

Report of

Bangladesh Workshop for Women 2030 Gender Monitoring of SDGs



GWA Bangladesh Office in Dhaka

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Background and Objective of the Workshop

This 2 day workshop was organized by the Gender and Water Alliance- Bangladesh (GWA-B) for explaining and planning partners' activities in the EU-funded Women2030 project in Bangladesh for the coming years. A few months ago GWA asked all GWA members in Bangladesh about their current activities in monitoring a selection of SDGs. GWA members replied to the request, and this workshop was the follow up and elaboration of a small selection of those GWA members who responded.

The objective of this workshop is to clarify and discuss with tier-3 partners as representative of their organization, the plans of the Women2030 project, the approaches, the tools, the possibilities for their organisation, and what is expected of the different stakeholders.

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

Workshop Proceedings: Day 1: Monday 3rd April 2017

Session 1: Opening and Welcome

Objective: Welcoming the participants and Introduction of GWA and GWAPB

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

The workshop was opened formally with a warm welcome address to the participants by Joke Muylwijk, Executive Director, Gender and Water Alliance (GWA). She said, "Today we are in part of a large global project funded by European Union that is Women 2030. Under this project 52 countries are involved and for the Gender and water Alliance (GWA) we have three countries. That is three "Bs": Brazil, Bolivia and Bangladesh. Therefore today we are part of this project. I am feeling very happy with this." Then she informed that each of these 52 countries will work with 3 Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) but for Bangladesh 4 NGOs were supposed. So then GWA were supposed to select 4 NGOs but later it has 6 NGOs as selected. And GWA think that 6 is better than 4. Joke then informed that this project is to monitor Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide. So all GWA member organizations' information will be included in the center forum of information.

Joke added that in this workshop she would like to practice gender, if participants are agree. She mentioned, gender is about equality and there is also equity meaning all of us are equal

and same, although all of us are not same, but with equal rights, and equal opportunities. Equity is a way to reach equality; those who have less experience, need to be encouraged to speak. Some of us can speak easily and has a lot of exposure and lot of experience, and some don't. Now what we try by equity, we need those who has no experience and no exposure, we give them extra chance. So this workshop is like an opportunity to say something. So that is what we try to do. So let's try.



Later joke requested participants to listen carefully because this is the last time she is doing this and then participants have to do it. So they need to listen very well. And then they can copy everything. Because participants also need to do similar workshops for other NGOs. This project is in tiers, who needs to do for other NGOs. Then one thing she added that all of the participants have sent their CBNA (Capacity Building Needs Assessment) forms which were quite difficult. It was a very good sign of their motivation that make her happy. This is somewhat a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Gender Monitoring of SDGs. Therefore participants also will be the trainers. At the end of her presentation she declared the name of the facilitators and participating NGOs. Then she closed her session giving thanks to everyone.

Session 2: Logistics and Rules of the Workshop

Objective: To make participants know about the logistic issues and rules of the workshop

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: S M Faridul Haque

In this session S M Faridul Haque informed participants about some logistic issues and ground rules of the workshop. Firstly, he requested participants to keep their mobile phone silent and if there any emergency to have a mobile phone call, they can do just going nearest rooms of the venue so that other participants will not be disturbed. Secondly, he said that the workshop will go with two way of communication system. Therefore, not only the facilitators will talk but the participants. Then he requested participants to participate in the discussion, express their opinion to make the workshop vibrant. Participants were also requested to do agree and disagree whatever they like in time of discussion but not to do side-talk during the session. Then he shown the direction of toilets for both men and women and informed that for any complication regarding men's toilet and other issues, men participants can talk with him and Paul C Modhu, and regarding women's toilet and other issues, women participants can talk with Swandipta and Khadiza. Drinking water, tea and coffee are available, they just need to help themselves. For lunch or snakes, food will be brought from outside. So participants were requested to inform as early as possible if they have any preference or restriction regarding any food item especially to Paul. Finally participants were requested to give their honest and true feeling regarding the workshop in the evaluation form which will be provided to them at the end of the workshop, so that Gender and Water Alliance-Bangladesh (GWA-B) team could improve themselves. Farid finished his discussion by saying that as GWA-B team have to work a lot together with the participants for the Women 2030 project, their true sharing about the workshop and other issues will help a lot to have a successful project.

Task Division:

After second session Joke asked for voluntary response for time keeping throughout the workshop and recapping for the next day.

Time keeper: Swandipta and Khadiza

Recapper: Okhil Chandra Bairagi and Siddika Mili

Session 3: Explain the Purpose and Programme of the Workshop

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

Method: Power-point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Anamika Amani

In this session at first Anamika Amani requested participants to look again the 2 days programme schedule and briefly explained the purpose of the Women 2030 project. She said that the name of the project is Women 2030 because it has an agenda for 2030. That means we have another 13 years to achieve all the ambitious goals. This project is particularly about civil society organizations (CBOs), strengthening them to through building partnership. So all the organizations working for this project are CBOs. Also they are partners with different level. And the participants of this workshop are the partners of Bangladesh. Later she said that this workshop is the training of trainers where participants will receive certain understanding of SDGs and gender aspects of SDGs, which is very important for Women 2030 project. As partner, GWA-B also want to know about the work of the participant organizations in context of SDGs. Also GWA-B wants to know how partner organizations mainstream gender in their work and their understanding about gender. So the first day of the workshop will be on knowing about gender, sharing ideas about gender, having sharing understanding about what the SDGs are and what is the gender focus in SDGs. Then there will be a group work to understand about the work participants are doing currently in their project, in their area, and make the connection with gender. So, what are the gender aspects of these work and how it is connected with the context of the SDGs? And participants will have an introduction about the project Women 2030. On the second day of the workshop concentration will pay on the activities of the participant organizations whatever they are doing in terms of monitoring the selected indicators of some SDGs in detail. And, the group work also will take place on the second day of the workshop.



Then Anamika went through the programme schedule and also requested participants to take the programme schedule so that they will be understood clearly what is going to on. She also informed that about the timing for group presentation will be shorten for each group because instead of 4 organization they were 6. Therefore, instead of 20 minutes, each group will get 15 minutes. Then she asked participants that if they have any question or if they are in need of clarification about the programme, they can ask Anamika. In response to her request, one participants said that as the programme schedule was sent to them earlier with the invitation letter, they could go through it earlier which was very much helpful for them. Anamika closed her session with thanks to everybody.

Session 4: Introduction of Participants

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

Method: Interactive

Tools: Matching pictures

Facilitator: Swandipta Sadique

To make the introduction or participants session interactive 9 different pictures related with the gender and SDGs were used. Each picture has two copies and was randomly distributed among the participants. The participants identified their pair by finding out the matching picture. Then 2 same picture holders became a pair and exchanged information with each other, which was later shared in a general plenary where each participant introduced their

partner to all the other participants. There was 8 pairs of participants (including facilitators) who introduced each other, mentioning their names, the organizations they represented, their area of work, and a relevant gender experience.



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

Session 5: Gender Concept, Gender and Diversity and Empowerment

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

Method: Power point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Joke started the session by asking the participants about their gender expertise. For instance, do they have gender training before or not; do they have gender training for more than five days or not; do they consider gender in their work or not; and who sees him or herself as gender specialist? Then she asked participants to mention one aspect of the gender concept which comes to their mind when they hear the word 'gender'. Participants' responses were as follows⁴:

Gender is-

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

After that Joke clarified the concept of role related to Gender she said that the word 'role' give the notion of particular character of a drama but gender is not that. So it is better to use 'responsibilities' or 'social relation' instead of 'role'. Then adding to participants' responses, Joke mentioned that gender is not sex. It stems not only from the physical aspect of being a woman or a man, but also from the socio-cultural, economic, and political aspects. Gender is rooted in power relations, which are not always equal, rather asymmetric. The meaning of asymmetric power relations is that difference exists in power among the people - such as between men and women (husband and wife), between men (father and son), even between women (mother in law and daughter in law) and between rich and poor. Women and men have different interest, knowledge and responsibility depending on time, place and culture. It also interacts with age, ethnicity, socio-economic class, cast, and so on. So, gender is dynamic that is changeable. Gender relations can change and does change, like culture – if

people themselves want it to change. All development activities have a gender dimension and there is no gender neutral development. Therefore, gender is an objective for analyzing the situation.

