



Report of

Bangladesh Workshop for Women 2030

Gender Monitoring of SDGs



GWA Bangladesh Office in Dhaka

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Background and Objective of the Workshop

This 2 day workshop was organized by the Gender and Water Alliance- Bangladesh (GWA-B) for explaining and planning partners' activities in the EU-funded Women2030 project in Bangladesh for the coming years. A few months ago GWA asked all GWA members in Bangladesh about their current activities in monitoring a selection of SDGs. Several GWA members replied to the request, and following certain criteria of the Women2030 project¹, a small selection of the GWA members who responded were invited for this workshop to follow up and elaborate a monitoring plan for specific SDGs at local level.

The objective of this workshop was to clarify and discuss with GWA's Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partners for Women2030, in Bangladesh, the plans of the Women2030 project, the approaches, the tools, the possibilities for their organisation, and what is expected of the different stakeholders.

The first year of the Women2030 project is reaching its completion, and some tools have been developed, of which the most important are the Training Master Manual and the Selection of SDG Gender Indicators to monitor progress on SDGs at local and national level in Bangladesh. These have been introduced in the workshop, and GWA also asked the participating organisations to present their current work, related to monitoring of SDGs, especially the SDGs 2, 5, 6, 10, 13 and 15.

Workshop Proceedings: Day 1: Monday 3rd April 2017

Session 1: Opening and Welcome

Objective: Welcoming the participants and Introduction of GWA and GWAPB

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

The workshop was opened formally with a warm welcome address to the participants by Joke Muylwijk, Executive Director, Gender and Water Alliance (GWA). She said, "Today we meet in the context of a large global project funded by European Union that is called Women 2030. Under this project 52 countries are involved and for the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) we will carry out project activities three countries. They are the three "Bs": Brazil, Bolivia and Bangladesh. I am feeling very happy about this." Then she informed that the project partners in each of these 52 countries have a budget to work with 3 Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) but for Bangladesh, GWA decided to select 4 NGOs. However due to the demand from our enthusiastic NGO members, we have now decided to work with 6 NGO partners in this project. Joke informed participants that this project is mainly about monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide. So all GWA

¹ Women-headed NGOs are to be given preference when selecting CSO partners in the Women2030 project

member organizations' relevant information on this theme can be included in the project's database.

Joke added that in this workshop she would like to practice gender sensitivity. She mentioned, gender is about equality on one hand, and equity on the other hand. This means that the ultimate goal is for all us to have equal rights, and equal opportunities, but to enable this we need some preferential measures for those who have been disadvantaged more than others. Equity is a way to reach equality; those who have less experience, need to be encouraged to speak. Some of us can speak easily and have a lot of exposure and lot of experience, and some don't. Now what we mean by equity, is that those who have no experience and no exposure, we give them extra chances to speak, to share their experiences and to learn from this training.



Later Joke requested participants to listen carefully because this may probably be the last time she is doing this training and she expects participants to be able to do it themselves for their own trainings. So they need to listen very well and adapt the information to their local participants' needs and context when they similar workshops for other NGOs. She explained that this workshop is a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Gender Monitoring of SDGs. Therefore participants are expected to be trainers at a later stage. This project aims to build the capacity of civil society in tiers or groups at regional, national and local level, and each group

will train another group at the next level. For this it is very important to know the capacity needs of the group you are going to train, which is why all the participants in this workshop were asked to fill in and send us a CNA (Capacity Needs Assessment) form. Joke was very happy that all participants sent in their CAN form duly filled, despite the short notice and detailed information asked. This is an excellent indication of their interest to work with GWA in this project. At the end of her introduction, Joke mentioned the names of the facilitators for this ToT and closed her session giving thanks to everyone.

Session 2: Logistics and Rules of the Workshop

Objective: To inform participants on the logistics and rules of the workshop

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: S M Faridul Haque

In this session S M Faridul Haque informed participants about some logistical issues and ground rules of the workshop. Firstly, he requested participants to keep their mobile phone on silent mode, and to take urgent phone calls out of the meeting so that other participants will not be disturbed. Secondly, he said that the workshop will have a two-way communication system. Therefore, not only will the facilitators talk but it is expected and encouraged that participants talk and discuss as well. He requested participants to discuss, ask questions and express their opinions freely to make the workshop interesting and a learning experience for all. However he did request participants to respect speakers and not engage in “side-talk” during the session. He showed participants where the toilets for both men and women were and informed them who they could talk to in case of problems or questions. He mentioned that drinking water, tea and coffee are available in the adjoining room, and participants just need to help themselves. Snacks and lunch will be provided to participants but if they have certain dietary restrictions they need to inform Paul Modhu about this as soon as possible. Finally, participants were requested to give their honest and true feelings regarding the workshop in the evaluation form which will be provided to them at the end of the workshop, so that Gender and Water Alliance-Bangladesh (GWA-B) team could improve themselves. Farid finished his talk by saying that as GWA-B team have to work a lot together with the participants for the Women 2030 project, their true sharing about the workshop and other issues will help a lot to have a successful project.

Task Division:

Joke asked for volunteers from among the participants for time keeping throughout the workshop and recapping for the next day.

Time keepers: Swandipta and Khadiza

Recappers: Okhil Chandra Bairagi and Siddika Mili

Session 3: Explain the Purpose and Programme of the Workshop

Objective: To explain the purpose and programme of the workshop to the participants

Method: interactive discussion

Facilitator: Anamika Amani

In this session Anamika briefly explained the name of the project ‘Women2030’: it has to do with women and gender NGOs or CSOs being involved in monitoring and activities of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which countries all over the world committed to in 2015. This agenda is comprised of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets – a very ambitious roadmap to achieve in 13 years! The Women2030 project is particularly about strengthening civil society organisations (CSOs) or NGOs, for monitoring SDGs progress in their countries and for effective advocacy for gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. She said that all the organisations in this workshop will be the CSO partners of GWA Bangladesh for Women2030 project, and that this workshop is set up as a Training of Trainers with a lot of interactive sessions. She then requested participants to go through the 2 days programme schedule with her and ask questions if they were not clear about something. . Briefly, she explained, the first day of the workshop will be on strengthening partners’ understanding of gender, sharing ideas about gender, and having sharing understanding about what the SDGs are and what are the gender aspects in them. Then there will be a group work to understand



about the work participants are doing currently in their project, in their area, and make the connection with gender. So, what are the gender aspects of this work and how is it linked to the SDGs? The first day will end with an introduction to the Women 2030 project for participants. The second day of the workshop will be dedicated to the monitoring activities and/or plans of the participant organizations, and participants will work in groups to make a gender-sensitive monitoring plan with clear and practical indicators measuring the progress on SDGs at local level. This will be shared with all in a plenary. The day will end with an evaluation of the workshop.

Anamika also informed participants that as there were 6 organisations present instead of the 4 that the workshop programme had initially planned for, the time for group presentations would be shortened to 15 minutes instead of the 20 minutes shown in the current programme. She asked participants whether they had any questions or if they needed further clarification about the programme. In response to her question, one participant remarked that it had been helpful to their understanding and preparation for the ToT that the workshop programme was sent to them earlier with the invitation letter. Anamika closed the session with thanks to everybody.

Session 4: Introduction of Participants

Objective: To know participant's name, organization, position, area of work, expertise and one experience with gender mainstreaming

Method: Interactive

Tools: Matching pictures

Facilitator: Swandipta Sadique

To make the introduction of participants interactive 9 different pictures related to gender and SDGs were used. Each picture had two copies and was randomly distributed among the participants. The participants identified their partner for introduction by finding out who had the matching picture. Each pair then exchanged information with each other, which was later shared in a general plenary with each participant introducing their partner to all the other participants. There were 8 pairs of participants (including facilitators) who introduced each other, mentioning their names, the organisations they represented, their area of work, and a relevant gender experience.



As one of the participants was late for the workshop, one participant (Anamika) introduced herself. The use of pictures related with gender and SDGs had the added objective of familiarizing participants with the gender aspects of SDGs because with the Women 2030 project they will work on these issues. As hoped for, this interactive session not only introduced participants to each other, but also worked as an ice-breaker, familiarizing them and encouraging an open sharing between them. Most of the relevant gender experiences shared by the participants were related to their work and professional experience, which were very interesting.

Session 5: Gender Concept, Gender and Diversity and Empowerment

Objective: To explain the concept of gender, gender and diversity and gender analysis by using the 4 elements of empowerment

Method: Power point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Joke started the session by asking the participants about their gender knowledge and expertise. For instance, whether they had a gender training before or not; the length of the gender training; whether they considered gender in their work or not; and who sees him or herself as gender specialist? Then she asked participants to mention one thing (a phrase or

word) which comes to their mind when they hear the word 'gender'. Participants' responses were as follows:

Gender is-

- Equal opportunity to all men and women for all sorts of activities.
- Changing mindset
- Same opportunity for all
- Equal right
- Social attitude
- Equality and dignity for all - like aged and disabled people
- People are different
- Work with all vulnerable groups
- Equality for men and women
- Equal identity and right to participate
- Equal right to decision making
- Different experience of men and women
- Equality in men and women's everyday roles and responsibilities
- Power relation not only between men and women but also among the people of a group
- Empowerment

Hearing the responses Joke clarified the use of the word "role" when talking about gender. The word 'role' gives the notion of a particular character of a play, so it is better to use 'responsibilities' or 'social relation' instead of 'role'. Then adding to participants' responses, Joke mentioned that gender is different from sex. It stems not only from the physical aspect of being a woman or a man, but also from the socio-cultural, economic, and political aspects. Gender is rooted in power relations, which are not always equal, but rather asymmetrical. The meaning of asymmetric power relations is that differences exist in power among people - such as between men and women (husband and wife), between men (father and son), and between women (mother in law and daughter in law) and between rich and poor men, women, children. Gender also interacts with age, ethnicity, socio-economic class, caste, location and so on. So, gender is dynamic or changeable. Gender relations can change and do change, like culture – if people themselves want it to change. All development activities have a gender dimension and there is no gender neutral development. On the basis of the above presentation, there was a short discussion as follows:



