



Report
Policy Consultation
on Gender and 17 SDGs and
GWA Members' Meeting VII
Bangladesh



3rd November 2018
CIRDAP Auditorium, Topkhana Road
Dhaka -1000

Gender and Water Alliance Secretariat
P.O.Box 114, 6950AC Dieren, the Netherlands
+31 313 427230
secretariat@gwalliance.org

Gender and Water Alliance - Bangladesh
Hs 14A, Rd 2/2, Banani 1212 Dhaka, Bangladesh
+880 1791403846 (Off)
khadiza.akter@gwapb.org

genderandwater.org



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List of Acronyms

CIRDAP	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWAPB	Gender and Water Program Bangladesh
GAP	Gender Action Plan
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KII	Key Informant Interview
MHM	Menstruation Health Management
RMG	Ready Made Garments
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



Introduction

The Women2030 Project in Bangladesh is implemented by the Gender and Water Alliance. The Policy Consultation to discuss gender aspects of SDGs9 Sustainable Development Goals) and to hear the opinion of many organisations, is part of the Women2030 project.

The Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) has been conducting members' meetings in Bangladesh since 2008, focusing on different and contemporary development issues related to gender and water.

The Members' Meeting, in which many NGOs and other organisations, all members of GWA, come together, is a very suitable group of participants for the Women2030's Policy Consultation.

Subsequently, the 7th Gender and Water Alliance - Bangladesh Members' Meeting was organized as Policy Consultation on Saturday, 3rd November 2018 at the CIRDAP Auditorium, Chameli House, 17 Topkhana Road, Dhaka. The meeting was organized by GWA-B's small team.

A total of 77 members (this included 30 women and 47 men) from NGOs, CBOs, and academic institutions signed as participants of the meeting. The presence of women members increased by 14% from the last Member's Meeting, in 2016.

Most of the participants came from outside of Dhaka, with more than 50% of the members



Registration of participants



coming from the coastal belt areas such as Khulna, Barisal, Bagerhat, Meherpur, Faridpur, Barguna, Satkhira and Jessore. The remaining participants came from Dhaka, Comilla, Chittagong, northern districts like Rajshahi, Ghaibandi, Natore and Pabna. The meeting schedule and participants list are attached in [Annex 1 and 2](#) respectively.

Travelling Exhibit

The thirteen large posters were put up in the corridors. Each poster has one water subject, and is showing and describing the gender aspects, with a focus on Bangladesh. The text is in English and in Bangla.



Setting up the posters



Some of the handouts

Opening and Welcome



Joke Muylwijk, Program Coordinator of GWA- B welcomed all members to the Policy Consultation cum Members' Meeting. She expressed her happiness to see so many members again in the 7th meeting. She gave special thanks to the participants who came from far outside of Dhaka. In opening and welcoming, the

participants she also asked the participants Who was now for the first time in a GWA Members Meeting? Second time? Third time? Fourth time? Fifth time? Sixth time and Seventh time. Some of the members also initially wanted and confirmed to be here but at the last moment could not and sent greetings and wishes to a have successful Members meeting. Some members wanted to be here, but could not come, they send their greetings to the whole group.

Introduction of GWA- B Team and Logistics of the Members' Meeting

Khadiza, Program Officer of GWA then introduced the existing GWA - B team and mentioned their designation and focus of work within GWA –B. She listed the following logistic issues and ground rules of the meeting (as of most meetings):



1. Please keep your mobile phone in silent mode, and to take urgent phone calls, go out of the meeting room so that other participants will not be disturbed.
2. The meeting will have two-way communication. The facilitators and the participants both will

talk and be in the discussion.

3. Please discuss, ask questions and express your opinions freely to make the meeting interesting
4. Respect speakers, listen to them, and not engage in “side-talk” during the session.
5. The toilets for both men and women are over there.
6. In case of any problems, please ask me, Daina, Runia or Mamun who are always here.
7. Drinking water, tea, and coffee are available just outside of the meeting room, you can help yourselves, when you like.
8. Snacks and lunch will be provided timely to the participants according to the schedule. You also can inform any of the facilitators if you have any dietary restriction.
9. Finally, you are requested to give your honest and true feelings regarding the meeting in the evaluation form which will be provided to you at the end of the meeting, so that our team can improve it selves.

Coloured stickers (bindis) on the map of Bangladesh

A Bangladesh map is placed on the wall just outside the meeting room. All participants take a bindi and stick it on your district, in which you work, on the map. The colour of the bindis means what kind of organization you represent, as follows:

Red	Organizations that are led by a woman
Black	Organizations that are led by a man
Green	Those of you who are independent
Yellow	Others (in universities, in government, etc.)

It shows that GWA members are all over the country, with an emphasis on the South Western Coastal area.



Explanation of the objectives and program schedule

The objectives of the Meeting as well as the schedule is as follows:

- a. To discuss the gender aspects of all 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) with focus on SDG 5 (Gender equality and Women’s empowerment), 6 (Water and Sanitation for all) and 13 (climate action)
- b. To know which work the members are doing to achieve the SDGs in Bangladesh.
- c. To discuss what and how GWA members do to achieve SDGs in a gender sensitive way, and what is their experience with this work.
- d. To discuss in groups the continuity and sustainability of GWA in Bangladesh

The programme of today is meant to be participatory, and not difficult. The opinions of the members are important. Furthermore the event is held in an historic building with a beautiful garden, which we can all enjoy during the day.

The programme was read for all to hear. See [Annex 1](#).

