
UNIT: 7 REGIONAL INITIATIVES: ASIA-PACIFIC

Structure

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Objectives

7.3 Insights into the Gender Mainstreaming Process

7.4 Community-based Initiative on Violence Against Women-Bangladesh

7.4.1 Goal

7.4.2 Process of Implementation

7.5 Engendering the Bureaucracy: The Case of DENR in the Philippines

7.5.1 Sustaining GAD in DENR through Entry Points

7.5.1.1 Entry Point 1: People

7.5.1.2 Entry Point 2: Policy

7.5.1.3 Entry Point 3: Enabling Mechanisms

7.5.1.4 Entry Point 4: Programmes and Projects

7.6 Helping Women Gain Voice and Visibility: Fostering Gender-Responsible Leadership in China

7.6.1 Programme goal and key objectives

7.6.2 Unique Features

7.6.3 Lessons Learned

7.7 Summing Up

7.8 Glossary

7.9 Answers to Check Your Progress Exercises

7.10 References

7.11 Questions for Reflection and Practice

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Across Asia and the Pacific, community-based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government departments and international development organizations (INGOs) are employing innovative strategies to mainstream gender equality in development. From Bangladesh to China, the Fiji Islands to India, Indonesia to Nepal, the Philippines to Vietnam to Vanuatu, the lives of women and men, girls and boys are being transformed in ways that not only improve their quality of life but also enhance the prevalence of equitable social relations. Innovative practices for gender mainstreaming are not only transforming societies, they are also transforming the organizations that are themselves responsible for promoting effective development. This Unit summarizes some rich lessons practitioners from across the region have learned about how to bring about equitable development. It presents definitions of gender mainstreaming, highlights practical insights and provides a set of recommendations for future work.

7.2 OBJECTIVES

After studying this Unit, you should be able to:

- Explain the gender mainstreaming strategy followed in Asia-Pacific region;
- Examine different practices of gender mainstreaming strategy; and
- Evaluate the implications of gender mainstreaming strategy.

7.3 INSIGHTS INTO THE GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS

It is widely believed that fair and equitable development can be realized through gender mainstreaming; yet very little documentation on what to do and how to do it exists. Thus, those responsible for mainstreaming gender equality in the work of their organizations have few places to turn for guidance. The practitioners who contributed to this Unit have taken the time to document their own successes and offer their experience on what gender mainstreaming is and how to make its benefits real for development organizations and the people in the communities they serve.

The definitions of gender mainstreaming also differ in areas of emphasis. One definition, which focuses on institutions responsible for bringing about development, highlights organizations and the process of weaving gender equality into its mandate, leadership, structures and programmes. A second definition highlighting the ongoing evolutionary nature of gender mainstreaming focuses on the centrality of building partnerships at the individual level. The third definition conceptualizes gender mainstreaming as a process of catalyzing and creating an enabling environment, i.e., building the right kind of space for communities to formulate new traditions based on the equal status and participation of women and men. The fourth definition of gender mainstreaming is one that conceives of a transformation in the recognition and power that women and men are accorded in their communities. The strategies that development organizations employ to sharpen this change is the essence of the gender mainstreaming process.

7.4 COMMUNITY-BASED INITIATIVE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN- BANGLADESH

CARE-Bangladesh (CARE), as a part of CARE International envisions a world of hope, tolerance and social justice where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security. CARE's long-range strategic plan expresses its commitment to work on removing underlying causes of poverty and social injustice, with a rights-based approach as the key programme principle. The issue of gender discrimination has become a major issue as patriarchy and gender discrimination are identified as root causes of poverty and marginalization. Additionally, CARE's long experience, reputation and acceptance in the community and with the government has provided the scope to work on violence against women (VAW) issues. The community-based initiative on VAW is a gender focused initiative which has been designed to explore, test and demonstrate different community-based methods and approaches that affect women's dignity through its Partnership for Healthy Life (PHL) project, a three year initiative from, 2001-2004. This case focuses on four interventions used to address violence against women.