Discussion: One participant said that in 1980s and '90s, women were not much involved with physical sports or motor cycle riding. But gradually the situation is changing. Joke agreed with him that the situation is changing because the mindset of people is changing. Another participant shared that at the Union Parishad level, there are women but they hardly have a voice in planning activities. This is an indication of asymmetric power relations. The situation is changing for some areas but not everywhere. Joke agreed with him and added that in some areas the situation is even worsening. Another participant mentioned that to bring change in the society, we need to bring change in our family. Then one participant said that we have to talk with husbands and wives in the family and explain to them the concept of gender. One participant thought that the discriminatory situation between men and women is similar for rural, urban, educated and uneducated families. Then another participant said that as gender ideology is constructed by culture, it is more related with peoples' geographical context. For example, in America, women are more empowered than the women in Bangladesh. One participant agreed with him by saying that to change this unequal situation, we need to change our mindset and attitude. Then Joke talked about certain biases that exist related to gender division of work: if people catch fish, it is productive work. But when women cook in the house, it is called reproductive work. Water is scarce and day by day the situation is going to be worse. Now only 2% is for drinking and domestic uses, 96% is for agriculture and 2% is for industry. Therefore, even within the

household, there is a struggle for water because water is scarce. If men were also responsible for water collection, the situation would be the same.

Gender and Diversity and Gender+

Joke briefly explained the concept “Gender and Diversity” and “Gender+”: gender is not about men vs. women, because there are differences between men, and between women. “Gender +” is a broader conceptualization of gender, where gender is viewed as interacting with age, ethnicity, class, race, religion etc. creating differences in groups of women and men. The key word is “Change” with respect to gender, and the changing relations among men and women. People are all different and different categories of men and women have different needs and interest. They have different socio economic position, age, and vulnerability. This also varies from culture to culture and religion to religion.

Gender ideology (mindset and attitude)

In human beings, from birth onwards, some gender ideologies are set. For instance, when a child is born, people ask first is it a boy or a girl? But in many societies, people are not welcoming a girl child and the atmosphere is not in favor of the girl child, which is not so easy to change. In many cultures it is said to be natural that men are superior and women are inferior and men always play a dominant role. But in nature, when a cow gives birth to a calf if it is a girl, then all would be happy as it produces lots of milk and will bear calves again, whereas, in case of human beings, a girl child is not always welcomed. There is nothing natural about unequal gender relations. In fact it is cultural. In sanitation and hygiene, lots of taboos exist and changing gender ideology (mindset and attitude) is difficult, but not impossible. Therefore, gender relations are power relations which can change and do change, like culture, if people themselves want it to change. If there is an urgent need felt by all - for example, overpopulation or even population explosion, epidemics like HIV/AIDS, demographic changes due to war, tsunami and disasters caused by a changing climate – then power relations, and hence, gender relations can change.

On the basis of the above presentation and participants’ comments there was a short discussion as follows:

Discussion: one participant said that in rural Bangladesh women have to fetch water for their household because people suppose that it is a women’s work. Even if women are pregnant or have some other difficulties to carry water, men do not like to do this work. Joke added to this remark that if men carry water, they use a van or bicycle to do so while a woman walks, several kilometres in some cases. Anamika observed that some practices like this continue due to a dominant group mindset. A participant said that change should come

from the grassroots to which Joke commented that there are some very traditional women and men who do not want to talk about these issues. Then one participant shared that to bring a change in mindset, her organisation used some posters in their working area. Joke then talked about how after cyclone Aila, many women had to go out to do work, bringing a positive change in household power relations for some women. In this sense climate change can bring change in gender relations and also in gender policy – this can affect women’s empowerment positively or negatively depending on the social, economic, political and physical context.

Gender and Power

Before starting the presentation about Gender and Power, Joke asked participants to share what they think the elements of empowerment are. Agreeing with participants, Joke defined empowerment as an objective and a concept for gender analysis with four interrelated elements. These are:

1. Economic Empowerment 2. Social Empowerment 3. Political empowerment and 4. Physical empowerment. Men, women, children, even animals - all need to empower themselves.

Joke then asked participants to give examples of how different forms of empowerment are seen and/or experienced by people in a practical situation.

Economic empowerment: Regarding economic empowerment, participants’ responses were:

- Earning money and spending money in own way.
- Opportunity to earn
- Bargaining power and access to market
- Decision making power
- Equal salary for equal work etc.

Joke added a few more examples to the above: the right to choose one’s education, right to work that one enjoys, right to decide about spending benefits and income, right to water, access to relevant resources. Sometimes women have access to income but have no control over it. They have to hand over their salaries to husband, son, brother or mother in law. It is also commonly known that women’s savings often go towards the improvement of their family’s situation, whereas this is not the case for men. Often when work is manual many women are involved in it, but when it is mechanized it is taken over by men. Therefore, ***economic empowerment is important but not enough.***

Political empowerment: Regarding political empowerment, participants’ responses were:

- Voting power
- Participation in elections as voter as well as opportunity to be a candidate (to vote and be voted)
- Take part in all political activities
- Right to participate in planning policies
- Right to information
- Having a voice in decision-making etc.

Joke asked participants to note that political empowerment is not only related to political parties. It comes from citizenship. It includes the right to organise one self, the right to take part in democratic processes: to be allowed to vote and to be voted for, to take active part in Water User Associations (WUA) and other groups, right to give feedback, which is heard, to be a member of the Union Parishad and effectively participate in decision-making to influence development efforts. Quota system to reserve seats for women and extreme poor men and women in committees, might be a good example of political empowerment, even though it does not always work if members are not able to effectively participate or are dominated by more powerful interests.

Social Empowerment: Regarding social empowerment, participants’ responses were:

- Right to education
- Right to get proper respect
- No discrimination on the basis of religion
- Right to do work of one’s own choice etc.

Joke added some more examples to participants’ responses: positive self-image, social status, how does family, neighborhood, and/or society see us as a person or as an individual. The right to education, access to water and sanitation, being able to give an opinion and one’s opinion being heard and considered is also included as an example of social empowerment. Joke illustrated how when a baby girl is born in many cultures, people say “I’m sorry” rather than ‘congratulations’. This is an example of how cultural bias can lead to social disempowerment – as girls may develop a low self-image, and parents may invest less in their daughter’s education compared to their sons.

Physical empowerment: Regarding physical empowerment, participants’ responses were:

- Right to have rest, especially for women during pregnancy and (if needed) during menstruation

- Right to good health care
- Access to water near the house
- Right to have children
- Right to safety and security
- Right to have decision making power about marriage
- Right to have no harassment or violence
- Right to use contraceptive and have children with own choice etc.

Adding a few more examples, Joke mentioned: the right to decide about one's sexuality, to decide about the number of children and spacing between them, the right to clean water, sanitation facilities and dignity, , access to proper menstrual management, the ability to resist violence, , and the power to get one's rights. For example, the right to wear the clothes you like, physical mobility, recreation, choice of food etc.

Interlinkage of all four elements of empowerment

Joke emphasized that all ***the four elements of empowerment are interconnected and one aspect of empowerment on its own, is not real empowerment.*** Together they indicate the degree of empowerment of an individual or group. For example, just being educated (socio-economic empowerment) on its own does not mean a woman is empowered, if her husband does not allow her to work after marriage. Groups and individuals (not only women) who are on the lower side of the hierarchy, empower themselves if they are convinced and if they are able. Outsiders cannot empower others, women from different cultures can empower themselves following their own needs, values and strategy.

A participant remarked that gender trainings should not only be directed towards women and vulnerable persons, and that ***creating gender awareness in the elite classes and among decision maker is equally (if not more) important.***

Outsiders (like project staff) cannot empower others, but can be catalysts and create enabling opportunities for women and men from different cultures to empower themselves following their own needs, values and strategy. They can do this by raising their awareness on their rights, and building their capacity for change: through appropriate education, skills training, advocacy for improved laws, policies and regulations on access to resources, etc.

Joke concluded her session by saying that “Empowerment means to be proud of one's own identity”. She requested participants to discuss about all these 4 elements of empowerment in their office and write down in 4 sheets the present situation per element of empowerment in their own villages, using specific indicators for each element. They can then be compared with the situation a year later to see if there is any change in the different

indicators, analysing the reasons for the change. She thanked everybody for their interesting comments and active participation in the session.

Session 6: Gender and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Objective: To explain the gender aspects of the 17 SDGs and explain the focus on particular SDGs in the Women 2030 project

Method: Power point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk and Anamika Amani

GWA and all our member organisations work contributes ultimately to sustainable development. However to improve the effectiveness of our work it is important to be aware of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Sustainable Development Goals, so we can use this to complement our work . While the MDG goals were useful to bring various stakeholders together to work on common development targets for the first time, many of the goals were not achieved. Building on lessons learned from the MDGs the SDGs are a much more comprehensive set of goals integrating aspects of economic and social welfare with gender equality and environmental sustainability (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership – the 5 P's of the 2030 Agenda).

Women are essential agents and stakeholders in all the 17 SDGs², with many targets finally recognizing gender equality and women's empowerment as both the objective, and the means to achieve sustainable development. Unlike the MDGs, the Agenda 2030 has a stand-alone gender goal towards this end, and there is also a more consistent call for sex disaggregation of data across many indicators.

