



# REPORT 2017

## Gender and Water Alliance



***Sustainable Development Goals  
focus on 1, 2, 5, 6, 13***

GWA Secretariat, Hogestraat 20, 6953AT Dieren, the Netherlands,  
secretariat@gwalliance.org, <https://genderandwater.org>

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
CB	Capacity Building
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDP	Centre for Development and Peace, Meherpur, Bangladesh
CN	Concept Note
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DD	Deputy Director
EBM	Ecosystem-Based Management
ED	Executive Director
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EKNSP	Projects, supported by EKN
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWA-B	Gender and Water Alliance - Bangladesh
GWAPB	Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
L&A	Lobby and Advocacy
LT	Learning Trajectory
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoU	Memory of Understanding
MPA	Marine-Protected Area
OIAT	Organisational Inclusion Assessment Tool
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TG	Target Group
TMM	Training Master Manual
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VoSB	Voice of South Bangladesh, Bagerhat, Bangladesh
WADA	Welfare Association for Development Alternative, Bagerhat, Bangladesh
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organization (in Bangladesh)
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WECF	Women Engage for a Common Future
WMCC	Water Management Citizens Committee
WP5	Work Package 5 (Bangladesh)

# GENDER AND WATER ALLIANCE ANNUAL REPORT 2017

## 1. INTRODUCTION and SUMMARY

2017 is a year full of positive hope for more projects that will enable the Secretariat to hold on to our team or even expand it. It is full of hope for a following phase of GWAPB, since most water projects in Bangladesh (EKNSPs) are also extended. We attempt again to find a successor for the Executive Director, we are in Year 2 of the Women2030 project, and start to be involved in the Dutch funded Watershed project with a contract with Simavi for Bangladesh. UNEnvironment asks GWA to develop a paper with cases about Gender in Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, and we find many opportunities for proposals which suit in the GWA approach, most of them together with partners and/or our members.

The membership again increases, the number of members in Bangladesh is highest, which is not surprising, considering the extra efforts and activities by GWA in the country. The Deputy Director who was with us for 10 years, now moves on to another position, in an important Dutch women’s organisation. Her successor brings various contacts and possibilities in Francophone Africa, which are also a promising part of a full pipeline.

Towards the end of the year no new projects have materialised, staff is diminishing, and also in Bangladesh the team is small. Nevertheless, GWA does not only depend on the two teams, earlier colleagues, GWA members, and many gender experts who have participated in our ToTs can be relied upon when our activities need more facilitators. With disappointment and new hope we close the year.

## 2. THE Gender Aspects of all SDGs



In September 2016 MDGs have made way for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, to be reached by 2030. The SDGs are more detailed in targets and description than the MDGs, they are covering all sectors and most of them have gender targets as well. Further there is a separate SDG for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. From a gender-and-water perspective we look at each of the SDGs, and together with some of our members we have then decided to focus on 5 (gender), 6

(water) and 13 (climate). But also 2 (agriculture), 14 (oceans) and 1 (overall poverty eradication) have our attention, and our expertise. The following information is used in our workshops.

## 1 NO POVERTY

### End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.

#### Gender aspects:

- ✚ Most poor people (below \$1,25 per day) live in South Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa.
- ✚ 75% of poor people are women.
- ✚ Without safe and enough water, poverty will remain.
- ✚ Without equality no end to poverty
- ✚ One in four children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age

## 2 ZERO HUNGER

### End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

It is time to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food. If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment.

#### Gender aspects:

- ✚ Women are major food producers with least access to resources (land and water):
- ✚ 500 million small farms (rainfed) mostly managed by women farmers, provide 80% of food for developing countries.
- ✚ A small amount of irrigation for the dry weeks will make a big difference for the yield they can produce.
- ✚ Women's work is not recognized, so women farmers get no training, credit, quality inputs, extension service, research, etc.

## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

### Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality, but working towards achieving the

target of less than 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030 would require improvements in skilled delivery care.

**Gender aspects are:**

- ✚ Maternal health is one major issue here: without WASH no health
- ✚ Food security and health
- ✚ Food safety and health
- ✚ No child marriage
- ✚ Adolescent girls and MHM

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to creating sustainable development. In addition to improving quality of life, access to inclusive education can help equip local people with the tools required to develop innovative solutions to the world's greatest problems.

**Gender aspects:**

- ✚ 60% of children out of school are girls.
- ✚ WASH and MHM is a must for girls to remain in school.
- ✚ In South Asia now the enrolment of girls is the same as for boys, in primary education.
- ✚ When girls have quality education, learning to think for herself, she will add to solving the development problems.

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



**Gender Equality and Women Empowerment**

**Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls**

Women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in all parts of the world.

This SDG is completely focused at gender, some examples are:

- ✚ Recognize the value of unpaid work.
- ✚ End discrimination and gender-based violence
- ✚ Eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation
- ✚ Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health care
- ✚ Protect women and girls' reproductive rights
- ✚ Eliminate gender disparities in education
- ✚ Expand women's economic opportunities and recognize their rights to resources
- ✚ Reduce the burdens of unpaid care work on women and girls.

Women suffer from inequality and violence, but women also are active agents of change and by their empowerment, the whole world will improve and all people will benefit.



**SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation**

**Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

Pay special attention to needs of women and girls those in vulnerable situation.

Gender aspects:

- + 1.8 billion people still without safe water, In Bangladesh 65% of people without safe water (BBS 2015)
- + 2.4 billion people still without toilets
- + Women are responsible for water, sanitation and hygiene but men take decisions about the expenditure
- + Location and structure of water points and toilets are not discussed with women members of the households
- + Women need more water than men (e.g. women menstruate, get pregnant and give birth)



**SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy**

**Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Increase access to affordable, reliable and modern energy technology and services such as electricity, gas, **solar energy**, improved stoves etc

The Gender aspects SDG 7:

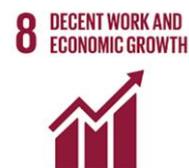
- + 3 billion people rely on wood, biomass etc., which is collected mainly by women
- + Solid fuels is a serious health problem for women and girls, who do the cooking
- + The traditional energy sector is still one of the least gender-inclusive sectors to date

**SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth**

**Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

Economic growth would hardly mean anything without dignity, security rights, and sense of ownership.

Equal opportunities, equal wages, safe working environments for all, especially for women workers.



Some gender aspects of SDG 8:

- + Wage gaps
- + Substandard working conditions for women workers, youth, workers with disability

- ✚ Women account for most unpaid work, and they are overrepresented in the informal sector
- ✚ The barriers are both formal such as discriminatory inheritance laws, and informal such as unwritten social norms
- ✚ Women are behind in getting formal loans and credit to start a business and entrepreneurship

**SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

Develop quality, resilient infrastructure.

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization upgrade infrastructure adopting clean and environmentally sound technologies.

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises.

Encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers.



Gender aspects:

- ✚ Very few women employees and decision-makers in the construction, manufacturing and energy businesses
- ✚ Most scientific researchers are still men - women account for only 25 per cent
- ✚ Only 40 percent women study in science, technology, engineering and math subjects

**SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities within and amongst countries**

**Reduce inequality within and among countries**

More equal distribution of resources and opportunities: gender issue, as well as integrity issue, fair trade, fair wages safe migration and mobility for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions.



Gender Aspects of SDG 10 are as follows:

- ✚ Equal and democratic countries, in which the position of women is better than in dictatorial countries with large differences between poor and rich.
- ✚ Unsafe, irregular and irresponsible migration and mobility of people particularly women and young women
- ✚ Disparities are also evident within countries, including disparity in terms of rural-urban disparities, household wealth, indigenous people migrant status(trafficked) disability
- ✚ More equal distribution of resources and opportunities: gender issue, as well as integrity issue, fair trade, fair wages
- ✚ Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

**SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities**

**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

Adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, resilient to disaster.

Provide access to safe, affordable, transport systems for all improving road safety, with special attention to the needs of women, children, older and disable persons.

Provide access to safe, green public spaces for all.



Gender aspects of SDG 11:

- ✚ Develop quality, resilient infrastructure, in which safety and security of women and girls is a prerequisite.
- ✚ Urban slums have 70% women inhabitants.
- ✚ Girls get married at a young age, to protect them.
- ✚ Also lack of safe water and improved sanitation, access to safe public transports
- ✚ Unsafe environment
- ✚ Poor sanitation facilities
- ✚ Adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, resilient to disaster
- ✚ Provide access to safe, affordable, transport systems for all improving road safety, with special attention to the needs of women, children, older and disable persons
- ✚ Provide access to safe, green public spaces for all

**SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production**

**Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Halve per capita global food waste and reduce food losses including post-harvest losses.

Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.



Some gender aspects of SDG 12 were discussed as follows:

- ✚ Food production and storage work mainly done by women: knowledge and resources for proper storage is required.
- ✚ Initiatives for safe and low-cost storage technology should involve them.
- ✚ Lots of food is thrown away, need for awareness raising
- ✚ Both producers and consumers should be responsible to their behaviour so that people and environment will not be harmed.

**SDG 13 Climate Action**

**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.



Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.  
 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Gender aspects of SDG 13:

- ✚ Of all disasters 80% (or more) of victims are women: floods and droughts.
- ✚ In the rural areas of most developing countries, it is mainly women and girls who are responsible for fuel and water collection for their families, which is negatively impacted in case of disasters. .
- ✚ When water and fuel is scarce due to Climate change (droughts, increasing salinity, deforestation) women and girls can spend several hours a day trying to access water and fuel for their daily needs, losing out on income, education, and rest, and also safety.

**SDG 14 Life below Water**

**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**



Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.  
 Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid adverse impacts.  
 Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans.  
 Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas.

