



REPORT 2015

Gender and Water Alliance



Giving water users a voice

May 2016

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CONTENTS

Acronyms	3
1. Introduction	5
2. Six Outputs: Five worldwide and one extra for Bangladesh	7
2.1. Output 1: GWA Network and regionalisation	7
The network	
Steering Committee meeting	
Regionalisation and setting up GWA branches in the regions	
GWA Website	
GWA Listserve	
Fundraising, applications, proposals and tendering	
GWA material and documents	
2.2. Output 2: Knowledge and Information	13
Case Studies	
Research Gender, Water, Conflicts and other subjects	
Influence International Organisations (UNEP, CSD, UN-Water, documents, etc.)	
ILO International Labour Organisation	
Gender and Empowerment through WASH, a case study	
2.3. Output 3: Capacity Building	17
SUJAL: People and Panchayat Led IWRM programme for Capacity Building, EU-funded, Ad ministered by VRUTTI. India	
NICHE project for Capacity Building of PUSDIKLAT Indonesia, with IHE-UNESCO	
Cap Net CD Programme for New Technologies for Water Management and Productivity	
Adaptation of the Tutorial “Why Gender Matters”	
Support to Training of partner organisations	
2.4. Output 4: National Water-related Policies and Advocacy	19
Members’ activities influencing their governments’ policies	
Netherlands Water Sector Support	
Services to various organisations, on request	
2.5. Output 5: International events	20
Steering Committee international activities	
Staff Secretariat and members international travel	
Events	
3. Output 6: GWAPB Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh	23
Overview	
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	
Results in Short	
Recruitment and Team	
Office in Dhaka	
Finances GWAPB	
4. Donor relations and Partnerships	40
5. Finance GWA	40
ANNEX I	41
Membership Report 31 December 2014	

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
GA	General Assembly
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDD	Gender disaggregated data
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWA-B	Gender and Water Alliance - Bangladesh
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 (Delft)
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 2015

1. INTRODUCTION

2015 is the year of the deadline of the Millennium Development Goals. The 15 years of the MDGs coincide with the 15 years of GWA. We remember how new gender was in the male-dominated water world when GWA was initiated in the 2nd World Water Forum. Compared to that time, it is easily noticed that nowadays gender is a regular subject in the development context. The MDGs meant a globally shared objective, that everybody knew about, and did not need to be

Gender and Water Alliance, some facts:

- International Network, 2300 members worldwide
230 in Bangladesh
- Organisations, individuals, 55% women, 45% men
- 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, the Netherlands
- Second office in Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Various gender-and-water work for FAO, MRC, WSP, Worldbank, Cap-Net, GIZ, UN-Habitat, ILO,

Important Gender and Water Subjects:

- **Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation**
 - Rain Water Harvesting
 - Salinity and Arsenic pollution
 - Water Utilities
 - Waste Management
- **Food Security**
 - Water for Agriculture
 - Women's Right to Land and Water
 - Land and Water grabbing
 - Loss of crop-diversity
 - Feminisation of Agriculture
 - Fisheries and aquaculture
- **Environment and Climate Change**
 - Bio-diversity and Forestry
 - Wetlands
 - Droughts and Floods
- **Overall**
 - Empowerment of all people
 - Good Governance
 - SDGs
 - Recognition of the work of women
 - Transboundary Water Management
 - Integrated Water Resource Management
 - Masculinity

explained again and again. A lot has happened in these years in the field of water and sanitation, and often women were more involved than men. It is different for water for agriculture and for the environment. In these sectors women are still far less involved in decision-making. Of course work of women is substantial in all the water sub-sectors.

In 2015 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were approved and adopted by most countries in this world, including the developed and industrialised countries. There are more SDGs, and the positive change from the MDGs is that in all goals the gender aspects are outspoken, over and above the SDG 5, which is about gender equality as a goal on its own: *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.*

Our office in Bangladesh gives GWA the advantage of local presence with many contacts at all levels of development actors. Climate change is studied and described in Bangladesh more than anywhere else, and development actors have come a long way

with innovative solutions for mitigation and especially adaptation. GWA is one of the organisations who are co-discussants in the subject, encouraging all others to take the diversity of people into account. Women are far-out most impacted by floods and by droughts, by loss of biodiversity, by salinization of the groundwater and they are more than 80% of the lives lost during cyclones and other disasters.

This report describes in short the activities carried out by GWA in 2015. Highlights are the workshops where water managers learnt to understand the positive effect of their work if they take the differences between water users in account: by gender, age, ethnicity, class, ability, etc. The emphasis of the work has been on Bangladesh in the Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh. Other work was on political empowerment together with SIMAVI and for ILO assessing the impact of Decent Work programme on Indigenous women and men.

In Bangladesh the work which was going on full swing, did get a drawback by the Midterm Review with the decision that GWAPB should limit itself to six projects, supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKNsPs), unless we were specifically asked for support. Overall the report of the MTR showed that nearly all EKNsPs are positive about what GWAPB is doing for their projects, and also that our work is very good value for money.

Our EU-funded project SUJAL in India was extended till the end of 2015. The NICHE project with PUSDIKLAT in Indonesia will end in 2016.

Together we can say that 2015 was a fine year with lots of ups and also downs, with some lost opportunities and also new chances, some large problems and many solutions found.

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.

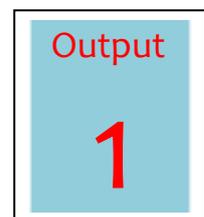
Water is seen in the broadest sense
The Gender concept used is Gender + or Gender and Diversity



2 SIX OUTPUTS Five worldwide and one extra for Bangladesh

From the beginning in 2000 GWA divides the activities in the following 5 components, with number 6 added for GWAPB.

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 national water-related policies in targeted countries
Output 5	Profile of gender equality issues at international water-related conferences and events and in international policy reinforced and promoted
Output 6	Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh



2.1 Output 1: GWA network and regionalisation

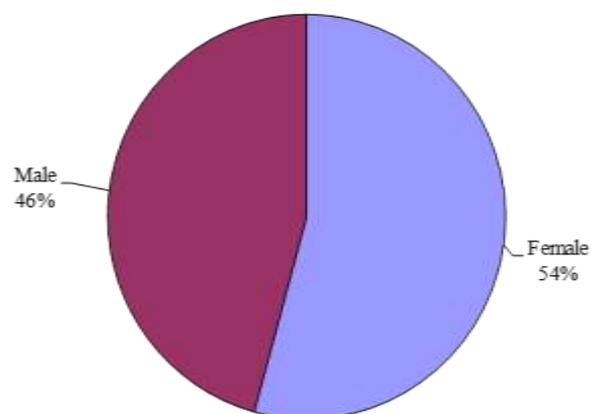
The network (1.1 – 1.4)

45 water and/or gender specialists have joined the GWA ranks in 2015. The total number of members is 2342 at the end of 2015 in 130 countries. See the detailed membership report in [Annex 1](#). Of the members 54% are women and 46% are men.

Our work as international deliverers of services related to gender and water still continues. We are asked for various types of advice, and often to comment upon international texts. In the current situation with a small team and no international core funding, the time we can spend on this crucial task is not enough.

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.



Example of involving members: Latin America

In all regions we have contact with our members, as much as we can. Our Programme Specialist in Latin America for example, has good professional contact with MUPAN from Brazil, 'Fundación Reto' From Colombia, 'Fundación Puente entre Culturas' from Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brasil (inter-continental organization), PROMUJER from Mexico, 'Centro para la Tierra, Energía y Democracia' from Bolivia. This group together with GWA prepared joint proposals for UNDEF and for NORAD related to Water Governance and Gender, in a context of Mangrove Forest Management together with GWA in Bangladesh. Such efforts continue, and are learningful in its own right, even if not granted.

