



REPORT

2014

Gender and Water Alliance



May 2015

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AMCOW	African Ministers’ Council of Water
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CA	Cooperative Agreement
Cap-Net	International Network for Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management
CB	Capacity Building
CDSP IV	Char Development and Settlement Project
DD	Deputy Director
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking
DSC	Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad, NGO in Gujarat, partner in SUJAL Consortium\
DU	Dhaka University, University of Dhaka
D-WASA	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
DWGS	Department for Women and Gender Studies (in Dhaka University)
ED	Executive Director
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EKNsPs	EKN supported projects
FCM	Federation of Canadian Municipalities
GA	General Assembly
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDD	Gender disaggregated data
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWA-EA	Gender and Water Alliance – Eastern Africa
GWAPB	Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDRC	International Development Research Centre (Canada)
IEW	Institute of the Environment and Water (Kenya)
IFC-PaCT	International Finance Corporation – Partnership for Cleaner Textile
IHE-UNESCO	Institute for Water Education
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	Memory of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Basin Committee
MFS	Medefinancierings Stelsel (Co-financing system)
NAPD	National Academy for Planning of Development
RAIN	Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network
RFP	Regional Focal Point
RG	Resource Guide
RSP	Regional Strategic Plan
RSPW	Regional Strategic Planning Workshop
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
SAFAL	Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security & Linkages
SC	Steering Committee
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
STE	Short Term Expert
SuSanA	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
TISS	Tata Institute for Social Sciences
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers

UDDP	Urban Dredging Demonstration Project
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WAC	Water for African Cities
WA-NET	West Africa Capacity Building Network
WAsC	Water for Asian Cities
WECF	Women in Europe for a Common Future
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WOP	Water Operators Partnership
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme World Bank
WSP SA	Water and Sanitation Programme World Bank, South Asia
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WUNRN	WOMEN'S UN REPORT NETWORK
WUR	Wageningen University and Research
WWC	World Water Council
WWW	World Water Week in Stockholm

GENDER AND WATER ALLIANCE ANNUAL REPORT 2014

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the fourteenth year of the Gender and Water Alliance. All over the world we are witnessing increased attention for gender, understanding of the need to take the differences between various water users into account, and also seeing improved skills to do so. GWA is moving beyond looking only at women and men, and more at the diversity of. This includes consideration for differences in ability, age, ethnicity and class. GWA uses the concept of “Gender +” or “Gender and Diversity,” however many organisations that have adopted the use of diversity, simultaneously have dropped gender differences.. For example differently abled- people, are men and women each have their own needs, and similarly, elderly women are different from elderly men. Especially in water and sanitation diversity has to include gender considerations. So, while on the one hand it is laudable that there is more attention for diversity, on the other hand gender is again being neglected: two steps forwards one step back. Of course there are many exceptions, but this is our overall impression.

The worldwide focus on climate change continues, and water is a central factor. This is important because earlier attention focussed primarily on energy. Gender concerns are now receiving more attention, , especially in disaster risk management and adaptation. It took a lot of effort to increase awareness about the impact of climate change on poor women, children and men. For example, in many countries girls are not encouraged to learn to swim and they stay at home to help with housework and look after younger children. In the case of floods, women suffer disproportionately both because they are unable to swim and because they are unlikely to abandon younger and older family members. Worldwide 80 percent of victims of disasters are women, but in Bangladesh it is even more than 90 percent. Cultural factors and unequal power and gender relations between women and men do have an impact on behaviour in disaster situations.

Gender and Water Alliance, some facts:

- International Network, 2200 members worldwide, 160 in Bangladesh
- Organisations, individuals w/m
- Institutionalised in 2000 in The Hague, funding initiative by Government of the Netherlands
- International Steering Committee
- Donors: DGIS and DFID till 2005, DGIS till 2010
- Secretariat in Dieren, currently 4 staff members
- Various gender-and-water work for FAO, MRC, WSP, Worldbank, Cap-Net, GIZ, UN-Habitat, etc.

We are happy to report that in 2014 the work for the Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh picked up speed and many activities were implemented. The broad character of the programme, and the involvement of many different projects makes it both an interesting and educational experience. The GWAPB team in the GWA office in Dhaka is now an integral part of GWA and there are strong links with the secretariat, since the Executive Director spends a lot of time on the project both in Dieren and in Dhaka. Although expenditures for the GWAPB are still relatively low, for reasons that are discussed later in this report, with the planned activities we are quite on track.

Other important projects in 2014 included SUJAL in India, the NICHE project with PUSDIKLAT in Indonesia, FAO Capacity Development for Gender, the Cap-Net – GWA Tutorial and Training for the Mekong River Committee and the Gender in Transboundary Water Management project in SADC countries, in a consortium with GFA.

2. OVERVIEW

2014 was the fourth year of the Gender and Water Alliance as an independent organisation without core funding. Although this lack of core funding this reduces our options for working in a demand - driven way, especially when requests come from organisations that have no funding themselves, such as NGOs in developing countries, GWA is still only active in projects that follow our objectives and fit with our mandate.

The programme in Bangladesh **GWAPB (Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh)** had a slow start in the second half of 2013: the team had to be recruited, office premises had to be found and set up, and all in an uneasy political atmosphere that saw many days of strike (hartals), during which travel even within Dhaka was prohibited. Finally in 2014 we were able to begin to develop and build on contacts with the water-related EKNsPs (projects supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). It takes time to build trust, and special efforts were needed to help technical water managers and professionals understand the benefits of mainstreaming gender into their work, for themselves and for their projects. Gender already is part of all the projects, because it is obligatory in the policies of the Netherlands. However, for the EKNsPs the GWA approach of trying to convince technical people instead of forcing them to integrate social aspects in their work, was new. Nonetheless, it is not easy for project teams to mainstream gender in a way that impacts positively at the lowest levels. In our training efforts considerable attention is given to Gender Action Plans, although there is a risk that these too can become instruments of lip-service: many words on paper about gender. To know how to make a real difference, in the sense that poor women benefit from the technical interventions, is a different issue and much more difficult to achieve. GWAPB plays an important role in supporting the technical teams with understanding of why and how to integrate gender into their work, and by making this as easy as possible. Various training workshops, shared field-visits and studies, all tailor-made, were implemented in 2014. (See Chapter 4 about Output 6 and ANNEX 2.)

Vision of GWA

Water is a basic right.

GWA aims at the empowerment of poor women and men and the equal involvement of both in sustainable Integrated Water Resource Management and development at all levels as a key strategy for poverty eradication.

Water is seen in the broadest sense

The Gender concept used is Gender + or Gender and Diversity

GWA was contracted by FAO to develop the framework, structure and content of an online portal for **FAO's Gender Capacity Development** materials. A second agreement between GWA and FAO was to contribute to the **FAO e-learning courses on Gender and Food and Nutrition Security**.

Earlier, GWA developed and conducted Capacity Building Workshops for Gender Mainstreaming for staff of the **Mekong River Commission (MRC)** at the regional level, and in 2014 four workshops were organised and facilitated at national level for Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

For Cap-Net a group of GWA members rewrote the **Tutorial for Gender in Water Management, called “Why Gender Matters in IWRM”**, producing a completely revised version of the 2006 version. To launch the new tutorial, an international workshop was organised in Namibia in December 2013.

Mission of GWA

The mission of GWA is to ensure effective gender mainstreaming in the sustainable management and development of safe and adequate water for domestic supply, sanitation, food security and the environment

GWA works with a network of members and partners to achieve this through influencing policies; building knowledge, capacity and awareness; linking the technical with the social aspects of water management.

For the **IWRM project in Gujarat, Karnataka and Telengana** (formerly known as Andhra Pradesh), **SUJAL**, we facilitated a series of gender training workshops for community workers who will in turn train villagers (m/f) related to IWRM. In the framework of this project, financed by EU-India, our member and GWA trainer in South India participated in the EU-IWRM field visit to Bihar, visiting EU peer projects.

For the NUFFIC-funded NICHEproject in Indonesia for the Capacity Building work for **PUSDIKLAT**, the Government Training institutes of the Ministry of Public Works, together with IHE-UNESCO, GWA facilitated a Training of Trainers, conducted by the Executive Director together with two local GWA members: Dati Fatima and Margie Siregar (of World Vision).

During the year 2014 GWA was invited to speak at various conferences and events, including:

- The ILO/UN Women “Validation Workshop on Gender, Water and Jobs”, which was held in Turin-Italy in April 2014.
- The UN Water task Force/ BEWOP-WOCG workshop organized in Den Haag, The Netherlands in June 2014.
- Workshop on “Professional Masculinities in Water management”, held in Wageningen, the Netherlands (Dec, 2014). Juana Vera presented her paper: ‘The ethno-politics of masculinities, powers and the water justice in the Andes’.
- International meeting on ‘Tropical Agriculture as “Last Frontier”? Food Import Needs of the Middle East and North Africa, Ecological Risks and New Dimensions of South-South Cooperation with Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia”, which is convened by King’s College London, OCP Policy Center, Wageningen University and CIDOB.
- The GWOPA/UN-Habitat workshop in Delft by UNESCO/IHE, in June.