Gender aspects:

- ✚ Women outnumber men in both large-scale marine fisheries (66%) and small-scale inland fisheries (54%) but earn approximately 64% of men’s wages for the same work in aquaculture.
- ✚ Women are also largely concentrated in low-skilled, low paid jobs with irregular, seasonal employment in processing, packaging and marketing
- ✚ Women often work without contracts or health, safety and labor rights protections.
- ✚ Solid waste management by women: waste ends in the oceans. It is necessary that urban households are informed about the paths that solid waste makes, and destroys the oceans.

**SDG 15 Life on Land**

**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.**



Some gender aspects:

- ✚ Due to gender differences in power relation (responsibilities, priorities, decision-making power, and knowledge), women and men access, use, manage, and conserve biodiversity resources differently.

- ✚ Women are usually the main collectors of wild plant food, while men tend to focus on harvesting timber and wild meat. As a result, women and men develop different knowledge about different species, their uses as well as how to manage them.
- ✚ At the same time, women are more vulnerable to biodiversity loss and lack of natural resources.
- ✚ Indigenous people depend often on these areas, whilst they have no decision-making power, and mainstream populations disown them: land grabbing and water grabbing.

**SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institution**

**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.



Gender aspects of SDG 16:

- ✚ In most societies men are in power, whilst women suffer most of conflicts, wars and inequality.
- ✚ During wars or conflict, women often have fewer resources to protect themselves and, with children, frequently make up the majority of displaced and refugee populations. War tactics such as sexual violence specifically target them.
- ✚ In wars, refugee camps there is no water, no sanitation, no education and no security for women and girls.
- ✚ During wars and in refugee camps, women remain to have their daily duties to feed their families and provide them with water. The daily duties of men discontinue.

**SDG 17 Partnership for the goals**

**Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries. Enhance regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries.



Gender aspects of SDG 17:

- ✚ One third of countries of this world has an office for gender statistics, even though gender disaggregated data is critical for monitoring progress on gender equality.
- ✚ Women are far behind men in the national and international decision making power regarding finance, technology, capacity-building, trade, policy and institutional coherence.
- ✚ Multi-stakeholder partnerships are needed, amongst others, to do shared data collection, monitoring and for accountability.
- ✚ Initiative for building capacity of poor and rural women and men are highly ignored but that that is most Important for sustainable development.

### 3. THE NETWORK

#### Members, Members' Meetings, Members' Survey

The **membership** increased with 23 in 2017 to **2427**.

In July a small **Members' Meeting** was organised in New York during and in the High Level Political Forum, with the GWA members who were present.

Again, in **Bagerhat**, South Bangladesh, a **Members' Meeting** was organised back to back with a Training for Women2030 partners.

**A survey** was held amongst the members, and the response was interesting and encouraging. See the Summary of Results of GWA Members' Survey November 2017 in **ANNEX 1**. Because of lack of staff time, not all suggestions could be followed up, but the response is not forgotten and available when better times have come and resulted in more staff.

#### List serve

The List serve of the Yahoo Groups still function to share information related to gender-and-water. In 2017 we have sent 106 English and 34 Spanish messages.

The Bangladeshi List Serve Yahoo Group gives a problem, because not all members can accept the invitation.

**Fund raising**, see chapter 9.

In May, the new Deputy Director initiated a **soccer match** of GWA representatives from our team and members, near to Dieren, where our Dutch office is, playing in the Eijkelenkamp-tournament. This is a company working in water supply in developing countries, who may be interested to involve GWA for capacity building and mainstreaming gender in their projects. GWA had pink shirts with on the back translated from Dutch: "GWA, playing for safe drinking water in Benin".



#### Steering Committee

Most SC meeting s took place by Skype. One Strategy meeting in the Netherlands was attended by the chair person from Canada and the Secretary from the Netherlands.

#### 4. WASH ALLIANCE

For the WASH Alliance project, which ended 31 December 2016, GWA still did a few workshops in its final month. During 2017 we completed all the reporting.

For the follow-up project GWA contributed gender aspects to the ToC in a 3 day's workshop in Dhaka. It was suggested that GWA, like some other NGOs, would be part of the new WASH Alliance SDG project, but it did not happen yet.

#### 5. WOMEN2030 (year 2: 10 May 2017 – 9 May 2018)

In year 2 (10 May 2017 – 9 May 2018) the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) continued the capacity building work for Tier 2, whilst the Tier 2 organisations in Bangladesh trained the CBOs of Tier 3. In Bolivia institutional and organisational capacity was built of Tier 1 and 2. This was accomplished through development of a Training of Trainers (ToT) Manual on Gender and SDGs/2030 Agenda; facilitating gender ToTs for Tier 1 CSOs in Brazil, and the translation of the Training Master Manual from English into Bangla and Spanish. Monitoring of SDGs 5, 6 and 13 is ongoing and Gender Assessments have started in Kenya and Bangladesh. The Tier 1 organisation in Brazil is outstanding for advocacy and increasing awareness, building knowledge with academia and politicians at different levels.

**The following target values were achieved:**

- 5 GWA staff increased their capacity to network for more effective advocacy for integrating concerns of women, indigenous people, and other excluded groups in global, regional, and national discussions on SDGs and Climate Agreement.
- GWA staff and Tier1 CSO partner from Bangladesh participated through the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) in AP HLPF in Bangkok.
- After initial training in Year 1 in Bangladesh and Bolivia, now also Brazil received such training. 1 Tier 1 and 5 Tier 2 Women & Gender CSOs in Bangladesh received two more training workshop for monitoring and SDG processes.
- 10 Tier 2 Women and Gender CSOs from Bangladesh and Bolivia have increased their understanding of gender dimensions of the SDGs, and their capacity for gender responsive monitoring of them.
- 10 TG2 CSOs from Bangladesh and Bolivia have selected gender indicators and are regularly (6 monthly or more often) collecting gender disaggregated data on selected SDGs at local level. All 10 are also able to advocate about the importance of collecting GDD at national and local level.
- In Year 2, especially in Brazil, important work was done by Tier 1 to build knowledge in various organisations about the need to mainstream gender in implementing and monitoring SDGs.
- 10 CSOs of Tier 2 have received subgranting (5 in Bangladesh and 5 in Bolivia). In Bangladesh the first series of training of Tier 3 by Tier 2 is completed.
- 50 local Tier 3 CBOs have benefitted in Bangladesh.
- 1250 beneficiaries benefitted of training related to SDG 5, 6, 13 in Bangladesh. 50 men, 50 transgender and 1150 women.

- Information and resources (in English, French and Spanish) on women’s and men’s rights to water for drinking, agriculture, environment and climate change agreements are available through the GWA website, and through the GWA mailing list/listserv to which more than 1050 members are signed up worldwide. GWA launched its Facebook page in January 2017.
- 4 GWA staff and 2 TG1 CSOs have participated in Media ToTs, where they learned about use of social media for advocacy, in Year 1. They use the Women2030 Media Training Toolkit in their training of tier 1 and 2.
- 4 GWA staff have participated in the Women2030 media ToTs, and have received the Media Training Toolkit (in English and Spanish).
- Furthermore GWA has written an introduction on Gender dimensions of media in the Women2030 Media Toolkit.
- GWA also facilitated a training session on use of media campaigns for advocacy, as part of the ToT for TG2 CSOs in Bolivia.

**Women and gender focused CSOs have contributed to qualitative and disaggregated data collection for monitoring of national and global sustainable development plans:**

- GWA has spent most time working in this result area, principally through leading the development of a Training of Trainers (ToT) Manual (TMM) on Gender and SDGs/2030 Agenda; and by building institutional capacity of Target Group (Tier) 1 and 2 for gender-focused monitoring and gender assessment at local level. This was accomplished through facilitating gender ToTs for Tier1 CSOs in Latin America and Asia-pacific regional workshops, and for Tier 2 in Bangladesh and Bolivia, as well as for Tier 3 in Bangladesh.

GWA is working with 3 CSO partners at Tier 1 level – GWA Bangladesh in Bangladesh, CIPCA in Bolivia, and MUPAN in Brazil respectively. In Bangladesh the local office of GWA is already certified and well-known for its gender expertise in water and natural resources management and climate change, and is engaged with other national and international projects related to advocacy and the SDGs to provide input for capacity building and training on gender issues in specific contexts. CIPCA in Bolivia and MUPAN in Brazil are both member organisations of the GWA network, and have a strong track record in providing gender trainings specific to water, sanitation, agriculture, biodiversity conservation and climate change. They too are concurrently engaged in other projects linked to SDGs. The Tier 1 partners of Bolivia and Brazil participated in the Women2030 Regional start-up for Latin American partners in Cancun Mexico in Dec 2016, where they were introduced to the programme. Furthermore GWA involved the Tier 1 partners in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Brazil in a participatory consultation to select SDG targets and define indicators to generate gender disaggregated data on the progress in these targets. GWA also organised a national ToT for Tier 1 and Tier 2 partners in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Brazil to strengthen their knowledge on gender aspects of the 2030 Agenda and to introduce them to some tools that have been developed for Women2030 (ToT Manual on Gender and SDGs, Media Toolkit, and the Monitoring and Accountability App). In Bangladesh 6 Tier 2 partners participated in the national ToT, namely Amra Kaj Kory (AKK), Bhomisto, Centre for Development and Peace (CDP), Udayan, Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB) and Welfare Association for Development Alternative (WADA). In Bolivia 5 Tier 2 partners participated in a country-level ToT, namely CIPCA-Altiplano, CIPCA- Valles Interandinos Quechuas, Sociedad Potosina de Ecología –SOPE, Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija – CCIMCAT, Plataforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático (PBFCC).

The regional and national ToTs have helped to strengthen their knowledge about the specific gender aspects of the 2030 Agenda, and how to work for monitoring national commitments to implement SDG through gender-responsive monitoring and advocacy.