On the bases of the above presentation, there was a short discussion as follows:



Discussion: One participant said that in 1980s and '90s, women were not much involved with playing or motor cycle riding. But gradually it is coming. So the situation is changing. Joke agreed with him that the situation is changing because the mindset of people is changing. Another participant shared that at the union Parishad level, there are women but they hardly have voice. So there is a power relation. The situation is changing for some areas but not in everywhere. Joke added with him that in some areas the situation is even worsening. Another participant mentioned that to bring change in the society, we need to bring change start from our family. Then one participant said that we have to talk with husbands and wives in the family and give them the concept of gender. One participant added with her that the discriminatory situation between men and women is same for rural, urban, educated and uneducated families. Then another participant said that as gender ideology is constructed by culture, it is more related with peoples' geographical context. For example,

in America, women are more empowered than the women are in Bangladesh. One participant added with him by saying that to change this unequal situation, we need to change our mindset and attitude. Then Joke shared that in development work, if people catch fish, it is development work. But when women cook in the house, it is reproductive. Water is scarce and day by day the situation is going to be worsen. Now only 2% is for drink and domestic uses, 96% is for Agriculture and left 2% is for industry. Therefore, within the household, there is even struggle for water because water is scarce. If men were also responsible for water collection, the situation would be the same.

Gender and Diversity and Gender+

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

Gender ideology (mindset and attitude)

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

On the bases of the above presentation and discussion there was a short discussion as follows:

Discussion: one participant said that in our society women have to bring water because people suppose that it is a women's work. Even if women are pregnant or have some other difficulties to carry water, men do not like to do this work. Joke added with him that if men carry water, they carry with van or by cycle. Then Anamika said that actually this is a group mindset. Then one participant said that change should come from the grassroots. Then Joke commented that there are some very traditional women who do not want to talk about these issues. Then one participant shared that to bring change in mindset, her organization used some poster in their working area. Then Joke shared that after cyclone Aila, women had to go out to do work. Because of that the power relation has been changed within the household. Therefore, climate change can bring change in gender relation and also in gender policy.

Gender and Power

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Voting power
- Participation in elections as voter as well as opportunity to be a candidate
- To vote and be voted
- Take part in all political activities
- Right to talk about the policies
- Right to information
- Establishment of voice etc.

In addition with participants, Joke said that political empowerment is not related with political parties. It comes from citizen. This is the right to organize one self, the right to take part in democratic processes: to be allowed to vote and to be voted, to take active part in Water User Associations (WUA) and other groups, right to give feedback, which is heard, to be a member of the Union Parishad and effectively participate in decision-making to influence development efforts. Quota system to reserve seats for women and extreme poor men and women in committees, might be a good example of political empowerment, even though it does not always work.

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

- Right to education
- Right to get proper respect
- No discrimination on the bases of religion
- Right to do work with own choice etc.

With participants' responses, Joke added that social empowerment is positive self-image, social status, how does family, neighborhood, and/or society see us as a person or as an individual. The right to education, access to water and sanitation, hearing voice heard and giving priority to one's opinion is also included as the component of social empowerment. Joke exemplified that when a baby girl is born in many cultures, people say "I'm sorry" rather than 'congratulations'. This is an example of how cultural bias can lead to social disempowerment – as girls may develop a low self-image, and parents may invest less in their daughter's education compared to their sons.

Physical empowerment: Regarding social empowerment, participants' responses were:

- Right to have rest
- Right to have health care
- Access to water near the house

- Right to have children
- Right to have safety and security
- Right to have decision making power about marriage
- Right to have no harassment or violence
- Right to use contraceptive and have children with own choice etc.

With the contributions of participants, Joke added that the right to decide about one's sexuality, to decide about the number of children and spacing between them, the right to proper healthcare, clean water, sanitation facilities and dignity, taking rest especially for pregnant women, access to proper menstrual management, the ability to resist violence, the right to safety and security, and the power to get one's rights. For example, the right to wear the clothes you like, having rest - particularly during pregnancy and menstruation period, physical mobility, recreation, family planning methods/use of contraceptives, choice of food, recreation etc.

All the four elements of empowerment are interrelated and together they indicate the degree of empowerment of an individual or group. So, for example, just being educated (socio-economic empowerment) on its own does not mean a woman is empowered, if her husband does not allow her to work after marriage. Groups and individuals (not only women) who are on the lower side of the hierarchy, empower themselves if they are convinced, and if they are able. Empowerment means to be proud of one's own identity. A participant remarked that gender trainings should not only be directed towards women and vulnerable persons, and that creating gender awareness in the elite classes and decision maker is equally (if not more) important.

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

Interlinkage of all four elements of empowerment

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

themselves following their own needs, values and strategy. They can facilitate and create enabling opportunities for women and men from different cultures. Vulnerable people can be helped to empower themselves by convincing them and by giving them instruments for change through appropriate education and training of all categories, awareness raising, not just those who need to be empowered, high quality education which increases opportunities, advocacy for improved laws, policies and regulations on access to resources, etc. Joke conclude her session by saying that “Empowerment means to be proud of one’s own identity” and requested participants to discuss about all these 4 elements of empowerment in their office and write them in 4 sheets as well as compare them with the present status of all these issues in their own organization. Then after one year they can compare the situation that is there any change happened or not. Then she thanked everybody for their patients.

Session 6: The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and Gender

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

Method: Power point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk and Anamika Amani

Our works and whatever we do are definitely to ensure sustainable development. Still, we need to know the Sustainable Development Goals. The MDG goals are nice. However, this is the era of SDG. Sometimes, the SDGs do not seem realistic to achieve within 2030. We have a lot of debate about it. This is kind of impossible to eradicate poverty right at this moment. We may even need 30 more years to achieve gender equality. That would be expensive as well. I don’t see Bangladesh out of poverty and poor people in the next 30 years. It is great that all the SDGs have gender aspect and this is certainly much more than MDGs. Speaking of Goal 5 which is much oriented with the idea of sharing work even when the women is at home. This particular orientation is certainly much more than Millennium Development Goals. Each of our goal contains gender aspect.

Goal 1: End Poverty

Judith: Even though we have entered into SDG, we still lack a lot in sections of MDGs.

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

Shahidul: In order to work seriously into these goals concerning gender, we do need to know the actual scenario first. More research is required in terms of baseline and taking actions in these regard.

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

Joke: The issues of food security has its country, household and global level of aspects. And each level has got diversified gender aspect.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

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

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

Joke: Yes, also, women's not having land is a major crisis in this area. Women are doing too many productive works, ensuring food security. But, the land does not belong to her. She does not even get the money of her produced goods and crops for the lack of access to market.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being

Health is a major crisis for women. When you see in the remote villages, we can see many women with malnutrition. There are a lot of superstitions which affects women's health. They tend to eat less during pregnancy so that they can have normal delivery. Both mother and children suffer from malnutrition.

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

Shahid: Women always do not get the permission to go to the hospitals for health care or regular checkup during pregnancy. This also causes serious health damage.

Goal 4: Quality Education

Everybody said together: Every person is entitled with the equal opportunity for education.

Joke: At the same time, we much remember that WASH and MHM facility must be there in school and we have a lot of scope working in that area.\

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Ety said that girls do not have social safety at all.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Storage is very much important for food security. We could get an extra 30% food if we do proper storage.

