



## Report of Bangladesh Workshop for Women 2030 Gender Monitoring of SDGs



**Dhanshiri Hotel, Bagerhat  
29-30 August 2017**

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## Background of the Workshop

This 2 day workshop was organized by the Gender and Water Alliance- Bangladesh (GWA-B) for follow-up of the monitoring of SDGs and planning GWA-B's and partners' further activities in the EU-funded Women2030 project in Bangladesh for the coming years.

In April we had the first workshop in Bangladesh for the Women2030 project in the GWA office in Dhaka. There all involved NGOs presented how and what and which SDG-indicators they are monitoring. The GWA members participating in this project were selected because they replied to our request, and they showed interest and experience.

Then about 6 months further, and time to see what has happened in the working areas of the participating NGOs, and how that is shown when monitoring. Furthermore there are some activities planned in the Women2030 project, about which information needs to be shared and certain processes explained.

The first year of the Women2030 project was completed at the end of April 2017. Since then some tools have been completed, and some translation into Bangla is also going on. An App is being developed for processing the monitoring findings, and we can see if it is ready for use, and if it is helpful. It is called the Monitoring App Women2030. These have be introduced in the workshop, and GWA also asked the participating organisations to present their current work, related to monitoring of SDGs, especially their selected SDGs (5, 6, and 13).

In the workshop the number of total participants was 17 (8 men and 9 women). From AKK, 1 man; Bhomisto, 1 man and 1 woman; CDP, 1 man and 1 woman; Udayan, 1 man and 1 woman; VoSB, 1 man and 3 woman; WADA, 1 man and 1 woman; GWA-B, 1 man and 3 woman.

## Workshop Proceedings: Day 1: Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> August 2017

### Session 1: Opening and Welcome

**Objective:** To welcome the participants and giving opening remark

**Method:** Lecture

**Facilitator:** Md. Shahidul Islam

After the registration of participants, the workshop was opened formally with a warm welcome address to the participants by Md. Shahidul Islam (Executive Director, Voice of South Bangladesh). He conveyed greetings and thanked all participants for attending the meeting in a short notice. He also expressed his whole heartedly welcome to GWA-B team for their timely presence considering

the heavy rain, long time 10 to 15 hrs journey and before Eidul Azha vacation / disruption of Road Communication.

## Session 2: Introducing Words

**Objective:** Introducing the workshop and introduction of Women 2030 project

**Method:** Lecture

**Facilitator:** Joke Muylwijk

After Md. Shahidul Islam, Joke Muylwijk, Executive Director, Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) has been delivered a short opening remark. Then she said that this workshop is in the context of a large global project funded by European Union that is called Women 2030. Under this project 52 countries are involved and for the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) we will carry out project activities three countries. They are: Brazil, Bolivia and Bangladesh. And for Bangladesh there are 6 NGO partners in this project. They are: Udayan, Wada, Bhomisto, AKK, VoSB, and CDP. Joke informed participants that this project is mainly about monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide.



So all partner organizations' relevant information on this theme can be included in the project's database. At the end of her introduction, Joke mentioned the names of the facilitators for this workshop and closed her session giving thanks to everyone.

## Session 3: Logistics and Rules of the Workshop

**Objective:** To inform participants on the logistics and rules of the workshop

**Method:** Lecture

**Facilitator:** S M Faridul Haque

In this session S M Faridul Haque informed participants about some logistical issues and ground rules of the workshop. Firstly, he requested participants to keep their mobile phone on silent mode, and

to take urgent phone calls out of the meeting so that other participants will not be disturbed. Secondly, he said that the workshop will have a two-way communication system. Therefore, not only will the facilitators talk but it is expected and encouraged that participants talk and discuss as well. He requested participants to discuss, ask questions and express their opinions freely to make the workshop interesting and a learning experience for all. However he did request participants to respect speakers and not engage in “side-talk” during the session and share their honest opinion if they are not agree with what the speaker will say. He showed participants where the toilets for both men and women were and informed them who they could talk to in case of problems or questions. He mentioned that drinking water, tea and coffee are available in the adjoining dining room, and participants’ just need to help themselves. Snacks and lunch will be provided to participants in scheduled time. He also informed that if time allows, the group photo of the workshop will be captured in Shat-Gombuj-Mosque on the second day of the workshop. Finally, participants were requested to give their honest and true feelings 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 talk 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 Farid, Joke asked for volunteers from among the participants for time keeping throughout the workshop and recapping for the next day. She also asked participants to inform if somewhere they don’t understand in English, then facilitators will translate for them.

**Time keepers:** Tripty and Jhon (CDP)

**Recappers:** Shahidul (Bhomistho)

## Session 4: Explain the purpose and the programme of the workshop: what happened earlier, and what will we do now?

**Objective:** To inform participants about the purpose of the workshop and go through the programme schedule

**Method:** Power-point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** Joke Muylwijk

In this session Joke first briefly explained purpose of the workshop. She explained that in the Women2030 project NGOs or CSOs being involved in monitoring and activities of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agenda is comprised of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets – a very ambitious roadmap to achieve in 13 years! The Women2030 project is particularly about strengthening civil society organisations (CSOs) or NGOs, for monitoring SDGs progress in their countries and for effective advocacy for gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In the context of Bangladesh, GWA-B is in tier 1, Partner NGOs are in tier 2 and local level CSOs are in tier 3. Tier 1 will train tier 2 and tier 2 will facilitate tier 3. And tier 3 is the real implementer.

She then requested participants to go through the 2 days programme schedule with her and ask questions if they were not clear about something. Briefly, she explained, the first day of the workshop will be on strengthening partners' understanding of gender, SDGs, women 2030 project etc. Then there will be a group work about the progress made in monitoring the selected indicators of SDGs in Bangladesh by the participants. The first day will end with a detail overview of the Women 2030 project for participants. The second day of the workshop will be dedicated to the monitoring activities and/or plans of the participant organizations, and participants will work in groups to make a gender-sensitive monitoring plan with clear and practical indicators measuring the progress on SDGs at local level. This will be shared with all in a plenary. Also there will be discussion regarding the advocacy and communication activities of other Women2030 project planned in Bangladesh. The day will end with an evaluation of the workshop. She asked participants whether they had any questions or if they needed further clarification about the programme. As it was clear to everybody and has no question, she closed the session with thanks.

## Session 5: Introduction of Participants

**Objective:** To know participant's name, organization, position, area of work, and expertise

**Method:** Interactive

**Tools:** Matching pictures

**Facilitator:** Khadiza Akter

To make the introduction of participants' interactive pictures of SDG icons were used. Each picture/icon had two copies and was randomly distributed among the participants. The participants identified their partner for introduction by finding out who had the matching picture/icon. Each pair then exchanged information with each other, which was later shared in a general plenary with each participant introducing their partner to all the other participants. There were 8 pairs of participants (including facilitators) who introduced each other, mentioning their names, the organisations they represented, and their area of work.



The use of pictures related with SDGs had the added objective of familiarizing participants with the different 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.

## Session 6: Recapitulation and refresher of some gender background subjects

**Objective:** To inform participants about some gender subjects

**Method:** Power-point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** Joke Muylwijk and Khadiza Akter

In this session, 3 important gender subjects have been discussed. These were:

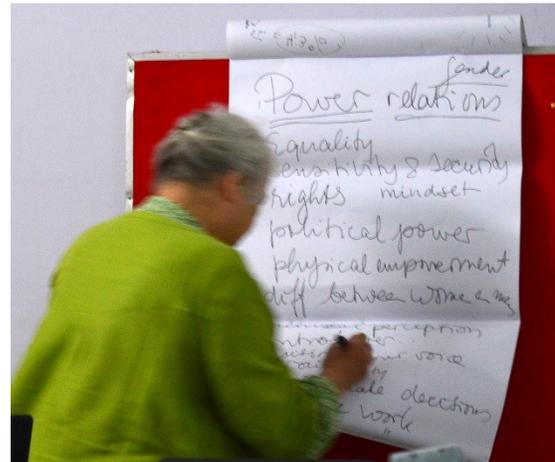
- Gender and Diversity,
- Empowerment 4 elements
- Gender Analysis by using the empowerment approach

At first Joke presented the topic “Gender and Diversity”. She started the session by asking the participants to mention one thing (a phrase or word) which comes to their mind when they hear the word ‘gender’. Hearing the responses Joke mentioned that gender is different from 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, but rather asymmetrical. The meaning of asymmetric power relations is that differences exist in power among

people - such as between men and women (husband and wife), between men (father and son), and between women (mother in law and daughter in law) and between rich and poor men, women, children. Gender also interacts with age, ethnicity, socio-economic class, caste, location and so on. So, gender is dynamic or changeable. Gender relations can change and do change, like culture – if people themselves want it to change. All development activities have a gender dimension and there is no gender neutral development.

