



Report of Fourth Bangladesh Progress Workshop for Women 2030 project on Sustainable Development Goals

GWA Bangladesh Office in Banani, Dhaka

15- 16 October 2018



Learning, Monitoring, Reporting, Sharing, Planning and Reflecting

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List of Abbreviation

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CANSA	Climate Action Network South Asia
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
FYP	Fiscal Year Planning
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction
IWD	International Women's Day
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SID	Statistics and Information Division
SREDA	Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority
UP	Union Parishad

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Background and Objective of the Workshop

This two-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. The specific objectives of this workshop were to recall the capacity building work of the Tier 3, the grassroots level CBOs, and to further monitor the selected SDGs, the work we can do for the Gender Assessment Bangladesh and what else we can suggest to do as follow up. This was already the fourth workshop, the first one was in Gulshan in April 2017, then the second in Bagerhat in August 2017, the third one in our GWA Banani office March 2018, and this time it was again in our office. This may be the final workshop in the framework of the Women2030 project. As before, GWA-B made sure to make the most out of this project, even though financial resources were small. The project Women2030 has completed its first year at the end of April 2017, since then some tools have been completed, and some translation into Bangla has also been done by this time including the Training Master Manual and the Gender assessment tools for SDGs 5, 6 and 13.

In this workshop, the number of total participants was fifteen, out of them nine were women. From 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, 1 man and 4 women.

Workshop Proceedings: Day 1: Monday 15th October 2018

Session 1: Opening and Welcome

Joke Muylwijk, Programme Coordinator, GWA and Women2030, presided over the welcome session of the fourth progress workshop of Bangladesh for the Women2030 Project at GWA-B Office and specially thanked

Mohammad Shahid of Bhomisto who just came back from the hospital one day before. She mentioned all three earlier workshops. Whilst the budget was only for one workshop during the whole



project, nevertheless we are conducting four meetings because GWA-B believes that regular follow up is needed for a successful program. In this follow up workshop GWA would not use PowerPoint presentations, as it is more important to hear what the partners of Tier 2 have to tell.

Session 2: Logistics and Rules for the workshop

Khadiza explained some rules, and handed out folders to all participants.

Session 3: Explain the program

In this session, Joke explained the program, the objectives of the workshop, see **annex 1**

Session 4: Introduction of Participants

Runia Mowla facilitated the introduction session by asking the participants to tell their name and about the most favorite person in their lives. In the round of introduction of participants were supposed to answer the question is as follows: who is your favorite person in your life and why or who is the person in your life whose contribution any way you cannot avoid and forget.



All had nice stories to tell, and surprisingly 1 mentioned her grandmother, two their grandfather, 8 their mother, 2 their father, 1 his wife and 1 her husband, and 1 mentioned Dr. Muhammad Yunus . and all these family members were so important because they encouraged their children to study well, and be ambitious in this life to do the good thing.

When all of the introduction of the participants finished, Runia said, most of the participants here mentioned about their mother as much important person because of their contribution in lives that we wanted to see from this exercise. She mentioned, for example, there is a saying in Bangladesh that behind every man's success is fostered by one woman's inspiration. In all of our life, we cannot ignore our mothers' sacrifices and contribution at all, ever remembered.

Session 5: Recap of Empowerment and the Gender concept in Monitoring of SDGs

Participants are asked to do a mini-training like they would do for the Tier 3. The subject would be elements of empowerment. The participants were divided into five groups:

Group 1: Tripty and John- CDP (Economic Empowerment)

Group 2: Parveen and Shahid - Bhomisto (Political Empowerment)

Group 3: Asad and Esrat - UDAYAN (Social Empowerment)

Group 4: Shahidul and Nasrin- VoSB (Physical Empowerment)

Group 5: Nilufer and Moinul- WADA (How all empowerment elements interact each other)

Group 1: Tripty and John : Economic Empowerment

- Right to decent work,
- Own decision on one's income
- The decision on what work I want to do and enjoy?
- Right to education by which I will get my education, same income for both men and women for the same work.
- Right to water, while women are more than men involved with water-related responsibilities and work burden without recognition. Need to raise women's voice against all this discrimination. Government seems not much interested in working for land and water rights while there are scarcity and mismanagement of safe and affordable water everywhere. Ensure right to water and effectively and efficiently overall management of water.
- If a woman has own income, education and skills she gradually can become empowered.

Others added: equal wages, women also do not know what their economic rights are. Our objective is to build capacity of poor people so that they can be economically empowered.

Group 2: Parvin and Shahid : Political Empowerment

- Political empowerment means to achieve political rights, decision making power in all aspects of life.
- To vote someone and to be voted: to cast a vote is also our moral obligation to select a leader for us. Every citizen has the right to vote according to our constitution.
- To be a member of the Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad etc.

Added was:

- We need to widen our understanding what political rights and political empowerment is because it is no way limited to only to vote and to be voted in an election. It is to take the active part in the decision-making process at every level including at household level. She reminded that in many Union Parishad's women members remain silent and their voice is often unheard. The right to organize oneself and the right to be a member of even a small committee and organization and talk for themselves are also examples of women's political empowerment.

- Bhomisto helped Hijra (transgender) community to be organized in their lives in Satkhira district by providing sewing machine so that they can make income from tailoring work. Like Bhomisto, many more organizations now looked at Hijra and transgender communities, some beauty salons are seen running by Hijra in Gazipur and Savar.
- There was a water logging for a long time in Satkhira district; women and girls had to walk for 5-6 kilometers to fetch drinking water. The situation has been better now due to work on rainwater harvesting by some local organizations now. Rural poor women are now more organized than before, minimum they can talk about themselves in different meetings and forums.
- Site selection (where to install) and what type of tube well to buy and spending money for this - all depends on men's decisions. Tube well user committee or CBOs need to be organized with those women so that they can take the decision related to tube wells.

Group 3: Asad and Esrat : Social empowerment

- Power relations between men and women. What power men and women can exercise at her family and other places?
- Work together and save money unitedly, jointly for the future.
- Should be well aware of your own identity to be established in society.
- Being a woman I am doing a lot of tedious jobs, still there is no recognition for that work.
- The right to quality education, to get education and to learn.

Added was:

- Maybe somebody is educated, still not have job or source of income
- Children of a category of people can go to school but have to be seated in the back benches
- Udayan has some primary schools in Bagerhat district which contribute to improving social images of rural families. Along with other elements of empowerment social images also can be upgraded, that is very much needed and important.
- Social empowerment depends on how society sees you and how do you see yourself
- Not only food and materialistic benefits but also respect, dignity and status matters in someone's life.

Group 4: Shahidul and Nasrin (Physical empowerment)

- The right to food, health care and nutrition. VoSB had a good nutrient supplement program through which they distributed nutrient supplements to malnutrition women in Perikhali, Bagerhat.
- VoSB found many married women experiencing domestic violence (73% wife battering) in Bagerhat district by working for Women2030 project.
- Many young girls are married off even at their age 12 without knowledge of contraception and sexual harassment,
- Men must raise voice against the child marriage and also to be supportive to family planning method uses

- The right to using family planning methods, information and to choose contraceptives
- It has been observed that mostly the problem is with men or husbands who are reluctant that their wives use family planning methods.
 - Couple counseling was very effective in reproductive and family planning program in rural Bangladesh when she worked with EngenderHealth. From her experiences in family planning program, she also said vasectomy (for men) is safer and less time consuming than tubectomy (for women). Couple counseling could be the best.



Group 5: Nilufer and Moinul: Interrelations between elements of empowerment

Four elements of Empowerment that other groups discussed are interrelated. Moinul and Nilufer both referred to the previous presentation of other groups on four elements of empowerment approaches saying - we found they were interrelated. Nilufer also said, for example saving in a bank for future of girl child is as important as self-dignity, social status, and respect. When a person has achieved all four elements of empowerment we can call him/her as empowered. Tripty also added one example in the discussion that many women nowadays are earning outside the home but cannot spend those earnings on their own. Only earning cannot mean to have decision-making power over income. Four elements of Empowerment that other groups discussed are interrelated.

Session 6: Recap of gender aspects of selected SDGs (5, 6 and 13)

Participants are divided into three small groups for brainstorming and to mention and recap some gender aspects in all selected SDGs for Women2030 project. These are SDG 5, 6 and 13.



Group 1 Nasrin, Shahidul, Nilufer

Group 1 brainstormed about SDG 5 (Gender equality and empowerment for women and girl). The group members mentioned the following gender aspects of SDG 5:

Gender aspects of SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls."

- Gender based violence and or violence against women including domestic violence
- Eliminate all harmful practices. E.g. early marriages, Force marriages, Dowry, Polygamy/multi marriage, Divorce

- Ensuring women's effective participation in leadership. E.g. Women are participating in meeting but they are not open this situation is much disempowered. If the participate effectively and share their experience that would be leadership and empowerment.
- Increase economic equality and resources (Bank loan, ownership in land, business institution)

Runia shared with the participants that in one study of IFPRI of their 'Men for women' project in the southern districts increase women empowerment and control in agriculture can give more balanced food to their children (IFPRI Upazila survey 2015).



Group 2 Tripty, Moinul, Shahid

The group 2 brainstormed on SDG 6 (To ensure clean and safe water and sanitation for all).

Gender aspects of SDG 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all)

- Equitable access to safe water and sanitation for all (without any discrimination between men and women)
- Safe and affordable water
- Equitable and adequate safe sanitation
- Special pay attention to women and girls
- Capacity Building of local people
- Dropping out of school girls responsible to carry water
- Safety and security matters for all particularly for women and girl children



Group 3 Parvin, Esrat, Asad

Group # 3 mentioned some gender aspects of SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts).

