



Draft Report of Third Bangladesh Progress Workshop for Women 2030 Project



GWA Bangladesh Office in Dhaka

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Background and Objective of the Workshop

This 2 day workshop was organized by the Gender and Water Alliance- Bangladesh (GWA-B) to discuss progress and further plans in the work for the EU-funded Women2030 project in Bangladesh. This was the third workshop, the first one was in GWA-B's office in Dhaka in April 2017, then the second in Bagerhat in August 2017, and this one was the third again in GWA-B's office in Dhaka.

The objective of this workshop was to see how far the partner NGOs have come with the capacity building work, their experience so far, monitoring the SDGs, and what GWA-B can suggest to do as follow up. Also, to know how is GWA-B doing, to know capacity building activity of tier 3 etc. Everybody was encouraged to make sure the most out of this project, even though financial resources are small.

Participants were asked to prepare the following before joining the workshop:

1. Bring monitoring data since August 2017, with April 2017 as baseline, as far as they relate to the selected indicators, and as far as you have these ready.
2. It is not required that you have completed the training of the CBOs, Tier 3. Bring the information about the training as far as you have done. Bring your opinion.
3. Reflect about the Women 2030 project, suggest about improvements and necessary activities.

In the workshop the number of total participants was 15 (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 1 woman; WADA, 1 man and 1 woman; GWA-B, 4 woman.

Workshop Proceedings: Day 1: Monday 5 March (THE PAST)

Session 1: Opening and Welcome

Objective: Welcoming the participants

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Daina Chakma

Joke Muylwijk, Executive Director, Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) has presided over the welcome session. At the beginning of the workshop, she welcomed the participants to the third progress workshop of Bangladesh for women 2030 Project at GWA-B Office. She asked participants for active participation following the time and duration of the meeting agendas. She also welcomed Runia in the workshop as one of the facilitators. She briefed about the objective of the workshop and did not



made

the welcome session lone, since participants are already known about GWA, GWA-B, Women 2030 project and other basic information.

Session 2: Logistics and Rules for the workshop

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

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter

Note: Daina Chakma

Khadiza Akter, Program Officer, GWA-B briefed about the logistics and rules for the workshop. First she welcomed and gave thanks to everyone for participating in the workshop.

A complete folder with necessary document, program schedule, writing pad and pen everything has given in front of each seat. She gave a direction on some restrictions during workshop i. e keep mobile phone in silent mood, no side talking and talk one by one at the workshop. She announced about the toilet, refreshment and food facilities at the workshop. Later, Joke Muylwijk added some rules on drinking water by glass not directly from bottle. She concluded the sessions saying there are plenty of space for group work. So, participants can use another room of the office for group work. She requested to give the presentation in softcopy to Khadiza or Joke after/ before presentation.

Task Division:

Joke asked for volunteers from among the participants for time keeping throughout the workshop and recapping for the next day.

Time keepers: Asad

Recappers: Nilufa and John

Session 3: Explain the programme

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

Method: Interactive discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Khadiza Akter

In this session Joke briefly explained the programme. Before going through the programme schedule she said that the programme is rather open. In this 2 days we want to see what have happened in this nearly one year and what we will do in future. Open space in the programme means to include your opinion. Everybody has different opinion and we do value everybody's opinion. We also want to have time for discussion ensuring participation of everybody.

With the introduction of participants facilitated by Khadiza, we will enter into the main workshop. Then Joke will recap the concepts of Empowerment, and how we can use the empowerment concept in monitoring SDGs. Runia will recap Gender aspects of selected SDGs: 5, 6 and 13. The MAT (Monitoring Application Tool) is not yet ready. So this session will not happen. Then another presentation will be by Runia on the International and National Progress Monitoring of SDGs, current situation. Then we will do some group work and reflection. Before closing the day we will watch a short film or documentary where Global position of women or the situation of Bangladeshi women and SDGs will be depicted and then we will discuss on that.



The next day we will know the future. Nilufa and John will do the recap. Then Parvin Akhter, Bhomisto will explain about Sustainable Energy, from a gender perspective, because she has been nominated as Women Entrepreneur 2018 for her work on it and will present something on it in the conference in Lisboa. Then Shahidul, VoSB will explain the impact of the “purification of water” project, how this is planned to benefit poor women and men; and how he is active in the ICCO partnership project for lobby and advocacy. Others are also welcomed to present their hood work, if they like. After that there will be a discussion about communication in Women2030 project. In that session we will visit the website of Women2030 and the Facebook group of Women2030 and GWA. Then Khadiza will briefly discuss about the women 2030 Training Master Manual. It has 5 modules. English modules are ready but the Bengali translation of the modules 1 and 5 are in process, not ready. Module 2, 3 and 4 are available in Bangla and shared with you. If you have looked at it, we would like to hear your opinion. We will then discuss about GIM. This is actually what can you suggest for the next year. You will share and learn from each other. Because we believe in “creativity for contributing to SDGs). Then we will do some group work and reflection on the future as well as discuss a lot. About two and a half years done for women 2030. Then what have we done? By 2030, the whole world needs to be changed. Netherland and Bangladesh need to be the same. Is it easy? To have that, huge change is needed. We have less than 13 years. We will talk about some other issues because SDGs are about all the subjects. The workshop will end with an evaluation of the workshop both in speaking and in writing. Joke closed the session with thanks to everybody.

Session 4: Introduction of Participants

Objective: To know participant’s name, organization, position, area of work, gender story

Method: Interactive

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter

Note: Daina



At the beginning Khadiza randomly distributed the SDG Icons among the participants, she gave similar number to two participants for making peer group. The peer group members introduced each other and some of them shared a gender story with peer.

The brief instruction of the participants and Gender stories are given below as per the descriptions of peer group members:

Parvin Akhter and Md. Shahidul Islam

Md. Shahidul Islam: Parvin Akter is the Executive Director of Bhomisto. Parvin has been nominated for the Best entrepreneur of 2018 . She has been working for women empowerment. She got one daughter in her personal career.

Parvin Akhter: Md. Shahidul Islam has been serving as an Executive Director of VoSB since 1985. His specialization in development sectors are on gender equality, diversity and so on.

Esrat Jahan and Tripti Biswash

Tripti Biswash: Esrat is a Director of UDAYAN. She initiated alone to deliver hygienic food to different shops, offices through a bakery initiatives. Currently, many women are working under the program with her and she is proving capacity building training to ensure hygienic food to the targeted people.

Esrat Jahan: Tripti, Executive Director of Center for Development and Peace. She is especially working for Tran's gender community and she helped a vulnerable women named Mala, whose husband is sick and cannot work .Now she is self-dependent. Now she is running her family in the income of her earnings.

Asaduz Zaman Sheikh and John Biswash

John Biswash: Asaduz Zaman Sheikh, Executive Director of UDAYAN. A good leader of UDAYAN. He is working for gender equality, Women empowerment and Climate action. They are also going to initiate a program on Maternity Allowance for pregnant women which are very much needed for poor pregnant women. As poor pregnant women are very much vulnerable.

Asaduz Zaman Sheikh: John Biswash Coordinator of CDP and husband of Tripti Bishwash . Mr. Biswash also working for women empowerment , gender equality for long time under CDP. In personal life they have two daughters.

Md. Moinul Hossain and Runia Moula

Runia Moula: Md. Moinul Hossain, Program Director of WADA. He tried to help pregnant women who was used to fetch safe water from far way and it took 1 to 2 hour to bring water. Even she collected safe water during her pregnancy time. One day the baby in her womb was lost. Mr. Moinul tried to convince the victim's husband as if at least he did not do this work with his wife at this time and do this work by himself. Finally the man convinced.

Md. Moinul Hossain: Runia Moula worked in Gender and Water Program Bangladesh before then she worked in Asia Foundation and she has been working for Gender, Reproductive health, Women empowerment, Women capacity building for long time.

Joke Muylwijk and Nilufa

Nilufa: Joke Muylwijk faced challenged with her partner when she wanted to come out from family for her work and dignity. Joke asked her partner to give a qualitative family time to her daughters since she showed an interest of work outside exploring her talents. Her partner was agreed to spend family time but with a condition demanding an equal income of him by Joke to contribute to their family. Joke protested and gave an argument that it's would not be possible due to the matter of experience and less educational degree than her partner. Later, keeping the challenge in her mind, Joke completed her graduation degree with her younger daughter in the same time from the University.

Joke Muylwijk: Nilufa Yasmin is an Executive Director of WADA. She is planning to help a family of victim of child marriage named Tanzila. Tanzila got married when at her 13 years old age with an unfamiliar adult guy. Within a year Tanzila gave birth a baby. Her husband started beating and torturing her physically and mentally. Tanzila could not bear the cruelty, and finally she found a solution to suicide by hanging herself. Nilufar is helping the victim's family with legal support to obtain justice against the victim through her NGO.

Kakoli Akter and Mohammad Shahid

Mohammad Shahid: Kakoli Akter is a community facilitator of VoSB. She is from very remote area from Bagherhat. Though she is from remote area even then, she was able to come out with a strong mind to do her job.

Kakoli Akter-----

Mamunur Rashid and Daina Chakma

Daina Chakma: Mamunur Rashid Office Attendant of GWA-B, He never do difference of work , he never think man and women have separate work, he think that all work are same that's why he always cook, clean the house, take care of his daughter. He never thinks household works are only for women.

Mamunur Rashid: Daina Chakma Admin and Finance Officer of GWA-B. She is from Chittagong Hill Tracts. In her community women are always vulnerable. Women never get property from their parents. Apparently women are responsible for house hold work. But currently the scenario has been changing; some aware parents are giving property to their daughters. Women are becoming more educated than men and women are working in outside and earning.

Annanya and Khadiza Akter

Khadiza Akter: Annanya daughter of Parvin Akter and Mohammad Shahid, She is reading in class five. She is very happy to have them as parents. She never experienced with gender discrimination, sexual harassment and eve teasing.