### **Gender and Diversity and Gender+**

Joke briefly explained the concept “Gender and Diversity” and “Gender+”: gender is not about men vs. women, because there are differences between men, and between women. “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. There is nothing natural about unequal gender relations. In fact 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.

### **Gender and Power**

After Joke’s presentation and discussion, Khadiza discussed about Gender and Power. Before starting the presentation about Gender and Power, Khadiza asked participants to share what they think the elements of empowerment are. Agreeing with participants, Khadiza 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, even animals - all need to empower themselves.

**Economic empowerment:** Regarding economic empowerment, Khadiza explained that economic empowerment is the right to choose one’s education, right to work that one enjoys, same income

for same work, right to decide about spending benefits and income, right to mobility and access to relevant resources. For both men and women, it is important to have same income for same work. We see that for the same work, men get higher than women. This is wage discrimination and it hampers women's economic empowerment. 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. Accordingly, a person need to have free access to mobility and relevant resources. Therefore, economic empowerment is important but not enough.



**Political empowerment:** Regarding political empowerment, Khadiza noted that political empowerment is not only related to political parties. It comes from citizenship. It includes the right to organize one self, the right to take part in democratic processes: to be allowed to vote and to be voted for, 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 (advocacy) etc. For example, a person could have any political view point, a person could vote to which political party he/she likes, also a person would have right to take part in a political party to be voted. Khadiza proceed that it is people's right that they could join in the committee's/groups which will work on them in their locality. Also it is important that they could express their opinion, give feedback, can comment and their voice is heard. Also they can take part in decision making process and influence the activity of the committee/group because the committee/group is for them. So what they want and think, we should care about that. Otherwise their political empowerment will not be ensured.

**Social Empowerment:** Regarding social empowerment, Khadiza mentioned that social empowerment is related with cultural empowerment because culture is a social issue. She added

that 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; being able to give an opinion and one's opinion being heard and considered in advocacy is also included as a component of social empowerment. Khadiza exemplified that a member of a committee, men or women or third gender, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, however she/he is, has the right to get respect from others in the committee. Likely, everybody in our society should have equal access to education, water, sanitation and other basic elements. Their opinion should take into account with respect. There should not be any discrimination on the bases of one's age, sex, class, religion, location or else because these lead to social disempowerment.

**Physical empowerment:** Regarding physical empowerment, Khadiza illustrated that physical empowerment is related with the right to decide about one's sexuality; to marry with own choice in suitable age; to decide about the number of children and spacing between them; to proper healthcare; to clean water, sanitation facilities and dignity; access to proper menstrual health management, the right to rest (especially for pregnant women); not to have violence and ability to resist violence if occurs; the right to safety and security and the power to get one's rights. For example, a girl needs to have the right to wear clothes that she likes, to marry when she prefers, to practice sexuality which she like, to take children when she wants, to get proper healthcare, there will not be any violence against her, she will be safe to go anywhere anytime etc. If we could ensure these, then she will feel physically and psychologically empowered.

#### **Interlinkage of all four elements of empowerment**

It is emphasized 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 employed and having income (economic empowerment) does not mean a woman is empowered, if she faces domestic violence.

Outsiders cannot empower others, women from different cultures can 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. Khadiza concluded her session by saying that "Empowerment means to be proud of one's own identity" and thanked everybody for their patience.

After Khadiza, Joke discussed about Gender Analysis by using the empowerment approach. She asked partners to analysis by using these concepts of gender and approached of empowerment.

## **Session 7: The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and Gender**

**Objective:** To inform participants about the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and Gender

**Method:** Power-point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** S M Faridul Haque, Swandipta Sadique and Khadiza Akter

In this session S M Faridul Haque, Swandipta Sadique and Khadiza Akter respectively presented the following three subjects:

- What happened in New York with the HLPF (High Level Political Forum) on the SDGs, related to gender?
- What is new in the SDGs that we selected?
- How is the national monitoring in Bangladesh going on?

### **7.1 What happened in New York with the HLPF on the SDGs, related to gender?**

S M Faridul Haque started the presentation with the brief about what High Level Political Forum (HLPF) is about. He said, the High-level Political Forum was formed in 2012. It is the central platform of the United Nations on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** at the global level. **General Assembly resolution 70/299** provides further guidance for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of specialized agencies. The Forum adopts intergovernmental negotiated political declarations.

In the 2017 meeting of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) took place from 10-19 July 2017, at UN Headquarters in New York. The meeting focused on Six SDGs and reviewed in depth. These were:

1. SDG 1 (no poverty);
2. SDG 2 (zero hunger);
3. SDG 3 (good health and well-being);
4. SDG 5 (gender equality);
5. SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure); and
6. SDG 14 (life below water).

Then the Forum carried out four thematic reviews related to the 2017 theme on:

1. Addressing multi-dimensions of poverty and inequalities from multi-stakeholder perspectives;
2. Taking forward the Small Island States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway;
3. Countries in Special Situations: Least developed countries (LDCs) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and
4. Special challenges of middle-income countries (MICs).

The outcome of the meeting was adopting a Ministerial Declaration during the closing session on 19 July, following votes on two paragraphs: peaceful, just and inclusive societies, with a reference to the removal of obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation; and means of implementation, including promotion of a universal, rule-based, multilateral trading system.

The forum covered some gender dimensions by talking about “Ending discrimination against women and girls (5.1, 5.c, 10.3, and 16.b).” It is a prerequisite to achieving many other SDGs, such as ensuring equal access to quality and affordable education at all levels (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1, 5.5), access to the labour market (8.3,8.5), and political participation (5.5 and 10.2). It also talks about “Eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls” which is central to the overall achievement of gender equality, as well as the eradication of poverty and the achievement of sustainable development, peace and security and human rights (5.2, 5.3, 16.1, 16.2).

He added that gender equality (SDG 5) is one of six SDGs under review at the 2017 session of the UN High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF), which is convening in New York, US, from 10-20 July 2017, under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The HLPF Thematic Review of SDG 5 identifies progress on gender equality as critical to delivering on all the SDGs and a lack of adequate gender-sensitive data represents a key challenge in progress on SDG 5. In the implementation of SDG 5, specific attention must be given to building accountability mechanisms into interventions and strategies, monitoring the functioning and effectiveness of those mechanisms and processes and taking remedial action to ensure that they are responsive to the rights of women and girls. Establishing and maintaining such accountability mechanisms requires dedicated and sustained resources.

In addition, SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) will be reviewed annually. Besides, the SDG framework includes comprehensive commitments across the board that contribute to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and in this regard policy decisions should harness these interlinkages. In the preparation for the SDG 5 review, UN Women and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) organized an expert group meeting (EGM) on SDG 5 and a number of UN agencies collaborated to produce the “2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5”. This background paper reviews progress on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, examines national implementation of SDG 5, identifies challenges and opportunities for implementation, and offers recommendations to deliver on SDG 5, and ultimately, deliver on all of the SDGs.

## **7.2 What is new in the SDGs that we selected?**

Khadiza Akter started her session mentioning 5 SDGs which have been selected for the Women 2030 project. These were SDG 5, 6, 7, 13 and 15. Among these SDGs, partners of Bangladesh are monitoring SDG 5, 6 and 13 but it is said that if their work falls under other SDGs, it will be included for monitoring component of this project, but tools and training for them may be limited under the scope of Women2030.

Khadiza then mentioned the initiatives of government of Bangladesh in achieving the SDGs. She mentioned that Govt. has integrated the SDGs with 7FYP (7th Five Year Plan 2016-2020) and apparently the 7FYP has been prepared in coordination with the targets of SDGs. This is the first time

in the history of the Country, a Development Result Framework (DRF) has been introduced for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Plan. Besides, the Government of Bangladesh is also committed to lead the national consultative process in an inclusive and participatory manner. Then she presented some integrated Issues (Development Targets) of SDG 5, 6 and 13 with 7FYP. For

SDG 5:

- Gender Parity Index in tertiary education to be raised from current 0.70 to 1.0.
- The ratio of literate female to male for age group 20-24 to be raised to 100% from the current 86%.
- Increase the share of female officers (Grade-9 and above) in the public sector to 25% by 2020.