Round of Introduction of Participants

In the beginning, Runia asked the participants to listen to her carefully to know how to introduce themselves to the other participants of the meeting. For the introduction, the participants were asked to say their name, organization (which district or areas they do work) and one word which they find most important, right now in English or in Bangla, just one word and not a repetition of what somebody has already said. As it was a huge gathering of members in a meeting, she asked this large group, for their introduction to take be short.

Here follow the words that the participants mentioned, one by one, after saying their name and organization and place. All words are very important, and nobody repeated a word that was already said.



Democracy	Advocacy	Monitoring,	Human dignity
Flood plain Community	Lobby	Commitment	Development
Safe food	Elderly	Resilient	Commitment
Child protection	Environment	Nutrition	Education
Flood management	Diversity	Child Marriage	Safe Migration
Combating Violence	Change	Fisheries	Water Management
Accessibility	Disaster	Disability	Literacy for Women
Home Garden	Gender Budget	Love	Food Security
Sustainable, sanitation	Pond	Aquaculture	Wash for Children
Communication	Nutrition	Campaign	Conservation
Storm	Water	People	Prevention of Child

No one will be behind	River	Home	Mother health Care
Delta Plan 2100,	Agriculture	Village	Result Based Management
Inequity	Salinity of Soil,	Diversity	Land Movement
Women entrepreneur	Awareness	Power	Adhivashi
Equity	Child rights	Population	Livelihood
Networking,	Peace	Adolescent	Biodiversity
Partnership	True	Planning	Transparency
Advancement	Flood	Forestation	Integration
Safer Water	Quality	Land	

It seemed all the participants told all the development words which either they already worked on this or have a passion to work on this in future. Before the tea break, Joke asked the participants to change their seats from one side to another after the break, for example, she mentioned, from sector 1 to sector 2. She also asked the participants to be gathered on the podium to take the group photograph during the tea break.



GWA: Global updates from new GWA ED Margriet Reinders

All GWA members received a letter earlier about the change of executive director. The successor of Joke Muylwijk is Ms. Margriet Reinders, new executive director of the global GWA. Joke will remain with GWA-Bangladesh¹, and also be advisor for the global GWA.

Margriet Reinders sent information about GWA to the members in Bangladesh, for this Members' Meeting, in the form of a power point presentation.

¹ Runia writes: Joke has handed over the position of ED to a successor, but she will still be working as a Program Coordinator - Bangladesh, at the same time as a senior advisor of GWA global. She loves Bangladesh and always told half of her heart is Bangladesh and half for all other countries, which means her mission to mainstreaming gender in Bangladesh comes from her heart. GWA has 280 members in Bangladesh now including all of you. GWA- Bangladesh office is small now but with a lot of resources and expertise.

1. GWA members filled in a survey in 2018. Important outcomes were:

- GWA’s mission is still found to be very important.
- Members want to support GWA’s mission as volunteer (especially in contributing to social media).
- Knowledge sharing, trainings and networking among members are mentioned as most important.
- Other important topics mentioned are:
 - + climate change and risk management,
 - + water management and governance
 - + food security (agriculture and irrigation)
 - + health
- two third (66%) of members are willing to pay for membership.

2. Tasks from November to February

- Administrative handing-over procedures
- Skype contact with GWA resource persons
- Capitalization of GWA’s experiences on website
- Building of sustainable partnerships with other Women Rights or Gender Organizations
- Updating of GWA’s website
- Revive social media actions
- Creating GWA LinkedIn page
- Development of a social business plan for GWA

3. Opportunities to sustain GWA

a. Training and Knowledge sharing:

- + Creation of a pool of GWA trainers per region
- + Development of an E- learning platform
- + Organizing E-learning sessions and coaching
- + PR of GWA’s expertise
- + To pay trainer fees of GWA trainers based on training delivery for each region

b. Organizational level:

- + How to sustain our organization and decision-making model with members all over the world?
- + Is an association the best organization model?
- + What type of service model do we need for our members?
- + How to create and maintain a dynamic GWA member network?
- + How can we best decentralize GWA activities in the various regions ?
- + How will we finance overhead costs in future?



GWA-B's recent and current projects: Women2030, Watershed and SNV

The GWA-B team explained the earlier GWAPB (Gender and Water Programme Bangladesh) and the recent programmes of GWA-B. GWAPB was implemented from 2013 – 2016, and was funded by the EKN (Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) GWA-B then go two projects in which we are one of the partners, so there is much less financing for us. These are the EU-funded project called Women2030, and the Netherlands funded project Watershed, empowering citizens. Recently we 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. This is all related to mango and tomato production.

Women2030: The goal of the Women2030 project is to implement and monitor the SDGs with a focus on gender equality and climate justice. Globally it has a partnership with five Women and Gender organizations. In Bangladesh, GWA also partners with five local organizations from Bagerhat, Satkhira, and Meherpur districts. These five organizations work on capacity building and outreach awareness of CBOs and routinely monitor selected gender indicators of SDG 5,6 and 13 and collect the information using project published tools and methods. So far it has seen that although the rate of early marriage has gradually decreased, with 2/3 exceptional cases most of the women have less decision making power at household, family and other social and economic spheres. (Runia)

SNV Safer Food project: In the gender assessment for the project on Food safety in Mango and tomato processed products in Bangladesh of SNV, GWA identified the land rights of women and men, the gender division of work, the gender relations in the processing industries, and recommend improvements for the mainstreaming of gender in the project. The study was also for increasing awareness of safer methods of mango and tomato production among the farmer's groups of SNV in Natore and Rajshahi. SNV capacitated their farmer's groups on Safer food cultivation to attain a certificate of Good Agriculture Practices(GAP), which is important for accessing a large market and better prices of their production.