Goal 13: Climate Action

Every day, sharks are dying. Fish of prey will increase as a result and they will eat the smaller fishes. Which means, the balance of ecosystem will be ruined.

Goal 14: Life below Water

Goal 15: Life on Land

The hill tracks people do not have decision making power

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Basically, all SDG have got gendered aspect in them.

This SDGs and its gender mainstreaming are difficult. They guide each other in three different areas. There are basically three components in 2030 which are 1. Capacity development, 2. Monitoring and Advocacy and 3. Media and outreach. All three components tend to strengthen the capacity of the CBOs and it is a human chain which includes visiting and informing us. And this local act will be put to global level by us.

So, the SDGs are quite ambitious. Our focused SDGs are SDG 5, 6, 7, 13 and 15. There are causes behind choosing these SDGs. These all five have got critical gendered dimension. Also climate change is a greater concern here. You may ask if your action falls under another SDG out of these 5 whether or not you should pack your bags and go. Well, that is not the case. We are still interested to hear about the indicators that you are working with. It is important to know what you are monitoring and doing in order to involve you into monitoring. The tool of women 2030 is also concerning all SDGs.

We cannot certainly implement all the goals since this is really ambitious. In goal 5, there are three means of implementation. Do you think that ownership of mobile is gender sensitive in terms of technological empowerment?

John: Smart phones are quite helpful for the farmers. They can access to information and get the message of the price of rice and other crops and fish. That can be important for a woman farmer.

Anamika: well, at first the women has to know how to read. It's necessary to primarily empower the women to use it.

To execute SDG in micro level, gender disaggregated data is important. Only SDG 5 can be considered gender sensitive. You will need to assess the target group, policy and later you will have to go for monitoring. First, policy assessment is required before community based assessment.

How should we do the local level gender assessment?

Shahidul: we need to enhance our advocacy skill. There is a point of monitoring based on how far government is being able to support us.

Anamika: The tool of monitoring is ready by GWA. It will be translated in Bangla. You will get a complete ToT. Then you can do it yourself. The gender assessment tool is yet not ready. You will get all the ideas to do all assessment. There is a monitoring app being prepared where you can fill the monitoring data. You can look at the indicators and make it useful.

Shahidul: this is a very effective tool for monitoring. In this way, the local level activities will be reached to center.

John: We already use mom's club software by USAID. We can monitor the mothers through this app. The USA office can also get the information.

Anamika: We also have to be very careful about the validity and effective use of the app and definitely that has to be done in a gender sensitive way. Doing qualitative monitoring is part of this toolkit. If there goes the discussion of climate change, there is a forum where the SDG review takes mostly government discussion. This year, they have chosen 5 goals. We

are not sure about what they are. Ain o Shalish Kendra is involved in the activity. You will have to be a strong CSO. We will give you the guideline how to write the PR. GWA wishes to make the media and toolkit more gender sensitive. There are some key areas of concern in terms of Bangladesh.

Unpaid work has to be translated into money. This is the work Manusher Jonno does. We have several women participation in political area. Then what is the problem in the private sphere? Now I shall go to the activities.

You can give training asking this toolkit. We are going to finish this by the by May this year. You can monitor your data as well as inform the whole world about your activities. Even the work of last year is valid. We could use this as well. We should also focus on qualitative monitoring. There will be a high level political forum next year 2017, June. We need to be aware of the events. Already we have discussed SDG 5, 6 and 13 earlier. In terms of climate finance, we do not have enough power for monitoring. Fud crisis is there. We can monitor how these affects our lives. Climate change and child marriage can be put strong emphasis.

Government will also be happy to find the data. The need is critical and that can come from the local level.

John: we do take care of 5, 6 and 13 from the local level where us most of the partners mostly focus on 5.

We shall try to avoid the short coming to maximize the benefits. We pay back by providing reliable data ensuring quality. The qualitative monitoring will add values. We have to be very clear of whatever we are doing. Qualitative is very useful for ourselves. The information can benefit the government in terms of advocacy purpose and specifying information. The level of validity, structure, progress, and baseline has to be very clear.

Session 7: Presentation Group Work

Objective: To present which SDG indicators participant organizations have been selected to monitor

Method: Power-point and flip chart presentation and discussion

Facilitator: One person from each organization

In this session 3 mixed groups have been formed from the participants. They were asked to present how they are doing gender mainstreaming in their organizations activities and what sort of capacity building and monitoring activities they are planning and already implementing in their organizations. Their presentations were as follows:



Group 1: CDP, Udayan, VoSB and WADA

Group members: Judith, Israt, Shahidul, and Moinul

Facilitator: Swandipta Sadique

Presented by: Md. Shahidul

The gender action plan of 2015 and 2016-17 with monitoring indication

- Working on health and nutrition
- Reducing discrimination through advocacy.
- Gender and water based study
- Lobbying and advocacy
- Strengthening advocacy awareness which are not even under the indicator
- Capacity building in terms of disaster risk reduction
- Transparency and accountability in finance
- Working on reducing hunger

Group 2: AKK, Bhomisto, CDP and Udayan

Group members: Mili, Parveen, John and Asad

Facilitator: S M Farid

Presented by: John

We do provide Life skill development training. Also our activities include –

- Early mother care
- Domestic violence against women
- Awareness towards right to information
- Training on several income generating activities.

There are sub activities under the major activities. We work on the disaster prone areas and provide them training about poultry, beauty care, block and boutique, sewing machine etc. also, there is an opportunity of availing credit support from us. We have the model of elevating the garden so that people can see it and apply in their home. We care about implementing the activity and provide target group with advocacy and leadership training. We form sustainable groups. There are five members in the executive committee. We also have social safety net programme targeting vulnerable women. They are provided with legal support which they cannot afford.

Group 3: AKK, Bhomisto, VoSB and WADA

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

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter

Presented by: Md. Shadid

SDGs	Activities
SDG 5	Provide awareness raising training to the people to reduce child marriage, dowry and domestic violence Work for Vulnerable group development and raising awareness to Local government Provide awareness raising training on maternal and child mortality/health Provide ICT training to adolescent girls Provide training to women and girls for productive work and raise awareness for equal wage
SDG 6	Provide rain water harvesting training Managing loan to install tube-well and sanitary latrine to women to women

	<p>Provide awareness raising training on accessing safe water and sanitation both men and women. Men are also encouraged to collect water along with women</p> <p>Make people aware for selecting site for tube well installation and ensuring women's privacy as well as with easy access of people with disabilities</p> <p>Provide awareness raising training on having sanitary latrine close to home.</p>
SDG 13	<p>Working on ICS programme based on Paris Declaration</p> <p>Provide capacity building and adaptation training for DRR</p> <p>Provide awareness raising training on what to do during disaster and how to cope with disaster</p> <p>Provide portable cooking stove for disaster to beneficiaries</p> <p>Provide support to farmers with seeds and tools</p> <p>Work for climate resilient crop production/ Crop diversification</p> <p>Provide training to people on women's health</p>

Workshop Proceedings: Day 2: Tuesday 4th April 2017

Session 1: Recap of Day 1

Objective: To review the issues discussed in previous day

Method: Participatory learning sharing

Facilitator: Okhil Chandra Bairagi and Siddika Mili

The second day of the workshop started with a recap of Day 1 by Okhil Chandra Bairagi and Siddika Mili. They conducted a very interactive session for this purpose employing an innovative game by using a ball. The ball has been thrown to one after another randomly and it was said that the person who will catch the ball he/she will say one issue learned from the first day of the workshop briefly. In this way, all the participants and facilitators have been involved in the recap. It also revealed individual participants' understanding or confusion about some of the content discussed in the first day. The learning of the participants' is as follows:

- All 17 SDGs have gender perspective
- Women 2030 workshop gave immense knowledge about training of trainers.
- What is gender and diversity and why it is important to think about gender in diverse ways.
- Project comes and project goes. We are hopeful to learn from this workshop.
- All the participants have followed the instruction for logistic issues which was learning as well as group work generated a lot of knowledge.
- How important the 17 SDGs are and it is needed to include women to achieve the goals.
- Gender is connected with power relation.
- Interaction between different elements of empowerment. For example, when women have job and through that job they could earn money, it helps to their economic empowerment. But men force women to give the money to them. So it hamper their economic empowerment. Rich women are fine or economic empowerment but not for political empowerment. So one element of empowerment is not enough. However, women should not just wait to be dominated by men. They should come forward and take the responsibilities. Men also should participate in care work like taking care of children. Additionally, SDGs are very ambitious. Soon and time constrain. So we should focus on SDGs and people are really in need of training on SDGS.