For SDG 6:

- Safe drinking water to be made available for all rural and urban population.
- Proportion of urban population with access to sanitary latrines to be increased to 100 percent and 90 percent for rural population.

For SDG 13:

- Environmental, Climate Change and disaster risk reduction considerations are integrated into project design, budgetary allocations and implementation process.
- 500 meter wide green belt to be established and protected along the coast.

Subsequently, she presented the recent events connected with SDG 5, 6 and 13. For SDG 5 she critically discussed about the declaration of **Bangladesh as a middle-income country by 2021**. She raised some issues and discussed. She said, this declaration is emphasizing on economic development of the country. So to do that, are we comprehensively considering the needs and interests of end-users—both women and men as well as service providers when we support the design of loan and other financial products? Therefore, it is needed to address this issues. And to address these questions, we need to identify and understand the unique potential, opportunities, and constraints in each local context, and design approaches that work within existing societal frameworks but do not reinforce the very social and cultural norms and structures that hold women back. Gender equality and women’s economic empowerment require working with women and men and girls and boys, and we must understand and not fear that it is impossible to achieve this goal without changes in gender norms and shifts in power dynamics.

For SDG 6, she discussed about the Dhaka declaration - **Dhaka water conference (29-30 July, Dhaka)**. She mentioned that the theme for this conference was “Water Sustains Development,” based on SDG-6. Safe water, water supply, water quality, usage, integrated water management and sanitation were the key sessions of the conference. Around 82 representatives from 23 countries have been participated there. Also there was sharing experience, identifying problems and finding their solutions to attain the target of SDG-6. The member states of Delta Coalition also agreed to forge cooperation among them to deal with deltaic water governance issues at sub-regional, regional, multilateral and international levels. Also, Dhaka Water Conference committed to support for addressing the challenges of microbial and chemical contamination through introduction of water safety framework and by reducing the differences in access between urban and rural, poor and rich

including hard to reach areas. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has said all old canals in Dhaka would be re-excavated for preserving surface water and water management apart from excavating new ones. At the end of the conference a declaration named as, Dhaka Declaration, has been adopted in consultation with the participating countries. So this was a vibrant initiative for Bangladesh regarding achieving SDG 6.

For SDG 13, she critically discussed about the **Rampal Power Plant**. She said that while Sundarbans is protecting Bangladesh from utmost Climate Change outcome natural disasters, Rampal power plant is a project to destroy the Sundarbans in a planned way. It is located 14 kilometers from the fragile Sundarbans ecosystem in Bagerhat's Rampal. Recently the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, in its 41st session has withdrawn its objection to the setting up of Rampal power plant at its current site near the Sundarbans. Already Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) was awarded the contract to construct the 1,320MW Maitree Super Thermal coal-fired Power Plant there. The plant is estimated to need around 13,000 tons of coal daily and will produce as much as 7.9 million tons of carbon dioxide each year which will cause harm for the ecosystem of Sundarbans. So the project had the potential to cause “irreversible damage” from coal ash, wastewater, waste ash, shipping, and construction activity related to the plant. As we all know, the mangroves are important not just for their livelihood and biodiversity impacts but also as a carbon sink at a time of climate change – by one estimate, they are able to soak up to five times more carbon than a similar-sized tropical rainforest. Therefore, the plant poses a threat to one of the world’s most ecologically diverse places and the project is a recipe for disaster in Bangladesh.

At the end of her presentation, she mentioned some key challenges for Bangladesh for implementing the SDGs. These were lack of integration of SDG targets in the national planning process, lack of financial and non-financial resources, lack of institutional mechanism for implementation, lack of data for monitoring, and lack of participation and accountability.

### **7.3 How is the national monitoring in Bangladesh going on?**

This session was presented by Swandipta Sadique. She presented some important goals on which partners are working in the perspective of Bangladesh. Her discussion was as follows:

Goal 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere

- The Cabinet Division is leading the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) with a plan to reduce poverty rate to 18.6% and extreme poverty rate to 8.9% by the year 2020.
- NSSS also asks for special attention to further closing the gap between the rich and the poor in accessing basic services with special focus on the bottom 20% where the gap is the highest.

**Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security & improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

- Co-led by Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Agriculture is on the way to implicate National Food Policy-2013 for increasing agriculture-product diversification and consumption for improving nutrition and also ensuring food security for the national populace including availability, access, utilization and stability.

- Ministry of Agriculture has also undertaken responsibilities to promote sustainable environment management and to develop “climate-smart food systems” through National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2005.



**SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

- Under National Health Policy-2011 and Bangladesh Population Policy-2012, the Ministry of health and Family Welfare is planning for the expansion of CEmOC in more upazilla health complexes and also for the training of CSBAs.
- To end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken actions like- health education on HIV/AIDS, regular HIV prevention programmes, National TB Programme, malaria control programme etc.
- Beside other plans, MoHFW is also leading the “Expanding Social Protection for Health: Towards Universal Coverage- Health Care Financing Strategy 2012-13” to set certain objectives and targets towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the HNP sector and to also expand air quality management activities, focusing on gross diesel pollutes, and the extension of air quality monitoring of major cities.

**Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- Implementation of National Women Development Policy (NWDP) 2011 is one of the key responsibilities undertaken by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA).
- Under Women and Children Repression (Control) Act 2000, amended in 2003 and 2012 and National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children 2013-2015, MoWCA has also approached to eliminate gender health disparities and also eliminate violence against women through adequate reporting of incidents, and medical, legal and psychological

treatment. It also addresses the need to promote women's statuses through media and also provide laws to ban child marriage, acid throwing, eve teasing, dowry etc.

- Integrated Policy for Early Child Care and Development-2013 has been led by the MoWCA to protect children from all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence.
- Expansion of women friendly hospitals in all districts by enhancing services in all sadar hospitals and medical college hospitals is another crucial action taken by the MoWCA under Bangladesh Population Policy-2012.
- The National Women Development Plan-2011 by MoWCA also addresses to increase gender budget as a percentage of total budget. It also asks that the OAG should be assigned to monitor expenditure and results in the area of gender equality.

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#### **Goal 6: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

- National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation 1998, National Water Policy 1998, National Water Management Plan 2004, National Policy for Arsenic Mitigation & Implementation Plan 2004, National Sanitation Strategy 2005, Pro-Poor Strategy for Water and Sanitation Sector 2005, National Strategy for Water and Sanitation Hard to Reach Areas of Bangladesh, 2011, Bangladesh Water Act 2013 are some of the policies led by the Local Government Division undertaking actions like- (i) ensuring safe water facilities for all, the development of different water supply options, (ii) establishment of WSS HRD centre in DPHE to ensure adequate supply of trained and skilled manpower, (iii) establishment of the NAWASIC in DPHE, (iv) continuing with hydrological and hydro-geological investigation for ground and surface water, (v) to let DPHE carry out and look after information management and R&D activities of the WSS sector to support policy making and strategic planning etc.
- Sector Development Plan (2011-2025), Water Supply and Sanitation Sector is another project by LGD focusing on increasing access to sanitation facilities to all rural people and sustaining and replication of "Total Sanitation Campaign" with a variety of water supply initiatives.
- Participatory Water Management Regulations 2014 by LGD asks for urban areas to be provided with integrated water treatment and efficient water supply facilities and also shifting the dependence on water supply from ground water to surface water with improvement in surface water quality.
- Led by Ministry of Water Resources, the National Water Policy, Coastal Zone Policy (2005) focuses on the strategies required for improvement of water resource management for supporting agriculture growth and is asking for enhanced water management to emphasize the sustained and balanced use of water resources for irrigation, drinking water and water transport.
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 focuses on a comprehensive long term water resource management plan. There priority areas are: (i) Recognizing and managing any ecosystem as an Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), (ii) maintaining the inland river systems and ecosystems, (iii) implementing Integrated Coastal Fisheries Resource Management, (iv) coping with climate changes with positive results, (v) half-reducing the rate of salinity intrusion and mitigate impacts of salinity, (vi) stopping or mitigating the pollution of ecosystems by all

sources are some of the actions taken by MoWR under River Protection Commission Act 2013.

- Use of Science and Technology as a means of sustainable use of Environment, Ecosystem and Resources and supporting product innovation and creation ecosystem are also considered by the River Protection Commission Act 2013.
- LGD is also trying to ensure implementation of provisions of community participation under the Social Forestry Rules, Water Management Policy, Forestry Sector Policy, WATSAN Policy etc.