For this study, we conducted individual interviews with men and women, Focus Group Discussion(FGD) with mixed farmer's groups and women only groups, some Key informant interview (KII) with College and School teachers UP members, interview with also Factory manager and workers of PRAN and KISWAN in Natore. The team also conducted some interviews with customers of the processed food in Dhaka. Apart from some exceptions most of the customers of mango and tomatoes processed food were found not to be aware of food safety of procured foods. (Runia)

GWA was also contracted to provide a training /workshop on gender for SNV team and partners to be capacitated to mainstream gender in their work.

Watershed: Empowering citizens: Aiming at empowering citizens and leaving no one behind, the Watershed project works to improve WASH and Integrated Water Resource Management in Bangladesh. GWA partners with the NGO DORP which is one of the implementing partners of Watershed Bangladesh. The project includes Capacity Building, Lobby & Advocacy, Knowledge and Research on WASH, IWRM, budget tracking, and social inclusion. In the Watershed project, GWA has a responsibility to capacity building of CSOs to understand gender and inclusion, and to learn to lobby and advocacy about inclusive Water Sanitation and Hygiene services, to increase active involvement of users (particularly women) of WASH services in Bhola district. (Khadiza).



SDGs and Gender Aspects: Explanation and Discussion

GWA-B facilitators explained and discussed the gender aspect of all SDGs in this session. Joke talked about SDGs 1-5, Runia 6-11 when Khadiza did 12- 17 SDGs. At the beginning of the discussion about the SDGs, facilitators asked the participants to raise their hands if they did/do work on that SDG in particular then to mention positive and negative aspects of working on these SDGs and welcomed any question during the session. Members took plenty of time to tell about their work in the particular SDG.



SDG 1 (No Poverty):

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

Following are the gender aspects of SDG 1(No poverty) as mentioned by the facilitator:

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

Comments: This is the main motto of all of our development work in Bangladesh. About SDG 1, Firoz Alam from UNICEF, Mymensingh gave a more optimistic picture about Bangladesh. For example, whilst \$1,25 per day equals \$460 per year, Bangladesh per capita income is going up now

\$ 1600, and as such the poverty level is going down. But there is a large difference between the districts and between categories of Bangladeshi, some are very rich and some very poor, so the average of \$ 1600, does not mean welfare for all. For example in Haor regions (Netrokona and Sylhet) people do not have work for a few months in a year, poverty strikes them.

Some organizations mentioned they have Livelihood training for their target groups which helps them to get out of poverty soon. Poverty level and income are different also amongst women because there are rich and poor women, even many women earn but do not enjoy the liberty to spend their own income.

Shahid from Bhomisto, Satkhira told about many women, abundant by their husbands, are working in the fish processing factories. When Bhomisto started a project with them, women were much worse off than men, but now this is changing and both are working in the same environment. Still, women keep earning hundred Takas less than men workers. Women who work in fish gher and fish processing factories suffer from malnutrition and cannot save money.



SDG 2 (Zero Hunger):

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

Gender aspects of SDG 2 that the facilitator mentioned and discussed are as follows:

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

Comments: FAO and WFP work in Bangladesh for Zero hunger or SDG 2 and thus many national level organizations also associate with this work: working for the food from *field to table*. One of the members said that women in our country contribute to food security without any recognition; women are less or not recognized for their work in and out of the household, and they are with fewer wages than men as well. Women do work in agriculture without owning lands. To get a loan from a formal financial institution, women entrepreneurs need to show off husband as the guarantor of that loan. Worldwide men do cash crop like coffee tea, women subsistence food, women farmers are also not much counted on proper training for better farming.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being):

Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality, but working towards achieving the target of less than 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030 would require improvements in skilled delivery care.

Gender aspects are:

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

Comments: If you see any hospital registrars, many more women are coming with different complaints while we are not giving much importance for their health and wellbeing.

As Firoz Alam from Unicef said, we are trying to give them support, creating awareness of their health and nutrition at the grassroots level.

Joke told that medical research is mostly done with men and for men, whilst women have different diseases, or the same, but with different impact.

As reproductive health of adolescents is ignored woman and girls' sufferings are getting worse. In Bangladesh, there are many more Community Clinics at the village level, but not even water and sanitation facilities in these, women are reluctant to come to those clinics.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG 4 (Quality Education):

Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to creating sustainable development.

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

Gender aspects of SDG 4 are as follows:

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

Comments: There are many schools but these may not give quality education. The education rate is increasing, parents are also becoming more aware of sending their children to schools, questioning about the quality is remaining either.

Government initiative of stipend for young girl's increases girl's attendances in schools, still incidence of drop out of secondary schools is remaining. Many rural families still ask their sons to involve in work for earning for families and make their daughters ready for marriage.

Schools usually also are not disable-friendly.

Many religiously motivated parents think they will get access to heaven if they send at least one of their children to madrasah. The southern part of Bangladesh is assumed to be religiously conservative, where 10% of children study in madrasah, where they are out of cultural activities.

Some of the participants also argued that madrasah students are not studying not only Islamic studies, also study on pure science, social science, history as they like. People in Chittagong and Sylhet regions are so religiously motivated, many of them prefer to send their children to madrasah education. The participants did not all agree about the percentage of children attending madrasah and about the contents of the education there.