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

Session 2: Explanation of Women 2030 project

Objective: To provide a clear idea about Women 2030 project

Method: Power-point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Anamika Amani

Anamika Amani said that we have worked on MDG so far and with the continuation of MDG, SDG comes. We have talked about how we can incorporate women with SDG and we have been working on that for last six months, in this programme, we also learned to merge SDG in different programme.

The term CSO is being used because in SDG, they are the stakeholders. To make sure their participation with partners at different levels. We will be monitoring the activities under

them. We will complete our task within a complete year in the next coming months of this project.

Key project information:

- May 2016-2029- two and a half year
- Global partnership of CSD. It has got five co-applicants.
- Women and gender network for gender concern. GWA is a member.
- It has got opportunity, limitations and its own budget especially for the civil society organizations. The CSOs has to make the best use of it. We are requesting you not to take new activities under this project until and unless you receive confirmation of funding.

We should be thinking about improving gender sensitive monitoring and it will be discussed. This is funded by EU but we pay 25% of it. We are getting smallest share of this project. We will be considering empowering low income men and women

Shahid: There is a great gap between policy and grass route level. Many funding takes place at macro level and those are incorporated into policies. But, in terms of local level scenario, we can hardly get the reflection of the policies. So, there remains a gap.

Anamika showed the countries where women 2030 is being taken under consideration, the office in the Netherlands, Germany, Bangkok, America and Georgia. And now we are in Bangladesh. This project has got a complex structure. It has got five co applicant. It has got five focused SDG. SDG 7 is more relevant for Africa and so they pushed for that. GWA is taking the lead in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Brazil. There was a global startup meeting in Nairobi. We have co applicants at the global level. Tier 1 is consists of national level CSO. At Tier 2: there remains you partners. Each of you will monitor your areas of activity in to other CBOs selected by you under the constitution. You may have to benefit at least 5% of the women's vulnerable group.

Three components of the project:

1. Community based monitoring
2. Policies of Bangladesh now
3. Shadow report – not for us

Discussion: Shahid: Advocacy and data collection at the local level is a very difficult job to do. Without authentic data, it will be a difficult job to do and make the work done. So, we should be very careful since we are playing the role of facilitation.

Shahidul: our organization needs to have capacity and we need the options and support to collect data.

John: 20% VGD comes from the rich families. We get to face problems when we forbid them. How can we get rid of this problem? We may need to follow a gradual approach. This is certainly difficult to change. But, this needs to be changed and convince those people to cooperate us. Otherwise, you cannot run activities in the local area. Now, the government is very cooperative and they provide us support for training.

Session 3: Presentations of participant organizations

Objective: To present which SDGs are participant organizations monitoring and what the situation is

Method: Power-point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: One person from each organization

In this session participant organizations have presented their work for gender monitoring of selected SDGs.

Presentation by Welfare Association for Development Alternative (WADA)

WADA selected 3 SDGs for monitoring. These are SDG-5: Gender equality and empowerment; SDG-6: Water and Sanitation for all and SDG-13: Combat Climate Change. On behalf of WADA, its executive director, Nilufa Akter Eaty has been presented its activities.

SDGs	Target within SDGs	Indicators	Geographic area covered	Methodology & Period	Information of Collected Data
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs	66 women out of 150 or 44% women experiencing domestic violence
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara),	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150	Out of 66 women 6 women reported 3 times

	Government Agency)	Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	women from 150 HHs, 3 secretary and 3 Chairman of 3 UP	11 women reported 2 time 13 women reported 1 time 36 women don't reported
	5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs, UP Chairman, Secretary and all UP female members of 3 UP	There is not any village court or Women and Children Welfare Committee. So, they filed complaints in local UP 53 complaints have filed in local UP by 30 violated women out of 66.
	5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 men from 150 HHs	21 men out of 150 have involved or 14%

	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 newly married couples	86 out of 150 or 57% women married before 18 4 out of 150 or 2.6% men married before 18
		5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 newly parents	78 out of 150 or 52% women 0 out of 150 or 0% men
	5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership ...	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs	23% has decision making power
		5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 150 women from 150 HHs	23% economic 17% socio cultural 26% health purposes

		cultural and iii) health purposes	Upazila, Bagerhat District.		
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHS	7% M/H HHS 5% F/H HHS has access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...	6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHS	12% M/H HHS 16% F/H HHS has access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home
	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	5 Unions, Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 5 UP	1 UP out of 5 has IWRM plans

		6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	5 Unions, Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 5 UP	1 UP out of 5 has implement gender sensitive IWRM plans
	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	3 villages, 2 Unions, Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 5 water user organization	26% (27 out of 105) female membership
		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	3 villages, 2 Unions, Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 5 water user organization	11 women out of 105
13. Combat Climate Change	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	---	---	We are not clear about the indicators
		13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities	---	---	We are not clear about the indicators

		(sex-disaggregated)			
	13.3. Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 100 Students M/F and 100 other people's M/F	12 women/men out of 100 reached by only facebook and 23 students out of 100 reached by only facebook

Plans for further collection of data:

WADA has plan to collect data six monthly. The period further collection of data will organize by July 2017 and it will be in same geographical area. If GWA has any suggestion regarding period of data collection, it will be followed.

Process of data collection:

The field staffs, volunteers and if needed contacted data collector will collect data using formats. Different format will be used for different indicators. After collection of data it will be saved is a database using XL sheet in computer. Finally a report will be prepared comparing previous data and it will be provided to GWA.

Problems:

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

Opportunities:

Trough women 2030 project, SDGs implementation status will be known; Discussion will take place with women and men about gender sensitive issues and awareness will be raised about safe sanitation and water.

Discussion: After Nilufa Akter Eaty’s presentation, Joke asked who has conducted the survey. Nilufa replied that their volunteer group conducted the survey. Then Joke again asked that why female headed households’ percentage is lower in having access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home. Nilufa replied that in most of the cases the economic condition of female headed households’ are lower than male headed households’.

Presentation by Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB)

VoSB selected 3 SDGs for monitoring. These are SDG-5: Gender equality and empowerment; SDG-6: Water and Sanitation for all and SDG-13: Combat Climate Change. On behalf of VoSB, its training officer, Hasiba Akther has been presented its activities.

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

management of water and sanitation for all	3. Advocacy and campaign against gender and gender discrimination surrounding the scarcity of water.	3. Gender relations are changing based on case study.	
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Presentation by AKK:

Amra Kaj Kory (AKK) is a non-government development humanitarian organization. Since its establishment aim to develop of deprived and disadvantage people to empower on socio and economic status through implementing development interventions i.e. Emergency response, Disaster Preparedness, Climate Change Adaptation, livelihood & food security, Pre-primary education, Primary Health Care, IGA, WASH, Disability Development, Women Transformation Leadership, CBO’s development, Community Mobilization, Capacity building coordinating with GO and NGOs assistance. AKK is implementing different types of development activities through its skilled and expertised staffs. AKK has an active General Body and an Executive Committee to guide the organization for effective and efficient development intervention.

