

Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh

PROGRESS REPORT Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015



Financed by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Dhaka, September 2015

**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

CONTENTS

Contents		2
Abbreviations		3
	OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT	5
	CHALLENGES OF INCEPTION PHASE AND YEAR 1, AND THE PROGRESS IN SOLVING THEM	9
	MID TERM REVIEW	10
	OVERALL PROGRESS AND CONTACTS	10
	THIS REPORT	10
	COMPONENT 1: COLLABORATION, NETWORKING AND COORDINATION	11
	COMPONENT 2: CAPACITY BUILDING, TRAINING AND COACHING	12
	COMPONENT 3: KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT	13
	COMPONENT 4: COMMUNICATION: DISSEMINATION, SHARING, ADVOCACY	15
	COMPONENT 5: MONITORING	16
	RESULTS IN SHORT	18
	FOLLOWING THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE THEORY OF CHANGE	18
	SOME ONGOING CHALLENGES	22
	RECRUITMENT AND TEAM	22
	OFFICE IN DHAKA	22
	WATER RELATED PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED BY THE EMBASSY OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS (EKN)	22
	REGISTRATION	23
	FINANCES GWAPB	24
ANNEX 1	PROGRESS PER YEAR OF WORK DONE BY GWAPB TO SUPPORT THE EKNSPS	25
ANNEX 2	WORK GWAPB COMPLETED IN YEAR 2	46
ANNEX 3	A MID-TERM STUDY FOR MONITORING OF GWAPB INTERACTION WITH EKN-SUPPORTED PROJECTS	58
ANNEX 4	LIST OF REPORTS PRODUCED IN YEAR 2	62
ANNEX 5	MONITORING REPORT OF CAPACITY BUILDING BY GWAPB Y 2	64
ANNEX 6	GWAPB’s work with EKNsPs and other water sector organisations: matrix with overview per 30 June 2015	68

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BMWR	-	Bangladesh Ministry of Water Resources
BRAC	-	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BUET	-	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BWDB	-	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CARE	-	Child and Adolescent Resources and Education
CB	-	Capacity Building
CBO	-	Community-based Organisation
CDSP IV	-	Char Development and Settlement Project IV
CEDAW	-	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEGIS	-	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CHT	-	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
DWASA	-	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
EKN	-	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EKNsPs	-	EKN supported Programmes
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussions
GA	-	General Assembly
GAP	-	Gender Action Plan
GDD	-	Gender Disaggregated Data
GDI	-	Gender Development Index
GEM	-	Gender Empowerment Measure
GFP	-	Gender Focal Point
GIO	-	Gender Integration Opportunity
GM	-	Gender Mainstreaming
GO	-	Governmental Organisation
GoB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GWA	-	Gender and Water Alliance
GWAPB	-	Gender and Water Programme in Bangladesh
GWI	-	Gender and Water Inventory
HH	-	Household
ICDDR,B	-	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (Earlier “The Cholera Hospital”)
ICZMP	-	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program
IFC-PaCT	-	International Finance Corporation – Partnership for Cleaner Textile
INGO	-	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPSWAM	-	Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Management
IWRM	-	Integrated Water Resource Management
LCS	-	Landless Contracting Society
LGED	-	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	-	Local Governmental Institution, Large Group Instruction
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASP	-	Multi-Annual Strategic Plan
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MFS	-	Medefinancieringstelsel
MIC	-	Middle-Income Country
MTWM	-	Ministry of Transport and Water Management
MWR	-	Ministry of Water Resources

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

NAP	-	National Action Plan
NARI	-	National Agricultural Research Institution
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NGO AB	-	NGO Affairs' Bureau
NPSWSS	-	National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation
NPWA	-	National Policy for Women's Advancement
NSAPR	-	National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction
NSS	-	National Sanitation Strategy
NWMP	-	National Water Management Plan
PDP	-	Polder Development Plan
PMIT	-	Programme Management and Implementation Team
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAFAL	-	Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security & Linkages
SC	-	Steering Committee
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
SMC	-	Senior Management Committee
SRHR	-	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SSWRDSP	-	Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project
SW Project	-	South-west Area Integrated Water Resources Management Project
TM	-	Twinning Mission
ToR	-	Terms of Reference
TOT	-	Training of Trainers
UDDP	-	Urban Dredging Demonstration Project
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VEI	-	Vitens Evidence
WARPO	-	Water Resources Planning Organisation
WASH	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
WDB	-	Water Development Board
WEF	-	World Economic Forum
WHH	-	Woman- Headed Household
WID	-	Women in Development
WIN	-	Water Integrity Network
WM	-	Water Management
WMA	-	Water Management Association
WMG	-	Water Management Group
WMO	-	Water Management Organisations
WWF	-	World Water Forum

**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

GENDER AND WATER PROGRAMME BANGLADESH 1 JULY 2014 – 30 JUNE 2015

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

The Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB) was developed at the request of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN). Officially it started in July 2013 with a Commitment Letter (August 2013). This programme is a unique opportunity to ensure that the voice of the poor women in Bangladesh will be heard in more decision-making forums of the water sector in Bangladesh. It is also a great opportunity for GWA and for the GWA members in Bangladesh. Furthermore it is a positive chance for the technical water and food security projects in Bangladesh, amongst them many who have too low or no budgets for gender, and/or lack sufficient expertise. The lion share of the work and the resources of GWAPB are applied for gender mainstreaming support for the water related projects financed by the EKN (EKNsPs).

As can be expected, during the start of the project it took time to find and establish an office, recruit a team and start to develop good working relations and trust with staff of EKNsPs. An important factor of slowing down the start-up process, were travel bans and political turmoil during the last three months of 2013 and the first months of 2014. Thus the implementation of the project began in 2014 and the Inception Phase was extended till March 2014.

After the Progress Report 2013 followed the Inception Report which also included the Report of Year 1, that is from July 2013 – June 2014. This current report covers Year 2 of the project: July 2014 – June 2015.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF GWAPB WORK FOR 2014-2015 (Year 2)

Number of training workshops	15
Number of participants	392, Women-138 and Men-254
Number of result dissemination sessions nationally and internationally	9 sessions with 1032 participants
Number of reports produced	27
Number of sector studies	3
Number of stakeholder and members' meetings	2
Number of Individual Gender Action Plans (IGAPs) developed	81
Number of EKNsPs' field visits	10

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

One of the highlights of 2014-15 was the Mid Term Review and the MTR report, carried out on behalf of EKN by two consultants. GWABP considers constructive evaluation to be a key learning tool and we were glad to receive the consultants' report (*feedback is a gift!*). We already have implemented some of the recommendations, such as for example, shifting our focus to six priority programs. Overall, however we feel that the consultants were unable to gain a fully rounded view of our work during their short period in Bangladesh for this assignment. While they talked with a few EKNsPs' leaders, they did not have time to meet with a wider range of our partners, including a selection of GWA-Bangladesh members and other actors in the water sector, particularly in government, with whom we have been very active. Moreover, the focus of their evaluation was on outcomes, and overlooked the difficult political circumstances under which the project had to operate during the first year. Moreover, the consultants seemed not to appreciate the fact that the PROCESS itself is central to the work of GWABP, i.e. the tailor made training and capacity building. The outcomes from this work will be felt at a slightly later date as participants begin to use their newly acquired gender skills in their workplace. Indeed, we are now measuring this impact and will soon have more concrete evidence of outcomes.

Political trouble, hartals and travel bans covered six months in Year 1, and four months in Year 2, totalling 10 months out of 18. During this time the team took risks to come to the office nevertheless. These 10 months were still used to implement various activities, but none that included travel outside of Dhaka. This goes to show that not all progress is within our power.

Theory of Change:

Overall Goal of GWAPB:

The overall goal of GWA in Bangladesh is the efficient, effective, equitable and sustainable management of water in Bangladesh leading to the empowerment of poor women and men and eventually to the diminishing of poverty. The focus is at the South West Coastal area.

Purpose:

The purpose of the GWAPB is to support EKN supported water programmes, civil society, water professionals and government organisations in Bangladesh to adopt and implement a gender mainstreaming strategy in water related policies and practices in order to achieve measurable and positive impact on the lives of poor women and men as an essential contribution to the achievement of the EKN targets related to water, food security, sanitation and poverty eradication.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

Priority is with supporting the EKN programmes:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Blue Gold | 9. ADB River Management |
| 2. BRAC WASH II | 10. WFP Rice Fortification project |
| 3. PaCT | 11. Delta-Plan BDP2100 |
| 4. SAFAL | 12. Ecosystems for Life |
| 5. CDSP IV | 13. FAO Food Safety |
| 6. MAX WASH | 14. FAO Water Resource management |
| 7. WOP-DWASA-VEI | 15. UNICEF |
| 8. UDDP | |

Further collaboration with:

- Government Departments and GOs at different levels
- Universities: some selected departments
- Various Networks
- Programmes directly financed by DGIS: WASH Alliance
- GWA member NGOs

The focus of GWAPB’s work is on the EKNsPs (EKN-supported Projects). In the first year strong and positive relations were built with most of them, necessary to assess their need for support with gender mainstreaming, and then to provide that support. Trust is an important aspect of the relations between GWAPB staff and the projects. This has been created through meetings but also through the Capacity Building Workshops for Gender and IWRM , in which staff of different projects and some GWA members come together and develop their IGAPs (Individual gender action plans). The workshops are intensive, and most of GWAPB staff is present, to contribute and also to learn themselves how to make gender mainstreaming effective, and move beyond lip-service.

GWAPB is not just meant to help the EKNsPs with gender mainstreaming, but also to strengthen the Bangladesh water sector as a whole from a gender perspective. To do so, we utilise the contacts we, GWA and GWAPB staff, have with academic institutions, including universities and research institutes, government organisations, International organisations and other NGOs. The approach is to utilise good relations and connections, to effectively build new relations. This approach proved fruitful, in the sense that right from the start we were involved in giving lectures on Gender and IWRM, or Gender and WASH, etc., to technical students, researchers, and government officers, all on invitation.

To build a pool of STEs (short term experts) one intensive ToT was conducted for high level participants. It proved to be an interesting week, although ultimately not all participants could



GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

be considered as trainers for GWAPB with a solid Actor-Oriented Gender and Empowerment Approach, as is needed to implement GWAPB.

Theory of Change:

Overall global problem:

Water-related policies and practice at international and national levels do not sufficiently take into account the needs and knowledge of different categories of women and men users of water for domestic use, agriculture and the environment, resulting in inefficient, ineffective and unsustainable policies and practices.

Theory of Change:

Causes to the problem which GWAPB will contribute to the solution:

- Limited Coordination
- Limited gender and GM capacity
- Limited knowledge regarding gender
- Limited communication and sharing of knowledge
- Impact of policies and programmes is not openly monitored.

Theory of Change:

Inputs available to GWAPB to contribute to the solution of the problems:

- Human resources: PMIT Project Implementation and Management Team and STEs
- Financing by EKN for three years
- Relevant GWA methodologies and materials
- Commitment of GWA members , teams and partners of EKN sPs

Assumptions why inputs lead to outputs:

- The financial resources are adequate for the costs of the outputs, which are mainly skilled and knowledgeable human resources, costs for various workshops' venues, office and transport.
- The necessary skilled human resources are available.

**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

Challenges of Inception phase and Year 1, and the progress in solving them

Earlier mentioned challenges	What was done about it	Current situation
The political situation before and after the elections made it impossible to travel and do certain activities	This is beyond our power. Again in Year 2 some months were troublesome and restricted our work	At the end of Year 2 the situation is less violent, but a peaceful and safe situation can of course not be guaranteed for the next year.
Registration with the NGO Affairs; Bureau was slow to happen	The time that is required is on average 9 months, and we managed to get the registration in 8 months.	Registration is completed. Now it is still a problem to get an international bank account.
The number of EKN supported programmes to get to know and the other way around is large	Most projects were approached, a number of meetings was done with most of them and they were all invited to take part in CB workshops	With most EKNsPs the working relations are excellent. For a number of them GM is not quite so relevant or the project is nearly closed. This reduced the number to 10. The Mid Term Review prioritised six projects.
To establish legitimacy and good working contact with the EKNsPs takes more than one meeting	The process of getting acquainted with the staff of EKNsPs cannot be quickened in any way.	At the end of Year 2, the contacts are all positive and good working relationships have been developed.
Measurable outcome of GWAPB will depend on GWA's work and on the cooperation with the EKNsPs, indicators are developed, but many are beyond our power or control	For the priority projects indicators were developed and discussed with their staff. Questionnaires are developed and the indicators selected to be used for monitoring (for most projects). Monitoring surveys were send and received back, filed out.	Questionnaires have been filled out by most EKNsPs. They receive assistance with this process. There are quantitative indicators but also qualitative monitoring is supported by GWAPB. Further GWAPB does inquiries in the field of most of the EKNsPs, to be repeated after one year.
Highly qualified gender experts with experience and knowledge of the social aspects of technical work, are scarce.	Continuous recruitment and one high level Training of Trainers for STEs	The team is more complete at the end of Year 2, but the participants of the ToT are not all available as STE for GWAPB. Some international STEs are involved.
Gender Training Needs Assessments need more than the response to a few questions.	By personal contacts the assessment of the training needs become more clear.	Most staff of projects have been met, especially those who attend the Gender and IWRM workshops in which the IGAPs are developed.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

After the Inception Report, which included the report of Year 1, a report was developed on request by the Ambassador of the EKN, in his letter of 29 September 2014. This report covered the work done till 31 December 2014.

Mid Term Review

At the end of February 2015, we were informed about a Mid Term Review (MTR) of two weeks to be implemented in March. The team consisted of Ms Verona Groverman (independent consultant in the Netherlands) and Ms Begum Shamsun Nahar (holding a position in ADB, Dhaka and a founding member of GWA). The Review happened in April, and for only two weeks, too short to meet a large enough number of contact persons. None of GWAPB's water sector partners and also none of the GWA members were spoken with. The workshops that were planned and described in the ToR of the MTR, and which were expected to be beneficial to the project, were cancelled. For the MTR again a lot of reporting was done by the team, covering the period till the end of March 2015.

The report of the MTR included various positive findings, for example:

- Most EKNsPs appreciate the work of GWAPB, and like to continue to make use of the services.
- A lot of work has been done, many activities.
- The spending was low.

Negative findings were for example:

- The contact person between the EKNsPs and the GWAPB team is not always clear.
- It is difficult to assess the progress of the project's work.

Further there were issues raised that need more description and discussion than can be included in this Annual Report.

From the side of GWAPB a Management Response was written with the involvement of the team. The whole endeavour costed a lot of time of the team. This obstructed progress in many activities, also because it became uncertain what we would be told not to do any more. For example one urgent field visit, which would have been very important for one of the projects and important for the development of the GWAPB empowerment methodology, was stopped.

Overall progress and contacts

In most of the components, various activities have been implemented successfully. As team it is felt that many activities were done, and a lot of work to strengthen the GM in the EKNsPs. Also with the water sector organisations strong contacts have been built, often based on and utilising existing contacts of the team members.

This Report

Considering the various reporting efforts mentioned above, there are various overlaps in the different documents. This current report is intended to deal with the complete Year 2, so till 30 June 2015. We follow the progress of the work after the Inception Phase in the five components of GWAPB:

Component 1: Collaboration, Networking and Coordination

Component 2: Capacity Building, Training and Coaching

Component 3: Knowledge Development

Component 4: Communication: Dissemination, Sharing, and Advocacy

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

Component 5: Monitoring

In the following pages, the components, the progress, the issues and challenges and the progress, are described. Per project activities are included in the matrix in **ANNEX 1**. **ANNEX 2** is a matrix with all the details per budget and activity item. **ANNEX 6** also shows progress with the EKNsPs, at a glance.

COMPONENT 1: COLLABORATION, NETWORKING AND COORDINATION

In this component the meetings with the partner organisations and with the EKNsPs are included. Many visits have been made. The field visits are included in component 5, Monitoring. Travel to and stay in Dhaka of the Programme Coordinator are included in this component, but the personnel costs are included in 7.

One large meeting of stakeholders and especially of GWA members took place in Dhaka in April 2015.

Networking takes place at different levels. GWAPB team members are often invited for various events, which are also interesting for networking. Nevertheless it is important to find a balance between attending such events, and the need to spend the time at work. Travel within Dhaka is outrageous, on average 2 hours are need to reach a place and 2 hours back. Such time can at best be used to make a few phone calls, or discuss a few issues with colleagues in the car, but is otherwise

Component 1: Coordination, Networking

Various coordinating and supporting visits and activities:

- Dhaka University, Dept. Women and Gender Studies
- Utarra University
- BUET and IWFM
- ULAB University of Liberal Arts
- BIDS
- NAPD
- BWWN
- InM Institute for Microfinance
- WASH Alliance
- Individual important contacts in ministries
- Various GWA member organisations

Component 1:

Visits to and meetings with EKNsPs:

- UDDP
- WOP
- WFP Rice Fortification
- CDSP IV
- BDP Deltaplan
- Safal
- BRAC WASH II
- Max WASH
- PaCT
- UNICEF

wasted.

In the GWAPB plan it is included to develop annual plans with the EKNsPs. On request the team is doing this work, sometimes in a meeting, and sometimes in a workshop of a few days. The plans always have to be owned by the EKNsPs, whilst GWAPB only facilitates the process, and suggests realistic options. The aim is to keep such plans short, realistic, doable, interesting and not difficult to implement. This objective is already reached in a number of the projects.

During two Stakeholders and Members' Meetings the GWAAG (Gender and Water Action and Advisory Group) was discussed and prepared, but the MTR wrote in their report that it should be cancelled. The elections have taken place. Further detailed information is to be found in the matrix **ANNEX 2**, page 45.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015



COMPONENT 2: CAPACITY BUILDING, TRAINING AND COACHING

Capacity Building (CB) is at the core of the projects' work: to enable technical and other water professionals to mainstream gender in their own work, is the most important objective, crucial for sustainability. The training workshops, organised by GWAPB, are intensive, interactive and always tailored to the participants: to their needs, their knowledge and level of experience, to their projects. The response and feedback that we receive is mostly positive to very positive. Various staff of EKNsPs have told us that now they have learnt to look at gender and to apply it in a different way. Because for GWAPB gender is not the equivalent of women at all, they also feel more involved themselves. It becomes clear that their work will be more effective and also efficient, if they consider the differences between the men and women users and their differential needs.