SDG 5: (Gender Equality and Women Empowerment:)

Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls.

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

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

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

Comments: For empowerment, creating job opportunities for women is important: who has job, she can speak and raise voice in support of her own.

Some members said that their organizations work on developing women entrepreneurship which bring economic independence of disadvantaged group of young girls, considering what they like to do. After marriage mothers-in-law also create lot of problems for young married girls. A huge number of girls is working in the RMG sector and government earns revenues by involving women and girls in this. However this does not always mean that the women workers are empowered. A lot of work is still needed for advancing gender equality in Bangladesh.

Firoz from Unicef said that women are getting incentives from the government for education, employment opportunities, entrepreneurship. Government has women development policy but no gender Policy, whatever it is all government ministries and departments are responsible to

implement this policy. Ministries are limited in creating the position of a gender focal point and often appear to think that gender development means women development only.

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

SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation):

Equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.
Pay special attention to needs of women and girls those in vulnerable situation.



About SDG 6, the facilitator and the participants mentioned the gender aspects as below:

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

Comments: Mr. Kuddus Molla of AKK said, women in char land in Faridpur work in croplands, are responsible for fetching water for home garden as well as for household work and raising livestock, whilst they are still not recognized as farmer.

SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):

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



The Gender aspects SDG 7 mentioned are as follows:

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

Comments: 1 out of 5 people do not have access to energy.

Poverty is pervasive in Asia and Africa where 1 out of 5 people do not have access to electricity. Energy-poverty is pervasive in Asia and Africa where 1 out of 5 people do not have access to electricity.

Solid fuel such as wood, charcoal, animal waste or crop residues open fires for their daily cooking and heating creates indoor air pollution, thus very harmful for women and girls who involve in this work at home.

SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth):

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

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Some gender aspects of SDG 8 are as follows:

- ✚ Wage gaps
- ✚ Substandard working conditions for women workers, youth, workers with disability
- ✚ Women account for most unpaid work, and they are overrepresented in the informal sector
- ✚ The barriers are both formal such as discriminatory inheritance laws, and informal such as unwritten social norms
- ✚ Women are behind in getting formal loans and credit to start a business and entrepreneurship

Comments: The SDG 8 focuses on economic growth through advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work with freedom, equity and human dignity. Its aim is to promote rights at work, encourage employment opportunities enhance social protection and dialogue. For some women it is obtaining employment, choice, control over income, control over assets and decision making on expenditures.

Investment in social dialogue is limited. Only 33 % of women in Bangladesh are part of the labour force now. Many women are behind getting informal loan/credit excusing for collateral and guarantor.

SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)

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

Develop quality, resilient infrastructure.

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

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

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



Gender aspects of SDG 9 are as follows:

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

Comments: It means to develop quality, resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive industrialization and adopt environmentally sound technologies.

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

SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities within and amongst countries)

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

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



Gender Aspects of SDG 10 are as follows:

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

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

SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)

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

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

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

Provide access to safe, green public spaces for all.



Gender aspects of SDG 11:

- ✚ Develop quality, resilient infrastructure, in which safety and security of women and girls is a prerequisite.
- ✚ Urban slums have 70% women inhabitants.
- ✚ Girls get married at a young age, to protect them.
- ✚ Also lack of safe water and improved sanitation, access to safe public transports
- ✚ Unsafe environment
- ✚ Poor sanitation facilities

- ✚ Adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, resilient to disaster
- ✚ Provide access to safe, affordable, transport systems for all improving road safety, with special attention to the needs of women, children, older and disable persons
- ✚ Provide access to safe, green public spaces for all

SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production):

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
 Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
 Halve per capita global food waste and reduce food losses including post-harvest losses.
 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.



Some gender aspects of SDG 12 were discussed as follows:

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

Comments: There is a lack of knowledge and information about sustainable consumption and production patterns and efficient use of natural resources and post-harvest losses. One participant told about a mango value chain program which was on 17 acres’ organic mango farming, because of birds and animals it had huge post-harvest losses.

SDG13 (Climate Action):

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.



The facilitator mentioned and discussed the below gender aspects of SDG 13:

- ✚ Of all disasters 80% (or more) of victims are women: floods and droughts.

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

Comments: Because of availability of fund for action against climate change and its relations with all other sectors, many national and local level organizations are likely to work on this. Some organizations do work on strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters too. For taking action against climate change, some organizations have a programme on tree plantation for wood and medicinal trees. For protection from floods and flash floods, the government implements the programme on social forestry, embankment, and polders in coastal areas.

Nowadays, in most vulnerable villages there are cyclone shelters, often combined with the primary school. Nevertheless, women are often staying in the house, either because the cyclone shelter is not suitable for women, or because the husband tells them to watch out over the properties, or some other reason. Then women become victim of the ongoing flooding or cyclone. Women are also inclined to put on many pieces of clothing, which makes it harder for them to move in high water.

SDG 14 (Life below Water):

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

Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.

Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid adverse impacts.

Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans.

Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas.



Gender aspects:

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

Comments: Coastal ecosystems, as in the south of Bangladesh have important influence on the quality of the seas. Pollution occurs because of many chemicals that are used in aquaculture and solid waste.

SDG 15 (Life on Land):

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



Some gender aspects of SDG 15 that the facilitator little discussed as follows:

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

SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institution):

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
 Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.



Gender aspects of SDG 16 are as follows:

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

SDG 17: (Partnership for the goals)

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

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries.