Gender aspects SDG 13 (Climate Action)

- Capacity building for women, youth, Children, disable and other marginalized people
- Access and control of Early warning system
- Awareness campaign to work against Climate change
- Inundated flood and droughts. As Worldwide 95% of disaster victims are women
- Biodiversity is lost due to climate change
- Due to salinity (Saline water damages all crops)
- In increased salinity that also has an adverse effect on women health who work in shrimp gher
- Women are out of adaptation and mitigation work and planning/ decisions

There are still many challenges for ensuring gender equality to achieve SDG goals. Added are:

- Many laws and Acts to protect women and girls from being the victim of violence and harmful practices but without implementation of these laws. For example, the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act (2010): so far we have seen under this Act only a very few numbers of cases lodged/filed in court.
- According to the UN report, although Bangladesh has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary schools, the dropout rates of schools among young girls are high, particularly this drop out happens before their SSC (Secondary School Certificate) examination.
- About SDG 6, in Bagerhat and Khulna that they have seen a line of hanging toilets beside a river so how can the government say that there is only 1% open defecation in Bangladesh (MDG Final report also said the similar data).
- In scarcity of safe water and sanitation, women and girls face a lot of obstacles as collecting water for different use at household level: Other pressures come from their disproportionate responsibilities for collecting increasingly scarce water and fuel.
- Regarding the SDG 13 people of rural and urban face different problems. In urban areas, many inhabitants are out of safe, affordable water and sanitation. It is evident that urban slums people have to pay more money than who lives in urban residential enclaves. Exploring the relations between waste management, sanitation, water, energy, environment, and health are vital when designing technical systems to address the multiple problems of these urban and rural areas of developing regions.
- GWA also visited a water purifying machine established by NGO Forum in Rampal, Bagerhat which also put some prices on that safer water for drinking, who knows poor people of that areas may feel pressure to pay money for water. Through their experiences and traditional knowledge as stewards of many natural resources, women can offer valuable insights into better managing scarce resources and mitigating climate risks. Highlights the importance of incorporating women's practical knowledge and skills in planning, implementing and measuring the success of climate action.

Session 7: Inventory of the monitoring data

In this session the monitoring of selected targets by the partners is updated. How can we process these neatly in an excel file, since we have not learnt to use a MAT Monitoring App Tool, and are not even aware of it, what we have collected, over which periods and for which indicators, and with how many interviewees for monitoring the program.

The partner organizations, for SDGs 5,6 and 13 (Climate Change Action), in the Monitoring tool, set program activities, data collection method, and source of data, indicators, working areas and comparison of collected data (sex aggregated with age range) between two monitoring periods.

CDP (Tripty and John)

CDP in its last monitoring survey was with 3543 women and 141 women and men groups in 150 villages of 43 Unions of 5 Upazila in two district Chuadanga and Meherpur. The organization

collected data from primary and secondary sources such as case stories, a local newspaper, monthly and quarterly, FGDs, Government dept. DWA, DSW, DY0, media sector report, IWD observance.

The indicators, CDP has set for **SDG 5**(Gender Equality and Women Empowerment) were as follows:

- The proportion of women experiencing domestic violence
- # of incidence of violence on women has reported in local government agency
- # of complaints filed or lodged in the village court and Women and Children Welfare Committee of Union Parishad.
- # of men engaged in Men's group for awareness building on gender equality and women empowerment.
- What proportion of w/m married before 18 years' old?
- # of w/m who have children before age 18
- What proportion of women can make decisions over their income?
- What Proportion of women can enjoy much mobility?

For **SDG 6** (Safe and clean water and sanitation for all), CDP has set two indicators:

- men/women headed HH with access to safe sanitation and clean water close to home
- # of men/women in decision making power in the water management system

For **SDG 13**, CDP has also set two indicators to monitor the target:

- access to climate resilient agro -technology involved in CC activities
- # of m/w reached by media campaign on CC that integrates gender and early warning systems

WADA (Nilufer and Moinul):

For **SDG 5**, WADA conducted monitoring in 5 villages in two unions of two Upazila Bagerhat Sadar and Rampal in Bagerhat district.

For **SDG 6 and 13**, WADA conducted monitoring in 6 villages of 3 Unions of two Upazila as for SDG 5 in Bagerhat.

All the monitoring indicators of WADA are also the same as CDP except for **SDG 6** WADA set an indicator:

- # of Union Parishad that have involved gender sensitive IWRM Plans.

For **SDG 5**, they surveyed of a hundred men from a hundred Households,100 newly married couples (cross-checked with UP Chairman, members, secretary).

WADA also surveyed 100 married couples who have within six months' ages child.

For **SDG 6** WADA surveyed 50 men and 50 women households and for **SDG 13** surveyed 100 students, men and women and another 100 men and women.

VoSB (Shahidul and Nasrin):

VoSB did monitoring of the project in three Upazila Shoronkhola, Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar in Bagerhat district. It has collected data from Focus Group Discussion with relevant stakeholders, Case studies collection from direct listening to beneficiaries, Group Leaders meeting, Regular monthly meeting and CBOs training session. Respondents for this monitoring and data collection process

were: VoSB Existing 500 women beneficiaries under micro nutrient supplement distribution program, Empowering, adolescent girls and young women project and 288 CBO members under 10 CBO's capacity building program.

The indicators, VoSB has set for **SDG 5** (Gender Equality and Women Empowerment) were similar as CDP did.

VoSB has set similar indicators with CDP for monitoring **SDG 6**, except two are as follows:

- Number of Union Parishad that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans,
- Women membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)

VoSB has set similar indicators with CDP for monitoring **SDG 13** too, except one is as follows:

- Number of men and women x distance to cyclone shelter.

UDAYAN (Asad and Esrat)

UDAYAN did monitoring of the project in one village of Bagerhat Sadar Upazila in Bagerhat district. For **SDG 5**, UDAYAN surveyed 100 women and 100 men from 100 households, and 100 newly married couples. UDAYAN, for **SDG 6**, surveyed 4 Water Users Organizations(WUO) in two Unions of Bagerhat Sadar and Shoronkhola Upazila, while for **SDG 13**, it surveyed 100 women and 100 men at Southkhali Union of Shoronkhola Upazila in Bagerhat district. UDAYAN has set similar indicators with CDP for monitoring SDG 5 which has also set similar indicators for SDG 6 except one is as follows:

- Number of women in the decision-making process in the Water management system

UDAYAN has also set only one indicator, similar to VoSB for SDG 13.



BHOMISTO (Shahid and Parvin)

It found that there was no monitoring happen in 2018 by BHOMISTO, they last monitored the project in July 2017 as per their presentation.

For Women2030 project, BHOMISTO covered 14 Unions of Satkhira Sadar Upazila and 5 Unions of Debhata Upazila in Satkhira district. For monitoring of the progress of SDG 5, 6 and 13, BHOMISTO surveyed 300 HHs and 6 Unions (out of 19) Parishad and 300 IPC (Inter-Personal Communication) and secrete information collection. The indicators, BHOMISTO set **for monitoring SDG 5, 6 and 13 are as similar as to CDP.**

Session 8: Any news related to monitoring SDGs in Bangladesh?

In this session, all participants were likely to say about if they had any information about government and any other national and international organizations working on SDG monitoring and the updates.

- Runia: so far knew that Bangladesh government prepared a Plan of Action to achieve SDGs in alignment with the 7th FYP. Planning Commission is supposed to data gap analysis with the cooperation of SID and BBS. Bangladesh also identified the responsibilities of the ministries and agencies to achieve the SDGs. She is still not aware of what government agencies and international organizations even national and local organizations are doing on SDG monitoring in the field apart from Women2030 of GWA.
- Joke: Through this project activities, monitoring data on the progress of SDGs will be placed or reached in national level then global database, she asked to all participants to collect and produce accurate data, not vague, prefer qualitative data which qualifies information and that people can understand easily.
- Parvin: BHOMISTO collects data not only about women and children, also men youth physically challenged men and women, about all category of people. They do not have much idea about what government is doing separately about SDG monitoring, but for collecting monitoring data at Upazila level, BHOMISTO takes the support of Debhata Upazila office of Satkhira district.
- Shahidul: Apart from Women 2030 project, he could not remember any other local organization is doing SDG monitoring in Bagerhat. While government officials also claim NGO's report is not authentic, they do not also visit home to a home to get the reliable information as his observation said. UN agencies are doing with government but using different methodology.
- Shahid: Data which collects from Upazila first goes to a district coordination department (monitoring cell). Although this is already on three years, he found DPHE and LGED collecting data for SDG while Women and Children department has not started yet. They work in Upazila Debhata too (one of the 7 Upazila we work in), where we also work with them, with us they visit home to home. Debhata 3000 health sanitation water indicators Upazila 4 Upazila 300 household only Debhata one in completed 4 other Upazila we are doing DPHE they visited home to home with BHOMISTO staff.

Session 9: Progress related to selected SDGs, monitoring in your NGO.

Partner organizations are asked to present and discuss the activities and progress related to monitoring of Women2030 by minimum 10 minutes or maximum 20 minutes.

1. CDP

For **SDG 5** (Gender equality and Women empowerment), CDP is implementing some Life skill training on Gender equality and empowerment, family and social laws, Marriage Laws, stop early and forced marriage, Human trafficking and Children and women rights and some leadership training on

economic social political leadership, water and sanitation campaign, human chain, rally and drama on gender equality. CDP has some income raising training such as Sewing and embroidery, food processing, livestock rearing, crop production, and agribusiness. For achieving gender equality and women empowerment targets, CDP partners and coordinates with Local government like Union Parishad, local/national and international organizations, different forum, Legal Aid organizations and Committees who work against gender based violence and protecting women rights.