Apart from CB workshops in which the participants come from more projects there are also workshops on request for the separate EKNsPs, and for different purposes. Again, all these workshops are directly tailored to the needs of those who request them. There have been Training of Trainers for trainers who work at the grass roots level, and also training workshops to develop GAPs.

IGAPs (Individual Gender Action Plans) are developed in the workshops in which participants come from different projects. So far three groups have been trained, and about 60 IGAPs were developed. In Year 3 there will be workshops in which the implementation of the IGAPs is presented. So far the IGAPs are interesting and of a great variety, mostly also related to the project. Some participants asked for support, which we offer in the form of coaching. All participants were sent a questionnaire asking about their progress and optional need for help. Some of them were called and their IGAP was discussed. Only in Year 3 will there be workshops in which the implementation is presented, of which the level and quality now still remains an expectation.



Usually field visits are part of the workshops. Most of the time we ask the participants to analyse what they see, including the intervention that took place or is still taking place in the village or area,

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

from an empowerment perspective: how are the current political, economic, socio-cultural and physical position of women and men and children (and elderly and differently abled and minorities) different from before, and how can they still improve, to add to empowerment? During the reporting of the field visit the next day, it becomes very clear how all have learnt to apply the approach.

In some cases hartals and other political problems blocked the organisation of field visits.

Of the training workshops extensive reports have been made, which later will be the basis for a flexible overall manual.

Further detailed information is to be found in the matrix [ANNEX 2](#), page 45

The report on Monitoring the Capacity Building work of GWAPB for Year 2 is in [ANNEX 5](#), page 63.



COMPONENT 3: KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

One of the most important activities are the work on the Gender and Water Inventory, for which a new format was developed. The work is now available on the website, and also still in process, because it is a dynamic resource.

Three studies were carried out related to questions raised on gender issues of EKNsPs. One was related to the work and position of women in aquaculture. When visiting the Safal team in Khulna, various causes were mentioned why women are hardly involved in the aquaculture groups (they are involved in dairy and horticulture groups), whilst these groups yield a much better income for the members. Together with CSD (ULAB) a study was carried out in which women and men who work in fisheries, as well as other stakeholders, were asked for reasons to the question. The

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

findings were very interesting in the sense that women work 15 hours per day, many of these hours in fisheries, and men 7, whilst still it would be said that women don't work. The study took place in areas where Safal does not work and in those where Safal had just started. Since then the percentage of women in the Safal aquaculture groups has increased, and this is an example of the impact of GWAPB's work.



A second study was related to the dredging work of UDDP, which they do with a modern electric dredging boat that is designed to work in large urban drains, blocked by solid waste. The mechanics that will work with this modern equipment are already appointed by D-WASA, and are all men. The study showed that many women are interested in technical work, it often is better paid too, but they have problems finding it, because of the cultural barriers. The study also showed that there are various examples of women who do very well in technical jobs, because they are more than motivated. It would be great if D-WASA with support of UDDP, could appoint one women technician on one of these dredging boats, as a role model. The work is not hard because it is mechanised. Cleaning drains by hand is often done by women, this is much harder work.

The third study was done together with PaCT (Partnership for Cleaner Textile), which works with the wet units (Washing, Dyeing and Finishing Units) of garment factories. The factories that were visited were amongst the best of the best, and also here we found some stereotypical reasons why only men work in the wet units. It is interesting to note, that all three study results boil down to the following four points:

1. women's work is not recognised
2. when women are harassed, they have to leave instead of the men who harass them (whilst that is a crime by law)
3. better paid jobs are for men
4. drudgery work is for women and when mechanised it is for men.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015



All four reasons are unacceptable in 2015 in Bangladesh, a signatory to the new SDGs, in which these four points are to be abolished.

It is an important impact of the GWAPB to bring these issues to the surface.

Inquiries are a participatory methodology to collect information that is relevant to the persons interviewed.

They themselves decide what to talk about, what is important to them. Questionnaires are not used, at best a checklist. Case studies are written based on the inquiries. In Year 2 inquiries were done in villages where BRAC WASH, Max WASH, CDSP IV and Safal work. After one year these same men and women will be asked about the changes they witness in the past year.

Further detailed information is to be found in the matrix **ANNEX 2**, page 45.

COMPONENT 4: COMMUNICATION: DISSEMINATION, SHARING, ADVOCACY

Major work in the area of advocacy was and is our contribution to the Bangladesh Delta plan 2100, one of the EKNsPs. That had the form of suggestions to add from a gender perspective certain issues and texts for 14 thematic baseline studies. Furthermore we were asked to write a text on gender and water for the 7th Five Year Plan, to be finalised in September 2015. The BDP2100 project lacked a budget for gender and had even a very small budget for CB. As such the contribution of GWAPB was of crucial importance.

GWA has rewritten the Tutorial for water managers, “Why gender matters”, together with Cap-Net. This new version of the Tutorial is translated into Bangla. At the end of Year 2, the translation is not yet approved. This will be a great tool for self-learning for many people in Bangladesh, working in water management at different levels, who are not enough familiar with English, to use the current English language version. More translations are planned.

The website of GWA was renewed, and a chapter is prepared for Bangladesh. The documents before uploading them, such as reports, have to be screened for their quality, often edited first, and person’s names in relation to e-mails and other details have to be removed to protect them from hackers and phishers and spam. The third criteria is low resolution, because to fill a website with films and photographs is all very interesting, but ever so frustrating for the majority of people in this world who have to do with poor and slow internet. For these reasons it takes time to get to the point of approval. Nevertheless there is already a wealth of information. The Gender and Water Inventory also gives the links to where the documents can be found.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

The Communication Strategy is followed in a flexible way, adapting ourselves to the change in situations. Brochures about GWAPB work are regularly updated.

In Year 2 GWAPB took part in various sessions of conferences and seminars of other organisations, and we also organised our own sessions. Details are in the matrix of [ANNEX 2](#), page 45.



COMPONENT 5: MONITORING

For GWAPB there are two major monitoring processes, each quite complicated. The first is to monitor the GWAPB's work itself. In the Theory of Change there are many indicators of our work at 4 different levels. These are too many for realistic monitoring. After all, monitoring is meant to support the work by collecting relevant information and following trends and processes. It is not meant to replace the work by occupying all the time of the team. The table about the (then) current gender integration of the EKNsPs in 2013, is the baseline of GWAPB's work. At the end of Year 2 most of the projects are integrating gender in a more professional and effective way, showing noticeable less lip-service. GWAPB also developed a "Monitoring op Maat" framework, as required by DGIS, for quantitative monitoring, with a limited number of measurable indicators.

The second form is the monitoring of gender in the EKNsPs. Which indicators should GWAPB follow for each of them? This process started in November 2014, and is now to some extent institutionalised, even though most projects need some support with this. The major rule in our methodology for monitoring is to keep it easy and have not many indicators, some quantitative, and some qualitative. The latter ones need some description, and again a year later to see the trends. Survey Monkey software is used for this. (See the analysing monitoring midterm report based on the contributions by the EKNsPs to the Survey Monkey questionnaires. [ANNEX 3](#)).

Both forms of monitoring are related. And even though it is the work of GWAPB to enable staff and water managers of EKNsPs to mainstream gender themselves, we can teach, encourage,

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

explain, motivate, and coach, we can develop methodologies and explain them, but in the end the technical people have to do the mainstreaming of gender themselves. We cannot force them.

In most EKNsPs we see progress and a lot more attention for gender in their various components.

The EKN asks the GWAPB to fill in their monitoring framework for the Ministry, which was done. It would have been more informative and relevant if we had been asked before which indicators we perceive as relevant and interesting, and we can deliver information about.

Most of the field visits to the EKNsPs have different purposes, but monitoring is one of them. GWAPB wants to have good connections with the projects, otherwise our help and support will not be accepted or applied. It must be clear to the projects' staff that GWAPB is not there to evaluate the projects. There is need to find out how the gender approach of the project is actually given shape in the field, enabling us to give relevant advise, and to adapt our capacity building activities to their needs. Field visits are combined with inquiries of women and men, who mostly are selected by the projects. Also the places where we go and the staff that accompanies us is decided by the projects. Of inquiries we write case studies.

In 2014-2015 visits were made to Safal, Khulna, to CDSP II, III and IV, Noakhali, to BRAC WASH I and II, to Max WASH in Patuakhali, to UDDP, WOP-D-WASA, and to PaCT.



GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

RESULTS IN SHORT

Results with evidence	Results likely, but with no measured hard evidence yet
Good working contacts built with EKNsPs	Improved efficiency, effectiveness, equality and sustainability in the EKN supported projects and in the water sector
EKNsPs' skills and understanding related to gender and Water enhanced	Increased participation of women, men, boys, girls, elderly, disabled in water sector interventions
Gender related commitment enhanced through iGAP development and implementation	Policy makers, programme planners are practicing gender inclusive approach
Resource pool (STE) mobilized consisting of 20 experts	
Collaboration with Government, academic and research organizations established	
GWAPB is visible in both national and international arena	
Increased understanding on “gender +” or “gender and diversity”, instead of just “women and development”	
Project and programme results monitored through gender lens	

FOLLOWING THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE THEORY OF CHANGE

Level	Component	Result aimed for in ToC	Result at end of Year 2
Inter media te Outcome	1 Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The exchange of information is improved at and between all levels. The coordination of knowledge sharing between countries, between ministries and the civil society is enhanced. – Decision making and development of plans is participatory by collaborating with EKN supported programmes and other stakeholders in water management in the Coastal areas. – Support for effective gender mainstreaming in the programmes of other organisations based on working together, networking, and informing each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Exchange of information between countries has increased by presenting GWAPB's work in some international events, and publishing it on the website. Also the international listserv has served for international influence, be it still limited. Between ministries the subject of gender and water has become more important because of various meetings and especially the workshops for government officers and decision makers, through NAPD. Gender Focal Points and Climate Focal Points of different ministries have taken part in workshops together, enhancing the understanding for each other's work and position. – For 5 EKNsPs gender action plans have been developed in a participatory way, with support of GWAPB. The projects own these plans, and they have been encouraged and helped to make them short, doable and realistic, to avoid lip-service such as a glossy report on the shelves. – With some other organisations different forms of collaboration was initiated, and influence from a

**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

Level	Component	Result aimed for in ToC	Result at end of Year 2
			gender and empowerment perspective was successful .
	2 CB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The increase of the understanding by stakeholders and decision-makers of the importance to mainstream gender in their work and the new skills how to apply a gender and diversity sensitive approach, is reached by relevant capacity building activities. – The capacity is strengthened and the understanding built of EKN supported Water Programme stakeholders (management staff, field staff, partner organisations) and others, for effective gender mainstreaming in their activities in water resources management related to water supply, sanitation, food security, business development, livelihood improvement, resilience for climate change and the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The feedback from the EKNsPs about the learning achieved in the CB workshops was all positive. Also from others who participated in CB workshops and ToTs. – Of the highest management staff only a few could make time free to participate in GWAPB workshops, but those just below the team leaders and directors did participate and reported positively about their learning to mainstream gender. Also partner organisations who are involved in training at the grass roots level profited from training by GWAPB. However also many of them have changed jobs, or the partners were replaced. This is how new learning moves to other programmes, is not quite lost, but not available for the EKNsPs.
	3 Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Relevant facts have come to the surface, diminishing myths, and filling gaps in knowledge. – Information, knowledge, documented expertise and practice to support the adoption of engendered programmes and project plans. – Inventorisation of existing knowledge and filling in the gaps (GWI: Gender and Water Inventory). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Many myths came to the surface in three studies with hard evidence, which is now used by many organisations, also outside the group of EKNsPs. This has been very important. – A lot of information, knowledge, documented expertise and practice has been made available and is shared. Still more is to be shared when the quality has been checked. – This process is ongoing, will in fact never end. The format that is used is newly developed.
	4 Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Policy makers and water professionals are provided with brief and significant information which improves policies and makes practices more effective, efficient, equitable and sustainable. – The new knowledge is shared and applied. – Dissemination and sharing, networking, and influencing governments. – Setting up of a gender and water network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hand-outs, brochures and reports have been made and multiplied and handed out at any occasion that is suitable for it. – Shared by listserv, by website, as hard copies in events and workshops, etc. Some aspects are definitely applied. – As said above, dissemination took place of whatever was developed, networking is by the listserv, the Stakeholders and Members Meetings, by many e-mails in and out. Influencing of the government is by the work for BDP 2100 and the 7th Five Year Plan, by involving government officers and engineers in CB workshops and by meeting them regularly. Furthermore by the CB workshops

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

Level	Component	Result aimed for in ToC	Result at end of Year 2
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Existing and newly developed knowledge is shared and used to influence policies. – It is accessible to all who need it. – Stakeholders are better able to analyse and prioritise the connection between gender, water and poverty within planning and implementation processes related to water resources management, sustainable development and even poverty eradication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – we specially arrange for government focal points from ministries. – For Bangladesh a new Yahoo Group has been set up and it is moderated by GWAPB. This group is not yet very active. – As above here: it is actively shared. – What has been approved is available to all, some reports are still to be approved, and more information ids still to be developed. – This is definitely true for many stakeholders. Hard evidence is there for some. And this work is continuing always.
	5 Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Progress is measured SMARTly, if possible and qualitatively by applying a ladder and scorecard. – The information has led to more understanding of the actual situation and mere lip-service is now avoided. – The EKN supported water related programmes are increasingly benefitting poor women, are mainstreaming gender effectively and will actually result in empowerment of women (and men). – The results will be measured if possible, and then visible. – The monitoring plan will be applied with certain flexibility, since all work depends on the technical work and the need for the backing up by the EKN supported programmes. – Information gathered in field visits is integrated in monitoring and other components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the Monitoring op Maat framework the indicators are measured SMARTly. Other GWAPB monitoring is qualitatively. Ladders and Scorecards are not applied. – The development of gender indicators with and by the EKNsPs has increased their understanding of the difference between real change at the ground and mere lip-service. The GAPS are now limited to some activities and to some indicators, enabling the projects to actually measure it all and comply with what is expected. This is ongoing, some projects do not yet have a GAP, or a realistic GAP. F.e. or BDP2100 all gender contribution came from GWAPB, and no real GAP is developed. – This is true for MaxWASH, CDSP IV, Safal, BDP2100, and perhaps also for BRAC. Positive signals come from UDDP and WOP, and perhaps of the River Management project (ADB loan). For Blue Gold and PaCT it is not possible to tell. – This depends on the indicators that GWAPB has selected together with the project staff. It will make progress better visible in Year 3. – Monitoring of GWAPB itself is depending on the impact the work has in the EKNsPs, which needs to be applied flexibly. So far various positive signals are available, still, it remains difficult to claim all gender mainstreaming as the success of GWAPB. – Yes, field visits are very important for realistic monitoring, and the findings are used accordingly: CDSP IV, UDDP, MaxWASH, BRAC WASH, Safal.
Out-come	1. Coordination	Decision making and application is based on participatory feedback and more relevant to poor women, children and men.	This is visible in some places, expected to be a fact in many instances and projects, but still doubtful at certain levels, for example in the implementing government agencies. Much more time is needed to enable all involved teams and government engineers in training workshops.
	2. CB	Effective Gender Mainstreaming by increased understanding of the <i>why</i> and <i>how</i> to mainstream gender.	It is clear, when talking to the persons in the EKNsPs who are responsible for the social and gender aspects of the work, that they have a much better

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

Level	Component	Result aimed for in ToC	Result at end of Year 2
			understanding of WHY to mainstream gender, and also even HOW to do so. But the HOW is still in want of a lot of follow-up CB. This is crucial because if the process is not completed, also the earlier learnings are lost. Year 3 will be very important for this.
	3. Knowledge	Increased access and usage of the inventory and sources of information, leading to more relevant policies and practices.	Especially on the findings of the three studies GWAPB received lots of positive response. Although it seems all logical, for Bangladesh these findings are an eye-opener. For example Safal now has more than 30% women in their aquaculture groups, and earlier less than 8.
	4. Communication	Motivated government and relevant stakeholders who have access to valid information which they use for their decisions.	An increasing amount of information related to gender and water is available and utilised.
	5. Monitoring	Increased access and usage of the monitoring methodology leads to valid information about the progress in projects and in implementation of government policies.	The process of monitoring was slow to start, to find the realistic indicators, and to know how to develop these together with the EKNsPs. At the end of Y2 this process gains speed. Valid information is still limited, such as for example of Safal, which is very clear, but it will be increasing for all other projects too.
Impact		Better policies and practices strengthening the water sector, with focus on the areas where the EKNsPs work.	GWA takes part in the Women's Major Group which is very active to influence the SDGs. Also in the NGO Major Group, in which again other interests of poor women and men are defended. Better policies and practices will perhaps be visible at the end of Y3, with the SDGs, the 7thFYP, SACOSAN, and other new policies. Practices have to be improved through the projects. Not in all fields these are clear yet.
		Increased coordination, more valid knowledge, capacities built, better policies and relevant monitoring all together lead to better practices in the water sector, with a focus on areas where the EKN supported projects are working. Better in the sense that poor women, children and men as well as vulnerable groups benefit from interventions and are enabled to empower themselves.	This overall objective of the GWAPB cannot yet be reached. Nevertheless, findings of results show that we are going in the right direction. Coordination could still be better, more knowledge can be developed, so far it has been clearly useful, CB has been evidently constructive, monitoring will be more clear in Y3. For some interventions it can be said that vulnerable groups are able to empower themselves, but it needs more and better inquiries and research to see if all four elements of empowerment are strengthened. Hard evidence for all this, in the sense that GWAPB can claim the impact, is hard to collect at the end of Y2, which is de facto after one year work. (considering the starting up and the political turmoil).
		Information flows between implementing and high decision-making levels are increased	This cannot be claimed yet on a scale of Bangladesh, even if we see this clearly happening in most EKNsPs. The fact that we (try to) make mainstreaming of gender easier, especially by suggesting to ask the users themselves what they know, what they need, and what their priorities are, already points at the direction of this objective.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

SOME ONGOING CHALLENGES

- Struggle against ‘lip service’ and for real action
- Conflict between demand and supply driven approach
- Political unrest (unspent budget and deviation of programme schedule)
- Different time frame of different projects in line with GWAPB



RECRUITMENT AND TEAM

Most team members were recruited in 2013 but some functions could only be filled in 2014. Two of the staff left the team in February 2014, and new recruitment was necessary. Apart from the team leader in May 2014 the team was more or less complete. Later in the year the procedure to find a new Team Leader began and eventually she was appointed per April 2015: Ms Shaila Shahid. At the same time we could welcome the new Gender and Water Trainer Ms Rabeya Sultana.