Enhance regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation.

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries.



The facilitator mentioned some important gender aspects of SDG 17 are as follows:

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



Who is working towards ending poverty?, raise your hand. SDG 1

Therefore, to ensure sustainable development for all, we have to ensure equal access to resources, food security, health services, education, WASH facilities, energy, livelihood opportunities, development activities, comfortable living, justice, and human rights for women and men, girls and boys, poor and rich, rural and urban, of all ethnicities and religions. And to achieve that, we need to have gendered policies and practices.



See short description of SDGs in the [Annex 3](#).

Lunch



Invitation to take part in interviewing for Women2030

After lunch and before the beginning of the group work, Joke asked all the participants for their attention saying GWA is going to do a gender assessment for its SDG monitoring program Women2030. The gender assessment will be carried out by the five partner organizations of the program if the other members like to do this being part of civil society, GWA would be happy to send the survey question, to them soon. Joke would send all these findings from the survey questionnaire to the global database that the members also will find interesting and rewarding to be part of. She also mentioned that it is voluntary, nothing forced and if the members like, they can do 10-20 interviews whatever they like. We will get back soon to explain the details of the questionnaires, in English and in Bangla.

The question in the form that was handed out was, in case they are interested to do a number of interviews, how many they want to do. This was the outcome:

# interviews	# of members who are interested to do this number	This would yield information of # respondents
3	1	3
10	19	190
20	5	100
30	9	270
40	4	160
50	11	550
60	1	60
300	5	1500
Total	55	2833

Not all participants are NGOs, so not everybody is in a position to have so many beneficiaries to interview. Those who committed to do 300, are the NGOs who are partners in the Women2030 project.

All together this is an impressive number of interviews, which will give lots of information, which will be included in the global data-base. We are very happy with the promises of the members, and hope to see the outcome soon.



In which SDGs are the GWA participating members working?

On the same form as from the previous paragraph, the participants were asked to write the SDGs they are working on. This is the outcome of 57 members who filled in and handed in the form:

Sustainable Development Goal	Number of participants out of 57, who work in this SDG	percentage
SDG 1 No Poverty	23	40
SDG 2 Zero hunger	24	42
SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing	30	53
SDG 4 Quality Education	22	39
SDG 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment	51	89
SDG 6 Water and Sanitation for all	49	86
SDG 7 Affordable and clean Energy	6	11
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	9	16
SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	5	9
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities	12	21
SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities	3	5
SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	9	16
SDG 13 Climate Action	42	74
SDG 14 Life below Water	3	5
SDG 15 Life on Land	4	7
SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7	12
SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals	9	16

It is clear that the GWA members are mostly involved in SDGs 5, 6 and 13: Gender, Water and Climate.



Group work on Future of GWA and GWA-Bangladesh: Introduction of Group Work

After lunch the facilitator divided the large group into eight groups of each 10 persons, to discuss the four questions below and to be presented afterward:

1. As GWA members how can we implement and monitor the SDGs better? With a focus on 5, 6 and 13.
2. As GWA members how can we inform each other better and more about what we all do, and share reports and resources more?
3. How can we continue as GWA – B: more autonomous from the global GWA?
4. What are the major issues and solutions for continuing as GWA-B?

Presentation of Group work on SDGs and on GWA- B future

For the presentation, eight reporters from eight groups got 5 minutes each and three more minutes for discussion:

GROUP 1			
Shamim	Sultana Razia	Saif Hossain	Farid
Hiron Nahar	Rokeya Begum	Provanjan	Kuddus



Group 1 discussed only questions 2,3 and 4, as follows:

Question 2:

- Create a web portal of all the GWA – B members

Question 3:

- GWA-Bangladesh as it is
- GWA is also as it is
- GWA can maintain a regular member meeting in Bangladesh so that the members can be updated of the recent activities of GWA and identify in which they can support GWA
- Continue fund raising

- Lobby and advocacy
- Continue capacity building Training and Learning workshops
- Increase many newer Networking
- Form Steering Committee for Bangladesh
- Strengthen capacity (by TOT) for GWA- B Membership



Question 4:

- Fund constant – fund raising
- Not only fund also to increase other resources

GROUP 2			
Bhumisto	Prantajan Barisal	Women's Voice	Pride- Jessore
AEGF- Jessore	Shwanirvar	Social Development Cooperation	ASDB

Group 2 presented the questions 3 and 4 only, as follows:

Question 3:

- Organization registration
- To start some activities
- To create some more funds



Question 4:

- Selection of working areas
- Selection of target population
- Selection of Activities
- Continue the incomplete work of GWA
- To form an Association with existing GWA members
- To raise a contributory fund from the members.



GROUP 3

VoSB

SHISHUK

Love Thy Neighbour

Bhomisto

WADA

Bonoful Foundation

Emdadul (CSDC)


Group 3 presented:

In presence and consent of the other members of Group 3, Shahidul Islam from VoSB, Bagerhat presented the following suggestion(s) for GWA in future in Bangladesh.

The development scenario of Bangladesh is positively changing, but the gender equality situation is not as much as improved as expected. Group 3 thought of a fresh drive to gender mainstreaming in all SDGs particularly for SDG 5, 6 and most of all: 13 Climate Action. For achieving SDG goals new ideas, new concepts, methods, and innovations are required. GWA-B members can initiate a center titled Gender Water and Climate Centre(GWCC). Motivated and inspired by Joke the past five years with nice interventions of GWA-Bangladesh, a training and learning center could be established in Bangladesh.