For **SDG 6** (Safe water and sanitation), CDP has been doing Courtyard meeting, Focus group discussion, media campaign, rally, drama on safe water and sanitation, Networking meeting with District Commissioner, UNO and UP offices.

The 3rd monitoring report revealed 60% of household had access to clean and safe water near to their home while in the 4th monitoring report says it is 65% now. From 3rd to 4th monitoring, it has increased only by 5%.

In the 3rd monitoring also shows 75% of HH had slab/ring latrine while 4th monitoring report shows it has little increased to 78% (by 3%).

35% of women could take part in the decision about water and sanitation in 3rd monitoring while 38% of women could do it in the 4th monitoring.

For **SDG 13** (Climate Action) CDP do a lot of training program on:

- Climate Change adaptation and disaster risk management,
- Climate-resilient crop production and food security system,
- Using organic fertilizer in a crop field
- Climate resilient agro – technology

For **SDG 13**, CDP also do Advocacy workshop with media and government officials, campaign, film shows, rallies, Tree plantation, a supply of promotional materials.

CDP has found in its 4th monitoring that 28% women and 34% men got access to climate resilient agro-technologies which was 4% more than found in the 3rd monitoring.

CDP in its 3rd monitoring found that 68% of women/men reached by media campaign on climate change Action which has increased to 71% in 4th monitoring.

2. VoSB

For **SDG 5** (Gender Equality and women empowerment), VoSB has undertaken some activities to achieve the targets of this goal are as follows:

- CBOs training on Violence Against Women
- Campaign for visit village court against domestic violence in different meetings of beneficiaries.
- Activate UCWB
- Empowering adolescent girl campaign with latest ACMA-2017
- School going girls' orientation.

About **SDG 5**, 75% of women experienced domestic violence in 3rd monitoring (Jan2018) while it showed 70% in the 4th monitoring report, in the 4th monitoring period it has decreased by 5%.

The percentage of domestic violence has reduced due to the activities of the village court & CBO's training by VoSB as Shahidul said. In its 3rd monitoring, 2-3 complaints against domestic violence

were filed in village court while it has increased into 7-8 in the 4th monitoring report: it seemed the number of complaints and filing cases have increased.

Union Parishad's Village court also informed CDP that they are about 7-8 cases lodging every month now. Although VoSB could not manage data on men engagement in Men's groups in 3rd monitoring, it was found 50 (from 2 groups organized by VoSB) men attended Men's group meeting in the 4th monitoring report.

Out of four marriages, there was at least one child marriage (25%) in the 3rd monitoring report which has decreased to 15% (1 out of 6).

In the case of decision-making power, in both reporting periods, 20% of women found who can take decisions on their own.

While 25% of women enjoyed free mobility for many purposes outside the home according to 4th monitoring report which has 5% increase from the 3rd monitoring report.

It was assumed that more than 52 related cases lodged since 1st monitoring period of Women2030. For **SDG 6** (Clean and safe water and Sanitation),

- WADI Technology for CO₂ emissions reduction project.
- Rainwater harvesting project
- Advocacy program, Formation of Women HH water user group under WADI project

According to a study of VoSB, 37% of Houses had access to safe drinking water in 3rd monitoring which increased almost double to 67% in the 4th monitoring period.

According to the 4th monitoring report, 50% of the household has access to safe, affordable sanitation which was double from the 3rd monitoring report.

For **SDG 13** VoSB is working with CANSAs and GNDR for bringing changes. VoSB is working with ICCO-Bangladesh and CSA for SUN, VoSB under partnership with BBC media Action (SHONGJOK).

3. WADA

SDG 5. For this project, WADA revealed some activities such as Establish Community Follow up Committee (CFC) by local CSOs/ CBOs, including women leaders, forming parent's committee, street drama, communication materials developed and distributed, and social media networking, Improve education, awareness and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning changes.



In the 4th monitoring (July 2018), 66% of women experienced domestic violence while 72% experienced those in the 3rd monitoring, so only 6% decreased; 32 complaints filed in local UP/village court by 18 victims out of 72 of domestic violence and 23% of men got involved in men's group in 4th monitoring report which is only 2% more than in the 3rd monitoring report (21%).

As per the 4th monitoring, 61% of women got married (men 0%) before their age 18 while 4% more women married off before their age 18 in the 3rd monitoring (1% men).

About **SDG 6**, As per the 4th monitoring report, 11% HHs including 9% W/H HHs has access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home, while it was 7%



including 4% in the 3rd monitoring. On the other hand, 15% HHs including 19% W/H has access to safe and affordable sanitation close to home which increased 3% only from the 3rd monitoring report, was only 12%(HHs) and 17% (W/Hs).

From Survey of 5 Unions, WADA found not a single Union Parishad developed Gender sensitive IWRM even in two monitoring period (Jan 2018 and July 2018).

From the 4th monitoring over 100 students(M/W) 100 men and women for SDG 13, it has found 17 men and women and 29 students(M/W) reached their Facebook page which was little higher than the 3rd Monitoring.

Through this project implementation, WADA has been able to let the other people know the status of SDGs in Bagerhat district.

4. UDAYAN:

About **SDG 5**, in the latest monitoring (July 2018) of UDAYAN found 64% of women experiencing domestic violence which is 3% less than in the 3rd monitoring (Jan 2018), 67%.

In the 4th monitoring period, out of 64 women, 4 women reported 3 times, 7 women reported 2 time 8 women reported 1 time to the Union Parishad.

Out of 64 total 34 times reported by 19 women.

But in the 3rd monitoring period Out of 67 women, 21 women total 37 times reported to the Union Parishad.

Out of 64 victims, 34 cases filed in local Village court/UP by 19 out of 64 victim women in the 4th monitoring report while 34 cases filed in local UP by 21 victim women out of 67.

On the other hand, in the 4th Monitoring report 21 men out of 100 have involved in Men's Group, while 18 men out of 100 surveyed.

UDAYAN's Men group has already become popular speaking against early marriage and other harmful practices in Bagerhat.

In the 4th Monitoring period, 61% women married before 18 (no men married before 18) but 63% women married before 18 (1 out of 100 or 1% men married before 18) in the 3rd monitoring period. For **SDG 6**, it was found 22% women became members in Local Water Users Organization (Drinking and Irrigation) according to the 4th Monitoring report which has not increased after the 3rd monitoring, was also 22%.

For **SDG 13**, it was found 79 women lived more than 1 km far from the safe water points while 61 men lived 1 km far from the water points as per the 4th monitoring report.

5. BHOMISTO

In monitoring **SDG 5**, BHOMISTO found 17% women was married before their age 18 and 34% of them had child before the age 18 too. The report also showed 42% women experiencing domestic violence, 25% of which reported to the Union Parishad and 42% cases filed to the Village court. Only 8% men were found who involved in Men's group for increasing awareness of gender issues. It also found 40% women had decision making power on income and 19% women had social mobility for economic socio cultural and health purposes.

In monitoring of **SDG 6**, 15% of household had access to safe, clean and Affordable water and sanitation close to home, 50% Union Parishad had developed and implementing Gender sensitive IWRM Plans.

In monitoring **SDG 13**, It found 66% of HHs has cyclone Centre within 3 KM distance and 30% HHs had access to climate resilient agro technology.

Session 10: Reflection about the presentations on Monitoring of Women2030

What was remarkable about common and unique experiences during monitoring of Women2030 in the respective areas of work. What can we learn and conclude from the information of the partners? Anything striking? For this session, partners were supposed to discuss problems and challenges whilst doing monitoring of the activities of project Women2030.

CDP: to know the situation of achieving SDG targets, CDP also depends on information from local Newspaper particularly about arsenic prevalence, climate resilient agro-technology, crop varieties need, less water tolerant hybrid seeds. Production of data by sex-disaggregated and age range is difficult either. In Climate change program in Bangladesh now get focus on the crop which needs less water in yielding like wheat-maize and also can meet the demand of carbohydrate. The invention of new resilient varieties is not only because of Climate change situation but also of virus attack which may be worsened by Climatic change too.

For **SDG 5** (Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Girls and Women), the data CDP collects from the field are dissimilar to government data. CDP also thinks 20% of government data is doubtful to them. Legal AID Association (LAD), an organization with whom CDP works also found government data on early marriage shows lesser than NGOs. You can believe government data only if you can qualify or validate their information.

Primary and secondary data are important on women decision making in water management, whereas Bangladesh has significant data gaps for monitoring the sustainability of any development agendas and targets.

Although CDP gets support from LGIs, LGOs and cooperation from Beneficiaries & Community (meeting place, time and sharing ideas) and even contribution and commitment from staff still they miss Technical Support-Refresher training on Capacity Building for CBOs, Awareness Building on behavioral changes & Practices, Capacity Building on advocacy based on Water, Climate Action and Gender Policies.

VoSB: Government authority is responsible for collecting data, updating information about SDGs as they upgraded the progress of MDG (Millennium Development Goals) earlier. NGOs are equally responsible for collecting data on different targets committed to achieving in time. UNICEF also presents data, most of which they do not collect by themselves, give subcontract to government agencies like Bureau of Statistics, 40%-60% data of this organization is unreliable.

Early Marriage depends on different causes while Union Parishad is supposed to give a marriage certificate, in practice, some UP give a fake certificate on request of parents to show the bride and bridegrooms were in the age range. As child marriage is an illegal and punishable act in Bangladesh, some tend to change their birth date in different certificates even in the national ID card. According to Anti-child marriage Act, High court asks UP for questioning for child marriage. The ward members of UP are responsible to show red card to child marriage and be a Watch dog for early marriage and prevalent dowry system in marriage. Not only early marriage but many other social menaces for girls can also happen due to all fake certificates.