- The WMO World Meteorological Organisation organised a Conference on the Gender Dimensions of Weather and Climate Services in November in Geneva. The ED was invited as speaker and prepared a presentation called “Gender and Access to Weather Forecasts”.
- WSA Water and Sanitation for Africa (earlier CREPA) invited the ED to the 4th High Level Forum on Water and Sanitation for all in Africa, in Yaoundé Cameroun in November.
- In the programme in Bangladesh GWAPB was invited to many events, and we attended a selection only, based on the priority related to benefit the work with the EKNsPs.

Further details are given in Section 3.5.

To apply for future funding opportunities, several Concept Notes and proposals were developed, some for GWA only, some with member organisations as partners, and some with consortiums put together specifically for the proposal.



Empowerment Approach

Empowerment as process, as objective, as method to analyse gender relations
 Empowerment has 4 interacting elements:

- Socio-cultural
- Economic
- Political
- Physical

For empowerment all four elements have to improve

GWA’s reporting structure continues to follow our original five outputs because they are still relevant and effective. Some of the activity numbers have changed, adapted to new requirements. The most important change, which was included last year, is the GWAPB which has been added as GWA output 6.

Division of GWA’s Strategic Plan into 5 outputs, continuing since 2006 + output 6 for Bangladesh	
Output 1	Network of GWA members managed, strengthened and operating effectively
Output 2	Knowledge and information on gender mainstreaming policies, practice, experience and tools collected, recorded and shared by GWA members and other key stakeholders
Output 3	Capacity to mainstream gender in IWRM amongst targeted groups significantly increased
Output 4	Significant progress in the incorporation of gender issues in the development and implementation of <i>national water-related policies</i> in targeted countries
Output 5	Profile of gender equality issues at <i>international water-related conferences</i> and events and in international policy reinforced and promoted
Output 6	Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh



3. SIX OUTPUTS: continuity and a focus on Bangladesh

Output
1

3.1 Output 1: GWA network and regionalisation

The network (1.1 – 1.4)

This year 57 new members joined the GWA network, making a total of 2297 members in 129 countries. See the membership report as **Annex 1**.

The Secretariat continues to be asked by many international organisations for advice, to suggest names of members with a particular expertise, to provide gender comments on draft documents, for references of GWA members, etc. The Secretariat always tries to comply. Communication between GWA members and the Secretariat continues as before.

Many of the Bangladeshi members were met in person during members’ meetings. Some members visit the Dieren and/or Dhaka office when in the Netherlands, or in Dhaka.

GWA will not be used for Lip-service

Steering Committee meeting (1.6 – 1.7)

Contact between the Secretariat and the Steering Committee in 2014 was mainly by e-mail and skype, although some of the SC members were met in person during shared activities in Bangladesh, Europe and Canada. At this stage, financing for a physical meeting of the SC is not available.

Regionalisation and setting up GWA branches in regions (1.8 – 1.12)

In October 2014, GWA was formally registered with the NGO Affairs’ Bureau of the Government of Bangladesh. Consequently, the GWAPB office now also serves as the country office of GWA and indeed as a Regional office for GWA-South Asia.

GWA Website (1.15 – 1.16)

International memberships of GWA:
WWC, UN-WATER, GWP, NWP, Cap-Net, WSSCC, GGCA

In 2014 a lot of work was done by the GWA Secretariat to provide the renewed website with new and updated information. Nevertheless, more time is needed, to make this still unique source of gender-and-water information even richer for the whole world to use. Due to budget constraints over the past few years, the Secretariat has lost numerous staff who brought broad linguistic skills to our work. The Spanish language website has been converted from the old to the new software, and is given attention, whenever time is available. However, the Portuguese and Arabic websites have not been updated as there have not been staff, able to convert them to the new

format. New information is uploaded regularly on the English and Spanish sites For the Spanish website we are grateful for the voluntary collaboration of many members, specially Rocío Troncoso.

GWA List-serv (Yahoo-group) (1.17)

The English list-serv is most active, with some messages coming directly from members. Most of the messages sent through the French and Spanish list-serv come from the Secretariat, and as we receive less information in these languages, the number of messages is not as high as in the English group. In the table below the number of messages sent through the yahoo-group are listed.

	Janu ary	Febr uary	Marc h	April	May	June	July	August	Septe mber	Octob er	Novem ber	Decem ber	Total 2014
English	11	6	6	7	6	18	14	12	4	16	9	7	116
French	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Spanish	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	15
Total	13	8	10	9	7	18	14	14	5	20	10	8	136

The information shared through the group is appreciated by the members as shown by a few of the many responses. The members in Latin America are happy to have a revival of their language website and list-serv.

Many thanks Esther, good stuff! It is a pity the stats did not cover WASH!	Caridad (The Netherlands)
Thanks for the link. Its quite informative.	Oke Adebayo (Nigeria)
Thank you for all the related materials you sent us, especially on gender, water, environment, and climate change. My warmest regards to you and all GWA people.	Nati Lacdan (Phillipines)
Greetings from Initiative for Right View(IRV), Khulna. Many thanks for sharing the document. In our coastal areas there are plain land indigenous community in Satkhira and Khulna district in Bangladesh. Traditionally they have no documents of land ownership but due to course of time the cost of land has increased and main stream community grabs their land producing fake document of land ownership. In this situation women rights to land is more vulnerable. This document will be very helpful for our activities.	Kazi Zaved Khalid Joy (Bangladesh)
Thank you for forwarding announcements from other institutions. I appreciate these as a means to strengthen links among GWA members.	Nati Lacdan (Phillipines)

Thank you so much Esther for all the five forwards - very useful information	Meena Bilgi (India)
dear esther, thank you for the wonderful publication.	Maria Freitas (Brasil)
<i>'Un saludo cordial, me alegra mucho las expectativas que tenemos nuevamente al frente de GWA Spanish'</i> (Greetings, I am happy about the possibilities we again have with GWA Spanish).	Bertha Garcia

Financial Reports for donors (1.27)

Even though all the work for the AECID funded project in Latin America was completed in 2010, and the reporting by March 2011, formally the programme is not closed. We were requested clarifications in 2013, which we have supplied. AECID takes time to decide. For us the project, which had a large amount of important and interesting outputs, all available on the Spanish GWA website, is completed and closed.

Fundraising, applications, proposals and tendering (1.36 – 1.42)

GWA formed a Coalition with Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF) and the Global Forest Coalition (GFC), in the Gender and Sustainable Development Alliance. We developed a joint proposal and submitted to the Dutch government, for their fund “Dialogue and dissent”, Lobbying and Advocacy Strategic Partnerships 2016-2020”. In October the Gender and Sustainable Development Alliance was invited to the ministry to present the proposal in a so-called “pitch” of 10 minutes, and in November a meeting of 1,5 hours took place with the assessment committee to discuss the proposal. In both occasions the Deputy Director represented the Gender and Water Alliance. In January 2015, the Ministry will decide which applications will be honoured and invited to write a full-fledged proposal. In the end it was not granted.

Several other tenders and proposals were written for funding for GWA:

1. A proposal to EU, called EWASO NG’IRO Basin Capacity Enhancement Project: Building WRUA-Forum Capacity for Policy Engagement in Water Resources Management in Kenya, by GWA together with the Centre for Training and Integrated Research in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Development (CETRAD), Nanyuki. (No positive answer was received).
2. A second proposal this year for EU was sent in together with ICD Initiative for Community Development in Nigeria, called: Attainment of Socio-economic well-being and National Targets on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Isoko South LGA State, South-South Region of Nigeria. (No request for a full-fledged proposal was received.)
3. For UNDEF a proposal was developed called Advocacy for Democracy in Water Governance: Gender, Transparency, Integrity of Water Governance in Latin America, together with member organisations in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Paraguay. The response is expected mid-2015.
4. A tender to UNCT for Gender Score Cards development.

5. And a tender to UN-Women for ‘Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience Research Consultant (Asia-Pacific)’.
6. A tender for FAO: First Outline of the consultancy: ‘Gender Equality, Water Governance and Food Security’, which was later approved.
7. One proposal together with IHE-UNESCO for CGIAR: **STREAMER**: STRengthen the Effectiveness of water mAnagement in the MEkong River.
8. For UNDP GWA applied for the Gender Evaluation, which was implemented by GWA member Susan Bazilli.
9. A concept note together with RODECO Consulting GMBH, for GIZ: Uganda – Capacity Development for the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector.
10. Proposal for Datamation Foundation in India, for a ToT in Rajasthan, for their EU-funded program is still postponed.
11. With Edukans Kenya we developed a plan for Gender and Agriculture Capacity Building with a focus on water and on poultry.

Despite a low level of success, which is the regular situation for all fund-seeking NGOs these days, we will continue to submit proposals as new opportunities arise.

During 2014 GWA signed **11 contracts** with members to implement projects. Various member organisations have applied to us for support with pilot projects, but unfortunately due to our own lack of financing we have been unable to give assistance.

GWA material and documents (1.38 a.o.)

Brochures, CDroms, manuals and booklets continue to be handed out by the Secretariat staff, when abroad, by SC members and by members who receive packages by post. Some materials have been updates and new brochures have been printed under the auspices of GWAPB.