In consistence with the five strategic components of the earlier GWAPB will be the life-long guiding force of this center:

1. Collaboration, Networking, and Coordination;
2. Capacity building;
3. Knowledge Development;
4. Communication;
5. Monitoring.

It's a program and initially can be designed a draft project for 3 years. The Vision of that Centre would be to envision a gender equal Bangladesh, free from discrimination, deprivation and unequal power relations. The Mission could be to build-up a Gender, Knowledge and Change Centre through preserving, conceptualizing & disseminating the purposes, ideas and ethics of GWA along with new interventions for gender mainstreaming in Bangladesh.

The group also mentioned some Objectives of the center as follows.

- a. To create an enabling environment for gender mainstreaming in Bangladesh as a sustainable basis.
- b. Facilitate to build-up a Gender knowledge hub with the expertise and talent's support from Joke, GWA to promote Gender-and-inclusive development.
- c. Formation of a local Civic Engagement Alliance for achieving SDG Goal 5, 6 and 13 with special focusing on the gender aspects.

GROUP 4			
Barisal Development Organization	AROHI	Highlight Foundation	GDS
SKSS	Nasreen	Bonoful	Protrichuriti
		JSO	

Group 4 discussed and presented questions 3 and 4 as follows:

Question 3

- Need to take a new registration
- Need to take support from government operation of SDG 5, 6 13)
- Need take foreign cooperation

Question 4:

- Need to take local resources
- Need to increase voluntary/cooperation between the members
- Continue member's collection
- Help member's organization to implement and achieve SDG goals 5, 6 and 13
- Best use of expertise of local organization/people
- Motivate the local people to implement and
- Need to take some program monitoring for income generation



GROUP 5

 Zillur
Zainal

 Iqbal
Unnati

 Mahbub
Sarah

 Dulal
Beauty

Group 5 discussed and presented all question are as follows:


Question 1:

- Formulation of a Database, setting indicators
- Regular yearly update data
- Monitoring progress regularly
- Issues/ problems to be identified
- Organization wise implementation plan to be developed

Question 2:

- Virtual platform access to all members to be developed
- Workshops
- Regular meetings

Question 3:

- Process Registration, Members, Executive Committee, Office accounts and donors
- Develop constitution of GWA-Bangladesh
- Create funding opportunities (explore donors)
- Networking with relevant gender and water related to ongoing projects in Bangladesh
- publicity, campaign, advocacy with GO/NGOs
- Capacity building of the members of GWA-Bangladesh
- Frequent interaction(regularly)
- Virtual sharing platform to be established
- Strengthened linkages of and coordination with GWA + others referral

Question 4:

Lack of fund	Explore donors
By-Laws Executive Committee	To be developed by laws + Election
Dissemination	Wide circulation
Regular strategic plan meeting of EC	Frequent discussion, meeting to be organized
Networking, Coordination	Increase communication to establish better networking
Government Linkages	established linkages with GOB agencies
Relationship with INGOs	Established linkages relation with INGOS

GROUP 6

Nasreen
Sabrina

Asad
Jyonthi

Salim
Azad

Ayesha
Shemanta

Group 6

discussed and presented question # 3 and 4 as follows:



Question 3:

- Mainstreaming with present programs
- Networking, linkages & Communication
- Women active participation
- Sharing and learning meetings
- Exchange visit
- Screening and monitoring- Data collection and situation analysis

Question 4:

- Innovative project designed
- Skill development training for women empowerment
- Develop IEC and BCC materials for awareness
- Advocacy
- Technical and financial support

GROUP 7

Mahidul

Milon

Firoj

K.Zaman

Goutam Baidya

Sabiha

Rafiqul

Group 7 discussed and presented all four questions as follows:

Question 1:

- Better understanding about SDG targets and indicators
- Ensuring participation and integration of Gender issues in all SDGs
- Emphasis on localization of SDGs
- Prepare/develop monitoring strategy for GWA for SDG
- Align the indicators with Global/national indicators

Question 2:

- Fund raising
- Capacity building

- Consultancy
- Income generation
- Form A and regional forum
- Increase the frequency of network meetings
- Regional level of forum /Platforms
- Increase social media activities
- Increase local level intervention

Question 3:

- Autonomy with registration in Bangladesh
- Form Governing body for Bangladesh
- Update the scope of work
- Funding



Question 4

- Finalizing Constitution(MOA)
- Widen scope of work- (Gender aspects of SDGs)
- Network subscription

GROUP 8						
Tripty	Zaved	ADOURD	Ziaul Ahsan	Khalilur	Tahman	Naser



Group 8 discussed and presented questions 3 and 4:

Question 3:

Autonomy of GWA-B is needed

Question 4:

- Legal status development of GWA-Bangladesh
- Lack of funds and other resources
- Effective partnership & networking
- Strategy development
- Lack of coordination

Solutions

- Seeking funds from donors and Govt and other agencies, to strengthening GWA-B office and sustainability
- Activities implementation and evaluations

The groups are thanked for their active discussions and presentations.

Plenary discussion About the Future of GWA-B

- Without depending on GWA global, GWA- B can be registered as Bangladeshi autonomous organization
- If GWA- B can start as a new Bangladeshi organization, it will be easier to sustain because donor organizations like to fund national organizations instead of an international organization.
- GWA- B can start from very little because there were many organizations which started from nil, who now are renowned.
- Members can first fund for establishing GWA- B as a new organisation
- All members of GWA in Bangladesh are also experienced and can help GWA to write proposals for new projects.