Selections of members, for example with a particular expertise, or from a certain region, are asked if they are interested to join in a particular activity, or to be part of a partnership, developing a new proposal. Whilst developing proposals, the intercontinental contacts between GWA member organisations result in deeper understanding of issues and problems, by seeing them from different angles. For example with transboundary water management, and how the political decision making at the international level influences the water users, women and men, at the ground, whilst often these two levels are so far apart that they have no feeling for each other whatsoever. Such issues come to the surface when discussing these with very different groups, such as GWA member organisations often are.

Steering Committee meeting (1.6 – 1.7)

During 2015 there were two SC meetings by Skype. In output 5, number 5.1. the current activities of the five SC members are listed.

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 as International NGO. This is the highest form of registration as NGO in Bangladesh.

GWA Website (1.15 – 1.16)

As much as possible new information is uploaded, lately more on the part of the website which is reserved for Bangladesh. Before we upload our own products, we find it important to make sure that the quality is good. This costs of course more of our scarce time.

With the common search engines on the internet, GWA and GWAPB are the main results when looking for gender and water.

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

In the following table the number of messages sent through the yahoo-group are reflected:

	Janu-ary	Febr-uary	Marc-h	April	May	June	July	August	Septe-mber	Octob-er	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Total 2014
English	3	35	25	20	6	6	14	10	14	18	5	31	187
French	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Spanish	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	7
Total	3	38	26	22	6	9	14	11	14	18	5	35	201

Like previous years, the English list-serve is most active, with also messages coming from members. Most of the messages through the French and Spanish list-serves were sent by the GWA Secretariat. The information shared through the group is appreciated by the members as shown by a selection of the response we get:

Great article. Thanks	Zameela Ahmed (The Maldives)
Hello all dears Thank for this constant linking. I receive all your mail. Best regards	SANON Jean de Dieu (Burkina Faso)
Thanks for sharing this Esther.	Soma KP (India)
Bonjour Esther de Jong, J'ai téléchargé les documents que j'ai parcouru rapidement. Je les trouve très intéressants. Actuellement, je suis à pied d'œuvre en vue de les imprimer. Je vous prie de recevoir mes sincères considérations.	FIOGBE JEAN PIERRE MELON K (Benin)
Dear Esther, Thank you for this valuable information, we will make use of it.	Gode Bola Bosongo (DRC)
BONJOUR ET MERCI BEAUCOUP POUR CETTE INFORMATION. COMMENT AS-TU PENSE A MOI? JE ME DEMANDAIS CE QUE LE GROUPE EST DEvenu.PAS DE COMMUNICATION,PAS DE FORMATION,PAS DE STAGE, etc. DES MAINTENANT, CONTINUONS LES CONTACTS. CEUX-CI NMOUS ENRICHISSENT MUTUELLEMENT. MERCI ENCORE UNE FOIS	Ntomera Perrine (Burundi)
Hi Esther, Bedankt! – voor deze en voor al je andere emails!	Barbara van Koppen (South Africa)
Thanks a lot. Keep sending these useful information. I share them with my classes. Best regards.	Victoria M. Segovia (Phillipines)
Dear Esther, Thank you for all the articles/documents you sent us. These will help us in our respective work esp among women and other marginalized sectors. My warmest regards to you, Joke and our other colleagues. Sincerely	Nati Lacdan (Phillipines)
this is wonderful news , thanks so much for educating us , Go on with this good spirit of sharing, I am inspired Kind regards,	Sylvia Namukusa (Uganda)

Dear Esther, Many thanks for sharing a valuable publication. It will be very helpful for our work With thanks	Kazi Zaved Khalid Pasha (Bangladesh)
Honorable secretary.GWA, Thanks for your information. You know that Bangladesh (we are) is a venerable country for climate change in the world . So we are looking for your discussion in convention. Thanks	Korshed Alam (Bangladesh)
Muchas gracias por compartirlo, esta muy bueno! Felicidades a todos los que desarrollaron esta iniciativa. Un abrazo,	Teresa Gutierrez Esquivel (Bolivia)

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

The GWA secretariat looked into options of crowd-sourcing. This will however take a lot of staff time to keep the pages up to date. Due to staff shortages we decided not to go ahead with this option, for this moment.

Led by Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF) and together with the Global Forest Coalition (GFC), the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) and the Women Environmental Programme (WEP) a proposal was developed for the **European Union DEVCO** programme “Strengthening Regional, European and Global CSO Umbrella Organisations”. The proposal is called “Women CSOs networking to realize the Sustainable Development Goals Post-2015”. In December 2015 the application was granted and we can start implementation when the contract is signed, which is to be expected in April 2016. It will be an important project in many countries and for five years. Because this project is not directly focussed at water the contribution of GWA will be limited to five countries. GWAPB has already been active in various activities for the SDGs, which suits as an important preparation for this EU-funded project.

Several other tenders and proposals were written for funding for GWA globally, for a number of countries, or specifically for Bangladesh:

1. A proposal was written for the follow-up of our work for **ILO in their programme for Decent Work**. This was granted and implemented. It included various cases and we traveled to do field work in Panama, Ghana, and Indonesia.
2. GWA joined a consortium with five Ghanaian partners: the NGO Markaz Al Bishara (MAB), the Sagnarigu District Assembly (SaDA), the Environmental, Civil and Mining Projects Ghana Ltd (ECMP), the Tamale Presby Cooperative Credit Union (TPCCU) and the NGO Grameen Ghana (GG). Together a proposal titled “**Collaborative Action for Scalable Household Sanitation in Northern Ghana (CASHSing)**” was developed for the “**Ghana Wash Window FDW**” and submitted to the Dutch Government. This was an opportunity for GWA to engage in a Public-Private-Partnership, but unfortunately this proposal was not granted.
3. The best and most obvious opportunity for GWA would be the **FLOW 2015** (Fund for Leadership of Women) call for proposals by DGIS. GWA fits exactly in all the conditions related to partnerships, to our approach, our main objectives, etc. The only problem was that to be eligible the applicant needs to have already a large amount of money of herself. Our work is not costly compared to

those who include hardware and such infrastructure. Our capacity building workshops and participatory studies are low cost. So the demand to spend at least one million euros per year on top of 650,000 euros own financing, is for us not possible. In the end only a small number of large organisations got the FLOW funds granted.

4. The other Dutch opportunity was **Samenspraak en Tegenspraak**, for which we developed a proposal in 2014, together with WECF and GFC. In 2015 we heard that this was regrettably not granted. Also for this fund, only the larger organisations received grants.
5. In Bangladesh we developed a proposal for **EU-Bangladesh**, in the fund **Strengthening the Capacity of CSOs and LAs for Inclusive Good Governance in Water Policy and Practice**. The proposal was for three vulnerable areas of Bangladesh: on drought prone areas in the North, saline areas in the Southern coastal belt and districts with vulnerable minorities. For this proposal we formed a partnership with three GWA members: People's Resources in Development Enterprise (PRIDE), Association for Rural Development (ARD) and Voice of South Bangladesh in Bagerhat. There never came a result for this call.
6. A study for and with SIMAVI, about **political empowerment** of women as result of WASH projects.
7. For **NORAD's Climate and Forest Initiative funding scheme for civil society 2016-2020**, we developed a concept note called **Gender, Integrity and Mitigation by Reforestation of Coasts and Wetlands** together with Gender and Water Alliance members in at least 6 countries including Brazil, Bangladesh and Cameroun. This was work in support of REDD funding for the governments. It is not granted.
8. We developed a concept note for a project in Bangladesh called **Resettlement: Monitoring for Empowerment** For the World Bank's Global Partnership for Social Accountability **GPSA**. For 4 years and involving many of our members. It is not granted.
9. Also in Bangladesh we developed a proposal for the implementation of **iDE 's Market Governance Research**. We have not heard from it.
10. Another proposal was developed in Bangladesh for the **Mangroves for the Future**, called Gender and Coastal Forest Management. The main partner would be LEDARS, our member who is active in mangrove management.
11. For the **UN-Women 3rd call for the Fund for Gender Equality** we developed a Gender and **Rainwater Harvesting and Empowerment** proposal together with the following members SHELTER (Dhaka and Sylhet), CDP Centre for Development and Peace (Khulna and Dhaka), Pugobel (Chittagong), RUN Reach to Unreached (Barisal), UST , WDF Women's Development Foundation and SHISUK. We would also work together with the following partners: WaterAid, University of Dhaka: Department of Women and Gender Studies, Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies, University of Liberal Arts: Centre for Development Studies, National Academy for Planning and Development, Bangladesh University for Engineering and Technology: Institute of Water and Flood Management.
12. 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.
13. For **Swaziland Water Services Cooperation** we developed a plan for a Gender Scan.