Cambodia



3.2. Output 2: Knowledge and Information

Output

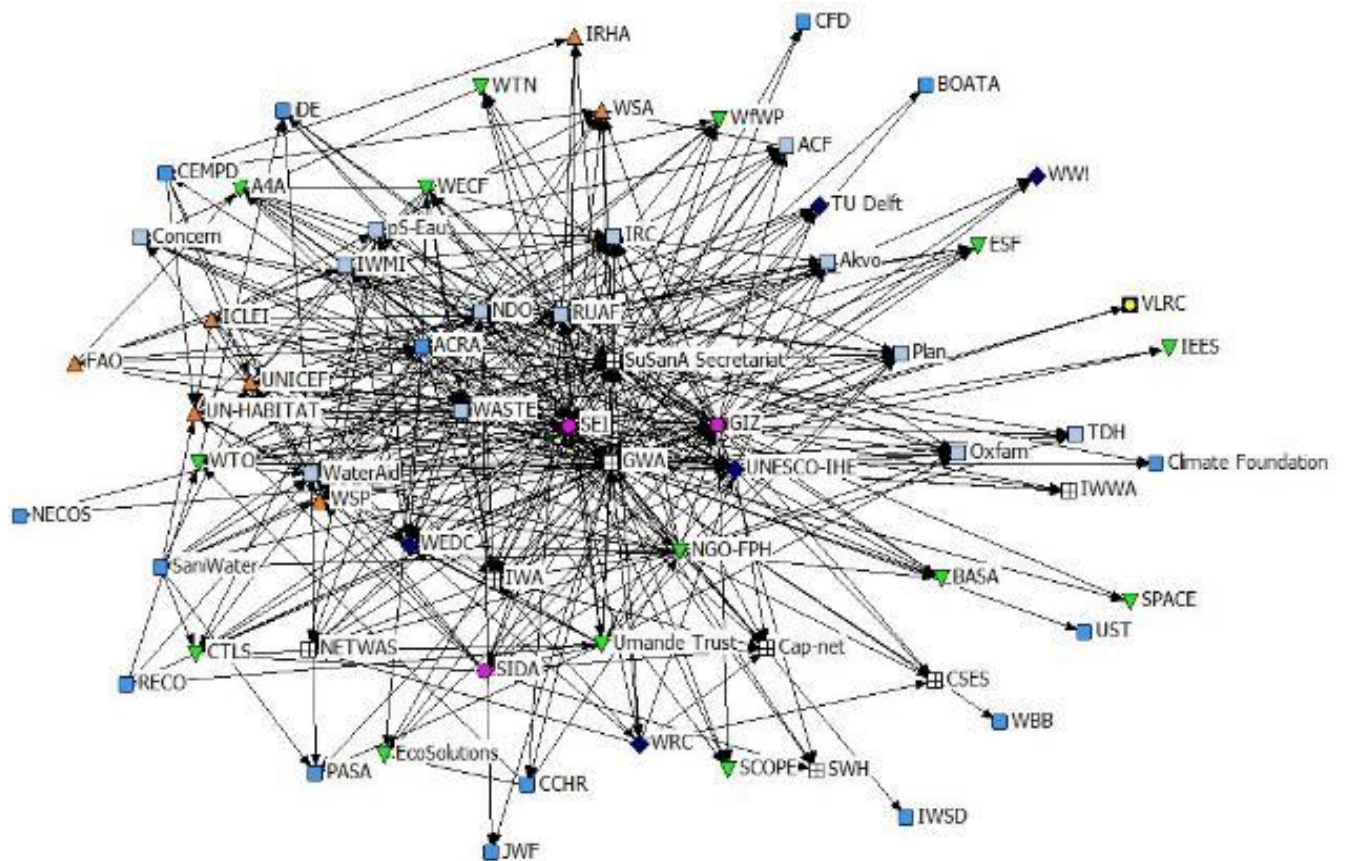
2

Case Studies (2.4)

Case studies were developed in Bangladesh. See chapter 4, Output 6.

Gender Audit Partner Organisations (2.22)

The Peer Review by Cap-Net for all the partners is reported in 2013. The following diagram came out of it for GWA:



Influence International Organisations (UNEP, CSD, UN-Water, documents, etc.)(2.16)

Some of the many ways in which international organisations were influenced:

- GWA is accredited by UNEP as an NGO. We try to provide comments on UNEP documents. In 2014 GWA also updated the Report of environment-related work of GWA, as is required every 4 years.
- Our SC member Meena Bilgi from India represented GWA as well as the Asia-Pacific UNEP and WOCAN in the UNEP-OECPR conference in Nairobi in March.
- In the ILO/UN Women “Validation Workshop on Gender, Water and Jobs”, in Turin-Italy in April 2014, Juana Vera provided inputs in subsequent reports, elaborated as one of the main output of this workshop.
- Our Chair, Eva Rathgeber attended a number of CGIAR meetings and visited various UN organizations, promoting GWA on these occasions

- The GWA provided its input for the survey of the UN Water task Force/ BEWOP-WOCG.
- UN-Water regularly asks for comments, which we only can give, if the documents are not too large.
- WMO, Geneva was advised about gender aspects of weather and climate services.

Peer review of the following documents was undertaken:

- Water for a Sustainable World. The United Nations World Water Development Report 2015;
- Final draft Guidelines Document on Gender Mainstreaming in Drought Management (one of the outcome of the UNESCO workshop in Niger).
- We answered the call for adding and updating activities of UN-Water members and partners in UNW-AIS.

Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, the UNESCO Programme Specialist (*urban water management and water quality*) wrote: *Thank you for your message. I know that I can count on your valuable contribution. Many thanks for your commitment to contribute despite your busy work.*

FAO Capacity development materials portal development (2.25)

At the end of 2013 a Letter of Agreement was signed with FAO for the Revision of FAO's Gender Capacity Development Materials. Under this agreement GWA was to develop the framework/structure and content of an online portal of FAO's gender capacity development materials. The Deputy Director met with FAO staff in Rome in January 2014 to discuss in depth the expectations for the gender CD portal as well as its technical possibilities, the outline of the concept note and time-schedule. Following activities were the sharing of a questionnaire with GWA members on the use of FAO gender capacity development materials, the writing of a concept note describing the conceptual framework of the portal, and the tagging of over 60 documents according to an agreed set of labels (tags, keywords). Also detailed suggestions were given for repackaging of two out of three handbooks, and 2 publications were repackaged.

MER – ADB River Management Bangladesh (2.26)

A large project for river management in Bangladesh is supported by a loan of the ADB. The EKN is looking into possibilities to finance technical assistance. EKN asked GWA's ED to screen the draft summary of the proposal from a gender perspective, which she did. Then MER (Milieu Effect Rapportage) was assigned to do an Environmental Impact Assessment, and MER asked GWA to screen it.





**Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB) visits the
Nogor Bostibashi Unnyan songstha (NBUS)
on May 20, 2014**



3.3 Output 3: Capacity Building

Output

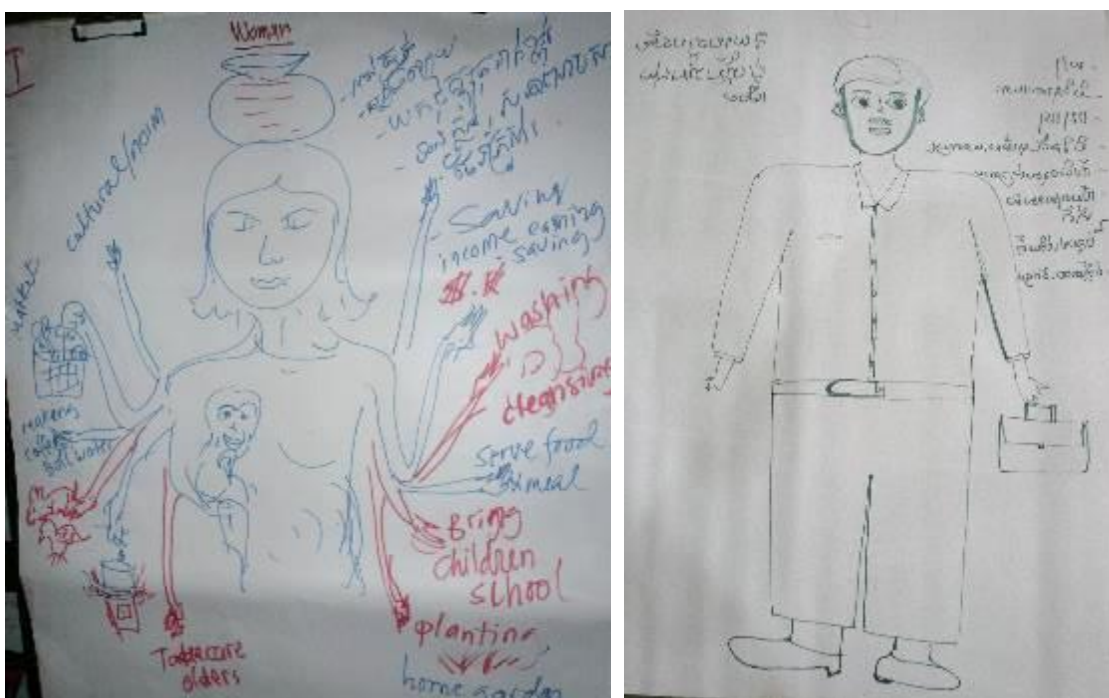
3

Training of Trainers (3.3)

Utthan in Gujarat, India, implemented a Training of Trainers in Bhavnagar, making use of GWA material, GWA training modules and the Travelling Exhibit.