In Year 2, also MUPAN, Brazil, implemented the ToT with Tier 2 CSOs and other interested parties: Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas, Movimento Mãe Água, Instituto de Apoio e Proteção a Pesquisa, Educação e Cultura (IAPPEC), Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), Grupo de Educadores Ambientais Sem Fronteiras – Bela Vista/MS, Central de Comercialização de Economia Solidária – Sidrolândia/MS, Instituto Terena de Educação Intercultural – Aquidauana/MS, Centro das Mulheres do Cabo – Cabo de Santo Agostinho/PE.



The Training Master Manual was completed in Year 2, and the two translations into Bangla and Spanish are nearly completed, one module is in the editing phase. Bolivia is ready for the training of Tier 3, whilst Bangladesh has already completed this training of CBOs.

So the Tier 1 partners have invested quite some of their own time and resources, rather than that they have gained income and/or improved their financial viability through the Women2030 programme.

In national-level ToTs with TG1 and 2 in Bangladesh and Bolivia in April and May 2017, and in follow-up ToTs in Bangladesh (Aug 2017 and March 2018) and in Brazil (Sept 2017) respectively, data on the gender indicators (from local surveys and interviews) were shared, challenges discussed, and plans made to continue coordinated and gender-sensitive data compilation, where no groups are left out. Gender indicators of SDGs 5, 6 and 13 are developed to ensure realistic monitoring fitting with the priorities of the CSO partners and their beneficiaries.

Per country only one ToT workshop was planned, but in Bangladesh the Tier 2 organisations are very keen to present every 6 months the data they have collected, and discuss the progress, and the need for more activities.

**Training Master Manual:**

After integrating the feedback of the co-applicants, GWA completed the Training Master Manual on Gender and SDGs with all 5 modules.

Working drafts and final revised drafts of the ToT Manual's 5 modules and their respective sessions have been continuously shared for the co-applicants to view and give their comments through a shared folder on the Women2030 Google Drive location. To view the separate Modules and Sessions of the ToT Manual on Gender and SDGs, as well as the complete online version in English please view

With the objective of making the Women2030 Media Training Toolkit more useful for women and gender focused CSO partners of the co-applicants for their capacity building and trainings, GWA has written an introduction on Gender and Media in this toolkit with a section of resources. This is available online in the English and Russian versions on the GFC website.

Some modules have already been tested in regional ToTs in Africa, Latin America, and Asia for feedback from Trainers of TG1, and the feedback integrated in the completed version of the manual.

In Year 2 the TMM-Modules were translated one by one into Spanish and into Bangla. The latter always gives a lot of problems, with the different script and the discussions about the right words to use for sensitive gender and WASH issues. The last Bangla module (Module 5) is the last one still to be approved by the different people involved.

The modules are available on the GWA website and also on the Women2030 website in English and Spanish:

English version: <https://www.women2030.org/2018/02/20/women2030-training-master-manual-building-capacity-for-change/>

Spanish version: <https://www.women2030.org/2018/03/06/manual-maestro-de-capacitacion-para-capacitadores-women2030-construyendo-habilidades-para-el-cambio/>

GWA has provided resource material (Gender analysis frameworks) and feedback to the various drafts of the GIM tool.

In Bangladesh 4 CSOs and in Bolivia 3 CSOs were planned. But in reality, these turned out to be 5 and 5 respectively. The amounts they received per CSO decreased, because of dividing the total amount amongst more CSOs.

Another issue is that many more NGOs want to take part in the Women2030 project, notwithstanding the very low payment. They are interested to belong to what they see as global movement of Women2030.

The Tier 3 CBOs were also enthusiastic, and do not accept it that they only get one training.

GWA's CSOs partners in Bolivia (Tier 2) – CIPCA (Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado) PBFCC (Paltaforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático) and SOPE (Sociedad Potosina de Ecología)- are platforms that have built alliances with grassroots organisations, rural and urban NGOs, municipalities, and universities to develop research and advocacy work at local and national level. Representatives of the PBFCC are actively engaged in UN and COP meetings.

The Tier 1 organisation in Brazil, MUPAN, is very active in contacts, networking and dialogues related to SDGs and Climate change and wetland conservation, with different organisations, of various levels in NGOs, academia, government.

In Bangladesh, GWA-B (Tier 1), has more than 200 member-organisations who in different combinations work together to achieve their aims. GWA-B also works in one large coastal island Bhola, to teach gender, inclusion and advocacy for the SDGs to local NGOs and CBOs. In Bangladesh GWA-B visited the EU-office to discuss the project.

A two-day workshop on 'Gender monitoring of the SDGs' was facilitated in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from 3-4 April 2017, for 16 participants from TG1 and TG2 CSOs (5). The workshop included specific sessions on gender equality, equity and empowerment; and the gender dimensions of all the SDGs. It introduced the participants to specific activities and capacity building tools of the #Women2030 project. Building on earlier work by the participants prior to the workshop, one full day was dedicated to selection of relevant SDG targets and indicators for gender-sensitive monitoring at local level. The partners worked in interactive sessions to identify monitoring indicators that were relevant to their organisations' current activities and expertise related to the #Agenda2030 and made a monitoring framework with specific targets and indicators, for their organisation.

Every 6 months the Tier 1 and Tier 2 CSOs of Bangladesh get together in a workshop to follow up on collected data and monitoring. This happened in August 2017 in Bagerhat and in March 2018 in Banani. All data are available till March 2018, but not yet included in a Monitoring Assessment Tool, because it is not ready (by one of the co-applicants). The indicators and data are included in the workshop reports.

The sub-granting of the Tier 2 CSOs has all been transferred in Year 2 to Bangladesh and Bolivia. CIPCA (Bolivia) received € 3000 for 5 Tier 2 organisations. Five Tier 2 organisations in Bangladesh received together € 4000. They all signed an MoU and sent a proposal for training of Tier 3. Brazil is still pending.

In Bangladesh all 5 Tier-2-CSOs x 10 CBOs (Tier 3) x 25 persons have already received their training by Tier 2. Trainees were mainly women, but also some men's groups and groups of trans-genders. Total 1250 participants in Bangladesh. Trainees of the CBOs are very keen to receive more training, but the project budgeted only for one training per CBO.

### **Advocacy:**

In Year 2, together with the Watershed project in Bhola, Bangladesh, advocacy for more inclusive and gender sensitive water management, as result of activities of Tier 1 CSO.

Tier 2 CSOs are involved directly with Local Government in 3 districts of Bangladesh: Bagerhat, Sathkira and Meherpur. Tier 1 in Bangladesh, GWA-B, is directly involved with advocacy with implementing government agencies to encourage and teach them to be gender inclusive, in Bhola district.

In Brazil Tier 1 CSO MUPAN facilitated and participated in many events that influence the districts, provincial and national policies to be more gender-inclusive.

### **Brazil:**

National workshop on gender sensitive SDGs. (15 participants)

Presentation of the Mupan experience, on the “International Seminar: Latin American Women in the Conservation of Biodiversity” in Santiago, Chile. (October/2017, 45 participants))

Presentation of a panel at the workshop: Water and Gender Agenda for Brazil, Latin America and Caribbean. The objective was to bring together people who have the capacity and interest to contribute to the formulation of proposals for the incorporation of the Gender plan in water management in Brazil, also inspired by international experiences that can be applied in the Brazilian reality. (October/2017, 70 participants).

Diffusion about the theme with communities at the frontier, Bela Vista Brazil and Bella Vista Norte Paraguay. (November/2017, 100 participants)

Dialogue with teachers from the Federal University of Grande Dourados”. (April/2018, 8 participants)

“Gender Sensitive SDGs Workshop” with application of individuals and collectives questionnaires, Aquidauana, MS. (April 2018, 30 participants)

Presentation Mupan’s initiatives on gender and Women 2030 at "1st TICCA Brazil Meeting", realized in Corumbá/MS. (February 2018, 68 participants)

Meetings with professors from the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul for the construction and approval of an university proposal of extension.(20 participants)

#### **Policy consultations:**

Policy consultations are ongoing in all three countries (Bolivia, Brazil and Bangladesh). Still, the consultations that will be organised after all the monitoring data and gender assessments have been completed, are still planned for year 3.

## **6. WATERSHED: Empowering Citizens, Leave No One Behind**

The main aim of the Watershed programme (2016-2020) is to strengthen capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to advocate and lobby in the interrelated fields of IWRM and WASH to ensure equity and social inclusion, as well as sustainable usage of water resources. It contributes to the Sustainable Development Goal for universal access to water and sanitation services and water security (SDG6) by making the voices of citizens heard and strengthening governance and accountability (Inception report October 2016).

The overall aim is to empower citizens, leaving no one behind.

Gender aspects are at the core of both WASH and IWRM, when aiming for improvement.

Because of lots of experience in the subject and the region, GWA-B (the Gender and Water Alliance – Bangladesh) was asked to be involved in the project to make sure gender, diversity and inclusion of all, will be effectively operationalised in the project. To do so, a plan for 2017 was made, but also GWA was asked to be pro-active, and get active when needed. Therefore, not all work done fits exactly in the budget-items of the Gantt Chart of 2017.

GWA participated in most events, meetings and workshops, but also developed some own activities, especially by activities in Bhola itself, such as coaching, interviews, transect walks, FGDs (Focus Group Discussions) etc. GWA's work is directed at capacity building of two levels CSOs: DORP and the two CSOs in Bhola, which again consist of various NGOs and CBOs. Various changes took place during this first year (9 months), such as more women in the NGO Forum, more attention for women in other coaching, women are listened to a bit more than before, some inclusion of gender disaggregated information in the Score Cards and a first attempt to include gender in the Budget Analysis.



### Activities

During the year (10 months) GWA-B was involved in most meetings and activities of the Watershed Programme in Bangladesh. In the first few months the contract was signed, the many documents were read, to familiarize with the Theory of Change, the partners, the objectives, and the CSOs.