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. The development of suitable subjects for the different calls, and to choose the GWA member organisations to form a consortium with, as such is rewarding work. Each concept note or proposal is again written from scratch.

The Ministry of Development Cooperation of the Netherlands has promised a new call directed at WATSAN, and there also is an opportunity for a call for Energy. Related to this the GWA Secretariat has participated in the DGIS WASH Strategy Consultation in The Hague and also in various meetings with the NWP NGO Platform. Any result is still pending.

During 2015 GWA signed **10 contracts** with STEs (short term experts) to implement projects, more than half are members.

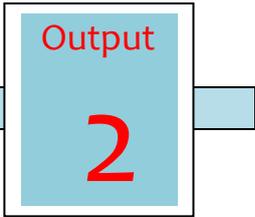
GWA material and documents (1,38 a.o.)

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 various new brochures and documents have been printed under the auspices of GWAPB.

Worldwide various GWA materials are used in different languages. Our member Susan Bazilli sent the following picture of our member Galina Stulina in Kazakhstan with the Ziraldo booklets in their local language.



2.2. Output 2: Knowledge and Information



Case Studies (2.4)

Sixteen case studies are mentioned in this chapter. Many more were developed in Bangladesh. See chapter 4, Output 6.

Research Gender, Water, Conflicts and other subjects (2.15)

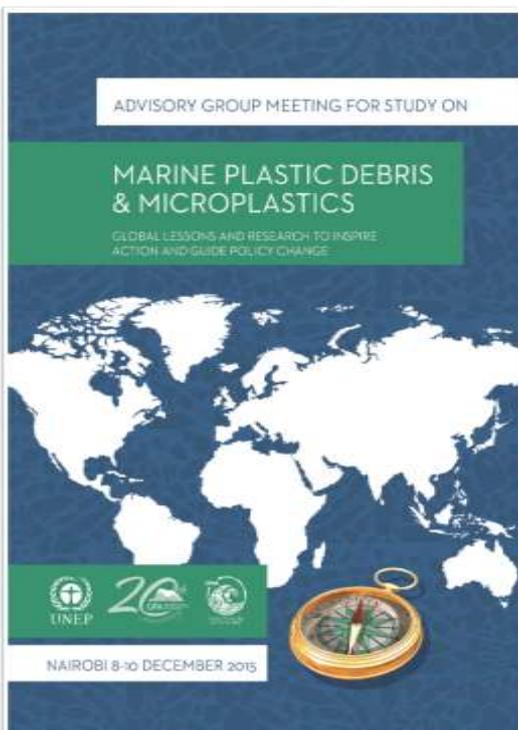
GWA Programme Specialist Juana Vera produced two scientific articles:

- ‘The sociocultural, institutional and gender aspects of the water transfer-agribusiness model for food and water security. Lessons learned from Peru’. This article has been published in the Journal of Food Security on December 2015, Volume 7, Issue 6, pp 1187-1197. See link <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12571-015-0510-5>.
- ‘Cultural processes of making masculinities, femininities, powers and water justice in the Andes’. This article is part of a joint publication effort with other gender and masculinity researchers of Wageningen University. The articles will be published as a special thematic issue in the Journal of Engineering Studies.

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 find time to provide comments to UNEP documents.
- GWA is now also accredited as Observer to **Green Climate Fund**. Here also we try to comment upon what are the most important documents from a gender perspective.
- Our SC member Meena Bilgi from India represents GWA in UNEP events.
- For UN-Water we reviewed and gave feedback to the UN Human Rights draft for approval: Eliminating discrimination and inequalities in access to water and sanitation.
- **UNEP** is writing a publication of large size: Gender and Environment. GWA (ED) has reviewed and given comments to the chapter **Gender and Environment in Water and Sanitation**.
- GWA, in person of our member Anthony Akpan of Pave Nigeria, participated in the Advisory Group Meeting for the Study on Marine Plastic Debris and Microplastics, to be presented to the Second Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-2), in UNEP Headquarters,



GWA Report 2015



Nairobi, Kenya. He emphasized the gender aspects of land-based marine pollution. Of accredited organisations, only two were allowed to participate, one of them GWA.

Anthony Akpan at the GWA Secretariat's office

International Labour Organisation (2.26)

GWA is involved to develop the Base Line analysis, Conceptual Framework and Guidelines on the Rights Based Approach in ILO rural labour-based infrastructure programmes: **Building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities.**

In May GWA started an extensive programme with ILO on the rights based approach used by ILO in its rural labour-based infrastructure programmes. First **ten case studies** were to be developed on the basis of the experience ILO already had in implementing a rights based approach with a specific focus on indigenous peoples. Seven cases were developed as desk-studies (two in Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Laos, Cambodia and Mali) and three cases included a field visit (Panama, Ghana and Indonesia). The findings of these



Field work in Panama for ILO

case studies were presented and discussed in a meeting at ILO head-quarters in Geneva. The results of this discussion and the comparative analysis of the case studies formed the basis for developing a conceptual framework to visualize the inclusion of the rights based approach in the ten cases.

The ten cases are:

Desk case studies:

- The Case of the Water and Sanitation Economic Governance Programme in the RAAN and RAAS, Nicaragua.
- The case of Nicaragua: The Cultural Reinforcement and Creative Productive Development Programme of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua.
- The case of Paraguay: The Pilot Project Microenterprise Promotion for Routine Road Maintenance.
- Local Resource Based Employment and Joint Programme for Livelihood Recovery to mitigate Typhoon Bopha in Philippines
- Lao PDR Case: Rural Employment Promotion for Poverty Reduction
- Cambodia Case: Promoting Indigenous Peoples' Rights to land and Natural Resources.

- The Mali cases: The development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's) in Kita and Integration of youth in the labour market in Segou and in Bamako.

Field Studies:

- The case of Panama: The Water and Sanitation Economic Governance Programme.
- The Philippine's cases: Local Resource-based Employment Generation to mitigate Typhoon Bopha and the Joint Response Based Employment Generations and Livelihood Recovery.
- The Ghana Case: Labour-based Employment Project for the construction of productive assets.
- The Indonesian Case: Green Livelihood access for Central Kalimantan's Inclusive Environmental Response to Climate Change (GLACIER).

For this project, the SPO Juana Vera was one of the organisers of the workshop: “The ILO’s Employment-Intensive Investment Programme and the rights of Indigenous and Tribal People”, in Geneva in December. She presented the methodology of our work for ILO and the results, the cases, and she facilitated the discussion on the conceptual framework.

Gender and Empowerment through WASH, a case study (2.27)

In order to get a better insight into “How” participation in the WASH committees can lead to empowerment of women, Simavi and the Gender and Water Alliance conducted a study to get a better insight on “If”, “How” and “Why” women’s empowerment has taken place as a result of participation in the WASH committee or other WASH interventions. SIMAVI-partners DORP and SLOPB in Bangladesh identified six cases from their implementation area where they believe empowerment of women has been fostered through participation in WASH committees and other WASH interventions. The six cases provided by SLOPB and DORP were visited, elaborated and analysed through review of relevant documents and a field visit of 11 days. A draft report was shared in a meeting with staff of SLOPB, DORP, GWAPB and partners of the WASH Alliance, where it was discussed and feedback from the participants received.