On the other hand the Agenda is very ambitious and there is debate about how feasible it will be to achieve certain targets at the current rate. For example, we will need much more than 13 years to achieve gender equality, as well as a lot more financing for gender than is currently committed. It may be difficult to achieve zero poverty in countries like Bangladesh in this time. However what is clear is that none of the 17 SDGs can be fully realised without tackling gender-discrimination across various spheres (economic, social, political) and at various levels (legislative, institutional, and societal).

Joke then asked participants to come up with what they think are the gender dimensions of the different SDGs.

Goal 1: End Poverty

Women constitute the majority of poor people globally. Poverty brings increased risks and gender discrimination leaves women less resilient to these. Women are unpaid and underpaid for a lot of their work, and are more likely to be indebted during external crises. Child marriage of girls is linked to poverty, bringing potentially life threatening risks from

² There is increasing recognition of the need to engage men in dialogue and actions to promote gender equality, especially in the areas of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, violence against women, and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

early pregnancy, and often lost hopes for an education and a better income. Ensuring women's access to basic services, control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services is key to achieving SDG 1.

Judith: Even though we have entered into the era of SDG, many targets of the MDGs have not been achieved.

Shahid: Where there is poverty, there are women. So, gender should be a greater concern in SDGs. The SDG goals cannot be achieved if women are left behind.

Shahidul: In order to work seriously for these goals concerning gender, we do need to know the actual scenario first. More research is required in terms of baseline and stock-taking of the current situation in various SDG goals and targets.

Shahid: Women's productivity should be increased so that they can be more empowered. Also, they can be given specialized training so that they can get into more productive work. This will not only help them in earning money, but also enable them to ensure food security of the household in an easier way.

Joke: The issue of food security has gender aspects at global, country, and household level and each level needs specific actions (behavioural change, structural change, change in policy and law)

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Women prepare up to 90 per cent of meals in households around the world, yet when food is scarce, women and girls are often the first to eat less. Women comprise more than half of the agricultural labour force in Asia and Africa, yet their potential contribution to food security remains constrained by unequal access to land and other productive assets. Legal reform for more equitable distribution of assets, such as land and credit, and enforcing decent work and income for women in food production are necessary to achieve SDG 2.

Joke: A small amount of irrigation can make a big difference. We all need water for different reasons. But, the more we use sweet water in agriculture and industry, the more we head towards drinking water scarcity. Too much irrigation with the ground water is also not a very good idea since we are losing ground water day by day. Small amount of irrigation can make a huge difference. That is the reason, we need Integrated Water Resource Management or IWRM since we do not have enough drinking water. Also, when the drinking water is being used in the production of tobacco and cocoa this goes at the cost of other crops more important for food security.

Shahidul: Women's vulnerability to disaster is also a big issue to think about in this regard.

Joke: Yes, also, women's lack of ownership and access to land is a major crisis in this area. Women are doing a lot of productive work ensuring food security but the land does not

belong to them. Women often do not even get the money from the sale of their produced goods and crops due to lack of access to the market and bargaining power in the market and household.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being

The right to good health is a fundamental human right that is undermined for many women due to reasons ranging from affordability to customary practices keeping them at home, to gender-based violence (GBV). Among women of reproductive age worldwide, AIDS is now the leading cause of death. Not only are women biologically more susceptible to HIV transmission, but their unequal social and economic status reduces their ability to protect themselves and make empowered choices. SDG 3 cannot be achieved unless societies end practices that critically endanger women's health and well-being—among them, all forms of GBV, child marriage, FGM, dietary restrictions and others. Governments must have proactive legislation to discourage such practices, and improve the provision of health services for women and girls, including the poorest and survivors of violence.

Joke: Health is a major crisis for women. In remote villages, we can see many women suffering from malnutrition. There are a lot of superstitions which affect women's health. For e.g. they are told they should eat less during pregnancy so that they can have a normal delivery. As a result both mother and children suffer from various health complications.

John: In Bangladesh, the law says that 1 doctor and 1 trained birth attendant will be always there in the community clinic. But, in the actual situation doctors are never found there.

Shahid: Women often do not get the permission from their husbands and other family members to go to the hospitals for health care or regular checkup during pregnancy. This also causes serious health damage.

Goal 4: Quality Education

Everybody said together: Every person is entitled to an equal opportunity for education.

Joke: At the same time, we must remember that WASH and MHM facility must be there in schools and we have a lot of scope to improve in that area.

Joke then went through the rest of the SDGs, asking participants to mention a gender aspect or concern for each of them. Due to lack of time not all the SDGs were discussed, so in the following part of the report we will briefly mention a gender aspect of each SDG so this is clear for the workshop participants.

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Assuring **women's rights through legal frameworks** is a first step in addressing discrimination against them. In 2014, 143 countries guaranteed equality between men and

women in their constitutions; another 52 countries have yet to make this important commitment. In 132 countries, the statutory legal age of marriage is equal for women and men, while in another 63 countries, the legal age of marriage is lower for women than for men.

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

Access to regular and safe water is embedded in power relations of class, gender and ethnicity. People without access are mainly poor, concentrated in rural areas and slums around big cities, and in developing countries. Women are over-represented among these groups.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

4,3 million people die yearly from diseases related to indoor air pollution: pneumonia, chronic lung disease, lung cancer due to use of inefficient fuels and technologies for cooking and household use (WHO, 2016 data). **More than 60% out of these deaths are of women and children³** due to the time they spend indoors and in household tasks like cooking and heating.

Indoor pollution is the second - largest health risk (in sub-Saharan Africa, the single biggest risk factor) **for women and girls** whilst for men this is the fifth biggest risk factor after tobacco smoking, alcohol use and high blood pressure (WHO, Burning energy, 2016)

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Decent work means a living wage, workplace safety and protection against discrimination; however these conditions are out of reach for most working women in the world. To achieve SDG 8 women must have equal access to decent work, productive resources and financial services and an equal say in economic decisions.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable industrial and infrastructural development needs to take gender dimensions into account so that women have access to services and facilities they need and have a right to. Research and development is key to this, but most researchers are still men and overlook women in consultation processes.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Despite economic growth inequalities have increased between and within countries, signaling deeper and structural causes of inequality. Gender discrimination intersects with other types of discrimination related to age, disability, ethnicity, economic status and so on,

³ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs292/en/>

multiplying the burden of inequalities many times over.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

A participant mentioned that in many cities girls and women do not feel safe at all.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Storage is very important aspect of food security. We could get an extra 30% food if we have knowledge and resources for proper storage. Women are mainly responsible for household-level food storage, and initiatives for safe and low-cost storage options should involve them.

Goal 13: Climate Action

In the rural areas of most developing countries, it is mainly women and girls who are responsible for fuel and water collection for their families. When water and fuel is scarce due to CC (droughts, increasing salinity, deforestation) women and girls can spend several hours a day (see above figure) trying to access water and fuel for their daily needs, losing out on income, education, and rest.

Goal 14: Life below Water

Women outnumber men in both large-scale marine fisheries (66 per cent) and small-scale inland fisheries (54 per cent) but earn approximately 64 per cent of men's wages for the same work in aquaculture. They are also largely concentrated in low-skilled, low paid jobs with irregular, seasonal employment in processing, packaging and marketing; and often work without contracts or health, safety and labour rights protections⁴

Goal 15: Life on Land

Participant: In Bangladesh, indigenous people like those who live in the hill tracts often lack decision making power in projects and policies concerning them.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

During wars or conflict, women often have fewer resources to protect themselves and, with children, frequently make up the majority of displaced and refugee populations. War tactics such as sexual violence specifically target them.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Just around a third of countries have an office for gender statistics, even though gender disaggregated data is critical for monitoring progress on gender equality.

⁴ GWA produced a Policy brief for Bangladesh: Gender issues in Aquaculture, detailing these and more issues. See: <http://genderandwater.org/en/bangladesh/gwapb-products/knowledge-development>

Anamika then briefly explained that the Women2030 programme has chosen to focus on a few SDGs for the purpose of its tools and activities. This is firstly because the 2030 Agenda with 17 SDGs is very ambitious in its targets and time-scale, and as CSOs we have a limited scope to intervene and influence it, so it is better to concentrate on what we are already doing, and doing well. Secondly, each of the 5 co-applicants and their partner networks have certain core themes that they focus on, and the choice of 5 SDGs relates to these priorities. The five core SDGs the programme will focus on are SDG 5, 6, 7, 13 and 15. Anamika clarified that if partners' actions falls under another SDG, this does not mean that they cannot participate in the programme. In that case, the partner can benefit from the capacity building training manual and support for gender-sensitive monitoring of SDG targets that are relevant for them, using indicators that they can work with in the local context. The Women2030 programme's success depends on how far it is able to support and make visible the important work of our CSO partners, whatever SDG they are working in,

John: Smart phones are quite helpful for farmers and can be a form of empowerment through technology. With it farmers can access information on the price of rice and other crops and fish. That can be important for a woman farmer as well.

Anamika: for this to work the women has to have access to a smartphone and be able to use it effectively. This requires some degree of social and economic empowerment beforehand.

Session 7: Learning about our partners' work

Objective: To learn about how partners are mainstreaming gender in their organization and projects; and to be informed about the capacity building and monitoring activities they are planning and/or already implementing

Method: Group work in mixed groups (gender-balanced and different organisations)

Facilitators: Joke, Anamika, Swandipta, Khadiza

During the group work participants discussed various issues, some of which are mentioned below:

- The importance of gender disaggregated data when carrying out baseline assessments, monitoring activities, and gender assessments. Question from participant: How should we do the local level gender assessment?
Anamika mentioned that though there is a Tool that is being developed by one of the co-applicants (WECF) to help CSOs with conducting a gender assessment at local level, this is not yet ready. However GWA has prepared a Training Manual which also provides some guidelines and approaches on doing a gender analysis at local level, which could help partners. This will also be translated into Bangla so it is useful for CBOs and local organisations. There is also another tool being developed in the Women2030 programme that is linked to monitoring and gender assessment – a

Monitoring App for measuring progress on SDG targets that can be accessed via smartphone and computer. Data that the CSOs gather at local level will be entered into a Monitoring App so it is available for viewing by all partners in the programme, and can be used for them for gender assessment, policy assessment, and advocacy.