Training for staff consisted of in-house sessions on Gender approaches and theories, and on the Theory of Change for GWAPB. There were some external training workshops and since for most of the team English lessons are needed, a teacher comes to the office weekly.

OFFICE IN DHAKA

For several months the office environment was disturbed by very noisy construction next door. However this has now eased as different construction methods are used. Guidelines and rules for the team, for housekeeping, for leave, for travel, etc., have been developed and shared. Most team members were involved in the discussion and adoption of the rules.

WATER RELATED PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED BY THE EMBASSY OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS (EKN)

During 2012 and the first months of 2013, those documents of EKN supported programmes that were made available by the EKN, were screened for the inclusion of gender both in planning and in practice. The programmes at that stage were:

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

1. Blue Gold, Programme for Integrated Sustainable Economic Development by Improving the Water and Productive Sectors in Selected Polders
2. BRAC WASH Programme II, Ensuring sustainable access to sanitation, water and hygiene in hard-to-reach areas and for unserved people in Bangladesh
3. Max Value for WASH (Max-WASH) to reduce child mortality
4. UNICEF Cooperation Programme on Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
5. Bangladesh Water PaCT: Partnership for Cleaner Textile. (IFC/Worldbank Group)
6. CDSP IV: Char Development and Settlement Project IV, GoB (BWDB, MoL, LGED, DPHE, DAE, FD), IFAD, GoN, BETS, Socioconsult, Euroconsult Mott MacDonald
7. SAFAL Sustainable Agriculture, Food security and Linkages, by Solidaridad Network Asia and Care Bangladesh
8. DWASA-VEI Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, VITENS-Evides (VEI) WOP: Water Operators Partnership
9. UNDAF Building Community Resilience Through Integrated Water Management, EKN-UN Joint Programme under UNDAF Pillar – 5, United Nations Development Action Framework
10. IPSWAM Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Management (completed).

Later in the year the following projects were added:

11. Urban Dredging Demonstration Project (with D-WASA)
12. River Management Project of ADB
13. Delta Plan Programme
14. Rice Fortification Project
15. FAO food safety project

The following projects are not of first priority:

16. UNDAF 17. Eco System for Life 18. FAO Water Resource Management.

Still to be added:

19. South West Project.

Prioritised by the MTR:

1. CDSP IV
2. Safal
3. Max WASH
4. BRAC WASH
5. BDP 2100
6. WOP-DWASA

REGISTRATION

As of 11 October 2014 GWA is registered formally with the NGO Affairs Bureau, after a rather intensive process of about 9 months, during which a lot of information and documents had to be supplied.



GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

FINANCES GWAPB

The first instalment was received in August 2013, and the second instalment in February 2014, total € 1,150,000.

The expenditure for GWAPB during Year 1 July 2013 – June 2014 is € 278,446.

The expenditure for GWAPB Year 2 is € 429.383.

Component	GWAPB	Expenditure €€
1	Collaboration, Networking and Coordination	38.236
2	Capacity Building, Training and Coaching	40.962
3	Knowledge Development	6.721
4	Communication: Dissemination, Sharing, and Advocacy	12.562
5	Monitoring	6.906
6	Logistics	47.233
7	Staff salaries: this time is mainly spent on the work of the 5 components	246.751
	AKV	29.950
	Some of the bank costs	98
	Total	429.383



**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

**ANNEX I
PROGRESS PER YEAR OF WORK DONE BY GWAPB TO SUPPORT THE
EKNSPS**

Earlier texts are in small font size.

<p>EKN supported programmes</p> <p>1. Blue Gold, Programme for Integrated Sustainable Economic Development by Improving the Water and Productive Sectors in Selected Polders</p> <p>This flagship program of Bangladesh-Dutch cooperation - called 'Blue Gold' - mainly targets the South west coastal zone of Bangladesh. Water – blue gold – is regarded as the basic foundation for establishing a better living for the people in those areas. Blue Gold is operational from 2013 and extends over a 6 year period. Its operations will concentrate on the polders of three districts: Patuakhali, Khulna and Satkhira. The program will cover 160,000 ha (gross) where an estimated 150,000 households will have direct benefits from the program. Ultimately, the program hopes to benefit almost 1.000.000 people involved mainly in farming and fishing and in particular the extremely poor women and men living in the SW coast.</p> <p>Structural empowerment of poor women and men - through establishing co-operatives is regarded as the key driver in the program, and the programme aims to increase the household income of families in the area by 50% within four years after their mobilization. At the same time the involvement of government agencies: Water Development Board, Agricultural Extension, Cooperatives, Fisheries & Livestock will be strengthened.</p> <p>Gender, good governance (integrity in particular), climate change, and vocational training are cross-cutting themes in the Blue Gold program and will be integrated in each of the three program components: community mobilisation and water resources management, food security and business development, and livelihood improvement. The Program ultimately aims at a gender balance in the distribution of benefits and of an improved socio-economic position and status for women in the polder areas. Key gender issues where the program will focus on are enhancing women’s leadership and political power through active representation of women in the executive body of Water Management Organisations (WMO); developing women’s economic self-reliance, especially of the poorest women and WHH, by enhancing their access to credit, inputs, technological innovations, and business opportunities; recognition of women’s role in food security/food marketing and processing/WASH/health and nutrition/climate change, and using this for GM in the activities of the program; and women’s freedom with regard to SRHR. For each polder a Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be drafted during the community mobilization, as part of the Polder Development Plan. The aim of the GAP is to make the stakeholders in the polder area more gender sensitive and ensure active women’s participation in the institutions created as part of the Program. The (effective) women’s participation will be part of the annual monitoring process.</p> <p>GWAPB involvement with Blue Gold in 2013: The Programme Coordinator together with Anamika Amani visited the Team Leader Dirk Smits in September in Dhaka, and In terms of the gender components in Blue Gold, Dirk mentions that already in the now completed IPSWAM project there was a gender strategy with gender targets. Femconsult (Kitty Bentvelsen) is coordinating the overall gender strategy in Blue Gold. According to Dirk, there is a lot of GM in Blue Gold already. He thinks the best way for collaboration with GWAPB is through coordination, cooperation, and cross-learning across projects’ experiences with GM in their activities. The main challenges he encounters as far as GM is concerned is changing the mind-set of the older technical staff and bureaucrats in the water board. Blue Gold gets its staff from various consulting groups such as Socio-consult, Femconsult, BETS, and Mott Macdonald, and Dirk thinks it is a good idea to talk to some of them:- Ms. Kitty Bentvelsen (Femconsult; she coordinates the gender strategy in Blue Gold) Mr. Alamgir Chowdhury (Socioconsult; deputy Team Leader Blue Gold) Ms. Shoukat Ara Begum (National Gender expert Blue Gold, previously in CDSP and about to retire, whilst two new gender experts will take over). Gender Network of Blue Gold Kitty Bentvelsen:</p>

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

In November 2013 a meeting is held to set up this network. Some GWA members participate in the meeting, but because of the trouble on the streets, the Team Leader of GWAPB just cannot make it to join.

Next steps of action:

1. Dirk Smits will send us the latest Inception Report of Blue Gold to read.
2. GWAPB TL and Program Coordinator should meet with the persons Dirk Smits has mentioned above to discuss the best way to collaborate with them.

A follow-up visit is in January 2014.

GWAPB involvement with Blue Gold in 2014

- In January, GWAPB had a meeting with the project key persons including Dirk Smits to discuss about the future collaboration possibilities in strengthening their work on gender.

Following are some practical points highlighted in the meeting:

- Prevalence of wage discrimination for women members of LCS,
- Not meeting the women's practical needs in terms of toilet facilities,
- Absence of facilities for breast-feeding mothers/ workers,
- Lack of drinking water facilities, etc.

Some or all of the above hinder women from being equally active in programme activities like polder construction and maintenance. Generally widows and divorced/ separated women of middle age are preferred, while the young, unmarried women do not get jobs for problems, such as, eve-teasing.

- The Inception Report and the Functionality Assessment Report of the Water Management Organization were shared with GWAPB and screened for gender. Based on the documents, there seems to be a large scope of work for gender mainstreaming, because without lots of inputs gender will remain largely lip-service. If Blue Gold asks for support of GWAPB, this can be supplied.
- In March, a field trip was made to Polder 22, in Khulna. Blue Gold Community Organisers were met and it was learnt that the project had been reorganizing the Water Management Organizations, which became non-functional at the end of the IPSWAM project.
- Blue Gold officials participated in the capacity building workshop on Gender and IWRMI, Gender and IWRM II and Gender and IWRM III.
- Gender and IWRM I (18-22 May 2014): Ms Merina Zebun Nahar, Senior Monitoring Officer, DAE IBG) and Ms Hosneara Rina, Agriculture Officer, DAE (BG) attended Gender and IWRM I. Ms Hosneara Rina developed individual Gender Action Plan.
- Gender and IWRM II (30 November – 03 December 2014, BRAC CDM Rajendrapur): Mr Shafiqul Islam, Assistant Chief (Sociology), BWDB; and Ms Shahnaz Akter, Assistant Chief (Economics), BWD attended Gender and IWRM II. Both of them had developed individual Gender Action Plan.
- Ms Auvi Priodarshine, Gender Specialist, Blue Gold attended Gender and IWRM II and developed individual Gender Action Plan.
- Meetings were held in February, June (with BWDB), 2 July, 24 December 2014 to get introduced with Ms Auvi, Gender Specialist; determine areas of support from GWAPB; discussion held about identifying a gender focal person in BWDB; and also whether GWAPB could support developing Gender Equity Strategy and Action Plan for BWDB – earlier GES ended in 2011.
- In March, GWAPB had another meeting with Khuku Chakraborty (Gender Expert) and Kitty Bentvelsen (Senior Advisor on gender). Kitty Bentvelsen was found eager to get GWAPB inputs towards the development of gender related plans of the Project. 28 March.
- In May, two government officials (Mr Md Rahmat Ali, Deputy Chief, Fisheries, BWDB and Mr Shahinur Rahman, Assistant Engineer, Planning III, BWDB) related to BLUE GOLD, participated in the capacity building workshop on 'Gender and IWRM'. One of them developed Individual Gender Action Plan (IGAP), implementation of which will be coached and monitored by GWAPB.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- Kitty Bentvelsen, when in Dhaka, called a meeting of a Gender Network, in which GWAPB participated in the person of Anamika.
- In subsequent meetings with the Project Director and technical team, it was revealed that GWAPB could support the project in reviving the Gender Forum of BWDB and in providing input to the development of Gender Action Plans in line with component-specific gender strategies (15 June and 2 July)
- The new Gender specialist Auvi Priodarshini, takes part in the CB workshop for Gender and IWRM, where she develops an IGAP.
- GWAPB has sent reports of the meetings, acknowledged by Victoria Pineda (TL of Community Mobilisation Component).
- Meeting on 23/9.
- The BG Training Expert participated in the GWAPB ToT for short term experts.
- For Monitoring, a second questionnaire (survey) has been sent, and response was received.
- Further, following the Project Document of Blue Gold, a series of Gender Indicators was developed in an M&E mission, and filled in a survey format to be filled in on-line every 6 months.
- Blue Gold, as very large project, has many gender issues in each of the components, and with all the counterpart Departments.
- A second field visit to Khulna is postponed to 2015.
- On 24/12 there was another meeting, in which it is discussed that BG is to develop a new Gender Action Plan or Gender Strategy for BWDB, because the current one of 2006-2011, and of IPSWAM needs updating. The DTL suggested GWAPB to facilitate development of such an updated Gender Equity Strategy and Action Plan.

GWAPB involvement with Blue Gold in 2015

- Participation in CB workshop Gender and IWRM III (18-22 April 2015, Proshika HRDC, Manikganj): Mr. Md. Rahmat Ali, Deputy Chief (Fisheries), BWDB (Blue Gold) and Mr. Md. Shahinur Rahman, Assistant Engineer of Blue Gold Program, Planning-III, BWDB, Dhaka attended Gender and IWRM III. Both of them developed individual Gender Action Plans.
- Blue Gold takes part in the monitoring activities of GWAPB.
- Two meetings were held: 18 February (with Dirk Smits) and 30 March (with Kitty Bentvelsen).
- At the end of Year 2, the MTR suggests not to prioritise working with Blue Gold, unless they ask us for support.

Follow-up and ongoing:

- Field visit
- Meeting to discuss again what GWAPB can realistically do for Blue Gold.
- Coaching of participants of workshops with their IGAPs.
- Follow-up workshops.

2. Max Value for WASH (Max-WASH):

Max-WASH is directed at activities of infrastructure and training to prevent child mortality through increased water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Because of the focus on child survival and health, women are seen mainly as mothers, and hardly as farmers and economically productive persons. From a gender perspective the programme can be improved by including topics such as gender aspects of toilets-technology, design and maintenance; selection of poorest beneficiaries where child mortality is worst; more participatory development of knowledge, etc.

GWAPB involvement with Max-WASH in 2013:

In September the Programme Coordinator together with Anamika Amani visits the office of Max-WASH, and meets with the complete office staff. There is a lot of interest in contributions for GM in the work. There is no

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

gender coordinator within their program staff, and his own knowledge on gender issues from trainings is outdated. Their current gender focus is to engage more men in discussions on the division of WASH-related work. They are working with the quota system, to get a 50-50 ratio of women to men in all WASH committees. They are trying to consider the needs of elderly and adolescent groups in their interventions. Their WASH activities are integrated with SRHR (after talking to Ella from EKN), stunted growth, and healthy nutrition activities as well. They are currently aiming to standardize a training manual for field staff. Angela, an intern from University of Utrecht, is currently assisting them with developing a baseline study questionnaire, which will be tested in a training this Sunday, and then used to gather benchmark data in the field. Max WASH has completed its first phase of activity, and is now in its second phase of activity since September 2013. They are working through 5 partner NGOs in this phase in 9 wards of Patuakhali district. As part of their CB activities they plan to give 3 trainings to 15 – 17 staff of partner NGOs (of which 5-7 at first tier level or supervisory staff, and 8-9 at 2nd tier level or CBO staff). The partner NGOs in Phase 2 include UST, SPACE, Shushilan, DAM, BDS, and SLOPB.

Regarding where GWAPB could best collaborate with Max WASH, Mr. Riad thinks gender training for their partner NGO staff is an important need, and he suggests this could be part of their Foundation training, or a separate training. In case of a separate training for gender and GM in WASH, Max Foundation cannot pay for the trainer, training module, venue, or accommodation. They can however pay participants travel cost and their time.

Whilst the GWA team visits the Max-WASH office the questionnaires for the Base Line Study are prepared, and GWA is asked to look at the questionnaires and integrate relevant gender questions in it. This then can later be used for monitoring purposes.

GWA also can integrate some key information on gender aspects of WASH in the ToT training modules of Max-WASH, which are to be prepared by a consultant group.

Both, the baseline study, and the testing of the training module will input to the Max WASH Inception report of phase 2, which started in September 2013, and will be submitted to EKN by March next year.

Follow up of the meeting:-

- GWA receives the inception report of the 1st phase of Max-WASH.
- GWA receives the draft questionnaires and includes key gender questions.

In January 2014 a follow up visit is made by the GWAPB Team.

GWAPB's involvement with Max WASH in 2014:

- In January and February, the GWAPB team made **two follow up visits to the Max-WASH team** for discussing about the plan of EKN and GWAPB to strengthen the gender mainstreaming of the EKN supported programmes. In both the meetings, it was made clear that it was not GWAPB's task to take the ongoing and planned gender mainstreaming works of the project over from Max-WASH. Instead GWAPB, together with Max-WASH, is to find out which extra capacity building, knowledge development or other activities could be strengthened. By this time, GWAPB received the inception report of the 1st phase of Max-WASH and the draft questionnaires that include key gender questions.
- **Meeting** 12 January
- GWAPB sent Max-WASH a letter entailing a **questionnaire on possible contribution of GWAPB** to their projects and a letter to nominate at least two participants for a **Training/workshop on 'Gender and IWRM'**, which was held in May 2014 in Savar. In response, **4 participants from UST, DAM, SPACE and Shushilan** attended the workshop. These participants developed **their Individual Gender Action Plans (IGAPs)**. Implementation and monitoring of these IGAPs will be coached and followed-up by GWAPB. The results of the implementation of IGAPs will be shared in future workshops.
- **Meeting** with Riad and Max WASH staff in Savar, to discuss further collaboration, especially a ToT for the trainers in the project.
- Max WASH **field visit** 13-17 July by Rokeya and Farid with the objective to visit their programs and master training needs assessment checklist. The extensive **Field Visit report** is shared.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- As per request of Imam Mahmud Riad, the content of a **tailor-made ToT** has been developed on the basis of the field visits to the project locations at Patuakhali and Galachipa. GWAPB has prepared a **feed-back on the gender strategy of Max WASH and some other documents**.
- **Training Needs Assessment checklist** has been developed and circulated to all concerned for feed-back.
- **Meeting with Max WASH staff** and STE at the GWAPB office with regard to programme contents of the tailor-made ToT for Max WASH;
- **ToT for MaxWash staff in Patuakhali** on gender mainstreaming (3-7 November) by Rokeya Khatun and Nasima (STE) to improve learning on gender dimensions of the Max WASH Project components: SRHR, Child Nutrition, and WASH (WHY is it important to Mainstream Gender in these components) and to improve capacity to integrate gender in project interventions (HOW to Mainstream Gender in above components). Total 23 participants of whom 7 women.
- Max WASH is experiencing an external **Mid Term Evaluation (MTE)**. GWAPB is asked to contribute to the different **questionnaires and checklists (14)**. We add some points (not too many) to make sure there is attention for the differences between the WASH users, the stakeholders, the beneficiaries.
- GWAPB gives comments upon the **first and second draft MTE report**. The first draft was gender blind. This despite the fact that Joke and Safina had suggested some gender indicators and questions to include in their field questionnaires, on short notice. The later draft was showing little understanding of gender and diversity of people. The MTE-team was 100% male.
- In a second **CB workshop for Gender and IWRM** again two persons of Max WASH participate, in November, developing their IGAP.
- For **Monitoring**, a second **questionnaire (survey)** has been sent.
- Further, following the Project Document of Max WASH, a series of **Gender Indicators** was developed in a M&E mission, and filled in a **survey format** to be filled in on-line every 6 months.