As part of the safe motherhood programme, CARE began addressing the VAW issue in 1999. In the beginning, the focus was limited to ensuring quality health services to women subjected to violence who reported to a health complex. However, considering the nature and depth of the

issue, CARE realized that multiple interventions other than just health were required, and stakeholders should be involved. To better understand the issue and its causes and to identify potential stakeholders and partners, CARE conducted several qualitative research studies. For this research, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and case studies were conducted with victims, perpetrators, local elite, local government representatives, service providers, NGO workers and other community groups.

Triggers of violence include disobedience, extra-marital relationships of the husband, suspicion of infidelity or a wife's assertion of her rights. Such triggers came about because of miscommunication between husband and wife, and conflict of interest with in-laws, such as those related to dowry and economic demands. Cases of VAW, if reported, are resolved in rural society by the village elders, informally or through the shalish a local village arbitrator or mediator, usually an influential male leader who retains informal cultural, economic and kinship power. The elders or shalish rarely include women. The shalish very often take the side of the men in conflict and there is little understanding for the women. They do not have any gender education, nor formal training on legal aspects and/or conflict resolution. Local government representatives are not sensitized to the needs and perspective of women and most feel that men have the right to discipline their wives with some violence. Women are not aware of their rights.

Traditional gender stereotypes (male dominance and superiority and women's subordination and subservience) perpetuate the oppressive interpersonal relations and social institutions. Different discriminatory laws such as the inheritance laws, have evolved from this gender ideology. In CARE's research, many women and men reported that the disparity in the rights of women and men created the social imbalance that has resulted in the VAW syndrome. Simultaneously, while some women said that it was the lesser value of women in Bangladesh that led to this problem, the men disagreed. Although a woman spends her entire life building her home, she does not have the right to it.

7.4.1 Goal

The CARE VAW initiative aims to ensure the realization of women's dignity and rights to freedom from gender-based violence by empowering communities, building their capacity, promoting local level governance, making allies with stakeholders, and advocating for women's

rights at all levels of intervention. To accomplish this goal CARE works through facilitation, support and capacity building at various levels of intervention including village, union, sub-district (upazila), district, and national levels.

7.4.2 Process of Implementation

The VAW initiative of CARE is on-going in two sub-districts of Dinajpur, in the northwestern Bangladesh. CARE facilitated a community-centered partnership by involving all potential stakeholders. The implementation strategy includes: 1) review of research findings and experience to better understand the issue; 2) facilitation of community mobilization through empowerment of the community and village level support mechanism, and improving the governance of local arbitration; 3) coordination among sub-district level system support; 4) provision of legal counseling and services for victims; and 5) advocacy at different levels.

Reviewing research findings and conducting community diagnosis:

CARE began addressing the VAW issue as part of its safe motherhood programme. Gradually, the initiative evolved. CARE continued to conduct qualitative research throughout the programme's implementation to see how different approaches work, and to review strategies and refine them. At the beginning of the initiative, CARE reviewed the findings of previous research. After this effort, it conducted community diagnoses to identify community strengths, potentials, different actors and allies, community based organizations (CBOs), leaders, and other cultural factors. From these reviews, CARE realized a need for advocacy and community mobilization, linking these to the service provision.

Community mobilization through empowerment of the community and village level support mechanism:

- Facilitating initial advocacy, bringing commitment and clarifying roles of duty bearers.
- Establishing and enforcing village level support mechanism: VAW forum.
- Reinforcing gender and human rights education at the village level; facilitating village meetings, folk songs and drama.
- Formation of different groups.
- Enhancing the capacity and governance of local shalish.

Facilitating coordination among sub-district level systems support:

To respond to the empowered and strengthened community, it is equally important to make the duty bearers responsible. An upazila VAW coordination committee involving the police, administration, women affairs, social welfare, health, NGOs, local government bodies, media and civil society has been established. Their main responsibilities are, to coordinate among different departments, provide support, guidance and leadership in changing social norms and attitudes, implement activities, and address the needs of survivors. This committee meets bi-monthly, coordinated by government women's affairs officers and joined by CARE staff. CARE maintains regular contacts and liaison with the committee.