Annanya: Khadiza Akter Programme Officer of GWA-B. She visited a union in Bagherhat district. She observed that women are not getting rations in this union then she tried to convince the concern chairman of this union to pay the rations to the women. When she visited the union next time she saw that the chairman started pay rations to the women. Which made her happy and proud?

Session 5: Recap of Empowerment, and how we can use the empowerment concept in monitoring SDGs

Objective: To recap the concept of gender and empowerment

Method: Power point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Khadiza Akter

Gender and Empowerment

Joke started the session by asking the participants to mention two most important elements of gender. Participants mentioned 'power relation' and 'change'. Then Joke mentioned that change is very important to bring equal gender relation. But to bring change is very difficult. Even if we try hard, we may not change. But we need to keep trying. It is like swimming in the river. Keep trying, until you can do it. Because we want to improve the situation. Not same or not worse.

About empowerment, Joke asked participants to mention elements of empowerment. Participants mentioned four elements of empowerment. These are:

1. Economic Empowerment
2. Social Empowerment
3. Political empowerment
- and 4. Physical empowerment

We need to have all these elements to ensure our empowerment. For instance, if we have enough food to eat, cloth to wear, but everyday someone beats us that is not empowerment. We also need to have a good image in our family, society and state. For example, third gender people can force people to give money but people do not like them. Participant John added that CDP works with third gender people. CDP wanted to help them and he asked them, "How can we change your condition?" They said, "If you give us good training and work to do, then our lives can be change. Otherwise, who will pay our survival cost?" Joke agreed with John and said that if they could earn, they could look after themselves. Then she asked participants to give an example briefly on all four elements of empowerment so that it would be a review of them.

Economic empowerment: Right to earn and control over own income. In Bangladesh, if women earn, they have to give that money to their husband or in laws. That is not economic empowerment.

If they can spend that money according to their own choice, they could stand on their own feet and they would be empowered.

Political empowerment: Right to organize own self and member to be in a local committee or group. Like, if a person from excluded group cannot be a member of the local water management group or Union Parishad committee, how authority will know what their problem is. So for political empowerment it is important to have the right to express one's opinion and that opinion would matter.

Physical empowerment: Right to decide about own sexuality, having children and spacing between two children. Normally husband and mother-in-law tend to decide the number of children, they prefer son and if wife is giving birth daughter, they like to have more and more pregnancy to have son.

Social empowerment: Equal responsibility of water collection. In our society, especially in rural areas, women and girls have to collect water even though they are too young or old, pregnant or menstruate. As a result girls cannot go to school, women become sick and cannot do income generating work. So it hampers women's social empowerment as well as economic and physical empowerment.

To summarise, gender relations are unequal power relations, which can change and have to change to reach equality and ensure access to water and sanitation for all. On the other hand, all the four elements of empowerment are interlinked and they interact.



How can we use the empowerment approach in Monitoring SDGs?

To monitor the SDGs following the empowerment approach, we walk through the village and talk with the people randomly. We look their toilets, water points, cyclone shelters and so on. We ask

them: Do you have/get food for everyday three time? Can you influence the policy/decision of the national/local authority? How is the water supply? Do child go to school? Etc. to understand their economic, political, physical and social empowerment. In the focus group discussion we ask about gender based violence in the community. Then in the night, we can think about our findings and write about them, and then analyze what we have seen. One participant added that, we can also visit the market places to see the participation of women over there. Another participant added that to get the actual result we need to do both qualitative and quantitative research. Following that there was a discussion on why use empowerment approach for gender analysis and what is the advantage of that?

Why use empowerment approach for gender analysis: what is the advantage?

Regarding this question, participants responses were as follows:

- to get the most appropriate result
- to see the improvement and to accelarete the improvement
- to see the real situation
- to mesure the actual change

Together with participants, Joke added that SDGS are not what we have not done, but what we want to see and for that what we need to do. So there are some other advantages of using empowerment approach for gender analysis. These are: it is-

- it is Easy to use
- it is Valid for all people
- its Components are interactive
- it gives attention for all 4 real empowerment
- its elements can be used for monitoring to see progress after some time
- in this approach people are seen as actors who can make choices and decisions, not as victims of their surroundings
- it is the best solution for sustainable development, and to bring change in gender relations.

Session 6: Recap Gender aspects of selected SDGs: 5, 6 and 13

Objective: To recap the Gender aspects of SDG 5, 6 and 13

Method: Power point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Runia Mowla and Joke Muylwijk

Note: Khadiza Akter

In this session Runia Mowla first asked participants to share what they know about SDGs. Number of SDGs, their targets and indicators. After getting participants response that there are 17 SDGs which have 169 targets and many indicators, she asked them to say about SDG 5, 6 and 13 and asked to write one target of each SDG in a flash card. Then she asked participants that is there any gender issue in these SDGs or not. Participants replied that all the SDGs have gender issues and they all are related with each other. For example, SDG 6 – ensure access to water and sanitation for all, is connected with SDG 5- Gender Equality & Empowerment of Women and Girls. For example, though

our society assigned the responsibility of collecting water and cleaning the toilet to the women, this is not right that only women are responsible for collecting water and cleaning the toilet. Both men and women should be involved for these activities and especially men should be motivated to do these work. Because for women, this is a matter of security and safety when they go far to collect water. Also, women need more privacy and facility in the toilet compare to men. In some areas some women faced violence against them when they had no source of fresh water or toilet nearby and they had to go far. This is also connected with climate change. When due to natural disaster water sources become contaminated and toilets become damaged, women face more problem of water and sanitation. Therefore, in this way, all the SDGs are related with each other and everyone has some gender issues.

Later, Joke asked participants to share their ideas about the Gender aspects of SDG 6 and 13.



Gender aspects of SDG 6 (problems):

- Women (70%) are responsible for carrying water
- Girls drop out from school due to lack of separate toilet in the school
- Lack of safety and security in the time when women go far to get water and to defecate
- Lack of separate toilet for men and women in public places
- Decisions about location of water point and toilet are not made discussing with women
- Distance of tube-well and toilet is not in consideration in respect of women, elderly, disabled and children in time of installing them
- Participation of women, elderly, disabled and children in decision making regarding IWRM is very low
- Women are responsible for care for sick people and children in the family
- No recognition of women's work for household WASH
- Women are mainly responsible for cleaning the toilet
- Lack of hygienic toilet with good design that is easy to clean

Gender Aspects of SDG 13 (problems):

- Worldwide 90% of disaster victims are women
- Women remain responsible for household work and protection during disaster
- Women remain in the house to look after the house sending other to the safer places
- Women are in high chance to die because of their dressing pattern
- Women who are pregnant or with baby cannot move and die more.
- Women do not want to go to shelter because separate space and toilet facilities are in lack there.

- Women and adolescent girls aren't safe from sexual harassment in cyclone shelters because of no separate and secure place for them.
- Increase responsibility in household level after the disaster for which girls cannot go for school
- Disaster like drought, salinity and arsenic creates immediate and huge problems for women
- Women had to work hard to get enough water in the time of drought or to get Arsenic free water
- As women use more water, they face more health problems when water quality damage due to disaster or climate change
- Disaster bring change in livelihood, like agriculture to aquaculture which is worse for women.
- After the disaster women's work load increase both inside and outside the house to resettle everything.
- Women have to play double role when men migrate in search of work after the disaster and women stay behind
- Because of saline water pregnant women suffer from hypertension and pre-eclampsia as well as complexity in giving birth
- Low hemoglobin because of saline water and causes kidney problems.
- Trafficking of women, children and young girls
- Profession change-those who are rickshaw puller cannot do it anymore. Fisher people cannot do the fishing anymore.
- Reproductive health problems caused by water problem.
- Women who work in 'Gher' are suffering in genital problems like uterus infection etc.



Solutions:

- Awareness raising of people about priority for women, children and disabled in case of water, sanitation and disaster.
- Build resilience against the disaster

- Less Co2 emission by the developed countries because they emit Co2 a lot and least developed countries like Bangladesh suffers most
- Plant more trees and increase social forestry in drought prone areas to protect the aquifer
- Also reduce deforestation
- Increase use of solar energy
- Increase use of improved Chula (Stove)
- Retained heat cooker
- Upgraded sewerage infrastructure including calvert
- Research to low cost ,desalinization device with solar energy
- Avoid use of pesticides and chemicals and replace by safe pest control. IPM (integrated pest management) also in aquaculture
- Lobby for gender sensitive cyclone shelter
- Change in agriculture pattern. No paddy, no sugar but pulses, millet and other crops that use less water
- Climate resilient varieties: saline tolerant seeds
- Salinity management cultivation: different ways of cultivation in pots, pipes, floating, hanging.
- Eco and gender friendly toilet
- Protect fish from flooding
- Use of different ways of cultivation of fish: fish variety in the net/fence. Also in rivers and canals
- Conduct aquaculture where possible with fresh water instead of saline
- Integrated culture of rice-ducks-fishes-vegetables.

Session 7: International and National Progress Monitoring of SDGs: current situation

Objective: To discuss about the current situation of International and National Progress Monitoring of SDGs

Method: Power Point Presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Runia Mowla

Note: Khadiza Akter

Runia Mowla started her presentation with the discussion asking participants opinion about Evaluation and Monitoring. Their responses were:

Evaluation

- Set up a ToR/some kind of administrative measure.
- Past present future analysis.
- Evaluate where we are and where we want to go and set indicators.