Various ToTs are implemented as part of the projects in East Asia and South Asia. These are described in the following sections.

Capacity building on Gender Mainstreaming for MRC (3.9)



Stereotypes of men and women are drawn and then discussed in the workshops

In a follow-up to 2013 when GWA developed and conducted Capacity Building Workshops for Gender mainstreaming for the staff of the Environmental Programme (EP) and the Climate Change & Adaptation Initiative (CCAI) of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) at regional level, another four workshops took place at the national level for the CCAI programme.

GWA organised, facilitated and conducted workshops in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam, for national staff of the CCAI programme of MRC as well as for staff from related programmes and line agencies on Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change and Adaptation. All workshops consisted of a three-day programme where participants first learned about gender, gender mainstreaming and how it relates to climate change and adaptation. After that, all participants (99 in total) developed a personal gender activity plan to mainstream gender into their work, which was commented upon for further improvement by the facilitator. In the synthesis report suggestions for follow-up were given with respect to further capacity building, the use of the personal gender action plans and for institutional arrangements.



Training Material for Gender and Food Security for FAO E-Learning (3.11)

In 2014 all GWA input for the e-learning course was finalised and in October the e-learning course was officially launched by FAO. It is available free of charge at:

<http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/FG>

GWA provided the content of the following lessons for this course:

- lesson 2.5 “Gender advocacy for food and nutrition security”
- lesson 3.2 “Designing gender-sensitive food and nutrition security programmes and projects”
- lesson 3.3 “Gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation for food and nutrition security”
- lesson 3.4 “Gender and program implementation”
- A mini-lesson for policymakers in lesson 2.3 “Formulating gender-responsive food and Nutrition security policies and legislation”

The lessons 2.3 “Formulating gender-sensitive food and nutrition security policies and legislation” and



2.4 “Translating national food and nutrition security policies into action” were reviewed.

Due to the substantive contribution of GWA to this e-learning course, GWA was acknowledged as a partner.

SUJAL: People and Panchayat Led IWRM programme for Capacity Building, EU-funded, Administered by VRUTTI, India (3.12)

The Sujal project in which GWA takes care of gender mainstreaming in the EU-India-funded programme is nearing completion. The four year programme started in March 2011, and it is implemented by a consortium of four organisations: VRUTTI (administration), DSC (implementation in Meghraj, Gujarat), YFA (implementation in Wanaparthi division in Mahbubnagar district, AP, now Telengana, and in Karnataka) and GWA (mainstreaming of gender and diversity). The new working title of the programme is Sujal, which means Good Water. Various Gender and IWRM training workshops were held. Suggestions were given to mainstream gender in the Action plans of the partners, and GWA participated in the Programme Steering Committee Meetings.



The main activities during 2014 were:
1. Youth for Action undertook two refresher courses cum advanced training courses on Gender and IWRM in November and December,

2014 planned and organized by the GWA facilitators (trainers Jhansi Rani and Anu Sharat). The participants included staff, CRPs and Sujal Committee members. The detailed reports of both training sessions have been prepared. Apart from advanced inputs on concepts of gender and ways and means of mainstreaming gender in their project, the facilitators reviewed the gender action plans from April 2014 to March 2015 and revised the gender action plans until the end of 2015. One in Telengana and one in Karnataka, for workers of YFA.

2. GWA member and GWA trainer in South India (Dr. Jhansi) participated in the EU-IWRM peer meeting in Bihar and presented her observations from the field visit in Bihar from a gender lens on the spot.

3. PSC Meeting in Bangalore, Ahmedabad, December 2014, in which still 8 gender activities were listed as demanded by the consortium partners to be implemented by GWA. The GWA Annual Gender Accomplishment report (2013-2014) was presented.
4. Ms. Meena Bilgi shared that the SUJAL project's interventions on reducing drudgery and time savings were shared and disseminated via poster and reports in the market place in Asia-Pacific Workshop: Women's Inclusion for Sustainable Forests and Climate: What Works? March 2014, Bangkok.



5. The GWA consultant (Ms. Jhansi) was interviewed on a Hyderabad radio program on IWRM broadcast in December and will again be talking about the same topic at the end of December, 2015.
6. Ms. Meena Bilgi was invited to comment on "A care and sustainable economy" and as a panellist in the IAFFE (International conference of feminists economists) held in Ghana in June, 2014. She shared her experiences of working on reducing drudgery and time savings in AKRSP (I), DFID project, TWA project as well EU-IWRM project, with the participants of the conference.
7. Further gender advisory work in Gujarat related to the work of DSC.
Remaining work includes follow-up training in Gujarat, but CSD would prefer us to undertake a study in empowerment, and decision-making in the villages where IWRM work took place. For this study the budget may not be sufficient.
The International Women's Day in 2015 will be supported by Meena Bilgi.
Another six activities are still required, for which the project did not budget.

In the PSC meeting it is decided that the programme will have a budget neutral extension of 6 months, that is till November 2015.

NICHE project for Capacity Building of PUSDIKLAT Indonesia, together with IHE-UNESCO (3.13)

In October 2014, as in 2013, a week long Gender and IWRM ToT was held in Bandung for this project for PUSDIKLAT trainers and teachers. This time the number of participants was higher, and their level of education was also higher, which was altogether beneficial for the workshop. Most participants were fluent in English, nevertheless some of the sessions were translated by Dati, one of the two facilitators from Indonesia. There were three trainers: Joke Muylwijk, Dati Fatimah and Margie Siregar of World Vision (currently based in Jordan).

This time no individual gender action plans (IGAPs) were prepared, but considerable time was spent on the analysis of the field visit from an empowerment perspective. This turned out to be very interesting. Furthermore the workshop turned out very well in the sense that at the final session, the participants were able to answer themselves the gender questions they posed at the start of the workshop, thus closing a circle of understanding.



Also for this project there is not enough financing left for the required remaining work: the PUSDIKLAT Gender Policy Brief.

It is not a new phenomenon for projects implemented by a consortium to budget the gender activities too low, not realising that mainstreaming of gender in so many other components of a project, takes a lot of time. GWA tries to budget realistically, but in tendered programmes the amounts are often pushed too low.

Adaptation of the “Tutorial Why Gender Matters” (3.23)

The tutorial “Why Gender Matters” was produced seven years ago by Cap-Net and GWA, and was renewed in 2013 in an assignment with Cap-net. After the write-workshop in June, the group of GWA members continued rewriting the Tutorial and in December 2013 the workshop was held in Namibia to test the new draft.

The revision of the Tutorial “Why Gender Matters” was finalised, and renamed “Why Gender Matters in IWRM”. The suggestions and comments given by the participants of the Training of Trainers to test the Tutorial were addressed, resulting (amongst others) in the incorporation of a “quick-guide” into the beginning of the Tutorial.



The tutorial shows how addressing gender will improve efficiency of water use and environmental sustainability. Therefore it first deals with the general concepts of gender and gender mainstreaming and then gives special attention to the following water sectors: drinking water, sanitation, agriculture and environment (including climate change). Apart from the "why" the tutorial also deals with the "how" of gender mainstreaming. To this end in every chapter references and links to manuals, tools, resource centres and case studies, are included.

To cater for the needs of different users, four versions have been developed:

1. an interactive version of the complete tutorial,
2. the complete tutorial as a printable document,
3. a popular version (which is shorter and does not include the case studies, tools and references), and
4. an interactive popular version (which has the shortened text as well as links to the tools, case studies and references).

All these version are available in different resolutions to cater to the needs of users.

See: <http://genderandwater.org/en/gwa-products/capacity-building/tutorial-for-water-managers-why-gender-matters>

In Bangladesh, as part of the GWAPB (see chapter 4, output 6) the Tutorial is translated into Bangla and slightly adapted to the needs of the local situation.

Various requests from around the world for training workshops continue to be sent to the Secretariat. Where possible and relevant, we include them in the proposals we write.

All capacity building activities in 2014 were part of projects we implemented together with or on behalf of other organisations.



3.4 Output 4: National Water-related policies and advocacy

Output

4

Members’ activities influencing their governments’ policies (4.3)

In 2014 GWA members were actively involved, usually in the name of their own organisations, in assisting and advising their governments in developing policies related to water and sanitation, agriculture, environment, climate change, etc. and with integrating gender therein.

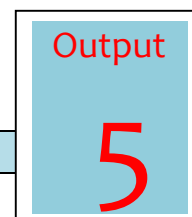
Gender mainstreaming in Transboundary Water Management in the SADC region (4.11)

The project “Gender mainstreaming in Transboundary Water Management in SADC” was implemented in cooperation with GFA (a German consulting firm), with which GWA had formed a consortium for this project funded by GIZ, DFID and AusAID. The cooperation in this tendered project proved disadvantageous for GWA. The subject of gender in transboundary water management is very interesting and challenging: to link the interests of the water users at the ground with those high level policy makers, mostly men, who make the decisions regarding the division and use of the shared waters was something that GWA was (and is) anxious to undertake. The GWA Chairperson Eva Rathgeber, carried out one mission to Botswana early in the project and was able to contribute to the project methodology. However, due to management decisions taken by GFA, it was not possible for GWA to have further input other than to send the GWA Travelling Exhibit to Botswana. The ED and the Chair met with GFA management in Hamburg to try to find a better means of working together but ultimately the objectives of an international network like GWA and those of a private consulting firm proved to be incompatible, at least in this case.