- Shahidul: we need skills-training for advocacy, so we can enlist the support of the government effectively

Shahidul: this is a very useful tool for monitoring. In this way, the local level data will be visible at regional and even global levels.

John: We already use an App for monitoring maternal health in a USAID project. This way the USAID office can directly and quickly access information collected at local level.

Anamika: While mobile Apps have advantages, we should be very careful about the validity of data that is entered into the App, and users have to be trained to make effective and correct use of it. A lot of the data that is entered in Apps is quantitative, but it is important to validate this data and add to it with qualitative research methods like personal interviews, focus groups, and inquiries.

John: We are gathering qualitative and quantitative data on SDGs 5, 6, and 13. This will be useful for us to share with the government, and as part of advocacy work to press for certain priorities of our target groups.

Session 8: Presentation Group Work on Gender mainstreaming in organisational activities

Objective: Participants present how they are mainstreaming gender in their organization's activities and what sort of capacity building and monitoring activities they are planning and already implementing in their organizations.

Method: Power-point and flip chart presentation by one participant from each of the 3 group's, followed by discussion

Group 1: CDP, Udayan, VoSB and WADA

Group members: Judith, Israt, Shahidul, and Moinul

Facilitator: Swandipta Sadique

Presented by: Md. Shahidul



- The organisations have worked on integrating a gender approach in the following activities since 2015 and 2016-17: health and nutrition
- Reducing discrimination through advocacy.
- Gender and water based study and research
- Lobbying and advocacy
- Capacity building in terms of disaster risk reduction
- Transparency and accountability in finance
- reducing hunger
- They want to work on monitoring progress in a gender-sensitive way with the help of selected indicators

Group 2: AKK, Bhomisto, CDP and Udayan

Group members: Mili, Parveen, John and Asad

Facilitator: S M Farid

Presented by: John

The organisations integrate a gender approach in the following activities:

- Early mother care
- Life-skills training
- Domestic violence against women
- Awareness on right to information
- Training on several income generating activities.
- Legal support for poor people (access to social safety net government programme for vulnerable women)

The organisations work in disaster-prone areas and are implementing sub activities under the above themes, including training on poultry, beauty care, block and batik printing, providing sewing machines etc. Also, some organisations provide credit support to women. We also have.

Group 3: AKK, Bhomisto, VoSB and WADA

Group members: Okhil Chandra, Md. Shahid, Hasiba Akhter and Nilufa Akter

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter

Presented by: Md. Shahid

SDGs	Activities
SDG 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide awareness raising training to the people to reduce child marriage, dowry and domestic violence - Work for Vulnerable group development and raising awareness on Local government interventions to assist vulnerable households - Provide awareness raising training on maternal and child mortality/health - Provide ICT training to adolescent girls - Provide training to women and girls for productive work and raise awareness for equal wage
SDG 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide rain water harvesting training - Managing loan to install tube-well and sanitary latrine to women to women - Provide awareness raising training on accessing safe water and sanitation to both men and women. Men are also encouraged to collect water along with women - Make people aware for selecting site for tube well installation and ensuring women's privacy, as well as easy access for people with disabilities - Provide awareness raising training on having sanitary latrine close to home.
SDG 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working on Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) programme based on Paris Declaration - Provide capacity building and adaptation training for DRR - Provide awareness raising training on what to do during disaster and how to cope with disaster - Provide portable cooking stove to women for coping with disaster situations- Provide support to farmers with seeds and tools - Work for climate resilient crop production/ Crop diversification - Provide training to people on women's health

At the end of Day 1 participants were requested to prepare a matrix with selected SDG targets that their organization is interested and able to monitor as part of the Women2030 project, and indicators for gender-sensitive. This matrix would be used for group work on the following day.

Workshop Proceedings: Day 2: Tuesday 4th April 2017

Session 1: Recap of Day 1

Objective: To review the issues discussed on the previous day

Method: Participatory learning and sharing

Facilitator: Okhil Chandra Bairagi and Siddika Mili

The second day of the workshop started with a recap of Day 1 by Okhil Chandra Bairagi and Siddika Mili. They used an interactive game for this purpose where a paper ball was thrown to participants randomly and the person who caught the ball had to briefly mention one issue learned from the first day of the workshop. In this way, all the participants and facilitators were involved in the recap. The exercise revealed individual participants' understanding or of the workshop content discussed on the first day, and provided an opportunity to clarify their doubts and misunderstandings. The learning of the participants' shared during this exercise:



- How to address mainstreaming of gender. In future we will incorporate it in our work.
- Gender is linked to power relations
- There are four elements of empowerment: economic, social, political and physical. Among them economic empowerment is very important for women's empowerment. Without it, women's empowerment is not possible.
- Group work provided the opportunity to learn about other organizations' work as well as how they are working with different issues.
- Physical empowerment especially for right to have health care is very important for one's own life, family, society and peace.
- Good education is very important for empowerment.
- What the 17 SDGs are how women's empowerment can be ensured through implementing SDGs and how to include these issues in their different projects and programmes.
- Gender aspects of 17 SDGs are crucial to achieving the goals and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Why social empowerment is important.
- Until and unless we ensure the four elements of empowerment, we cannot ensure women's rights.
- What is gender and diversity and why it is important to think about gender in diverse ways.
- Projects come and go. We are hopeful to learn from this workshop.
- Group work generated a lot of knowledge for participants and facilitators.
- Interaction between different elements of empowerment decides the level of overall empowerment of a woman, man, or child. For example, when women have job and through that job they could earn money, it helps their economic empowerment. But when men force women to give the money to them, it hampers their overall empowerment and aspects of social empowerment (support of community, access to legal help) and physical empowerment (freedom to leave family, to live alone) could decide the choices the woman makes and her level of empowerment.

The recap was followed by a presentation by Anamika Amani on the Women 2030 project.

Session 2: Explanation of Women 2030 project

Objective: To provide a clear idea about the Women 2030 project to the Bangladesh CSO partners, in terms of its Objectives, Geographical scope, Stakeholders, and Activities

Method: Power-point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Anamika Amani

Please see attached **Annex 3** (pdf) for the presentation on the Women2030 project made by Anamika

Discussion: Shahid: Advocacy and monitoring at the local level is a very difficult job to do. We CSO's play an important role in facilitating these activities as without authentic data it will not be possible to advocate for gender and women rights effectively. Shahidul: our organization needs to have capacity and we need the options and support to collect data. John: 20% of the people who access public safety net programmes for vulnerable groups come from the rich families. We get to face problems when we forbid them. How can we get rid of this problem? We may need to follow a gradual approach. This is certainly difficult to change. But, this needs to be changed and convince those people to cooperate us. Otherwise, you cannot run activities in the local area. Now, the government is very cooperative and they provide us support for training.

Session 3: Group work and Presentations of participant organizations on Gender Monitoring of SDGs

Objective: For each organization to have a clear plan for gender sensitive monitoring of specific SDG targets in their area, as part of the Women2030 project

Method: Group work, Power-point presentation and discussion

Presenter: One person from each organization

In this session participants were divided into groups and asked to discuss the selection of indicators for monitoring of specific SDG targets, as prepared earlier by them. They were asked to select indicators which can be easily and realistically monitored, by collecting data and case studies, without much extra effort, and which fit within their existing activities and priorities.

The 6 NGOs/CSOs were given the choice to select those indicators that they felt most familiar with, which could be different for each NGO or common indicators that they all monitor in their specific areas.

NGOs are free to choose how they collect data, but need to make sure that the data gathered is reliable and inclusive, and can be proven, if required.

All participants were instructed to work with the hard or soft copy of the matrix made by each organisation with the indicators for monitoring selected SDG targets.

Here follow the presentations made by representatives of each of the 6 CSO/NGOs present in the workshop.

Presentation by Welfare Association for Development Alternative (WADA)

Presenter: Nilufa Akter Eaty, WADA Executive director

WADA selected 3 SDGs for monitoring. These are SDG-5: Gender equality and empowerment; SDG-6: Water and Sanitation for all and SDG-13: Combat Climate Change.

SDGs	Target within SDGs	Indicators	Geographic area covered	Methodology & Period	Information of Collected Data
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs	66 women out of 150 or 44% women experiencing domestic violence
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs, 3 secretary and 3 Chairman of 3 UP	Out of 66 women 6 women reported 3 times 11 women reported 2 time 13 women reported 1 time 36 women don't reported
		5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara),	We have organized a survey in January	There is not any village court or Women and Children

	Women and children welfare committee in the village	Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs, UP Chairman, Secretary and all UP female members of 3 UP	Welfare Committee. So, they filed complaints in local UP 53 complaints have filed in local UP by 30 violated women out of 66.
	5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 men from 150 HHs	21 men out of 150 have involved or 14%
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 newly married couples	86 out of 150 or 57% women married before 18 4 out of 150 or 2.6% men married before 18
	5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 newly parents	78 out of 150 or 52% women 0 out of 150 or 0% men

	5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership ...	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs	23% has decision making power
		5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs	23% economic 17% socio cultural 26% health purposes
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHs	7% M/H HHs 5% F/H HHs has access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...	6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHs	12% M/H HHs 16% F/H HHs has access to safe and appropriate sanitation close to home

6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	5 Unions, Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 5 UP	1 UP out of 5 has IWRM plans
	6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	5 Unions, Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 5 UP	1 UP out of 5 has implement gender sensitive IWRM plans
6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	3 villages, 2 Unions, Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 5 water user organization	26% (27 out of 105) female membership
	6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	3 villages, 2 Unions, Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 5 water user organization	11 women out of 105

13. Comb at Climat e Chang e	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	---	---	We are not clear about the indicators
		13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agri- technology, involved in CCA activities (sex- disaggregated)	---	---	We are not clear about the indicators
	13.3. Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 100 Students M/F and 100 other people's M/F	12 women/men out of 100 reached by only facebook and 23 students out of 100 reached by only facebook

Plans for further collection of data:

WADA has planned to collect data on a six monthly basis. The next period for further collection of data will be organized by July 2017 and it will be in same geographical area. If GWA has any suggestion regarding period of data collection, it will be followed.