### **SDG 13: Climate action**

- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, under the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2008 and the Climate Change Trust Act 2010, is trying to act on attracting microfinance in environmentally vulnerable areas such as cyclone prone areas, land locked and other flood prone areas etc.
- Disaster Management Act (DMA) 2012 and Disaster Management Policy also look for formulation, review and execution of legislation, policies, plans, procedures, standing orders and guidelines in relation to overall disaster risk reduction and emergency response management including relief rehabilitation and safety net programmes.
- MoDMR also plans to develop risk assessment and CCA inclusion in the development planning process and also promote structural and non-structural investments.
- MoDMR has also taken actions to establish the National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and fully operationalise it.
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2005 and BCCSAP 2009 under General Economics Division (GED) is trying to promote a whole-of government approach for climate change readiness to develop a national institutional framework.
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry is leading under Public Administration Training Policy 2001 to ensure effective environmental management activities by allowing inclusive bottom-up participation in adaptation decision making, especially at the community level.

She finished her session asking comments from participants and they all liked it.

## **Session 8: Gender Related Advocacy for SDGs**

**Objective:** To explain the gender aspects of advocacy on SDGs

**Method:** Power point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** Shahidul Islam

In this session, to do advocacy for SDGs, Mr. Shahidul first emphasized on identifying possible solutions. There he showed that mobilizing support is the deliberate and systematic process of influencing the policies, practices and behavior of different targeted stakeholders that are most

influential on the issue, involving beneficiaries and increasing their ownership and capacity on the issue. Activities can be singled out, or a mixed strategy can be applied, in which joined forces and concerted action increase the effectiveness of the support mobilization. Policy influencing is the generic term used to cover all types of activities. Mobilizing Support has its main focus on implementation of existing legislation, policies, practices and behavior of different stakeholders. Then, lobbying for all activities is in central which is dialogue with those you want to change. It is consensus-driven and both parties are willing to work towards a consensus.



Then he emphasized on advocacy which is all activities that do not use violence and/or other illegal activities. This includes lobbying. Stakeholders and beneficiaries are two basic elements for advocacy and lobbying, especially in the field of Alliances working to establish the rights of people. Beneficiaries are also primary stakeholders of advocacy plan. However, before doing advocacy, we need to keep some questions in our mind and look for answer of those questions. The questions are: who are those beneficiaries, have they properly categorized (Gender)? Is there any vulnerable stakeholders those voices are not/rarely heard? Are all stakeholders of alliances having common interest? Are there any opponents among stakeholders? etc. Then to be familiar with the participants on the decision making and implementing process it is very essential to develop their knowledge on WHAT, WHERE, WHO, and WHEN? These are in terms of existing policy/legislation/regulations, Planning process, Legislative, Executive, Judiciary etc.

## Session 9: The App for collecting monitoring data on smartphone

**Objective:** To explain about the application software for monitoring data in women 2030 project

**Method:** Power point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** S M Faridul Haque

In this session S M Faridul Haque introduced the app for collecting monitoring data on smartphone to the participants'. At first he wanted to know from participants', "Who has a smart phone?" and then 'Who does monitoring of data on the smartphone, for a different project?' after that he asked participants to visit the website of Women 2030 project by APWLD step by step. At the last stage some participants found the access to the website and saw how the monitoring data will be uploaded in the website. They also saw some documents already uploaded in that website. However, some participants could not access in that website because of weak internet connection but everybody could see the steps from Farid's laptop through projector. He also could not explain about the Monitoring App properly because it was not ready then fully. Then it was decided with discussion that before being the monitoring app ready, partners will save their monitoring data in excel file.

## Session 10: Presentation of group work by 6 NGOs groups about the progress made in monitoring the selected indicators of SDGs in Bangladesh by the participants

**Objective:** To know partners' progress made in monitoring the selected indicators of SDGs in Bangladesh and what sort of obstacles that were witnessed during the past 6 months by them

**Method:** Power-point and flip chart presentation

All the representatives from 6 partner organizations joined in the group work. There were 3 groups. In each group, representative from 2 organizations were present. Then one participant from each of the 6 organizations' presented the position of their organizations regarding the below mentioned issues which were prepared with each other's help and followed by a discussion. The issues were:

- Can we consider the data of April as baseline?
- Progress since April: your findings since then (quantitative data)
- Obstacles that were witnessed during the past 6 months



SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology & Period	July 2017 Data	January 2017 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.	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) Uz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey among 100 women from 100 HHs	74 women out of 100 or 74% women experiencing domestic violence	66 women out of 150 or 44% women experiencing domestic violence
		5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) Uz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey among 100 women from 100 HHs and cross checked in UPs (Chairman, members, secretary)	37 complaints have filed in local UP / village court by 24 violated women out of 74. (Union: Dema and Vospatia)	53 complaints have filed in local UP/village court by 30 violated women out of 66. (Union: Bashtoli, Vospatia and Karapara)
		5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) Uz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey among 100 men from 100 HHs	17 men out of 100 have involved or 17%	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	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) Uz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey among 100 newly married couples (Recent 1 year)	63% women married before 18 and 2% men married before 18	86 out of 150 or 57% women married before 18 4 out of 150 or 2.6% men married before 18

					(Women 63%: men 02%)	
		5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) Uz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey among 100 newly parents (child age within 6 months )	51% women and 0% men have (Women 51%: men 0%)	78 out of 150 or 52% women 0 out of 150 or 0% men
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 Unions (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Dema), Uz: Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHs	8% M/H HHs 5% F/H HHs has access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	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 Unions (Bashtoli, Vospatia and Dema), Uz: Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 2 <sup>nd</sup> survey among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHs	13% M/H HHs 18% F/H HHs has access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	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	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed	5 Union Parisad <u>Bagerhat Sadar</u> Dema and Rakhalgachi UP <u>Rampal</u>	We have organized a survey in January 2017 among 5 UP	Have not any IWRM plans in that 5 UPs	1 UP out of 5 has IWRM plans (Karapara Union of Bagerhat Sadar Upazila)

	cooperation as appropriate	gender sensitive IWRM plans	Vospatia, Bashtoli and Baintola UP Bagerhat District.			
13	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	14 (8 women /6 men) out of 100 reached by only Facebook and 27 students (13 men / 15 women) out of 100 reached by only Facebook	12 out of 100 reached by only Facebook and 23 students out of 100 reached by only Facebook

**WADA's Plans for further collection of data:**

Our plan we will collect of data six monthly. The period further collection of data will organize by December 2017 and it will be in same geographical area. If have any suggestion of GWA about period then 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 use for different indicators. After collection of data it will be done a database using XL sheet in computer. Finally a report will prepare comparing previous data and it will provide to GWA.

**Problems:**

- Some women respondent feel hesitate to give information
- Some respondent try to hide the actual information such as domestic violence

**Opportunities:**

- SDGs implementation status will be known through this project;
- Discussion with women/men about gender sensitive issues
- To make awareness about safe sanitation and water
- Capacity building of local women group
- Organizational capacity building

**Presentation 2: Udayan**

**Presenter:** Md. Asaduzzaman Sheikh

For Udayan, there was no data in April to be considered as baseline. They did survey on SDG 5, 6 and 13 on July. So the data of July is considered as their baseline. The data of July is as below:

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology & Period	July 2017 Data
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2.	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in July 2017 among 100 women from 100 HHs	68% women experiencing domestic violence
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in July 2017 among 100 women from 100 HHs	<u>Out of 68 women</u> 4 women reported 3 times 7 women reported 2 time 9 women reported 1 time
		5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in July 2017 among 100 women from 100 HHs	35 complaints have filed in local UP by 20 violated women out of 68.
		5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey in July 2017 among 100 women from 100 HHs	16 men out of 100 have involved or 16%
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices,	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar	We have organized a survey in July 2017 among	61% women married before 18

	such as, early and forced marriage		Upazila, Bagerhat District.	100 newly married couple (Recent 1 year)	2 out of 100 or 2% men married before 18
6. Water and Sanitation for all	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)	2 Unions of Bagerhat Sadar & Sharankhola, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 4 water user organization	22% (22 out of 98) female membership
		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	2 Unions of Bagerhat Sadar & Sharankhola, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 4 water user organization	10 women out of 98 10%
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	Southkhali Union, Sharankhola Upazila, District: Bagerhat	We have organized a survey among 50 women and 50 men	37 women more than 1 km distance (from house) 26 men more than 1 km distance (from house and working place)

**Udayan's Plans for further collection of data:**

Our plan we will collect of data six monthly. The period further collection of data will organize by December 2017 and it will be in same geographical area. If have any suggestion of GWA about period then 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 use for different indicators. After collection of data it will be done a database using XL sheet in computer. Finally a report will prepare comparing previous data and it will provide to GWA.