GWA Secretariat team during personnel day.

3.5. Output 5: International events



Steering Committee international activities (5.1)

The SC still consists of five members, which is the minimum number as written in the Internal Guidelines. The 2014, SC members made the , following contributions :

Steering Committee Members 2014, and country		
1	The Chairperson of GWA, Dr. <u>Eva Rathgeber</u> , Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributed to the writing, editing and completing the GWA-Cap-Net Tutorial. - took part in solution-finding mission to GFA Hamburg - contributed to the SADC Gender and Transboundary Project with one mission - helped develop Monitoring indicators for EKNsPS in a mission for GWAPB. - helped to involve GWA in the IITA workshop in Entebbe, Uganda. - participated in some of the recruitment interviews for the new Team Leader of GWAPB. - communicated with the Secretariat on a regular basis and gave advice, opinions and other input, including some writing and editing, as required.
2	<u>Hycinth Banseka</u> , Secretary, Cameroun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - handed out GWA material and disseminated information
3	<u>Jan Reynders</u> , SC member and treasurer, The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - involvement with the financial reports, and with the audit. Jan was in Bangladesh where he could be consulted on ongoing issues of GWAPB.
4	<u>Shaima Ali</u> , SC member, Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sought and continues to seek fundraising possibilities for Egypt and Northern Africa.
5	<u>Meena Bilgi</u> , member, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributed to the SUJAL programme, such as in the PSC meeting. - took part in International and Asian events. - made various suggestions for shared projects, such as for UNDEF. - was elected as the Regional (India) Representative of Major Groups Women of UN, representing GWA and WOCAN. - participated in the UNEP Conference in Nairobi.

Staff Secretariat international travel (5.2)

1. ED Joke Muylwijk

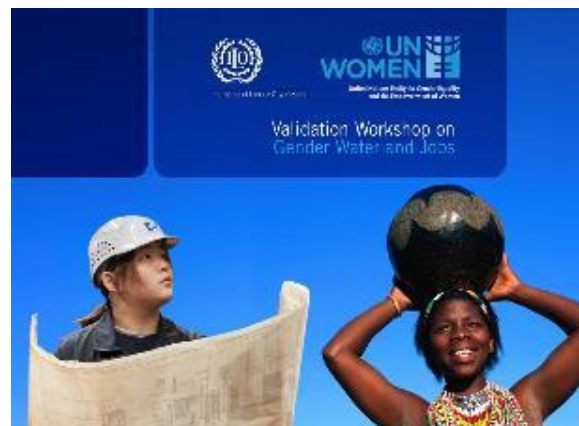
- Training of Trainers in Bandung, Indonesia, November 2014, for the IHE-UNESCO – GWA Consortium for the NICHE project Capacity Building for **PUSDIKLAT**.
- Travelled to Hamburg Germany with the Chair to discuss management issues with GFA in the **SADC GM** in Transboundary Water Management Project
- Spent a third of her time in Bangladesh for the GWAPB. In Bangladesh she participated in a number of international events. See Chapter 6.

2. DD Esther de Jong

- Launched the Tutorial in South Africa in a test training in October, organised by Cap-Net.
- Travelled to Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam for the MRC workshops. (3.9)

3. SPO Juana Vera Delgado

- Invited by ILO/UN Women to participate on behalf of GWA in the ‘Validation Workshop on Gender, Water and Jobs’, which was held in Turin-Italy in April 2014. XXXXX
- Represented GWA at the invitation the UN Water task Force/ BEWOP-WOCG at its workshop in Den Haag, The Netherlands in June 2014.
- Attended a workshop on ‘Professional Masculinities in Water management’, held in Wageningen, the Netherlands (Dec, 2014).



UNESCO workshop in Niger

Travelling Exhibit (5.4)

The Traveling Exhibit was displayed in workshops and training sessions, such as the two workshops for **MRC in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam**. (see 3.9.)

Events (5.7)

Events are listed under 5.1 and 5.2. More events are in the framework of GWAPB, chapter 6.



4. OUTPUT 6: GWAPB GENDER AND WATER PROGRAMME BANGLADESH

Output

6

OVERVIEW

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. 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 projects in Bangladesh, many of which have too low or no budgets for gender, or lack sufficient expertise.

EKN suggested that the planned Inception Phase be eliminated, but because the Commitment Letter had mentioned it, it proved necessary to develop and implement an inception phase. It takes time to set up an office and recruit a team and to make matters worse, the last three months of 2013 were plagued with travel bans and political turmoil. The first six months of the project therefore passed mainly in preparation, therefore the Inception Phase had to be extended till March 2014. The Inception Report also included the Report of Year 1, that is from July 2013 – June 2014.

The first three months of 2014 encompassed the extended Inception Phase, with one month to write the report, including a new proposal and new budget. The plan has to be considered as flexible and it includes assumptions, risks and remarks, because the political situation in Bangladesh is far from secure, and the political situation in Bangladesh is internationally still (5 February 2014) considered serious¹. This means that not all progress is within our power.

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.

¹ In the same category are: Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Libya, Mali, Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan.

The focus of GWAPB’s work is on the EKNsPs (EKN-supported Projects). In the year 2014 strong and positive relations were built with most of them, and this is necessary first to evaluate their need for support with gender mainstreaming, and secondly 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 come together and develop their IGAPs (Individual gender action plans). We get to know each other and there also is a lot of peer learning. The workshops are very intensive, and most of GWAPB staff is

Priority is with supporting the EKN programmes:

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

Further collaboration with:

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

Activities of GWAPB during Inception Phase:

Inception phase activities till March 2014:

1. Recruitment of PMIT (team) nearly complete
2. Meeting with 9 EKNsPs, resulting in a number of plans
3. Fieldvisits to 5 EKNsPs
4. Questionnaires sent to EKNsPs
5. Some baseline questionnaires engendered
6. Office located, arranged and made functional
7. Registration with NGO AB well underway
8. Stakeholders and GWA members Meeting (2 days)
9. Gender and Water Inventory well underway
10. Gender and IWRM Workshop for EKNsPs participants
11. Training for PaCT surveyors
12. Training for IFC staff
13. Training of Government Medical Officers (NAPD)
14. Research Institutes and other organisations visited
15. Brochure about GWAPB developed and multiplied
16. Report 2013 written en Financial Report 2013 audited
17. On request of EKN extra-project activities implemented

Timeframe GWAPB:

- Inception cum implementation phase till 31 March 2014
- Implementation till mid 2016

present, to contribute and also to learn themselves how to make gender mainstreaming effective, and move beyond lip-service.

In other activities, some of the projects (EKNsPs) were visited, including field visits, inquiries were done with women and men of their target groups or beneficiaries, and meetings were held with their partners, etc.

GWAPB was not just meant to help the EKNsPs with gender mainstreaming, but also to strengthen the whole water sector in Bangladesh from a gender perspective. To do so, we utilised 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 was



to utilise good relations and connections, to effectively build new relations. This approach proved fruitful, in 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 be considered as trainers for GWAPB with a solid Actor-Oriented Gender and Empowerment Approach, that we need.

In the Inception Phase a number of challenges were faced:

- The political situation before and after the elections made it impossible to travel and do certain activities;
- Registration with the NGO Affairs; Bureau was slow to happen;
- Flow of funds will be influenced by slow registration: NGO AB is clear about not allowing us to do work apart from recruitment and finding an office; Large number of EKN supported programmes to get to know and the other way around.;

- Measurable outcome of GWAPB will depend on GWA’s work and on the cooperation with the EKN supported programmes, indicators are developed, but many are beyond our power (this is determined with outcome mapping).
- To establish legitimacy and good working contact with the EKNsPs takes more than one meeting;
- Training Needs Assessment for knowledge of gender needs more than a questionnaire and the questionnaire is not easily understood, therefore lack of response received;
- To understand and to be able to communicate the links between social and technical aspects of water management, all GWAPB team members need to be strong gender specialists, and those with more than a few weeks of training are rare in Bangladesh; For BDP (Delta Plan) one full time high level gender specialist is needed, because such a person is not included in the Delta Plan Project document and budget.

GWA Strategy in GWAPB with EKNsPs:

- Interaction with the team leaders, management, counterparts, teams of the various projects, discuss what is being done, and what is planned to be done regarding social aspects of the programme’s work, and especially for inclusion of gender and the different positions of men and women.
- Keep up to date with the documents the projects provide.
- Training Needs Assessment
- Suggest first steps of support

In this chapter we follow the work done 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

Component 5: Monitoring

Per project activities are included in the matrix in ANNEX 2.

COMPONENT 1: COLLABORATION, NETWORKING AND COORDINATION

1.1 Regular visits to Bangladesh by the Programme Coordination (GWA Secretariat)

Visits to Bangladesh were made from 20 February to 20 March, from 21 April to 30 May, from 19 August to 19 September, and from 26 October to 6 December. That is a total of about five months in 2014.

1.2 GWAPB Strategic Planning Workshops with GWA members and other stakeholders; and GWA Steering Committee Meeting.

**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
- Blue Gold



On 3 and 4 March a Members and Stakeholders Meeting was held in Dhaka. There were 70 participants, 19 women and 51 men.