Monitoring

- In the field we do survey and qualitative research and baseline

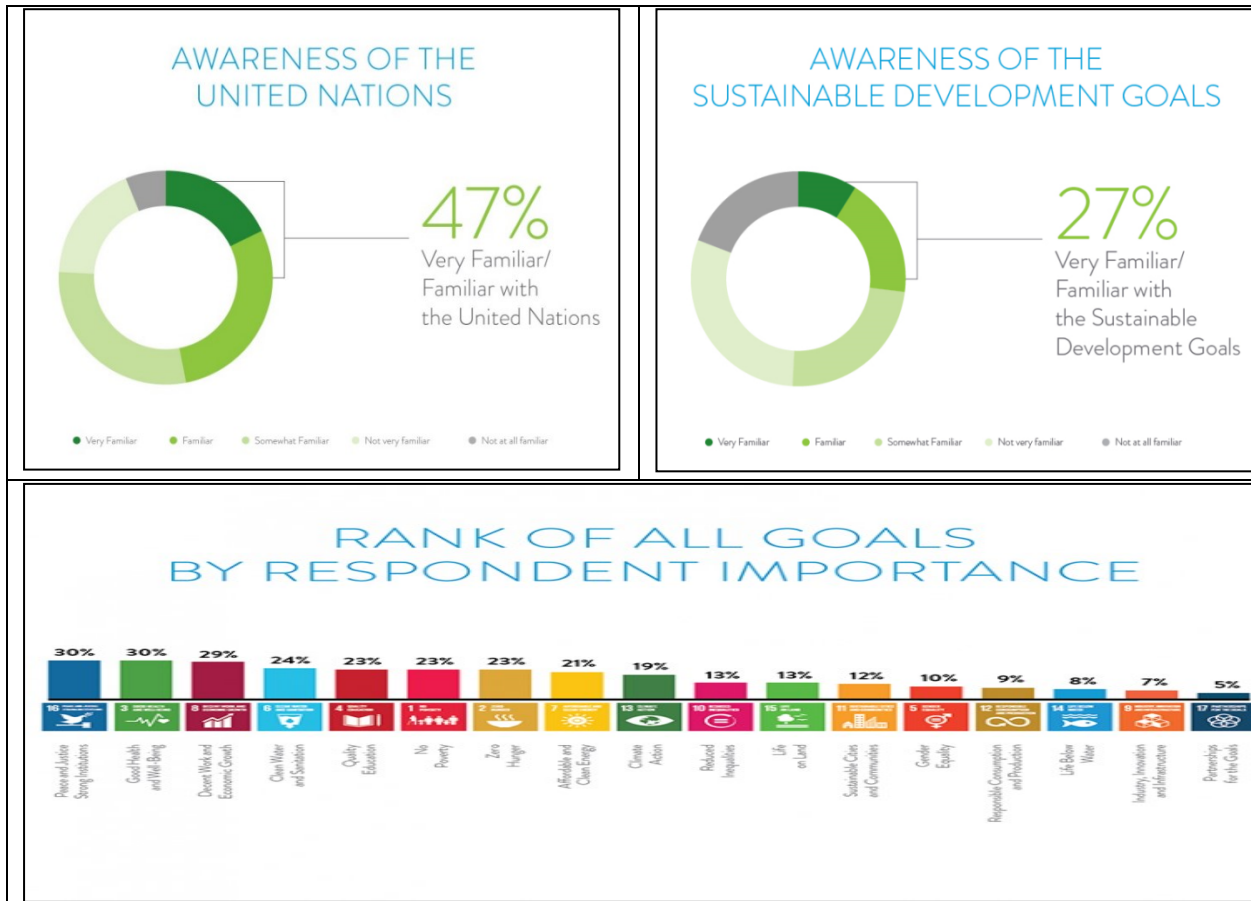
- Follow the targets (Time ,Motivation)
- Ensure Participation and participatory
- Observation
- Discussion (FGD,Meeting)
- Impact.

Then Runia started discussion about Global Monitoring Framework. She said, in 2016, The Global Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the SDGs was developed/adopted by the Inter - agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and submitted to UN Statistical Division (UNSD).

The list included 230 indicators with 9 repetition

the objective of this framework was to prepare methods for measuring progress of these goals and targets and establish baselines early in the process, the follow-up and review process will be guided by some principles are as following:

- Voluntary and country led:
- Maintain a longer term orientation:
- Open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people
- People-centered:
- Rigorous and based on evidence:
- Build on existing national indicators and data systems and link them to the global level (as much as possible) :



Examples of Global indicators:

Target: 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Indicator: 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Target: 6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable

sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator: 6.2.2 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Target: 13.b Promote capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized people

Indicator: 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.



Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017:

Goal 5: Achieve gender Equality and empower women and girls

- **1 in 5** ever-partnered women and girls were subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner
- **1 in 4** women aged 20-24 were married before age 18 in 2015
- **49 countries** lack laws protecting women from domestic violence
- women globally occupy less than a third of senior and middle management positions in the majority of 67 countries
- women still hold a mere 23.7 per cent of parliamentary seats, far short of parity.
- Women do 2.6 times more unpaid care and domestic work than men. (based on data from 2000 to 2016)

Gender aspects in the global monitoring report

Except in SDG 5, in rest of the goals gender aspects were not much addressed. Their opinions regarding this are as following:

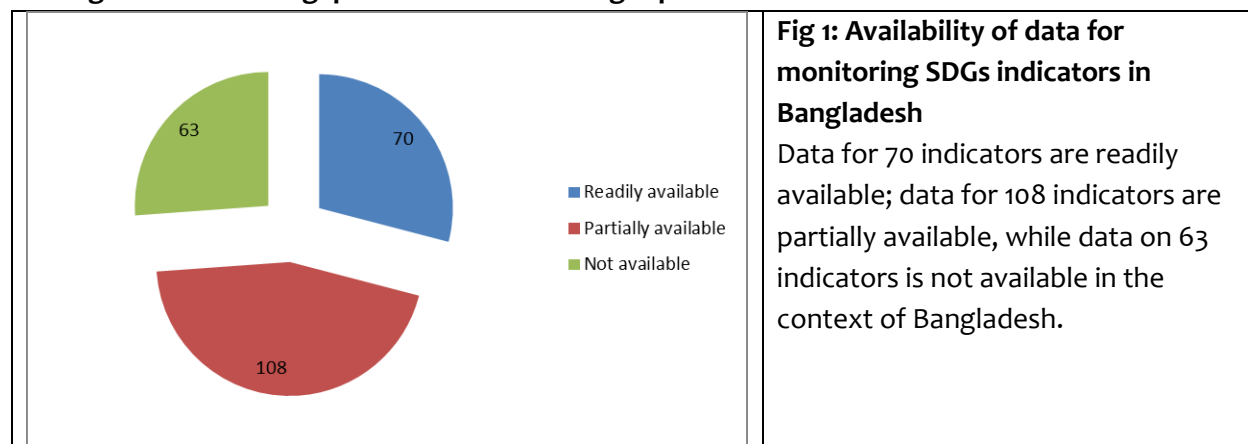
- more than 80% of SDG 5 indicators cannot be measured
- fewer than one-quarter of the key gender indicators across the SDGs have adequate information for tracking.
- only 13% of countries worldwide dedicate a regular budget to collecting and analyzing gender statistics

Bangladesh: Framework to track SDG progress is in place

On 24 January 2018, The M&E Framework for SDGs was approved at an inter-ministerial meeting for tracking the implementation progress of SDGs in the country. The first report on progress monitoring of SDGs in Bangladesh will be prepared soon based on this framework.

- As the National Statistical Office (NSO), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with leading 40 ministries will be responsible for generation and validation of data for SDGs monitoring.”
- Under supervision and guidance of Statistics and Informatics Division, BBS has completed a rigorous exercise on Data Gaps for SDGs monitoring based on the SDG targets in 2016.

Findings from the data gaps for SDGs monitoring report 2016



Challenges: Data Support to SDGs

- Production of disaggregated statistics by age, sex, disability, ethnicity and sub-national level
- Comparability of Data: Harmonizing the concepts, definitions, methodologies etc. following international standards
- Availability of baseline data
- Conducting a large number of new surveys
- Technical support availability for regular monitoring
- Introduction of modern technology in collection of statistical data and quick dissemination

Session 8: Progress related to selected SDGs, monitoring in your NGO

Objective: To know partners' progress made in monitoring the selected indicators of SDGs

Method: Power Point Presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

One representative from all the 6 partner organizations presented their progress made in monitoring the selected indicators of SDGs in Bangladesh mentioning the below mentioned issues:

1. Progress with training of Tier 3 (your grassroots organisations CBOs)
2. Findings of the SDG Indicators that you selected and are monitoring
3. Other activities done and ongoing



Organization: Bhomisto

Presenter: Parvin Akhter

Note: Khadiza Akter

Bhomisto has recruited 3 new persons to do the training work of women 2030. It has trained 300 people dividing into 10 groups who are the CBO of Bhomisto. Topics of training were: women's empowerment, safe water and sanitation, health and nutrition, and climate change. It has organized training sessions in the nearby places of the people so that women can come to the training programme. Bhomisto preferred to go to the trainee rather than calling them to come after a long way.

Presently Bhomisto is making people aware about the health risks of women because of using traditional soil made stove. Every day they are inhaling smoke around like 300 cigarettes from their stoves. Consequently, they are facing Cataract, cancer and coughing. So Bhomisto is giving them improved stove in cheap rate. It is taking only 500 taka with 50 taka instalment per month from the beneficiary, while the actual price of the stove is 1500 taka. Women are finding it nice and healthy to use.

Organization: Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)

Presenter: John P Biswas

Note: Khadiza Akter

John P Biswas, Coordinator (Monitoring & Evaluation), CDP presented the activities and progress of CDP for the Women 2030 Project. CDP is working on SDG 5 (Gender Equality and Empowerment), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Project Objectives	Geographical Coverage	Target Groups	Activities	Name of CBOs and Number of Training to CBOs Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent gender based violence of women, children, adolescents and young girls through Capacity building and advocacy awareness campaign to continue the achievements of SDG 5, SDG 6 & SDG 13. - To enhance knowledge on clean water and sanitation & climate action 	Meherpur Sador Upazila under Meherpur district.	Women -5 Adolescents & Young Girls -3 Men -1 Third gender -1 Total Groups: 10	Advocacy Awareness raising meeting Campaign Orientation on SDG 5, 6 and 13	Women -04 Adolescents & Young Girls -02 Men -01 Third gender -01 Training complete: 08 Each Group: 25 member, Total =200 members Duration: 3-4 Hours

Other activities:

- Meeting with DC & UNO on 5, 6 & 13
- Meeting with DWA, SWA, Cooperative society,
- Meeting with DPHE
- Support to CBOs for implementing the capacity building training
- Attended 2 workshops on SDGs at DC & UNO level and National Level of CPD

**Results:**

Two most important outcome/result of CDP's work are:

- Women, girls, third gender and men's awareness id raising on Gender equality, violence against women, marriage law, access to get safe water and sanitation, and aware about climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction etc. issues.
- Target beneficiaries can communicate with UP, DWA, DSW, UNO, DPHE offices to get support from this project.
- Resource Persons like District & Upazilla Women Affairs Officers, UNO Sador, District Cooperative Officers, Agri. Ext. Officer and Teachers offered their supports in CBO training.