GWA Report 2015

From the limited number of cases it appears that the most determining factor for empowerment is the attitude of the woman (or man) herself (himself). Programmes and projects can provide opportunities that women can use to empower themselves, but if the opportunities are not used the project or



programme cannot ensure empowerment. In the cases we studied, the targeting of women, and the provision of knowledge and information have been helpful in the empowerment of many women within the target areas. The provision of platforms, the mentoring and coaching and the creation of an enabling environment have been beneficial for the further empowerment of the five women that managed to empower themselves more than the other women in the projects.

The complete report is to be found on the GWA website¹.

In November a presentation was given to staff of Simavi in Haarlem, on the findings of the project and to see if there would be opportunities for more cooperation between GWA and Simavi on gender and WASH. A link was made with the newly accepted SDGs, which show that WASH interventions are

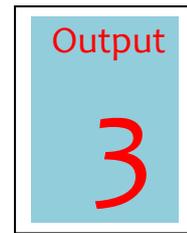
closely related to gender, a fact not new to us.



¹ <http://genderandwater.org/en/bangladesh/gwapb-products/knowledge-development/research-report/case-study-on-gender-and-empowerment-through-wash/view>

2.3 Output 3: Capacity Building

Capacity Building is the core business of GWA and the key strategy to improved water management. During 2015 much capacity building was carried out, but mainly in the framework of the Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh. All that is described in Chapter 3, output 6.



Capacity Building in MRC, for FAO, for the SUJAL project in India, and for the NICHE project for PUSDIKLAT in Indonesia, all came to an end in 2014 and 2015.

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 extended till the end of 2015.

GWA (Meena Bilgi) contributed to the International Women's Day Celebration on 27 March in Development Support Centre, Bhatkota School, Meghraj, Gujarat.



The PSC meeting in December was attended by Jhansi Rani and Meena Bilgi for GWA. They presented the contributions of GWA to the project. The budget for the extended six months appeared not to be

sufficient for extra gender work. A follow-up workshop was still envisaged in Gujarat, but the dates were not suitable anymore when the visa finally was acquired. The final report and financial report over the whole period of four years is prepared.

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

Two long and interesting Training of Trainers were held in 2013 and 2014, but for 2015, even though the demand was there, no budget was available anymore.

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

Cap Net CD Programme for New Technologies for Water Management and Productivity (3.15)

In March Cap-Net UNDP invited GWA to participate in an expert consultation with the main objective to develop a partnership in capacity development on the use of new technologies for improved water productivity and management. Along the 2-day meeting the participants discussed salient questions and set the basis for the design of a capacity development programme for the period 2016-2019 which will be led by Cap-Net UNDP under a partnership approach including partner organisations and affiliated networks. In this meeting GWA pointed out the importance of gender in relation to technology, and offered to be involved specifically with regards to gender-issues. In the follow-up meeting at the 2015 Stockholm World Water Week GWA participated as well (Nazmun Naher) to discuss subject interest, scope, and initiating the design of the partnership.

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

The in 2013-2014 renewed tutorial “Why Gender Matters” is translated in Bangla for the large group of interested users in Bangladesh See Chapter 3, Output 6.

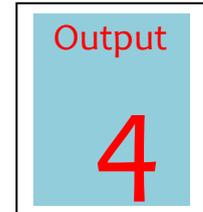
See for the English version: <http://genderandwater.org/en/gwa-products/capacity-building/tutorial-for-water-managers-why-gender-matters>

Support to Training of partner organisations (3.8)

- GWA is invited to the Career Day of Wageningen University, to take place in February 2016. In 2015 we prepare our contribution, so as to attract students beforehand and encourage them to be interested in gender in agriculture. `
- The SPO contributes to the courses of IHE on request in subjects such as:
 - Bargaining withing the household for Natural Resource Management
 - Gender and Plural legalism for NRM
 - Land rights and gender.



2.4 Output 4: National Water-related policies and advocacy



National governments have been influenced by GWA's work adapting the international declarations and statements, as well as back ground papers. Otherwise, in the GWAPB a lot of work was done to influence and inform the Government policies and departments in Bangladesh. One major effort is the Contribution to the Water Chapter of the Seventh Five Year plan of Bangladesh. See chapter 3.

Members' activities influencing their governments' policies (4.3)

In 2015 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.

Netherlands Water Sector Support (4.10)

Gender expertise for review of the proposal for a World Bank – Netherlands Water Partnership:

The World Bank Group's Water Global Practice (WGP) and the Netherlands sought to strengthen the existing cooperation by developing a scaled up and stronger partnership in order to build "a water-secure world for all". They aimed to reinforce the foundation of the World Bank Group's new WGP as well as other parts of the WBG, focusing on improved water service delivery and water management in public as well as private sectors. To this end, both partners signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on October 11, 2014, through which the Government of the Netherlands committed \$50 million to support the WBG water agenda via the WGP. This partnership document once appraised and approved by the Government of the Netherlands and the World Bank Group, will operationalize the MoU and form the basis of the \$50 million partnership.

GWA was approached to review the proposal for the World Bank - Netherlands Water Partnership and:

- Provide strategic suggestions for gender integration into the proposal, backed-up by a strong motivation and explanation based on technical expertise on gender and water issues
- Encourage alignment of the partnership with WB and NL gender policy and best practices and build on opportunities that exist within the context of WB and NL operations

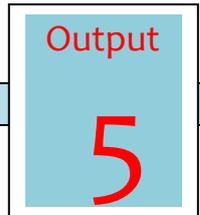
The "Quality at Entry"-meeting in the Hague was attended in which the proposal was discussed with other stakeholders and a paper was produced with suggestions for Gender Integration in the World Bank Netherlands Water Partnership. Also suggestions to the minutes and annex of the minutes to the meeting were provided.

Services to various organisations on request (4.13)

An example of services to organisations is our contribution to the consortium of Berenschot, Witteveen & Bos, Simavi and MDF in Ghana. The request was about Increased Gender Equality with a focus on WASH in schools. Based on a one hour "lecture" by the ED of GWA, the person responsible for gender in the project could present the best practices in the subject, in the Closing Event of the project.



2.5. 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 2015, SC members were active as follows:

Steering Committee Members 2015, and country		Activities
1	The Chairperson of GWA, Dr. <u>Eva Rathgeber</u> , Canada	Eva is active with gender-related work for CGIAR, such as with aquaculture research in Bangladesh in the Water, Land and Ecosystems Programme of CGIAR. For GWA Eva helps here and there as needed. She has been the leader of the Recruitment Committee, and has done essential work in Bangladesh for the monitoring component of GWAPB. Further she 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	Currently Hycinth is part of IUCN in Central Africa with an EU project. The subjects are Water and Climate, Hydro-metrology. One other project is with the Government of Cameroun. The need for Gender and Water expertise and activities is large in Africa. The Gender Strategy of GWP, and also of AMCOW needs to be implemented.
3	<u>Jan Reynders</u> , SC member and treasurer, The Netherlands	Active in Gender and Violence; Boys and Men; Masculinity. He finds boys and young men keen to do things differently from earlier generations. For GWA Jan was involved in the Recruitment Committee.
4	<u>Shaima Ali</u> , SC member, Egypt	Active in Women’s Leadership in Public Services. Her subjects are: Climate Change, Water Crisis in the Middle East, Recycling water and sewage, Desalinisation. For GWA we continue to look together for shared project opportunities. Shaima approached various GWA members in Yemen to work with ECOSOC and UNESCO.
5	<u>Meena Bilgi</u> , member, India	Meena is always active in the international scene to give poor rural women a voice. Meena contributed to the SUJAL programme, such as in the PSC meetings and in studies and training. Meena is elected as the Regional (India) Representative of Major Groups Women of UN, representing GWA and WOCAN in various conferences where high level declarations are decided upon. For the SUJAL project Meena organised the International Women’s Day, a large get-together with minority women speaking out.

Staff Secretariat international travel (5.2)

1. ED Joke Muylwijk

- She spent nearly half of her time in Bangladesh for the GWAPB. In Bangladesh she participated in a number of international events. See Chapter 3. A number of international events where she was supposed to go and contribute could not be attended because the work in Bangladesh had her priority.



she was supposed to go and contribute could not be attended because the work in Bangladesh had her priority.

