to educators and service providers
  - Activity and support/outputs
    - KAP and training needs assessment of service and information providers
    - Design training materials and modules specific to category of personnel
    - ToTs
    - International training opportunities to be sought
    - Training of clinic staff in VCT
    - Forge collaboration with government for VCT

HIV/AIDS

- Prevention - Yes,
- Treatment, Care and Support - Yes
- Stigma and Discrimination - Yes - In terms of target group there are discussions on vulnerable group people living in rural areas, population at risk, young people etc..
- Linkages - Yes, but in implementation stage could get potential barrier with relation of resource allocation (corruption and bribery)
Strategic goal for Adolescent projects:
To reduce the number of STIs, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions among youth and adolescents in Mongolia

Objective:
- To increase the number of young people who are equipped with accurate information
  - Strategy- To provide SRH related information through wide variety of channels
  - Activity/support/outputs
    - Profile taking and needs assessment of sub groups of young people
    - Sensitization of authorities and mass media
    - Development of target-specific messages and materials with involvement of the target groups
    - Training of information providers, eg. peer educators, CBDS, teachers, parents etc..
    - Collect best practices and information materials from other countries

Cont.. Adolescent

- Obj1 To improve quality of services for young people
  - Strategy- To institutionalize youth-friendly services at all MFWA branches
  - Activity/support/outputs
  - Establish youth-only clinics (ASRH cabinet) in all MFWA branches
  - Clinical & AV equipment IEC/BC materials
  - Sensitization of stakeholders
  - Development of guidelines for YFS
  - Training and retraining of service providers incl. counselling skills
- Obj2 To increase the number of young people, particularly from vulnerable groups, who utilize the SRH service
  - Strategy- To provide SRH information and services to vulnerable groups through means that are appropriate to the situation of each group
  - Activity/support/outputs
  - Identification and needs assessment of vulnerable groups through profile taking
  - Identification of partner agencies
  - Development and production of target-specific IEC/BCC materials
  - Training of providers of information and services
  - Determine range and frequency of services
  - Procure and deploy personnel

Case Presentations II: Korean NGO Gender Programs with Local Partners in the Asia-Pacific
Access-Goal: To reduce the unmet need for SRH services including FP

- Obj1: To improve the accessibility of SRH services among the underserved
  - Strategy 1
  Outreach to the marginalised through CBDs, non-MFWA services providers and mobile services
- Obj2: To improve the quality of existing SRH services and information
  - Strategy 2
  To ensure high quality services in light of the IPPF’s Clients Rights

SRH, including Sexual Rights

- Gender sensitive policies – present or not? – Abortion-Yes, Number of women and men who get accurate information on SRH, including Rights... Yes
- Rights-based programming-Abortion-to increase access to safe abortion...
- Adolescent ....
- Advocacy initiatives undertaken-Yes ,
- Male participation addressed or not? YES
ADVOCACY

- Goal: Favorable political, socio-economic environment for improvement of SRH based on the HRs both at national and local levels
- OBJ1- To raise public awareness of the SRH and SRRs
- Strategy1- To integrate SRR into the existing IEC/BCC programs
- Strategy 2- To promote and publicise the Clients Rights through service delivery and IEC
- Strategy 3-To sensitise and involve mass media and influential persons in SRH and Rights

Obj2-Advocacy

- To raise priority of public health and SRH in government sector
- Strategy 1- To create supportive groups among the key players in health sector
- Strategy 2- To educate the public and communities to advocate for the cause
- Strategy 3- To identify and support decision makers who can push the agenda
Activity/support/Output

- Situation analysis
- Integration of SRR into SRH IEC programmes including the secondary schools SRH education curricula
- Public fora on sexual and RH and Rights
- Sensitisation and use of mass media for information dissemination channel