For GWA the core question always is: How does this benefit poor women? This question is in agreement with the main objective of the Watershed project which is to achieve equal and sustainable water management. From there we try to see which support DORP, the CSOs in Bhola and also WaterAid need to ensure that women and vulnerable groups in the end will actually benefit. The process of empowerment of the citizens is indirect and has various steps. GWA needs to be involved where necessary, which is in many places and phases of the Watershed project. Gender and Inclusion issues are everywhere, and at the core of the project. In these first four months there is not much visible progress, but a lot has been achieved in making contacts, understanding the priorities, as well as a fundament for further work towards the main objective of the project. GWA staff joins the visit to Bhola by all partners, and even whilst this is a very short visit, a lot of gender relations become clear immediately. As there are: few women are included in the two CSO organisations: NGO Forum and Water Management Citizens' Committee both have some women members, but of these very few dare to speak up in meetings, and even fewer are listened to. So here is a lot of improvement possible.

From GWA it had been asked to be proactive, and not to wait for CSOs to ask our input. This is slightly against our principles, that our work should be demand driven. Those who don't ask us for support will also not listen when we give advice unasked for. Nevertheless, we found ways to be involved in most activities without pushing ourselves.

GWA-B was involved in the Mid Term Workshop and in Coaching and research activities in Bhola. GWA-B has learnt and contributed a lot during the second half of 2017. During the fourth quarter we participated in the international Annual Watershed Partner Learning Meeting and in the Outcome Harvesting Workshops in Dhaka as well as organized a Capacity Building Workshop on Gender and Inclusion for Watershed Partners in Bangladesh (DORP and Wateraid) in Dhaka. We participated also in the Workshop on WASH and IWRM Service Monitoring Tools in November and the Workshop on Data, Evidence for Advocacy in December, both in Dhaka.

<b>OVERVIEW AND STATUS MAIN ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING 2017, by budget item number</b>		
1.1	Contract for 2017	Made and signed
1.2	Selecting CSOs	Included GWA members of Bhola in coordination with DORP
1.3	Launching event	GWA participated in the Launching Event and wrote a report based on notes taken. This was shared with WaterAid, as supporting document for their report.
2.1	WASH services monitoring tool	Discussed when meeting with DORP and WaterAid. A small workshop to discuss the QIS ladders and also the Organisational Inclusion Assessment Tool is carried out in Q4. The OIAT of DORP is updated till the end of 2017.
2.2	Training Modules	Discussed in meeting with DORP and WaterAid. GWA is there to provide technical support in terms of gender and inclusion. Till present WaterAid and DORP are not ready to write the manual. More pre-study needs to take place.
2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity Strengthening of targeted CSOs on link WASH-IWRM, sustainable &amp; inclusive WASH services</li> <li>- Field-visit to Bhola, 15-19 Aug</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participated in the WP 5 Team Visit to Bhola for Situation Analysis to contribute from a gender and inclusion perspective.</li> <li>- A field visit was necessary to see the IWRM issues and see how different categories of women and men cope with their problems. At the same time, parts of the days were used for coaching the CSOs about gender, inclusion, vulnerability and IWRM, including WASH.</li> <li>- Coaching Gender, Inclusion and IWRM, of NGO Forum and Influential people of WMCC (6 women, 9 men + DORP 4 men, GWA 3 women, 1 man)</li> <li>- Coaching Gender, Inclusion, IWRM, of remaining members of WMCC (10 women, 12 men, DORP 4 men, GWA 3 women, 1 man)</li> <li>- Focus Group Discussion Women (25 women, some men bypassers were kept at distance; GWA 3 women)</li> <li>- Focus Group Discussion Men (18 men + bypassers, 1 woman Union Member, GWA 3 women, 1 man, DORP 4 men)</li> <li>- Inquiries (2 women, 1 men)</li> <li>- Debriefing Session (4 women, 8 men including DORP staff. Not included GWA 3+1)</li> <li>- Transect walks in villages of the two selected unions</li> <li>- Government Agencies were not present, and a separate workshop will be planned for them.</li> </ul>

2.9	Workshop on Inclusion and Gender, 3 days	The workshop was planned and arranged for December 2017, but other workshops came in between. The Gender and Inclusion workshop is conducted on 2 and 3 January 2018.
3.4	- Quarterly meeting and review meeting of Field Visit - Meeting with DORP and Ranjan WaterAid (In office DORP) 6 Aug	- GWA contributes to the team meeting after the field visit, 17 May. A Gender strategy is written with findings of the situation in Bhola during the visit. - To discuss the gender aspects of all items of the programme, and prepare for the Midterm Review Workshop, to make sure we have the same understanding about the expecting outcomes, etc. (Present: DORP 3 women, 4 men, Wateraid 1 man, GWA 3 women). DORP gave a presentation about activities done so far. GWA asked to include more women in the WMCC. (NGO Network consists of 4 women, 4 men and WMCC of 4 women and 19 men). Every quarter, a half-day meeting is held with DORP to discuss what is needed from GWA.
4.1	Training and demonstration of CSO on linkages between WASH/ IWRM	- GWA applies an IWRM approach, in which WASH of course is one of the uses of water. It also is the entrance of the coaching. Without IWRM gender in WASH cannot be explained sufficiently.
8.3	Prepare evidence for advocacy-Position Paper/Fact Sheet	In 2018
10.3	Roundtable at national level	Few organisations were invited, GWA was not.
17.3	- Bangladesh Team Meeting - Midterm Review Workshop and Preparation of the Annual Plan 2018 21-22 Aug;	- GWA participated - GWA was actively participating in the two-day workshop, to ensure understanding for the need to integrate inclusion and gender even better in the project. - The partners were given suggestions to their presentations. Based on their contributions GWA listed a number of activities for 2018, which are clearly needed, and then wrote the Annual Plan 2018 accordingly. - Regrettably not all needed activities can be included in the Annual Plan 2018. - Two versions were prepared. Finalized Annual Plan and budget for 2018 was approved.
17.4	WP Skype meetings, monthly; Annual Review Meetings	GWA joined three Work Package Skype meetings and will be joining the next ones.
17.7	Reporting	Narrative Report Q2, Q3 and Q4; Financial Report Q2, Q3, Q4 and for 2017
17.8	Meetings	GWA organised a meeting with the Bangladesh partners on July 2 <sup>nd</sup> .
17.8	Strategic Gender Action plan	GWA prepared draft Strategic Action Plan based on the field situation and findings in Bhola.

<b>Workshops and Meetings in 2017, with short description</b>		
<p>Participation in the international <b>Annual Watershed Partner Learning Meeting</b> (in Nascent Gardenia Hotel) 2-5 October 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learned about 2017 achievements of all Work Packages.</li> <li>• Developed capacities on the five Learning Trajectory (LT) topics and connecting them with the Bangladesh practice.</li> <li>• Used new insights for a final quality improvement of the annual plan for 2018.</li> </ul> <p>GWA-B participants have ensured due attention for gender and inclusion in all sessions. Bangladesh could show to be far ahead in the topic of inclusion compared to the other countries. In the closing session with stakeholders from various organisations, including from Bhola, the positive influence of the coaching by GWA became evident. GWA-B participated with 3 (3f)</p>	
<p>Participation in the <b>Outcome Harvesting Workshop</b> (in Nascent Gardenia Hotel) WP5 6-7 October 2017</p>	<p>Gained sufficient knowledge and understanding of outcome harvesting to begin to harvest outcomes, using basic skills and ability to identify and formulate potential outcomes. For GWA-B it is difficult to claim any outcomes, because of the influencing and capacity building in steps. GWA-B participated with 3 (3f)</p>	
<p><b>Planning Meeting</b> with DORP (In GWA-B's office) 25<sup>th</sup> October 2017</p>	<p>Discussed about the remaining tasks for 2017, and planned for the further contribution of GWA-B to DORP and Watershed activities in 2017. It was made sure we have the same understanding about the expected outcome statements, sort out important activities that have to be done together with the DORP team. (Update the OIAT, Organisational Inclusion Assessment Tool, Capacity Building Workshop on Gender and Inclusion, Meeting on Gender and Inclusion in the remaining DORP's Plan of 2017 and the 2018 Annual Plan and Integrate Gender and Inclusion in Training modules, manual) Present: DORP 2 (2m); GWA-B 4 (4f).</p>	
<p>Updating of the <b>Organisational Inclusion Assessment Tool</b> (OIAT) of DORP (in GWA-B's office) 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017</p>	<p>With the support of GWA-B, the OIAT of DORP was prepared during the WASH Alliance workshop in December 2016 in Koitta. After 10 months, it was reviewed with the support of GWA-B to check if gender is sufficiently included in the tool itself and to reflect progress. Present: DORP 1m and GWA-B 1f.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome harvesting statements</b> submitted (to Conny and Ayan) 16<sup>th</sup> November 2017</p>	<p>GWA-B submitted 5 positive outcomes from their work in the Watershed project. N.B. Outcomes are not the activities which are part of the project, but more indirect results.</p>	
<p>Participation in the <b>Workshop on WASH and IWRM Services Monitoring Tools</b> organized by Wateraid (in Hotel Riggs Inn) 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017</p>	<p>GWA-B knew about the existing tools related to sustainable WASH and IWRM service monitoring, and got insight about how to focus more on sustainability in WASH and IWRM programmes, as well as explored further possibilities to use the tools in case of evidence generation for lobby and advocacy. GWA-B stressed the importance of gender in IWRM.</p>	
<p>Participation in the <b>Workshop on Data/Evidence for Advocacy</b> (DORP's office)</p>	<p>GWA-B learned about the importance of Data/Evidence for Advocacy and the way to do good data research, analysis and visualization for effective advocacy. Here again inclusion had to be emphasized by the GWA-B participant.</p>	