Process of data collection:

The field staff, volunteers, and (if needed) contracted data collector will collect data using specific formats/questionnaires. Different formats will be used for different indicators. After collection of data it will be saved in XL database in computer. Finally a report will be prepared comparing previous data and it will be provided to GWA.

Problems:

There are mainly two problems. These are: 1) Some women respondents hesitate to give information and 2) Some respondents try to hide the actual information such as incidence of domestic violence.

Opportunities:

Through Women2030 project, SDGs implementation status at local level in Bangladesh will be known; Discussions will take place with local women and men about gender sensitive issues and awareness will be raised about safe sanitation and water.

Discussion: After Nilufa Akter Eaty's presentation, Joke asked who has conducted the survey. Nilufa replied that their volunteer group conducted the survey. Joke then asked why female headed households' percentage is lower in having access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home. Nilufa replied that in most of the cases the economic condition of female headed households' are lower than male headed households, and they have less time to fetch water from far distances due to various other tasks and work.

Presentation by Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB)

Presenter: Hasiba Akther, training officer, VoSB

VoSB selected 3 SDGs for monitoring. These are SDG-5: Gender equality and empowerment; SDG-6: Water and Sanitation for all and SDG-13: Combat Climate Change.

SDGs	Activities	Indicator	What is needed
<p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To monitor policy level intervention by govt. and Non govt. organization for mainstreaming gender. 2. Advocacy for gender-sensitive policy through incorporating gender-equality and empowering women. 3. Individual Gender action plan with specific issues for achieving gender equality and empowerment. 4. Baseline establishment through collecting available data and from relevant study report. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate policies are placed in favor of achieving SDG goals. 2. Policy influencing and formation by policy makers. 3. Both qualitative & quantitative data collection, compiled and reporting. 4. Monitoring progress based on baseline and interventions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To utilize RTI act and Collect available data from secondary sources. 2. Capacity building of staff on advocacy. 3. Expansion of IGAP for broadening the scope for mainstreaming gender in current activities.
<p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide green technology among women for ensuring safe water. 2. To initiate advocacy based on study for influencing policy for safe water availability among vulnerable groups of people. 3. Advocacy and campaign against gender and gender discrimination surrounding the scarcity of water. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women are habituated with new technologies and water culture is changing. 2. Govt. and non govt. initiatives are in place with policy to ensure safe water among vulnerable groups. 3. Gender relations are changing based on case study. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness building on behavioral changes. 2. Capacity building on advocacy based on water policies.

Presentation by AKK:

Presenter: Siddika Yeasmen Mili, Disability and Gender Focal person

Amra Kaj Kory (AKK works for the socio-economic empowerment of deprived and disadvantaged people Geographically, AKK's working areas are located close to the river of the Padma and so are prone to frequent flood and river erosion. The area is basically the Char lands (an island) evolved from the river Padma (lower part of the Ganges). The area has also suffered from cyclones, droughts, cold waves, fire, and epidemics. AKK works mainly with hardcore poor men, women and children, widows, divorced women, person with disabilities, marginal farmers, and landless people.

Implementation approach:

AKK implements all activities in an inclusive way emphasising participation of different stakeholders such as, community volunteers, youth groups, socially excluded groups, social workers, religious leaders, teachers, self-help group, federation members and relevant government officials etc. AKK is the focal NGO for disaster relief and rehabilitation efforts in Faridpur and implements activities jointly with other NGOs, coordinating with GOs and international donors. **Networking capacity:**

They implement various activities in:

- **Community mobilization for disaster preparedness**, including folk theatre, grassroots level meetings and trainings, campaigning, **Capacity building** including trainings in food security, Disaster preparedness and emergency, renewable energy, primary health care & personal hygiene, gender and disability, and leadership and empowerment.
- **Institutional capacity building**
- **Advocacy and networking** including linkage with govt. Development services, M&E, engaging with media, and legal aid support for excluded groups.

Presentation by Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)

Presenter: Judith Tripty Kana Biswas, Executive Director

CDP selected 3 SDGs for monitoring. These are SDG-5: Gender equality and empowerment; SDG-6: Water and Sanitation for all and SDG-13: Combat Climate Change. CDP is working with these SDGs under its 3 ongoing programmes. These are: Gender Equality & Empowerment, Safe Water and Sanitation, and Combating Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.

SDGs	Target within SDGs	Indicators	Program activities	Information of Collected Data	Geographic area covered
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	Life Skill Training: Gender Equality, Family & Social Law, Marriage Law, Stop early & forced marriage, Trafficking, Children & Women Rights,	20 % of women experiencing domestic violence.	Number of Village: 50 Unions: 20 Upazilas: 3 Zila: 01
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	Leadership training on Social, Political and Economic & Physical Empowerment.	12 times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency).	
		5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	Training on Safe Water, Health & Sanitation	15 complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village.	
		5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	Tailoring & Embroidery skill Training	175 men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment.	

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	Networking meeting with govt. & non-govt. Officials (UP, UNO & DC Offices. Member of UP, & District Committee on Stop Violence against Women.	34 % of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage.
	5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	Lawyer Team for Legal Aid support Formed Village & Union Federation Committee	15 % of men/women who have children before 18 years of age.
5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership ...	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	Media Workshop, Campaign, human chain, rally & Drama on Gender Equality & Empowerment	Less % of women with increased decision-making power over own income.
	5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	Promotional Materials supply	15 % of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes.

6. Water and Sanita tion for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	Courtyard Meeting (Male & Female) Advocacy Workshop, Media Campaign, Rally & Drama/folk songs on safe water & sanitation.	45 % of Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	Number of Village: 50 Unions: 20 Upazilas: 3 Zila: 01
	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	Networking Meeting at UP level Village & Federation Committee meeting & leadership training. Promotional Materials Students-Teachers orientation Promotional Materials	28 % of women in decision making places in water management system	

13. Comb at Climat e Chang e	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Training on Climate Change Adaptation & disaster risk management Training on climate resilient crops production	12 % HHs have access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Number of Village: 50 Unions: 20 Upazilas: 3 Zila: 01
	13.3. Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	Training in use of organic fertilizers in the field Advocacy workshop with Media & Govt Officials, Campaign & Rally Training on climate resilient agri-technology Tree Plantation	25 % of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	

To do all these activities towards achieving SDG 5, 6 and 13, CDP needs:

- Capacity Building Training (ToT, Monitoring Tools, Monitoring Technique)
- Proper Guidance from GWA
- Awareness Building on behavioral changes & Practices
- Capacity Building on advocacy based on Water, Climate and Gender Policies

Presentation by Udayan:

Presenter: Easrat Jahan, Director, UDAYAN – Bangladesh

SDG no	Target within SDG	Proposed indicator monitored	Local level monitoring is being practicing by UDAYAN Bangladesh	National level monitoring is practiced by UDAYAN Bangladesh	Geographic area covered
2. End hunger; food security; sustainable agriculture	2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and	2.1.1. Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, by sex and age	UDAYAN Bangladesh always involved in nursing and monitoring the moderate or severe food insecurity status time to time for last 22 months and is under ongoing process UDAYAN Bangladesh has also experienced to work Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) and 1350 female headed participants with the	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level network forum RIGHT TO FOOD (RTF) and updated information receiving and then	1. Number of villages,: 106 1.1 36 villages of Sharankhola 1.2 36 village Morelgonj 1.3 34 village Mongla 2. Number of Unions: 24 2.1 4 unions of Sharankhola

	sufficient food all year round		<p>Department of Women Affairs & UNWFP.</p> <p>UDAYAN Bangladesh now doing monitoring the status in small scale.</p> <p>UDAYAN Bangladesh is also working Mongla and Morelgonj Poursava of Bagerhat for Poor Lactating Mothers Allowance distribution</p> <p>Proved</p> <p>Training process on nutrition and food with Department of Women Affairs.</p>	<p>monitoring is practiced.</p> <p>Update information conveyed</p>	<p>2. 2 6 unions of Morelgonj</p> <p>2. 3 unions of Mongla</p> <p>3. Number of Upazila: 3</p> <p>3.1 Sharankhola</p> <p>3.2 Morelgonj</p> <p>3.3 Mongla</p> <p>Zila: 1(Bagerhat)</p>
2. End hunger; food security; sustainable agriculture	2.3. By 2030, the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers are double, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and	2.3.1. Percentage of women who own land, registered on their own name, and also use this land	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working with 2600 female prawn farmer under the Women Economic Empowerment(WEE) project in four upazila(Bagerhat Sadar, kachua, Morelgonj and Shoronkhola) since 12 months where Females (18 to 45 years) are playing a vital role in fish production and economic activities. They are also cultivated prawn in their own pond with the technical	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the World Fish and EDGE network forum and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced.	<p>*Number of villages,: 40</p> <p>1.1 10 villages of Bagerhat Sadar</p> <p>1. 2 10 village Kachua</p> <p>1.3 10 villages of Morelgonj</p> <p>1.4 10 villages of Sharankhola</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Unions: 18

	fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment		assistance and smooth monitoring.	Update information conveyed	2.1 4 unions of Bagerhat Sadar 2.2 4 unions of Kachua 2.3 6 unions of Morelgonj 2..4 4 unions of Sharankhola * Number of Upazila: 4 3.1 Bagerhat Sadar 3.2 Kachua 3.3 Morelgonj 3.4 Sharankhola Zila: 1(Bagerhat)
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	UDAYAN Bangladesh has organized and nurturing 32 no of Adolescent Groups at Sharankhola Upazila since 2012. Adolescent Groups working and assist for eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in their areas. UDAYAN Bangladesh is monitoring these	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the Department of Women and Child Affairs (DWCA) and UNICEF	Number of villages,: 66 Number of Unions: 8 Number of Upazila: 2 Zila: 1

			with the assistance and support of the local people and Union Parishad UDAYAN Bangladesh now doing these in small scale but interested to work in a large in Bagerhat district if gets supports from and guidance from Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh of GWA	network forum and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced. Update information conveyed	
	Do	5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	8 nos	Do	Do
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	During working with the female groups organized by UDAYAN-Bangladesh, has being monitoring and ensured the wages of women's is equal to the men's wages in the respective areas. The ratio of women's wages/ men's wages for the same work	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the Department of Women and Child Affairs (DWCA) and UNICEF network forum	Number of villages,: 106 Number of Unions: 24 Number of Upazila: 3 Zila: 1

			in Agriculture and in aquaculture is 1:1 is practicing.	and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced. Update information conveyed	
	Do	5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	40 persons	Do	Do
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	previously reported 10:3 but now 2:1 and proportion reducing than before	Do	Do

		5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	previously reported 5:3 but now 1:1 and proportion reducing than before		
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership ...	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income has been increased in the working of field and it is an ongoing process.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the Department of Women and Child Affairs (DWCA) and UNICEF network forum and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced. Update information conveyed	Number of villages,: 106 Number of Unions: 24 Number of Upazila: 3 Zila: 1

	Do	5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	Women mobility i for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes improved by supporting children for education, purchasing/marketing/shopping for own and family and attending deferent program of UDAYAN-Bangladesh	Do	Do
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working with 5000 Vulnerable Rural Poor women and female headed households family for access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home who are suffering from severe water insecurity in Shoronkhola upazila and Bagerhat sadar in Bagerhat district by manufacturing and supplying Rain Water Harvesting Water Tank Also monitoring the status of water and sanitation condition in small scale.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level network forum GENDER and Water Alliances(GWA) and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced	Number of villages,: 66 Number of Unions: 8 Number of Upazila: 1 Zila: 1

	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...	6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe and appropriate sanitation close to home	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working with 5000 Vulnerable Rural Poor women and female headed households family for access to safe and appropriate sanitation close to home in Shoronkhola upazila and Bagerhat sadar in Bagerhat Also monitoring the status of sanitation in small scale.	Do	Do
	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	4 no of unions under Sharankhola Upazila , Bagerhat	Do	Do

6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	Started in one Southkhali in low profile and other are taken preparation for this in Sharankhola Upazila , Bagerhat There are need to support on these by NGOs for motivational work like UDAYAN and as well as Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level network forum GENDER and Water Alliances(GWA) and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced	Number of villages,: 66 Number of Unions: 8 Number of Upazila: 1 Zila: 1
	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	Need to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management in Sharankhola upazila.	Do	Do

		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	About 5-6	Do	Do
13. Combat Climate Change	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in Sharankhola, Morelgonj, Mongla, Kachua and Bagerhat Sadar upazilas from 2012 by motivating the affected communities.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level network forum on Disaster Management and active vital role in the UDMC and UZDMC, so updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced	Number of villages,: 146 Number of Unions: 34 Number of Upazila: 5, Zila: 1

		13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agro-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Need to more and updated information.	Do	Do
	13.3. Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	Need to more and updated information on Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change in climate change affected areas like this areas.	Do	Do

Plans for further collection of data, and how to process them, Issues, problems, opportunities, unique situation

- Our plan is to collect of data after every six months. The period for further collection of data will be organized by July 2017 and it will be in the same geographical area. If there is any suggestion of GWA about period then it will be followed.
- Data will be collected through FGDs, House to House visit, using simple questionnaire, and will be written up in Monthly report and Report compilation.
- Problems: As a local NGO, we have shortage of sufficient fund, and our existence is threatened by Natural and Manmade disasters.
- Opportunities: Government safety net program, National and International Donor/ agency support and community support
- Unique Situation: if SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 6 and SDG 13 is achieved and the benefit goes to the rural poor.

Session 4: Information on Material and Methodologies Developed by GWAPB

Objective: To inform which materials and methodologies have been developed by GWAPB

Method: Power-point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: S M Faridul Haque

In this session, S M Faridul Haque informed participants that GWA has developed several materials and methodologies on the basis of experience done up during the Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB) in the last few years. The material and methodologies fall under four objectives: **Capacity Building, Networking, Advocacy and Branding.**

Most of the material developed has been used during the GWAPB and GWA Bangladesh capacity building workshops to visualize through photos and contexts-specific text the gender aspects of WASH, DRR, Food Security, and using an empowerment approach in gender analysis. GWA is an international network on gender and water issues, and has developed the material in response to demand from its partner members in different countries for resources to use in their capacity building and advocacy work. Finally, branding of GWA is an important issue because gender issues in water are much neglected, and need more attention to enhance acceptability and credibility among a wide range of stakeholders including water engineers, project managers, policy makers, field workers, and the diverse water users. For **capacity building**, GWA has lots of relevant materials for general use, and for use in specific regions. For Bangladesh in particular the GWAPB recently developed the Bangla translation of the GWA Tutorial “Why Gender Matters: tutorial for Water Managers”.

It also has a Bengali version of attractively illustrated and easy to read educational booklets on gender issues in water (illustrated by the late Brazilian artist Ziraldo). The Gender and Water Inventory, which is available on the Bangladesh section of the GWA website, is a living database of relevant publications and resource material on gender and water – many of them relevant for Bangladesh in particular, with a review of their gender content respectively.

For **networking**, GWA has its own website (www.genderandwater.org) which is rich with different resources on gender and water, of GWA and other agencies. On the website there is a specific page for Bangladesh: <http://genderandwater.org/en/bangladesh>

Since the start of 2017 GWA also has a Facebook page where different information of GWA and different resources and events related to gender and water are shared from time to time. To view and follow this page please like us at:

www.facebook.com/genderandwater.org/ .

For its members GWA manages a listserv (Yahoo group) through which it regularly informs them on recent events, articles, jobs, and resources in gender and water.

GWA also has a number of brochures and thematic briefs on gender dimensions of specific topics and sectors

For **Advocacy**, GWA has developed a Policy brief on Gender and Aquaculture during the GWAPB. It also has a Travel Exhibit with 13 thematic posters on gender issues in water related sectors, with an accompanying banner and booklets.

For **Branding**, GWAPB has GWA Note Book; GWA Ball pen and GWA Bags which bear the logo of GWA and GWAPB, and link to the website and contact information of our network.



Farid mentioned that these materials were distributed among the participants and resource persons in workshops and other events organized and/or co-facilitated by GWA such as the GWAPB Capacity building workshops on Gender and IWRM the recent WASH Alliance workshop WARPO seminar, launch of the Watershed Programme. Additionally, a set of all the material has been provided to all GWA members in Bangladesh through courier and post services. Farid then shared the process of development of these materials and methodologies using the following diagram:



He concluded his presentation encouraging the participants to utilize the GWA materials effectively and inclusively, considering the 4 objectives they were designed for, saying “Let’s make the **best use of** these resources to achieve the SDGs”.

Discussion: one participant asked whether or not they can use the GWA materials in their own TOT. He also said that it is better if everybody has the same material so there is consistency for CB purposes. In response to his question Joke confirmed that it is very good when material is used for partners’ own trainings and events. She gave an example of how an organization from Bagerhat named Badhon has already used the Bengali version of the Ziraldo booklets to make a School WASH campaign.

Session 5: Refining and finalisation of gender monitoring plan of partner organisations

Objective: To present the specific SDGs, targets under them, and their respective indicators that participant organizations have selected to carry out the gender monitoring for the Women2030 project.

Method: Group work in 3 mixed groups (male/female and 2 different organisations per group), followed by a Power-point and flip chart presentation by each group and discussion

Facilitator: Anamika, Khadiza and Swandipta - each facilitated one of the 3 groups

This session focused on further refining and clarifying the monitoring plans of each organization for planning and implementing the monitoring of SDGs at local level, for the Women2030 project. Participants clarified their doubts with the facilitator and shared with each other to come to some sort of a draft monitoring plan relevant to their location, target group, work, and priorities. There was emphasis on choosing gender sensitive indicators that were practical, specific, and relatively easy to get information on, for the partners. The group working was good for peer-learning and better contextualization of the plans. Below is an example of the Monitoring Plan presented by one of the 3 groups.



Group 3: Bhomisto and WADA

Participants: Mohammad Shahid, Parvin Akther, Moinul Hossain, and Nilufa Akter

Presenter: Nilufa Akter, Executive director, WADA.

SDGs	Target	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Agree to monitor	Methodology
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men’s groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	5.3	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey

		5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	5.5.	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	6.2	6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe and appropriate sanitation close to home	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	6.5.	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey

		6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	6.b.	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
13. Comba t Climate Change	13.1.	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	13.3.	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey

After the 3 groups' presentation, Joke drew up a review table combining all the SDGs targets and indicators for monitoring selected by the participant organizations under Women 2030 project. Going through the review table the participant organizations tried to further prioritise from their respective selection of Sustainable Development goals and targets, and the indicators to monitor their progress.