Challenges

- There has not been written any Agreement between China and Mongolia on collaboration on reproductive health or preventing their population from HIV/AIDS causes barriers for outreaching efforts of NGOs. Officials expressed that therefore, it is important to enter agreement of collaboration with Chinese and Mongolian owners of hotels and bars on reproductive health and preventing population from HIV/AIDS.
- There is needed a motivation system for service providers (for VCT service provision and counseling).
- Support from provincial and national authorities as well as decision makers
- Advocacy for national resource allocation.
- Scaling up
Lessons learnt

- There is needed more advocacy efforts to attract government officials and provincial state health workers.
- More information sharing meetings needed with all stakeholders.
- There is needed to improve more client friendly management system in local and national government settings.

Thank you
Asia–Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

About the Participating Organizations

- District Women Business Forum (DWBF)
- DeTara Foundation
- MONGOLIAN FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION (MFWA)
Brief Description of District Women Business Forum (DWBF)

Background

Rajshahi is a divisional town in the north of Bangladesh. The social life of working women in Rajshahi is silent and lagging behind than the other divisional cities. Economically and socially their knowledge and scope of work are limited. Involvement in civil-society activities by the women entrepreneurs is very few. In various activities like participating in workshops, parties, trainings and other social activities are very small. Overall the women of Rajshahi lack proper support, infra-structure, motivation and ways to improve their condition through involving in business activities. To improve their condition and to make the women successful, strengthening the knowledge base, motivating them and showing them proper guideline District Women Business Forum (DWBF) was formed. The Asia Foundation Bangladesh provided technical support to strengthen the organization.

Goal of DWBF

The Goal of DWBF is to unite all women entrepreneurs of Rajshahi under a common platform and to turn them into a noticeable and strong economic force in the economic sphere of Rajshahi and as a whole in Bangladesh.

Objectives of DWBF

The Objectives of DWBF are

- Ensuring access to Finance
- Ensuring access to adequate and appropriate information
- Ensuring access to Trainings and other government, non-government facilities
- To motivate women to participate in Economic Activities
- To unite women entrepreneurs as a strong economic force
Eligibility of obtaining membership of DWBF

Any women entrepreneur with valid trade license can be a member of this organization. However, entrepreneurs who do not have licenses are encouraged and helped in obtaining the license and then are given the membership.

Situation of Women Entrepreneur of Rajshahi

* Most of the women entrepreneurs were inexperienced.
* Lack of proper education, training, formal knowledge has reduced the confidence of the women entrepreneurs
* Lack of knowledge on issues related business, trading etc.
* Lack of knowledge on quality maintenance of production has obliterated many business hence the understanding of business for women is misinterpreted
* Lack of product based knowledge on market and collection of orders also reduces the market of products of women entrepreneurs
* Lack of information on facilities of Tax, TIN, VAT and trade license has involved women entrepreneurs in businesses without these. Hence they are harassed by the government agencies

Achievements of DWBF till now

• Till now above fifteen lac taka (22,000 dollar) loan has been given to the women entrepreneurs with authorization from DWBF
• The public and private banks are coming forward to help the women entrepreneurs financially through DWBF
• The City Mayor of Rajshahi has promised to provide a floor of a market (under construction) for the women entrepreneurs of Rajshahi to show-case, sell and collect orders of their products
• Various trainings and workshops are arranged for the development of women entrepreneurs
• A MoU is going to be signed between National Association for Small and Cottage Industry of Bangladesh (NASCIB), Rajshahi & DWBF to share and arrange programs for knowledge transfer through trainings, seminars and workshops
• Services regarding acquiring licenses and registration are provided to the women entrepreneurs from DWBF
DeTara Foundation is a non-profit organization founded in July 21, 2010 to encourage the emergence of a global community who actively participate in socio-economic-environmental movements to achieve sustainable communities for having a better future for the young generation at present and future.

**STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**Founder:** Mr. Desi Sutejo

**Board of Advisor:**
- Ms. Latipah Hendarti
- Mr. Benny Setiawan
- Mr. Ko Nomura

**Executive Board:**
- Ms. Nita Nuryanthi (Director Executive)
- Ms. Debby Febrijanti (Program Manager)
- Mr. Yocky Syamsi Safari (Finance)
- Ms. Edvina R. Mulia (Program Manager)
- Ms. Lenny Sulistiany (Researcher)
- Ms. Imah (Office Staff)

**Associate:**
- Mr. Andy F. Yahya (Seoul National University)
- Mss. Amalia Hamidi (Environmental Education Activist)
- Mr. Erwin (Recycle, Reuse)

**Volunteer**

1. Ms. Risna Sundari
9. Ms. Suke
2. Ms. Ika Satyasari  
3. Mr. Hernando  
4. Ms. Mutia  
5. Ms. Sugiarti  
6. Ms. Dora  
7. Ms. Yuliani Hatibi  
8. Ms. Nung  
9. Ms. Tri  
10. Ms. Ipah  
11. Ms. Yohana  
12. Mr. Dian  
13. Mr. Arif Prasetya  
14. Mr. Yatna  
15. Ms. Betriamona  
16. Ms. Kholisah  
17. Ms. Mietha Ayu

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Foundation Register No. 14/2010 Notary AGUNG SETIAWAN BADARUDIN, SH

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ON GOING PROGRAM
1. Rumah Belajar DeTara - Indonesia Bogor Child Welfare Center, collaboration with United Help for International Children (UHIC) Korea and supported by Ministry of Public Administration and Security, Korea
2. Education for Women Transition Area through Sustainable Farmer
System supported by National Education
3. Inspiring Children for the Sustainability of Present and Future Generation in the process supported by TDH Germany
4. Forest Transition in Indonesia (Research) collaboration with Seoul National University, Kyoto University, Los Banos University.

PARTNER

1. United Help International Children- UHIC, Korea
2. SDN Sindangbarang 3, Bogor
3. Bogor Agriculture University, Indonesia
4. Seoul National University, Korea
5. Nagoya University, Japan
6. CiDeh, Korea
The Mongolian Family Welfare Association is a voluntary, non-governmental organization, non-profit organization, established in 1994 and became an associate member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. MFWA became full member association for being in full compliance with constitutional, governance, programme and management provisions contained in the Standards and Responsibilities of IPPF membership.

MFWA receives project based funding from IPPF and also receives funding from Government of Netherland, Dutch, Japan Trust Fund, JOICFP, KOICA, PPFK, UNFPA and WHO through close collaboration.

We work towards reducing the incidence of STIs, unsafe abortion, unwanted pregnancy through enhancement of knowledge, skills and attitude of population of Mongolia on reproductive health including family planning, which would ultimately contribute to the decline in morbidity of women and maternal mortality.

Mission

To enhance the health status of Mongolian people by providing quality sexual and reproductive health information and services through close collaboration both with governmental and non-governmental organizations

Vision

To contribute to universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services and information in Mongolia as a leading and self reliant NGO
5A’s Strategies:

1. **Adolescent** - To reduce the number of STIs, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions among youth and adolescents in Mongolia
2. **Access** - To reduce the unmet need for sexual reproductive health services including family planning
3. **AIDS/HIV/STIs** - To reduce risk behaviours particularly among the population at risk
4. **Abortion** - To reduce number of abortions and abortion related complications
5. **Advocacy** - Favourable political, socio-economic environment for improvement of sexual and reproductive health based on the human rights both at national and local levels

Supporting strategies

1. **Governance** - To promote and enhance the provision of equitable, efficient and cost effective governance at all levels of the Association
2. **Resource mobilization** - To secure human and financial resources necessary for quality interventions
3. **Capacity building** - Strengthening organizational capacity to both manage its finances and implements its programmes more efficiently and effectively.