<p>13-14 Dec 2017</p>	
<p>2.9 Organized <b>Capacity Building Workshop on Gender and Inclusion for Watershed Partners</b> in Bangladesh- DORP and Wateraid (in GWA-B's office) 2-3 January 2018 (This was planned in 2017, but had to be postponed to the beginning of January. It is still part of 2017).</p>	<p>GWA-B planned for a two-day workshop with DORP and Wateraid to ensure understanding of the need to integrate gender and inclusion even better in the project activities. The contents focused on the Capacity Building that Wateraid does with the CSOs in national level and DORP with the CSOs in Bhola. The main purpose was that DORP will do their coaching totally inclusive and gender sensitive way, which makes the presence of GWA-B in Bhola ultimately less necessary.</p> <p>The direct objectives of the workshop were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The understanding of gender and inclusion, related to IWRM and WASH is strengthened.</li> <li>2. The capacity to recognise the different categories of people, their different needs and knowledge, and to realise who are missing out, is strengthened.</li> <li>3. The capacity of DORP and WaterAid staff to include all different people in their work is improved.</li> <li>4. Specific knowledge on gender and diversity in advocacy work and its application in practice is increased.</li> <li>5. DORP staff is able to do all their coaching in the selected areas (in this case Bhola) in a gender inclusive way.</li> <li>6. A draft Gender Action Plan for the watershed project 2018.</li> </ol> <p>The partners were given suggestions to their presentations. Based on their contributions GWA listed a number of activities, which are clearly needed, and then prepared the draft Gender Action Plan for DORP in the Watershed Project 2018 accordingly. Present DORP: 4 (4m), WaterAid 1 (1f), GWA-B 4 (4f)</p>



Planning Meeting

Not planned but nevertheless implemented	
Establish linkage with WARPO	 <p>In February GWA-B organised a workshop with WARPO to discuss the contribution from a gender perspective to the operationalising of the Bangladesh Water Act and the National Water Resources Plan, to be completed in June. We invited DORP and other NGOs. The report of the workshop lists interesting IWRM and WASH and Gender issues. The Director moved to a different organisation, so new contacts need to be developed.</p>
WP 5 meeting in Dhaka 23-2-2017	A meeting of the Watershed partners in Bangladesh was held in GWA-B office. Minutes were prepared, comments received, minutes adapted and disseminated.
Prepare Launching Event 27-3-2017	One meeting was held in GWA-B office with WP5 partners and Sara Ahrari to discuss the Watershed Launching event on 28 March 2017.
Team meeting after field 17.05.2017	After returning from field visit to Bhola, we had a team meeting in Hotel Riggs Inn about feedback of trip and further actions and expectations.
Strategic action plan	The draft strategic action plan was prepared in order to support DORP and Water Aid.
Field visit to Bhola	Only one visit was planned, but two were necessary in 2017. (Expenditures remained within the budgeted amount).
Develop Gender Action Plan	Report of Capacity Building Workshop on Gender and Inclusion for Watershed Partners in Bangladesh: this really belongs to 2017, whilst implemented on 2 and 3 January 2018.

## 7. UN Environment Gender in Marine and Coastal Ecosystems

### Case studies: Mainstreaming gender for the management of marine and coastal ecosystems

#### **Background**

In 2016, Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs have a dedicated target on gender equality and empowerment (SDG 5) as well as on the sustainable management of oceans (SDG 14). However, the relationships between SDG 5 and SDG 14 have not been well examined.

To highlight the importance of gender sensitive policy-making and actions, UN Environment prepared the Global Gender and Environment Outlook in 2016. On marine environment, the report illustrated the role of women in managing marine resources such as fish.

Through resolution A/RES/71/312 Our ocean, our future: call for action of the UN Conference to Support the Implementation of SDG 14, Member States reemphasized the importance of gender equality and the crucial role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resource for sustainable development. Despite the recognition of the importance of gender perspectives, practical means to mainstream gender in the context of the Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) of marine and coastal ecosystems are not well understood by policy makers or environmental managers.

In the ROPME Sea Area<sup>1</sup>, ROPME member States are starting to prepare a regional EBM Strategy to have sustainable, productive and safe ROPME Sea Area. Simultaneously, some countries have initiated their national process to prepare their national EBM strategies for their marine and coastal areas. Through the process of preparing the strategy, ROPME member States requested UN Environment to provide practical examples of planning and implementing EBM.

Recognizing the need for compiling practical case studies and examples of EBM, particularly on the examples of mainstreaming gender, UN Environment proposes to compile case studies from the existing and past policies, projects and activities. It is proposed that these examples be compiled through the IW Learn network, and the network of Regional Seas programmes and its Regional Activity Centers. Some Regional Seas programmes have long-lasting experiences on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Marine Spatial Planning and Marine Protected Areas. These activities may be able to provide potential case studies. The final output will supplement the UN Environment's guidance document on marine and coastal ecosystem-based management<sup>2</sup> and will be used in future EBM-related projects in order to bring in gender perspectives in formulating policies and managing marine environment.

#### **Outline**

A report /booklet compiling case studies on mainstreaming gender in EBM will be prepared. The report may include the following elements:

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<sup>1</sup> ROPME Sea Area (referred to as the Kuwait Action Plan Region in the past) is the sea area surrounded by the eight Member States of ROPME: Bahrain, I.R.Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

<sup>2</sup> Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management

## 1. Introduction – Making the case for mainstreaming gender for managing marine and coastal ecosystems

- Introduction to EBM
  - Lack of gender aspects in some of EBM activities in the past
- Why it is important to integrate gender equality for managing marine and coastal ecosystems

## 2. Case studies

Possible case studies may include examples of the following items:

- Mainstreaming gender in the development of EBM Strategies and policies at the national and regional levels
- Integrating gender perspectives in Integrated Coastal Zone Management / Marine Spatial Planning / Marine Protected Areas projects at the national and local levels
- Integrating gender in community-based management of marine and coastal resources such as mangroves and fish

## 3. Key lessons learnt from the case studies

- In strategy /policy development
- In project development / management
- In implementation at the local level

### Ideas for such a case study...

- *Integrated Coastal Zone Management policy was developed with particular attention to the participation of women. As a result, equal participation of women and men was achieved. Both women and men have been involved in the ICZM local committees and have been able to express their concerns.*
- *To start a community-based management of a marine protected area, the project team engaged local women from the onset of the project. As a result, women started actively involved in the management of the MPA such as mangrove plantation in the community.*

### Methodology

A number of networks who work in environmental issues are approached with a request for case-studies related to gender and this subject. The only response came from GWA members. In the end a small number of cases were edited and included in the document. This will be done in 2018.

The proposal was accepted by UNEP, of which the name changed to UNEnvironment, during the process.



RCDC, Odisha, India: nurseries of mangrove saplings

## 8. PROPOSALS and DONOR contacts

1. Manusher Jonno proposal for SIDA Grant, on Climate Change, Gender and Resilience
2. **WECF Women2030 Year 3**
3. Meeting with PLAN in Amsterdam to discuss GWA's contribution to the WASH Alliance SDG project
4. **UNEP Proposal for Case studies: Mainstreaming gender for the management of marine and coastal ecosystems**
5. Gender and Water Consultancy for Global Water Partnership
6. Meeting with DGIS Karen Roelofs
7. Concept Note for Wetlands International, to see how we can cooperate
8. Meeting with DGIS Brechtje Paardenkoper
9. EKN, Concept notes, various versions for GWAPB II
10. Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Water and Environment. African Development Bank. Water Supply and Sanitation Programme II, Uganda, full technical and financial proposal together with WECF and ADCIM
11. African Development Bank, Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa Programme. Full technical and financial Proposal, together with WUR Wageningen University and Research
12. Ausaid Women and WASH Fund. Concept Note Online, together with four women-led member-organisations. Gender, Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) and WASH
13. EU Her Safe Sanitation, Concept Note together with WECF and partners
14. UNHCR Concept Note: Capacity Building on Gender, Diversity and WASH for UNHCR staff and partners working with and for Rohingya Refugees
15. UNWomen: UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, online application
16. **Watershed proposal for Year 2 SIMAVI**
17. Visit Oxfam Cambodia, Vanh Mixap, call Oxfam The Netherlands
18. Oxfam Bangladesh, Plan to support mainstreaming of Gender and Vulnerable groups in Oxfam Project TROSA-BD, Year 1
19. **SNV SWITCH Project: Improving Consumer Awareness and Access to Certified Safe tomato and mango products in Bangladesh: Plan for GWA support to initial mainstreaming of Gender and Vulnerable groups.**
20. For FAO we made our portfolio matrix for future collaboration.

Only the four in bold were accepted to be implemented, so far.

## 9. Other Activities BANGLADESH

For the **NICHE155 project**, GWA facilitated the workshop for **WARPO** aiming at the integration of gender and diversity aspects in the operationalisation of the National Water Management Policy and Water Act. In 2016 the process had started to identify the priority issues which should be included in the new Water Strategy. Again, in this workshop, various stakeholders from all sectors could express their opinion. See chapter 6 Watershed, page 23.

**World Vision:** The comprehensive Gender Assessment Report for two districts of Nobo Jatra, Sathkira and Khulna, was completed in 2016, adapted and discussed with the World Vision team, in 2017. GWA was asked to again and again revise the report. However, in the end the contents of a research report has to inform the findings and not the opinion of the donor.

**Field study Political Empowerment in the South West project:** The field work was completed in 2016. The report was completed in 2017.

**Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies BCAS:** BCAS organised a Cap-Net workshop for “Gender consideration in Integrated Water Resource Management”, in which GWA-B took the lead. The two-day training was also supported by Practical Action and Action Aid. About 40 participants, of whom 14 women.

**HelpAge** invited GWA to participate in the Bangladesh National Conference on Policy Implications of Population Ageing.