Working areas context and beneficiaries:

Geographically, AKK’s working areas are located close to the river of the Padma and so prone to frequent flood and river erosion. The area is basically the Char lands (an island) evolved from the mighty river Padma (lower part of the Ganges). The geographical location has made the char dweller’s situation vulnerable. Annual flood is a common phenomenon and the river erosion is happening each and every year causes tremendous suffering of the people. Moreover, natural hazards such as cyclones, droughts, cold waves, fire, and epidemic are also forms in danger. Now AKK works with 30535 HHs under 39 unions under 3 upazilla in 3 districts. The target beneficiaries hardcore poor men, women and children, widows, divorced women, person with disabilities, marginal farmers, landless people who are living in most vulnerable areas and affected by disaster in every years.

Implementation approach:

AKK implement all activities in an inclusive ways emphasis community participation linkage with AKK’s development activities maintaining human standard. AKK always emphasize the highest level of community participation, different stakeholders, community volunteers,

youth groups, socially excluded groups, social workers, religious leaders, teachers, self-help group, federation members and relevant government officials etc in every development in cross cutting issues and DRR & CC initiatives also implements joint ventured projects for the community development. AKK works with the unprivileged people irrespective of caste, creed and religion. It emphasizes on non-directive, bottom-up and participatory development approach. It emphasizes on need-based sustainable program.

Human Resources and facilities:

AKK has 162 number of experienced and expertise staffs consists of male, female where person with disabilities. Moreover AKK has volunteer groups at community level for respond in emergency quickly and implement the other activities smoothly. AKK is a well equipment and furnished with logistics facilities i.e. Search & rescue boat, IEC materials, store room, flood shelter for 200 HHs.

Networking capacity:

To operate Emergency response in timely, AKK can take initiative action jointly other NGOs coordinating with Gos and international donors. Here note that AKK is disaster focal leading NGO in Faridpur and have skilled and experienced staffs. Moreover, there have some logistics which contribute to assist search, rescue for affected people. AKK have RRT team and operational policy and procedures.

Community mobilization for disaster preparedness: The activities are;

- Court Yard Meeting,
- Rally, Workshop, Seminar,
- Day observation
- Folk Show, Video Show, Stage Show, Street drama,
- Miking, Campaign,
- Organize Fair
- Session conduct
- Visual documentation
- Publication
- Small scale mitigation

Capacity building training: The activities are;

- Training on Food security livelihood issues
- Training on Disaster preparedness and emergency
- Training on renewable energy issue
- Linkage with INGOs for staffs capacity
- Training primary health care & personnel hygiene
- Training on Leadership Management & empowerment
- Training on gender and disability issues

Assist to institutional capacity building: The activities are;

- Assist to organize the standing committee meeting activation
- Session conduct
- Training
- Coordination and linkage
- Equipment support
- Staffs & organizational capacity build up
- Assist to conduct day observation

Advocacy and networking: The activities are;

- Linkage with govt. Development services
- Networking meeting and planning
- Community CBOs development for joint action
- Monitoring & evaluation
- Engage with media personnel
- Legal aid support for socially excluded groups
- Linkage with AKK's other program
- MOU conduction

Accountability & documentations: The activities are;

- Policies
- Publication
- Inception and celebration workshop
- Monitoring & evaluation team formation with GO and NGOs
- Information sharing with community and institutions

- Legal aid support for socially excluded groups
- Linkage with AKK's other program

Presentation by Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)

CDP selected 3 SDGs for monitoring. These are SDG-5: Gender equality and empowerment; SDG-6: Water and Sanitation for all and SDG-13: Combat Climate Change. On behalf of CDP, its executive director, Judith T. Biswas has been presented its activities. CDP is working with these SDGs under its 3 ongoing programmes. These are: Gender Equality & Empowerment, Safe Water and Sanitation and Combat Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.

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

	committee in the village	Training on Safe Water, Health & Sanitation	committee in the village.
	5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	Tailoring & Embroidery skill Training Networking meeting with govt. & non-govt. Officials (UP, UNO & DC Offices.	175 of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment.
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	Member of UP, & District Committee on Stop Violence against Women. Lawyer Team for Legal Aid support	34 % of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage.
	5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	Formed Village & Union Federation Committee	15 % of men/women who have children before 18 years of age.
5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-	Media Workshop, Campaign, human chain,	Less % of women with increased decision-making power

	opportunities for leadership ...	making power over own income	rally & Drama on Gender Equality & Empowerment	over own income.	
		5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	Promotional Materials supply	15 % of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes.	
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	Courtyard Meeting (Male & Female) Advocacy Workshop, Media Campaign, Rally &	45 % of Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	Number of Village: 50 Unions: 20 Upazilas: 3 Zila: 01
	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	Drama/folk songs on safe water & sanitation. Networking Meeting at UP level Village & Federation Committee meeting &	28 % of women in decision making places in water management system	

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

			resilient agri-technology Tree Plantation	
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To do all these activities towards achieving SDG 5, 6 and 13, CDP needs:

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

Presentation by Udayan:

SDG no	Target within SDG	Proposed indicator monitored	Local level monitoring is being practicing by UDAYAN Bangladesh	National level monitoring is practiced by UDAYAN Bangladesh	Geographic area covered
2. End hunger; food security; sustainable agriculture	2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious	2.1.1. Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, by sex and age	UDAYAN Bangladesh always involved in nursing and monitoring the moderate or severe food insecurity status time to time for last 22 months and is under ongoing process UDAYAN Bangladesh has also experienced	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level net work forum RIGHT TO FOOD(RTF) and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced.	1. Number of villages,; 106 1.1 36 villages of Sharankhola 1.2 36 village Morelgonj 1.3 34 village Mongla 2. Number of Unions: 24 2.1 4 unions of Sharankhola 2.2 6 unions of Morelgonj

	<p>and sufficient food all year round</p>		<p>to work Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) and 1350 female headed participants with the Department of Women Affairs & UNWFP . UDAYAN Bangladesh now doing monitoring the status in small scale. UDAYAN Bangladesh is also working Mongla and Morelgonj Poursava of Bagerhat for Poor Lactating Mothers Allowance distribution Proved Training process on nutrition and food with Department of Women Affairs.</p>	<p>Update information conveyed</p>	<p>2. 3 unions of Mongla 3. Number of Upazila: 3 3.1 Sharankhola 3.2 Morelgonj 3.3 Mongla Zila: 1(Bagerhat)</p>
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SDG no	Target within SDG	Proposed indicator monitored	Local level monitoring is being practicing by UDAYAN Bangladesh	National level monitoring is practiced by UDAYAN Bangladesh	Geographic area covered
2. End hunger; food security; sustainable agriculture	2.3. By 2030, the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers are double, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1. Percentage of women who own land, registered on their own name, and also use this land	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working with 2600 female prawn farmer under the Women Economic Empowerment(WEE) project in four upazila(Bagerhat Sadar, Kachua, Morelgonj and Shoronkhola) since 12 months where Females (18 to 45 years) are playing a vital role in fish production and economic activities. They are also cultivated prawn in their own pond with the technical assistance and smooth monitoring.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the World Fish and EDGE net work forum and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced. Update information conveyed	<p>*Number of villages,: 40</p> <p>1.1 10 villages of Bagerhat Sadar</p> <p>1. 2 10 village Kachua</p> <p>1.3 10 villages of Morelgonj</p> <p>1.4 10 villages of Sharankhola</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Unions: 18 <p>2.1 4 unions of Bagerhat Sadar</p> <p>2.2 4 unions of Kachua</p> <p>2. 3 6 unions of Morelgonj</p> <p>2..4 4 unions of Sharankhola</p> <p>* Number of Upazila: 4</p>

					3.1 Bagerhat Sadar 3.2 Kachua 3.3 Morelgonj 3.4 Sharankhola Zila: 1(Bagerhat)
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SDG 5