Lesson Learnt from CBOs Capacity Building Training on SDGs 5, 6 & 13:

- Resource Person from Govt. Department positive feelings & Attitude
- CBOs members are very happy & good feelings to know SDGs 5, 6 & 13 (Gender Equality, Clean Water, & Climate Action through the training. Because SDGs is new phenomenon for them.
- They commented these have touched with their life cycle
- Message will be disseminated /transferred through CBOs to others CBOs and Public level
- Need extension this activities especially at the grass-root level/country side

After John's presentation, Joke wanted to know what the topic was for men and women in the training sessions. John informed that topic for all the groups was same because every groups need to know everything, especially gender relations. Because of CDPs activities on SDG 5, 6 and 13 under women 2030 project, target groups as well as government officials are aware about a lot of gender issues. Every month CDP organize general meeting with beneficiary groups as well as government officials and discuss about different issues. John said that these activities should continue to achieve SDGs by 2030.

Presenter: Nilufa

Note: Daina Chakma

Nilufa Akter ,Chairman & CEO of WADA Presented the Presentation on Gender Monitoring of SDGs. In their presentation they have presented the following topics.

Selection of SDGs for Monitoring

SDG-5, Gender equality and empowerment

No. of indicators: (05)

5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.

5.2.3: Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village

5.2.4: Number of men involved in Men’s groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment

5.3.1: Proportion of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage

5.3.2: Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age

SDG-6, Water and Sanitation for all

No. of indicators: (02)

6.1.1: Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home

6.2.1: Female/male headed households with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home

SDG-13, Combat Climate Change

No. of indicators: (02)

6.5.1: Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans

13.3.1: Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change



SDG-5

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	January 2018 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 3 rd survey among 100 women from 100 HHs	72 women out of 100 or 72% 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 3 rd survey among 100 women from 100 HHs and cross checked in UPs (Chairman, members, secretary)	35 complaints have filed in local UP / village court by 22 violated women out of 72. (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)

SDG-5

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	January 2018 Data	January 2017 Data
		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 3 rd survey among 100 men from 100 HHs	21 men out of 100 have involved or 21%	21 men out of 150 have involved or 14%

SDG-5

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	January 2018 Data	January 2017 Data
5	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 3 rd survey among 100 newly married couples (Recent 6 months)	65% women married before 18 and 1% men married before 18 (Women 65%: men 01%)	86 out of 150 or 57% women married before 18 4 out of 150 or 2.6% men married before 18
		5.3.2. Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) Uz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist.: Bagerhat	We have organized 3 rd survey among 100 newly parents (child age within 6 months)	53% women and 0% men have (Women 53%: men 0%)	78 out of 150 or 52% women 0 out of 150 or 0% men

SDG-6

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	January 2018 Data	January 2017 Data
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 3 rd survey among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHs	7% M/H HHs 4% 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 3 rd survey among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHs	12% M/H HHs 17% 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

SDG-6

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology & Period	January 2018 Data	January 2017 Data
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1. Number of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	5 Union Parishads Bagerhat Sadar Khanpur Dema and Rakhalgachi UP Rampal Vospatia, Bashtoli and Baintola UP Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey among 6 UP	Have not any IWRM plans in that 5 UPs	1 UP out of 5 has IWRM plans (Karapara Union of Bagerhat Sadar Upazila)

SDG-13

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology & Period	December 2017 Data	January 2017 Data
13	13.3. Improve education, awareness raising 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 among 100 Students M/F and 100 other peoples M/F	13 (7 women /6 men) out of 100 reached by only facebook and 25 students (12 men / 13 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

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

❑ 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 2018 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

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

❑ 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



Organization: AKK (Amra Kaaj kori)

Presenter: Syed Rezaul Haque

Note: Runia Mowla

Syed Rezaul Haque from AKK briefly talked about the activities of AKK has done so far in women 2030.

- AKK has designated two staff particularly in support the work of women 2030
- Conducted a half -day project orientation for its office staff were 20 staff attended and got oriented about the project goal and objectives.
- Conducted a community mobilization meeting at the local level on SDGs, gender, rights, hygiene promotion, climate change adaptation etc.
- Conducted a training (December 2017) on Wash for CBO members in which AKK has discussed the importance of clean water, use of sanitary latrine, cleaning, personal hygiene and breakout of disease and fifty members of 10 groups/CBOs participated the training.
- Two batches of CBO members also got training (November 2017) on gender, women rights, violence, women education and decision making power.
- AKK has also prepared a report on case studies and media coverage which they will share with Joke as soon as it would be ready.
- It conducts the monthly meeting with Upazilla and district level counsellors



Finally, Syed Rezaul Haque from AKK shared the reflection of the people to the activities of project women 2030. People of that char areas found this project very much needed, last many years they did not receive kind of support even from a government agency. Women 2030 project areas of Faridpur district is in Faridpur Sadar and Char Padma unions. There are 40 more char unions which are very much flood - prone and thus vulnerable. The people of these *chars* do not have land property for farming, only homestead and fishing is their only profession - Syed Rezaul Haque added.

Organization: UDAYAN - Bangladesh**Presenter:** Md. Asaduz Zaman Sheikh**Note:** Khadiza

Md. Asaduz Zaman Sheikh, Executive Director of UDAYAN – Bangladesh at first shared the Goal of UDAYAN – Bangladesh to work for women 2030 project. It is, “The disadvantaged women and girls under 10 grassroots groups will be empowered and capable to implement the agenda of sustainable development goals in their community”. And its objective is, “Building capacity of grassroots women and adolescent girls groups to reduce their vulnerability and achieving sustainable development goals through providing capacity building training”.

Group name	Geographic Area	Type of group	Status of Training
Udayan Shapla Women Group	Khuriakhali, Sharankhola, Bagerhat	Women	Planned
Udayan Joba Women Group	Kashempur Khuriakhali, Sharankhola, Bagerhat	Women	Completed
Udayan Jui Women Group	Rayenda Panch Rasta,, Sharankhola, Bagerhat	Women	Completed
Udayan Togor Women Group	Bijoypur, Bagerhat sadar, Bagerhat	Women	Completed
Udayan Bokul Transgender Group	Khanjahanali mazar, Bagerhat	Women	Planned
Udayan Chameli Women Group	Khader, Bagerhat sadar, Bagerhat	Women	Completed
Udayan Shapla Kisory Club	Kashempur Khuriakhali, Sharankhola, Bagerhat	Adolescent girls	Completed
Udayan Joba Kisory Club	Rayenda Panch Rasta,, Sharankhola, Bagerhat	Adolescent girls	Completed
Udayan Jui Kisory Club	Bijoypur, Bagerhat sadar, Bagerhat	Adolescent girls	Completed
Udayan Togor Kisory Club	Khader, Bagerhat sadar, Bagerhat	Adolescent girls	Completed

Training topics for women groups:

- Gender equality, women rights and empowerment
- What is domestic violence? How to prevent domestic violence
- Advocacy to prevent gender based violence and child marriage

- Key gender challenge and advocacy on water and sanitation and establish water and sanitation rights of women
- Capacity building on adapt disaster and climate change
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights

Outcome:

- Women and girls become capable to reduce gender issues, rights and empowerment
- Women and girls become capable to prevent domestic violence
- The women and girls become capable to claim their advocacy appeal to administration and local policy maker.
- The women and girls become aware and capable to face and remove the key gender challenge in water and sanitation.
- The community other women and girls become aware about the issues through trained women and girls.
- Meeting / discussion with guardian
- Counseling

Challenge:

- Some male guardian don't agree to participate their girls in training

Reflection of participants:

- Through this training they have known many new things, learning will be used in their personal and social life

Community Reflection:

- Through this kind training the rural women and girls become aware and they will use it in their future life. We appreciate it and wishing the best success of this project.

Overall feedback and recommendation:

- Need meeting with male guardian / husband
- Recommendation for a refreshers session for each group.

After Asad's presentation Joke wanted to know why meeting is necessary with male guardians for the training. Asad replied that it is needed to meet with male guardians to convince them to send their daughters or wives in the training because they are not willing to allow their daughters or wives to join the training. Joke then asked that it requires extra travel and costs; so how do you manage it? Asad informed that CBO volunteers do this meetings. Areas are selected considering the distance of the volunteer's house to target group's house. Also, who has time. Then Joke asked a question to all the participants, "Do you follow the training module"? They replied affirmative that they follow Bangla training modules and adapt them in their context. Then Joke asked again that do they have any training module on SDGs or not. CDP said, they have some training module on SDGs and government training modules also available in the websites.

Organization: VoSB

Presenter: Shahidul Islam

Note: Daina

Md. Shahidul Islam, Executive Director Presented the Presentation on Gender Monitoring of SDGs. In the presentation Mr. Shahidul have presented the following.