**SIDR book** with cases of women and men who had not told about their awful experiences as survivors earlier, by Voice of South Bangladesh. The book is produced during GWAPB, 2016, but editing was pending till 2017.

See: <http://genderandwater.org/en/bangladesh/gwapb-products/knowledge-development/research-report/voices-of-sidr-survivors-life-stories-of-surviving-victims-of-cyclone-sidr/view>

## 10. Other Activities Elsewhere

The new Deputy Director conducted one day lectures in the **Swedish Meteorological University**.

She also went to **Benin** to prepare for a proposal in collaboration with SNV.

The **Foundation for Advanced Studies in Tokio** requested GWA to conduct a one week gender workshop, which was facilitated by the DD.

## 11. GWA TEAM and offices

GWA has two small teams, adapted to the level of income.

In Bangladesh two colleagues move on to other organisations, one goes to study in UK, and one is on long sick-leave. The junior researchers, who were appointed for the World Vision research, remain in our team, and learn fast. The office moves to a slightly smaller apartment, in which there also is space for at least 10 desks, and the costs are much lower. The street is unpaved, but the view is wide from all directions. This is also the second floor. In 2017, a large part of the rent is paid from the Women2030 budget.

In the Netherlands the team still consists of 5 persons, all part time, and the new Deputy Director remains for 6 months. The many proposals we produced gave us hope, but for various reasons, not enough have been approved to allow GWA a sufficiently large team. There remains one day per week for book-keeping, administration and members database management.

## 12. FINANCES

As will be clear from the text of this report, in 2017, finances are not promising: expenditure is € 109.087 higher than the income, notwithstanding that we still received € 50.722 from DGIS, as final payment for GWAPB. All our work seems to cost more than we are paid. We are very proud of our many high quality reports, but the time we put into them is apparently too much.

In 2016, the large audit of the three years GWAPB was completed, whilst the remaining GWA expenditure which was relatively little, was not audited (yet), because without core-funding there is no source of money which allows audits.

For organisations with small turnover, it is difficult to find an auditor at all, in the Netherlands.

As in 2016, also in 2017, and till present, we cannot have the financial reports audited.

For Women2030 the Financial Reports are edited by Flynth, together with co-applicants of the project.

The Bangladesh Financial Report of expenditures in BDT are also audited, in Dhaka, by S.K.Barua, every 6 months.

The following table gives a total and transparent picture if GWA's financial situation, even if not audited.

**GWA Financial Report 2017 summary**

		2017	Euro	BDT in Euro	hours	31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2016
<b>Women2030 Year 2 and GWA Cash expenditure in Bangladesh have been audited.</b>							
<b>Solvability</b>							
Total of all bank accounts						58310	<b>167397</b>
Income per project		2017					
1	Simavi Watershed	30000					
2	WECF - DEVCO Women2030	81221					
3	GWAPB DGIS last payment	50722					
4	Simavi WASH Alliance	4729					
5	WUR for DUET, NICHE	3000					
6	World Vision last payment	6965					
7	Various Cap.Building	7696					
8	Interest	573					
9	Other	394					
Total income in 2017		<b>185300</b>					
Expenditure per project		Euro Bank NL		BDT in Euro	Hours costs	C+D+E	
A	Salaries minus hours worked for projects			9500	31901	41401	
B	Office costs, rent, facilities, audits, etc.	27624		5000	1272	33896	
1	Simavi Watershed	5930		1600	25097	32627	
2	WECF - DEVCO Women2030	33085		1400	52966	87451	
3	GWAPB DGIS last payment	0			19381	19381	
4	Simavi WASH Alliance				5000	5000	
5	WUR for DUET, NICHE				2000	2000	
6	World Vision last payment			4569	2000	6569	
7	Various Cap.Building	1500			1813	3313	
8	Various Knowledge Devt	1160			3075	4235	
9	Various advocacy	279			705	984	
10	Network	9597			41286	50883	
11	Other	1184			2585	3769	
12	Exchange costs	2878				2878	
Total expenditure in 2017		83237		22069	189081	<b>294387</b>	
Balance = Solvability 1/1/17 + Income - Expenditure		<b>58310</b>					

**ANNEX 1 Summary of Results of GWA Members' Survey November 2017**


**GWA Secretariat**  
 P.O.Box 114  
 6950AC Dieren the Netherlands  
 Telephone +31 (0)313 427230  
[secretariat@gwalliance.org](mailto:secretariat@gwalliance.org)  
[www.genderandwater.org](http://www.genderandwater.org)

March 2018

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE GWA Members' SURVEY November 2017

### Introduction

The survey had a total of 495 respondents, 346 in English, 94 in French and 55 in Spanish. The results are presented below.

The membership forms all members filled in at the time of joining GWA are also survey-forms, meant as baseline. It is interesting to see after many years how the GWA membership has developed, and actually grown in size but also in maturity and level of knowledge.

### Q1: Type of Member

More than two-thirds of our members are individuals, and this is most especially true for Spanish-speaking members.

### Q 2: Sex

We continue to have a good balance between female and male members among English speakers but francophone members include only one-third female and two thirds male while the vast majority of Spanish-speaking members are female.

Sex	Percentage			
	En	Fr	Sp	Total
Female	48	34	86	50%
Male	46	62	14	46%
Other/ Prefer not to say	5	3	0	4

### Q. 3: Age

We have only a small number of members under 30 in all regions. Both anglophones and francophones are well-represented in the 31-50 category while almost one-third of Spanish speakers are aged 50 or older.

### Q. 4: Region of residence

Almost half of our English-speaking members are based in Asia, while more than 90 percent of French speakers are in sub-Saharan Africa. About three-quarters of Spanish speakers are in South America and Central America.

**Country**

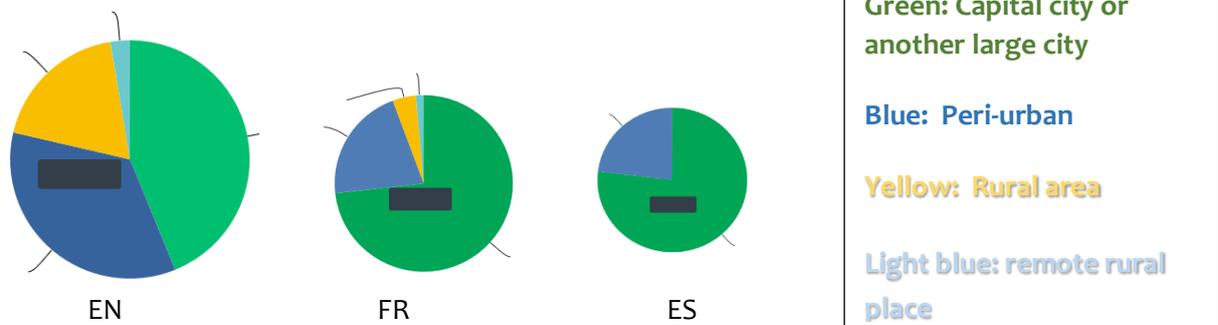
Responses in English		Responses in French		Responses in Spanish	
ASIA (country not mentioned)	8	ALGÉRIE	1	ARGENTINA	3
AUSTRALIA	5	BENIN	7	BOLIVIA	6
AUSTRIA	1	BURKINA FASO	8	BRAZIL	1
BANGLADESH	72	BURUNDI	3	CANADA	1
BOTSWANA	1	CAMEROUN	18	CHILE	1
BRAZIL	9	CANADA	2	COLOMBIA	6
CAMEROON	2	CENTRAL AFR. REPUBLIC	1	COSTA RICA	2
CANADA	3	CONGO BRAZAVILLE	2	CUBA	1
CHINA	1	COTE D'IVOIRE	7	ECUADOR	5
COTE D'IVOIRE	1	DRC DEM REP CONGO	10	MEXICO	9
DENMARK	1	GUINÉE	5	NEDERLAND	1
EGYPT	2	MALI	4	NICARAGUA	3
ETHIOPIA	4	MAROC	1	PANAMA	1
FINLAND	1	NETHERLANDS	1	PARAGUAY	2
FRANCE	1	NIGER	2	PERU	11
GERMANY	1	RWANDA	2	SWEDEN	1
GHANA	4	SENEGAL	12	USA	1
GREECE	1	TOGO	7		
INDIA	42	TUNESIA	1		
INDONESIA	2				
IRAN	2				
IRAN	1				
IRAQ	2				
ITALY	1				
JAPAN	1				
JORDAN	6				
KENYA	7				
KYRGYZSTAN	1				
LAOS	1				
MALAWI	5				
MALI	1				
MAURITANIA	1				
MOLDOVA	1				
MOROCCO	1				
MOZAMBIQUE	1				
NEPAL	13				
NETHERLANDS	20				
NICARAGUA	1				
NIGERIA	25				
NORWAY	1				
PAKISTAN	11				
PALESTINE	3				
PAPUANEWGUINEA	1				
PHILIPPINES	6				
PORTUGAL	2				
RWANDA	1				
SAMOA	1				
SOUTH AFRICA	2				
SRI LANKA	3				
Sub Sahara Africa	1				
SUDAN	4				

SWEDEN	4			
TANZANIA	2			
THAILAND	1			
UAE	1			
UGANDA	8			
UK	2			
UNITED STATES	11			
VIETNAM	1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>55</b>

GWA members are spread throughout the world but among the survey respondents, members in Bangladesh (72), India (42), Nigeria (25), the Netherlands (22) and Cameroun (20) were most represented.

#### Q.5: Primary residence

The vast majority of respondents live in their country’s capital city or in another urban or peri-urban area. Only a small number live in a remote rural area.



#### Q.6: Level of Education

Overall, GWA members are highly educated. More than half, in all language groups hold an M.A./M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree, while a further large proportion hold professional degrees. Overall, Spanish speaking members have the highest level of formal education.