In the table below the coloured cells show the specific SD goals, targets and indicators for monitoring them per organization,

with the darker coloured cells with tick (✓) showing the prioritized goals, targets, and indicators⁵. Joke emphasized that this selection was not set in stone and that if partners want to monitor more or different goals, targets, and have different indicators to monitor them, they are free to do so, as long as they ensure the validity and gender sensitivity of the monitoring process.

⁵ VoSB had left early before choosing their priorities, so these have been extrapolated from the group work.

SDGs	Target	Indicators	Organizations						Total
			Bho mist o	CDP	AKK	VoS B	WAD A	Uday an	
SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.1: Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	5
		5.2.2: Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	5
		5.2.3: Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6
		5.2.4: Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment					✓	✓	2
		5.2.5: Adequate policies (govt.) to stop violence against women		✓		✓			2
	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage	5.3.1: Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	✓	✓			✓	✓	4
		5.3.2: Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	✓	✓	✓		✓		4
	Target: 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation	5.5.1: Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income		✓		✓			2

	and equal opportunities for leadership ...	5.5.2: Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes			✓				1
SDG 6: Water and Sanitation for all	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1: Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	✓	✓		✓	✓		4
	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...	6.2.1: Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home			✓	✓	✓		3
	Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary	6.5.1: Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	✓		✓		✓		3
		6.5.2: Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans							
	Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local	6.b.1: Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)						✓	1

	communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.2: Number of women in decision making places in water management system						✓	1
SDG 13: Combat Climate Change	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1: Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter			✓			✓	2
		13.1.2: Access to climate resilient agro-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	✓	✓		✓			4
	Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	13.3.1: Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change						✓	
Total			8	9	8	8	8	8	

Session 6: Evaluation and Closing of the Workshop

Objective: To receive participants' opinion about the workshop and conclude the workshop.

Method: Open round of verbal comments from each and every participant and facilitator and filling in written evaluation form

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter and Joke Muylwijk

During this session Joke Muylwijk asked everybody to briefly say something about their experience of the workshop and apologised for the limitation of time. She also requested participants to inform GWA-B team in case of questions and requests concerning their work for the Women2030 project. Participant Asad started the round thanking everybody and said that he learned a lot from this workshop about gender and SDGs. Facilitator Khadiza also thanked all the participants for their participation and facilitators for their facilitation. She also apologized to the participants on behalf of the GWAB team for their limitations, and requested participants to feel free to contact them whenever they require any sort of facilitation. Okhil appreciated the initiative of Women2030 project and mentioned that it is a new idea and new knowledge. Esrat said that she learned a lot from the workshop and expressed her hope to work together with GWA for a long time. Nilufa shared that the workshop was an excellent opportunity for her to learn a lot and she will try her level best to connect her learning with her work. Tripty said that GWA family is very friendly. She is very grateful to meet them. She also said, "Our brain is like iron. If we do not use it, it will go rusty. So this type of workshop is important for us." Facilitator Farid said that he is sad for participants' departure but he is also happy that it was a nice workshop with good experiences. Facilitator Swandipta said that she is very privileged for getting an opportunity to participate in this kind of workshop. Participants are very experienced and she learned a lot from everybody. Mili said that she will discuss with her team in her organization whatever she has learned in this workshop and then together with her team she will try to incorporate everything in their work. Shahid expressed his sincere gratitude to GWA team and said that although he has attended many workshops in his life, this was the first workshop in his life on gender. He hoped that within the timeframe they will be able to do everything. Although it was short, it enhanced his knowledge. He also said, "This women 2030 project is like a vehicle. Joke will be the driver and we will be the wheel. Together we will achieve all 17 SDGs not only goal 5, 6 and 13". Parvin said that a workshop like this was needed for them. If they work properly, they will be able to achieve all these goals. Certainly she will do monitoring of SDGs in local level. Facilitator Anamika appreciated everybody's interest and enthusiastic participation. She particularly thanked participants for their preparation for workshop sessions at short notice, and notes that this was a sign of their strong interest in partnering with GWA in the Women2030 project. John gave special thanks to the GWA team for inviting him to the workshop. He also said that gender monitoring of

SDGs is very important and it was a very learning experience for them. English delivery by the facilitators was very good to understand for them. Food and logistical support was nice. All the participants are very attentive. He also had a comment that if the workshop would for three days, it would be better. And that a follow-up of this workshop is also needed after a while to guide them along in their monitoring activities.



Paul C Modhu said, “It is the first time that we have arranged a whole day workshop in our office. So sorry, if we made any mistakes that caused you difficulties.” Then office attendant Mamun said, “It is the first time that a big workshop has taken place in our office. It gave me a very good feeling.” Bashar added, “We don’t know how we could serve you, but we tried our best. You all are very good people. Stay like that.”

At last Joke said, “You know what you can do and not do. Do what is good for all.” She also said that this is about SDGs, this is not only about monitoring. However, we should do more work and less monitoring. She added, “You all were very excellent, nice, cooperative, intelligent and good. I am very happy. Initially when selecting from among our 250 members in Bangladesh, women leaders were prioritised, but now we have three women leaders and three men leaders. This is also nice.” She mentioned that GWA is trying its best to secure funding for capacity building, especially in Bangladesh. Finally, Anamika reminded participants to share interesting news, events, and activities of their organisations on the GWA Facebook group to make it their own.

At the end of the workshop an evaluation form was handed out to all the participants by facilitator Khadiza Akter to put their opinion, comments and feedback regarding the workshop in written form. Participants were encouraged to share criticism as well so that GWA would be able to learn from them and improve for future workshops. There was no name needed in the evaluation form to make it easier to give criticism. After collecting evaluation forms, Joke presented all the participants with a GWA Bangladesh as a memento and token of appreciation for their enthusiastic participation. Finally Joke concluded the

workshop thanking everyone, and wishing participants a safe journey to their home and success in their own work.



Annex-I: Programme - Workshop of Women2030, Gender and Water Alliance – Bangladesh

Day 1 Monday 3 April 2007			
Time	Subject	Facilitator (tbc)	Notes
9.00	Registration	PaMo	
9.15	Opening and Welcome	JoMu	KhAk,SwSa
9.25	Logistics and Rules for the workshop	FaHa	KhAk,SwSa
9.40	Explain the purpose and the programme of the workshop	AnAm	KhAk,SwSa
9.55	Introduction of participants (2 minutes each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name, organisation, – your position, – your experience with mainstreaming gender, – the focus areas of your organisation 	SwSa	KhAk
10.15	Coffee break		
10.30	Elaboration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gender and Diversity, – Empowerment 4 elements – Gender Analysis by using the empowerment approach 	JoMu	SwAk
12.30	The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and Gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 17 SDGs, gender aspects – Focus SDGs in Women2030 project 	JoMu AnAm	KhAk,FaHa
1.15	Lunch		
2.15	SDGs Group work about indicators of selected SDGs in Bangladesh by the participants: 3 mixed groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gender mainstreaming in your NGO’s activities – Capacity building and monitoring activities you are planning and already implementing 	Team	
3.15	Presentation of group work by 3 groups, each 7 minutes	FaHa	SwSa,KhAk
3.45	Explanation of Women2030 project (<i>moved to Day 2 due to shortage of time. See Revised Day 2 programme below</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objectives – Geographical scope – Stakeholders (co-applicants, partner CSOs, CBOs, women’s groups) – Activities (Capacity building, Advocacy, Outreach) – What is expected of you? 	AnAm	SwSa
5.00	Closure of the day		
Day 2 Tuesday 4 April 2017			
9.00	Recap of yesterday	Okhil and Mili of AKK	Khadiza

9.30	Explanation of Women2030 project – Objectives – Geographical scope – Stakeholders (co-applicants, partner CSOs, CBOs, women’s groups) – Activities (Capacity building, Advocacy, Outreach) What is expected of you? What is in it for each of us?	AnAm	Swandipta
10.30	Coffee break		
10.45	Presentation by WADA	Nilufa	Khadiza
10.55	Presentation by Bhomisto	Parvin	Swandipta
11.05	Presentation by Voice of South Bangladesh	Hasiba	Khadiza
11.15	Energiser	Khadiza	Swandipta
11.25	Presentation by Amra Kaj Kory	Mili	Khadiza
11.35	Presentation by Centre for Development and Peace	Judith	Swandipta
11.45	Presentation by Udayan	Esrat	Khadiza
12.00	Discussion and feedback to the presentations	Farid	Swandipta
12.30	Groupwork <u>Group 1</u> Shahidul, Esrat, Judith, Moinul <u>Group 2</u> John, Asad, Parveen, Mili <u>Group 3</u> Okhil, Hasiba, Nilufa, Shahid The groups discuss the selection of indicators as it was sent by the 6 NGOs and select which indicators can easily and realistically be monitored, by collecting data and case studies, without much extra effort, or otherwise fitting in the own programme. The 6 NGOs can select those indicators that they feel most familiar with, for each different ones or otherwise all the same indicators. NGOs are also free to collect data in their own way, but always for reliable and inclusive evidence, of which the selection could be repeated, if required. All participants have the hard or soft copy of the matrix with the indicators of each of the 6 NGOs.	JoMu AnAm Farid Swandipta Khadiza All will support the groups, when needed.	
1.30	Lunch		
2.30	Presentation of Group work and discussion	Anamika	Khadiza
3.15	Information on material and methodologies developed by GWAPB, freely available	FaHa	SwSa
3.30	How further? Open discussion, and decisions: – What will each of us do? When and how? – What outputs are expected? What do we need?	JoMu	KhAk
3.45	Evaluation of the workshop	FaHa	Swandipta
4.00	Closure of the workshop	JoMu	
	Reach home safely!!!		