Provision of legal counseling and service for victims:

CARE made efforts to explore ways of establishing a legal counseling center at the sub-district level. Collaboration has been created between CARE and Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), a human rights organization. BLAST provides legal counseling and services by deploying its staff lawyers. The lawyers provide legal counseling, support to survivors, make efforts to mediate the case, and provide legal services to the victims, including representation in court at no cost to the victims. Every case is recorded and analyzed. Important cases are documented to determine effectiveness and monitor the nature and kinds of violence. Cases are referred for legal services by VAW forum members and the Union Parishad.

Advocacy and networking at different levels:

Advocacy at the community level is being done with community actors through workshops, meetings and discussions. CARE trained UP female members to advocate the issue of VAW at union parishads and the shalish. UP female members and empowered women are playing an important role. CARE is facilitating advocacy with relevant government duty bearers, including law enforcement agencies, women and social affairs and health departments to realize the rights of women and address the VAW issue. Special efforts were made to establish relationships with the police, women affairs and other important actors through interpersonal communication and meetings. CARE has also facilitated field visits by police and women's affairs officers. Police

presence in the fight against VAW is key to creating legitimacy and reassuring communities of support available to victims. Networking with women's and human rights organizations, the media, civil society, and relevant government departments has been an integral part of the initiative. Together, our objective is cultural transformation: to value women, change notions of masculinity, promote zero tolerance for violence and the elimination of gender discrimination. It is important to continue the work of the VAW fora through networking and ongoing advocacy to ensure that resolutions are upheld and progress is sustainable. CARE is contributing to the district level efforts to stop VAW through providing field experience, strength and particular examples or cases.

Recent review with project staff and stakeholders identified the following lessons:

- Involvement of males, religious leaders and other elite groups is crucial to promote gender issues successfully. VAW is a social issue. It is a matter of changing attitudes and ideology that stem from the cultural sources of power. In a society where males hold the power, their influence in cultivating and changing social attitude, customs and beliefs are visible. Without the involvement and assistance of males, it is difficult and challenging to make progress in this issue.
- Using a village level VAW forum is a promising strategy to advocate issues at a local level. This should be complemented with other groups such as teachers, youth, religious leaders, and others who hold cultural power and have roles in changing social attitude, customs and norms. Elected female representatives and other empowered women can play an important role in raising women's voices in the community.
- Facilitation of folk songs and people's theater by local youth helps the community to easily accept the message and realize gender and VAW issues. Through the process, the youth are also given the opportunity to demonstrate and challenge expected gender roles, and promote changes for the future generations.
- Improving governance at the local arbitration level, particularly through identifying and involving elected and otherwise empowered women, involving VAW fora, and enhancing the capacity of local arbitrators, are key to protecting women's rights and dignity and promoting justice at community mediations. There must be female members present at all community mediations and a safe environment where women victims can speak up and present their cases.

- Religious explanations of why VAW is not supported, help people hear and quickly accept VAW messages. The use of religious leaders is particularly vital in addressing local customs and beliefs from religious perspectives.
- Involvement of government women affairs officers and the police in programme implementation, especially at the field level, contributes to creating trust, reduces tension and fears, and helps the community to demand services. Ongoing advocacy and networking is needed to continue the relationships formed and the work done to sensitize the police and community members.
- Behavior change and communication on VAW needs to be culturally appropriate in order to be accepted by different sections of society. Without community ownership, it would be difficult to address such social issues.

Check Your Progress Exercise 1:

Note: a) Use the space given below to answer the questions.

b) Compare your answer with the one given at the end of this unit.

1) How CARE has provided legal Counseling for victims?