#### Q.7: Level of gender expertise

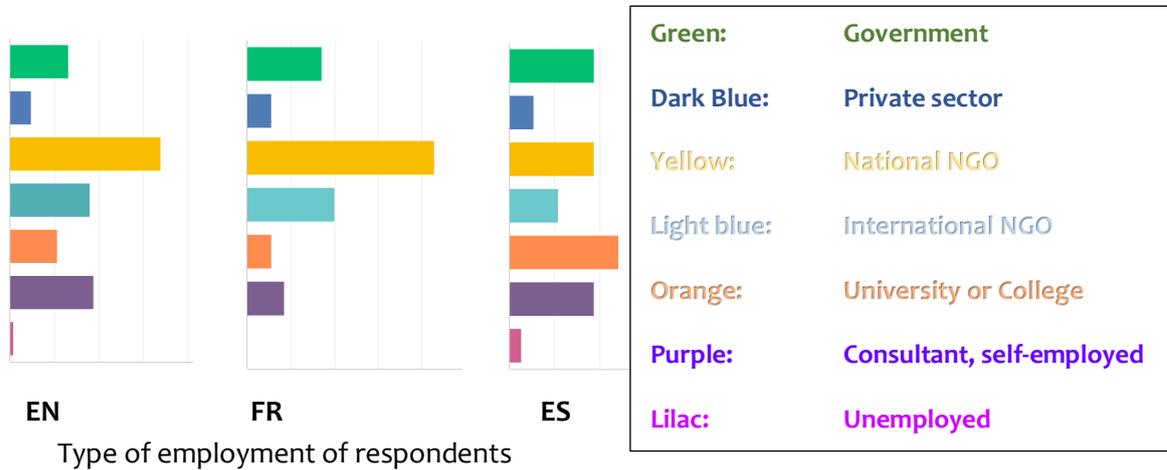
The anglophone group had the highest number of self-described gender experts, at just under 41 percent, but the Spanish speakers had the highest number of respondents who had formal university-level training in gender. Overall, the statistics suggest that most GWA members have had some formal training in gender.

#### Q. 8: Level of water expertise

In each language group, the largest number of respondents have had training in social aspects of water rather than in the technical aspects. Almost none have had training in the financial aspects of water.

**Q. 9: Type of employment**

Employment in an NGO is the norm for more than half the English and French-speaking respondents, while almost a quarter of the Spanish speakers are employed as university or college professors. Government employment is relatively important for both French and Spanish speakers, somewhat less so for English speakers. Employment in the private sector is small for each of the language groups.



**Q.10: Water resource management employment**

Spanish-speaking respondents have the highest number of members working primarily on water resource management, although even among them the percentage is well below 50 percent.

**Q. 11: Gender employment**

Gender is the primary area of work for relatively few GWA respondents, least of all for Spanish speakers.

**Q. 12: Main reasons and expectations for joining GWA**

The main reasons for joining and expectations of GWA were quite similar across the three language groups, with some variations.

For English speakers, access to new information, linking with other members and training opportunities were the top three reasons (in order of preference).

For French speakers, training opportunities, access to new information and training manuals were the top three.

For Spanish speakers, they were access to new information, training opportunities and sharing information about their work.

The least important reasons for the English speakers were creating media attention and fact sheets; for the French speakers, creating media attention and funding support; and for the Spanish speakers, creating media attention and fact sheets.

**Q. 13: How long have you been a GWA member**

GWA members in all language groups tend to have been members for a long time. More than 50 percent have been members for a minimum of six years

**Q. 14: How good is your internet access**

Overall, internet access is not a problem for GWA members. More than half, in all language groups have excellent access and only a small minority have minimal or irregular access.

**Q. 15: What would you like to get from your GWA membership now**

The three most important expectations for current English-speaking members are information about gender and water globally; training and capacity building in gender and water; and opportunities for networking or linking with other members. For French-speakers the priorities were information about funding and/or training opportunities; information about gender and water globally; and equally, training and capacity building in gender and water and sharing knowledge and experiences with other members. Priorities for Spanish speakers are information about gender and water globally; training and capacity building in gender and water; and information and publications and video presentations on gender and water.

**Q. 16: Is GWA your primary source of information about gender and water**

GWA plays an important role for all language groups in providing information about gender and water, and most especially for French-speaking members.

**Q. 17: How useful do you find the following sources of GWA information**

The three language groups have slightly different opinions on the usefulness of current GWA communications tools. For English-speakers the order of preference is: Website, Yahoo lists, Annual reports, Facebook. For French-speakers, it is Yahoo, Website, Annual reports and Facebook. For Spanish-speakers it is: Website, Yahoo, Facebook and Annual reports

**Q.18: If GWA were to improve its communications methods, which would you find the most useful**

Overall the GWA website and the Yahoo list seem to be most popular with respondents although there is also support for on-line learning and webinars.

**Q. 19: Would you be willing to volunteer your expertise in one or more of the following areas?**

Among English and French-speakers, the top three areas for volunteer labour are:

- organize a local GWA meeting;
- assist with content-writing for the website; and
- contribute to Facebook.

For Spanish speakers it is:

- organize a local GWA meeting;
- assist with content-writing for the website; and
- help to facilitate e-learning.

**Q.20: How much time would you have to volunteer**

The majority of respondents in all three language groups (around 75 percent) said they would be able to volunteer from one to three hours per week.

**Q. 21: Which of the following topics are of interest to you**

The five most important topics for English speakers, by order of preference are:

1. Climate change and risk reduction. Members think the GWA role should be (in order of importance) training, research and advocacy.
2. Agriculture and irrigation. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.
3. Food security and nutrition. Emphasis on training, research, advocacy.
4. Health and water-related diseases. Emphasis on training, research, advocacy.
5. Water and sanitation. Emphasis on training, research, advocacy.

The five most important topics for French speakers, by order of preference are:

1. Climate change and risk reduction. Members think the GWA role should be (in order of importance) training, advocacy, and research.
2. Water and sanitation. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.
  - Water and sanitation during conflict. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.
  - Water and sanitation in humanitarian situations. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.
3. Integrity. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.
4. Water governance. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.
5. Water culture. Emphasis on research, training and advocacy.

The five most important topics for Spanish speakers, by order of preference are:

1. Climate change and risk reduction. Members think the GWA role should be (in order of importance) training, research and advocacy.
2. Water culture. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.
3. Water governance. Emphasis on training, advocacy and research.
4. Water policy. Emphasis on research, training and advocacy.
5. Indigenous water rights. Emphasis on training, research and advocacy.

It is noteworthy that climate change and risk reduction was the most important topic for all language groups but that other top interests were quite different.

#### **Q.22: Willing to pay a membership fee**

More than two-thirds of all members in each language category are willing to pay a membership fee for GWA.

#### **Q. 23 Level of membership fee to be paid**

Opinions on the amount to be charged for membership vary. Among English and Spanish speakers, the majority think that an individual fee of 10Eu/ 12USD would be adequate while almost half of French speakers would be willing to pay more, ideally 20Eu/24USD. About 70 percent of English speakers think local organizations should pay a maximum of 20Eu/24USD, while French and Spanish speakers are agreeable with a levy of around 50Eu/60USD. English and Spanish speakers tend to think international NGOs could be charged up to 100Eu/120USD while French speakers favour a levy of 200Eu/240USD.

#### **Q.24: Would you be willing to talk to a Board member or Secretariat member on Skype?**

A high proportion of GWA members would be willing to speak with a Board member or a Secretariat member on Skype. Francophone members were most willing, with almost 80 percent

agreeing to a skype interview, while 70 percent of English speakers and about 58 percent of Spanish speakers agreed to such an interview.

**Q. 25: Do you have any other thoughts or comments that you would like to share to help GWA improve and strengthen?**

**English responses:**

<b>REGIONALIZATION and DECENTRALIZATION</b>	
Form regional GWA teams to lobby, advocate and fund-raise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- create regional chapters</li> <li>- organize national conferences</li> <li>- appoint country coordinators and country committees</li> </ul>	14
Hold GWA annual meetings in different regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hold occasional conferences to allow face-to-face meetings</li> <li>- hold seminars and workshops</li> <li>- hold regional and national/international conferences and meetings</li> <li>- ensure all countries have a voice, not just big ones</li> </ul>	9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	
Improve communications with members to same standards as in the past <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- include two-way sharing of communications</li> <li>- provide more information on what GWA does</li> <li>- share information on gender, water and climate change</li> <li>- provide literature on areas rather than just Africa and India</li> <li>- provide more information on sub-Saharan Africa</li> </ul>	10
<b>CAPACITY-BUILDING and FUNDING</b>	
Build capacity of communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- focus on peace and conflict resolution in community revival</li> <li>- provide guidance to grassroots organizations</li> </ul>	5
Provide funding and training for members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide funding for small projects</li> <li>- organize regional training</li> <li>- provide financial support to local NGOs</li> </ul>	5
Strengthen capacity in poor areas, e.g. Nepal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve training in information flow in areas with poor internet, e.g. Sub Saharan Africa</li> </ul>	3
Undertake youth mentoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- involve youth</li> </ul>	2
<b>NETWORKING</b>	
Extend membership to other regional water organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- network with other water agencies</li> <li>- network with women's organizations</li> <li>- demand space at national and international fora</li> </ul>	4