Annex 2: List of Participants

Considering the privacy of the participants, the list was removed.

Annex 3: PowerPoint presentation on Introduction to Women2030 for the Bangladesh CSO/NGO project partners by Anamika Amani



Outline of this presentation

This session will provide an introduction to the **Women2030** project for Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partners of GWA in Bangladesh. This will include :

- Key project information (duration, donor, geographical scope, main objectives)
- An overview of the direct stakeholders in the project and its structure (4 levels, 3 tiers)
- Components of the project, and activities under them
- Global level activities that have been done or are underway
- Plan of activities/ Log frame specific to GWA Bangladesh
- Expectations – yours and ours in the context of the project



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Women2030: Key project information

- The project runs for **4.5 years** from May 2016 to 2020
- It is **funded by the EU** under the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA)
- **5 women and gender coalitions/networks** jointly submitted the proposal (they are called 'co-applicants'). GWA is the smallest co-applicant in terms of funding and activities
- The **focus of the project**: Strengthening women and gender CSO/NGO networks and building women's leadership at all levels
- **Opportunity**: added information and tools from global partnership
- **Limitation**: Many partners in the project and a relatively small budget (20 % of this is co-financing, meaning it comes from our own sources). For the country level CSOs/NGOs and CBOs the budget is very limited
- We should make use of the limited project resources to **build on existing activities and not start any new ones.**
- GWA and Bangladesh CSO partners need to **decide jointly where they could best strengthen their existing and planned activities**



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Women2030: Objective and Impact

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Strengthening women and gender CSOs influence on implementation of Sustainable Development Goals at global, regional, national and local levels, through partnerships for:

Capacity building for gender assessment and monitoring of development interventions and policies at global, regional, local levels

Advocacy to ensure that national commitments to SDG and climate policies (2030 Agenda & Paris Climate Agreement) reflect local priorities and needs and involve stakeholders at all levels, especially the poorest women and groups

Outreach and awareness-raising on local concerns and needs and grassroots initiatives to mobilize citizen's support and demonstrate best practices

DESIRED IMPACT

Women and gender-focused CSOs, successfully collaborate from local to global level to empower women and men from low-income communities, by building capacity, sharing monitoring data and advocating for local gender-sensitive priorities to enter into the national SDG and climate strategies and budgets



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Geographical scope of the Women2030 project



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Structure and Stakeholders in Women2030

The project is implemented at 4 levels:

1. Five co-applicants (global and regional):

- **WECF/ Women Engage for a Common Future** (lead applicant, East Europe Central Asia and Africa)
- **GFC /Global Forest Coalition**(global network)
- **GWA/Gender and Water Alliance** (global network)
- **APWLD/Asia Pacific Forum on Women Law and Development** (regional network in Asia Pacific)
- **WEP/Women Environment Programme** (regional network in Africa)

All applicants have their own subject focus and expertise which is used in the project. Each of the 5 organisations takes the lead in some activities and countries.

GWA takes the lead in capacity building on gender and empowerment. It is implementing activities in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil



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Women2030 co-applicants and some partners (Global start-up meeting in Nairobi, May 2016)



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Structure and Stakeholders in Women2030

2. Tier 1: National level partner CSOs of the co-applicants (60 globally)

These are 1 or more lead CSOs in each of the 50+ countries of the project.

GWA will work mainly in 3 countries: Bangladesh, Brasil, Bolivia;
Few activities will be conducted in Kenya and Indonesia.

GWA Bangladesh is Tier 1 CSO in Bangladesh

3. Tier 2: Sub-national and local level CSO partners of Tier 1 (200 globally)

These are 3 or more national CSO, NGO partners that will work as local partners of the Tier 1 organisations in each country.

AKK (Faridpur), Bhomisto (Satkhira), CDP (Meherpur), WADA, UDAYAN, VSOB (Bagerhat) are the Tier 2 CSOs in Bangladesh

4. Tier 3: CBO partners of Tier 2 (2000 globally)

These are 10 local CBOs that will be grassroots level partners of each Tier 2 CSO per country.

These 40 – 50 local groups/ CBOs will be selected by AKK, Bhomisto, CDP, WADA, UDAYAN, VSOB later in consultation with GWA-B

Each of these local groups/ CBOs should commit to support 5 local women or marginalised individuals or groups in their local area (reaching out to at least 200 people locally)



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Three project components

Capacity Building

Activity 1.1: Developing Training Manual and GIM tools and training staff of 5 co-applicants and Tier 1 in regional ToTs

Activity 1.2: Country level training and sub-granting by Tier 1 and Tier 2 CSOs to support local women and men to actively participate in, and monitor SDG implementation at local level

Monitoring and Advocacy

Activity 2.1: facilitate policy participation of trained women/gender CSOs and CBOs, presenting their priorities for national and local SDG plans and budgets, and making use of local monitoring for independent 'shadow' reporting on SDG progress

Activity 2.2: Facilitate participation of women/gender CSOs in regional and global (UN) policy meetings, to present their policy recommendations and independent monitoring 'shadow' reports.

Media and Outreach

Activity 3: train and support CSOs with social media campaigns and strategic cooperation with mainstream media for local, national, and international levels



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Women2030: Global level activities so far

Start up meetings

- Global start-up meeting (Nairobi, Kenya May 2016)
- Regional start-up meetings with Tier 1 CSOs and WMG partners (Batumi June 2016, Marrakech-Nov 2016, Cancun – Dec 2016, Bangkok – March 2017)

Tools Development (for use by Tier 1 CSOs: self-learning and ToTs with Tier 2)

- Training Master Manual for ToT on Gender and SDGs (GWA lead). 175 pgs, English version ready by mid 2017
- Gender Assessment and Monitoring Tool (WECF lead). 50 pgs, half outline and draft questionnaire for community-based monitoring ready.
- Media Toolkit (GFC lead) tips for photography, social media, press articles (not gender sensitive). English version ready.
- Monitoring App for input of SDG indicators data per at national and local level by smart phone and computers (APWLD lead). Dummy version ready to be tested. Feedback needed for final version.



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Women2030 global activities so far

Advocacy in regional and international forums (mainly through WMG, WGC): UNEA, HLPF, COP-22, CBD, CSW-61, APFSD etc.

Side event organized by GFC and partners during the Convention on biodiversity in Cancun, Mexico (Dec 2016)



GWA-B team leader in COP-22, Marrakech as part of Women's Major Group



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Women2030: GWA activities for Bangladesh

Year 1:

- GWA B participation in regional and international advocacy (Inter-ministerial Forum on Climate Change – India; COP-22 Marrakech)
- Outreach and Communication (Travel Exhibit posters on SDGs, Gender, CC)
- Capacity building in Gender and SDGs (Gender and Inclusion Action Plan with WASH Alliance, Dec 2016)
- Advocacy in Gender and SDGs (Policy consultation with WARPO and other stakeholders, Feb 2017)
- GWA participation in Regional Media Training and Gender ToT for Asia Pacific CSOs (Bangkok, March 2017)
- Selection of some SDG targets and indicators for monitoring with GWA Bangladesh members throughout the project duration (ongoing)
- TOT Training of GWA-B in 5 key capacity areas (Training and Coaching, gender aspects of SDGs, media and communication, monitoring and advocacy). Training Manual will be a self-learning tool to be used by GWA-B staff to train and coach Tier 2 CSOs (March 2017)
- ToT training, coaching of Tier 2 CSOs (Capacity needs based assessment)



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Plan of activities for Bangladesh

Year 2:

- Sub-granting of 4000 Euro to Tier 2 CSOs in Bangladesh (managed by GWA-B, Tier 2 CSOs will have to submit a workplan and budget for an activity to GWA B)
- Gender-sensitive monitoring of SDG targets and indicators for input into Phone App and for community-based gender assessments
- Translation of GWA Training Master Manual and Gender Assessment tool into Bangla
- Outreach to website, social media, and press (from qualitative monitoring and other activities of Tier 1 and 2 on gender mainstreaming in SDGs)

For year 3 and 4

- TOT Training or Coaching of Tier 3 CBOs by Tier 2 CSOs in selected subjects (as indicated by CBOs, women's groups)
- Continued gender-sensitive monitoring of SDG indicators for input into Phone App and for community-based gender assessments
- Policy consultations (2 – regional, national and/or local level) on relevant SDGs
- Outreach to website, social media, and press continues



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Women2030: What is expected of you as partners?

- Interest to partner with GWA-B in the scope of the project
- Focus on gender issues and participation of local women and poorest groups in your activities (in WASH, CC, leadership of women and extreme poor, empowerment of marginalised groups)
- Current involvement in SDG agenda: national and local level monitoring and implementation of activities in the context of SDGs
- Possessing organisational capacity and network to benefit from the limited activities and resources of this project
- Willingness to share your experience and expertise with GWA-B for joint planning of activities
- Commitment to use the project activities and resources for strengthening of local participation of grassroots groups in SDG policies and activities (women producer groups, WASH committees, DRR committees, youth groups etc.)
- Transparency and accountability in all dealings with GWA-B and local partners



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Women2030: What can you expect from GWA-B?

- Timely information on project activities and scope for your involvement
- Capacity building activities (ToTs) and tools for participatory and gender-responsive monitoring and local implementation of selected SDGs.
- Regular communication by email, phone, and visits in response to your capacity needs and requests
- Linkage with global network to share your experience and expertise through international advocacy forums, social media, and project website
- Consultation with you on participatory policy planning and stakeholder meetings on this
- Reporting on Women2030 activities and events of partners from other countries and regions
- Transparency and accountability in our work with you



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