7.5 ENGENDERING THE BUREAUCRACY: THE CASE OF DENR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Engendering the bureaucracy means adopting gender mainstreaming to ensure that the government pursues gender equality in all aspects of the development process. Mainstreaming GAD within the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in the Philippines meant addressing the twin concerns of internal and external transformation of a government agency. Internally, this heavily male-dominated agency had to be transformed to a gender friendly organization. At the same time, gender sensitive client-directed interventions had to be

introduced into the agency's programmes, plans, and projects to ensure sustainable development and proper management of the country's natural resources.

7.5.1 Sustaining GAD in DENR through Entry Points

Since 1997, the DENR GAD has been working through four major entry points in engendering the environment and natural resources sector: (1) people, (2) policy, (3) enabling mechanisms, and (4) programmes and projects.

7.5.1.1 Entry Point 1: People

People refers to the support of GAD mainstreaming given by DENR officials and employees. This entry point includes (1) the expression of support for GAD policies by top management, (2) interventions in the building and enhancing of GAD capability, (3) ensuring that both genders have fair access to the package of benefits offered by DENR, (4) consciousness-raising among heads of offices and key personnel, and (5) identification of the practical and strategic needs of women and the expanded area for the participation of women in environment and natural resources (ENR) projects.

Process:

DENR devised two types of GST trainings: one for the bureaucracy's executives, and another for rank-and-file employees. Training for the busy DENR executives, in which the Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary, Bureau Directors, Programme Directors, and the Division Chiefs took part, was a half-day training. Topics covered included the difference between sex and gender, legal mandates governing GAD, and other gender main-streaming activities of the government. Rank-and-file employees received a one-to-two day training with the same coverage as the programme for the executives and additional topics on the situation of women at the local, national, global, and international levels and data gathering methods such as participatory rural appraisals. This is the same module given to DENR programme beneficiaries. A more intensive training on gender responsive planning (GRD) was setup for the technical staff, that is, for planners and programme and project officers. The technical staff were trained on how to make the development planning process more gender responsive. Training lasted five to seven days, depending upon the budget.

Outcome:

- Around 50% of the executives and 65% of rank and file employees of the Department have gone through gender sensitivity orientation and training. After attending the GST, a male participant said “ Its only now that I realized how much burden my wife carries.
- After attending GST and GRP seminars, DENR’s planners and human resource officers repackaged a training programme intended for a set of middle managers. The Community Environment and Natural Resource Officers (CENRO) course, which used to be an all-male attended course, was made gender sensitive when women were explicitly encouraged to apply. A GAD GST module was also included in the training programme.

7.5.1.2 Entry Point 2: Policy

Policy refers to the organizational instruments in the form of administrative orders, memo circulars, implementing rules and regulations (IRR) that support GAD.

Process:

The members of the Policy Technical Working Group (PTWG), the body that reviews DENR policies, initiated the review of existing and proposed policies.

Outcome:

A number of gender responsive policies highlighting gender equality and equity were issued, such as:

- Stewardship over specific forest land was granted to both spouses. In the past, such contracts were awarded only to the heads of households, which most often meant males.
- Inclusion of women in protected areas management boards (PAMBs). The PAMB is a mechanism that entrusts the management of protected areas to local communities. It also had tended to be male-dominated. Including women in such boards meant that female community members found a way to voice their opinions and be active in decision making processes.
- Inclusion of women’s concern in environmental impact assessment statement. In the past, women’s concerns were not emphasized in the drafting of environmental impact statements (EIS). The GAD policies required development projects’ impact on women be highlighted. They also required female representation during public hearings.
- Women as priority for local and international trainings and other capacity building exercises. As part of promoting gender equity, the DENR formulated a policy giving

women high priority for local and international training and other similar capacity building programmes of the DENR.

- Removal of gender bias in the acceptance and processing of homestead patent applications and other public land applications. A new DENR directive has eliminated the need for women to present consent from their husbands when they are applying for homestead patents and other public lands. In the past, such consent was necessary for the processing of applications.
- Implementing guidelines for RA 7877, also known as “The Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995”. The DENR issued strict rules and regulations to address acts of sexual harassment such as offensive sexual remarks, posting nude pictures and malicious touching of employees’ body parts in the workplaces.