- During a weekend to visit an activity of SNV and her daughter in Nepal, she was caught by the earth quake of 26 April, which delayed her departure.

Staying in the open with frequent after-shocks during days and nights after the initial earth quake

2. DD Esther de Jong

- Workshop on the Gender Dimension of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus in the Middle East and North Africa Region: in November the Deputy Director attended this workshop where several presentations on the topic were held. At the end of the day the participants discussed future collaboration possibilities for projects and research under the umbrella of the Palestinian-Dutch Academic Cooperation Program on Water and a tentative time-line with activities was set. As a follow-up a meeting with “EU-Manage, European Management Academy B.V” took place in December to get to know each other better and explore possibilities for further cooperation.
- GWOP Congress in Barcelona, see 5.7.

3. SPO Juana Vera

- In January Juana participated as speaker in the conference in Barcelona titled: 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. The title of her presentation is: The Water Transfer-Agribusiness Model in Peru: Socio-cultural and gender aspects.



The GWA team in the Secretariat

Events (5.7)



From 16-18 September the Deputy Director attended the **third Global Water Operator Partnerships Congress** in Barcelona, Spain. In the session titled “Utilities towards more equitable Service Provision” she presented the Gender Scan Methodology for Water Utilities developed by GWA in 2011. The Swaziland Water Services Cooperation (SWSC) showed interest in piloting this methodology and a proposal was developed

to conduct the gender scan and build capacity of all staff on gender. Unfortunately SWSC apparently could not make funds free for this activity.

Esther’s presentation is the third in the following link:

http://gwopa.org/en/session-contribution/download/72_odcf30aca3527b42034f26aac6311f4b



3. OUTPUT 6: GWAPB GENDER AND WATER PROGRAMME BANGLADESH

Output

6

OVERVIEW

The three year project Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB), initiated and funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), started halfway 2013, so by the end of 2015 there are only 6 months left. Even though we feel the project has just begun, in fact it is already time to start thinking about consolidation. Because of lots of delay in 2013 and 2014 caused by hartals (travel bans) and other political turmoil, the GWAPB team does not yet feel like consolidation, but like expansion, and extension instead.

During 2014 many contacts were built and strengthened with teams of water projects, mostly funded by the EKN, but also with international, governmental and academic institutions, and with NGOs, active in the water sector. GWAPB is becoming well known, and also appreciated in Bangladesh. Various planned activities are initiated, especially in the component of Capacity Building. When the need for support has been established, this is included in training workshops. Trust is an important aspect of the relations between GWAPB staff and the projects, which is built in the workshops. Peer learning is also important, and then participants of workshops develop their IGAP (Individual Gender Action Plan). Field work is a standard point on the agenda, in which participants, who are mainly technical staff, can learn to analyse a situation following the four elements of empowerment: social, economic, political and physical.

In the first months of 2015 we had again a period of recruitment, and in April the new Team Leader Shaila Shahid started her work with GWAPB, immediately with the demanding task of supplying the MTR-team with information.

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.

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](#).

One of the highlights of 2015 was the Mid Term Review and the MTR report, carried out on behalf of EKN by two consultants. It came by surprise because it was not in the planning. It took place in two weeks in April and May.

GWABP considers constructive evaluation to be a key learning tool and we were glad to receive the consultants' report (*feedback is a gift!*). We started to implement 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 GWABP's 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, since then we have been measuring this impact and reporting on more concrete evidence of outcomes.

In general the MTR report was phrased negatively, but when reading it cautiously, findings were mostly positive. For example there was recognition for the large amounts of work we do, and also for the fact that we spend little money.

For the Inception Report we had developed the Theory of Change for GWABP, with 4 levels of results (outputs, outcomes, intermediate outcomes and impact). Because our work is mainly indirectly influencing the position of poor women and men, the ToC is complicated. We had hoped for support from the MTR-Team, but they agreed with us that it is too difficult and also not realistic.

After the final MTR report, the staff of GWABP wrote a Management Response.



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.

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 two hours are needed to reach a place and two 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 wasted.

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

Visits to Bangladesh were made from 22 January to 20 February, from 24 March – 8 May, and from 13 October to 20 November. That is a total of about four and a half months in 2015.

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

- In April a large Members' and Stakeholders Meeting is held In Dhaka
- On 12 November GWA-Bangladesh organized a Sharing and Collaborative meeting on to explore possible future partnerships in the broadest areas of gender and water. GWA presented their ongoing activities of Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB) and discussed with the sector actors for future collaborations to make a greater impact on the lives and livelihoods of the marginalised people in the country.

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

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

Five GAPs were developed.

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) 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

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

During the Members and Stakeholders Meeting in 2014 the GWAAG and the process of nomination (by the members), vetting (by staff of Secretariat), selection and election (also by the members in Bangladesh) was explained. From March to June the elections took place. Two women members and 10 men were candidates, and 5 of them were elected (2 women and 3 men: Shahidul Islam, Safina Naznin, Rokeya Begum Shafali, Raphyyel Khan and Paul Saha). However, the Mid Term Review prescribed not to continue with the GWAAG.

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. Different plans were made and implemented.

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. Some examples:

- With the Bangladesh Delta Plan Project we had a number of meetings. The various sector baseline papers were again checked to see if the gender texts that we had provided had been integrated well.

In one meeting it was discussed that there is not much information on the social aspects of drought and especially not what drought (Barind) means to women. A paragraph was developed, and also a plan to do a field study in the North of Bangladesh. In another meeting with BDP it was agreed that GWAPB is continuing further inputs (wherever needed) to baseline studies that have been reviewed by external experts, attending scenario development and other workshops and will contribute to the strategy development workshops.

- For DWASA-WOP GWAPB contributed to the Mid Term Review. Further a detailed composition and ToR of the Gender Equity Committee for the MODS Zone 5 were

developed and submitted to the Executive Engineer MODS Zone 5. A ToR was developed for a Gender Equity Committee for DWASA. With a focus on MODS Zone 5, and sent to the DMD for his approval.

- A meeting was held with a large group of BWDB Team Leaders of projects, to discuss the Gender Equity Strategy and Plan, and we have suggested the options that we can contribute to. BWDB noted the importance of an easily understandable and implementable GESAP. Chief, Planning and Chief, Monitoring of BWDB will determine next steps towards utilizing GWAPB resource for the purpose.
- A number of meetings were held with the Resident Project Manager of UDDP and some of the staff. He expressed the need for more gender orientations for DWASA officials who deal with UDDP, in total 27 officers and 25 staff of DWASA-UDDP.

Further activities and meetings were held with Blue Gold, CDSP IV, BRAC WASH, PaCT and WFP for Rice Fortification.

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.

1.9. Other coordinating activities, as need arises



- The Programme Coordinator and the Team Leader were invited to a meeting to discuss the Budget for the next Five Year Plan, related to water, organised by one Bangla newspaper, with the presence of the Minister of Water (18 April).
- GWAPB attended the workshop on Learning from WASH Experiences in Bangladesh in BRAC INN in April.
- The Team Leader and CB Expert had a meeting with Ms Irene Dankelman consultant for UN-Women, expert in disasters and climate change and gender conducting a study on Gender and Climate Change & Disaster Risk Resilience in the Bangladesh scenario. May.
- Also in May, a National seminar on Menstrual Hygiene, Situation and Future Action, was organised. GWAPB contributed in the open discussion regarding MHM education, not just for secondary schools but also for primary schools.
- In October WASH Alliance and Partners held a National Seminar on Best Practice Sharing, where GWAPB attended and participated in the discussion.

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.

2.1 Training of Trainers for Gender and Water.

- The one ToT for selected participants that was planned for the end of 2015 is postponed to 2016.
- ToT for MaxWash staff on gender mainstreaming, December 2015, 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). Improve capacity to integrate gender in project interventions (HOW to Mainstream Gender in above components).
- ToT for UDDP staff of DWASA, December 2015, for conceptual clarity on Gender Mainstreaming

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 which will in the final months serve as fundament 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. The MTR recommended not to spend time on the academia, only if asked and in the benefit of the EKNsPs.