It was appreciated that they found 80% women-headed households were close to safe sanitation resources.

WADA: WADA collects data for monitoring in the same geographical areas to some organizations (in Bagerhat). If the other organizations have any suggestion about the monitoring process of WADA, they could do it. Nilufer also agreed with Shahidul about government attitude saying, for example, people collect the birth certificate from Union Parishad, if they do any corruption by exchanging money, what we can do. She mentioned some other problems involved with monitoring, for example, some women she found hesitate to give and hide information about domestic violence.

BHOMISTO: Most of the time, BHOMISTO faced a problem with measuring domestic violence, Decision-making power on income, Mobility of women are the issues even difficult to



define them while beating is only criteria of domestic violence to them.

UDAYAN: Due to Advocacy work of UDAYAN, Dacope and Rampal upazila have now less saline places. Still the organization has ample opportunity to have discussion with women/men about gender sensitive issues, to make awareness about safe sanitation and water, organizational capacity building and capacity building of local women groups. UDAYAN work of Men's group, entrepreneurship program of rainwater harvesting plants for adolescent groups are some of the mentionable work that make the organization well known to all in Bagerhat district.

We summarise, that, after 3 years of SDGs, we have to think over where do we stand now, what would be your plan to carry over next some more years, what you made on paper.

Session 11: Results of the CBOs Training

The participants are asked for reports of the training and capacity building of the CBOs, Tier 3, on selected SDGs. Is follow-up possible and required?

VoSB trained # of girls, and developed some materials for example red card against child marriage to distribute it among young girls and their parents for raising awareness against child marriage which causes early pregnancy and health hazards.

UDAYAN and WADA both ever capacitated and enhanced knowledge not only CBO's but also who collect(s) data for monitoring the progress of SDGs. As UDAYAN only do training with the adolescent/young girls group for three hours, need some follow up so that they can build up their capacity as well as be refreshed.

After forming women groups or CBOs, **CDP** provide them with training on savings and credit operation, entrepreneurship development (poultry & duck rearing, cow & goat rearing, Kitchen garden etc.), food processing anti-human trafficking, Courtyard meeting on stop domestic violence, women rights, child marriage, an awareness session on government social safety net program. CDP also has some promotional activities such as stage drama, folk song, poster distribution. In CDP's all training with CBO's they invited local Government people but few participated. Government data and CBOs data is not same and government thinks only their data is correct.

Apart from all the subjects of selected SDGs 5, 6 and 13, **WADA** provides training with CBO's on Self-reliance by tree plantation and Nursery. Along with other projects, Women 2030, WADA continues giving training with Union Parishad women leaders (constituting more than one hour per topics of 3 sessions). WADA in its CBO's training also introduced them with their social media campaign: Facebook group and Child marriage prevention network in Bangladesh where they get alert on early marriage violence and protection related message and information.

The GWA team has not yet received all the reports. We like to see included: numbers of participant's m/w, subjects, dates, pictures, locations, and perhaps some interesting happenings and opinions, possible follow up and more suggestions. The partners have to hand in the assessment forms with the indicators.

Workshop Proceedings: Day 2: Tuesday 16th October 2018

Session 13: Gender Assessment for Bangladesh for women 2030

The session is to read, explain and discuss the gender assessment form in English and Bangla. It is also discussed how the partner organizations will be organized to do the gender assessment in the field. The need for this gender assessment is to find out what are perceptions of women and men in their daily life, how they perceive their living conditions, comparing men and women, old and young persons. The data collected from the field perhaps will be put on the website/phone app that will give additional data to the national data which are presented by the national statistical committees and the national government. In the Gender Assessment of Women 2030 project disabled girl, disabled women, boys, women elderly men and women, husband, fathers all they care for each other - would be identified. It will be conducted in February 2019 using the questionnaire survey and Focus Group Discussion(FGD). As the English version of the questionnaire has already been translated in Bangla, Khadiza explains and discussed the Bangla questionnaire with the participants. There also two parts: basic and in-depth questions. In the basic questions part, the interviewer will ask about interviewees name, residing place, age, marital status, education level, and profession.

1. The questions on the living conditions of the participants included are as follows:
 - Economic situation (access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance)
 - Housing condition (access to adequate, safe and affordable housing)
 - Water (access to safe drinking water),
 - Sanitation (safe secure access to sanitation and hygiene)
 - Energy (access to affordable, reliable energy)
2. The questions about hygiene sanitation at home, workplace/ school, ask to women and men separately:
 - Do you have decent sanitation and hygiene conditions at home/workplace and were you able to wash and change in privacy during your last menstrual period? (for women only)
 - Do you have a daughter or personally know a girl in your family or neighborhood in the age of puberty (between 10 and 18 years old) who goes to school? if yes, does your daughter or this girl has decent sanitation and hygiene conditions at school and is she able to wash and change in privacy in school during her last menstrual period? (for women only)
 - Do you have decent sanitation and hygiene conditions at home/workplace (for men only)
3. The Questions about decision making are as follows:
 - Do women participate in community/neighborhood meeting?
 - Do WOMEN have an influence on political processes/decision making on LOCAL level?
 - Do WOMEN have an influence on political processes/decision making on NATIONAL level?
4. Question about equality between men and women
 - What, in your opinion, can help to improve equality between women and men in your community/neighborhood? Rank according to priority from 1 to 8 (1 is the highest priority)

- get official marriage/divorce papers for women
 - campaign to stop violence against women
 - safer public transportation
 - punish parents/religious organizations for underage marriage
 - pre-school for children from 3-5 years' old
 - more paid work for women
 - equal pay for women doing the same work as men
 - others:
5. The question about paid, unpaid work and leisure time is as follows:
How much time do you spend for (in hours per day)?
- Income generation (paid work, producing food or others for sale, agricultural activities, going to the market for sale)
 - Domestic work such as preparing meals, cleaning the house, maintenance of house & garden, fetching water, fetching firewood, child care, voluntary work, public activities
 - Free time and relaxing like watching TV, playing games, reading, etc.
- Current season: Is this spring, summer Autumn or Winter (to mention)

The question was raised if 100 villages are enough for data collection for gender assessment.

Session 14: Communication in Women2030 project

In the session, Khadiza showed Women2030 website identifying and little discussing the location and content of the different resources placed in the website. In the Facebook of Women2030, there was not plenty of documents and information to go through, but numbers of resources were found in the website of the project. The content of the website of Women2030 project Khadiza showed is as follows: About the project (purpose, member countries, strategies, partners, donors), capacity building (training news, study reports, online courses). Khadiza showed the location where the Training manuals of Women2030 (Bangla translated version) was posted and 'Our stories' where Khadiza already posted some cases from the field. The website link of the project Women 2030 is as follows: <https://www.women2030.org> Khadiza asked the partners to visit the website to see the post of 50 countries who are implementing this project worldwide

Session 15: Mid Term Evaluation of Women2030 by EU

In this session, Joke informed the participants that EU is going to do a mid-term evaluation of Women2030 in mid-November 2018, on that she will be on the plane flight back to the Netherlands. However, she expected whoever is going to talk with the evaluator needs to give a good impression of GWA work in Bangladesh. She asked to put some report, monitoring data, valid and reliable in Google drive and on the website of women2030. Over Skype call, Nilufer and Khadiza will talk with the evaluator about the work of tier 2 and tier 1 respectively. Khadiza and Nilufer both would be able to inform the evaluator about the work of Women2030 in Bangladesh very clearly as she believed.

Session 16: TMM (Training Master Manual) English and Bangla

This is a reminder of the Training Master Manual of 5 modules, English modules were ready earlier, translated into Bangla versions are also ready now to use and on the websites, for example genderandwater.org of GWA.

Session 17: Will you tell the participants about your other work?

Participants are asked to present (between 109 and 20 minutes):

- ➔ Your recent activities, projects,
- ➔ successes and problems
- ➔ what can the others learn from your recent experiences?

1. BHOMISTO

Apart from Women2030 project with GWA, Bhomisto has some other program/ activities such as VGD (Vulnerable Group Development) of WFP, Improved Woven with IDCOL, ICS and World Bank, Empowerment of local and International Actors(ELNA) project assisted by OXFAM. Other innovative activities of Bhomisto are also going on as follows: Promotion of Solar Energy to reduce the use of electricity, strengthen the supply of acceptable stoves, establishment of a supply chain of alternative fuels, and a strong base for achieving 100% clean cooking solutions by 2030.

Accomplishments: Bhomisto implements some activities to accomplish all above- mentioned program such as Demonstration gallery of Improved Woven (Unnata Chullah), training on production of improved Woven, day-long orientation of gender in Emergency at Tala Upazila, Distribute mango trees among 2,174 beneficiaries of Climate Change Resilient Project. For Education and health sectors, BHOMISTO work with Women and Children Affairs and Social Welfare Department. For renewable Energy, BHOMISTO run 4 piloting with SHREDA, government platform with 3000 families in Debhata Upazila of Satkhira.