**Problems:**

- Some women respondent feel hesitate to give information
- Some respondent try to hide the actual information such as domestic violence

**Opportunities:**

- SDGs implementation status will be known through this project;
- Discussion with women/men about gender sensitive issues
- To make awareness about safe sanitation and water
- Capacity building of local women group
- Organizational capacity building

**Group 2: Bhomisto and CDP****Presentation 1: Bhomisto**

**Presenter:** Mohammad Shahid

For Bhomisto, there was no data in April to be considered as baseline. They did survey on SDG 5, 6 and 13 on July. So the data of July is considered as their baseline. The data of July is as below:

SDGs	Targets within SDG	Indicators	Geographic area covered	Methodology	Data of July 2017
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5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	300 HHs, Forced Labor Women Survey	125 (42%)
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	31 (25 %)
		5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	300 HHs, Forced Labor Women Survey	125 (42%)
		5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	25 (08 %)
	5.3	5.3.1. Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	300 HHs, Forced Labor Women Survey	50 (17%)
		5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	102 (34%)

	5.5.	5.5.1. Proportion of women with increased decision-making power over own income	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	300 HHs, Forced Labor Women Survey	121 (40%)
		5.5.2. Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	58 (19%)
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	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	300 HHs, Forced Labor Women Survey	45(15%)
	6.2	6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	133 (44%)
	6.5.	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	06 Union Parishad	03(50%)
		6.5.2. Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	Satkhira and Debhata	06 Union Parishad	03 (50%)

	6.b.	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	300 HHs, Forced Labor Women Survey	10(04%)
		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	44 (150%)
13. Combat Climate Change	13.1.	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X 3-Km distance to Cyclone shelter	Satkhira (S) and Debhata Upazila	300 HHs, Forced Labor Women Survey	200 (66%)
		13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	90 (30%)
	13.3.	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	Satkhira and Debhata	300 IPC and secrete information collection	74 (25%)

For Bhomisto obstacles that were witnessed to do all these activities are:

- Hard to Reach for Climate: Heavy Rain & Flood
- Lack of Fund
- Staff Turnover

- Lack of Trained staff
- Lack of Female Trained Staff
- Fear of participants to provide right information to the trainers
- Beneficiaries' Expectation to be benefitted
- Requirement of meeting Snacks
- Time Constraint
- False/modified Answering
- Fear of *gher* Owners to give women to talk with the trainers

**Presentation 2: CDP**

**Presenter:** John P Biswas

For CDP, the data which has been presented in the first women 2030 workshop in April was considered as baseline and the data on CDP's progress is as below:

SDGs	Targets within SDGs	Indicators	Information of Collected Data from April to August 2017	Geographic area covered	Methodology
5. Gender equality and empowerment	5.2.	5.2.1.	35 % of women experiencing domestic violence.	Number of Village: 50 Unions: 20 Upazilas: 3 Zila: 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courtyard Meeting</li> <li>• Focus Group Discussion</li> <li>• Case Studies</li> <li>• Family Visits</li> <li>• CDP's Reports</li> <li>• Meeting with UP Offices</li> <li>• District &amp; Upazila NGO coordination meeting</li> <li>• Training, Seminars and Conference</li> </ul>

	5.2.2	6 times has reported on violence to UP.
	5.2.3.	22 of complaints filed in village court (UP) 10 of complaints filed to DWA office.
	5.2.4.	205 of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment.
5.3	5.3.1.	25 % of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage.

		5.3.2.	. 15 % of men/women who have children before 18 years of age.	
	5.5.	5.5.1.	25 % of women with increased decision-making power over own income.	
		5.5.2.	25 % of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes.	
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.1	6.1.1.	55 % of Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home & 72 % households have slab latrine.	Number of Village: 50 Unions: 20 Upazilas: 3 Zila: 01
	6.b.	6.b.2.	34 % of women in decision making places in water management system	

13. Combat Climate Change	13.1.	13.1.2.	12 % HHs have access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Number of Village: 50 Unions: 20 Upazilas: 3 Zila: 01
	13.3.	13.3.1.	65 % of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change.	

The obstacles for CDP were:

- Heavy Rain & Flood
- Lack of Fund
- Staff Turnover
- Lack of Trained staff
- Fear to provide right info of them
- Requirement of meeting Snacks

The following are the need of CDP for further progress:

- Capacity Building Support ( ToT, Monitoring Tools, Monitoring Technique)
- Awareness Building on behavioral changes & Practices
- Capacity Building on advocacy based on Water, Climate Action and Gender Policies.

### Group 3: VoSB and AKK

#### Presentation 1: VoSB

**Presenter:** Md. Shahidul Islam

In the first workshop in April, VoSB finalized its Area of monitoring with eight indicators. It has selected Bagerhat Sadar, Sharonkhola and Rampal upazilla for its Monitoring and it is monitoring SDG 5, 6 and 13. Following data is not 100% valid because it is prepared from the assumption and interview with the people. However VoSB has prepared questionnaire, trained staffs for visiting fields and has a concrete plan to establish a strong baseline of monitoring SDGs through gathering secondary and primary data from real life field visit. So that its data can be validated and accept by all stakeholders and within.

SDGs	Target	Indicator	Area of Monitoring	As on April, 2017	As on August 20, 2017	Comments
SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.1: Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence	✓	87%	80%	The sector is to be defined through in depth study. There are some previous report which shown that 87% married women are now suffering due to domestic violence by their husbands and in laws family. Its a comprehensive field with diversified ways of violence. Our general findings from study area is seems it reduces upto 75%
		5.2.2: Number of times that violence is	✓	43 times	2-3 times.	We have communicated in different unions of the district; They have old files and no

		reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)		per day		record. In general assumption it is increasing and UP members ,chairman informed that 2-3 compliant are now coming to them.
		5.2.3: Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	✓	0%	5%	Under the local support from VoSB, a team of Wave foundation is working in different parts of Bagerhat district to activate village court and we have a good communication with them to monitor progress. More than 52 cases are filed since started its work at the earlier of the year.
		5.2.4: Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	✓	15%	25%	This is not initiated by us.However we are motivating people to organize and involve in men's group.
	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early	5.3.1: Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of				

	and forced marriage	age/child marriage				
		5.3.2: Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age				
	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	✓	20%	In Progress 25%	We are working in the field for economically empowering women for her control over her income. Initially it was reported a few number which seems very poor. However our recent visit the situation is slightly changing.
		5.5.2: Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes				

SDG 6: Water and Sanitation for all	Target 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	✓	63% Water Poverty	Increasing the number due to lack of initiatives. in terms of safe water sources and floods. 65%	
			✓			
	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 save and appropriate sanitation close to home	✓	35%	The adverse impact of salinity on adolescent girls is severe. During interview, We have tried our level best to breaking the silence and discover the real causes. This is scarcity of water. Now 30%	
Target 6.5: By 2030, implement	6.5.1: Number of Union Parishads that					

	integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary	have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans				
		6.5.2: Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans				
	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)				
		6.b.2: Number of women in decision making places in water management system				
SDG 13: Combat Climate Change	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive	13.1.1: Number of women and number of men X				

	capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	distance to Cyclone shelter				
		13.1.2: Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated )	✓	0%	20% achieved and In progress	ICCO-Cooperation Netherlands started to implement their The Salt solution project at Bagerhat sadar upazilla. They will demonstrate 5 species of Saline resistant variety. Voice of South Bangladesh initiated to resilience building on“Empowering Young Women through Climate Smart Rain Water Harvesting System”through involving young and adolescent girls.
	Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change	13.3.1: Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and		0%	50%	Through the involvement of BBC Media action SHONGJOK VoSB and UDAYAN Bangladesh has disseminated messages for Pre-during and post warning among climate risky people.During MORA which was declared,watned and finally not making happened in the reality.We used social media and SMS.VoSB

	mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	early warning change				volunteer was also stakeholders if this system
<b>Total</b>			8			

**Obstacles for VOSB:**

Silence not spoken. In some places of the field it is very difficult to discover data, especially adolescent girls and young women. We are engaging female staffs for interview.

**Opportunities for VOSB:**

We have a big opportunities that we have an study of 2 upazilla of Bagerhat in where we have gathered diversified information which we are considered as base and still we are conducting a research which is 100% gender-sensitive. We have trained staff to collect data which is very reliable.