GWAPB's involvement with Max WASH in 2015:

- Participants from Max WASH partner named UST and DAM attended the CB-III workshop held during 19-22 April 2015 at HRDC Proshika , Koitta , Manikgonj.
- Meeting with Country Director, Programme Manager , and Manager – Health and Nutrition (Gender focal Person) of Max Foundation on 10th May 2015 at Max Foundation office for finalize GAP workshop outline, Programme Schedule and participants list .
- GWAPB facilitated Workshop on Gender Action Plan Development for total of 19 participants of them 1 participant from Max Foundation at UST training Centre, 25-27 May 2015. To develop a Gender Action Plan (GAP) with the workshop participants addressing the different outputs/components of the project with realistic and feasible activities, timeframe, and indicators for monitoring. (19 participants)
- Meeting with Country Director and Programme Manager for development of abstract paper for SACOSAN VI based on Max WASH experience on gender mainstreaming on 14th May 2015.
- Max WASH support the Gender and Water Training Specialist of GWAPB to made visit to Shushing, an implementing partner organization of Max-WASH at Patuakhali for meeting and collecting data/information directly from CSG (Community Support Group) members for SACOSAN VI abstract development. The field visit was conducted during 7-10 June, 2015. During the visit , two baseline inquiries also conducted by GWAPB.
- June 2015: Inquiries for case studies of 2 women.

Follow-up and ongoing:

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- The existing plan for further collaboration and contributions by GWAPB is adapted based on the outcome of the ToT and the MTE. A new full-fledged GAP together with Max WASH is in the making. This proves to be timely, more than earlier, because the MTE recommendations exclude insight in gender issues in WASH, in health and in child nutrition.
- Coaching of participants of workshops with their IGAPs.
- Follow-up workshops.
- **Monitoring of progress is ongoing.**

3. SAFAL:

This programme started in 2012 with the aim to develop resilient livelihoods by improving food and nutrition security and fostering sustainable farm production with end market chain development. Through this project, small enterprises are planned for women with possible market linkages for the self-reliance of the beneficiaries. GWAPB could guide the project to reduce gender discrimination in accessing resources and services; and in reduction of gender-based exploitation.

GWAPB's involvement with SaFaL in 2014:

- In March, the GWAPB team visited the SaFaL programme in Khulna. The team met local partners of the project, different producers' groups (aquaculture and horticulture) and talked to some direct beneficiaries, who happened to be members of some Water Management Association. At the end of the field visit the team members of GWAPB and SaFaL decided to do the following work:
 - A research/ study on women's effective participation in Governance Committees and different needs of women to be successful in fish cultivation,
 - Capacity building of staff partners – ToT on Gender, water and agriculture (SAFAL),
 - Reviewing baseline survey questionnaire from gender perspective,
 - Coaching the preparation of Gender Action Plan (GAP) – project-based but especially individual GAPs to monitor and capture gender-based quantitative and qualitative results,
 - Possible research to find out women's opinion on their being (in)-active in fish farming, in different project districts.
- It was discussed that exchange visit to similar projects will facilitate more effective project implementation with a gender focus.
- In the same meeting SaFaL promised to provide GWAPB with their Implementation guidelines, Producers Group development strategies and Mechanisms for establishing linkages between producers groups and buyers. GWAPB prepared and shared the report on the field visit.
- GWAPB sent SaFaL a letter entailing a questionnaire on possible collaboration between the two on gender mainstreaming in SaFaL projects and a letter to nominate few participants for a Training/ workshop on 'Gender and IWRM', which was held in May 2014 in Savar. In response, 4 participants from Solidaridad (2), Jagoroni Chakra (1) and Uttoran (1) attended the workshop. These participants developed their Individual Gender Action Plans (IGAPs), highlighting their activities, consistent with the project activities. Implementation and monitoring of these IGAPs will be coached and followed-up by GWAPB.
- Meeting 28 August.
- GWAPB reviewed project document and result chain and prepared PPT presentation for the session on gender mainstreaming in SAFAL Project;

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- Reviewed training agenda and provided necessary inputs;
- Two staff members of Safal participated in the Training of Trainers' workshop in Dhaka in September 2014 (one week workshop for future STEs).
- Meeting with Mr. Selim and Vivian.
- Safal organised a two-day Gender Training Workshop in Khulna for their staff. On request Rokeya Khatun and Farid Huq of GWAPB contributed substantially (RK at the level of lead facilitator) and effectively, which was appreciated. (22-23 September 2014). The objective was to equip participants with the understanding, knowledge and skills for Gender Mainstreaming (GM) in the SaFaL program and learning how to apply gender methodology into their work and in their lives. Total 29 of whom 8 women.
- GWAPB did inquiries (open interviews, 24-25 September) with different people in the Safal villages, together with Safal staff. Both male and female beneficiaries from 3 sub sectors (Dairy, Aquaculture and Horticulture) of the SaFaL project were interviewed. Information collected from this inquires could be added to the base line survey. Then GWAPB developed an Inquiry report on 10 women beneficiaries to document their baseline situation and vision afterwards.
- A meeting was held with CSD in ULAB to discuss the experience with Aquaculture with Prof. Dr. Hamidul Huq. Then CSD was asked to prepare a proposal for a study in Gender and Aquaculture. The first part in villages where no or little interventions took place, and the second part in Safal villages. With the second part the Safal project will be more involved. The outcome is expected in 2015.
- There was a second workshop for CB in Gender and IWRM, this time in Rajendrapur, in November-December, and again 3 staff members of Safal participated and wrote their IGAPs.
- For Monitoring, a second questionnaire (survey) has been sent.
- Further, following a Document of Safal, a series of Gender Indicators was developed in a M&E mission, and filled in a survey format to be filled in on-line every 6 months.

GWAPB's involvement with the Safal project in 2015:

- The knowledge dissemination seminar held on 15 April 2015 and Mr Selim, CR, Solidaridad shared his experience related to the research theme: Gender and Aquaculture.
- A meeting held in SaFal office on 17 Feb 2015 to fix the date for field visit in SaFaL project area and the joint workshop to develop the Gender Action plan for SaFaL
- A two-day workshop is planned for August to develop the GAP further.

Later on a pilot project can be conducted in the SaFaL project area followed by the research findings as well.

Follow-up and ongoing:

- GWAPB has been asked and offered to help develop and facilitate their Gender Action Plan. The larger part has been developed already in the workshop in Khulna, and in the IGAPs of the 3 participants in the workshop in November in Rajendrapur.
- Part 2 of the Study in Gender and Aquaculture.
- Coaching of participants of workshops with their IGAPs.
- Pilot project for climate and women-friendly agricultural technology
- Follow-up workshops.
- **Monitoring of progress.**

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

4. BRAC-WASH programme II¹:

BRAC WASH I started in 2006 to improve situation of the rural poor and enhance equitable development through 1. sustainable and integrated WASH services in rural areas of Bangladesh, 2. inducing hygienic behaviour, 3. ensuring sustainability and scaling up of WASH services.

BRAC WASH II intends to add to the realization of the MDGs, by providing integrated water services, sanitation, hygiene promotion in collaboration with government and other stakeholders, reinforcing gains made in WASH I areas (sustainability); capacity and empowerment and innovation. Gender sensitivity is one of the objectives. Some gender issues in the documents are: the reconstruction of gender roles and the inclusion of men in hygiene and sanitation education. It tells how women are members of VWCs, but that they don't speak enough to influence the decisionmaking. In WASH II this is an area of focus. The indicators that are listed are appropriate.

However, the first annual report does not give indications of the implementation of gender objectives as yet. Numbers of women in committee meetings are low, and no reasons are given or problems described.

Meeting with Babar Kabir (Sr. Director Disaster, Env and CC, and WASH) and Sharmin Ubaid (Program manager WASH)

The aim of our visit was to establish first hand contact with BRAC – WASH 2 as potential partner organisation within the EKN funded programs, and to briefly explore terrain for collaboration which we can both benefit from. At the start of the meeting Joke clarifies our approach - it is not our intention to add on tasks to the partner's already overfull plate, but to see where GWAPB could work together with them for better results for our respective programs and stakeholders.

Babar suggests some BRAC documents GWA could look at so we can discuss the scope of our collaboration with them more effectively: BRAC Gender Policy in WASH (Ms. Patkar provided technical assistance in developing this), BRAC Gender Policy, and the BRAC Gender Audit. The BRAC Gender Justice and Diversity Unit has formulated a Gender Action Plan, and they conduct the gender trainings for BRAC staff (including WASH staff).

Next steps:

1. Sharmin sends us the documents available in soft copy from the above. *Gender in BRAC-WASH policy*
2. Babar will send the documents available in hard copy to the EKN, for us to collect.

GWAPB Program Management and Implementation Team (PMIT) has read these documents, to see how we can contribute to mainstreaming gender within the BRAC - WASH 2 project, through capacity building and/or analysis of available data from a gender perspective. A plan is being prepared.

GWAPB's involvement with BRAC WASH II in 2013:

- In September, GWAPB team had a meeting with Babar Kabir (Sr. Director Disaster, Environment and CC, and WASH) and Sharmin Ubaid (Programme manager WASH). The aim of the visit was to establish a first hand contact with BRAC WASH II, as a potential partner organization within the EKN funded programmes. In addition to that, GWAPB was to explore collaboration possibilities, from which both BRAC and GWAPB could benefit. As mentioned earlier, GWAPB approach to work together was explained. Babar Kabir suggested some BRAC documents GWAPB could look at for further discussion and more effective collaboration. Those documents are: BRAC Gender Policy in WASH (Ms. Patkar provided technical assistance in developing this), BRAC Gender Policy, and BRAC Gender Audit. BRAC Gender Justice and Diversity Unit formulated a Gender Action Plan, and they conduct the gender trainings for BRAC staffs (including BRAC WASH staffs).
- Upon receipt of BRAC documents (e.g. Gender in BRAC WASH Policy), GWAPB read those documents and initiated plans of how GWAPB could contribute to gender mainstreaming in BRAC WASH II through capacity building and analyzing available data from a gender perspective.

GWAPB's involvement with BRAC WASH II in 2014:

- Despite a communication gap in 2014, GWAPB sent BRAC WASH a letter entailing a questionnaire on possible collaboration between the two on gender mainstreaming in BRAC

¹ From: BRAC WASH Programme II, Ensuring sustainable access to sanitation, water and hygiene in hard-to-reach areas and for unserved people in Bangladesh, and Annual Report Oct 2011-Dec 2012 (draft).

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

WASH projects and a letter to nominate few participants for a Training/ workshop on ‘Gender and IWRM’, which was held in May 2014 in Savar. In response, 1 participant attended the workshop and developed an Individual Gender Action Plan.

- The questionnaire was filled in, but not mentioning the need for contribution by GWAPB. A meeting was planned, and a few times postponed to 6 July.
- The EKN suggested that GWAPB will integrate gender into the final report BRAC which will report about WASH I and II. For that purpose, GWAPB has to see what has been done, have evidence of impact, receive gender disaggregated data of the project in the many (150 - 200) upazilla’s. Therefore one or more field visits are needed.
- The three staff we had contact with earlier, have all three moved on (they left BRAC). New meetings are planned with successors.
- Meeting was held with the new head and a team responsible for the WASH project. The field visit was decided about.
- Field visit to BRAC WASH 1 and BRAC WASH II, by Safina and Anamika: from 20 to 24 Oct 2014.

In this visit they will focus on following issues: FGD with Village WATSAN Committee, Visiting Rural sanitation Centre, School WASH, MHM interventions, women entrepreneur development, FGD with Adolescent group, Meeting with UP. A report is written and shared. Objectives are: To have a first-hand view of how BRAC WASH interventions are implemented in the field, with special attention on women cluster group meetings, village WATSAN committees, coordination with Union Parishad (UP), School WASH with focus on Menstrual hygiene Management, and WATSAN-related enterprises of men and women; To learn how BRAC integrates gender to its trainings and interventions; To learn how these interventions impact the lives and thinking of different women, men, boys and girls, and how they talk about this; To see how BRAC-WASH interventions compare to those of other organisations in the same area.

Some Findings: Day 1 and day 2 of the field visit took place in Dumuria and Koira. It was prepared by BRAC Wash staff. They visited a Tea Stall Session with men and found some good training material on WATSAN and hygiene management, which also included some gender-sensitive messages for ‘Men Engagement in WATSAN activities’ (men should help women to collect water, and men and boys should help with cleaning toilets). On the 3rd day, Anamika and Safina did some open enquires in Dacope when a field staff of BRAC Wash accompanied them also.

Open inquiries in the villages: 20-24 October 2014. The Inquiry report will be used as case study.

- Rokeya attended a half-day consultation workshop titled “Improving Water security for poor people” organized by the Research and Evaluation Division of BRAC.
- For inquiries it is important to also collect data or information from a broader than WASH perspective: the water availability conditions, institutions formed by other projects, changes caused by interventions in the polders, etc.
- Three young people of BRAC participated in the CB workshop for Gender and IWRM in November in Rajendrapur, where they developed their IGAP.
- Part of the workshop in Rajendrapur was a field visit to BRAC activities. This is in Gazipur, where BRAC has worked for very long. It is also the place where all foreign visitors are taken. Even though it was good to see, it was also clear that we were not shown a real picture.
- For Monitoring, a second questionnaire (survey) has been sent, and response was received.
- 7 staff from BRAC WASH participated in CB-I, CB-II and CB-III workshop and prepared their individual Gender Action Plan (IGAP)
- A meetings was held on 17 September 2014.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

GWAPB's involvement with BRAC WASH in 2015

- On 17 September 2014, GWAPB team had a meeting at BRAC Centre with Director- Tuberculosis and Malaria Control; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Disaster Environment & Climate Change (DECC), BRAC, Milan Kanti Barua -Program Head Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, BRAC ; Rezaul Karim- Senior Programme Manager, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, BRAC ; Mahjabeen Ahmed- Senior Sector Specialist, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, BRAC. From GWAPB Joke Muylwijk , Anamika Amani, and Safina Naznin attended to the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to learn about the main developments in the BRAC WASH II so far, meet with the new programme staff, and discuss about possible collaboration for future.
- On 18 February 2015, GWAPB team meet Ingeborg Krukkert- Sanitation and hygiene specialist, IRC; Mahidul Islam- Regional Manager, Monitoring and Quality Control Unit, BRAC WASH (since he participated in our CB workshop II in Rajendrapur, he has been given the responsibility of the gender specialist of BRAC WASH) at BRAC Center. From GWAPB Joke Muylwijk and Safina Naznin attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to share the field visit experiences, learn about the main developments in terms of gender in the BRAC WASH II so far, and discuss about possible collaboration.
- 2 staff from BRAC WASH participated in CB-III workshop held during 19-22 April 2015 at HRDC, Proshika, Koitta , Manikognj
- GWAPB , specially Anamika Amani continuously provided feedback to the final draft version of BRAC report on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme.
- GWAPB is asked to look at the draft narrative report of BRAC WASH, to be completed in June, but the process takes longer.

Follow-up and ongoing:

- Meeting with team that is responsible for WASH project, and also for the final report
- Reports and other documents, necessary to be able to contribute to the final report.
- Coaching of participants of workshops with their IGAPs.
- Follow-up with suggestions for the Final Report.

5. Bangladesh IFC/Water PaCT:

This partnership programme for cleaner textile wants to reduce environmental and related social impacts that result from prevailing practices in textile wet processing, particularly excessive groundwater extraction and surface water pollution, including energy and chemical use. Reduce water footprints will be reduced. Gender aspects are not included, whilst 85% of workers in the textile and garment industry are women. There is no gender in the training as planned, so the contribution of GWAPB to this programme is expected to be very productive and adding to the objectives. The part of the IFC/Water PaCT document where gender is mentioned, is actually about the physical characteristics of women, which is included in sex, and not about the social aspects, what gender distinguishes from the concept sex.

GWA has developed a methodology for Gender Scan of Water Utilities, which would be very useful, after slight adaptation, to be applied by the factories in this sector.

GWAPB's involvement with Bangladesh IFC/ Water PaCT in 2013:

- In September, GWAPB team had a meeting with Nishat Choudhury (Project Coordinator, PACT) and Nayeem Emran (Project Leader). The discussion was about the project components and approaches, such as, Buyer capacity building, Support factories in implementing and achieving Cleaner Production (CP) objectives, Multi-stakeholder engagement (MSP), etc. The main approaches of this project are awareness raising, factory level assessment and proving CP efficiency. The meeting highlighted the following:

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- Hundred percent male workforce engagement in washing and dyeing units (no clear reasons),
- Capacity building on CP of factories (18) is a major focus,
- They are also integrating WASH approaches in their factories – very new to IFC, and for this they had discussions with SIMAVI from WASH Alliance about interventions in this area,
- MSP could be the best area for GWAPB to collaborate with Water PaCT, due to different negotiation processes involved between various stakeholders and cluster formation,
- A small study could be done to find the causes for and results from all-male workers in the washing units and to determine any gender based reasons,
- A gender assessment could be made on the participating factories through a questionnaire.

GWAPB agreed to include a short gender section in the above-mentioned assessment with a few questions that could help to elicit some gendered data on the participating textile factories. This could be used for monitoring purposes, and to measure social and gender impact of the interventions being proposed in PaCT (e.g. WASH, CT, reducing water footprint etc.). Ultimately this could be very useful to convince the buyer consortium about the importance of continuing their investment in PaCT, and for up-scaling the programme.

GWAPB's involvement with Bangladesh IFC/ Water PaCT in 2014:

- GWAPB facilitated training on gender factory assessment surveys for the surveyors.
- GWAPB drafted a Key Performance Indicators (KPI) document in consultation with the team for them to use in factory assessment from gender perspective. The plan is to further develop and finalize the KPI by a workshop.
- GWAPB provided gender related inputs to the factory Assessment Questionnaires.
- In February, an orientation session on Gender in Textiles was conducted for PaCT staff (6: 3 women) and service providers (21: 2 women).
- In May 2014, GWAPB conducted a workshop on gender and development with a focus on textile sector in IFC office. Nishat Choudhury requested for similar sessions for the service providers. Enhance understanding of gender concepts; capacity enhancement to relate gender concepts to factory level situations; and improve skills to determine gender related issues in a factory situation.
- GWAPB is waiting for the report of the factory survey to determine additional discussion points that can be added to the future orientations.
- GWAPB and Nishat Choudhury are in frequent communication to determine modality for a gender-based study in wet units, to develop messages relating to gender to be communicated to factory management and to practice equity in transferring skills for cleaner production.
- Meeting on 29 June about the options for a study regarding gender dimension of dyeing and washing unit (wet section).
- On 7 July one factory is visited by GWAPB team to Savar EPZ Area. All subjects seem to be sensitive, because of ongoing developments in the garment industry and foreign clientele observing the labour conditions critically.
- We get the request for a gender awareness session for different service providers (like the previous gender session on WASH surveyor), but dates are not fixed.
- About the study: during the visit of the factory, the Factory Manager said that it was possible to bring women in wet units of the factory.