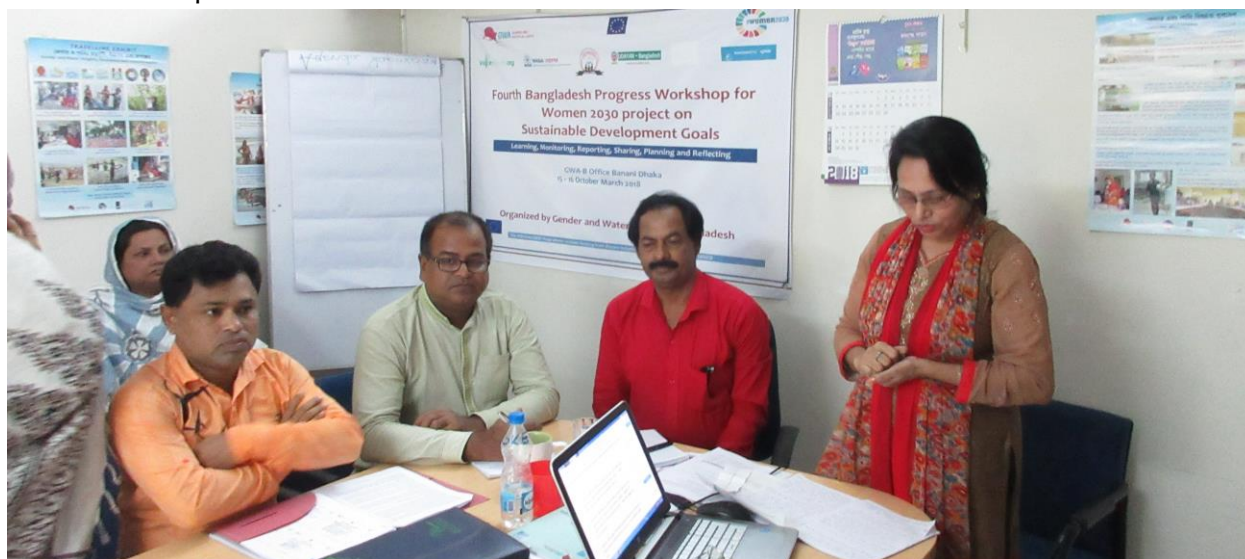


2. CDP

Recent activities of the Centre for Development and Peace (CDP) are as follows: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Safe water and sanitation program, Life skill development program, Working mother Lactating Assistance program, Climate Change Adaptation Program, Handicrafts program (Tripty Boutique House).

Success/ challenges: Through the activities of training on Sewing & Embroidery work, many even disabled girls became self-reliant. Apart from Tripty handicrafts and Sewing and Embroidery work of CDP, it has been facing problems with other projects such as short term, low funded and budgeted by donors, Lack of own fund, Loan from Bank (high interest & lots of compliance to follow), Staff turnover.

Replicate/ Adaptation of activities: John said that anybody can visit CDP at any time for any information that they have to provide. The handicrafts program which is helping thousands of poor girls and young women to be economically solvent, any organization who are familiar with this work of CDP can adopt this.



3. WADA

Ongoing Activities: WADA in Bagerhat is implementing some programmes and activities: at district are: Stop Child Marriage and protecting Girls life, Poultry Rearing for Income and Nutrition, Youth Action on Increasing Food Security and Nutrition, Capacity building and livelihood support for Physically Challenged people, WASH program.

Success/Challenges: In all these program above, WADA has successfully conducted a lot of capacity building events, stakeholder meeting with local elite, religious leaders, women leaders, teachers, Established Parents Committees in each group areas with parents and guardians of direct beneficiaries

For large scale public awareness also WADA organize regularly street folk songs, drama, social gathering rally and human chain apart from Day observance program. Awareness leaflets and

brochure published /printed, and distributed in different program and events. Some Social Media Networking Pages have been created such as Facebook Twitter for girl's groups where they can share their news and story. Facebook group of CDP is Child Marriage Prevention Network in Bangladesh and Facebook page is Facebook.Come/wadag16.

WADA has a Training and capacity building program in which different social and economic topics are taught and discussed such as Women and Child right, Gender Equality, Prevention of Domestic Violence Effects of Child Marriage Prevention Act, Dowry, Polygamy, Divorce, Adolescent Menstrual hygiene management. Human Trafficking, Sexual Disease HIV AIDA Food and Nutrition Leadership Development, Environment and Disaster. To establish the right of children, VoSB implementing a child rights program of UNDP in Bagerhat district.

4. UDAYAN

UDAYAN recently is implementing some project activities such as:

- Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) with Catalyst and Swiss Contact,
- Improving Livelihood and Social Status of Transgender with Ministry of Social Welfare,
- Basic Literacy program,
- Climate Justice Resilient program,
- UDAYAN Education program, Small Scale Agro Food Processing Project
- Training for Adolescent skill development, skill development training,
- And many more.

Adaptation: They have just started Climate Justice Resilient program which Asad and Esrat find very much related to work for SDG 13 which they are already doing with Women2030. UDAYAN Education program and, Climate Change Resilient program are very critical to continue in Bagerhat district

5. VoSB

To implement Child Rights Act-2013, VoSB is implementing a project called 'End Child Labor in Bangladesh' with Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar forum, funded by Terre - Des -Hommes, Netherlands. VoSB has a program still running with ICCO- Cooperation to capacity building on nutrition right through the systematic intervention of advocacy and Lobby in Rangpur Khulna and Barisal Division. Among 75 HH in Bagerhat, In responding to a question of Joke Shahidul said ICCO is experimenting resistant variety of rice. Co₂ Emissions Reduction Project in Bangladesh' is a new project VoSB started with Centre for Disability in Development, funded by Helioz, Austria on WADI technology which disinfected water for 5000 HH including 100 women headed household. Shahid said, with this disinfected water, women usually do kitchen work. Free Micronutrient supplement (Vitamin Angels) distribution and Eye care services of VoSB are still going on.

6. GWA-B

After winding up of the GWAPB (Gender & Water program Bangladesh), GWA (Gender & Water Alliance) has got two low budgeted projects called Women2030, Watershed and recently got a contract of SNV for conducting a gender Assessment of their Safer food project and a gender workshop with SNV staff including field staff. In Watershed project GWA has a responsibility to

capacity building of CSO to lobby and advocacy on Water sanitation and Hygiene services, to increase active involvement of users (particularly women) of WASH services. In the recent study with SNV, GWA identified the land rights of women and men, the gender division of work in mango and tomato cultivation, the gender relations in the processing industries, and recommend improvements for the mainstreaming of gender in the project. The study was for increasing awareness of safer methods of mango and tomato production among the farmers group in Rajshahi and Natore so that they can achieve a Good Agriculture practices certificate to get larger market and better prices for their production. GWA has also contracted to provide a training on gender A training workshop is organized for the team and partners to be capacitated to mainstream gender in their work.

See the presentation of the partners on their recent activities in **Annex 4**

Session 18: Group work to discuss suggestions for the future

For this session, the participants were divided into three groups to discuss and present their ideas for the future by following the questions stated in the text box on the right side in the programme. This may be the final plenary workshop of the partners in Women2030, so it is important to gather ideas for the future.

Group 1 John, Moinul, Asad

- VAW is very prominent in Bangladesh: to prevent VAW
- to improve WATSAN situation; to build up climate resistant; to create more reading; implement program on those issues
- to continue follow up
- There is a big issue: all forms of violence
- Still do work on SDG 5, 6, and 13; We build up climate resilient safe drinking water

Group 2 Nilufer, Esrat, Nasrin and Shahid

- A social drive is needed developing the knowledge on gender and empowerment
- Formation of 50 CBOs with women and girls (of 2500 beneficiaries)
- To disseminate gender knowledge
- Develop questionnaire to conduct related study
- To know the situation of SDGs 5, 6 and 13
- Campaign and seminar /TOT on awareness building



on gender mainstreaming

- Working with GWA could be sustainable by continuing to include this lessons learned in other new work.

Group 3 **Shahidul, Tripty and Parveen**

- We can continue follow up of achieving the SDGs 5, 6 and 13
- We can continue follow up of Capacity Building Training for CBO Tier-3
- We as organization conduct training to other CBOs on 5, 6 & 13
- We will continue to use Training Master Manual
- We can implement more SDGs related programs
- Create more funding opportunities by GWA-B to implement program of those issues.

Session 19: A surprise for the workshop participants

For the participants it is a surprise to receive the certificate as a Master Trainer of SDGs monitoring to each participant with the seal of GWA and signature of Joke as Executive Director of GWA. This is not the custom of GWA. The participants are really surprised to this announcement and happy to receive the certificate as recognition to train the other people on Climate Change. All the participants of the workshop and also Runia and Khadiza also received certificates from GWA team.



Session 20: Evaluation of the workshop

Please find the responses of the participants on the evaluation form are in **Annex 5**.

Session 21: Closing of the Workshop

On behalf of the GWA-B team, Runia, Khadiza, and Daina and Mamun said thanks to the participants for their cooperation during the workshop. Following are the short comments (exactly as they said) of the participants on workshop overall arrangements, management, and facilitation:

Nasrin: I am proud of you (Joke). It is for the third time that I have participated in a GWA workshop. I have learned many new topics in this workshop too, like before. For example, Violence Against Women (VAW) is a new issue what we are working on now for Women2030 project. She also mentioned that because of societal pressure, many women have to stay at home and remain victim of physical and mental torture while they need to do some work for earning and which could get them free from domestic and all kind of violence.

Khadiza: Departure is always painful, and Shahid Bhai is sick: we pray for his good recovery from illness and good health. It was a well-managed workshop like before because of your cooperation. Thank you once again.

Runia: It is my pleasure to come back again and again and work with GWA and with such lovely partners, who are working hard at root level to improve lives of poor people particularly poor women.

Daina: I always like to participate in this kind of workshop, although my position is quite different from program positions.

Shahid: Gratitude to all of you for wishing me for early recovery from my illness. For long ailments, I was away from my work and thus still owe GWA some reports. As usual GWA team was very professionals in this workshop too. As Joke said it would be the last workshop of the project Women2030 project; we will miss her very much. Economics is not only talking about economy and money; the training was good and I hope to participate in future. Certificate useful.

Tripty: All activities were interesting, received much knowledge, always happy to listen to your full of an energetic lecture.