**Presentation 2: AKK**

**Presenter:** Okhil Chandra

For AKK, there was no data in April to be considered as baseline. They did survey on SDG 5, 6 and 13 on July 2017. So the data of July is considered as their baseline. The data of July is as below:

**Key findings of AKK on Monitoring of the SDG indicators under Women 2030 Project**

SDGs	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographical Coverage	Methodology	July,2017 (Findings)	Remarks
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SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...	5.2.1: Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	FGD, KII and community consultation and reports checked	65%	
		5.2.2: Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII and reports checked	-	Have no practice to record but we have 3record in MLAA
		5.2.3: Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII and reports checked	-	Have no practice to record at UP level but BLSAT records it as usual
		5.2.4: Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	FGD and reports checked	30%	Moreover SW and WCA involved themselves through some activities
	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	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	FGD and reports checked	20%	
		5.3.2: Proportion of men/women who	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII, FGD and reports checked	40%	

		have children before 18				
	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	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII, FGD and reports checked	30%	Women are taking part in decision maker at householdlevel
		5.5.2: Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII, FGD and reports checked	10%	Data is from 2UP members, 2CBOs
SDG 6: Water and Sanitation for all	Target 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	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII, FGD and reports checked	45% But government says it is more than 80%	But during the flood in Faridpur it decreases
	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of	6.2.1: Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	FGD	-	People have some indigenous practices and FPO take some initiatives to aware people

	women and girls ...					
	Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary	6.5.1: Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII		UP don't know about IWRM but they raise their voice in meeting and seminar
		6.5.2: Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII	N/A	N/A
	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)	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII and FGD	-	60% women are involved with agricultural activities
		6.b.2: Number of women in decision making places in water management system	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII and FGD	-	Have no community pump
SDG 13: Combat Climate Change	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive	13.1.1: Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII and FGD	2 flood shelter	But not gender-sensitive

	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)	15 villages 4Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII and FGD	Community cultivate their land as usual	Have no Se-Segregated data
	Target 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	4 Unions under 2 Upazilla in 1district	KII and FGD	40% women	AKK have conducted some programs involving community, UP and local administration

## Session 11: Recap of explanation of Women2030 project,

**Objective:** To explain about the women 2030 project

**Method:** Power point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** Joke Muylwijk

In this session, joke explained about the women 2030 project. She shared that the objectives of the project. These are:

- Support to Civil Society,
- Contribute to implementation of SDGs
- Disseminate information
- Capacity Building of CSOs and CBOs
- Collect GDD for monitoring SDGs

Then she shared the geographical scope of the project. Under this project 52 countries are involved and the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA), we will carry out project activities three countries. They are the three “Bs”: Brazil, Bolivia and Bangladesh; and some work in Indonesia and Kenya. Then she informed that the project partners in each of these 52 countries have a budget to work with 3 Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) but for Bangladesh, GWA decided to select 4 NGOs. However due to the demand from our enthusiastic NGO members, we have now decided to work with 6 NGO partners in this project. Joke informed participants that this project is mainly about monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide.

Stakeholders of the project are:

- Co-applicants: WECF, GFC, WEP, APWLD, GWA
- Partner CSOs in each of the country's 1: in BD: GWA-B = Tier 1
- CSOs: UDAYAN, WADA, AKK, VoSB, Bhomisto, CDP = Tier 2
- CBO's at very local level, women's groups = Tier 3

The main activities of the project are: Capacity building, Advocacy, Monitoring and Outreach.

## Session: 12: Closure of the day

**Objective:** closing the first day of the workshop

**Method:** Lecture

**Facilitator:** Joke Muylwijk and Shahidul Islam

Here Joke Muylwijk and Shahidul Islam declared the end of the first day of the workshop giving thanks to everybody for their enthusiastic participation and asked everybody to be present in the workshop venue in due time on the next day.

## Workshop Proceedings: Day 2: Tuesday 30 August 2017

### Session 1: Recap of Day 1

**Objective:** To review the issues discussed on the previous day

**Method:** Participatory learning and sharing

**Facilitator:** Mohammad Shahid

In this session, Mohammad Shahid discussed each and every sessions held on the first day of the workshop through Power-point presentation including pictures. It was very comprehensive and nice recapulation. He also asked other participants to add, if he had missed something to include.



## Session 2: Women2030 Training Master Manual by GWA

**Objective:** To inform participants about the Women2030 Training Master Manual by GWA

**Method:** Power-point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** Joke Muylwijk

In this session Joke gave some general information about the formation of Women2030 Training Master Manual by GWA. She noted that this manual aims to build knowledge, skills, and capacity of Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partners of the Women2030 programme, to foster change towards a gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs. It is a guideline and flexible tool for the Training of Trainers (ToT). The number of total module is five. These are:

1. Gender Concepts
2. 5 SDGs, not all the same as we selected in Bangladesh
3. Training and Coaching Skills
4. Organisational Skills
5. Gender and Advocacy for SDGs

She added that these modules will help to strike a balance between equipping CSOs with information and skills that is practical and relevant for them, and utilizing the expertise of the five coordinating project partners (WECF, GFC, WEP, APWLD, and GWA). The manual focus on the gender dimensions of five core SDGs. These are SDG 5 (Gender and Empowerment), SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation for all), SDG 7 (Sustainable Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Forests and Biodiversity) I which Bangladesh partners are working on SDG 5, 6 and 13. Besides the focus on these

SDGs the manual also addresses other areas for institutional capacity building, including understanding gender and related concepts; training skills, organisational skills; and advocacy. The Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) has led the compilation of this manual, with feedback and contributions from the 4 partner organisations with its extensive background in developing resources and manuals for capacity building in gender.

She also noted that GWA Bangladesh team is working on translating these modules into Bangla. Then contents of all the modules of Training Master Manual was discussed briefly. The contents are as follows:



## Module 1: Gender, concepts, approaches to mainstreaming gender in SDGs

### Introduction

#### Session 1. Gender concepts and related terminologies

Learning objectives

Concepts and Information for facilitators

Gender equality/inequality dimensions

International Commitments and policy instruments to Gender Equality

Important sources:

Example on how to develop a workshop session: exercises, cases and tools

#### Session 2: Gender Mainstreaming and Women2030 programme approaches

Learning objectives

Concepts and Information for facilitators

Some tools for gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming principles

Resources for Gender mainstreaming

Example on how to develop a workshop session: exercises, cases and tools

#### Session 3: Gender Mainstreaming in SDGs

Learning objectives

Concepts and Information for facilitators

How to get started in mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the SDGs?

Example on how to develop a workshop session: exercises, cases and tools  
References

## Module 2: Women 2030 Programme and five prioritized SDGs

### Session 2.1: SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls

Learning objectives

Concepts and information for the facilitator

SDG 5 Goal, Targets, and Global Indicators

Gender and the global monitoring of SDG 5 targets and indicators

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment in the Agenda 2030

Interactive Exercises

Useful Resources and Tools on Gender and SDGs accessed 03/05/17

### Session on SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all by 2030

Learning objectives

Guidelines for the Facilitator/Trainer

Some facts and figures on the global water and sanitation situation

Key Gender challenges in Water and Sanitation

Some important International Agreements and Commitments on Human rights to Water and Sanitation (from least to most recent)

SDG 6 Goal: To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Gender sensitive and participatory monitoring of SDG targets

Gender concepts in drinking and domestic water and sanitation

Benefits of Mainstreaming Gender in Water and Sanitation

How to mainstream gender in water and sanitation?

Legal Framework and Policies

Institutional arrangements

Interactive Exercises

Useful resources and tools on Gender and WASH

### Session on SDG 7: Gender and Energy. Gender issues in access to reliable, affordable and clean energy

Learning objectives

Participatory Exercises

Some facts and figures on Energy and Gender

Gender mainstreaming into (international) energy policies

On the way to SDG 7: Energy and MDG's

SDG 7: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, modern energy for all

The need for a gender mainstreaming in energy policies and planning

Energy efficiency and renewable energy: local level

Best practices in gender-responsive energy projects:

Energy cooperatives: a gender-responsive approach to sustainable energy

Useful Resources and Tools on Gender and Energy (accessed 12/03/17)

### Session on SDG 13: Climate Action: Using a gender perspective in CC and SDG 13

Learning objectives

Climate change and its gendered impact

Some facts and figures on gender and climate change

Some important concepts used in discussing Climate Change, and their gender dimensions

Some important International Agreements and Commitments on CC and Gender

Gender mainstreaming in the UNFCCC: from gender blind to gender balance to gender action plans and gender financing

SDG 13 Goal, Targets, and Global Indicators

Gender and the global monitoring of SDG 13 targets and indicators

Benefits of Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Action

Mainstreaming gender in climate action

Interactive Exercises

Useful Resources and Tools on Gender and Climate Change accessed 12/12/16

Session: Gender and SDG-15: forests and biodiversity

Learning objectives of this session

Thematic and conceptual information for the facilitator

Approaches on forests and biodiversity conservation and restoration

International Commitments on gender and forests and biodiversity

Bridging the gap: action plan to mainstreaming gender into forests and biodiversity

Tools and interactive exercises to develop the training session

Additional sources to develop this session

References

Module 3: Training and coaching skills to mainstreaming gender in SDGs

Session 3.1: Gender-sensitive training approaches and use of tools to promote participation and shared learning

Learning objectives

Adult Learning and Participatory Approaches

Gender Sensitive Approach in training.