7.5.1.3 Entry Point 3: Enabling Mechanisms

Enabling mechanisms include structures and mechanisms that facilitated GAD integration. Before the enactment of RA 7192, DENR had no specific support mechanisms that ensured the integration of gender concerns into the policies, plans and programmes of the DENR. But a lot has changed since then and various support mechanisms have been effectively put in place.

Process

In the early part of 1990, the DENR conducted a series of workshops with planning officers, programme managers, budget and administrative personnel. The workshop aimed to review, evaluate, and assess the DENR as an organization in order to provide answers to the following questions:

- (1) What structure would best fit the DENR in the context of gender mainstreaming?
- (2) What structure can best support the GAD activities?
- (3) What activities should be pursued to operationalize GAD mainstreaming?
- (4) How much funds do we allocate for GAD activities?
- (5) What structures or mechanisms must be created to support mainstreaming activities?
- (6) What needs to be done to ensure GAD mainstreaming efforts are sustained?

Outcomes

- Establishment of the GAD focal point system. At DENR, GAD focal point members were expected to catalyze and facilitate the institutionalization of GAD and the empowerment of women. For example, GAD focal point members involved in the

preparation of plans and programmes made sure that a gender perspective was always included and a corresponding budget was set aside.

- Formulation of a GAD Vision. DENR formulated a GAD vision: “Partnership of Empowered Men and Women for Sustainable Development” to guide the overall GAD implementation. All GAD activities are expected to contribute to the attainment of the vision.
- Formulation of a GAD Plan. The DENR prepares an annual and a six-year GAD Plan indicating various GAD activities.
- Provision of GAD Budget. Consistent with the national policy of allocating at least 5% of the agency’s budget for GAD mainstreaming, the annual planning and programming guidelines of DENR specifically include a budget for the GAD; this budget is monitored by the GAD focal point system.
- Development of a gender specific data/information system. Because the DENR lacked gender disaggregated data, the GADFP helped in gathering the necessary data for monitoring and evaluating gender sensitive projects.
- DENR daycare centers. To address the practical needs of working women, the DENR GAD focal point facilitated the set up of day care centers.

7.5.1.4 Entry Point 4: Programmes and Projects

Programmes and projects, are at the heart of GAD mainstreaming efforts at DENR.

Process

DENR created a review committee to evaluate and assess project proposals. Members of the GAD focal point system prepared GAD project proposals, which were submitted to the programmes and projects committee for review and evaluation. After the committee finishes reviewing the proposals, it would pass them on to the chairperson for final evaluation and approval.

Outcome

- Implementation of the GAD Service Awards. The first of its kind in a government agency, the GAD Service Award aims to acknowledge the contribution of women in environment and natural resources management and seeks to recognize the importance of gender mainstreaming. The GAD Service

- Awards has already recognized 11 projects as “Most Gender Responsive” and 11 women implementers as “Most Gender Sensitive Woman Implementers”.
- Conduct of gender-related studies in the field of community-based forestry programme, coastal and marine resource management, solid waste management, and small-scale mining. Results of the gender related studies were used in formulating gender sensitive policies, plans, and programmes of the Department.
- The agency published and distributed the following gender books to the regional GAD focal points: Handbook of Gender Responsive Participatory Tools for Community-Based Forest Management; and Producing Gender-Sensitive Environmental IEC Materials. An audio video entitled Magkasama Tayo (We are Together), also available in CD format, was produced and distributed to regional focal points for use in their training campaigns. Magkasama Tayo features, among other things, the historical growth of DENR from the time of its establishment to the period when it started mainstreaming gender.