DGs	Target	Indicator	Area of Monitoring	As on April, 2017	As on Aug. 20, 2017	Comments	As on Feb 20, 2018	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 up to 80%	75%	The number of Violence is decreasing in our monitoring area due to building awareness and activated committees/VILLAGE COURTS against violence.
		5.2.2: Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	✓			We have communicated in different unions of the district; They have old files and no record. In general assumption it is increasing and UP members ,chairman informed that 2-3 compliant are now coming to them.	1 time in on average	Through focus group discussion with group leaders of our association

		5.2.3: Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	✓			Under the local support from VoSB, 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%	Village court is running well.
		5.2.4: Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	✓			We do not initiate this. However we are motivating People to organize and involve in men's group.	30%	
	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		40%	35%	-	10%	Initially it was not brought under baseline. Now we have organized series of sessions with adolescent girls and found out the baseline. Progress is notable.
		5.3.2: Proportion of men/women who have children		40%	35%		10%	10%Very relevant with child marriage and decreasing accordingly

		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	✓				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.	Womens participation in decision making is increasing
	5.5.2: Proportion of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes	25%				In progress 35%	
	6.5.2: Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans						Under process of Information collection.

Total								
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SDGs	Target	Indicator	Area of Monitoring	As on April,2017	As on August 20, 2017	Comments	As on Feb 20,2018	Comments
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	65%	Increasing the number due to lack of initiatives. in terms of safe water sources and floods.	30%	Revolutionary steps by VoSB with vibrant impacts.
			✓					
	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%	30%	The adverse impact of salinity on adolescent girls is severe. During interview, We have tried our level best to breaking the	20%	Sanitation situation is improving in accordance with reducing water scarcity

						silence and discover the real causes. This is scarcity of water. Now 30%		
	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						In progress
		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	6.b.1: Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)					70%	4100 women are now owned water purifying devices.
		6.b.2: Number of women in decision					70%	

	sanitation management	making places in water management system						
Total			8					

SDGs	Target	Indicator	Area of Monitoring	As on April,2017	As on August 20,2017	Comments	As on Feb 20,2018	Comments
SDG 13: Combat Climate Change	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1: Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter						
		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.	25%	

	Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction	13.3.1: Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change		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 early warning change					and SMS.VoSB volunteer was also stakeholders if this system		
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Session 9: Film and discussion

Objective: To show a film or documentary on gender and SDGs and discuss the issues highlighted

Method: Film projection and discussion

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter and Joke

Note: Khadiza Akter

In this session Khadiza showed participants a documentary on SDGs in the context of Bangladesh. In the documentary several types of problems were highlighted through presenting different peoples opinion. It also guide what we need to do to ensure leave no one behind.



The documentary is available at below link: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/194AD5W63g-Amb2CDmHzZoUwoVfoNo6wG/view>

Session 10: Closure of the day

Objective: To close the 1st day of the workshop

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Joke

Note: Khadiza Akter

Joke formally closed the day one of the workshop with thanks. She also requested participants to join the workshop in the next day in time.

Workshop Proceedings: Day 2: Tuesday 6 March (THE FUTURE)

Session 1: Recap of day 1

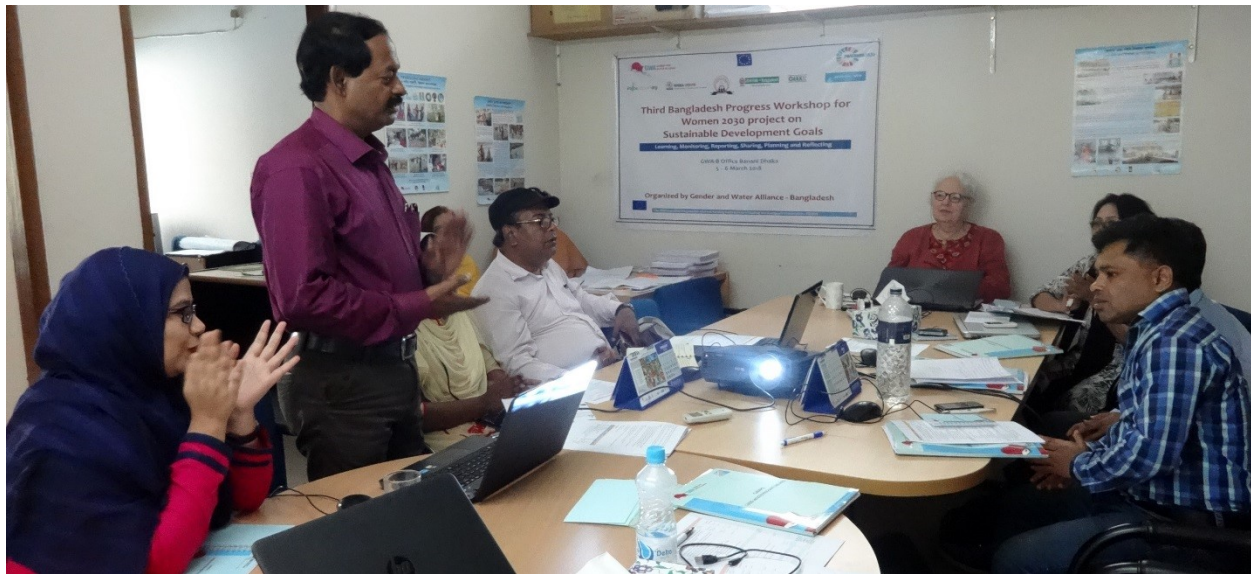
Objective: To review the issues discussed on the previous day

Method: Participatory learning and sharing

Facilitator: John P Biswas and Nilufa Akter

Note: Runia Mowla

The discussion of the 1st day of the workshop was recapped by Nilufa and John. They started the recap by singing the international youth song “we shall overcome.....deep in my heart... someday.” All other participants tuned up to them. For recapping the 1st day of the workshop they presented the gist of different subjects the facilitators discussed.



Logistics: Khadiza briefly told about the logistics including food and snacks for the participants
Program brief: Joke then went through the workshop programme highlighting that some parts of it would probably be modified as it was not assumed earlier that, she might have a problem to uploading the film on the SDGs that she wanted to show on the 1st day and Shahidul and Parveen were also going to present their project next day.

Introduction of the participants: The programme brief was followed by the introduction session of the participants by Khadija. Selected 6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were used for this interactive game in which half of each goal was written in two cards and randomly distributed among the participants. The participants identified their pair by finding out the other half of the SDG. For example: “SDG 5: gender equality” was written on one card and the card holder identified another card holder who was holding “SDG 5: and empowerment of women and girls”. These 2 card holders then became a pair and exchanged information with each other, which was later shared in a general plenary where each participant introduced their partner to all the other participants including one relevant gender experiences.

Recap of Empowerment approach: the first session was on recap of empowerment approach which was conducted by joke. She asked every participant if they could recall all the elements of empowerment: Social, political economic and physical empowerment. She also encouraged the participants to recall the two important words of gender relations are power and change.

Recap gender aspects of the selected SDGs 5, 6 and 13: joke then invited Runia to recap gender aspects of selected SDGs 5, 6 and 13. Runia brainstormed the gender aspects of these goals with the

participants and Joke helped Runia for writing the aspects participants mentioned on flipchart board.

Session 2: Sustainable Energy, from a gender perspective

Objective: To inform everybody about Sustainable Energy, from a gender perspective

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Parvin Akhter

Note: Runia

Parveen Akhter, Executive Director of Bhomisto shared a brief story of Bhomisto about the improved cooking stove or sustainable energy from a gender perspective. She shared, Bangladesh government has taken initiative to improve 30,000 traditional stoves to a modern stove in which less fuel is needed. In Bangladesh, earlier, crore ton of firewood was used per year for cooking which created huge air pollution in the areas. On the other hand, Bangladesh remains only 9 - 10% of the forest coverage now which was very much needed to keep balanced the environment. Women, as children are also all the time with mothers, thus the most vulnerable inhaling this polluted air working in front of stoves.



Joke, then mentioned that not only improved stove, we also can efficiently use wind energy, fossil fuel and solar energy for improved stoves that can decrease much more fuel use and cost. She feels good when finds many distressed women got self-sufficient by her efforts and encouragement. She had started her work first in 2000 through coaching some women on tailoring.

Session 3: Lobby and advocacy for poor women and men

Objective: To inform everybody about how ICCO partnership project for lobby and advocacy of VOSB is doing

Method: Power Point Presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Shahidul Islam

Note: Runia

Shahidul briefly talked about his recent project on ‘Lobby and Advocacy’ partnering with ICCO for nutrition of mother and children. Following are some activities that were done by VOSB in the project.

- TOT on Nutrition so that they can claim their right to the service provider
- Ensured the presence of political leaders in all programs
- NGO leaders also gathered in a reflective seminar on what they learned in the TOT seminar earlier
- involved 71 grassroots NGOs to address the women and child rights.

For this project they first identified problems, then stakeholder consultation, the action is taken, submission and final follow – up.

The project was on to Lobby between government and civil society on behalf of vulnerable and disadvantaged people of the southeast coastal areas in Bangladesh

According to government policy, in all schools should have separate menstruation and hygiene management area in washrooms, not only girls need, should take care of inclusivity issues in schools and other educational institutions - John added. Joke wondered how you get rules and policy as a problem and what can government do? What government got to do that?



Despite Line ministries are responsible to implement government policies for agriculture and climate change, activities from their part are less visible. Sometimes government concerned agencies make

the plan on agriculture and often ministries to give saline resilient varieties for the farmers which is not enough - Shahidul said.

Shahidul also mentioned that VOSB's work on lobby and advocacy at district and the divisional level is for deprived people.

Joke said, Simavi also has a Lobby and advocacy programme for water policy. On one side, it is very important and useful, and another side it is dubious how much it can benefit the deprived people and get the rights.

Session 4: Recap of women2030 project

Objective:

Method:

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Runia Mowla

Joke Recapped of Women 2030 particularly for Sayed Rezaul Haque who came for the first time in one workshop of Women 2030 from AKK. WECF is the leader and co applicant of project 2030. After the capacity building of women Civil society organizations, the next tier is women from the grassroots level that is tier 3. Only very minimum money has given to the targeted or beneficiary groups that are unfair and unjust as Joke assumes.

Session 5: Communication output of Women2030

Objective: To make participants know about the communication in Women2030 project

Method: Projection and lecture

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter and Joke Muylwijk

Note: Khadiza Akter

In this session, through projection Joke went through the Website of Women 2030 and showed how many things are available in the website about the project. She showed what type of resources and materials are available to use by the partners as well as how they can upload their reports and materials in the website. Later, Khadiza went through the Facebook page of Women 2030 and GWA and showed which things are uploaded in those pages.