Participatory Methods and Tools for Trainings

Use of Ice-breakers and Energizers

Facilitation Skills

Key elements of Facilitation:

Presentation Skills

Session 3.2: Essential information on planning a participatory workshop from start to end

Learning Objectives

Capacity Needs Assessment

Selecting the Target Group (Interactive group-work)

Planning a Workshop

Interactive Exercise with participants on planning a training/workshop (90 minutes)

Session 3.3: Training, mentoring and coaching of participants.

Learning Objectives

Training, Coaching and Mentoring  
Interactive Exercises  
Resources and Tools on Training and Coaching Skills

#### Module 4: Organisational Skills

##### Session 4.1: Gender-sensitive Organisational development for NGOs and CSOs

1: Gender-sensitive Organisational development for CSOs  
Learning Objectives  
Concepts and information for the facilitator  
Building internal capacity for a gendered approach

##### Session 4.2: Gender in Development Planning

Gender mainstreaming in Project management  
Gender Budgeting  
Gender in Development Planning  
Interactive Exercises  
Resources and Tools on Organisational Skills

#### Module 5: Gender-responsive advocacy

##### Session 5.1: Developing and planning advocacy activities for gender-responsive Implementation of the SDGs

Learning objectives  
Why do we need to advocate for gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs?  
Concepts and information for the facilitator  
Which kind of advocacy do I need to build?  
Advocacy Approaches  
Advocacy planning and mobilization  
Exercises and tools for the facilitator

##### Session 5.2: Formulating gender-responsive policies and legislation to implement SDGs

Learning objectives  
Concepts and Information for the facilitator  
Developing a gender-responsive policy formulation process  
Exercises and tools for the facilitator

Following the presentation of Joke, there was a discussion in plenary. In that discussion session they were asked following three questions:

- 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 for use?
- What is your expectations as participants in Capacity Building from Women2030 according to your previous CB Needs Assessment?

The summary of the discussion was, participants want to read the Bangla training module to develop their own and organizational skill, and adapt it in their own context. They expect training or

workshop by GWA in half yearly or yearly basis. They also want to know more about how to do effective monitoring, collection of data and upload in the monitoring app. Mr. Shahidul (VoSB) proposed that it would be good if we prepare a report on our activity after every three month. Then Ms. Nilufa (WADA) said that to do reporting after every three month would be bit hectic, rather it would be good, if we can do report in half yearly basis. Mr. Asad (Udayan) also supported six monthly reporting. Then Joke said them that reporting could be three monthly for your own organization whicg will help you to track your work and to submit to GWA, you can think about six monthly reporting. As we are paying very low, we cannot expect more. Then John (CDP) added that it would be good, if we all could follow the same or common formate of reporting. Joke appreciated his proposal and said that we can think about making a format for tier 2 reporting.

### Session 3: Group work and presentation of the draft CB Plans for CBOs

**Objective:** To help each other to prepare a plan for CBO's training

**Method:** Power-point presentation and discussion

**Facilitator:** Joke Muylwijk

For Capacity Building of Tier 3, CBOs, each organization has developed a draft plan in 2 mixed groups discussing their ideas. Then the NGOs per organisation adapt their plans including budget and give a presentation per NGO.

Group 1: WADA, Bhomisto and Udayan

Group 2: CDP, VoSB and AKK



All the plans were well organized and within the budget line. Joke appreciated their plans and requested to make short plan and agreement so that they could cover within their money and time. She also asked participants to keep record of how many men, women, elderly, disabled and minority join in the training. Also how many geographical area they are covering and how much time they are spending on their training activities.



## Session 4: GIM by WECF

Regarding Tier GIM, there was no discussion actually. Joke only mentioned that Shaila Shahid, team leader of GWAPB will do a gender assessment of Women 2030 project in Bangladesh. So when she will be ready with her work that will be shared with the partners.

## Session 5: Outline of other Women2030 activities planned in Bangladesh:

**Objective:** To discuss about other Women2030 activities planned in Bangladesh

**Method:** Lecture and discussion

**Facilitator:** Faridul Haque

In this session Faridul Haque discussed about Advocacy and Communication which are two important component of Women 2030 project. He said that we are training members of civil society organisations (CSOs) in order to build their capacity on monitoring the SDGs in order for them to share the lessons learnt with other CSOs at the local and national level. So this will increase their capacity to monitor and implement the SDGs. Therefore, it require the need of strategic cooperation and advocacy which will help you be actively involved in local and national meetings and conferences, as well as being members of coalitions and constituencies that do advocacy in order to implement and monitor SDGs in gender-responsive way. To do so better communication and social outreach is important. Women 2030 partners from all level can share their actions via website and on social networks (twitter, Facebook etc.) and through the press. This way, we can get our voices heard on a broader level as well as regularly informing the public on what we do.

## Session 6: Evaluation of the workshop and closing

**Objective:** To receive participants' opinion about the workshop and to see how far GWA could reach participants expectations

**Method:** Evaluation form distribution and collection of participant's responses anonymously

**Facilitator:** Khadiza Akter



In this session, at first Khadiza gave participants the evaluation form to fill in and make comments about the workshop. After collecting the filled up forms, Joke asked everybody to say something about the workshop both positive and negative. All the participants including the facilitators gave their opinion about the workshop, facilitation, organization, participation, learning, loopholes, challenges etc. Everybody thanked VoSB team for their effort to organize such workshop. Then GWA-B team thanked all the participants for their nice participation and cooperation. And the workshop became finished here.

### Evaluation women 2030 workshop

Bangladesh Workshop for women 2030 project, Dhanshiri Hotel in Bagerhat, August 29-30, 2017

#### 1. The objectives of the workshop are

Very clear	Clear	Not clear
13	0	0

Comments:

- Because every content discussed in a participatory method
- Very Clear and useful.
- As a whole workshop organized excellent. Gender issues has clear to me and guideline for further improvement.

#### 2. The objectives of the workshop were

Completely met	Mostly met	unmet

11	2	0
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Comments:

- Most of the objectives are cleared and give me inspiration to work on SDGs Goals especially Gender Issues.
- Clear understanding on SDGs and GWA.

**3. The length of the workshop was**

adequate	Too short	Too long
11	2	0

Comments:

- As very important issues have been discussed .So, 5-7 days will be very meaningful and useful.

**4. The workshop course was well organized**

Strongly agree	Agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
10	2	1	0

Comments:

- Every Partner should get the chance to build up their capacity.
- Should have accommodated for all
- There is a room for further improvement.

**5. The skill I acquired were**

Directly applicable to my work	Somewhat applicable	Not applicable
13	0	0

Comments:

- Very sensitive subject /issue and workshop give me the opportunity to work for SDGs Goals.
- As a disaster manager and core staff. I will use this learning in our program based on SDGs.

**6. facilitators were responsible to participant's need**

Strongly agree	Agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
11	2	0	0

Comments:

- Highly appreciated
- All papers and equipments are provided.

**7. Adequate opportunities for discussion**

Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
8	5	0	0

Comments:

- Learn more and shared more.

**8. Workshop facilitators were**

Very satisfactory	Somewhat satisfactory	unsatisfactory
12	1	0

Comments:

- Excellent

**9. The logistical arrangements were**

Very satisfactory	Somewhat satisfactory	unsatisfactory
11	2	0

Comments:

- Yes, but should have accommodated in one place for all.
- As per need and requirement.

**10. In future workshops, to which topics or activities would you dedicate more time?**

- Share local information based on SDGs context.
- Gender issues
- More elaborately on 5,6,13.
- Gender issues
- Real Life field visit with workshop.

**11. What parts of the workshop were most useful to your work as a facilitator?**

- Facilitate to improve a draft plan based on SDGs.
- Friendly environment
- Gender issues and Gender diversity
- 4 elements
- 5,6,13
- Gender issues and Gender empowerment
- Diversity of learning through using tools.