Mainstreaming gender in a government bureaucracy is a tedious and an evolving process. The experience of the DENR showed that:

- An agency needs to have a system and a support mechanism to facilitate gender mainstreaming. DENR had a GAD focal point system, a plan for implementing GAD and, the most concrete show of support, financial resources or budget for GAD activities.
- An agency needs to examine its internal policies and adjust them by developing mandates and guidelines that transform working systems and processes to ensure women’s participation and leadership and promote gender equity in programme. Gender disaggregated data are needed to formulate gender-sensitive policies and projects.
- GAD activities should not just be “add-ons”, they should be part of the day-to-day work programmes, to ensure that GAD principles and actions are internalized and institutionalized.
- Support from the national government and top leadership in agencies facilitates the implementation of GAD. GAD champions are needed to help push the GAD agenda in an organization.
- Continuously building the capacity of the agency, its personnel and its stakeholders is imperative to ensure the GAD programme’s sustainability. It is necessary to include a cadre of competent technical personnel (from division chief and other senior staff levels)

in the GAD focal point system. This is important in a government agency because political appointees may not stay long, but career service professionals ensured the continuity of the programme.

Check Your Progress Exercise 2:

Note: a) Use the space given below to answer the questions.

b) Compare your answer with the one given at the end of this unit.

1) What is the process involved in programmes and projects of DENR?

7.6 HELPING WOMEN GAIN VOICE AND VISIBILITY: FOSTERING GENDER-RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP IN CHINA

In the fall of 2000, Winrock International (Winrock) brought a leadership development programme to China that was named by local gender specialists as the Women's Capacity Building & Rural Development Programme, or CAPACITY.

The programme began in Southwestern China, specifically, in the provinces of Yunnan and Guizhou, for two reasons. This region represented the poorest provinces in the Chinese Mainland and therefore needed more development support. Winrock aligned with the government's rural economic development programme, "Developing the Western Regions," which was created after recognizing the imbalance between the highly developed eastern/coastal regions and the western regions. The second reason why the programme was started in the southwest was to build on Winrock's institutional relationships that had been developed through a decade of capacity building work. Eighty-six (86) development practitioners from government, research and educational institutions in Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan had obtained master's degree training in natural resources management and the rural social sciences through Winrock's overseas training programmes in support of the Yunnan Upland Management and the Southwest China Participatory Upland Resources Management programmes.

7.6.1 Programme goal and key objectives

The CAPACITY programme is based on a one-year leadership training programme that links women leaders with male supporters in key institutions and provides institutional seed grants for the integration of gender in policies, programmes, and practices that affect rural women in China. Its goal is to foster gender-responsible leadership and integrate gender concepts in agricultural and forestry institutions through three key objectives:

- Preparing women leaders,
- Building an enabling professional environment, and
- Creating sustainable mechanisms.

Participants of the leadership training programme are mid- to senior-level women professionals from institutions whose work affects rural women. Announcements for the training are advertised through networks and major newspapers in order to open access to this opportunity to any qualified female professional prepared to commit a year to undergo the training and conduct an action plan to assist rural women. An initial screening is made based on a well-constructed application form that leads to an interview process. Candidates are screened for their vision, motivation, leadership potential, risk-taking attitude, interest in helping other women advance, and commitment to programme goals. For example, a key question asked of a candidate is, "How will you influence 100 women and men after your training?" Applicants are also observed in a group setting to assess group dynamics and teamwork skills. Key to the selection processes is the spark of passion that must be evident; this is the fuel of sustainability.

By design, the preference is to select candidates from the agriculture, forestry and environment sectors of the Chinese provincial government and from the Women's Federation. Candidates from research, educational and health institutions working on rural women's issues are also accepted. Finally, recognizing the important role that media plays in gender advocacy, a group of media professionals is included in each training.

Institutional partnership grants and institutional seed grants are provided for the implementation of gender mainstreaming activities in key institutions. Proposals are usually initiated by the graduates of Leadership for Impact (LFI) training, or by members of the network of advisors (NOA) who act as gender focal points in their home institutions. Grants are awarded on the basis of the institutional impact expected as a result of the change strategy, and the level and degree of participation by institutional leaders. A corollary programme activity is the development of partnerships with local institutions to broaden participation and enhance sustainability.