Session 6: TMM (Training master manual) and GIM

Objective: To inform participants about Women 2030 Training Master Manual

Method: Power-Point presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter

Note: Runia Mowla

Khadiza presented and talked about the contents of 5 Women 2030 training modules. The content was as follows:

Introduction to the Women2030 Training Manual

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 andSDG 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**

Resources:

Glossary of Gender and Sustainable Development Terms

ANNEXES

ANNEXES from session 2.5: Forest and Biodiversity

Annex 1: Women headed households: greater risk of poverty in Ethiopia

Annex 2: From Living in the jungle to ‘existing’ in “little houses made of ticky-tacky...”:

Annex 3: Case studies for focus group discussions:

Case 1: How fruits of the forest are helping women in rural Mali

Some Visible Results

Case 2: All Women’s Forest Protection Committee in Dengajhari village, Nayagarh (India)

Case 3: Women and mangrove biodiversity conservation in Cogtong-Philippines

Sayed Rezaul Haque of AKK raised a question how to manage difficult personalities in the training session? In responding to his question, Joke and Shahidul told that, in an adult learning it would not be big problem and it mostly depends on the skill of the facilitator. Some participants also wondered to see this kind of issue in the session on skills of the facilitators of the training modules. Khadiza informed that GWA - Bangladesh has translated 3 training modules in Bangla and other 2 will be translated and shared with them.

Session 7: GIM and MAT

Objective: To inform participants about the Gender Assessment of Women 2030 project

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Runia Mowla

GIM

GIM is consists of: Gender Assessment Bangladesh: surveys, FGD, Analysis, how can we contribute? 'Her stories' is a sort of format to write women her own stories. When men always tell their stories, women remain silent. Women stories are collected not only for project women 2030 but also from any other project and background.

Shadow report: like Government, NGOs counterpart also write and submit a report for any global development agenda every year which is called shadow report. In case of Women 2030, APWD will do it for Bangladesh, after May they will finish the methodology.



MAT

Joke talked about MAT, which is a kind of Monitoring app or Tool: Tier 2 fills in your data of the indicators online. It has three parts are as follows: Outline, questionnaire, basic questions and Interviews. There are questions about time spent, paid work, without pay work, living conditions, housing, water sanitation and energy, Hygiene and sanitation and its management, decision making, decision making at the local and national level, etc.

The project first needs to form a group and discuss on the division of work, the recognition of women need, assess decision making the ability to household level, domestic violence, the position of men and women in society, etc. Partners of this project has already done this survey and instruction to the interview. For this assessment, Joke wondered if 200 interviews are enough and Where could be the location? If we do all the interviews in Satkhira district how it can represent the situation of the whole country? The socio-economic condition of southern and northern districts could be different. You may face different reality even within the same district. Shaila has already written the concept notes on Gender Assessment. There are differences between observation and opinions of the participants. Shahidul said questionnaire for the gender assessment could be translated by organizations staff so that the volunteers and interviewers can easily share the information at the household level. On the other hand, the interviewer should have a very neutral position during an interview. Briefing is also very important, need to select different people, from urban, semi urban also outside of the group to make it very balances and comparable - he added. Joke then said data collection by NGO and government part is also different. For maintaining confidentiality and privacy of the respondents, no name of the interviewee is needed to put on the questionnaire or it could be optional (if anybody wants to), the interviewer also can use a code number. People at a village level, in general, are so simple that they trust everybody, so there is a high chance of telling their name to anybody whoever asks. But, we should be careful in using interviewees name in any public report, so it should be validated putting their number not name.

These target people are not getting much from the project, no house no money but only information.

Session 8: Group work and presentation

Objective: To know partners experience with the project so far, what they can suggest for the next year and what the learning is.

Method: Presentation and discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Runia Mowla, Khadiza Akter and Daina Chakma

For the group work, Joke divided the participants into 3 sub-groups according to their level of understanding and experiences working in this field.

Group 1: Shahidul, Eshrat and Tripty

Group 2: Asad, Parveen, Rezaul and Nilufa

Group 3: Shahed, Moinul, Kakoli and John

Following are the two questions that Joke asked the participants to discuss in the groups and present them.

- In your experience with the project so far, what can you suggest for the next year?
- Do you implement other project and perhaps we can learn from these, or the project from us?

Khadiza and Runia moved round and helped the group in their discussion as and when needed.

Group 1: Shahidul, Eshrat and Tripty

Women 2030 project started in April 2017, it was not clear to us that time what could be the future interventions in the field. After doing two workshops, we got understood our activities to implement the project. In consideration to our ongoing activities in the field, we think we have to strengthen our capacity building activities through expanding it areas for covering and reaching to unreached.



Therefore, our suggestion for the next year are as follows:

- To extend the duration of project from three months to at least one year for implementing, assessing progress and reviewing monitoring, evaluation and creating more influence
- To expand more areas with at least 20 groups and the number of members in a group can be kept within 25 for convenient conducting training. 20 groups 20x25=500 participants with diverse background can be next target for CBOs which we have trained-up can be optioned refreshers courses after 3months (Quarterly) for their progress review and capacity building on SDG related gender issues, so that they contribute to monitoring SDG,s and achieving the Goals.
- The adolescent groups should get at least one more refresher training
- Gender should be a priority and cut a cross in our all activities,
- Divorced and abandoned women should also be included in all project activities.

Under the partnership with GWA and providing capacity building training, we have learned that through transferring knowledge and building capacity of grass-roots CBOs it can be contributed to achieving SDGs. We are also implementing a nutrition project for eradicating malnutrition among women and children. To ensure service providers committed services, Lobby and advocacy program can be experimentally started

In VOSB they have 250 members, the majority of them are women. In this regard, Shahidul remembered what Bun Ki-moon said was that, 'no one should be left behind and people-centered development. Lobby and advocacy are not only for child and women rights also for all other disadvantaged groups.

Group 2: Nilufa, Asad, Parveen and Rezaul

Their suggestion for the next year were:

- More days training
- Increasing the number of beneficiary

- Involving male guardians and providing a session to them
- Creating some brochures and leaflet for local awareness raising
- Refreshers session for the participants
- Providing Bangla medium training by tier 1 to the involved staff
- Increase the area coverage
- Increasing budget for including staff
- Technical support to beneficiaries on income generating activities
- Increase the coverage of the project (time)
- Connect this project with other projects



Learning:

All of these organizations are implementing some other projects. Difference of women 2030 with those projects is that in women 2030 project participants are not getting any input support which is possible in other projects. On the other hand, it is learning from the women 2030 that Women 2030 is fully gender sensitive project where we learn to include gender aspects with all the SDGs but others are not like this; and under women 2030 project trainers are getting regular training which is not available in other projects.

After the presentation Joke said only very little money allocated for the beneficiary level which she does not like at all. The women2030 project is a gender-sensitive project, from which other projects can learn, for example, they can adapt this project's training into their other gender-neutral project. Training for the field staff should be in Bangla who are going to deliver this training to the grassroots people. Joke added, any other organization also can give training on SDGS to their staff and

volunteers. John said that even they could give the training manuals to other organizations who work on VGD (Vulnerable Group Development) Programme. They can give training to their staff so that they can talk and discuss the issues with their field staff.

Group 3: John Biswash, Md. Moinul Hossain , Kakoli Akter and Md. Shaheed

1: With your experience with the project so far, what can you suggest for the next year?

Women 2030:

Capacity Building:

Staff Members/Organization:

-Capacity Building training on SDG monitoring & Data management, entry and analysis

-ToT training for the staff to implement Women 2030

- Ensure Women

Entrepreneurship

development activities

- Stakeholders Meeting

-Link with other existing projects

CBOs Members:

- Refresher Training for CBOs

- ToT training for the 2-3 key members of CBOs

- Capacity Building Training to other women groups under CBOs such as religious minority, tribal, Dalit etc. group.

- Organize orientation session with CBOs members guardians

Technical Support from GWA:

Ensure technical & logistics support from GWA

Ensure visits at the project areas from GWA

GWA help us to develop IEC , Flip Chart, posters, leaflets, brochure/information sheets & video clips in local language & culture

Monitoring & follow up staff needed for Women 2030

Technical Support from GWA on Women Entrepreneurship development activities

Arrange exposure visits other organization those who are working on Women 2030

Organize advocacy workshop on Women 2030 at National level (If)

Monitoring on Women 2030 - Organization

Developing common reporting system

Six monthly progress review meeting with CBOs and staff



2. Do you implement other projects and perhaps we can learn from these, or that project from us ?

Yes, CDP, BHOMISTHO, WADA & VoSB have other development project. We can learn many things to learn from this projects.

- **WADA:** Stop Child marriage & protect girls life, Disabled rights and rehabilitation, WASH, Adolescents girls empowering project.

BHOMISTO: Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Working Mother lactating Assistance program, Matruto Kallin, ICS, Women Entrepreneurship development, Human Trafficking.

CDP: Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Working Mother lactating Assistance program, Matruto Kallin, ICS, Human Trafficking. Women Empowerment through Recycle handicraft products, Women Tailoring and Embroidery Project, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster reduction program.

VoSB: Solar Water management, Disinfection Method Project, Eye camp, Aponjon, Micro Nutrition Support Program. Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster reduction program

All the organization's projects very much related on SDGs such as Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Clean Water and Sanitation and Climate Action. All the organization have links with local, national & International level organizations to start advocacy and lobby to work on Women 2030 and SDGs.

General comments:

- You gave space more than one time after some words which is showing as mistake
- The introduction information of Mr. Shahid (Bhomisto) is missing
- In the introduction session, we mostly emphasized on gender story. But mostly those are missing in your note
- In the session “**Progress related to selected SDGs, monitoring in your NGO**” you have used the information of WADA as picture which is not accepted because it took much space with blank space; font type looks different from each slide to another slide and not same as the main report. Please use as it is (table) in their presentation. For reference, please see the previous reports.