GWA-B will now think of the first step to start materializing the very interesting plans.

Evaluation (round of and in form)

An evaluation of the meeting was carried out by filling in a form, by all participants, who have not yet left. This was followed by a round of verbal comments of the participants. Out of 77 members who registered, GWA facilitators could receive 63 filled in evaluation form, as some participants had to go earlier for a long travel back home to southern, western or northern districts. Please find the responses of the participants on the evaluation form are in [Annex 4](#).

Closing Remarks

- Did you read and look at the Travelling Exhibit?
- Did you hand in the form and also the evaluation form?
- Did you get a Bangla Resource Guide, hard copy?
- Is your name of the list for the Yahoo groups?

Thanks you all for coming from far and participating with commitment and enthusiasm!

We cannot promise anything, only that we try hard to establish a sustainable GWA-B.

Thanks to the CIRDAP staff who arranged everything very well.

Travel back home safely!

Annex 1: Program Schedule

Gender and Water Alliance Bangladesh Members' Meeting VII Policy Consultation about SDGs, with a focus on 5, 6, and 13

Time	Description of action	Facilitator
	3 November 2018	
8.30	Registration (make sure you write your new and permanent e-mail address clearly on the attendance sheet) Receive handouts If you have brought brochures of your organisation, put them on the tables on the 1 st floor, outside the Auditorium.	All
9:00	Opening and welcome, by Joke Muylwijk (Programme Coordinator GWA-B)	JM
9.10	Introduction of the GWA-B team of today Logistics By Khadiza Akter, (Programme Officer Gender and Water)	KA
9.20	Objective of the programme of the Members' Meeting	JM
9:30-10:30	Round of introduction of participants: Name, Organisation, Area (district) <u>One word</u> which you find most important, right now, in English or in Bangla, just one word, and not a repetition of what somebody has said. Maximum 1 minute per person	Runia Mowla Programme Specialist (Gender, Water and Agriculture)
10.30	Tea Break	
10:45	GWA: Global updates from new GWA ED Margriet Reinders	
11.00	GWAPB, GWA-B, #Women2030, our resources for all and our other current projects	JM, KA and RM
11.20	All SDGs and the gender aspects: explanation, and plenary discussion about how far we are with the SDGs. Joke: SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Runia: SDGs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Khadiza: SDG 11, 12, 13, 14 Questions to participants: – Who works on implementing SDG nr...? One optimistic finding and one negative finding 5 minutes per SDG including the discussion (5x15=1 hr and 15 minutes)	all
12:50	Introducing and explaining the groupwork of after lunch, and divide the groups	
1.00	Lunch in Dining room and in the garden: give your coupon, get a plate, and find a nice place During the lunch, before or after, put a bindi on the Bangladesh map, of where your work location is: the district and/or city Group photograph in the garden, and one with the banner	
2:00	Group work Divide into 8 groups, each about 10 persons, and discuss: – As GWA members, how can we implement and monitor the SDGs better? Focus on 5, 6 and 13. – As GWA members, how can we inform each other better and more? About what we all do, and sharing reports, and resources. – How can we continue as GWA-B, somewhat autonomous from the global GWA? – What are the major issues and solutions for continuing as GWA-B?	all
3.15	Tea Don't forget to read and view the Traveling Exhibit	
3.30	Presentation of Group work on SDGs and on GWA-B's future. 8 reporters, each 5 minutes, and 3 maximum minutes for discussion	GWA-B team
4:40	Plenary discussion about the future	JM
4:55	Closing Remarks	JM
	<i>Be healthy and travel safely to all your faraway districts!</i>	

Annex 2: List of members












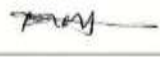
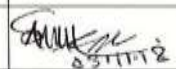





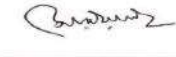
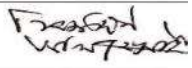
Gender and Water Alliance – Bangladesh (GWA-B) Members Meeting







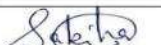

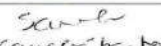
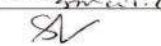
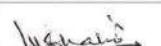



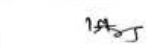


3rd November 2018

The Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)