SDG no	Target within SDG	Proposed indicator monitored	Local level monitoring is being practicing by UDAYAN Bangladesh	National level monitoring is practiced by UDAYAN Bangladesh	Geographic area covered
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	UDAYAN Bangladesh has organized and nurturing 32 no of Adolescent Groups at Sharankhola Upazila since 2012. Adolescent Groups working and assist for eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in their areas.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the Department of Women and Child Affairs(DWCA) and UNICEF net	Number of villages: 66 Number of Unions: 8

	women and girls ...		<p><u>UDAYAN Bangladesh is monitoring these with the assistance and support of the local people and Union Parishad</u></p> <p><u>UDAYAN Bangladesh now doing these in small scale but interested to work in a large in Bagerhat district if gets supports from and guidance from Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh of GWA</u></p>	<p><u>work forum and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced.</u></p> <p><u>Update information conveyed</u></p>	<p><u>Number of Upazila: 2</u></p> <p><u>Zila: 1</u></p>
	Do	5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	8 nos	Do	Do
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	<p>During working with the female groups organized by UDAYAN-Bangladesh, has being monitoring and ensured the wages of women's is equal to the men's wages in the respective areas.</p> <p>The ratio of women's wages/ men's wages for the same work in Agriculture and in aquaculture is 1:1 is practicing.</p>	<p><u>UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the Department of Women and Child Affairs(DWCA) and UNICEF net work forum and updated information receiving and then</u></p>	<p><u>Number of villages.: 106</u></p> <p><u>Number of Unions: 24</u></p> <p><u>Number of Upazila: 3</u></p> <p><u>Zila: 1</u></p>

				<u>monitoring is practiced.</u>	
				<u>Update information conveyed</u>	
	<u>Do</u>	5.2.4. <u>Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment</u>	<u>40 persons</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u>
	5.3 <u>Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage</u>	5.3.1. <u>Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage</u>	<u>previously reported 10:3 but now 2:1 and proportion reducing than before</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u>
		5.3.2. <u>Proportion of men/women who have children before 18</u>	<u>previously reported 5:3 but now 1:1 and proportion reducing than before</u>		

		years of age			
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership...	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income has been increased in the working of field and it is an ongoing process.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the Department of Women and Child Affairs(DWCA) and UNICEF net work forum and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced. Update information conveyed	Number of villages.: 106 Number of Unions: 24 Number of Upazila: 3 Zila: 1
	Do	5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	Women mobility i for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes improved by supporting children for education, purchasing/marketing/shopping for own and family and attending deferent program of UDAYAN-Bangladesh	Do	Do

SDG 6

SDG no	Target within SDG	Proposed indicator monitored	Local level monitoring is being practicing by UDAYAN Bangladesh	National level monitoring is practiced by UDAYAN Bangladesh	Geographic area covered
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working with 5000 Vulnerable Rural Poor women and female headed households family for access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home who are suffering from severe water insecurity in Shoronkhola upazila and Bagerhat sadar in Bagerhat district by manufacturing and supplying Rain Water Harvesting Water Tank	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level net work forum GENDER and Water Alliances(GWA) and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced	Number of villages,: 66 Number of Unions: 8 Number of Upazila: 1 Zil

			Also monitoring the status of water and sanitation condition in small scale.		
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...	6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working with 5000 Vulnerable Rural Poor women and female headed households family for access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home in Shoronkhola upazila and Bagerhat sadar in Bagerhat Also monitoring the status of sanitation in small scale.	Do	Do

	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	4 no of unions under Sharankhola Upazila , Bagerhat	Do	Do
SDG no	Target within SDG	Proposed indicator monitored	Local level monitoring is being practicing by UDAYAN Bangladesh	National level monitoring is practiced by UDAYAN Bangladesh	Geogr area covered
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	Started in one Southkhali in low profile and other are taken preparation for this in Sharankhola Upazila , Bagerhat There are need to support on these by NGOs for motivational work like UDAYAN and as well as Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level net work forum GENDER and Water Alliances(GWA) and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced	Number village 66 Number Unions Number Upazila Zila: 1
	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user	Need to support and strengthen the participation of local	Do	Do

	<u>local communities in improving water and sanitation management</u>	<u>organization (drinking and irrigation)</u>	<u>communities in improving water and sanitation management in Sharankhola upazila.</u>		
		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	About 5-6	Do	Do
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	Started in one Southkhali in low profile and other are taken preparation for this in Sharankhola Upazila , Bagerhat There are need to support on these by NGOs for motivational work like UDAYAN and as well as Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level net work forum GENDER and Water Alliances(GWA) and updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced	Number of villages: 66 Number of Unions: Number of Upazila: 1 Zila: 1
	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	Need to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management in Sharankhola upazila.	Do	Do
		6.b.2. Number of women in	About 5-6	Do	Do

		decision making places in water management system			
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SDG 13

SDG no	Target within SDG	Proposed indicator monitored	Local level monitoring is being practicing by UDAYAN Bangladesh	National level monitoring is practiced by UDAYAN Bangladesh	Geographic area covered
13. Combat Climate Change	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	UDAYAN Bangladesh is being working for strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in Sharankhola, Morelgonj, Mongla, Kachua and Bagerhat Sadar upazilas from 2012 by motivating the affected communities.	UDAYAN Bangladesh is involved with the National level net work forum on Disaster Management and active vital role in the UDMC and UZDMC, so updated information receiving and then monitoring is practiced	Number of villages,: 146 Number of Unions: 34 Number of Upazila: 5, Zila: 1

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

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

- Plans for further collection of data:

Our plan is to collect of data after every six months. The period for further collection of data will be organized by July 2017 and it will be in the same geographical area. If there is any suggestion of GWA about period then it will be followed.

- Process of data collection: FGD, House to House visit, Using simple questioner, Monthly report and Report compilation.

- ❑ **Problems:** As a local NGO, we have shortage of sufficient fund, and the existence of Natural and Man made disaster etc.
- ❑ **Opportunities:**
Government safety net program, National and International Donor/ agency supports and community supports
- ❑ **Unique Situation:** if SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 6 and SDG 13 is achieved and the benefit goes to the rural poor.

Session 4: Information on Material and Methodologies Developed by GWAPB

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

Method: Power-point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: S M Faridul Haque

In this session, S M Faridul Haque at first informed that GWAPB has been developed several materials and methodologies on the bases of its experience in last few years in Bangladesh which fulfil 4 purposes of GWA. These purposes are: **Capacity Building, Networking, Advocacy and Branding**. The objective of developing these is doing the capacity building workshop and strengthening the capacity building activities of GWA. At the same time, as GWA is an international network, it needs to provide some resources to its partners and members. Besides, it needs to do some advocacy work for its members, stakeholders and the government as well as the policy makers. Finally, branding of GWA is an important issue. Because gender and water both are much neglected issue. So, branding on these two issue will enhance its acceptability and credibility to its wide range of stakeholders. So through GWAPB's materials and methodologies it is trying to meet its objectives.

For **capacity building**, GWA has relevant materials. These are Bangla and English version of the Tutorial named "Why Gender Matters: tutorial for Water Managers". Besides, it has Bengali version of Ziraldo booklets as well as Gender and Water Inventory.

For **networking**, GWA has its own website (www.genderandwater.org) which is rich with different resources of GWA as well as GWAPB. GWA also has a Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/genderandwater.org/>) where different information of GWA and different resources related with gender and water are shared time to time. This page is easily accessible by its members. Besides, it has a number of Brochures with different contents. Additionally it has a Listserve (Yahoo group) from where knowledge is shared to GWA members regularly.

For **Advocacy**, GWAPB has been developed a Policy brief on Gender and Aquaculture. It also has Travel Exhibit with 13 thematic posters, banner and Booklets.

For **Branding**, GWAPB has GWA Note Book; GWA Ball pen and GWA Bags which all are with the logo of GWA and GWAPB.