The discussions were animated and useful suggestions come to the fore.

1.3 Develop a shared Annual Plan for GM in the different programmes

We met with each of the EKNsPs separately and over a number of meetings jointly discussed what can be done, and where the GWAPB can be of help.

1.4 GWAAG Gender and Water Advisory and Action Group, to be set up and managed. Regular meetings.

Component 1: Coordination, Networking
 Various coordinating and supporting visits and activities:

- Dhaka University, Dept. Women and Gender Studies
- Uttara 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

During the Members and Stakeholders Meeting (1.2.) the GWAAG and the process of nomination, vetting, selection and election was explained. This is a difficult process, and it is postponed.

1.6 Gender Progress Meetings with EKN supported programmes.

Most of the EKNsPs were approached, and then meetings were arranged in their offices as well as in the GWAPB office. A large matrix was produced explaining the GWA approach of working together, of Training Needs Assessment, etc.,

1.7 Backstopping at management level of EKN supported programmes (10 projects)

This work, of meeting the team leaders and managers of the EKNsPs has been and is ongoing work. For example, for the Bangladesh Delta Plan Project gender inputs have been provided to the baseline studies of 10 thematic areas. Most other team leaders are met regularly.

1.8 Manage the network

Regular contact by phone and mail with stakeholders of different levels is taking place.

GWAPB has membership in several local groups, including BWWN (Bangladesh Women and Water Network), GWG (Gender Working Group), Gobeshona, Food Security Network. Only the BWWN is related to water.

Examples of first steps of support to EKNsPs:

- Gender scan of organisation or part of it
- Inclusion of gender in base line study.
- Capacity Building workshop for staff to develop IGAPs or GAP, on request.
- Field visit to identify issues and develop a plan and indicators and subjects of research
- Follow-up Capacity Building support.

COMPONENT 2: CAPACITY BUILDING, TRAINING AND COACHING

2.1 Training of Trainers for Gender and Water. Maximum of 22 Trainees per workshop.

- In September this ToT was implemented in Dhaka. Of the participants nine were men and 10 were women. Two external resource persons, one from India contributed with presentations from their own experience. Because of the high educational level of the participants, the workshop could go deeper into many topics and into theoretical backgrounds, which made it a learning experience for all. Due to hartals (strikes) a field visit had to be cancelled.



The introductory session

- In Patuakhali a ToT of five days for Max WASH trainers was organised, facilitated and reported on.

- In Khulna a two-day Gender Training for SAFAL staff was supported by two of GWAPB staff.

2.3 Develop methodologies and manuals for flexible and tailor-made Capacity Building, Training and coaching

Extensive and complete reports were prepared for all the Capacity Building (under 2.1. and 2.5.). After a few years, these reports will become the basis for a flexible Training Manual.

2.4 Identify and assess existing and ongoing Gender and Water Courses of institutes, universities and NGOs

Curriculum material was collected from two Faculties at Dhaka University and BUET.



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.

- Two one-week training workshops were carried out for staff members of the EKNsPs, with open places filled by GWA members. During these workshops, in May and November, IGAPs (Individual Gender Action Plans) were developed by all participants.



Role Play

Furthermore several customized training workshops were given at the request of separate EKNsPs,.

- IFC PaCT: Gender methodology workshop for Surveyors of Factory Level Assessment.
- IFC PaCT: Capacity building workshop for Gender, Water and Textiles, for IFC PaCT staff.
- CDSP IV: Organized GAP development workshop in September 2014. 3 days.
- UDDP: Facilitated session on ‘Solid Waste Management
- For Bangladesh Government officials training on Gender, Water and Climate .

- Gender, water and climate change session for the third year students of the DWGS, DU (Dhaka University, Department of Women and Gender Studies).
- In BUET (Bangladesh University for Engineering and Technology) technical post graduate students were given lectures.
- Three sessions on Gender and Water, Hygiene and Climate Change for NAPD (National Academy for Planning of Development) were held, in training workshop for young NGOP and GO staff, including Water-Aid and Air Force and medical officers.



BRAC Adolescent group, who all make pictures, like the participants of the workshop do, after the meeting.

2.6 Coaching of trainees with their (I) Gender Action Plans during their year or implementation.

Coaching of workshop participants who have developed IGAPs was done by phone and on request.

COMPONENT 3: KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Collection and Assessment of documents, literature. Knowledge Database (inventory) on gender and water GWI.

This work is continuously carried out by all staff members, as time permits and when required. Keywords and tags have been selected, and an inventory system has been developed as well as a user-friendly system.

3.2 Assess gender aspects of completed EKN- supported programmes, compile lessons learnt and best practices in one report.

This activity, which should prove to be very interesting, is still awaiting EKN input with selection of projects and supplying of documents.

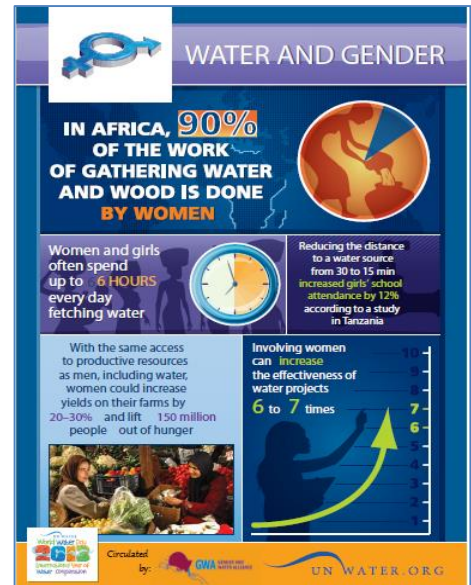


One of the women interviewed

3.3 Inquiries and follow-up inquiries (observation, interviews and group discussions) about gender relations in water management, WASH, agriculture, in randomly selected villages
 Inquiries are open interviews including observation of the living and work of people, life histories, without questionnaires, at most with a checklist of subjects. Most important is that the person can tell what is most important for her/him. Inquiries of seven persons were done in the CDSP IV project in Noakhali, comparing to earlier CDSP projects and villages in the chars which were not (yet) included in the project. Other inquiries of nine persons were done together with the Safal project staff in Khulna. Also in BRAC, field inquiries were done, resulting in three interesting cases and short life histories.

3.4 Action research studies (three small studies per year).

- A research team of CSD of ULAB (Centre for Sustainable Development, in the University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh) carried out a study of Gender and Aquaculture in the South West. The study was initiated in response to the fact that all staff members in the Safal project, gave different reasons why women are not taking part in aquaculture groups, which are very beneficial for the members.
- Related to UDDP and D-WASA where all dredgers are men, a study was launched to find out if there are opportunities for women in technical education and employment. Opinions of various categories of stakeholders have been collected, and an interesting report has been completed.



COMPONENT 4: COMMUNICATION: DISSEMINATION, SHARING, ADVOCACY

Advocacy:

- GWAPB has written paragraphs for the Bangladesh Deltaplan and for the next Five Year Plan of the GoB, thus ensuring that these water documents and policies have been influenced from a gender perspective.



- Also by participating in a UN-Women's meeting for gender in the 7th Five Year Plan, the attention for water and sanitation in the women's chapter was highlighted.

4.1 Develop and/or translate relevant documents

- Short documents are translated into Bangla by the GWAPB team.

4.2 Website and listserv management, for active sharing of information and tools.

Documents are prepared for the website and checked for quality. The GWA website has been redesigned and includes a separate page for GWAPB.

4.3 Brochures linking technical and social aspects; developing and printing

- Existing GWA brochures have been reprinted to be handed out in Bangladesh.
- A collage with photos of the Kallyanpur pora bosti visit has been prepared
- A two page brochure about GWAPB has been prepared, and updated with each reprinting
- A UN-Water poster is corrected, and printed and disseminated.



The image shows a brochure for the Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB). The brochure is titled "Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB)" and features a red header with the GWA logo. The text on the brochure discusses the importance of gender equality in water management, the role of the GWA, and the specific goals of the GWAPB. It also includes contact information for the GWA Secretariat and the GWAPB. A small photograph shows a group of people, likely participants in a training session, sitting around a table.

4.4 Network members database management (By GWA Secretariat and Communication expert)

This work is continuous. Many new members have joined GWA especially from Bangladesh.

4.5 Communication Strategy developed and implemented.

It is developed and discussed by the team, and adapted: it is a living document.

4.8 Organize gender sessions (Y3) or participate in other sessions (Y2) in international events to disseminate the results from the GWAPB work in Bangladesh internationally and raise awareness worldwide about gender and water

- In November 2014 the Programme Specialist Gender and WASH presented her poster on Women and WASH in Urban High Density Areas in the Gender, Water and Development Conference in South Africa. She informed the audience about the UDDP project. (half of costs by GWAPB).
- The Programme Coordinator was invited to prepare, a paper on the Empowerment Approach to analyse Gender, for the International Conference on Gender and Women's Empowerment, InM Institute of Microfinance, Bangladesh, November 2014. (no costs for GWAPB).
- WMO, Geneva: Gender and Climate information: Bangladesh information in panel (no costs for GWAPB).

- 17th International Conference of IIFET: a paper was presented on Gender and Fisheries in Bangladesh, Brisbane, Australia (no costs for GWAPB).