Discussion:

Advocacy work as VOSB does can be done even in CDP, next and following years they want to do this as expressed. Women 2030 project can have coordination and review meeting with another project after every three months so that they can exchange their knowledge and views. There is not much improvement, still a long way to go to see the real impacts, in SDG programme within one and half year for shrimp culture, we could notice, women wage has increased, health improved, and they started to raise their voice. Women were deprived in this sector before. The women wage was worth Tk. 150, lower than men, now almost equal Tk. 200. We need to reform women group or the federation of women, select a leader who will talk in support of women, as many times women are shy to express their needs and demands. She would talk about early marriage and wage and other discrimination towards women in front of UNO and other local government officials and

administrators who now reset the equal number of managers at ward level. World Bank GWA it calls influence and leaving from interlinkage program

Session 9: Reflection about future Plans in plenary

Objective: To receive participants' opinion

Method: Open discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Runia Mowla

Following are the questions to brainstorm by the participants in the group work

- Are we making a real impact at the ground, a real difference for poor women and vulnerable groups? How?
- Do we think the monitoring of SDGs is useful? And how can we contribute to the national monitoring?
- Are we part of a global movement? How to benefit from the modality of the SDGS

John and Tripty (from CDP, Meherpur district)

CDP is a gender Equality and human rights-based organization which works on recycling handicraft project at shoagpur village in Meherpur district now. The incidents of child marriage were many and practices of dowry were also rampant in Meherpur district. Girls' child did not get to school as there was no nearby school, no skills of women to earn and employment. In one word, women conditions and position at a village level was low. Tripty, on behalf of CDP, visited women leaders and UP chairman of those villages where women condition and positions were very low. They made the plan, started tailoring and sewing training for women group, by the time got a project in which German embassy gave CDP 100 sewing machine for those women, most of them now earn 2000-3000 per month from tailoring. CDP has already helped the most vulnerable women managing some VGD cards and made some to some self-reliant. Santana, once a young woman who became nearly died and the CDP staff accompanied her to hospital. After her recovery Santana involved with CDP to work on making Kantha. She continues her work with CDP.

CDP thinks Poverty and child marriage has a direct linkage. Dependent on husband's income is also very common instead of doing something on her own. After taking different initiatives of CDP for women and young girls, the families started to send their girl child to school, incidents of early marriage and dowry have decreased.



Rezaul Haque (from AKK, Faridpur district)

In their climate change and Livelihood project, the use of solar energy at home system increased by installing cow dung and biogas energy system in 1800 households. Women do not need to go outside for fetching leaves and firewood for woven. For livelihood project they provided with women development training such as on income generation, cow rearing, tailoring, small business, they become self-sufficient now. There are many women headed and even male headed who are living at the hardcore poverty line, the government also does not have much support for this char people. People of Char Vadrashan did not know about water, sanitation, and hygiene much. After this project movement 100 adolescent got training and subsequently got aware of their rights to safe and sustainable water and 300 women got training on nutrition.

VOSB has increased services for people free cataract operation in Bagerhat two upazila – Shoronkhola and Bagerhat Sadar. Some blindness can be avoided by cataract operation when a blind person socially is also disempowered.

Nilufa and Moinul (from WADA, Bagerhat district)

WADA has a project on livelihood, from that project they have distributed 50 Household 10 ducks for each so that they can contribute their families earning from them. WADA staff do follow up on their income.

Asad and Esrat (from Udayan, Bagerhat district)

The activities of Udayan mainly started after *Sidr* (2017) and *Aila* (2018) cyclone which affected the coastal districts of Bangladesh.

After Aila Udayan found 200 households lost food secured lives, hence organization gave 350 women on skill development training for livelihoods.

Twenty staff of the organization do weekly and monthly visit adolescent groups so that no early and forced marriage can happen before their age 18. Udayan gave training 1315 household on IGA for cow rearing and maintaining savings accounts, help them to get registration for self-help group, save money through agent banking. Bank Asia is the only bank which gives this service in Bagerhat.

Session 10: Other issues raised by the partners

Objective: To know what partner organizations are doing on some other subjects

Method: Open discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

As SDGs are about all sorts of subjects, Joke asked participants to share about their activities and experiences on following issues or some other issues which are not directly related with the monitoring of SDGs. Issues were:

Dowry-system or child marriage, and how these obstructs development; Rohingya people and Water and Sanitation; Drought etc.

Discussion:

AKK gave skill training to 40 women groups on personal hygiene. AKK also collects money from each participant as they have some 500 groups for some microcredit programme in char areas.

Monitoring SDG How we are contributing to neutral monitoring.

Reflection of Joke: when we knew that it was a global movement then we thought we would learn a lot for this project activities and experiences. We have to remind that we are not alone for this, this is a big family of 175 member countries, some often we can act for bringing good results mainstreaming it in our all activities. For example, Bangladesh is very good at climate change adaptation work, while other country knows nothing.

Shahed: regarding monitoring of SDGs, UN and other organization can do work with Bangladesh as expectation level of this country is also very low from them. There is a lot of interest among local NGOs to work on this in Bangladesh.

Shahidul: GWA fights for working related to SDGs, the global issues, although Bangladesh is part of it. We are on a right track implementing the global development agendas with a good designing programme. Bangladesh was also a signatory to this global development agenda. Government agencies and Non-Government organizations are working together for achieving these goals in time.

Asad: we have a voice and take it seriously, already developed all this knowledge.

John: After *Sidr* and *Aila*, Government and NGO worked together for improving varieties of crops, climate-resilient wash and hygiene system, early warning system, for this improvement few people die in this kind of disaster now. Bangladesh is a role model for taking part in disaster management effectively and efficiently all over the world. Meherpur has SDGs committee, being a GWA member he can contribute to Deputy Commissioner meeting and discussion. All concerned organizations can organize a national level workshop on SDGs together. The global family also is remaining poor people. There are some SDGs which need to ensure involvement of the private sectors for speeding

up the result. Seed production companies plant the new seed but do not multiply that seeds, it is for one-time use; and try to buy new packets for every year.

Shahidul: VOSB is working against child marriage with the partnership with NGCF, BSAF CODEC and water Alliance. 4100 women are now getting fresh water which ultimately benefits 20,000 people by solar water disinfection method/ process. 100 pregnant and lactating mother has given micronutrient supplement while 3000 children got vitamin D tablets from nutrition programme. 25 adolescent girls got special training on entrepreneurship on Rainwater harvesting, some of them are doing well in the field now. 50 women got training on VAW and other DAW to protect themselves and their relatives from violence.

For Rohingya, project Joke tried to get fund from UN women and also from other countries strengthen the capacity building of existing people and expand the horizon to monitoring the SDGs.

Session 11: Celebration of the International Women's Day 8th March

Objective: To know what partner organizations are doing on the occasion of International Women's Day

Method: Open discussion

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Runia Mowla

CDP

Government and we jointly celebrate rally and women development fair.

Udayan

Participate in a Human chain, Football tournament for school girls, rally and GO NGO stakeholder discussion meeting.

DWA and Udayan women development fair.

WADA

Will do a conference with beneficiaries, stakeholders rally, a human chain with some slogans and join a development fair.

VOSB

Girls guide program Human chain and join a dissemination meeting.

Bhomisto

Will have to facilitate government program, rally for the lactating mother where 900 women will join as expected, and a demonstration event on jute production and cooking stove.

AKK

Will join the national program where district administration would attend such as in the rally, discussion meeting and fair and exhibition.

Joke

We get 70% of the budget with 25% for co-finance, need more staff for the organization and more training for more beneficiaries.

Session 12: Evaluation of the workshop

Objective: To receive participants' opinion about the workshop

Method: Open round of verbal comments from each and every participant and facilitator and filling in written evaluation form

Facilitator: Khadiza Akter

Note: Runia Mowla

Joke asked the participants say something about their impression of the workshop as Khadija and Daina distributed evaluation forms among the participants.

Following are the short comments of the participants on workshop overall arrangements, management, and facilitation:

Moinul

I have learned a lot from this workshop and be able to share my experiences either.



John

Thanks to Joke, being a member not only of a Bangladeshi member but also of the global level living under a big umbrella, Thanks. We are grateful to Joke as she leads the project having a good knowledge of SDGs, from whom we have also learned a lot. I found the training on SDGs under project Women 2030 has a logical relevance to the situation now. Logistic support to the participants during the workshops was also very good.

Asad

Training facilitation, food and logistics were very good.

Nilufer

I want to give special thanks to Joke for her cooperation to our organization, she is very lucky to us, discussion on gender aspects in monitoring was useful

Tripty

We are very grateful to joke who is a dynamic lady with lots of strengths, knowledge, and inspiration. We had a very little knowledge of climate change before, now are very much aware of this due to training from Joke.

Parveen

Learned a lot from the facilitators who never looked tired and remained always with a smiling face. I wish if we could meet after every three months in a meeting.

Shahed: After a long 7 hours' journey from Satkhira, I have attended the workshop while I never felt tired during the workshop, because, I enjoyed their professionalism, friendly attitude and of course hospitality.

Please find the responses of the participants on the evaluation form are in **Annex 3**.

Session 13: Closing of the Workshop

Objective: To conclude the workshop

Method: Lecture

Facilitator: Joke Muylwijk

Note: Khadiza Akter

Joke thanked everybody for their participation and contribution in the workshop. On behalf of GWA-B team, Khadiza, Daina and Mamun thanked them cordially and apologized, if there was any mistake. Special thanks went to Runia for her cordial contribution and cooperation as usual. Participants also thanked GWA-B team and others. At the end, Joke wished all the participants safe journey to their home and the workshop came to the end.