John: Program schedule was very much relevant. Time was limited, but we tried to concise our presentation and talks. The facilitators were as usual very good and cooperative. Joke's patience inspired us that is much appreciated. Also thanks to Mamun for his good services.

Mamun: Thanks to all because all cooperated me in my work as before.

Asad: A special thanks to the GWA- B team. We are happy by receiving the certificate which is kind of recognition to our work. We are happier to think we still can learn many things about gender and women empowerment from Joke.

Nilufer: Thanks for the certificate we were given today as a training facilitator on climate change cannot compare it with monetary values. I am sure if there is continuation and consistency of project activities that increases the interest in the work on this further. Wish Joke a good health.

Moinul: I am very happy participating this workshop! I have learned a lot from all of you.

Parvin: Whatever we learned last two days, will have to implement in the field maintaining good coordination with other partner organizations of this project. Although women property rights are a burning issue all over Bangladesh, not only for land and water rights we will have to work on other rights of women together. Apart from GWA funding, we need to raise new funding and explore new work opportunities, and this certificate will enhance the spirit of working on these issues in future.

Shahidul. All sessions were nice as usual. It seemed to me last two days we were members of a family. Every time, we learn a lot from Joke, wish her a sound health with an expectation to have more work for village people in Bangladesh in near future.

Joke: At the end, Joke thanked everybody for their participation and contribution in the workshop and wished all the participants safe journey to their home next day. She said, I am so happy to see particularly Shahid who has recently gone for kidney dialysis in a hospital of Dhaka. I am really happy to see your commitment to continue your work on collecting data about SDGs 5, 6 and 13 to use in the Global platform. I also hope all of you will come on 3rd November at CIRDAP auditorium, Dhaka to 7th GWA Bangladesh Members meeting.

Annex 1: Program schedule

Day 1 Monday 15 October Recap, Capacity Building and Monitoring			
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	Runia	Daina
10.40	Coffee break		
11.00	Recap of Empowerment, and how we can use the empowerment concept in monitoring SDGs, by the participants	Joke	Khadiza
11.30	Recap Gender aspect of selected SDGs: 5, 6, 13, by the participants	Runia	Daina
12.00	Inventory of the monitoring data we have collected, over which periods and for which indicators, and with how many interviewees	Joke	Daina, on flipcharts
12.40	Any news related to monitoring SDGs in Bangladesh? By the participants	Runia	Joke
1.00	Lunch		
2.00	Progress related to selected SDGs, monitoring in your NGO. Each partner organisation 20 minutes Bhomisto, CDP, WADA, Udayan, VoSB	Joke	all
3.50	Group photograph	All and Mamun	
4.00	Reflection about the presentations. What can we learn and conclude from information of the partners? Anything striking?	Joke	Runia
4.30	Results of the training of the CBOs: Is that training completed? Did I receive reports? Numbers of participants m/w, subjects, dates, pictures, locations, and perhaps interesting happenings and opinions; Possible follow-up, more suggestions; In the opposite sequence: 1. VoSB, 2. Udayan, 3. WADA, 4. CDP, 5. Bhomisto	Joke, Runia	Khadiza
5.00	Closure of the day	Joke	Daina
Day 2 Tuesday 16 October Gender Assessment, your activities and THE FUTURE			
9.30	Gender Assessment for Bangladesh, for Women2030: - Explanation of the narrative part and the quantitative part - questionnaire and number of required respondents How shall we divide the work? How shall we implement the survey? What is needed to do the survey? Agreements	Joke	Khadiza
10.30	Communication in Women2030 project: Website and Facebook Women2030	Khadiza	Runia
10.50	Coffee break		
11.05	Evaluation, Mid Term, by EU: What can we do to make a good impression, especially as BD? How can we show the good work we did? Suggestions	Joke	Daina
11.30	TMM Training Master Manual English and Bangla: Check the website	Khadiza	Daina
11.50	Will you tell the participants about your work: Your recent activities, projects, - successes and problems; what can the others learn from your recent experiences? Each partner about 10 and maximum 20 minutes. 1. Bhomisto 2. CDP 3. WADA, 4. Udayan, 5. VoSB, 6. GWA-B	Joke	Runia (2, 4 and 6) Khadiza (1, 3 and 5)
1.30	Lunch		
2.30	Group work to discuss suggestions for the future, in this project, but also for GWA-B; 3 mixed groups; Reporter gives notes to Khadiza.	Runia, Joke, Khadiza	
3.10	Presentation of Group 1 2 and 3	all	Khadiza, Runia, Daina
3.45	Tea		
4.00	Reflection about future plans in plenary. This may be the last workshop in this project.	Joke and all	Runia
4.20	Other issues raised by the partners		Khadiza
4.30	Surprise (don't expect a big surprise, it is only a small surprise)	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/ Attendance Sheet



Forth Bangladesh Progress Workshop for Women2030 project on Sustainable development Goals

15-16 October 2018

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

Attendance sheet for Participants

SI No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization	Signature 15 th October 2018	Signature 16 th October 2018	Remark
1.	Judith Tripty Kana Biswas, Executive Director +8801715032787 triptycdp@yahoo.com	Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)			
2.	John P. Biswas, Coordinator (Monitoring & Evaluation) Phone: Email:	Centre for Development and Peace (CDP)			
3.	Nilufa Akter Eaty, Chairman & CEO 01722334399 wada@wadabd.org	Welfare Association for Development Alternative (WADA)			
4.	Md. Moinul Hossain Executive Director- 01713419957 Infowada.bd@gmail.com	Welfare Association for Development Alternative (WADA)			
SI No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization	Signature 15 th October 2018	Signature 16 th October 2018	Remark
5.	Ms. Parvin Akther, Executive Director +880-1711788988 bhomisto98@yahoo.com	Bhomisto	 15.10.18	 16.10.18	
6.	Mohammad Shahid, Chief Field Operation's (CFO) +880-1715001042 shahid_un@yahoo.com	Bhomisto	 15/10/18	 16/10/2018	
7.	Md. Asaduz Zaman Sheikh, Executive Director 01714083670 udayanasad@gmail.com	UDAYAN - Bangladesh			
8.	Esrat Jahan, Director, 01716661961 Email:	UDAYAN - Bangladesh			
9.	Md. Shahidul Islam, Executive Director 01749070845 Shahidul.vosb@gmail.com	Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB)			
10.	NASRIN RAHMAN Area office Coordinator Nasrin8.vosb@gmail.com	Voice of south Bangladesh VoSB	 15/10/18	 16/10/18	
11.					
SI No.	Name, designation, phone, e-mail	Organization	Signature 15 th October 2018	Signature 16 th October 2018	Remark
12.	Joke Muylwijk Executive Director, jokemuylwijk@chello.nl	Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)			
13.	Runia Mowla mowlarunia@gmail.com>	Gender and Water Alliance - Bangladesh (GWA-B)			
14.	Daina Chakma Admin and Finance Officer Phone : +8801815005125 E-mail : daina.chakma@gwapb.org	Gender and Water Alliance - Bangladesh (GWA-B)			
15.	Khadiza Akter Programme Officer 01681532296 Khadiza.akter@gwapb.org	Gender and Water Alliance - Bangladesh (GWA-B)			

Annex 3: Presentation on Gender Monitoring of SDGs (5, 6 and 13)

CDP (Meherpur)

SDG – 5 : Gender Equality

Target:

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls ...

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as, early and forced marriage

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership

Indicators	Program	3 rd Monitoring Report	4 th Monitoring Report Information of Collection data	Source of Data	Disaggregated	Scale/ working Areas			
						District	Upazila	Unions	Villages
5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence.	Gender Equality & Women Empowerment	5.2.1. 35 % of women experiencing domestic violence.	5.2.1. 32 % of women experiencing domestic violence.	Primary and Secondary data - Govt. Depts. - Case stories - Local Newspapers - Monthly, Quarterly, six monthly and annually Reports - FGDS	3543 women and men in 141 women & men groups	2 Meherpur & Chuadanga	5 Meherpur Sador, Gangni, Mujibnagar, Chuadanga Sador & Alandanga	43	150
5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency).	Life Skill Training: - Gender Equality & Empowerment - Family & Social Law - Marriage Law - Stop early & forced marriage	5.2.2. 12 times has reported on violence to UP, LAD & DWA office.	5.2.2. 14 times has reported on violence to UP, LAA & DWA office.						
5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village.	- Human Trafficking, - Children & Women Rights Leadership & Skill training: - Economic, Social & Political leadership	5.2.3. 30 of complaints filed in village court (UP) 10 of complaints filed to DWA office.	5.2.3. 34 of complaints filed in village court (UP) 12 of complaints filed to DWA office.						
5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment.	- Clean Water training - Health & Sanitation training - Media Workshop - Campaign, human chain, rally & Drama on Gender Equality.	5.2.4. 225 of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment.	5.2.4. 225 of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment.						
5.3.1 The proportion of w/m married before 18 years of old	Gender Equality & Women Empowerment	5.3.1. 20 % of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	5.3.1. 15 % of women/men married before 18 years of age/child marriage	As above	As Above	2 As above	5 as above	43	150
5.3.2 The proportion of m/w who have children before 18 years of the age	Income raising training: sewing embroidery, food processing and marketing. Agriculture, livestock, Networking Coordination with Govt, departments, UP, NGOs and private sector committee, Lawyer team, Promotional materials on health and sanitation, Climate action, Human trafficking, HIV AIDS and Women Empowerment	5.3.2. 15 % of men/women who have children before 18 years of age.	5.3.2. 13 % of men/women who have children before 18 years of age.						
The proportion of W with increasing decision - making power over income		5.5.1. 35 % of women with increased decision-making power over income.	5.5.1. 42 % of women with increased decision-making power over own income.						
The proportion of women with improved mobility for economic, socio cultural and health purposes		5.5.2. 30 % of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes.	5.5.2. 38 % of women with improved mobility for i) economic, and ii) socio-cultural and iii) health purposes.						