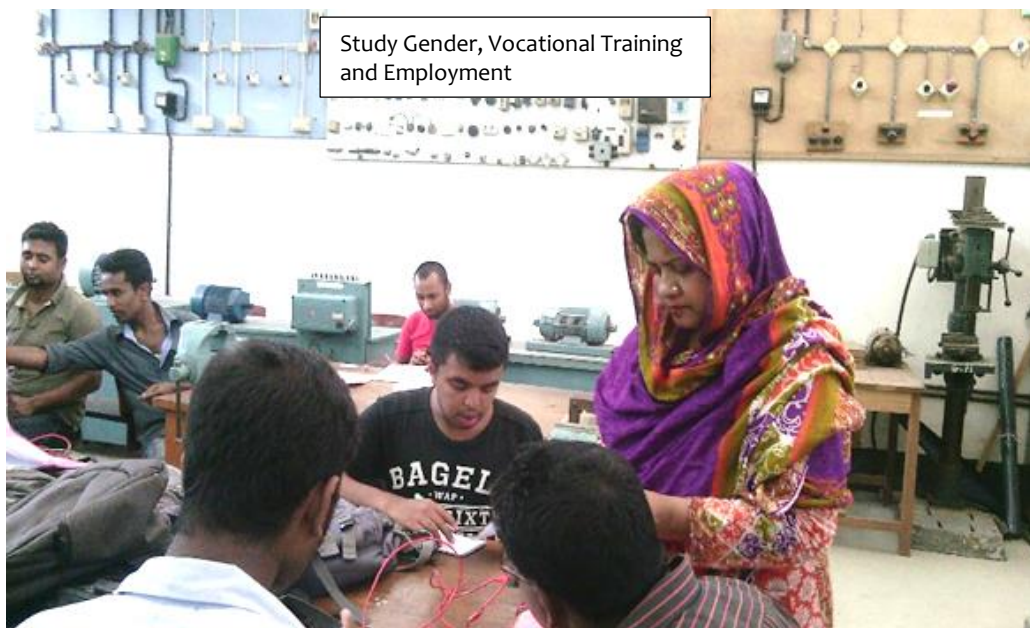
4.10 Update the Bangla version of the Tutorial and/or the Resource Guide for Gender Mainstreaming in Water Management, and make it available

One of the STEs, trained in the GWAPB ToT, is involved in translating the new Tutorial.

COMPONENT 5: MONITORING

5.1 Methodology for monitoring, including a framework of qualitative and quantitative SMART gender indicators.

- There are various ways to approach GWAPB monitoring. For the programme itself it is hard to develop a baseline, because we have to support the EKNsPS, and all projects are in different situations with different objectives, including gender objectives.
- In the Theory of Change² (ToC), indicators are listed for all levels, also for the assumptions.
- To simplify the monitoring of GWAPB, we develop a Monitoring op Maat format.
- Component 5, relates to the monitoring of the EKNsPs. GWAPB developed different relevant lists of questions and indicators for each EKNsP., Surveys were also developed for EKNsPs to fill out twice yearly however response has been slow since the projects need more support to answer the questions.



5.2 EKN water related Result Frameworks screened from a gender perspective.

EKN reports to the Ministry in The Hague with specific indicators. Those related to gender are not the same indicators used by GWAPB so it has proved difficult to provide sufficient information, although we continue to try to meet the needs of EKN.

² See Inception Report.

5.3 Detect lip-service and suggest what can be done to bring real change at the ground.

5.4 Timely integration of gender into baseline surveys and questionnaires of EKN supported programmes.

GWAPB started to do this work when requested, right from the beginning of the project, in September 2013 for: MaxWASH and IFC-PaCT. Later for UDDP, the Mid Term Review (MTR) of MaxWASH and CDSP.

5.5 Support EKN supported programmes with gender included in their narrative reports (on request only and based on evidence)

In those cases where EKNsPS have to write narrative reports, and they ask GWAPB to contribute from a gender perspective, we discuss this with them, and see what we can do. We can



only write on what we have seen, so field visits are a prerequisite. In one case we were asked to contribute to BRAC’s final report. A field visit was made to make sure that we know what to write in the support of BRAC.

5.8 Field visits for monitoring in the EKNsPs locations

All field visits to EKNsPs provide information for the monitoring of the projects. In 2014 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 Blue Gold, to UDDP, WOP-D-WASA, and to PaCT.

RESULTS IN SHORT

Results	With evidence	Likely, but with no measured hard evidence yet
	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	

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 who only got appointed in 2015, 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 one was appointed in 2015.

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 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:

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)
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 Project
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.

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.



FINANCES GWAPB³

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 during July – December 2014 is: € 211,144.

The total expenditure for GWAPB during 2014 is € 401.332.

For the year 2014, which is not the reporting period of GWAPB, the following table shows the amounts were spent per component, in the 3rd column according to the bank account + cash expenditure, and in the second column the staff time is divided over the components, as it was actually spent:

Component	GWAPB	Expenditure €€	Expenditure with staff costs in components	Expenditure including cash expenditure and staff costs in components
1	Collaboration, Networking and Coordination	33.133	59.201	63.089
2	Capacity Building, Training and Coaching	21.243	60.889	69.142
3	Knowledge Development	5.056	20.356	20.356
4	Communication: Dissemination, Sharing, and Advocacy	5.048	13.696	14.614
5	Monitoring	1.102	15.630	18.282
6	Logistics	39.592	39.592	53.437
7	Staff salaries: this time is mainly spent on the components	210.772	106.582	134.412
	Cash for payments in Bangladesh	43.938	43.938	-13.448*
	AKV paid till now	4.539	4.539	4.539
	Total	364.423	364.423	364.423

*Remaining cash in hand in Dhaka, of what was handed over in 2014.



³ This financial information is exactly following the bank statements, unlike the Financial Report with audit, which moves amounts as liabilities and receivables over the year end and beginning.

5. DONOR RELATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2014 GWA did not receive core funding from any government or non-government institution. The funds we raised were all for earmarked activities, in most cases exactly what we spend will be repaid. For example for GWAPB 7,5% can be charged on top of the actual expenditure, of which all necessary logistics in the Secretariat, the preparatory work (writing of proposal and COCA), the bookkeeping and other administration, have to be paid.

Donors that were met and approached for subsidies or other forms of collaboration and the details are described in paragraph 3.1., under “Fundraising, applications and tendering”.



6. FINANCE

The actual income in 2014 was € 500,000 from EKN for GWAPB and € 192,130 from the other projects. These amounts are different from those in the audited Financial Report , because here the exact amounts are written as they are to be found in the bank statements, whilst for the Financial Report we have to split the income over the years depending on the percentage of work that has already been done (under liabilities and receivables).

Expenditure was divided over outputs as follows:

Expenditure GWA	2014
A. Staffing ⁴	158,449
B. Office costs and Evaluation	23,216
1. Network management and communication	292
2. Knowledge development and sharing	83
3. Capacity Building	20,826
4. Advocacy and influencing national policies	1,448
5. International advocacy and sessions in conferences	1,667
6. Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh	364,423
Total Expenditure in €	570,404

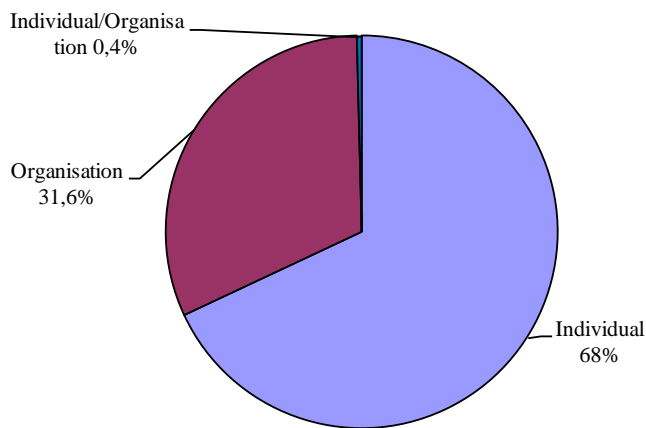


⁴ This is the actual amount paid for salaries. In the Financial report the salaries for hours worked for the particular outputs are included in those outputs.