**French responses:**

<b>OTHER IDEAS</b>	
Involve membership in writing proposals - use members as resource persons	2
Develop and maintain a dashboard - develop a databank	2
Create life memberships at US\$120 (and annual memberships at \$15) - professionalize memberships if fee is charged	2
Conduct local research and share results with members	1
Organize webinars	1
Take a more active role in policy formulation	1
Create GWA champions	1
Organize international seminars in the Netherlands for all members	1
Set code of conduct for information-sharing	1
Publish an academic journal with advertising space for water technology firms	1
List relevant international events on the website or send information through Yahoo	1
<b>REGIONALIZATION and DECENTRALIZATION</b>	
Form regional GWA focal points - more activity in Africa - decentralize activities to the regions	3
Hold GWA annual meetings in different regions - hold regional and national/international conferences and meetings	4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	
Better information sharing - lobbying about GWA activities, e.g. in Central Africa - more visibility for GWA activities - Improve communications with members to same standards as in the past - organize facilitated discussions	7
<b>CAPACITY-BUILDING and FUNDING</b>	
More training, seminars and meetings - organize training workshops - - organize continuous learning processes	5
Provide information on funding for gender and water projects - provide funding for small projects - - provide training bursaries	4
<b>NETWORKING</b>	
find new partners	1
<b>OTHER IDEAS</b>	
Undertake work on water and energy	
Ask members to summarize key documents to ensure broader understanding of gender and water	1
Give members advance warning of activities so they can help - use members as resource person - greater involvement of members	4
Take a more active role in policy formulation	1
Set code of conduct for information-sharing: - code of ethics for members	1

**Spanish responses:**

<b>REGIONALIZATION and DECENTRALIZATION</b>	
- Strengthen LAC region and use local experience for advocacy	2
Hold GWA annual meetings in different regions	1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	
- Develop a communication strategy to show up GWA activities	2
- Permanent communication and contact with members are desirable	
<b>CAPACITY-BUILDING and FUNDING</b>	
- GWA was active with supporting members (financially) to improve capacities. It is pity that this has stopped, especially for LAC	2
- Membership fee for capacity building (should be monthly or annually?)	
Provide training for members	5
- GWA should facilitate the knowledge/expertise interchange among members	
- Share and learn from successful experiences	
- Develop more advocacy activities at international for a, with active participation of members.	
- Share more information on: research, calls for applications, capacity building activities, and capacity building materials.	2
<b>NETWORKING</b>	
Networking and better presence of GWA in every country	1
<b>OTHER IDEAS</b>	
- Go ahead and success with future activities	1
- Thanks for GWA work and continue empowering women in IWRM	2

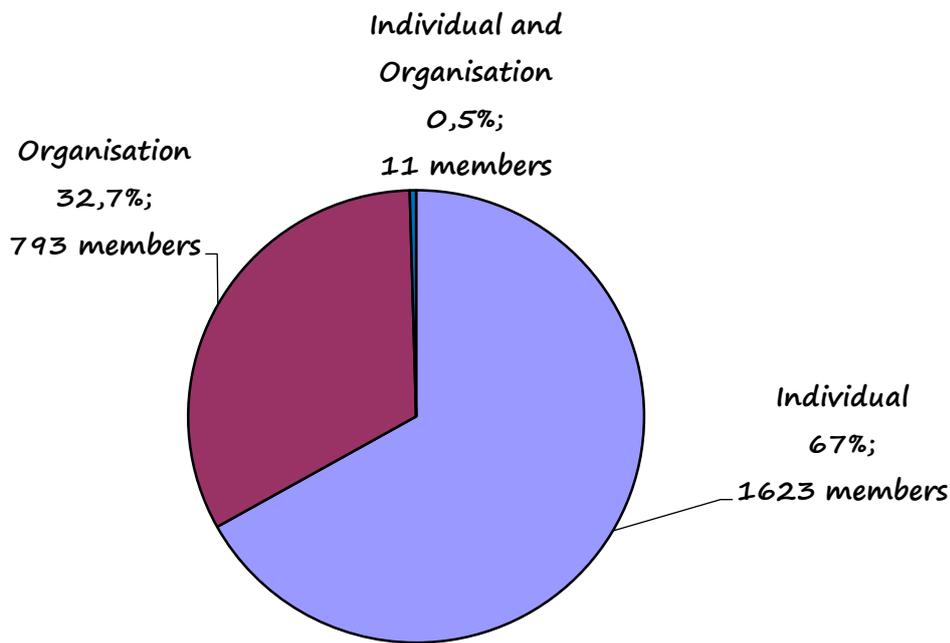
ER, JM, JV

ANNEX 2

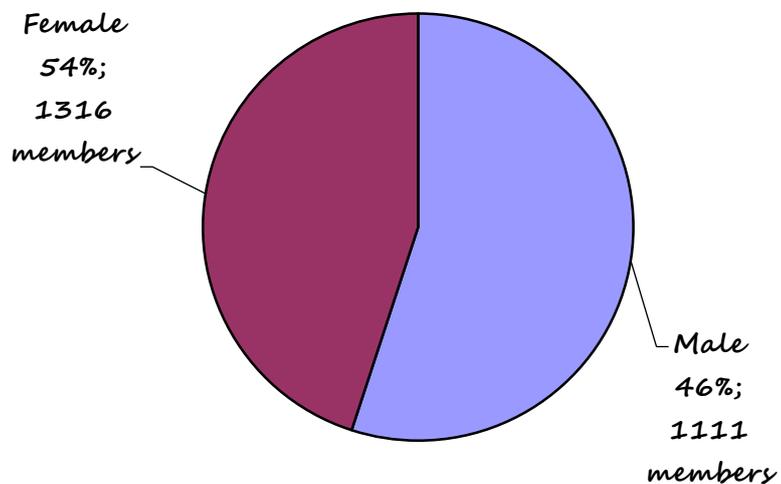
GWA Membership report 2017

At the End of 2017 GWA has reached 2427 Members from 130 Countries.

➤ Membership Type

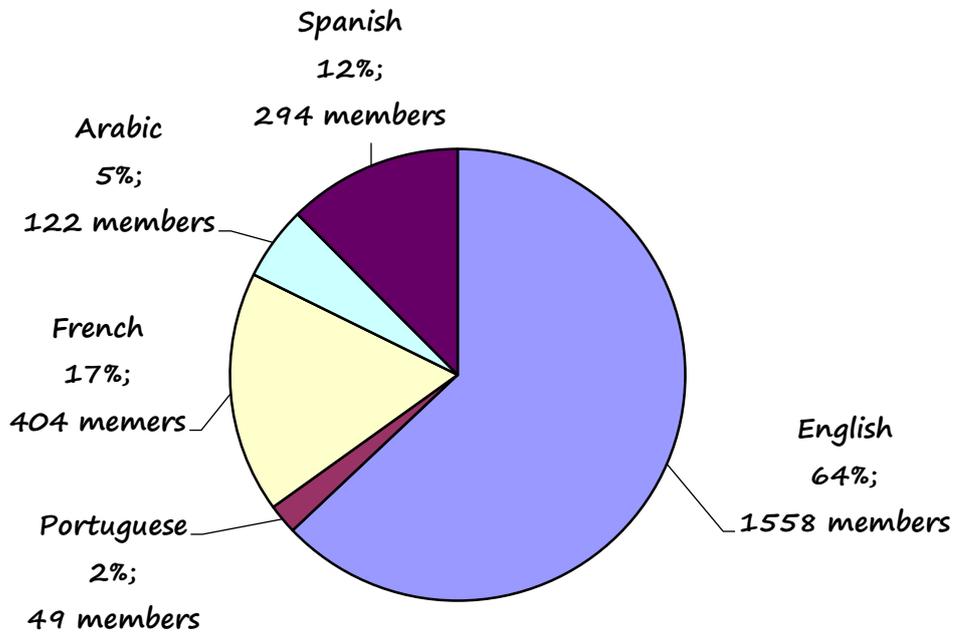


➤ Sex

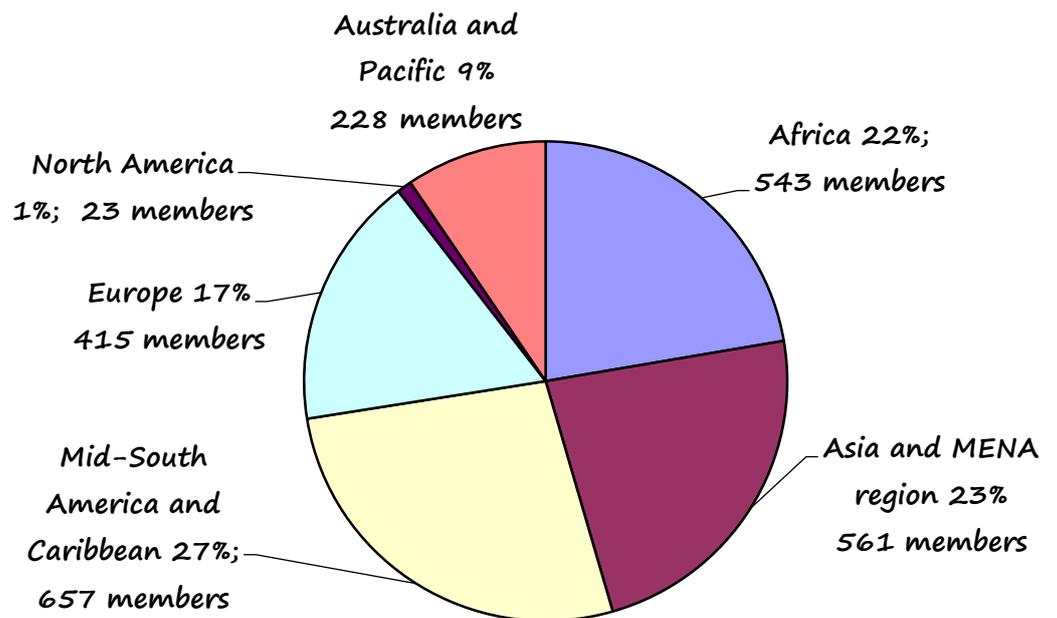


## GWA Membership report 2017

### ➤ Language



### ➤ Geographic region





## GWA Membership report 2017

### ➤ Countries Top 15 31-12-2017