SDG – 6 : Clean Water & Sanitation
Targets:
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation ... Paying special attention to the need of women and girls ...
6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Indicators	Program	3 rd Monitoring Result	4 th Monitoring Result Information of Collection data	Source of Data	Disaggregated	Scale/ working Areas			
						District	Upazila	Unions	Villages
6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	Safe Water and Sanitation	6.1.1. 60 % of Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	6.1.1. 65 % of Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	-Primary and Secondary data - Govt. Depts. - DPHE - LGED	3543 women and men in 141 women & men groups	2	5	43	150
6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home						Meherpur & Chuadanga	Meherpur Sador, Gangni, Mujibnagor, Chua danga Sador & Alam danga		
6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system	- Courtyard Meeting - FGD (Male / Female) - Advocacy Workshop - Media Campaign - Rally, film shows & Drama/folk songs on safe water & sanitation. -Networking Meeting at DC,UNO & UP offices - Village & Federation Committee meeting & leadership training. - Promotional Materials - Students-Teachers orientation - Promotional Materials	75 % households have slab latrine. 6.b.2. 35 % of women in decision making places in water management system	78 % households have slab latrine. 6.b.2. 38 % of women in decision making places in water management system	- Case stories -Monthly, Quarterly, six monthly and annually Reports -Local Newspapers - FGDs					

SDG – 13 : Climate Action
Target:
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
13.3. Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change.

Indicators	Program	3 rd Monitoring Result	4 th Monitoring Result Information of Collection data	Source of Data	Disaggregated	Scale/ working Areas			
						District	Upazila	Unions	Villages
5 13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)	Climate Action and Disaster Risk Management	13.1.2. 24 % of female & 30 % of male (Age level (18-45) access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities. (sex-isaggregated)	13.1.2. 28 % of female & 34 % of male (Age level (18-45) access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities. (sex-isaggregated)	Primary and Secondary data - Govt. Depts. - Agri. Dept.	3543 women and men in 141 women & men groups	2	5	43	150
13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	- Training on Climate Change Adaptation & disaster risk management. - Training on climate resilient crops production & food security. - Training and use organic fertilizers in the productive field. - Advocacy workshop with Media & Govt Officials, Campaign, film shows & Rally. - Training on climate resilient agro-technology. - Tree Plantation - Supply of Promotional Materials	13.3.1. 68 % of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change.	13.3.1. 71% of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change.	- Case stories - Newspapers - Monthly, Quarterly, six monthly and annually Reports -Media sector - FGDs			Meherpur & Chuadanga	Meherpur Sador, Gangni, Mujibnagor, Chuadanga Sador & Alamdanga	

WADA (Bagerhat)

	Target of SDGs	Indicator _s	Geographical area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 Data
SDG 5. Gender Equality & empowerment of girls and women	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against girls & women	5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) UPz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal,	4th survey among 100 women from 100 HHs	66% women experiencing domestic violence	72% women experiencing domestic violence
		5.2.3. # of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children Welfare committee in the village	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia) UPz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist: Bagerhat	4th survey among 100 women from 100 HHs and cross checked with UPs Chairman, members, and secretary	32 complaints have filed in local UP / village court by 18 victimized women out of 72	35 complaints have filed in local UP / village court by 22 violated women out of 72.
		5.2.4. # of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender inequality and empowerment	5 villages, 2 Unions (Dema and Vospatia), UPz: Bagerhat Sadar & Rampal, Dist.: Bagerhat	3 rd survey among 100 men from 100 HHs	23% men have involved	21% men have involved
	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	3 rd survey among 100 newly married couples (Recent 6 months)	61% women married before 18 and no men married before 18	65% women married before 18 and 1% 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	3 rd survey among 100 newly parents (child age within 6 months)	51% women and 0% men have	53% women and 0% men
SDG 6 Safe Water and Sanitation for all	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographical area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 Data
	6.1 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 (Bashkoli, 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	11% M/H HHs 9% F/H HHs has access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home	7% M/H HHs 4% F/H HHs has access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home
	6.2 achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation paying special attention to the need of women and girls	6.2.1. F/M headed HH with access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	6 villages, 3 Unions (Bashkoli, Vospatia and Dema), Uz: Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar, Dist.: Bagerhat	3 rd survey among 50 male headed and 50 female headed HHs	15% M/H HHs 19% F/H HHs has access to save and appropriate sanitation close to home	12% M/H HHs 17% F/H HHs has access to save & appropriate sanitation close to home
	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels,	6.5.1. # of Union Parishads that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans	5 Union Parisad Bagerhat Sadar, Khanpur, Dema and Rakhalgachi UPs Vospatia, Bashkoli & Baintola, Dis: Bagerhat	a survey among 6 UP	No gender sensitive IWRM plans in that 5 UPs	No gender sensitive IWRM plans in that 5 UPs
SDG 13 Climate Action	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 Data
	13.3. Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning change	13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change	6 villages, 3 Union (Bashkoli, Vospatia and Karapara), Rampal and Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	a survey among 100 Students M/F and 100 other people M/F	17 (9 women /8 men) out of 100 reached by only Facebook and 29 students (14 m / 15 w) out of 100 reached by only Facebook	13 (7 women /6 men) out of 100 reached by only Facebook & 25 students (12 Boys / 13 girls) out of 100 reached by only Facebook

VoSB (Bagerhat)

SDGs	Targets	Indicator	Program	January-2018	July2018	Sources of Data	Comments
SDG 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	CBO, s training against VAW	75%	70%	Interview with 82 group leader of water project of VoSB.	There is some previous report which shown that in April 2017 that 87% married women was suffering due to domestic violence by their husbands and in laws family.
	5.2.2: Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	Campaign for visit village court against domestic Violence in different meetings of beneficiaries.	2-3 complain	7-8 complain	Information collected from UP authorities.	Communicated in the working area, previously they had old files and no record. Now formal process started under VC and UP members, chairman	5.2.2: Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)
	5.2.3: Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	Campaign for visit village court against domestic Violence	2-3 cases	4-5 cases	UP authority	A team of Wave foundation is working in different parts of Bagerhat district to activate village court	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		Not available	50 (2 groups organized by VoSB, 1 from Women-2030)	CBO,s training program		
	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	1.Activate UCWB 2.Empowering adolescent girl 3.campaign with latest ACMA-2017 4.School going girls' orientation.	Among 4 marriages, there was at least 1 child marriage. The percentage was 25%	We are informed now 1 marriage among 6 marriages are child marriage. 15%	1.CBO,s training program 2.UCWB meeting 3.Social services information. 4.UP representatives	UCWB & trained CBO,s are working as an watch dog with red card. Joint action against child marriage with communication channel are in place.
		5.3.2: Proportion of men/women who have children before 18 years of age	1.Activate UCWB 2.Empowering adolescent girl 3.campaign with latest ACMA-2017 4.School going girls orientation.	Among 4, there was at least 1 child birth before 18.	We have informed now 1 among 6 child birth are before 18	1.CBO, s training program 2.UCWB meeting 3.Social services 4.UP representatives	
	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	CBO, s capacity building.	20% (Among 4 there is 1 who can take in decision making sometimes, due to disability, dead husbands' case)	20%	CBO, s training program	

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	1.WADI Technology for co2 emissions reduction project. 2.Rainwater harvesting project	37% (From our study)	67%	Community Facilitators, Group leaders, Monitoring report.	
	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	1.WADI Technology for co2 emissions reduction project. 2.Rainwater harvesting project	25%	50%	Community Facilitators, Group leaders, Monitoring report.	The adverse impact of salinity on adolescent girls is severe. During interview, We have tried our level best to breaking the silence and discover the real causes. This was scarcity of water.
		6.5.2: Number of Union Parishads that implement gender sensitive IWRM plans		1	1		
	Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1: Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	Formation of Women HH water user group under WADI project	25% (82 respondent)	25% (82 respondent)		
		6.b.2: Number of women in decision making places in water management system	Formation of Women HH water user group under WADI project	25% (82 respondent)	25% (82 respondent)		
	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	VoSB is working with CANSa and GNDR for bringing changes.	Average 1-3 kilometer	Average 1-3 kilometer	Geographical existence
13.1.2: Access to climate resilient agri-technology, involved in CCA activities (sex-disaggregated)			VoSB is working with ICCO-Bangladesh and CSA for SUN	15% (Among 100 respondents)	20% (Among 100 respondents)	Homestead gardening & Rainwater project participants	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“Empowering Young Women through Climate Smart Rain Water Harvesting System”

UDAYAN (Bagerhat)

SDG-5

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 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.	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey among 100 women from 100 HHs	64% women experiencing domestic violence	67% women experiencing domestic violence
		5.2.2. Number of times that violence is reported in the UP (Local Government Agency)	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey among 100 women from 100 HHs	Out of 64 women 4 women reported 3 times 7 women reported 2 time 8 women reported 1 time Total 34 times reported by 19 women out of 64	Out of 67 women 5 women reported 3 times 6 women reported 2 time 10 women reported 1 time Total 37 times reported by 21 women out of 67

SDG-5

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 Data
5	5.2	5.2.3. Number of complaints filed in village court or in Women and children welfare committee in the village	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey among 100 women from 100 HHs	34 complaints have filed in local UP by 19 violated women out of 64.	34 complaints have filed in local UP by 21 violated women out of 67.
		5.2.4. Number of men involved in Men's groups for awareness of gender	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey among 100 men from 100 HHs	21 men out of 100 have involved or 21%	18 men out of 100 have involved or 18%