There are different categories of factories: low, medium and standard. We can see the average so as to be able to compare the different situations. Two short studies can be conducted: one is on some success cases and another one is how girls are in worse position coming to work in the factory. For data collection, we could make conversation with the girls not only inside the factory but also outside, with the neighbours and friends etc. in place of straight question and answers. Men are more involved in Skill based operation, heavy machine activities (though they are all automatic now), and where much money is involved. But sewing-machine operation could be more difficult than any other work and in this

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

department, the majority are women. Even in Quality control and Compliance Department, women are not present.

At the end of 2014 a student of BUET IWFM is involved to do the study together with Safina. Some contacts are made with RMG organisations, who support the study.

- GWAPB searches for existing studies, but they are not available about the gender subject.
- Nishat sends the list of 23 factories that have been surveyed.
- Meeting 24 August.
- The report of the factory visit is shared.
- GWAPB invites PaCT to participate in CB workshops, like the other projects, but the IFC people do not attend, and prefer shorter in-house training. The disadvantage is that it is a lot of work for a small group, there is no peer learning, no IGAPs are prepared, and participants walk out at their convenience.

GWAPB's involvement with Bangladesh IFC/ Water PaCT in 2015:

- In February 2015, an orientation session on Gender in Textiles was conducted for service providers (14: 2 women)
- Meeting with IFC-PaCT to share the concept note, methodology, field visit in 23rd February, 2015
- Field visit for the Short Study on Gender Issues in Wet Procession Unit.
- Five factories of the Partnership are visited to see gender relations in the Wet Units.
- The report is written (draft).

Follow-up and ongoing

- Follow-up training of IFC and PaCT staff, preferably together with other participants to make it efficient.
- Training of surveyors
- Monitoring of Gender Key Performance Indicators

The MTR does not want GWAPB to give priority to PaCT. Only when we are asked will we act.

6. UNICEF WASH:

The UNICEF proposal has three WASH components: Managed aquifer recharge in Khulna Division (MAR), Arsenic safe villages in Narail district and WASH in schools, health centres and refugee camps. All three components have important gender aspects, but these are not described in the report. It is mentioned that UNICEF has done governance, social, environmental, human, and technical appraisal, but no gender appraisal. It is said that UNICEF places 'equity at the forefront of all its activities' (pg. 16) but it is used in a 'gender neutral' way. Their proposed technologies are not gender-neutral and may impact negatively on the poorest, esp. on women (for e.g. aquifer recharge will lead to reduced pond water availability, and increased use of deep tube wells leading to reduced ground water table, and contamination of safe wells).

The UNICEF Governance appraisal reveals the structural weakness of public water institutions such as DPHE to implement WASH services – they are overburdened - responsible for implementation, regulation and monitoring, and have inadequate staff resources to reach village level. There is no mention of gender or women in the UNICEF WASH activities in 2 refugee camps in Cox's Bazaar, even though it is widely known that women suffer more and in a different way from inadequate WASH facilities in refugee camps and emergency situations.

The programme will be strengthened and more effective if staff participates in GWAPB capacity building.

Discussion with Firoj Alam (currently Project Officer Water and Environmental Sanitation UNICEF and responsible for overseeing WASH activities for all Dhaka Division)

The UNICEF SHEWA-B program officially ended in June this year and is now in no-cost extension phase till December 2013. To know about the status of the EKN supported UNICEF WASH program we need to talk to UNICEF staff in Dhaka – Ms Fiona Ward, and Nujuli Begum.

Firoj then shares some challenges he faces in his work, related to gender issues in WASH:-

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- Big inter-institutional gap in communication, where staff responsible for implementation of WASH hardware do not consult with real users (especially adolescent girls, and poor women), which leads to girl-unfriendly toilets in schools, and bad location of DTWs in villages (next to mosques, schools, and other public places where women are less likely to go)
- He warns that although training on GM is important for WASH staff, this needs to be contextualized in the field situation to make learning connect with practical action.
- There is a gender gap in most agencies now as there are no gender coordinators anymore. This is due to donor and institutional policy viewing gender as a cross-cutting issue, and assuming various agencies to have the capacity to mainstream gender into their activities. However there is no capacity in agencies for this, and if a gender person is hired these have little training so are quite incapable of the challenging task ahead. For this reason Firoj thinks a program like GWAPB is very much needed to fill this gap.
- Firoj points out some areas of WASH where attention is needed: women sellers in local markets in CHT have no access to public toilets, and face a lot of problems due to this. Also there is still a lot to be done in Menstrual Hygiene management. A good practice is the voluntary involvement of adolescent girls in Sani-marts, where they are taught to make sanitary pads, which can be sold to the neighboring households. These young volunteers deliver much better service than the paid health workers.

Next steps to follow up:

GWAPB TL and Program Coordinator should meet the UNICEF staff in Dhaka:
Ms. Fiona Ward and Ms. Nujuli Begum

The support of the EKN to the UNICEF programme has ended, therefore this project is not on our list any longer.

7. WOP-DWASA-VEI:

The objective of the programme is to enhance operational performance of DWASA and support DWASA in providing water and sanitation services to the urban poor. There are lots of gender aspects in the living conditions of the urban poor, and with a very low budget for training, this project would be much improved if GWAPB would be involved for the social aspects of the work, for attention for the differences between water users. Here also the GWA Gender Scan for Water Utilities would be ever so helpful.

GWAPB's involvement with DWASA-VEI in 2014:

- GWAPB met Folkert de Jager (Resident Project Manager) and it was agreed that GWAPB would provide all sorts of professional/ advisory support to the Gender Specialist (UDDP Gender Specialist) of the project to conduct a full gender scan of DWASA towards developing a Gender policy and Gender strategy for the organization. The Gender Specialist of UDDP who was also working for the WOP was advised to identify a Gender Focal Point for the Project. GWAPB will assist her in developing terms of reference for the GFP.
- On 19 June a consultative meeting with Folkert and Helen at DWASA office on 19th June 2014.
- On 26 June there was a meeting with WOP.
- Helen started to develop the checklist and other activities for DWASA Gender review as per her work plan, which also discussed with Taco and Folkert. Rokeya and Safina provided their inputs in consultation with Joke. The plan was to develop a Gender Strategy and Gender Action Plan based on the outcomes. However, the outcomes were not approved, not shared, and Helen left. The new UDDP gender specialist also did not manage to deliver a report that could be shared.
- GWAPB has developed gender indicators for WOP (and separately for UDDP) based on their own Project Documents.
- Meeting on 26 August 2014.
- WOP nominated 2 DWASA staff for the CB II workshop held in Nov 2014

See further under UDDP.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

GWAPB's involvement with WOP-DWASA-VEI in 2015:

- Monitoring indicators have been listed and selected for the Survey Monkey questionnaire.
- A GAP was developed and redrafted (in Y3).
- GWAPB and WOP is working jointly to get the next appointment for meeting with MD, DWASA with reference of the first meeting held on 11 Feb 2015
- Meetings were held on 10 Feb 2015 with the MD of DWASA, and on 4 May 2015 with WOP about the work for GWAPB focusing on Zone 5, the region of Dhaka where WOP works.
- GWAPB participated in a large session with the contributing partners to WOP and UDDP, for the visiting directors of VEI, Vitens and Evides. GWAPB was duly recognized for the input of social and gender issues.

See for details the description of GWAPB's work with UDDP, because there are overlaps.

8. CDSP IV, Char Development and Settlement Project:

CDSP IV (2011-2016) is a follow-up of earlier CDSPs; all of those projects have seriously attempted to include gender aspects or at least the interests of poor women and men. Landless people settling in newly accreted coastal lands (chars) are supported in getting rights and being able to reduce their poverty and hunger via improved and more secure livelihoods. Gender is important in all (6) output groups and women's groups are organized. Various NGOs will be newly selected for CDSP IV, and will benefit from the GWAPB approach for mainstreaming gender and diversity. On the other hand, GWAPB will benefit from the earlier works of CDSPs, for studies and case studies of sustainability of good practices and lessons learnt.

GWAPB's involvement with CDSP IV in 2013:

- In September, Anamika Amani (GWA Advisor) and Joke Muylwijk (Programme Coordinator, GWAPB) had a meeting with Jan v.d Wal (Team Leader CDSP IV), Zainal Abedin (Deputy Team Leader), Mahfuzur Rahman (Project Coordinating Director), Irene Sultana (Gender Contact Point for the project), Nazrul Islam (Finance Coordinator CDSP). The aim of the visit was to establish a first hand contact with CDSP IV, as a potential partner within the EKN funded programmes. In addition to that, GWAPB was to explore collaboration possibilities, from which both CDSP IV and GWAPB could benefit. Five new chars are being developed in the current phase, and the project aims to support the livelihoods of settlers in these chars. The process of development is not the same in the 5 chars, but significantly the CDSP II was the first project in Bangladesh to get a quota of 50% women in the Water Management Groups (WMGs). Over the years this institutional measure has slowly led to a rise in women's participation in decision-making bodies, such as Water Management Associations. Still, women are the most deprived of all the settlers, and so the project attempts to put them at the forefront of village groups, such as, Social Forestry groups, Credit groups, and Tube Well Users groups, and LCS groups. The Social Livelihoods component of the project is only targeted to women.

The Project found that GWAPB could take initiative to organize shared learning, peer learning and learning through field visits for other projects of EKNsPs. Since CDSP is the pioneer in integrated coastal zone management planning, a space for shared learning will be a good idea. Also GWAPB could initiate Gender Impact Assessment in one or more of the chars to facilitate shared learning.

GWAPB's involvement with CDSP IV in 2014 and 2015 till June:

- In March, the GWAPB team visited CDSP IV project, where it had detail briefing about the programme, met beneficiary groups (Noler Char), NGO credit groups and Tube well Users Groups, Legal and Human Rights Groups, Farmer Forum and WMO/ WMA (Boyer Char).

The settlers were found happy with the development processes that made them confident, in particular the women members groups. The meeting discussed about possibility of comparative studies to be conducted to capture linkage between CDSP III and IV in terms of group development, group sustainability, and inter-marketing linkages for agricultural product marketing. This will facilitate learning and replication. GWAPB is reviewing CDSP IV baseline survey report (2011), CDSP IV outcome survey final (2012) and short report on KAP (2013).

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- 4 participants (including Zainal Abedin, the Team Leader) from CDSP IV attended the workshop on ‘Gender and IWRM’, which was held in May 2014 in Savar. These participants developed Individual Gender Action Plans, as a complementary tool to the project for gender related interventions.
- Meetings with BWDB implementing staff in Dhaka.
- A second field visit by Nazmun and Safina, in which coaching of 4 CDSP staff trainees of the earlier CB workshop with their Individual Gender Action Plans. Provided hands on support and plan for next activities as per their need.
- Inquiries with various beneficiaries in the project villages of CDSP I and CDSP II and CDSP III were interviewed (24-26 September). They also visited char areas where no projects have been for a comparative analysis. A field visit report was prepared and case studies. 9 informal interview and 2 FGD conducted for these inquiries. Inquiry report.
- 3 case studies: Aleya Begum, Rasheda Begum, Tankir Khal
- Meeting with the Senior Capacity Building Expert in GWAPB to provide further support in IGAP like, Gender Training for CDSP project.
- In the second CB workshop for Gender and IWRM again 4 staff from CDSP IV participate and develop their IGAPs.
- For Monitoring, a second questionnaire (survey) has been sent, and response was received.
- Further, following the Project Document of CDSP IV, a series of Gender Indicators was developed for each of the 8 GAPs in a M&E mission, and filled in a survey format to be filled in on-line every 6 months.
- A Gender Action Plan workshop was organised by GWAPB in Noakhali for updating the eight CDSP IV Gender Action Plans. The objective was to include realistic and feasible activities and indicators for monitoring. 21-23 December. 33 Participants of whom 6 women. In the plans the contribution of GWAPB is listed too. After the introductory session on day 1, we updated the GAP format which includes indicators, MoV, timeline, responsibility and rephrase the activities with consent of workshop participants. In a nutshell, it was a capacity buildup programme, workshop and followed by write shop.
- After the workshop CDSP team has sent the next draft of the 8 GAPs.
- Now GWAPB has the opportunity to work with 6 different Implementing Agencies (IAs) regarding training, knowledge management etc. GWAPB was accepted by the participants very well and there was mutual learning.

Based on our discussion DAE will change the format of farmers Forum list which doesn’t incorporate gender disaggregated data till now.

On the other hand, MoL practiced to allocate land among women who don’t have an able son but it is not included in the policy. The representative from MoL also agreed to update the policy. There were also discussions regarding men who have more than one wife. They will change the policy how to face this problem regarding land allotment as well.
- To develop a formal MoU with CDSP is not practical because of the many Implementing Agencies. Still an agreement was reached about various points of collaboration and working towards the future.
- Based on that GAP, several meetings conducted with CDSP officials in GWAPB and CDSP office as well. Followed that CDSP prepared an annual working plan for gender related components
- 6 participants attended In CB II and CB III workshop on Gender and Water held in Dec 2014 and April 2015 respectively
- CDSP also shared GWAPB’s contribution for their project activities in the 7th progress report

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- Apart from these CDSP always communicates with GWAPB over the phone and email for their regular gender related activities to share and gather ideas.

Follow-up asked:

- Incorporate Gender issues in all training modules
- Follow-up Gender Training to CDSP staff
- Support to the development of gender promotional communication materials
- Training on Gender sensitive reports preparation
- Preparation of a CDSP Gender Strategy
- Encourage CDSP staff and Implementing Agencies (IAs) to participate different gender events

Other follow-up

- Field visits
- Meetings to discuss further collaboration.
- One or two studies as discussed earlier.
- Coaching of participants of workshops with their IGAPs.
- Follow-up workshops.
- Monitoring of progress.

Documents:

- 8 up-dated Gender Action Plans, one general for CDSP, and 7 for the Implementing Agencies, all developed in a participatory way.
- Reports of all meetings
- Workshop reports
- IGAPs (8)
- Case studies
- Report of Inquiries
- Field visit reports
- List of gender indicators for monitoring

9. Bangladesh Deltaplan 2100

Short Description:

The formulation of the Delta Plan Bangladesh 2100. The programme has been developed to prepare a holistic delta plan 2100 for Bangladesh in cooperation with the Dutch experts. Bangladesh needs a holistic plan with a time frame for a period up to 100 years that has to be commonly supported by different political parties, involving many ministries, under the Ministry of Planning. Such an integrated and preferably coordinated planning approach, including facilities for better spatial planning and disaster management is desirable for managing the natural resources and to fulfil the demands of sectors such as agriculture, fishery, forestry, livestock, industry, water supply and sanitation, environment, navigation etc. Good governance is probably the most important factor in the fight for safety and security of life, livelihood and economy of the Bangladesh delta.

The BDP 2100 was to be prepared from mid-2013 for a period of thirty months. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) “A sustainable delta, a prosperous Bangladesh” was agreed upon between the Minister of Planning of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) and the Minister for European Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (GoN) and signed on May 22, 2012.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

GWAPB's involvement with BDP in 2014:

Gender is one of the essential aspects to formulate the Delta Plan. GWAPB reviewed the project document for the formulation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. Following are some important points:

- How poor people and women are affected and will be benefited, should be analysed.
- The delta plan should be designed in such way so that equity is ensured in terms of access to water resources.
- In every theme there should be gender aspects integrated to understand the present scenario and how unequal power relations could be minimized.
- Gender has to be present as cross cutting theme, as well as as a separate theme.
- In training and workshops gender issues have to be a point of attention. GWAPB needs to know about the meetings and workshops so that they can participate at the right time e.g. the inaugural ceremony of the BDP has been occurred on Aug 27, 2014 in NEC, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Dhaka but GWAPB was not informed.
- GWAPB may not need to attend/ be invited in every programme but access to information is appreciated. Information management system is GWAPB's concern.
- How the Delta Plan will be rolled out with proper annual activity plan is important.
- It will be useful for GWAPB to know well in advance about the Planning Strategic Workshop of Development Partners to give necessary inputs.
- **Meeting** of Joke with Prof. Jaap de Heer, the team leader of BDP 2100 (in September). It is agreed that GWAPB will contribute to as many themes as possible, and be informed about what we need to know, to be able to contribute.
- GWAPB (Rokeya Khatun) **provided gender based input to the baseline studies on 10 thematic areas:** River bank erosion; urban forestry; urbanization; institutional framework and arrangements; water supply and sanitation; climate change; socio-economic and demographic condition; water resources, public health, agriculture and food security; and fisheries and livestock.
- BDP was **invited to participate** in CB workshops for Gender and IWRM, but nobody could make time free.
- Rokeya **participates in a number of the Thursday workshops**, whenever she is informed about it. She has direct contact with some of the Thematic Leaders, and indirect contact with some others. She prepares texts and power points for the different subjects. Each subject needs references and practical examples.
- Rokeya attends the **Progress Review Meeting**, 23 November.
- **Preparatory Presentation** is attended by Rokeya. (30 November)
- **Meeting** in November of Joke with Prof. Jaap de Heer about progress and the appreciation of the writings of Rokeya.
- **Meeting** of Joke with Prof. Jaap de Heer (December) about possible contributions by GWAPB to the 7th Five Year Plan, for which BDP 2100 has been invited to write the Water Chapter. The issue here is that it is more effective and efficient if we write into already developed text. But the texts are not yet developed. Jaap suggests that we write into the 6th FYP.
- Rokeya participates the **Seminar on Delta Plan Bangladesh – 2100**, organised by Gobeshona, ULAB, 26 October. Two papers are presented by Dr. Dewan Quadir and Catharien Terwisscha van Scheltinga, Climate Change Baseline Study, Bangladesh Delta Plan Formulation Team.
- Shaakeel attends the **Training Workshop on Delta Planning and Management**, 19-23 Oct.