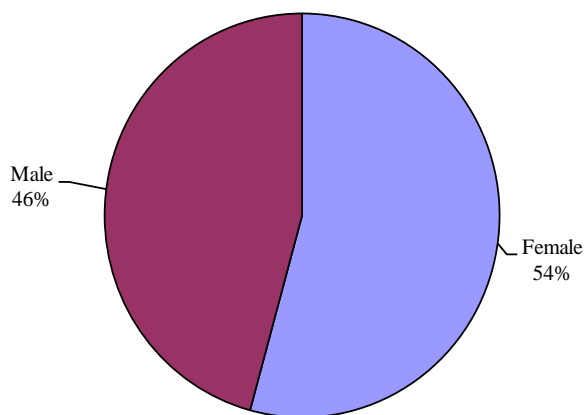
ANNEX I

	GWA Membership report
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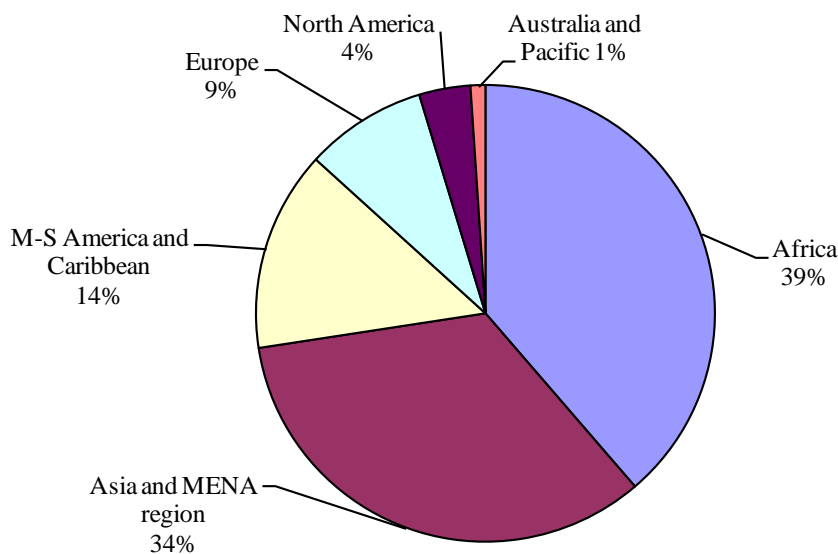
31-12-2014	2297	Members
	129	Countries
Membership type	Percentage	Quantity
Individual	68%	1562
Organization	31,6%	726
Individual / Organization	0,4%	9



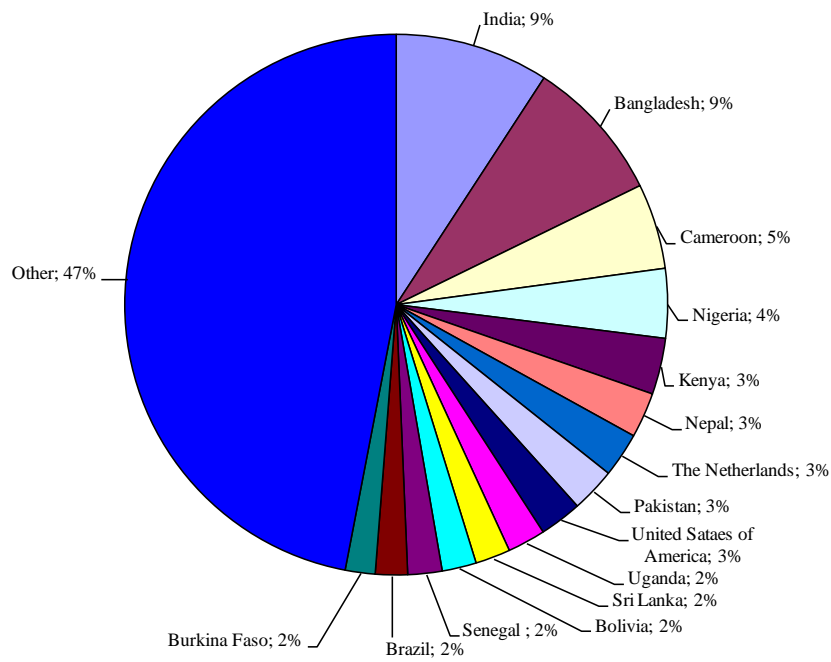
Sex	Percentage	Quantity
Female	54%	1246
Male	46%	1051



Geographic region	Percentage	Quantity
Africa	39%	889
Asia and MENA region	34%	778
M-S America and Caribbean	14%	326
Europe	9%	197
North America	4%	83
Australia and Pacific	1%	24

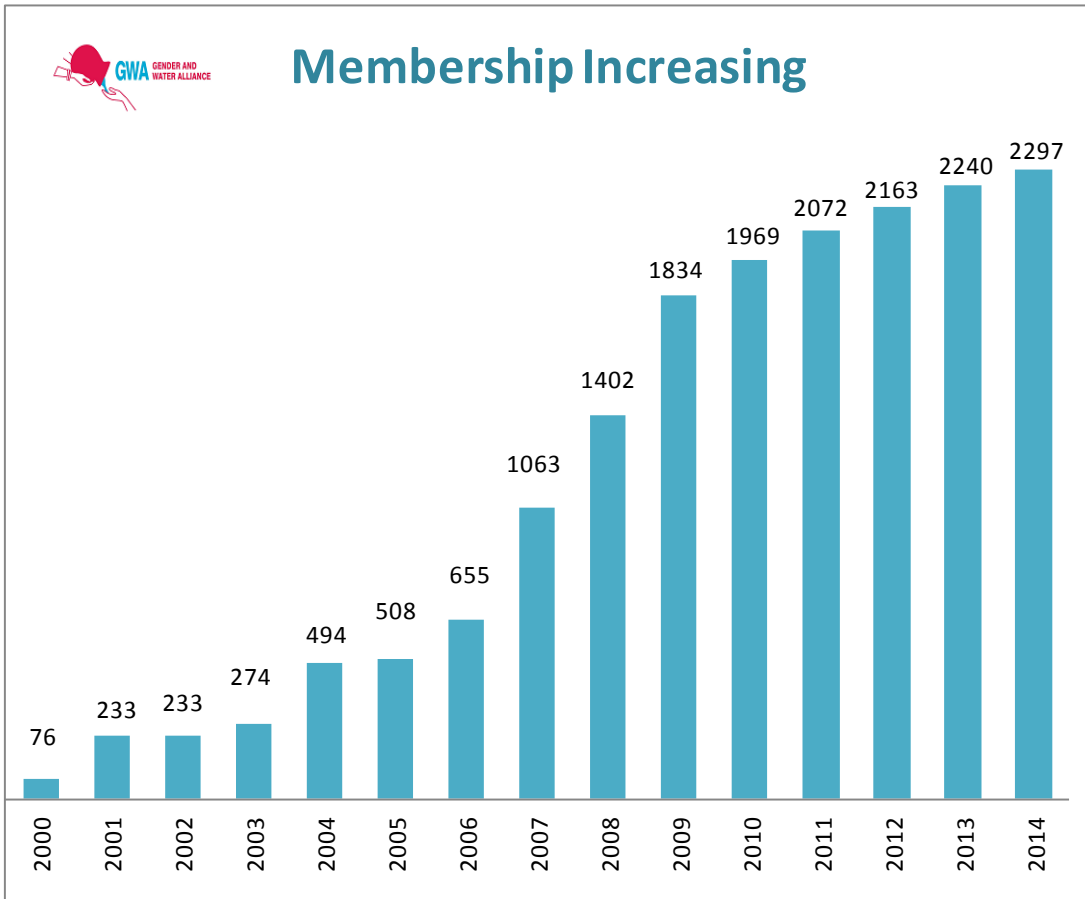


Country, Top 15 / 31.12.2014	Percentage	Quantity
India	9%	211
Bangladesh	9%	197
Cameroon	5%	117
Nigeria	4%	95
Kenya	3%	77
Nepal	3%	62
The Netherlands	3%	61
Pakistan	3%	61
United States of America	3%	58
Uganda	2%	52
Sri Lanka	2%	48
Bolivia	2%	47
Senegal	2%	47
Brazil	2%	44
Burkina Faso	2%	41
Other	47%	1079



Increase of GWA Membership 2000-2014		
Year	In Total	Per Year
2000	76	76
2001	233	157
2002	233	0
2003	274	41
2004	494	220
2005	508	14
2006	655	147
2007	1063	408
2008	1402	339
2009	1834	432
2010	1969	135
2011	2072	103
2012	2163	91
2013	2240	77
2014	2297	57

Membership Report 31 December 2014



GWA Report 2014

	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									
	<i>to fill in the questionnaires. The next steps have to be adapted, and/or back to earlier steps.</i>									
Step 7	In the meantime two 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.	
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 MTRreview	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

GWA Report 2014

	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 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. 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”.	✓	✓			✓	✓			
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.	✓✓	✓ Postponed to April	✓	✓			✓ staff ✓✓ and 2 for sur- veyors	✓ Is requeste d	
Step 16	In a <u>follow-up meeting</u> , the activities with which the GWAPB is asked to support the EKNsP, are listed. With 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.	✓✓ ✓✓ ✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Separatel y Key Progress Indicators for gender		

GWA Report 2014

	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
	For each project their own gender indicators are listed, which are based on their own project document and/or Inception Report.	✓						have been developed		
Step 18	Further participation of EKNsPS staff in different workshops (Good Governance, G&W Ambassadors, etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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> .	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 28	A year after the first <u>CB workshop</u> 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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

GWA Report 2014

	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 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.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ means: planned but not yet implemented.

3.2. Strategy and work implemented by GWAPB in 2014 in support of gender mainstreaming in some selected Sector Organisations⁵

	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	✓	✓	✓	✓
Step 5	In some cases an MOU 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	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓

⁵ We met with more Institutes, but limit the information here to these five.

GWA Report 2014

	Sector Organisations	1. NAPD	2. BUET-IWFM	3. ULAB-CSD	4. DU-WGSD
Activities					
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	Gender and Water Session in their International Conference; Gender Book Fair; GWAPB screens their syllabus for inclusion of technical subjects
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).	√	√	√	√

GWA Report 2014

	Sector Organisations	1. NAPD	2. BUET-IWFM	3. ULAB-CSD	4. DU-WGSD
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.	✓	✓	✓	✓