To WaterAid, on their request support was given by Gender Assessment of their staff, and a Concept Note for an Organisational Gender Scan including a Capacity Building Plan was developed.



2.5 Tailor-made Training of Water Professionals in Gender and IWRM, WASH, Water in Agriculture, Climate Change, etc. For EKNsPs, their partner NGOs, GOs, and other trainees to build capacity of the water sector.

- In April the third CB workshop for Gender and IWRM was held for staff of different EKNsPs to increase their understanding of why mainstreaming gender and diversity issues in water management will lead to more efficient and effective work and to learn how to mainstream



gender; to develop Individual Gender Action Plan for participant’s own position and his/her own tasks in the project.

- Also in April a training session was organised for UDDP staff and of their partner RIC, related to Solid Waste Management and gender.
- In May the second Orientation Session for surveyors and IFC Water PaCT staff on gender mainstreaming in textile for the IFC Water PaCT was given.
- In May we organise the Workshop to assist in developing GAP for MaxWASH.
- Session on Gender, Inclusion, and Sustainability of WASH, for Quarterly Coordination and Progress Sharing Meeting of Practical Action’s staff
- Two Workshops on Gender and Water at the National Academy of Planning for Development (NAPD) (GoB): to enhance skills of the relevant government officials towards inclusion of gender dimensions in water sector projects with particular attention to climate change, agriculture and integrated water resources management. June 2015.
- Capacity Building Workshop for Selected water Professionals: Gender Action Plan for WOP, DWASA, August to achieve conceptual clarity and develop a Gender Action Plan.
- In August one workshop is organised for the SaFal project to support the development of their Gender Action Plan and relevant indicators.
- Follow-up Workshop Gender and Integrated Water Resources Management: to have a recap of the previous workshop and to present the implementation of the IGAPs. in November.



2.6 Coaching of trainees with their (I) Gender Action Plans during their year of implementation.
Coaching of workshop participants who have developed IGAPs was done by phone and on request.

2.7 Exchange and Exposure visits, etc.

In December 2015 an Exchange visit was organised for SaFaL staff to visit the CDSP IV project, to see what is done in the field of gender. Different Char Locations and WMGs in Hatia and Noakhali were visited. Objectives were

1. Share gender issues related knowledge between EKNsPs;
2. See gender work in practice within a different context;
3. Analyze the visited activities from an empowerment perspective;
4. Learn to apply and implement gender sensitive water management approaches;
5. Broaden way of thinking.

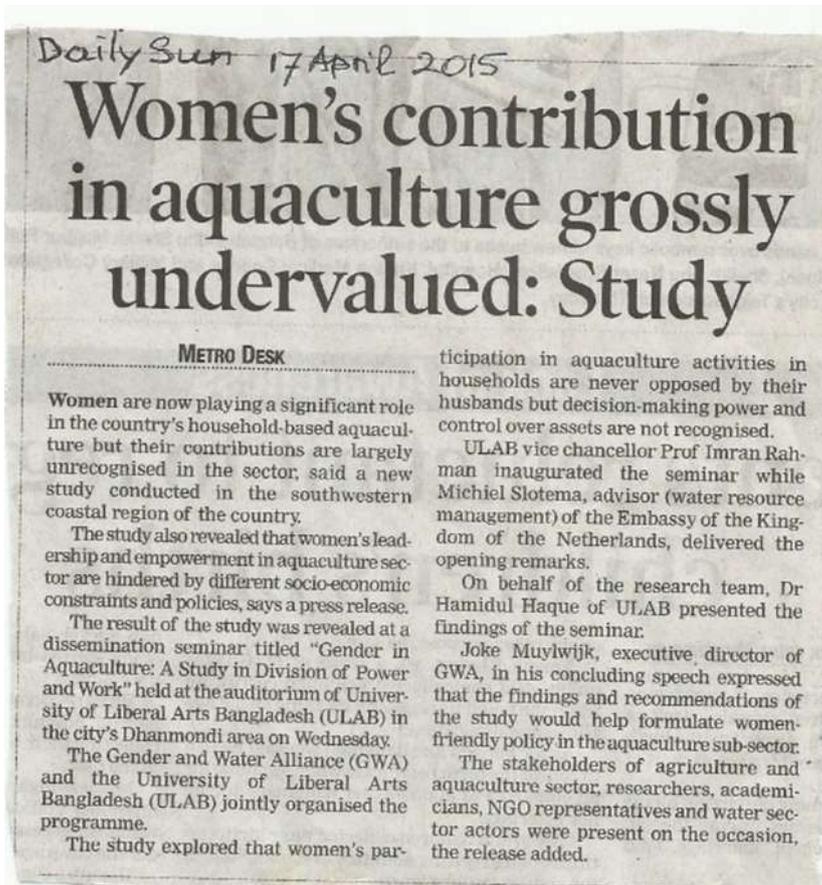


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COMPONENT 3: KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

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.



3.3. 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 relevant for her/him. Of all inquiries case studies are written.

- Inquiries were undertaken in June in two villages where MaxWASH is working.
- Earlier, in 2014, seven persons were interviewed in the CDSP IV project in Noakhali, and these respondents were again visited this year, in December.

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

A small study was done in June 2015 to collect information for the paper to be written for SACOSAN January 2016, together with MaxWASH. New studies are prepared for the final year.

The Gender and Aquaculture study was presented to all who are interested in ULAB, in April 2015. Mr. Slotema of the EKN gave the opening speech. 60 people (38 men and 22 women) attended the seminar.



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.

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

GWA Secretariat supported the set-up of the Bangladesh part of the website. Documents are prepared for the website and checked for quality. The GWA website has been redesigned and includes a separate page for GWAPB. When googling Gender and Water, there are many responses related to GWAPB.

4.3. Brochures linking technical and social aspects; developing and printing

- Existing GWA brochures have been reprinted to be handed out in Bangladesh on many occasions and with all workshops. In Bangladesh many people have no access to fast and regular internet, so paper copies are still preferred.



Power Walk during GWAPB Session of the Conference of WGSD of DU

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.

4.8 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

- GWAPB participated to contribute from a gender perspective and to ensure our visibility in the SARFC South Asia Right to Food Conference, Dhaka, May.
- International Conference on Gender and Development Dhaka University; GWAPB conducted a parallel session on Gender and Natural Resource Management.



Gender equality must for democracy

International conference told

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

To build a truly democratic nation, it is necessary to create a society free from gender discrimination and recognise that gender issues include diverse topics ranging from discrimination against those of the third gender and inequality faced by women of differing religions and ethnicities, speakers told an international conference's closing yesterday.

The three-day "Gender Diversity and Development" was organised by Dhaka University's women and gender studies department with Chairperson Tania Haque chairing the discussions.

"You just cannot talk about women in general. There are different kinds of women and the problems faced by a poor woman and a rich woman or by women belonging to various ethnic groups are different," said eminent political scientist

Prof Ibousq Jahan.

The women and children affairs ministry, Unicef Bangladesh, USAID Bangladesh, Care Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), and Gender and Water Alliance and the Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (GWAPB) sponsored the conference on the DU campus.

Over 400 participants from 10 countries including Bangladesh attended the programme where 76 papers related to gender were presented.

Prof Saakia E Wieringa of the University of Amsterdam, Chandni Joshi, founder president of Patao Jayettes in Nepal, and Associate Prof Amrita Chachhi of Erasmus University in the Netherlands also presented their keynote papers.

"Without understanding gender diversity, it is very difficult to bring

SEE PAGE 5 COL 6

The Daily Star 20-3-2015

Gender equality foundation of dev

Speakers tell inauguration of 3-day int'l conference at DU

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but is a foundation for the creation of a forward-looking nation, speakers told an international seminar at Dhaka University yesterday, which assesses the role of a society free from sex-based discrimination in national development.