GWAPB contribution to the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- Gender-based inputs provided to the Inception Report dated 4 September 2014.
- Gender based suggestions provided to the following thematic areas for preparation of baseline studies:
 - Water resources
 - River morphology
 - Public health
 - Water supply and sanitation
 - Disaster management
 - Climate change
 - Land resource management
 - Urbanization and settlement
 - Agriculture and food security
 - Fisheries and livestock
 - Sustainable transportation and infrastructure
 - Institutional framework/arrangements

GWAPB's involvement in 2015:

- Baseline studies prepared by thematic experts were reviewed to assess inclusion of gender dimensions.
- Wrote gender-based paragraphs as input for the 7th Five Year Plan and submitted to BDP 2100 (April 2015).
- Wrote paragraphs for reporting on the gender inclusion in BDP 2100 as per request of Ms Masuda, Assistant Project Director.
- January 2015: BDP 2100 baseline studies: Review studies from gender dimension on Land Management, on Public Health, WATSAN, Water, and Agriculture: monitoring gender integration in the baseline papers.
- Meeting with TL and DTL, about our participation in the Ateliers and our contribution to the 7th FYP. 26 January 2015
- Meeting with TL and DTL, 9 June 2015, to discuss GWAPB inputs. In response to request made by the TL of BDP 2100 in this meeting, GWAPB is continuing further inputs (wherever needed) to baseline studies that have been reviewed by external experts, attending scenario development workshop, etc., and will contribute to strategy development workshops.
- February 2015: Final look at the Public health, WATSAN, Agriculture food security, and river morphology base line studies;
- June 2015: introduction meeting with GWAPB TL with BDP TL; Wrote paragraphs on Barind (drought) and Gender in response to a request by mr. William Oliemans, Hot Spot Leader Barind, Haor, Coast)
- March 2015: Final look at: Disaster Management, WATSAN, Land Management, Transport baseline study; Climate Change to check and provide gender based input to the baseline studies;
- March 2015: Attended workshop on WATSAN at DPHE; workshop for WID FP and CCFP organized by UN Women; Took preparation of the NAPD workshop (30 (10 women) UN Women event; 27 (4 Women) BDP 2100 event).
- June 2015: on request of BDP have a final check of the papers on Agriculture and Food Security; Land Management.

Follow-up and ongoing

- Involvement in coming activities
- Writing work is coming to an end

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- Participation of GWAPB (mainly Rokeya) in workshops and official presentations
- Screening of different drafts of Water chapter of 7th FYP.
- GWAPB will continue to invite BDP staff and relations to CB workshops for Gender and IWRM.

Monitoring of the gender work.

10. UDDP, Urban Dredging Demonstration Project

This programme has been developed in the context of a rapid urbanization, inappropriate use of the storm water drains, backlog of maintenance of drains causing urban flooding that affects lives and business. It started in 2013 and will be ended in 2016 with reaching 400,000 inhabitants and many (small) businesses. This project is to be funded by DWASA (26%), Vitens Evides International (3%) and EKN (the remaining 71%). The objectives of this project are to: Capacity enhancement of the drainage department of DWASA (O&M) Circle to carry out drainage (check) operation, Awareness development and Promotion of behaviour change of city dwellers. The project outlined the following output and activities for achieving its objectives: Dredging equipment for DWASA's Drainage Department with trained operators/ staff, dredged drains and dredged materials properly disposed, Long-term Urban Dredging Plan (LDUP), Public behaviour change, Improvement of women's involvement in dredging and solid waste management process (with the participating and contributing stakeholders) and beautification of the areas with participation of local people, in particular women.

GWAPB's involvement with UDDP in 2014:

- In January, GWAPB started communicating with UDDP people, reviewed the UDDP project proposal report in which there was a section termed as "Communication, Community Participation and Gender". This section described that Participatory approach will be followed to identify and agree on gender disaggregated needs, Gender sensitive communication, community participation, tailored advocacy and behaviour change messages.
- In February, GWAPB had a meeting with A.W. Burgers (Economist and short term expert) and Ruksana (Community Development expert). From this meeting it was suggested that GWAPB could do a small study on prospects of vocational training in job market towards involving women in the work of operating dredging machines.
- GWAPB's visits to the UDDP field sites revealed that there is scope for better hygiene and solid waste management practices.
- Mustakim (Engineer, DWASA) participated the workshop on 'Gender and IWRM', which was held in May 2014 in Savar and developed an Individual Gender Action Plan. In response to discussions with Mustakim and technical team of the Project, following initiatives are underway:
 - A Gender Focal Point for the project with set Terms of Reference. GWAPB has drafted the ToR.
 - Report on the small study on possibility of women to get engaged in jobs like dredging machine operations (nearly complete).
 - Towards a sustainability of the GWAPB inputs to the UDDP projects, communication with DWASA training institute is being continued.
 - Engender the ToR for the implementing NGO.
 - Meeting with Gender Focal Point of D-WASA and the new Gender Specialist of UDDP. 2 June and a follow-up meeting on 4 June.
 - Developed monitoring sheet for UDDP. (See GWAPB Inception Report).
 - The Gender specialist of UDDP Rehana handed in a report after 4 weeks, about the gender situation in D-WASA, but it was not shared.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- On 9 November there was a meeting held with both D-WASA - Vitens project Team Leaders, Taco the Vries of UDDP and Folkert de Jager of WOP – VEI. A further plan of cooperation, and a formal MoU were discussed.
- The MoU was drafted, adapted and again adapted, then approved and signed by TdV, FdJ and JM.
- Of all meetings GWAPB made reports which were shared.
- In a second workshop for CB in Gender and IWRM 2 more D-WASA staff participated and made their IGAPs. (November).
- The Report by Runia Mowla on the Position of Women in Technical Vocational Training, is now completed.
- GWAPB staff met senior officials of the UDDP at its launching ceremony who were found supportive towards ongoing and any future initiatives with respect to gender.
- **An MoU is developed and signed by WOP and by UDDP together with GWAPB.**
- GWAPB attended the programme organized for CEOs work for Water company Vitens & Evidence, held in MODS zone 5, DWASA on 10 Feb 2015
- A meeting conducted between GWAPB and DWASA on 11 Feb 2015 and following issues have been discussed:
 - First Mr. Taqsem will inform us about the person in D-WASA that will be designated to be our contact person.
 - Gender Scan of D-WASA, following the GWA methodology, and as follow-up of the Gender assessment by the UDDP Gender specialist. GWAPB is requested to send a Concept Note with plan for the Gender Scan. The Gender Assessment so far includes only the institution internally, whilst the Gender Scan will look at the customer relations too. The Gender Scan is to be used for internal monitoring.
 - Gender and Water Management Training for D-WASA staff.
 - There is already a Gender Equity Committee related to the World Bank and other projects in D-WASA. The contact person that will be designated to GWAPB will establish the contact between this committee and GWAPB.
 - GWAPB has mentioned that we have a MoU we have with UDDP and WOP.
 - GWAPB completed the Study on Gender, vocational training and employment. We will send a copy to Mr. Taqsem.

Based on these points further work will be identified.

- GWAPB conducted the session on “Gender and Solid Waste Management” in the foundation training programme of UDDP organized for partner NGO named RIC
- 3 staff from DWASA attended the CB II and CB III workshop on gender and water held in Nov 2014 and April 2015 respectively
- A study named Gender vocational training and employment has been finalized and shared with UDDP.

Meeting on 4 May 2015 with Maarten Blokland, who is in Dhaka to do the MTR of UDDP.

Some activities are pending or postponed since the MTR said not to give priority to UDDP.

N.B. Various activities and meetings were dealing both with UDDP and with WOP, but not all. The signed MoU is for UDDP and WOP. From now on more activities will be shared.

Follow-up and ongoing:

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

- “Learn about the gender scan report” as it is now, and see if it is useful, or if a new full-fledged Gender Scan can be carried out instead.
- Training for UDDP and DWASA staff: the plan is to have a 1 day training first, to make D-WASA staff enthusiastic for gender in their work. This one-day workshop is to be followed by a 3 day workshop. The one-day workshop was planned for December, then January, and now postponed till April.
- UDDP and WOP will convey the list of participants to GWAPB.
- The IGAP of Edwin includes the collection of gender-disaggregated data for all WOP activities.
- The survey (via Survey Monkey) is filled in by Edwin. He will need help with this of GWAPB.
- The Report by Runia Mowla on the Position of Women in Technical Vocational Training, is now completed and is shared.
- Incorporate Gender issues in all training modules
- Baseline of the present situation
- Regular contact with the Gender Focal Point(s)
- Again invite D-WASA – UDDP –WOP to send participants to the CB workshops for Gender in IWRM, and other workshops.
- Ongoing coaching of trainees.
- Disseminate gender and water material
- Gender Scan for Water Utilities is discussed with DWASA, Zone 5
- Involve the implementing NGO(s) in training for Gender sensitive training methodologies (ToT).
- Field visits
- Meetings to discuss ongoing and further collaboration.
- Follow-up workshops, as identified in Gender Scan of D-WASA
- Monitoring of progress.

Documents:

- Memorandum of Understanding, signed by the Team Leaders of UDDP and WOP and the PC of GWAPB
- Reports of all meetings
- Workshop reports
- IGAPs (4)
- Field visit reports
- ToR for Gender Focal Point
- List of Gender indicators for monitoring.
- Study report Gender, Vocational Training and Employment.

11. UNDP/UNDAF:

This programme is meant to contribute to the achievement of the UNDAF 2012-16 Pillar - 5 Outcome planned: "By 2016 populations vulnerable to Climate Change and natural disasters have become more resilient to adapt to the risk". In the document gender is adhered to, but gender relations are not understood in the sense of empowerment. Women are not encouraged to be included in decision-making. The approach is “community based”, but that often can appear to be blind for gender and diversity. The programme attempts to fit in the group of EKN funded programmes, and can benefit of extra capacity building related to gender mainstreaming and empowerment.

EKN informs us that for GWAPB this programme does not need to have priority.

ANNEX 2

Work GWAPB completed in Year 2

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
Component 1 Networking, Coordination			
1.1. Regular field visits by GWAPB programme management team and the GWA Secretariat (average costs of flights, DSA, etc. National and international travel, visa costs, etc)	<i>Continuing</i> The programme coordinator came to Dhaka from 19 August to 19 September, and from 26 October to 6 December and from 24 March to 8 May 2015. This is a total of about 5 months (20 weeks).		
1.2. Strategic Planning Workshops with GWA members and other stakeholders. Workshops of 2 days. About 50 participants.	<i>Completed</i> One Strategic Planning and GWA members' Meeting to update the members and other stakeholders about the progress of the GWAPB work and to discuss the rules and guidelines of the Water Advisory and Action group (GWAAG) and collect some more nominations from the meeting.	13 April 2015	70 participants: 20 women, 50 men
1.3. Develop a shared Annual Plan for GM in the different programmes (by PMIT).	<i>Completed GAPs with time planning for 5 projects:</i> Safal, CDSP IV (8), MaxWASH, UDDP, WOP		
1.4.	<i>Completed the nominating, vetting and election process</i> <i>Then cancelled</i>		A video with the GWA nominated members for the GWAAG election was prepared for the vetting committee so that they are

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
GWAAG Gender and Water Advisory and Action Group, to be set up and managed. Regular meetings.	The MTR has written to stop this process and not to continue with the GWAAG. All members were informed and the candidates received personal letters.		introduced with the expertise, background, and commitment of the candidates.
1.5. GWAAG Southwest, to be set up and managed. Regular meetings.	<i>Cancelled</i>		
1.6. Gender Progress Meetings with EKN supported programmes.	<i>Ongoing</i>		
1.7. Backstopping at management level of EKN supported programmes (10) by PMIT and short term experts	<p><i>Ongoing: see matrix about the projects: ANNEX 1</i></p> <p>BDP2100: Gender inputs for 14 thematic baseline papers and for 7th FYP. Contributing to the Plan Formulation Project. Delta Ateliers are attended.</p> <p>Blue Gold: 3 coordinating meetings</p> <p>CDSP IV: Field visit for Inquiries; Workshop to update the GAPs of the project. Meeting for monitoring.</p> <p>BRAC WASH: Inquiries and Field visit, and meetings to discuss the Final Narrative Report of BRAC WASH.</p> <p>PaCT: some meetings to coordinate the Wet Unit Study and various follow-up training.</p> <p>UDDP: some meetings to discuss MoU, study, and further work with DWASA. Two field visits. Transect walk through slum area with blocked drain.</p> <p>WOP- DWASA: meetings with WOP TL, and with MD of D-WASA and with partner organisations.</p> <p>Rice Fortification, WFP: one meeting to discuss possible work together.</p>		
1.8.	<i>Ongoing and continuous</i>		

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
Manage the network: by Programme Specialist, budgetted in Personnel			
1.9. Other coordinating activities, as need arises	<p>Presentation meeting on Study: Quality and Inclusive growth</p> <p>Meeting with Irene Dankelman, Consultant Gender and Climate Change, UN Women</p>		<p>To disseminate the findings of the study “Quality and Inclusive growth”, conducted by EKN</p> <p>To give input to the UN Women research on ‘Gender and Climate Change & Disaster Management risk resilience scenario in Bangladesh’</p>
Component 2: Capacity Building			
2.1. Training of Trainers for Gender and Water. Maximum of 22 Trainees per workshop.	<p><i>Completed as planned</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One Trainers’ workshop for high level participants has been conducted in 2014 – One Training Needs Assessment workshop for Max WASH and visits to all their project locations – One Training of Trainers for MaxWASH partners who do training at grass roots level 	<p>8-11/9/2014</p> <p>13-17/7/2014</p> <p>3-6/11/2014</p>	<p>28 participants, 16 men 12 women</p> <p>26 participants, 13 men, 13 women</p> <p>23 participants, 16 men 7 women.</p>
2.2. Capacity Building Planning (by Training Coordinator (SCBE), budgetted in Personnel comp.7)	<i>Ongoing</i>		This activity is difficult because the EKNsPs are not always available at the planned dates. Often activities have to be postponed.
2.3. Develop methodologies and manuals for flexible and tailor-made Capacity Building, Training and coaching	<i>Ongoing</i>		Of all CB activities reports are written. Towards the end of the project these will form the basis for Manuals.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
2.4. Identify and assess existing and ongoing Gender and Water Courses of institutes, universities and NGOs	Existing courses have been discussed with BUET, DU GWSD, and NAPD. Support is given in the form of Guest lectures.		To discuss and influence curriculae is asked for, but found not to be GWAPB's work.
2.5. Tailor-made Training of Water Professionals in Gender and IWRM, WASH, Water in Agriculture, Climate Change, etc. Average of 22 trainees per workshop. For EKNsPs, their partner NGOs, Gos, and other trainees to build capacity of the water sector	<p><i>Various CB workshops were given:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Workshop on Gender Strategy: Gender Mainstreaming in SaFaL, Khulna – CB Workshop: Gender and IWRM II, Rajendrapur – Training Gender, water and climate change for BCS Economic Cadre Officials at the NAPD – Training Gender, water and climate change for government officials at the Project Planning and Management course at the NAPD – CB Workshop: Gender and IWRM III – orientation session for surveyors and IFC Water PaCT staff on gender mainstreaming in textile for the IFC Water PaCT, II – Workshop on Gender and Water at the NAPD for government officials (WID and CC Focal Points of different ministries) – 4 days workshops on Gender and Water at the NAPD: follow-up, to provide input to the reports. – Lecture Gender and Water for students of BUET – Workshop to assist in developing GAP for MaxWASH – Workshop to assist in developing GAP for CDSP IV – Session on Gender, water, agriculture and food security for the students of the Dhaka University Women and Gender Studies Department 	<p>22-23/9/2014; 30/11 – 3/12/2014; 2/10/2014; 9/11/2014;</p> <p>19-22/4/2015; End May 2014; 5-7/5/2015;</p> <p>2,7,8,10/6/2015</p> <p>17/11/14 25-27/5/2015 21-23/12/2014</p> <p>25/11/2014 29/6/2015</p>	<p>29 participants, 21 men, 8 women</p> <p>34 participants, 23 men, 11 women.</p> <p>23 participants: 16 men, 7 women</p> <p>19 participants: 16 men, 3 women</p> <p>22 participants, 14 men, 8 women</p> <p>9 participants, 6 men 3 women</p> <p>25 participants: 13 m3n, 12 women</p> <p>19 participants, 10 men, 9 women</p> <p>19 participants: 12 men, 7 women 33 participants: 27 men, 6 women</p> <p>27 students, 6 boys, 21 girls</p>

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
	– Session on Gender, Inclusion, and Sustainability of WASH, for Quarterly Coordination and Progress Sharing Meeting of Practical Action’s staff		56 participants, 45 men, 11 women
			Total 2.1 and 2.5: 392: 254 ♂ (65%), 138 ♀ (35%)
2.6. Coaching of trainees with their (Individual) Gender Action Plans during the year that they implement it. Partly by the staff and partly by short term experts; and IGAP Follow up WS (3 events)	<i>According to plan</i> IGAP follow-up: coaching, to follow up iGAPs developed during Gender and IWRM workshops in Savar, Rajendrapur and Manikgonj in May 2014, November 2014 and April 2015.		81 IGAPs over the year: 66 men, 15 women
2.7. Other CB activities such as exchange visits, other exposure visits. (3 visits)	<i>Is planned for Year 3</i>		
2.8. Training Gender, Water and Good Governance and Integrity.	<i>Cancelled as told by MTR</i>		
Component 3: Knowledge Development			
3.1. Collection and Assessment of documents, literature. knowledge database (inventory) on gender and water GWI . By PS, budgetted under Personnel	<i>Ongoing activity</i> A review of books, articles, research reports, laws and policies on water is being reviewed by the GWAPB and uploaded in website for the readers, following the format as developed for this project.		
3.2. Assess gender aspects of completed EKN supported programmes, compile lessons learnt and best practices in one report. By one st expert and PMIT staff	<i>Cancelled by MTR</i> This very important and interesting activity, for which an expert had been identified with exactly the necessary experience, was cancelled.		
3.3.	<i>Of 4 projects inquiries were completed, the first time.</i>	Sep '14	Safal: 10 women of 2 villages

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
Inquiries and follow-up inquiries (observation, interviews and group discussions) about gender relations in water management, WASH, agriculture, in three at random selected villages, in six districts (is 3*6 villages)	Inquiries have been carried out and case studies have been written and analysed with beneficiaries and other men and women in CDSP IV, Safal, BRAC WASH and Max WASH (during workshop). After one year the same people will be visited to interview. During the workshops (most of them) a field visit is included and the fieldwork is analysed, which also gives strong information of the work at the ground.	Sep '14 Oct '14 May '15	CDSP IV: 7 women BRAC WASH: 7 group interviews, and 3 women Max WASH: 2 women in 2 villages
3.4. Action research and (small) studies, 3 subjects per year.	<i>Three subjects were studied, of which some final work remains to be done before the reports are approved.</i> 1. Gender in Aquaculture, by GWAPB and ULAB (CSD) with Safal A seminar was organized by GWAPB and CSD to disseminate the findings of the study to those who are interested and for whom it is relevant. 15 April 2015. 2. Gender in Wet Units, with PaCT 3. Gender and Vocational training and employment, with UDDP 4. A small study was done in June 2015 to collect information for the paper to be written for SACOSAN January 2016.		1. Report is finished, and it will be made into a book after editing by ULAB About 40 participants 2. Report is nearly ready when PaCT approves it. 3. Report is ready and printed.
3.5. Pilot projects: Two pilot projects per year. (1)	<i>Not yet done</i>		
3.6. Develop three methodologies: GDD, Empowerment Assessment, Stakeholders	<i>Some has started</i> <i>Most still to be done</i> Handout was developed with the Empowerment methodology and approach.		