S M Faridul Haque also informed that these materials are distributed among the participants during any workshop organized by GWAPB such as Participants of IWRM workshops, Participants of WASH Alliance workshop, Participants of WARPO seminar, Officials of Watershed Program, Officials of EKNsPs, and Relevant Government Officials. Additionally, a set of all these materials has been provided to all GWA members in Bangladesh through courier and post office. Then he requested participants to utilize these materials properly considering the objectives of their development. Then he shared the process of development these materials and methodologies using a graphical presentation like below.



He concluded his presentation by saying that “Let’s make the **best use of** these resources to achieve the SDGs”.

Discussion: After S M Faridul Haque’s presentation, one participant asked that whether or not they can use these materials in their TOTs. He also said that it is better if everybody has same information. In response to his question Joe said that yes they can use. She also exemplify that one organization from Bagerhat named Badhon has already used the Bengali version of Ziraldo booklet to make flipchart in the wash campaign of school.

Session 5: Presentation of Group work

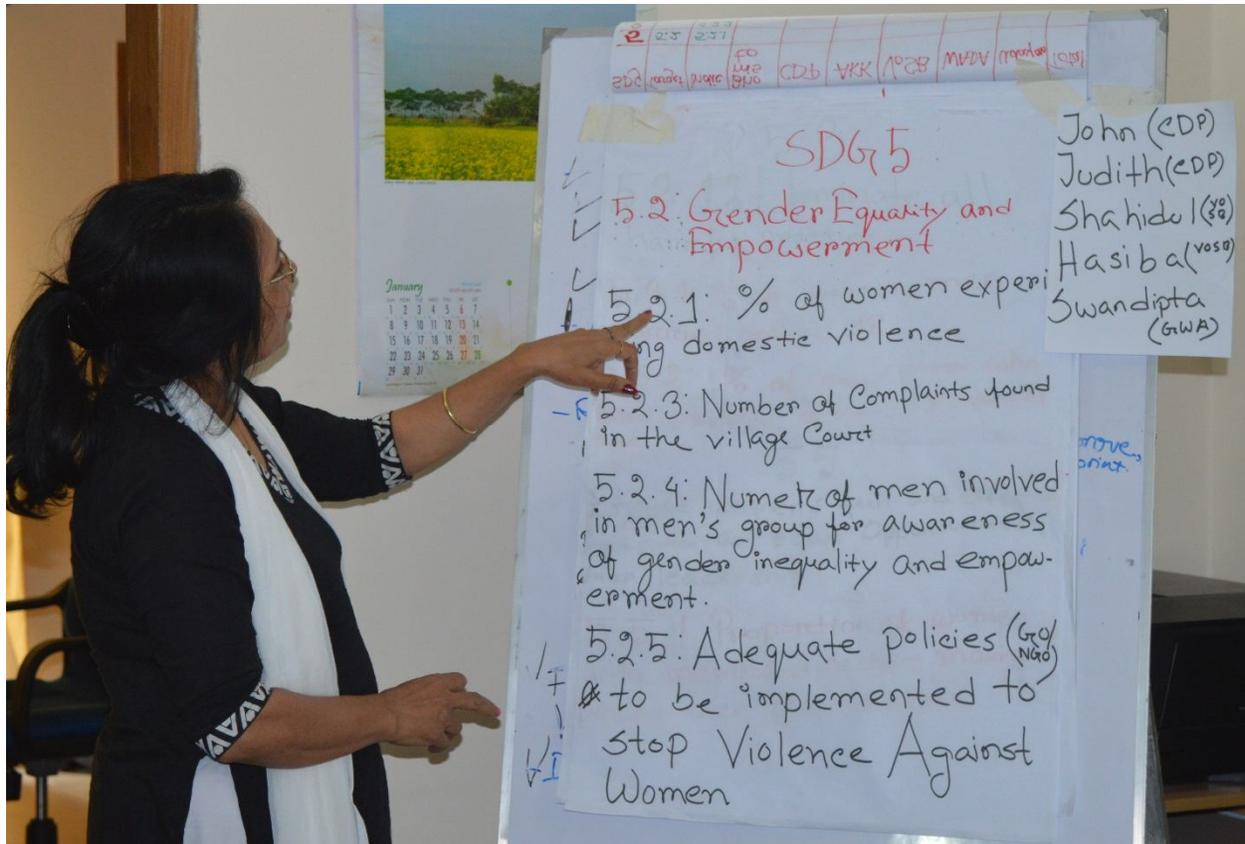
Objective: To present which SDGs and which indicators under those SDGs are participant organizations selected to monitor

Method: Power-point and flip chart presentation and discussion

Facilitator: One person from each organization

This presentation session was followed by a group work where 4 person from 2 organizations have been joined. The groups discussed the selection of indicators as it was sent by the 6 participant organizations and select which indicators can easily and realistically be monitored, by collecting data and case studies, without much extra effort, or otherwise fitting in the own programme. The 6 participant organizations could select those indicators that they feel most familiar with, for each different ones or otherwise all the same indicators. It was also informed that participant organizations are free to collect data in their

own way, but always for reliable and inclusive evidence, of which the selection could be repeated, if required. Then participant organizations have presented their selected indicators to do monitoring.



Group 3: Bhomisto and WADA

SDG	Target	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Agree to monitor	Methodology
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey

		in the UP (Local Government Agency)			
		5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	5.3	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	5.5.	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1	6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey

	6.2	6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	6.5.	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	6.b.	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
13. Combat Climate Change	13.1.	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
		13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey
	13.3.	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	Bagerhat & Satkhira	Bhomistho and WADA both	Survey

After 3 groups' presentation, a table of selected SDG Indicators for monitoring by participant organizations under Women 2030 project has been prepared. In the workshop, the participant organizations have been selected most of the indicators to monitor (orange and pale orange). The darker coloured ones with the ticks have their priority. But all are free to do more if they like. VoSB had left, before telling priorities, so these are guessed from the group work.



SDGs	Target	Indicator	Organizations						Total
			Bho mist o	CDP	AKK	VoS B	WA DA	Uda yan	
SDG 5: Gender Equality and	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all	5.2.1: Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	5
		5.2.2: Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	5

Empowerment	women and girls ...	5.2.3: Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6
		5.2.4: Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment					✓	✓	2
		5.2.5: Adequate policies (govt.) to stop violence against women		✓		✓			2
	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage	5.3.1: Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	✓	✓			✓	✓	4
		5.3.2: Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	✓	✓	✓		✓		4
	Target: 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership ...	5.5.1: Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income		✓		✓			2
		5.5.2: Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes			✓				1
	SDG 6:	Target 6.1: By 2030,	6.1.1: Female/male headed households with access to	✓	✓		✓	✓	4

Water and Sanitation for all	achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	safe, sufficient and clean water close to home							
	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...	6.2.1: Female/male headed households with access to safe and appropriate sanitation close to home			✓	✓	✓		3
	Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels,	6.5.1: Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	✓		✓		✓		3
		6.5.2: Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans							

	including through transboundary								
	Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1: Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)						✓	1
		6.b.2: Number of women in decision making places in water management system						✓	1
SDG 13: Combat Climate Change	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1: Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter			✓			✓	2
		13.1.2: Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	✓	✓		✓			4
	Target 13.3: Improve	13.3.1: Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on					✓		

	education , awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation , adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	climate change that integrate gender and early warning change							
Total			8	9	8	8	8	8	

Session 6: Follow-up

Objective: To share the opinion of participants about the workshop.