Annex 1: Programme Schedule

Day 1 Monday 5 March THE PAST			
Time	Subject	Facilitator	Notes
9.00	Registration	Daina	
9.30	Opening and Welcome	Joke	Daina
9.45	Logistics and Rules for the workshop	Khadiza	Daina
10.00	Explain the programme	Joke	Khadiza

10.15	Introduction of participants	Khadiza	Daina
10.40	Coffee break		
11.00	Recap of Empowerment, and how we can use the empowerment concept in monitoring SDGs	Joke	Khadiza
11.30	Recap Gender aspects of selected SDGs: 5, 6, 13	Runia	Khadiza
12.20	International and National Progress Monitoring of SDGs, current situation	Runia	Joke
1.00	Lunch		
2.00	<p>Progress related to selected SDGs, monitoring in your NGO.</p> <p>Each partner organisation 20 minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bhomisto – CDP – WADA – AKK – Udayan – VoSB <p>Issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Progress with training of Tier 3 (your grassroots organisations CBOs) 5. Findings of the SDG Indicators that you selected and are monitoring 6. Other activities done and ongoing 	Joke	<p>Runia</p> <p>Khadiza</p> <p>Daina</p> <p>Runia</p> <p>Khadiza</p> <p>Daina</p>
3.50	Group photograph	all	
4.00	<p>Reflection about the presentations.</p> <p>What can we learn and conclude from the information of the partners?</p> <p>Anything striking?</p>	Joke	Khadiza
4.30	<p>Film and discussion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global position of women 2. Bangladeshi women and SDGs 	Joke, Runia	
5.00	Closure of the day	Joke	
Day 2	Tuesday 6 March THE FUTURE		
9.00	Recap of yesterday		
9.30	<p>Parvin Akhter Bhomisto is nominated as Women Entrepreneur 2018. She will explain what this means and about Sustainable Energy, from a gender perspective, which is the conference in Lisboa will be about.</p>	Parvin	Khadiza translates
9.40	VoSB and Shahidul are active in the ICCO partnership project for lobby and advocacy. He will explain the impact	Shahidul	Joke

	of the project, how this is planned to benefit poor women and men.		
9.50	Recap of Women 2030 Project	Joke	Runia
10.00	<u>Communication in Women2030 project:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Website Women2030 – Facebook Women2030 – Facebook GWA 	Joke	Runia
10.15	TMM Training Master Manual English and Bangla Module 1 Ready in English, still to be translated in Bangla Module 2 Ready in English, Ready in Bangla Module 3 Ready in English, Ready in Bangla Module 4 Ready in English, Ready in Bangla Module 5 Nearly ready in English, to be translated in Bangla How to avail it?	Khadiza	Joke
10.45	Coffee break		
11.00	GIM and MAT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gender Assessment in Bangladesh – MAT Monitoring Application Tool – Shadow report – Her Stories 	Joke	Khadiza
11.30	Intro to next session about the future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – With your experience with the project so far, what can you suggest for the next year? – Do you implement other projects and perhaps we can learn from these, or that project from us? 	Joke	Daina
11.45	Group work to discuss suggestions for the future, 3 mixed groups <i>Reporter gives notes to Khadiza.</i>	Runia, Khadiza	
1.00	Lunch		
2.00	Presentation of group 1	all	Runia
2.25	Presentation of group 2	all	Khadiza
2.50	Presentation Group 3	all	Daina
3.15	Tea		
3.30	Reflection about future plans in plenary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are we making a real impact at the ground, a real difference for poor women and vulnerable groups? – Do we think the monitoring of SDGs is useful? And how can we contribute to the national monitoring? 	Joke and all	Runia

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are we part of a global movement? - ... - ... 		
4.00	Other issues raised by the partners		Khadiza
	SDGs are about all the subjects. This could be Dowry-system or child marriage, and how these obstructs development; Rohingyas and Water and Sanitation; Drought	Joke	Khadiza
4.45	Evaluation of the workshop, in speaking and in writing	Khadiza	Joke
5.00	Closure of the workshop	Joke	

Annex 2: List of Participants







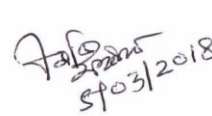
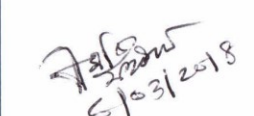
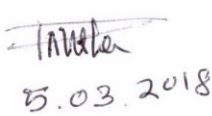
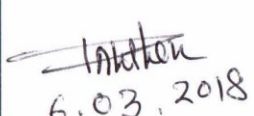
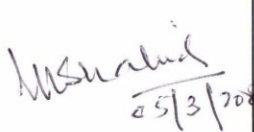
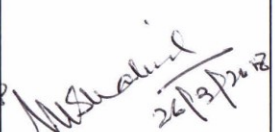
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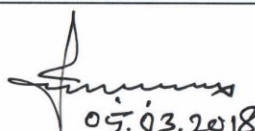
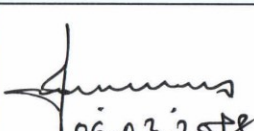
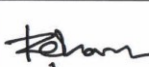
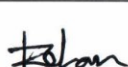


5-6 March 2018



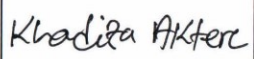



Venue: GWA–Bangladesh office in Dhaka, Hs 14A, Rd 2/2, Banani

List of Participants

Sl No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization	Signature 5 th March,18	Signature 6 th March,18	Remark
1.	Md. Shahidul Islam, Executive Director 01749070845 Shahidul.vosb@gmail.com	Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB)			
2.	Kakoli Akter Community Facilitator	Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB)	Kakoli	Kakoli	
3.	Judith Tripty Kana Biswas, Executive Director +8801715032787 triptycdp@yahoo.com	Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)	 5/3/2018	 6/3/2018	

Sl No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization	Signature 5 th March,18	Signature 6 th March,18	Remark
4.	John P. Biswas, Coordinator (Monitoring & Evaluation) Phone: Email:	Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)	 5/3/2018		
5.	Nilufa Akter Eaty, Chairman & CEO 01722334399 wada@wadabd.org	Welfare Association for Development Alternative (WADA)	 5/3/2018	 6/3/2018	
6.	Md. Moinul Hossain Executive Director <i>Programme Director</i> 01713419957 Infowada.bd@gmail.com	Welfare Association for Development Alternative (WADA)	 5/3/2018	 6/3/2018	
7.	Ms. Parvin Akther, Executive Director +880-1711788988 bhomisto98@yahoo.com	Bhomisto	 5.03.2018	 6.03.2018	
8.	Mohammad Shahid, Chief Field Operation's (CFO) +880-1715001042 shahid_un@yahoo.com	Bhomisto	 5/3/2018	 26/3/2018	

Sl No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization	Signature 5 th March,18	Signature 6 th March,18	Remark
9.	Md. Asaduz Zaman Sheikh, Executive Director 01714083670 udayanasad@gmail.com	UDAYAN - Bangladesh	 05.03.2018	 06.03.2018	
10.	Esrat Jahan, Director, 01716661961 Email:	UDAYAN - Bangladesh			
11.	Syed Rozana Akter Fund Raising Manager AKK 01913-006270	AmraKaj Kori - AKK.			
12.					
13.					

SI No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization	Signature 5 th March,18	Signature 6 th March,18	Remark
14.	Joke Muylwijk Executive Director, jokemuylwijk@chello.nl	Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)			
15.	Runia Mowla mowlarunia@gmail.com>	Gender and Water-Bangladesh (GWA-B)			
16.	Khadiza Akter Programme Officer 01681532296 Khadiza.akter@gwapb.org	Gender and Water-Bangladesh (GWA-B)			
17.	Daina Chakma Admin and Finance Officer Phone : +8801815005125 E-mail : daina.chakma@gwapb.org	Gender and Water-Bangladesh (GWA-B)			
18.	Swandipta Sadique Junior Programme Specialist 01717232180 sadiqueswandipta@gmail.com	Gender and Water-Bangladesh (GWA-B)			

Annex 3: Responses of the evaluation form

1. The objectives of the workshop are

Very clear	Clear	Not clear
11	0	0

Comments:

- Very participatory and friendly environment.

2. The objectives of the workshop were

Completely met	Mostly met	unmet
6	5	0

Comments:

- Due to time constraint detail discussion yet to be done.

3. The length of the workshop was

adequate	Too short	Too long
9	2	0

Comments:

- Almost adequate.
- Too short to every participant have some ideas to be discussed.

4. The workshop course was well organized

Strongly agree	Agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
10	1	0	0

Comments:

- Resource person and facilitators done their work professionally.

5. The skill I acquired were

Directly applicable to my work	Somewhat applicable	Not applicable
10	1	0

Comments:

- I am involved in different types of work and it is also part of my work.
- More clarification and smart knowledge acquired and learn a lot about SDGs Goals especially SDGs-5, 6 and 13 number.

6. facilitators were responsible to participant’s need

Strongly agree	Agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
10	1	0	0

7. Adequate opportunities for discussion

Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
7	4	0	0

Comments:

- Relevant to our work and SDGs fulfill the need.
- But too much unnecessary discussion.

8. Workshop facilitators were

Very satisfactory	Somewhat satisfactory	unsatisfactory
10	1	0

Comments:

- Short space for workshop that hardly accommodate materials, equipment and other things.

9. The logistical arrangements were

Very satisfactory	Somewhat satisfactory	unsatisfactory
10	1	0

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

- Facilitator Skill
- On Gender aspects related to SDGs
- Women 2030 projects
- Monitoring system
- Women 2030 project details

- I should dedicate adequate times for each topic
- All the selected SDGs 1, 2,4,5,6,7 and 13
- Group works for findings something new ideas, concepts, Goals

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

- Gender aspects and gender sensitivity
- SDGs 5,6 &13
- Gender and 4 elements
- Translated training manual
- Gender issues
- All parts of the workshop are useful
- All the presentation and note
- Bengali training model

12. General comments and suggestions

- Thanks for.
- Very fine.
- Need more advanced / higher training on women 2030.
- Provide ToT.
- Thanks for everything.
- Everything is fine.
- I have gathered more from this workshop that might be replicated for the next period in implementing this project.
- Everything is good.
- Overall performance of resource person (ED-GWA-B) and facilitators is highly satisfactory including foods and snacks.