**12. General comments and suggestions**

- To prepare a report and share about WATSAN and gender aspect especially for women.
- Well organized.
- Organizing system to be participatory.
- All workshops were very good. I have learned many things which will help me to implement the activities in our field.
- All objective were appropriate.
- Organizing system should be participatory and every partner should get the chances to equally to participate in meeting organization.
- Excellent.

## Annex-1: Programme of the workshop

Day 1 Wednesday 29 August 2017			
Time	Subject	Facilitator (tbc)	Notes
9.00	Registration	Hasiba	
9.15	Welcome and Opening	Shahidul	SwSa
9.25	Introducing words	Joke	
9.30	Logistics and Rules for the workshop	Farid	KhAk
9.40	Explain the purpose and the programme of the workshop: what happened earlier, and what will we do now?	Joke	SwSa
10.00	Introduction of participants (very briefly, since most of the participants know each other): – Name, organisation, – Your position.	Khadiza	SwSa
10.15	Coffee break		
10.30	Recapitulation and refresher of some gender background subjects: – Gender and Diversity, – Empowerment 4 elements – Gender Analysis by using the empowerment approach	Interactive – Swandipta – Khadiza – Joke	FaHa
12.00	The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and Gender: – What happened in New York with the HLPF (High Level Political Forum) on the SDGs, related to gender? – What is new in the SDGs that we selected? – How is the national monitoring in Bangladesh going on?	Lecturette + discussion – Farid  – Khadiza – Swandipta	KhAk JoMu
12.45	Gender related advocacy for SDGs	Shahidul	SwSa
1.15	Lunch		
2.15	The App for collecting monitoring data on your smartphone – Who has a smart phone? – Who does monitoring of data on the smartphone, for a different project? – Explanation of this Monitoring App	Farid	JoMu
2.45	SDGs <b>Group work</b> about the progress made in monitoring the selected indicators of SDGs in Bangladesh by the participants: 3 mixed groups, each group 2 NGOs: – Can we consider the data of April as baseline? – Progress since April: your findings since then (quantitative data) – Obstacles that were witnessed during the past 6 months – Prepare presentation with each other's help	Introduction by Joke	KhAk
3.45	Presentation of group work by 6 NGOs groups, each 10 minutes (please prepare for not more than 10 minutes!)	Khadiza	SwSa

	Please hand in notes to Swandipta		
4.45	<p>Recap of explanation of Women2030 project,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support to Civil Society,</li> <li>○ Contribute to implementation of SDGs</li> <li>○ Disseminate information</li> <li>○ Capacity Building of CSOs and CBOs</li> <li>○ Collect GDD for monitoring SDGs</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Geographical scope: 52 countries. GWA is responsible for Brazil, Bolivia and Bangladesh (and some work in Indonesia and Kenya)</li> <li>– Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ co-applicants: WECF, GFC, WEP, APWLD, GWA</li> <li>○ partner CSOs in each of the countries 1: in BD: GWA-B = Tier 1</li> <li>○ CSOs: UDAYAN, WADA, AKK, VoSB, Bhomisto, CDP = Tier 2</li> <li>○ CBO's at very local level, women's groups = Tier 3</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Activities (Capacity building, Advocacy, Outreach)</li> <li>– What is expected of you?</li> </ul>	Joke	FaHa
5.30	Closure of the day	Shahidul	KhAk
<b>Day 2 Thursday 30 August 2017</b>			
9.00	Recap of yesterday	Recappers	KhAk
9.30	<p>Women2030 Training Master Manual by GWA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– General information: how it was made</li> </ul> <p>Five Modules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gender Concepts</li> <li>2. SDGs, not all the same as we selected in Bangladesh</li> <li>3. Training and Coaching Skills</li> <li>4. Organisational Skills</li> <li>5. Gender and Advocacy for SDGs</li> </ol> <p>See the contents of the TMM below here.</p> <p>Translation</p> <p>Discussion (plenary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– How to use the Training Manual to build own capacity and that of local grassroots groups?</li> <li>– What else is needed for training?</li> <li>– How to adapt it for use?</li> </ul> <p>Expectations of participants in Capacity Building from Women2030 (your previous CB Needs Assessment)</p>	Joke	SwSa
10.40	Coffee break		
11.00	<p>For Capacity Building of Tier 3, your CBOs, you have developed a draft plan, at least some initial thoughts.</p> <p>Explanation of purpose, process and format</p>	JokeM	KhAk
11.15	<p>Group work about the draft CB Plans for CBOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 mixed groups discuss their ideas.</li> </ul>	Joke	SwSa

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Then the NGOs per organisation adapt their plans.</li> <li>• Presentation per NGO.</li> <li>• Plenary discussion about the plans. Perhaps they can be more efficient by collaboration?</li> </ul>		
12.15	<p>GIM by WECF</p> <p>Gender Assessments and Shadow reports:</p> <p>What is the difference?</p> <p>What is the objective of both?</p> <p>Who can do it, when and how can others support this work?</p> <p>What is needed, and where to get the information?</p> <p>How to disseminate them?</p> <p>What are the strengths and what are the risks?</p>	Khadiza	FaHa
1.00	<p>Outline of other Women2030 activities planned in Bangladesh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Advocacy and</li> <li>– Communication</li> </ul>	Farid	KhAk
1.15	Evaluation of workshop: written form	Khadiza	SwSa
1.30	Follow-up Women2030 in Bangladesh, finances, and closure	Joke	SwSa
	<b>With thanks to VoSB!</b>		

## Annex-2: List of Participants



### Attendance

Bangladesh Workshop for Women2030 project.  
Follow-up of the monitoring of SDGs and planning our and your further activities in Bangladesh for the coming years.

**Place:** Bagerhat, Dhanshiri hotel

**Date:** 29-30 August 2017

Position in workshop	Name	Function	e-mail and mobile	Signature 29 August	Signature 30 August
Facilitator and Tier 1	Joke Muylwijk	ED GWA and Programme Coordinator GWA-B	jokemuylwijk@chello.nl 01777441364		
Facilitator and Tier 1	Khadiza Akter	Junior Programme Officer Gender and WASH, GWA-B and Contact person for Women2030 project	Khadiza.akter@gwapb.org 01681532296		
Facilitator and Tier 1	Faridul Haque	Gender and Communication Manager GWA-B	Farid.haque@gwapb.org 01911514512		
Facilitator and Tier 1	Swandipta Sadeque	Junior Programme Officer Gender and WASH, GWA-B	Swandipta.sadeque@gwapb.org 01717232180		
Host and Tier 2	Md. Shahidul Islam	ED Voice of South Bangladesh	Shahidul.vosb@gmail.com 01749070845		
CSO Tier 2	Hasiba Akhter	Training Officer, VoSB	hasibatasnimzuba@gmail.com 01676393463		
CSO Tier 2	Nasrin Rahman	Program Coordinator, VoSB	Nasrin8.vosb@gmail.com 01938616900		
CSO Tier 2	Siddika Yeasmen Mili	AKK, Disability and Gender Focal person	mili.1976@yahoo.com 01797-538967		

CSO Tier 2	Okhil Chandra Bairagi	AKK, Disaster Manager	ocs.bairagi@yahoo.com 01714-787812		
CSO Tier 2	Nilufa Akter Eaty	Chairman & CEO, WADA	wada@wadabd.org 01722334399		
CSO Tier 2	Md. Moinul Hossain	Executive Director, WADA	Infowada.bd@gmail.com 01713419957		
CSO Tier 2	Md. Asaduz Zaman Sheikh	Executive Director, UDAYAN B	Udayanbangladesh12@gmail.com 01714083670		
CSO Tier 2	Esrat Jahan	Director (Admin), UDAYAN-B	01716661961		
CSO Tier 2	Parvin Akther	ED BHOMISTO	Bhomisto98@yahoo.com 01711788988		
CSO Tier 2	Mohammad Shahid	BHOMISTO, Chief Field Operation's (CFO)	shahid_un@yahoo.com 01711344674		
CSO Tier 2	Judith Tripty Kana Biswas	CDP, Executive Director	triptycdp@yahoo.com 01715032787		
CSO Tier 2	John P. Biswas	CDP, Coordinator (Monitoring & Evaluation)	01728776472		
	Afrin Hamim	T.O	SHAMIMtama6@yahoo.com 01831171983		
	Ritvi Sala	P.E	tulhassala@gmail.com 01811332331		
	MR: Golub	G.W.A.P.B	01842899550		