Method: Lecture and participatory method

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

During this session Joke Muylwijk asked everybody to say something about the workshop and expressed her sorrow for the limitation of time. All participants contributed to the verbal evaluation by telling their opinion about the workshop, although there was a written form of evaluation. Joke also requested participants to inform GWAPB team when they feel any need to do their work for women 2030 project. Then participant Asad thanked everybody and said that he learned a lot from this workshop about gender and SDGs. Facilitator Khadiza said also thanked all the participants for their participation and facilitators for their facilitation. She also begged apologies on behalf of GWAPB team to participants for their limitations and requested participants to feel free to contact with them

whenever they feel need to have any sort of facilitation. Okhil appreciated the initiative of Women 2030 project and mentioned that it is a new idea and new knowledge. Easrat said that she learned a lot from the workshop and expressed her hope to work together with GWA for a long time. Nilufa told, the workshop was an excellent opportunity for her to learn a lot and she will try her level best to connect her learning with her work. Tripty said that GWA family is very friendly. She is very grateful to meet them. She also said, “Our brain is like iron. If we do not use, it does not work. So this type of workshop is important for us.” Facilitator Farid said that he is sad for participants’ departure but he is also happy that it was a nice workshop with good experiences. Facilitator Swandipta said that she is very privileged for getting opportunity to participate in this kind of workshop. Participants are very well and she learned a lot from everybody. Mili said that she will discuss with her team in her organization whatever she has learned in this workshop and then together with her team she will try to incorporate everything in their work. Shaid expressed his sincere gratitude to GWA team and said that he has been attended many workshops in his life but it was the first workshop in his life on gender. He hoped that within the timeframe they will be able to do everything. Although it was short, it enhanced his knowledge. He also said, “This women 2030 project is like a vehicle. Joke will be the driver and we will be the wheel. Together we will achieve all 17 SDGs not only goal 5, 6 and 13. Parvin said that a workshop like this was needed for them. If they work properly, they will be able to achieve all these goals. Certainly she will do monitoring of SDGs in local level. Facilitator Anamika welcomed everybody’s interest and enthusiastic participation. She appreciated that before coming to the workshop participants have done many things. John gave special thanks to GWA team for inviting them in the workshop. He also said that gender monitoring of SDGs are very important and it was very learning for them. English delivery by the facilitators was very good to understand for them. Food and logistic support was nice. All the participants are very attentive. He also had a comment that if the workshop would for three days, it would be better. And the follow-up of this workshop is also needed.



At last Joke said, “You know what you can do and not do. Do what is good for all.” She also said that this is about SDGs, this is not only about monitoring. However, we should do more work and less monitoring. She added, “You all were very excellent, nice, cooperative, intelligent and good. I am very happy. For selection among 250 members, women leaders were firstly selected but now three women lead and three men lead. It is also nice.” She also asked participants to send an email to any of the GWA team, if needed. Again said, “We are looking for funding. So we could do more capacity building work.” Anamika added with Joke that participants can share any nice thing to share in GWA Facebook group. Then Paul C Modhu said, “It is the first time that we have arranged a whole day workshop in our office. So sorry, if anything happened wrong.” Then office attendant Mamun said, “It is the first time that a big workshop has taken place in our office. It gave me a very good feeling.” The Bashar said, “we don’t know how could we serve you but we tried our best. You all are very good. Stay fine.”

Session 7: Evaluation of the Workshop and Conclusion

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

Method: participatory method

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter and Joke Muylwijk

At the end of the workshop an evaluation paper has been given to all the participants by facilitator Khadiza Akter to put their opinion, comments and feedbacks in written form. Participants were welcomed to put their criticism as well so that in future GWA would be able to overcome its loopholes. There was no name in the evaluation form because it is easier to give criticism in a more anonymous way. After collecting evaluation forms, Joke presented the bag of GWA to all the participants as a reward for their participation. And then Joke concluded the workshop thanking everyone, and wishing participants safe journey to their home and success to their own work.



Annex-I: Programme

Day 1 Monday 3 April			
Time	Subject	Facilitator (tbc)	Notes
9.00	Registration	PaMo	
9.15	Opening and Welcome	JoMu	KhAk, SwSa
9.25	Logistics and Rules for the workshop	FaHa	KhAk, SwSa
9.40	Explain the purpose and the programme of the workshop	AnAm	KhAk, SwSa
9.55	Introduction of participants (2 minutes each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name, organisation, – your position, – your experience with mainstreaming gender, – the focus areas of your organisation 	SwSa	KhAk
10.15	Coffee break		
10.30	Elaboration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gender and Diversity, – Empowerment 4 elements – Gender Analysis by using the empowerment approach 	JoMu	SwAk
12.30	The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and Gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 17 SDGs, gender aspects – Focus SDGs in Women2030 project 	JoMu AnAm	KhAk, FaHa
1.15	Lunch		
2.15	SDGs Group work about indicators of selected SDGs in Bangladesh by the participants: 3 mixed groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gender mainstreaming in your NGO's activities – Capacity building and monitoring activities you are planning and already implementing 	Team	
3.15	Presentation of group work by 3 groups, each 7 minutes	FaHa	SwSa, KhAk
3.45	Explanation of Women2030 project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Objectives – Geographical scope – Stakeholders (co-applicants, partner CSOs, CBOs, women's groups) – Activities (Capacity building, Advocacy, Outreach) – What is expected of you? 	AnAm	SwSa
5.00	Closure of the day		
Day 2 Tuesday 4 April			
9.00	Recap of yesterday	recappers	
9.30	Presentation by GWA member 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Selection of SDGs – Selection of Indicators – Current information: already collected gender-disaggregated data: quantitative and qualitative – Plans for further collection of data, and how to process them Issues, problems, opportunities, unique situation.	JoMu	SwSa, FaHa

9.50	<p>Presentation of GWA member 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Selection of SDGs – Selection of Indicators – Current information: already collected gender-disaggregated data: quantitative and qualitative – Plans for further collection of data, and how to process them <p>Issues, problems, opportunities, unique situation.</p>	SwSa	KhAk,FaHa
10.10	<p>Presentation of GWA member 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Selection of SDGs – Selection of Indicators – Current information: already collected gender-disaggregated data: quantitative and qualitative – Plans for further collection of data, and how to process them <p>Issues, problems, opportunities, unique situation.</p>	AnAm	SwSa,FaHa
10.30	Coffee break		
10.45	<p>Presentation of GWA member 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Selection of SDGs – Selection of Indicators – Current information: already collected gender-disaggregated data: quantitative and qualitative – Plans for further collection of data, and how to process them <p>Issues, problems, opportunities, unique situation.</p>	KhAk	KhAk,FaHa
11.05	Discussion and feedback to the presentations	FaHa	SwSa
11.45	<p>Presentation on Women2030 Tool developed by GWA Training Master Manual (TMM)</p> <p>Brainstorm session: How to use it in one's current activities.</p>	AnAm	KhAk
12.00	<p>Group work in 3 mixed groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How to use the Training Manual to build own capacity and that of local grassroots groups? – What else is needed for training? How to adapt it? – Expectations of participants in Capacity Building from Women2030 	Team	
1.00	Lunch		
2.00	Sharing plenary from group work (7 mins per group)	AnAm	SwSa
2.30	Information on material and methodologies developed by GWAPB, freely available	FaHa	KhAk
2.50	<p>Information on other tools of the Women2030 project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Media Training Toolkit – Monitoring App for Smart phone – Gender Assessment and Monitoring Tool 	AnAm	SwSa
3.20	<p>Outline of the Women2030 activities planned in Bangladesh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advocacy and – Communication 	FaHa	KhAk
3.40	<p>Open plenary on activities currently being planned and/or implemented in your NGO for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advocacy and – Communication. <p>How can these complement the Women2030 activities?</p>	AnAm	FaHa

4.00	How further? Open discussion, and decisions: – What will each of us do? When and how? – What outputs are expected? – What do we need?	JoMu	SwSa, KhAk
4.45	Evaluation of the workshop	FaHa	KhAk
5.00	Closure of the workshop	JoMu	

Annex 2: List of Participants

SI No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization
1.	Md. Shahidul Islam, Executive Director 01749070845 Shahidul.vosb@gmail.com	Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB)
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