SDG-5

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 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	Bijoypur villages, Union: Bemorta, Bagerhat Sadar Upazila, Bagerhat District.	We have organized a survey among 100 newly married couple (Recent 6 months)	61% women married before 18 no men married before 18	63% women married before 18 1 out of 100 or 1% men married before 18

SDG-6

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 Data
6. Water and Sanitation for all	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)	2 Unions of Bagerhat Sadar & Sharankhola, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 4 water user organization	22% (22 out of 100) female membership WUO1= 25-6 WUO2= 27-5 WUO1= 25-7 WUO1= 23-4	22% (22 out of 98) female membership WUO1= 25-6 WUO2= 25-5 WUO1= 25-7 WUO1= 23-4
		6.b.2. Number of women in decision making places in water management system			2 Unions of Bagerhat Sadar & Sharankhola, Bagerhat District	We have organized a survey among 4 water user organization

SDG-13

SDG	Target within SDG	Indicator	Geographic area covered	Methodology	July 2018 Data	January 2018 Data
13. Combat Climate Change	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1. Number of women and number of men X distance to Cyclone shelter	Southkhali Union, Sharankhola Upazila, District: Bagerhat	We have organized a survey among 100 women and 100 men	79 women more than 1 km distance (from house) 60 men more than 1 km distance (from house and working place)	81 women more than 1 km distance (from house) 58 men more than 1 km distance (from house and working place)

Annex 4: Recent program and activities of Women2030 partner organizations

Udayan (Bagerhat)

ONGOING PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

Programme/ Project	Source of Fund/Donors	Duration
Climate Justice Resilience Program (CJRP)	Coast Trust and OATH Foundation	
Basic Literacy Programme (BLP)	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	2017-2019
UDAYAN Education Programme	TESCO Stores Ltd., UK	2017-2020
Women2030 Project	Gender and Water Alliance / EU	2017-2020
Shamerto-Sustainable Skills and Employment In Small Scale Agro Food Processing Project	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation	2017-2019
Improving livelihood & social status of transgender	Ministry of Social Welfare	2017-2018
Women Economic Empowerment (WEE)	KATALYST & Swisscontact	2015-Ongoing
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme	Department of Women Affairs	2015-17
Low Cost Housing Programme	Grihayan Tahbil, Bangladesh Bank	2017-ongoing
Lactating Mother Programme	Department of Women Affairs	2018-20
Matritokalin Vata Kormosuchi	Department of Women Affairs	2017-19
Access to Information Corruption and Water Sustainability Project	Article'19, South Asia	2017-Ongoing
Micronutrient Distribution Programm	Vitamin Angels USA	2015-Ongoing
Micro Credit	Stromme Foundation Norway & CODEC	2007 to continue
Sky Water Harvesting System	People for Rainwater (PR), Japan, PKSF, RRF	2010-Ongoing
Adolescent Dialogue (SHONGLAP)	Community & UDAYAN-Bangladesh	2014-ongoing
Violence Against Women (VOW)	Action Aid	2017-ongoing

Project Activities:

Training topics

Organize weekly learning session among girls group on;

1. Rights, women and child rights
2. Gender equality
3. Prevention of domestic violence
4. Effect s of child marriage on health
5. Social effect of child marriage
6. Child marriage prevention act
7. Dowry
8. Polygamy
9. Divorce
10. Birth and marriage registration
11. Arbitrator
12. Personal hygiene
13. Adolescent Period and Menstrual hygiene

Project Activities:

Establish Community Follow up Committee (CFC) by community key bodies such as religious leaders, elected representatives, teachers, CSO/CBO representatives, female leaders, reporters and local elite persons. Total 6 CFC will formed

Establish parents committee (PC) in each group area through the parents/guardians of direct beneficiaries. Total 30 parents committee will be formed.

•For large scale public awareness street folk song, drama, social gathering, rally and human chain will be organized. Awareness leaflet and brochure will be published and distributed

•Social media networking page such as facebook, twitter etc will be created for girls group, where all girls in the community will share their news and story .

Facebook group: Child Marriage Prevention Network in Bangladesh
Facebook page: facebook.com/wada916

Ongoing Project

Project Name: Stop Child Marriage Protect Girls Life

Program Name: THE RIGHT TO BE GIRL

Specific Goal:

1. Prevent child marriage locally, nationally and achieve SDG 5.
2. All level peoples will be active for taking action to stop child marriage.
3. Girls Dropout rate from school will be reduced



Project Activities:

Beneficiary group formation.

Total 30 girls group will be formed and each group containing 30 members.



Recent Program Activities of BHOMISTO

- To increase energy efficiency while reducing exposure to indoor air pollution.
- Strengthening supply of acceptable stoves
- Establishing supply chain of alternative fuels.
- Establishing a strong base for achieving 100% clean cooking solutions by 2030

Climate Change Resilience issues through Court Yard meeting / Social Mobilization, Production and Distribution of IDCOL-ICS (UNNATTA CHULLAH)



Agreement and Warranty handed-over to IDCOL-ICS Beneficiaries by Bhomisto-ICS Monitor



PD-HEP, SREDA, UNO-Debhata and ED-Bhomisto visiting Demonstration Gallery-Debhata



UNNATTA CHULLAH Production & Promtion Training following the Gender sentivity /Equality at Bhomisto ICS Center



4-Field Staffs brief by ED-Bhomisto on IDCOL-ICS(UNNATTA CHULLAH) in presence of IDCOL-ICS Monitor



Distribution of Mango Tree amonthe 2,174 IDCOL-ICS Beneficiaries under Women Development Programme Climate Change Resilience Issues (Green Revaluation)



Day long Orientation on Empowerment of Local and National Actors(ELNA) under Gender in Emergency at Tala Upazila under – OXFAM ELNA Project



Project Activities of CDP

- Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
- Safe Water and Sanitation Program
- Climate Change Adaptation Program
- Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program
- Working Mother Lactating Assistance Program
- Dorodra Maa'r Matrito Kalin Assistance Program
- Skill Development Training Program
- Handicraft Program (Tripty Boutique House)



CDP (Meherpur)



VoSB



Programme/ Project	Source of Fund/ Donors/ Partners	Activities
Co ₂ Emissions Reduction Project in Bangladesh'	Helioz, Austria' under the Partnership with Centre for Disability in Development (CDD)	Solar Water Disinfection through WADI technology among 5000 women households & 100 women headed groups.
Capacity Development of CSO Coalition for Action, Advocacy and Claiming Rights.	United National Development Program (UNDP) under Human Rights Program (HRP)	To establish the Rights of Children.
Micronutrient supplement distribution among climate induced displaced & under risk pregnant women, Lactating mother and under 5 children.	Vitamin Angels, California, USA	Free distribution of life saving micronutrient supplement through involving local young Volunteers.
'Providing Eye care services to the extreme poor people and offering corrective eye glasses among special group of children and old people.	Penny Appeal,UK	Free Eye care services among extreme poor men, women and children in remote coastal area.
'End Child Labor in Bangladesh'	Bangladesh Sishu Odhikar Forum in Partnership with Tere-Des-Home, The Netherlands	To implement Child Rights Act-2013
Conducting Divisional Level Training on Advocacy and Lobby among SUN members NGO,s under Rangput, Khulna and Barisal division.	ICCO-Cooperation Bangladesh.	NGO,s capacity building for the establishment Nutrition right through systematic intervention of advocacy and Lobby.

Annex 5: Response of the Evaluation form

1. The objectives of the workshop were:		
Very clear: 9	Clear: 1	Not clear
Comments: Very relevant to SDG 5, 6 & 13		
2. The objectives of the workshop were:		
Completely met: 5	Mostly met: 5	Unmet:
Comments: Excellent and understandable but there is some room for future improvement		
3. The length of the workshop was:		
Adequate: 8	Too short: 2	Too long:
4. The workshop course was well organised		
Strongly agree: 9	Agree: 1	Disagree:
Comments: group discussion on thinking about and suggestions for the future, useful		
5. The skills I acquired are:		
Directly applicable to my work: 9	Somewhat applicable: 1	Not applicable:
Comments: some misunderstanding were clear for that contribution a lot for future		
6. Facilitators were responsive to participants' need		
Strongly agree: 8	Agree: 2	Disagree:
Comments: Facilitators were highly professional		
7. Adequate opportunities for discussion		
Strongly agree: 8	Agree: 2	Disagree:
Comments: Clearly understandable		
8. Workshop facilitators were:		
Very satisfactory: 9	Somewhat satisfactory: 1	Unsatisfactory:
Comments: Meet the requirements, Good Time management and resource persons highly professional		
9. The logistical arrangements were:		
Very satisfactory: 9	Somewhat satisfactory: 1	Unsatisfactory:
10. In future workshops, to which topics or activities would you dedicate more time?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender, Capacity Building - Climate change Action - Gender aspects on achieving SDGs (2) - SDGs 5, 6 & 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For SDGS 5, 6, 7 to 13 - Extensive sharing from field on SDGs - Experience sharing form 	
11. What parts of the workshop were most useful to your work as a facilitator?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All parts - The gender Assessment practices and midterm evaluation(2) - Reflection of our presentation - Workshop schedule conduction 		
12. General comments and suggestions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Everything is fine - workshop place, food environment facilities was good - Very nice (2) - Overall satisfaction - Excellent - Over all management and performance excellent - Very effective workshop especially in the context of achieving SDG with special focus on gender and climate change action Very effective workshop 		
Total: Very positive: 74		
Somewhat positive: 16		
Negative: 0		