The projects and programmes of the MFWA

1. Establishing youth friendly adolescent sexual and reproductive health centers at branches and provision of sexual and reproductive health information and services
2. Provision of voluntary counseling testing and STI management services at 5 youth centers of the MFWA
3. Provision of quality of sexual and reproductive health, family planning services and information through static clinics
4. Provision of sexual and reproductive health, family planning related information and services through outreaches
5. Global comprehensive abortion care project
6. Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme IN Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations in East South-East Asia Pacific initiative
7. Provision of sexual and reproductive services among the cross border communities
8. Khashaat-Japan-Family project
9. Advocacy project
10. Resource mobilization project
11. Capacity building project
12. Branch development project
13. Administrative General Services

Our successes:

- The training curricula “Preparing the youth for family life” published and released by the Association in 1997 for the informal training, was the first textbook on a topic of the reproductive health in Mongolia.
- The scientific, educational cartoon “Where do I born” produced by the Association in 1998, contributed a lot in informing the children and the youth about the family planning and reproductive health, was highly appreciated by the public. This
- The comprehensive reproductive health clinic opened in 1998 in Ulaanbaatar city, Uburkhangai province in 2000, in Orkhon province in 2002, serve as model clinics of providing the reproductive health and family planning care and services at the international level.
- Production and dissemination of the playing cards in 2000, 2002 with messages on sexual and reproductive health issues has gained not only public respect but also was selected best IEC materials among the ESEAOR countries.
- Since 2005 MFWA started to establish youth friendly adolescent sexual and reproductive health youth centers at branches.
- MFWA became full member association for being in full compliance with constitutional, governance, programme and management provisions contained in the Standards and Responsibilities of IPPF membership.
- IPPF has identified 5 strategic issues known as “5A’s” namely Adolescents, Access, AIDS, Abortion and Advocacy for all its member Associations to address as per their respective country situations. While closely following this global framework, MFWA has developed strategic plan on “5A’s” and has been implementing successfully.
- MFWA has been occupying first places according to the activity performance by IPPF-ESEAOR in last 3 years.
- Initially MFWA received project based funding around 40.000 USD and currently MFWA receives around trillion MNT from international donors and has been expanding its activities.
Organizational structure of the MFWA

The highest decision making body is Triennial Delegates Meeting while day to day operation is closely overseen by its Executive Committee of which members are elected at Triennial Delegates Meeting. MFWA has a structure and governance system of international standards for volunteer organizations.

Comprehensive reproductive health clinic

The comprehensive reproductive health clinic was established in 1998 in Ulaanbaatar city, accredited and has special permission to provide comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care and services. The clinic has its own building and high technology ultrasound machine and provides comprehensive reproductive health services and also uses rapid tests to diagnose sexually transmitted infections. For instance around 2500-3000 clients per year are diagnosed and treated through pre natal care, diagnosis and treatment of STIs, provision of modern contraceptives, diagnosis and treatment of infertility, comprehensive abortion care, counseling and trainings, sessions. Therefore we aim to be model clinic following the comprehensive abortion care and services to improve knowledge and skills of the medical staff including governmental and private clinics through trainings/workshops. The main distinction is to provide all types of sexual and reproductive health services to the public despite their age, gender, location, sexual orientation, wealth and provides client-centered, right-respected high quality services.

Our clinic provides the following services:
• Comprehensive family planning services
• All types of counseling services
• Pre natal care
• Provision of modern contraceptives
• Diagnosis and medical treatment of the gynecological diseases and pelvic inflammatory diseases and erosion
• Medical check-up and treatment for young girls
• Diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections
• Voluntary counseling and testing
• Comprehensive abortion care services
• Medical services, counseling and treatment for the women of menopausal age
• Referral to the specialized hospitals for comprehensive medical services
• Provision of accurate information on sexual and reproductive health issues

Our service meets the international standard and clients are attended to by our trained medical personnel within a maximum in 30 minutes during our working hours.

The Mongolian Family Welfare Association
Reproductive health clinic
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