"To turn Bangladesh into a middle income, progressive and forward-looking country by the year 2021, we must achieve gender equality in all spheres of our national life," said Prof AAMS Arefin Siddique, vice chancellor of DU.

"The only way you can empower women is to have more women at the top so that they can make strategic policies for themselves in order to curb gender inequity," he said.

But that will need more investment in education, especially in female education, the professor told the inaugural session of the three-day conference, which concludes Sunday.

The symposium draws more than 500 participants from India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Netherlands, UK and USA and is hosted by the women and gender studies department of DU, with support from the women and children affairs ministry, USAID, Unicef, Manusher Jonno Foundation, CARE Bangladesh, Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh, and NRB Global Bank.

Thomas Kress, programme office director, USAID Bangladesh, said Bangladeshi women had made enormous

SEE PAGE 5 COL 1

Gender equality must for democracy

FROM PAGE 3

about women's development," said Shaheen Anam, executive director of MJF.

"The most fundamental thing we need to be aware of is that you cannot build a healthy society on the basis of discrimina-

tion," said Mahfuz Anam, editor and publisher of The Daily Star.

AIM Golam Kibria, additional secretary to the ministry of women and children affairs, said, "In Bangladesh we cannot yet sing the song of equality between men and women."

Gender equality foundation of dev

FROM PAGE 3

strides since the country's birth in 1971. They have achieved political empowerment, better job prospects and improved education, and have been the engine behind the amazing growth of the ready-made garment industry, which is now number 2 in the world, he added.

Emphasising the need for keeping the legal minimum age 18 for marriage of females, Thomas said they were quite concerned to see press reports suggesting that the government is thinking of including counterproduc-

ive language allowing 16 and 17 years old children to marry with parental consent.

It would seriously undermine the new law's intended goal – putting an end to the harmful practice of child marriage once and for all, he said.

Prof Emeritus of DU Najma Chowdhury said, "The present conference is intended to contribute to the ongoing discussion regarding integration of women in any scheme of development goals. We believe that the goals are possible to achieve through timely interventions from the catalysts

– the state and government, peoples and citizens, scholars, and the academia, in short by all stakeholders of the society."

Tania Haque, chairperson of the host department, said the conference brought together scholars and activists from different countries and regions to have fruitful collaboration, participatory discussions and sharing lessons learned in different socio-economic contexts which would help to create a global platform for achieving gender equity and sustainable development for diverse groups of people.

- The Team Leader of GWAPB, Shaila Shahid, attended the Climate Reality Leadership Training by the Climate Reality Project and direct mentorship and facilitation of Mr. Al-Gore, September, Miami.
- Emerging Leaders Multi-faith Climate Convergence, Rome: in June the GWAPB Administrator was invited to participate. The purpose was to bring together leaders of different religions who care about Climate Change and Environment related issues and to share related experiences to cope with adversities and to discuss how to mobilize communities to protect the earth. He presented GWAPB, and its approach to gender, water and climate change.
- The Team Leader represented GWAPB in the Stockholm World Water Week in August. She made the presentation on Gender Mainstreaming in WASH in Bangladesh at the Working

GWA Report 2015

Group meeting of Sustainable Sanitation Program and Secretariat of Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA WG7).

- Furthermore she made a presentation on “Gender in WASH: Bangladesh experience on Women in Decision Making and Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools” in the side event with the objective of contributing to the Sustainable Development Water Goal (SDG 6.2 and 6.3) discussion, in the session of convenors: WECF, UNEP, AMCOW, UNESCO-WWAP, GIZ/SuSanA, BORDA, GWA.



- During the Book Fair (Boi Mela), which is one of the largest of the world, the Bangladesh edition of Jaghrapur Revisited, Women, Land and Power, by Jenneke Arens, was launched in the stall of University Press, by our GWAPB Team and the staff of UP Ltd.

- The Team Leader participated in the UN-SDG Summit and General Assembly

Sessions in New York in September 2015. She took part in the Global Women Advocate’s Gathering and Feminist Forum 2015: What’s next for the 2030 Agenda? Hosted by Women’s Major Group for Sustainable Development.

- Shaila Shahid, team leader, made the presentation of the Group Work session on Gender, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability and worked as Group Leader. Then she attended UN General Assembly Session, the UN Summit side event "A Call for Joint Action: Solutions-oriented partnerships for people and planet", co-organised by UNEP, UNDP, UN-Habitat, IPU, IUCN, CBD, WRI, WWF and UN-NGLS. She participated and was given the opportunity to raise the question: How are UN-Habitat and UNEP going to address Gender Equality in their agenda in terms of Women’s contribution to water and natural resources management? How will UN-Habitat look at the women’s emerging needs of equal access to water and sanitation under the rapid urbanization?

- She also attended the High-level Civil Society Event of the UN Sustainable Development Summit "Implementing the post-2015 agenda -building political leadership for



transformative change".

GWA Report 2015

- The South Asia Right to Food Conference in Dhaka in May was attended by three of our staff. Our abstract is titled: **Women farmers in market chain: Findings from informal inquiries.**
- The Team Leader attended and spoke in the WSSCC-B meeting at WaterAid on 1st August 2015 which discussed the Strategic Engagement Plan (SEP) of Bangladesh on WASH. The Team Leader particularly proposed to consider gender mainstreaming aspects in the WASH sector and within WSSCC-Bangladesh agenda and a clear mentioning of gender in the strategic objective is imperative. She proposed to consider SDG targets under Goal 6 and also the proposed M&E indicator at national level on WASH issues.



- Nazmun Naher, when participating in an ILO training Work and Development in Turin, Italy, represented GWA and made use of the exhibition opportunity. For the open space session, she took a table to show our documents and explained to the visitors with the help of iPad. I designed the table only for display. Later she sent all visitors an e-mail with attachments. She then gave a small presentation on Gender and IWRM.

- Gobeshona Conference for Research on Climate Change in Bangladesh, in November.
- On 16 December our Sr CB Officer Rokeya Khatun presented about Women and Climate Change in a UJLAB seminar: UN-Sustainable Development Goals and Long-Term Plan.



COMPONENT 5: MONITORING

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

- In June we held a Monitoring Follow-up meeting with Max-WASH staff
- Also in June a similar meeting was held for CDSP IV staff.
- Eva Rathgeber, as Short Term Expert, has contributed to this component by setting up a framework and a system for the EKNsPs to monitor a limited number of gender indicators, all based on their own project documents. The projects are sent a few survey forms to be filled in on line, and get support with it if needed.

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

A number of times we receive a request of the EKN to fill in certain formats for their monitoring and reporting to the Hague.

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 compiled the edited summary of Gender integrated timely in Baseline Documents for the BDP 2100. The inputs encompass thematic areas on agriculture food security, land management, river management, institutional arrangement, climate change, disaster management, WATSAN Public health, urbanization, forestry biodiversity, sustainable transportation, drought and specific inputs for the 7th Five Year Plan of Bangladesh. (November)

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

A number of time GWAPB discusses the final narrative report of BRAC WASH with the BRAC team members. Then we have given comments and suggestions to a number of versions. This was appreciated.



Fieldwork for Study in Gender in Wet Units in Textile Factories: Men do the machine work in washing, dyeing and finishing, women only do the sweeping.

5.8 Field visits for monitoring in the EKNsPs locations

All field visits to EKNsPs provide information for the monitoring of the projects. In 2015 visits were made to Safal, Khulna, to CDSP IV, Noakhali, to BRAC WASH, to Max WASH in Patuakhali, to WOP-D-WASA, and to PaCT.

RESULTS IN SHORT

Some of the objectives from the Logframe and the Theory of Change are listed here.