Leadership participants are encouraged and provided with technical and financial support to establish professional associations that are legally registered, to serve as the main vehicle for their continued gender advocacy work beyond the programme's life. Another mechanism that serves to enhance local ownership and sustainability is the formation of a NOA in each province. Leaders of influence who have expertise in rural development and gender are invited to join the NOA to provide guidance to programme staff, act as mentors for participants, and serve as institutional leverage points.

7.6.2 Unique Features

Four distinctive features make this gender and capacity-building programme unique:

- It builds ownership by local participants, and thus sustainability, by fostering the formation of professional associations of women, men, and networks of advisors.
- It includes follow-on support and project funding for individual and group action plans (case studies) to enable participants to directly and immediately apply new skills to create an enabling professional environment for their work on behalf of rural women.
- It provides gender training for both women and men so that they are engaged together in bringing about change in key institutions whose work affects rural women. Often, gender training involves women only.
- Its niche is not at the grassroots level, where many agencies are already involved in community development work, but in working with and through institutions for policy change. The view is held that this strategy can have a greater, long-term impact on the status and roles of rural women, than implementing projects directly with rural communities for a limited project period.

7.6.3 Lessons Learned

- A more targeted selection process of LFI participants based on pre-identified key institutions will facilitate follow-on action for institutional impact. The early concern for inclusion blurred the institutional focus.
- Assisting LFI graduates to initiate change strategies in their home units, instead of limiting post-training activities to group action plans that sometimes did not involve members' home institutions, will lead to more institutional impacts.

Check Your Progress Exercise 3:

Note: a) Use the space given below to answer the questions.

b) Compare your answer with the one given at the end of this unit.

1) List out any two unique features of gender responsible leadership project in China?

7.7 SUMMING UP

After studying the experiences of Asia-pacific region if you develop or continue your own gender mainstreaming initiative, you may wish to keep the following issues in mind:

- Equate equitable development with effective, holistic development;
- Make gender and development programmes culturally specific;
- Design gender sensitization programmes for the youth;
- Strengthen and nurture existing positive values and beliefs in the community;
- Provide quality gender training programmes;
- Share best practices in gender mainstreaming;
- Network, strengthen capacity building initiatives, and involve men at all levels;
- Develop gender-sensitive indicators for the organization's monitoring and evaluation systems; and
- Reinforce economic empowerment for women and the reduction of violence against women are crucial for the realization of gender equality.

7.8 GLOSSARY

DENR: Department of Environment and Natural Resources in Philippines is tasked to formulate and implement policies, guidelines, rules and regulations relating to environmental management and pollution prevention and control.

Winrock: Winrock International, a private, non-sectarian, non profit organization registered in the USA, was founded in 1973. Winrock International was among the first development organizations to work in China after reforms began.

7.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISES

Check Your Progress Exercise 1:

1. CARE made efforts to explore ways of establishing a legal counseling center at the sub-district level. Collaboration has been created between CARE and Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), a human rights organization. BLAST provides legal counseling and services by deploying its staff lawyers. The lawyers provide legal counseling, support to survivors, make efforts to mediate the case, and provide legal services to the victims, including representation in court at no cost to the victims. Every case is recorded and analyzed.

Check Your Progress Exercise 2:

1. DENR created a review committee to evaluate and assess project proposals. Members of the GAD focal point system prepared GAD project proposals, which were submitted to the programmes and projects committee for review and evaluation. After the committee finishes reviewing the proposals, it would pass them on to the chairperson for final evaluation and approval.

Check Your Progress Exercise 3:

1. The unique features are:
 - It builds ownership by local participants, and thus sustainability, by fostering the formation of professional associations of women, men, and networks of advisors.
 - It includes follow-on support and project funding for individual and group action plans (case studies) to enable participants to directly and immediately apply new skills to create an enabling professional environment for their work on behalf of rural women.

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7.11 QUESTIONS FOR REFLECTION AND PRACTICE

1. What is the lesson learnt from community-based initiative on Violence against women in Bangladesh?
2. How to foster women leadership? Substantiate your arguments with the case study from China.
3. Analyze the problem while engendering bureaucracy.