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
Analysis. (methodolgy will be developed from the above research)			
3-7. Other Knowledge Development Activities, as the need arises	<i>n.a.</i>		
Component 4 Communication, Advocacy			
4.1. Develop and/or translate relevant documents	<i>Ongoing</i> For the Tutorial see 4.10. Other documents are still pending to be translated.		
4.2. Website and listserv management, for active sharing of information and tools. (By Gender and Communication expert budgetted in 7 Personnel and by GWA Secretariat, in 7.1.b and d)	<i>Done and ongoing</i> The website is renewed and the GWAPB material is uploaded whenever it is approved, such as reports and papers.		
4.3. Brochures linking technical and social aspects; developing and printing	<i>Some are completed, and some remain to be developed</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GWAPB brochure (two-pager) is updated regularly, printed and handed out at all occasions. – Other brochures of GWA are also printed and handed out. – Progress report and list of activities are printed on large canvas. – Collage of Kallyanpur Pora Bosti visit 		
4.4. Network members database management (By GWA Secretariat and Communication expert budgetted in Personnel 7.1.c and 7.7)	<i>Ongoing</i>		
4.5.	<i>Completed, and updated when necessary</i>		

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
Communication Strategy developed and implemented, by PMIT	The objectives of the GWAPB communication strategy are to keep its stakeholders abreast and informed of the gender and water related tools, literature, studies, knowledge materials to facilitate gender sensitive policy planning, project management and implementation monitoring of development programmes.		
4.6. Gender, Water and Advocacy Group (GWAG): A national level working group to influence policies; an Advocacy Strategy	<i>Cancelled by MTR</i>		
4.7. Gender Ambassadors training. Manual to be adapted to the Bangladesh situation, with focus on the SW.	<i>Cancelled by MTR</i>		
4.8. Organize gender sessions and participate in other sessions in international events to disseminate the results from the GWAPB work in Bangladesh internationally and raise awareness worldwide about gender and water	<p><i>Ongoing , various sessions have been completed: in green are the own sessions and presentations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SARFC South Asia Right to Food Conference, Dhaka – International Conference on Gender and Development Dhaka University; <i>GWAPB conducted a parallel session on Gender and Natural Resource Management</i> – Participate Emerging Leaders Multifaith Climate Convergence in Rome, Italy, <i>one presentation about GWAPB</i> – Global Conference on Gender Water and Development, South Africa, <i>present paper and poster on HH water management of a slum in Dhaka.</i> – International conference on Gender and Women Empowerment by iM Institute for Micro-finance: 	<p>30/5 – 1/6, 2015 28-29/3/ 2015</p> <p>27-30/6- 2015</p> <p>7/11 2014</p> <p>13-14/11/ 2014</p>	<p>GWAPB participated to contribute from a gender perspective and to ensure our visibility. (60 partic.)</p> <p>37 participants, 28 men, 8 women</p> <p>100 people participated</p> <p>Over 430 participants</p> <p>About 110 participants, 80 men, 30 women.</p>

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
	<p>paper presentation The Empowerment Approach to analyse Gender.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gobeshona Conference for Research on Climate Change in Bangladesh – National Seminar on Menstrual Hygiene Situation and Future Action, by WASH Alliance – Workshop on “Learning from WASH Experiences in Bangladesh”, BRAC – International Conference on Mountain People Adapting to Change, organized by ICIMOD, Nepal. <p>Nazmun was winner of poster completion: “Experiences of community based RWHS in the mountains slum”</p>	<p>8-11/1/2015</p> <p>10 May 2015</p> <p>26-4-2015</p> <p>9-12/11/2014</p>	<p>About 25 partic.</p> <p>About 30 participants</p> <p>About 90 participants</p> <p>150 partic</p>
4.9. Adapt the current Traveling Exhibit to focus on the Coastal belt, (in English and Bangla) and develop other posters	<i>Still pending</i>		
4.10 Update the Bangla version of the Tutorial and the Resource Guide for Gender Mainstreaming in Water Management, and make it available	<p><i>Translation 2nd draft is completed</i></p> <p><i>It is not yet completely approved.</i></p> <p>The Tutorial of GWA and Cap-Net, Why Gender Matters, for water managers, newly updated, is translated into Bangla. To complete it, approve it, etc. takes more time than expected.</p>		
4.11. Other Communication activities, as need arises	<p><i>Ongoing</i></p> <p>Adapted and printed UN poster about work and contributions by women worldwide.</p>		
Component 5. Monitoring			
5.1.	<p><i>Ongoing</i></p> <p>Methodologies, frameworks and questionnaires have been developed, and these are adapted when needed.</p>		

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
Methodology for monitoring, including a framework of qualitative and quantitative SMART gender indicators.			
5.2. EKN water related Result Frameworks to be screened from a gender perspective, by PMIT staff (output 7)	<i>Done as required</i> On request the EKN monitoring result framework was filled in.		
5.3. Detect lip-service and suggest what can be done to bring real change at the ground (by Programme Team output 7).	<i>Continuous of importance</i>		
5.4. Gender integrated timely in baseline surveys and questionnaires of EKN supported programmes. 2 days per baseline design/format	<i>Done</i> When asked to do so, GWAPB has provided input for questionnaires, baselines and other studies, to make them yield more gender information.		
5.5. Support EKN supported programmes with gender included in their narrative reports (on request only)	<i>Done when asked for</i> Till present the reports have not been given, only indication about what will come has been received.		
5.6. Monitoring Report towards the end of the programme, lessons learnt, and a plan for the future.	<i>Later</i>		
5.7. Other monitoring activities	<i>n.a. yet</i>		
Component 6 Logistics, Audits			

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
6.1. Setting up of the office and establishing the team (recruitment, mobilisation, briefing, training)	<i>Done and some recruiting is still ongoing</i>		
6.2. Finding a location for a satellite office in the SW	<i>Cancelled</i>		
6.3. Office rent and services	<i>Ongoing</i>		
6.4. Rent satellite office	<i>Cancelled</i>		
6.5. Utilities, telephone, internet	<i>Ongoing</i>		
6.6. Postage and stationary	<i>Ongoing</i>		
6.7. Furniture	<i>Sufficient</i>		
6.8. Cameras	<i>Done</i>		
6.9. Computers, printers, copier, UPSs, software	<i>Done</i>		
6.10. Office supplies and maintenance and various needs	<i>Done</i>		
6.11. Bicycles	<i>Cancelled</i>		
6.12. Motorbike for Satellite office	<i>Cancelled</i>		
6.13. Rental of car with driver, fuel and other transport	<i>Done</i>		
6.14. Evaluation	<i>Later</i>		
6.15.	<i>Ongoing</i>		

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015

Planned Activities	Progress 1 July 2014 – 1 July 2015		Remarks
Auditors, audited statements on financial reports and organisation, in the Netherlands and in Bangladesh			
6.16. Financial advisor: auditor in Bangladesh to strengthen the administrative system	<i>Ongoing</i>		
6.17. Registration of GWA with NGO Affairs Bureau, and further contact with GoB for reporting and getting approval to implement the programme	<i>Completed</i>		
6.18. Other management necessities	<i>n.a. so far</i>		
Component 7 Personnel			

ANNEX 3

A MID-TERM STUDY FOR MONITORING OF GWAPB INTERACTION WITH EKN-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

Background

In 2013 the documents (proposals, inception reports, etc.) of 10 water and food security- related EKNsPs (projects supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) were read and assessed for the extent to which they included gender. Soon afterwards, meetings were arranged with the projects and most were visited at their implementation sites in Dhaka or in the South West Coastal belt. Some of the projects were just beginning and still carrying out baseline surveys, and GWAPB was able to include gender- related questions in these surveys. Towards the middle of 2014 the relevant gender indicators became clear for most EKNsPs. Based on the project documents, a short term Gender and M&E expert, in consultation with the GWAPB team selected indicators and compiled a mid-term survey to be sent to all of the projects. The findings from the survey reflect some of the work done with the individual projects by GWAPB staff.

Methodology

In November 2014, the mid-term survey was sent via Survey Monkey to the GWAPB's main EKNsPs partners. The intention was to develop an overview of the status of the EKN-supported projects with respect to the inclusion of gender in their work and to identify further entry points for GWAPB interventions. Seven projects completed the survey: Blue Gold, Max Value for WASH, SAFAL, DWASA-VEI-WOP, CDSP IV, UDDP, and BRAC WASH. Results discussed below have not been analyzed by each project (although it is certainly possible to do so). Instead they have been amalgamated in order to provide an overview of some general entry points for GWAPB. The results below are reported as stated by the projects themselves. GWAPB has made no attempt to question the legitimacy of any of the responses.

Results

1. Gender goals and objectives. Two of the seven respondents had no gender goals or objectives for their project, while five did have such objectives. Four goals and objectives were shared by six of the seven respondents:

- Creation of employment opportunities for poor women and poor men
- Participation of women in decision-making at the household level
- Participation of women in decision-making at the village level
- Participation of women in decision-making in project activity groups

GWAPB Response: The strong focus on decision-making suggests a key entry-point for GWAPB and it is incumbent upon the gender training program to give emphasis on how EKN-supported projects can promote the participation of women in different levels of decision-making. Similarly, the creation of employment opportunities was a shared goal (and a further four projects said that they wanted to create small enterprises for poor women and men). This suggests the need for

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

focus on income earning in GWAPB training workshops, not so much on the identification of such activities since this is already being done by the projects themselves, but specifically on the barriers and obstacles faced by poor Bangladeshi women in finding employment and the provision of strategies to ensure that women and men are given equal opportunities.

2. SMART indicators are *specific, measurable, attainable, relevant* and *time bound*. Six projects said that they have such indicators while one was uncertain as to whether they had them in their project.

GWAPB Response: There is need for GWAPB to work directly with the projects to ensure that SMART indicators are being used on a regular basis to monitor and evaluate progress with gender mainstreaming.

3/4. Gender outcome or impact indicators. Five projects have such indicators while two do not. Four of the projects said they are open to strengthening their indicators, based on advice from GWAPB, two are reluctant to do so and one is uncertain.

GWAPB Response: Again this is an area where GWAPB provides assistance in helping the projects to develop appropriate outcome and impact indicators for gender and in ensuring that the existing indicators for the projects will capture the required information.

5/6. Gender Action Plans (GAP). Five projects have gender action plans that link activities with outputs and outcomes for women and men, while two have no plans. However only two projects have fully implemented their plans while three have done so partially.

GWAPB Response: GWAPB has supported the participatory development of projects' GAPs ensuring that they have concrete goals and objectives and are not limited to lip-service. Individuals working in the EKN-supported projects, have also been mentored in the development of Individual Gender Action Plans (IGAPs). These encompass the gender-related work that the individual plans to carry out within the framework of the project. There is also good potential for assisting the projects with refining their GAPS and ensuring that they conform with SMART indicators. Some workshops have been organized to facilitate the process.

7. Sex-disaggregated data. Six of the projects keep sex-disaggregated data about participation in all activities, events and training while only one does not do so.

GWAPB Response: The collection of such data is a fundamental need for planning purposes and to promote gender mainstreaming in all the projects. This must be done on a systematic basis to provide an accurate reflection of the extent to which each project is reaching both women and men. There is a role for GWAPB to help the EKN-supported projects to use this data to plan their gender-related activities.

8. Gender budgeting. Five projects use gender budgeting while two do not.

GWAPB Response: Again, GWAPB can assist the projects to plan gender mainstreaming activities and ensure that appropriate budgets are made available. This is also an important element that has been covered in some gender training workshops. For many people, gender budgeting is a new concept and GWAPB is trying to ensure that it is well-understood and used appropriately in the EKN-supported projects.

9. Gender knowledge. None of the projects claimed to have comprehensive knowledge about gender inequalities in their target groups. Four said they had "good knowledge," while three said

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

they had “some knowledge.” Their knowledge was gathered from a number of sources, most importantly baseline studies done for the project, secondly consultation of published studies and materials and regular project monitoring, and thirdly, focus group discussions.

GWAPB Response: There is a role for GWAPB to carry out action research on request, to supplement the gender knowledge bases of the various projects. Several relevant gender studies have already been carried out by the GWAPB team on issues like aquaculture, the textile sector and vocational training.

10/11. Gender training of office staff and impact. Four projects said all (1) or half their staff had received training (3). Three said one-quarter (2) or none (1) of their staff had received training. Three said the training had had a major impact on their work; two said it had had some impact while two said it had had no impact.

GWAPB Response: Again this is an area where GWAPB has had considerable influence and scope remains for further impact. GWAPB has organized numerous gender training workshops and currently is collecting information as to what aspects of the training have been most useful and where further training might be required.

12/13. Gender training of field implementation staff and impact. Five projects said all (2), two-thirds (1) or one-half (2) of their field staff had received training. Two said one-third (1) or none (1) had received training. Three projects said the training had a major impact, two said it had some impact and two said it had no impact or that training had not been given.

GWAPB Response: This is an important area for GWAPB intervention. For real impact to be felt at the field level, it is critical that field staff who are the first point of contact with poor women and men have a good understanding of gender issues. Some of GWAPB’s training has been aimed at field staff.

14. Funds for gender capacity building. Four projects had allocated funds for gender capacity building in staff and in partners. One said they had not done so while two projects did not answer this question.

GWAPB Response: Again there is role for GWAPB to encourage projects to create staff positions specifically aimed at ensuring gender is mainstreamed throughout the program.

15. Gender and social inclusion in job descriptions. Only two projects include such considerations in their staff job descriptions.

GWAPB Response: GWAPB has a role to play in encouraging EKN-supported projects to ensure that their job descriptions and their hiring practices are conducive to the employment of both qualified men and women.

16. Incentive structures. Three projects have no incentive structure to encourage staff to include gender in their work. The remaining four have a variety of incentives such as inclusion of gender in staff work plans and/or in annual performance appraisals or in public recognition by project management.

GWAPB Response: Again, there is a role for GWAPB to help the projects to identify strategies for encouraging staff to include gender considerations in their work and to contribute to gender mainstreaming.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

17. Future support from GWAPB. The projects were given a list of possible support activities from GWAPB. The top requests were for:

- Gender training (6)
- Provision of information (5)
- Toolkits (4)
- Gender Action Plans (3)
- Consulting services (3)
- Monitoring and evaluation (3)

GWAPB Response: GWAPB is already active in all of these areas, although slightly less so in consulting services and monitoring and evaluation. It is evident that the program is providing the type of support that is most valuable to the EKN-supported projects but as has been pointed out under the various categories discussed above there is also scope for further action in several other areas.

ER

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015

ANNEX 4

List of reports produced in Year 2

SI	Activity	Time and Place	Title of the Report
1.	Orientation on Administering the WASH Survey in Textile Industries: Gender ‘ Concept - Factory level assessment	February 5, 2014	IFC PaCT Report-Feb, 2014
2.	GWA Members Meeting	March 3-4 , 2014	GWA Members Meeting, 2014
3.	Gender and IWRM Workshop I	May 18-22, 2014, BCDM, Savar	Gender and IWRM I report
4.	Vocational Study	May-July, 2014, Dhaka	Vocational Study report (UDDP)
5.	Trainers’ Workshop	September 8-11, 2014, Dhaka	Trainers Workshop Report
6.	SaFal Inquiries	24-25 September 2014	Safal Inquiries Report
7.	Sessions conducted for Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) Economic Cadre Officials	2 October 2014	NAPD Training Report for BCS officers, 2 October 2014
8.	BRAC WASH Field visit	20 – 23rd October, 2014, Khulna	BRAC WASH field visit report
9.	MAXWASH ToT	November 3-6, 2014, Patuakhali	MAXWASH ToT Report
10.	Gender and IWRM Workshop II	30 Nov- 3 Dec, 2014, BCDM, Rajnedra Pur	Gender and IWRM II report
11.	CDSP Inquiry	December, 2014	CDSP Inquiries Report
12.	Study on Gender and Aquaculture	Dec 14- March 2015, Khulna, Satkhira, Jessore	GENDER IN AQUACULTURE: A Study in Division of Power and Work
13.	Study on Gender Issues of Wet Units in Selected Garments Factories	January –March 2015	Pact Study Report
14.	Orientation on Administering the WASH Survey in Textile Industries: Gender Concept - Factory level assessment	February 2015, Dhaka	IFC PaCT Workshop Report
15.	International Conference on Gender diversity and Development	March 27-29, 2015	Dhaka University Conference Report (ICGDD’15)
16.	GWA Members Meeting, 2015	April 13, 2015, Dhaka	GWA Members Meeting report , 2015
17.	Research Findings dissemination on Gender and Aquaculture jointly with ULAB	15 April, 2015, Dhaka	
18.	Gender and IWRM Workshop III	April 19-22, 2015	Gender and IWRM III report

**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

SI	Activity	Time and Place	Title of the Report
19.	Policy Brief: Gender in Aquaculture	April –May, 2105, Dhaka	ULAB policy brief
20.	Workshop on Gender and Water For Focal Points: WID and Climate Change	May 5-7, 2015, Dhaka	NAPD workshop Report
21.	Capacity Building Workshop for staff of IFC Pact	May 27, 2015	IFC PaCT Report-May, 2014
22.	South Asia Right to Food conference	May 30- June 1, 2015	South Asia Right to Food conference participation report
23.	MaxWASH GAP Development Workshop	May, 2105	Report prepared by Maxwash
24.	Max Wash Field visit by Rabeya	June 2015	
25.	GWA Progress Report 2014	June 2015	
26.	GWAPB Financial Report 2014-2015	July 2015	
27.	GWAPB various reports for the MTR	April 2015	
28.	Many meeting minutes: of all meetings with project teams, with EKN, with other partners, all minutes were written.		