Results	With evidence	Remarks
	Contacts built with EKNsPs	Very good contacts are built
	EKNsPs' skills and understanding related to gender and Water enhanced	This is clear from the IGAPs, from the GAPs and also from the reporting and reviews.
	Gender related commitment enhanced through iGAP development and implementation	The presentation of the implementation of the IGAPs was above all expectations.
	Resource pool (STE) mobilized consisting of 20 experts	The pool of STEs is dynamic, some experts are added, and some are not available anymore because of other full time jobs.
	Collaboration with Government, academic and research organizations established	This has been very effective, but the MTR reduced the time we had for working with these organisations in the Water Sector.
	GWAPB is visible in both national and international arena	Very much so, and all the time more. GWAPB is asked for contributions by most organisations.
	Increased understanding on “gender +” or “gender and diversity”, instead of just “women and development”	Those who have participated in our workshops have this knowledge. Also empowerment, and the four elements is now becoming a common approach in Bangladesh Water-related projects and NGOs.
	Project and programme results monitored through gender lens	This has visibly increased.
	Gender is mainstreamed in policy and practice of the EKNsP (minimal 5).	Blue Gold, CDSP IV, SaFaL, BRAC WASH, Max WASH, PaCT, UDDP, WOP, BDP2100, whilst other projects such as of UN, express there interest to learn from us, and their disappointment that we had to neglect them.
	Growing recognition and demand for gender expertise at regional and national levels.	All over the demand is growing. Many organisations ask us if we can provide a gender expert for their projects, because people with gender expertise are difficult to be found.
	Increased understanding of, support to and use of gender mainstreaming tools by water managers and decision makers of the sector in the three districts and elsewhere in Bangladesh.	Some of this use is visible, but a lot more is needed to make this indicator true on a large scale.

	Increased number of gender and social experts with solid understanding of water resources management issues.	Participants of GWAPB workshops and ToTs are more aware of the link between gender and WRM, but the need for such expertise remains very large.
	Effective Gender-and-Water Networking is established for dissemination and sharing.	Some net-working is going on, and channels and tools are available. More need could be made of these.
	Improved efficiency, effectiveness, equality and sustainability in the EKN supported projects and in the water sector	Indicators point that way, even if it is hard to prove quantitatively.
	Increased participation of women, men, boys, girls, elderly, disabled in water sector interventions	In projects and water groups there is now much more attention to include a variety of people.
	Policy makers, programme planners are practicing gender inclusive approach	Some are. But it is not at all enough.

RECRUITMENT AND TEAM



The Dhaka team at the end of 2015

Towards the end of 2014 recruitment is again needed, and this work is assisted by the Secretariat. In April the new Team Leader Shaila Shahid starts her work for GWAPB, at the same time with Rabeya Sultana, the Gender and Water Trainer. For Monitoring an expert is found with the right expertise in qualitative monitoring, but

she withdraws after signing the contract. Then it is preferred to involve an STE.



For English lessons a young American man is appointed and he helps the colleagues for a few months till he is transferred by WorldFish to Sierra Leone.

Runia, Safina and Nazmun left the team, moving on to interesting opportunities, and Runia returns to us.

OFFICE IN DHAKA

The team, as well as visitors appreciate the office, the rooms, the view and the open atmosphere.

FINANCES GWAPB²

The first instalment of the committed funds was received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in August 2013, and the second instalment in February 2014, total € 1,150,000. Then the third instalment was received in November 2015. The total is now € 1.550.000.

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

The expenditure for GWAPB during Year 2 July 2014 – July 2015 is: € 469.429.

From January – July 2015 the expenditure is € 258.285.

From July – December 2015 it is € 265.945.

The total expenditure for GWAPB during 2015 is € 524.230.

For the year 2015, which is the reporting period of GWA, and not 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
1	Collaboration, Networking and Coordination	33.834	65.423
2	Capacity Building, Training and Coaching	39.354	71.412
3	Knowledge Development	13.029	40.145
4	Communication: Dissemination, Sharing, and Advocacy	28.693	46.365
5	Monitoring	26.337	42.823
6	Logistics	56.194	56.194
7	Staff salaries: this time is mainly spent on the components	290062	165.141
	AKV paid till now	36.563	36.563
	Total	524.066	524.066



² 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.

4. DONOR RELATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2015 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”.



5. FINANCE

The actual income in 2015 was € 400,000 from EKN for GWAPB and € 252.541 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:

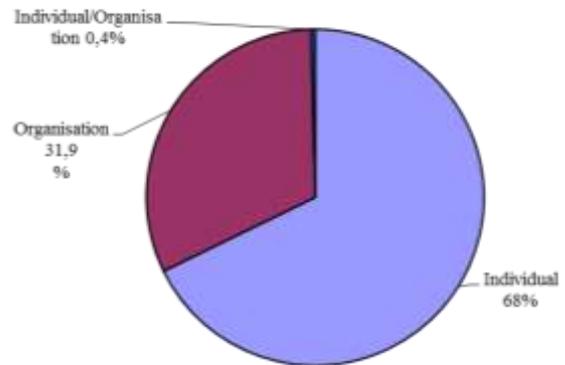
Expenditure GWA	2015
A. Staffing ³	160.181
B. Office costs and Evaluation	25.946
1. Network management and communication	309
2. Knowledge development and sharing	14.677
3. Capacity Building	10.259
4. Advocacy and influencing national policies	28
5. International advocacy and sessions in conferences	202
6. Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh (incl.AKV)	524.066
Total Expenditure in €	735.668

³ 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.

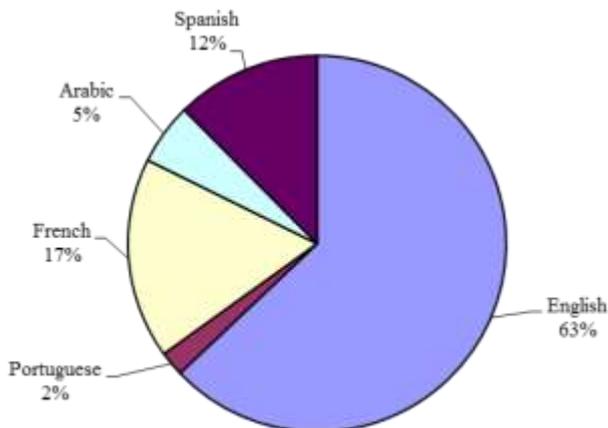
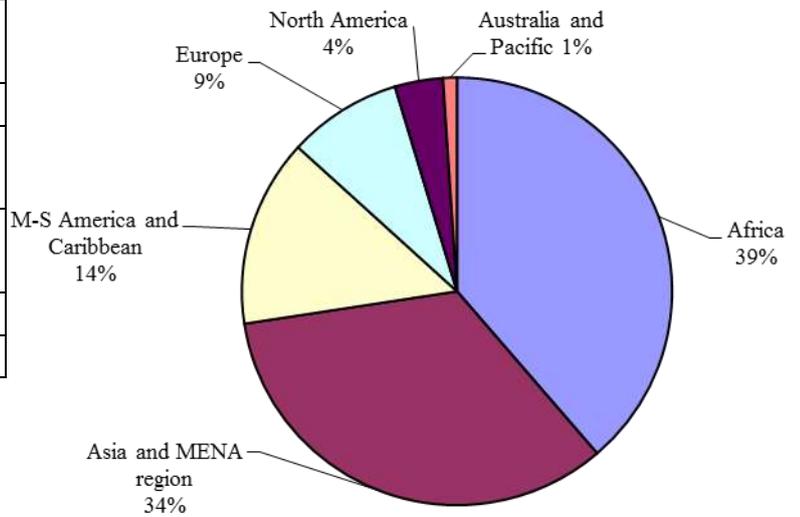
ANNEX 1

GWA Membership report		
31-12-2015	2342 Members	130 Countries

Membership type	Percentage	Quantity
Individual	68%	1587
Organization	31,9%	746
Individual/Organization	0,4%	9



Geographic Region	%	Quantity
Africa	39	897
Asia and MENA region	34	805
M, S America and Caribbean	14	332
Europe	9	200
North America	4	84



Language	%	number
Arabic	5	122
English	63	1484
French	17	398
Portuguese	2	49
Spanish	12	289

Membership per country, the top 15