**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

ANNEX 5

MONITORING OF GWAPB CAPACITY BUILDING WORK COMPONENT 3

IN YEAR 2

GWA OUTPUTS

COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY-BUILDING

Training Workshops

In 2014 and 2015 till July GWAPB undertook nine training workshops of 2-4 days aimed at technical specialists in various aspects of water resource management. Two workshops were aimed at specific EKN-supported projects while the other seven drew on participants from various EKN-supported projects as well as other relevant actors in water management in Bangladesh. All of the workshops were participatory in nature and relied heavily on the experience and perspectives of the participants in order to make the training as relevant as possible. Some of the key issues covered in the sessions included gender mainstreaming, gender dimensions of water resource management (including water and sanitation), gender sensitive project monitoring and the preparation of individual gender action plans (IGAPS). Although efforts were made to include equal numbers of women and men, participation overall was skewed towards men. This is not surprising as it reflects the preponderance of men employed in the water sector. Evaluations of the workshops were mostly positive, sometimes with suggestions for slight changes in format or topic emphases and sometimes suggesting areas that could/should be covered in future workshops.

In addition during this period, GWAPB participated in five short-term information/ training sessions. In some cases these sessions were organized by other institutions and GWAPB, as a recognized expert in the field of gender and water, was invited to make a presentation on the gender aspects of water management. In other cases, GWAPB organized the sessions. One of the sessions was organized specifically for an EKN-supported project. As with the training workshops, all GWAPB interventions were tailor-made for the participants who were being trained in order to make the process as relevant as possible.

GWAPB TRAINING ACTIVITIES 2014-15

EVENTS	DATES	OBJECTIVES	PAR TICI- PAN TS	EVALUATION
CAPACITY BUILDING/ TRAINING WORKSHOPS				
2014				
1. Capacity Building Workshop for Selected Professionals: Gender and IWRM I	19 –22 May	1.To help participants understand why mainstreaming gender and diversity issues in water management will lead to more efficacy and efficiency in their work 2. To help participants learn HOW to mainstream gender and diversity in their work 3 .To develop an Individual Gender Action Plan (iGAP) for each of the participants in the context of their job position, work responsibilities; and the society they live in.	14 wo- men 13 men	i) Future workshops should include sessions on gender and poverty; policies on food security, water safety; and gender integration at the organization and program/project levels; (ii) In depth discussion should be held on gender and IWRM; gender mainstreaming tools and techniques; (iii) Sharing of implementation experiences of different projects of EKN/development partners including Gender Action Plans; (iv) Gender based monitoring and evaluation: Discussion and exercise on how to develop gender sensitive indicators for specific projects;

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

EVENTS	DATES	OBJECTIVES	PAR TICI- PAN TS	EVALUATION
		4 .To compile a report from the proceedings of this workshop, which could serve as a handbook for organizing a similar workshop (with different participants)		(v) Group exercise, case study, role play and video presentation should also be added to the techniques of facilitation; (vi) Specific sessions should be arranged on sharing of project implementation experiences from gender dimensions.
2. Tailor-made Training of Water Professionals in Gender and IWRM, WASH, Water in Agriculture, Climate Change, etc.	13-17 July	To gain understanding about gender dimensions of project interventions - safe drinking water facilities Towards developing a tailor made ToT, to conduct a training needs assessment through structured questionnaire		
3. Trainers' Workshop: Gender and Water,	8-11 Sept	Develop short- term experts to facilitate training, workshops; conducting research; monitoring gender integration. 1. To build on existing skills and knowledge to capacitate them to apply the GWA approach in training 2.To increase understanding of WHY mainstreaming gender and diversity issues in water management will lead to sustainable positive impacts on the lives of women, men, boys, girls, elderly and differently-abled persons; 3.To enhance understanding of workshop participants on various aspects of gender and water: agriculture; Integrated Water Resources Management; WASH; and Disaster Management; and 4.To improve participants' understanding and skills about gender and water related session management techniques and tools.	11 wo- men 9 men	The objectives of the workshop were very clear to all the men, and somewhat clear to most of the women. Most female participants found the workshop well organized, but not the male participants. Male participants, found the facilitators responsive to participants' needs but female participants did not strongly agree with this. All the female participants found the level of the overall training good, and half of the men thought the overall training was excellent (the rest of them thought it good). Male participants were more sure that they could apply the workshop knowledge directly in their work. Most female participants felt confident about applying a GWA approach in research or training. Regarding meeting the objectives of the workshop, for most of the participants it is mostly met. Almost all the participants agree that there were adequate opportunities for discussion and group participation and interaction were encouraged. Half of the participants thought that the length of the workshop was adequate, while the other half thought it was too long. Almost all would have liked more case studies from Bangladesh and that government officials from BWDB, LGED ibe invited to share their experiences in gender issues in a water development projects. They suggested a maximum of and on the weekend, so they wouldn't have to miss work. Some suggested eliminating sessions dealing with defining gender and related concepts, and qualitative tools of analysis, as most are already familiar with this.
4. Workshop on Gender Strategy: Gender Mainstreaming the SaFaL Program	22-23 Sept	The objective was to equip participants with the understanding, knowledge and skills for Gender Mainstreaming (GM) the SaFaL program and learning how to apply gender mainstreaming methodology into their work and in their lives.	8 wo men 21 men	
5. Max WASH Training of Trainers	3-6 Nov	1.Improve learning on gender dimensions of the Max WASH	7 wo men	(Facilitators' eval based on feedback from participants)

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2 July 2014 – June 2015

EVENTS	DATES	OBJECTIVES	PAR TICI- PAN TS	EVALUATION
		Project components: SRHR, Child Nutrition, and WASH 2. Improve capacity to integrate gender in project interventions 3. Introduction to gender-inclusive/based monitoring and documentation of their activities	16 men	1.The participants were heterogeneous in terms of experience, positions and age and at the first session some were a bit shy. Soon after they were engaged in group exercises in working sessions, the heterogeneity became strength with sharing of diverse knowledge and experience. 2.Topics for debate in ToT workshops should be selected carefully to avoid generating any sort of judgmental opinion about a programme or a person. Participants should be briefed from the beginning that the objective of the debate technique is to learn the strengths and weaknesses and find out the way for development as a learning technique. 3.Participants expect training materials and handouts to feel confident to impart the same training in the future.
6. Gender and IWRM Workshop II	30 Nov- 3 Dec	To increase understanding of why mainstreaming gender and diversity issues in water management will lead to more efficient and effective work; to learn how to mainstream gender; to develop individual GAP for participant's own position and his/her own tasks in the project.		
2015				
7. Gender and IWRM Workshop III	19-22 April			
8. Workshop on Gender and Water For Focal Points: WID and Climate Change	5-7 May			
9. Max WASH GAP Development Workshop	May			
SHORT TRAINING SESSIONS				
2014				
1. Students of Dhaka University WGSD				
2. Students of IWFM Buet				
3. BCS Health Cadre Officials				
4. Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) Economic Cadre Officials	2 Oct	BCS Economic Cadre deals with the preparation and processing of development project proposals and monitoring and evaluation of development projects and other activities related to national development planning. The main objective of the training was to increase understanding and capability in	12 women, 7 men	The participatory methods were appreciated. Participants enjoyed identifying problems and thinking about solutions. Also they liked the use of practical examples to explain concepts; engaging participants to think about life-centered examples. Anticipated results are: Increased practical awareness about gender issues. Motivation to apply knowledge while reviewing projects before placing for approval at the

**GWAPB Progress Report Year 2
July 2014 – June 2015**

EVENTS	DATES	OBJECTIVES	PARTICIPANTS	EVALUATION
		formulating and implementing needs-based projects and programmes. The trainers were faculty members of NAPD University. GWAPB was invited to conduct two sessions on gender, water and climate change to highlight the factors that should be considered in formulating gender-sensitive development projects. The sessions were preceded by conceptual discussion about gender by NAPD faculty.		Project Evaluation Committee of the Government. Gender sensitive monitoring.
5. Orientation on Administering the WASH Survey in Textile Industries (organized by the IFC Water PaCT	5 February	orient factory pre-assessment surveyors on how to assess the existing practices of factories with respect to: Reduction of environmental and related social impacts that result from practices in textile wet processing, particularly excessive ground water extraction and surface water pollution, but including energy and chemical use. The objectives of the gender session were to enhance participants': understanding of gender concepts; capacity to relate gender concepts to factory level situations; and skills to determine gender related issues during pre-assessment of factories.	2 women 12 men	
2015				

ER



GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

	EKNsPs	1. CDSP IV	2. UDDP And 3. WOP	4. Safal	5. Max WASH	6. Blue Gold	7. BRAC WASH	8. PaCT IFC	9. BDP 2100	10. ADB River Management
Step 6	Response received from projects: <i>most of the projects need support and capacity building before they will be able to fill in the questionnaires. The next steps have to be adapted, and/or back to earlier steps.</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
Step 7	In the meantime three Capacity Building workshops for Gender and IWRM were organised, 2 or 3 of the staff of the EKNsP are invited. In these one-week courses the participants develop an IGAP (Individual Gender Action Plan) for one year. This IGAP has just one to three activities planned, which the participant is him- or herself keen about and confident about its implementation. The IGAP also contributes to the project. (the √s represent the number of participants, and also the number of IGAPs).	√ √√ √ √ √	√ √ √	√√ √√ √√√ √√	√√ √√√ √	√ √ √ √ √ √	√√√ √			√
Step 3	Appointments are again made with Team Leader or Project Manager of the EKNsP with Programme Coordinator and specialist of GWAPB. Of all meetings and workshops Reports have been prepared and shared.	√	√	√	√	√ √ √	√	√	√	√
Step 8	One or more follow-up meetings are arranged for the subject matter specialists in GWAPB who are responsible for the particular sub-sector, for example WASH, together with the Senior CB Expert or Gender expert. Here more details are discussed	√ √	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ √	√√ √ √	√ √	√ √	√	
Step 9	A field visit is arranged.	√√	√√√	√√	√	√	√	√	n.a.	

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

	EKNsPs	1. CDSP IV	2. UDDP And 3. WOP	4. Safal	5. Max WASH	6. Blue Gold	7. BRAC WASH	8. PaCT IFC	9. BDP 2100	10. ADB River Management
Activities										
Step 10	Further suggestions for contributions by GWAPB	Support to 8 GAPs	Gender scan of D-WASA; ; Study on Gender, vocational training and employment	Gender and Aquaculture study; Develop material for their training	ToT for implementing partners; Input in MTR review	Gender in Polder plans	To write gender in Final BRAC WASH II report	Study in Gender in Wet Units of factories; Train surveyors	Contribution of texts to 18 themes and to 7 th FYP	For EKN: Gender screening of proposal
Step 11	Gender and Water Material is handed out in meetings, training and other workshops	√	√	√	√	√	√√	√	√	
Step 12	Based on experience till October 2014, a survey is developed for the EKNsPs, to see if more response will be yielded than in April.	√	√	√	√	√	√√	√	√	√
Step 13	Response to Survey. <i>Per 31 Dec 2014 The response is still only of four projects. Others need more CB before they can fill in the questions. For some it is not difficult to fill in, but all answers would perhaps be “no”.</i>	√√	√√	√	√	√√	√			
Step 14	The activities and initiatives that are agreed will be translated into a <u>work plan</u> (task and time-bound Gender Action Plan) together with the Project team leader to be carried forward by the project with some support of GWAPB. To have a GAP is the obligation of the EKNsPs. GWAPB will support the development of the GAP, in a way that the project’s staff can carry it out themselves.	√√ √√ √√ √√	√ √	√ √	√	√	√			
Step 15	Apart from the workshops in which more than one project is participating (step 7) some projects want GWAPB to organise a workshop especially for their own project staff and/or partners. All are tailor-made and have different objectives and programmes.	√√	√√	√√	√√√			√ _{staff} √√ and 2 for surveyors √√	√ Is requested	
Step 16	In a <u>follow-up meeting</u> , the activities with which the GWAPB is asked to support the EKNsP, are listed. With	√	√	√	√			√		

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

	EKNsPs	1. CDSP IV	2. UDDP And 3. WOP	4. Safal	5. Max WASH	6. Blue Gold	7. BRAC WASH	8. PaCT IFC	9. BDP 2100	10. ADB River Management
Activities										
	some projects an MoU is signed (✓). This is not possible for projects with direct government links. With other projects less formal agreements are made (✓)									
Step 17	A format is developed for <u>monitoring the progress</u> . This is to be filled in by GWAPB and the EKNsP together, preferably and on a regular basis. This is done with help of Survey Monkey. For each project their own gender indicators are listed, which are based on their own project document and/or Inception Report.	✓✓✓ ✓✓ ✓✓ ✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	Separately Key Progress Indicators for gender have been developed		
Step 19	Continuous TNA, based on which the CB workshops are adapted or specific workshops developed	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Step 20	Further support with GAP and the measurement of the gender indicators.	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Step 21	For monitoring again the Survey will be sent.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Step 22	Response to 6-monthly monitoring survey									
Step 23	Regular meetings by mutual decision and follow-up	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 24	Further collaborative research into specific gender questions, involving Bangladeshi Research Institutes; Inquiries in the field: case studies are written	✓		✓ ✓	✓		✓	✓		
Step 25	Further gender-screening of documents and questionnaires	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 26	Further sharing field work (visits in year 2 and/or 3)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Step 27	The participants of CB workshops who have developed an IGAP are approached and asked how the progress is. If needed they are given support: <u>coaching</u> .	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

	EKNsPs	1. CDSP IV	2. UDDP And 3. WOP	4. Safal	5. Max WASH	6. Blue Gold	7. BRAC WASH	8. PaCT IFC	9. BDP 2100	10. ADB River Management
Step 28	A year after the first CB workshop there will be a second one for the same group. (In the meantime other groups have participated in the first type workshop, for them the same counts).	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Step 29	Anything the EKNsPs ask related to GM, as long as it is not really the work they are supposed to do themselves. GWAPBs work gives them an extra boost in GM.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Step 30	Follow-up of GAPS	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Step 31	Final monitoring report									
Step 32	At the end of GWAPB 3 years an inventory is made of work done, results and remaining needs for GM support.									

2. Strategy and work implemented by GWAPB in 2014 in support of gender mainstreaming in some selected Sector Organisations²

	Sector Organisations	1. NAPD	2. BUET-IWFM	3. ULAB-CSD	4. DU-WGSD
Step 1	Find <u>information</u> , contact addresses and select most useful organisations to work with.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 2	Make appointment with Head or Director	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 3	<u>Read</u> some of their documents and <u>assess</u> gender aspects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 4	<u>Follow-up Appointments</u> Each ✓ stands for at least one meeting in person.	✓ ✓✓✓	✓ ✓✓	✓ ✓✓✓	✓ ✓✓✓
Step 4	Agreements about possible collaboration are reached	✓	✓	✓	✓

² We met with more Institutes, but limit the information here to these five.

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

	Sector Organisations	1. NAPD	2. BUET-IWFM	3. ULAB-CSD	4. DU-WGSD
Activities					
Step 5	In some cases an <u>MOU</u> or other agreement is signed		√	√	
Step 6	Collaboration by GWAPB giving lectures or gender training sessions	√√√√√	√√		√
Step 7	Collaboration by the Sector Organisation contributing to GWAPB workshops			√	
Step 8	Collaboration by participation in GWAPB Capacity Building workshops	√√	√√√	√√√	√√√
Step 9	Planning of shared activities, for example in events	√√√	√√√	√√√	√√√√√
Step 10	In the meantime two <u>Capacity Building workshops</u> for Gender and IWRM were <u>organised</u> , in which some of the staff of the Sector Organisations are invited. In these one-week courses the participants develop an IGAP (<u>Individual Gender Action Plan</u>) for one year. This IGAP has just one to three activities planned, which the participant is him- or herself keen about and confident about its implementation. (the √s represent the number of participants, and also the number of IGAPs).	√ √	√ √ √	√√√ √ √	
Step 11	<u>Appointments</u> are again made with Head or Director of the Sector Organisation with the GWAPB Programme Coordinator and/or subject-matter specialist.	√√	√	√√	√
Step 12	Agreements about <u>research</u>		√	√	√
Step 13	Agreements about <u>capacity building</u> .	√√	√		√
Step 14	Further suggestions for contributions by GWAPB	Special CB Workshop for Gender Focal Points in 12 Departments, and Climate Focal Points √√	Involvement of students in GWAPB work √	Aquaculture and Gender Study: comparative study in intervention-free villages and in Safal villages; √ Seminar about study: √√	Gender and Water Session in their International Conf.; √√ Gender Book Fair; √√ GWAPB screens their syllabus for inclusion of technical subjects

GWAPB Progress Report Year 2

July 2014 – June 2015

	Sector Organisations	1. NAPD	2. BUET-IWFM	3. ULAB-CSD	4. DU-WGSD
Activities					
				Share proposals, to work together in the future. ✓	
Step 15	Gender and Water Material is handed out in meetings, training and other workshops	✓✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Step 12	Regular meetings by mutual decision and follow-up	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 13	Gender screening of teaching material				
Step 14	The participants of CB workshops who have developed an IGAP are approached and asked how the progress is. If needed they are given support: <u>coaching</u> .			✓✓✓✓✓	
Step 15	A year after the first <u>CB workshop</u> (wit IGAPs) there will be a second one for the same group. (In the meantime other groups have participated in the first type workshop, for them the same counts).			All five have found other jobs	
Step 16	GWAPB identifies gaps in knowledge if the institutes, related to gender and/or water then suggests activities to improve the sectoral organisation (only if they welcome such suggestions).				
Step 17	At the end of GWAPB 3 years an inventory is made of work done, results and remaining needs for mutual GM support.				