Chameli House, 17, Topkhana Road, Dhaka 1000

Sl	Membership ID	Name	Organization and Address	Email and Telephone (Office and Personal)	Signature
1	793	Ms. Afsana Wahab			
2	1941	Ms. Aysha akhter	SDS Joypurhat	sds_aysha@yahoo.com	Aysha
3	2478	Mr. Azad Mollick	Multi Task Patharghata, Barguna	ayadpatha_mt@yahoo.com 01718-721016	Azad
4	2485	Mr. Sheikh Abdullah Lahul			
5	2614	Ms. Afroza Begum	Sachetan Kuzma Sahayok sangstha SKSS, Natore	SKSS-mina@yahoo.com 01749532241	A. Begum
6	2626	Mr. Abul Kalam Md. Iqbal Faruk	APex NGO Gushan-2, Dhaka	kalam.kd009@gmail.com 01912108992	Abul Kalam
7	672	Mr. Abdur Rouf	PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE monirunnor.2003@gmail.com	prohichrouf2003@yahoo.com	Abdur Rouf
8	2582	Mr. Adour Aleo Modhu	PPI Seagreen, Kotalifal, Gopalgonj	adouraleo@seagreen.com modhudouraleo@gmail.com	Adour
9	2722	Ms. Amena Begum	Amena Begum	Women's voice	Amena
10	2433	Mr. Md. Asaduzzaman Sheikh	Executive Director LIDAYAN-Bangladesh Bagerhat	asadbangladesh12@gmail.com 01714083670	Asad
11	2557	Mr. Athoy Joy Sharif			
12	1194	Ms. Bipasha Chakma			
13	2711	Mr. Dulal Chandra Das	MEDA, Natla, Kalgonj, Satkhwa	meda.kd.09@gmail.com 01774-759978	Dulal
14	1726	Mr. A. Md. Firoj	UNICEF	faham@unicef.org	Firoj
15		Mr. Ebrahim Hamid Masud	Shangha, Gopalm	01711-734490	Ebrahim
16	2607	Mr. Md. Emdadul Hussain	Creative Social Development Center Moulvibazar	esdcd@gnmail.com	Emdad
17	2555	Mr. S.M. Faridul Haque			
18	2647	Ms. Herronahar	Purbokhabarshilpa Laungura, Rangpur	harronahar@yahoo.com 01712650041	Herronahar
19	2647	Ms. Husneara Joly			
20	2355	Mr. Habibur Rahman Talukder			
21	2617	Ms. Jahanara Beuti	NBDA society Natore	meda.med.kd@gmail.com 01711-446526	Jahanara
22	2521	Ms. Judith Tripty	Centre for Development & Peace (CDP) Makiy pur Kushtia Road, Kishoreganj	tripty.cdp@yahoo.com 01715-082727	Judith
23		Ms. Jebunnesa Lily			
24	2600	Ms. Jayanti Das	Leddipto Mohala Unay an sangstha	leddipto09@gmail.com	Jayanti
		Farid Ahmed	WDP, G. Bandha	farid.ahmed@gmail.com 01716645206	Farid

SL	Membership ID	Name	Organization and Address	Email and Telephone (Office and Personal)	Signature
25	2540	Ms. Jahanara Begum Shapna	Chandzode Develo pment society - Bhulcel (EDP)	ED cbsbs6@gmail.com 01712001022	
26		Mr. John Biswas	EDP Meherpur	johnpedp@yahoo.com	
27		Mr. Khalilur Rahman (Ph.D)	Dr. Md. Khalilur Rahman CDRST, Jamalpur Risht. Prokshobshaka	dr.kfmrh@gmail.com	
28		Mr. Kuddus Molla	AMRAKAY KORY (AKK) Faridpur.	sm.kuddus@yahoo.com amrakaykory@yahoo.com	
29		Mr. Khorshed Alam	SAELTER FOR WOMEN	bohadordad-etc	
30		Mr. Kamruzzaman Mezu			
31	1509	Mr. Liakat Hossain Khan	ASED Mamial	ased-gen@hotmail.com 01715040793	
32		Ms. Lovely Begum	Bonful Foundation Jessore.	bonful.foundation @gmail.com 01770-850439	
33		Ms. Moshumi Fauzie Rajana			
34	2637	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	Md. Mizanur Rahman	dde 42 @YahooCom	
35		Md. Moinul Hossain	WADA Daxhani, Bagherhat	wada@wadabd.org	
36	1281	Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman			
37	1373	Mr. S. M. Morshed SAKUL HILLAT	SHISUK 15/11/12 Had Lubag Mog. Bazar, Dhaka	ed.shisuk@ gmail.com	
38	2636	Mr. Mahidul Islam	BRD Foundation	road2brad@gmail.com mahidul68@gmail.com	
39	2470	Ms. Mahbuba Akhter Begum	Love Thy Neighbors (LTN) Nabibonohalla, Road Bamail.	01711031753 love-thyneighbors @yahoo.com	
40		Mousumi Faouse Rajani			
41	2277	Mr. Manjur Iqbal Milon	BADHON, Bagherhat	badhon.milon @ gmail.com	
42	2714	Ms. Mohuya Monjure			
43	2643	Ms. Monira Begum	SABER TARE AMRA FOR (XARO OR AMRA) Zindagani	Stat dhaka ngo 20 ju nal. CO 101719759386	
44	1033	Mr. Mosleh Sadeque			
45		Ms. Nasrin Parvin	Suehita Samaj unna Tan Sangs the Rabna	nasrain 971 @ yahoo.com	
46		Ms. Nafisa Sharmin	SHISUK - Amara. Nou Shongha. Dedudnaki, cumilla	nafisa.ovim @ yahoo.com	
47	2704	Mr. Nazim Uddin			
48	2430	Ms. Nur Farida Yasmin	PMKS Madrazi pur	01712567178 pmks.org @ yahoo	
49	2667	Ms. Nasrin Akhter Jhuma	SAP - Bangladesh GEP, Block-L, Shyamoli, Dhaka	nasrinshumae @ yahoo.com	
50	2445	Mr. Nurul Islam	Bonoful Foundation Keshabpur, Jessore	bonful.foundation @gmail.com 01915-090524	
51		Mr. Nizam Al Hussainy	women in BD 5/5 L/M/MS Dhaka. 12-f	nizam.ahussainy @gmail.com 01725967924	

52	2595	Mr. S.M Nazer Hossain			
53	1601	Mr. A.A. Naser Chowdhury	MEHERPUR FOUNDATION MEHERPUR	naserchy@gmail.com	
54		Mr. Omar Sunny	Shelter For Suffering PEOPLE	ShelterShmpeople@gmail.com	
55	2436	Mr. Paul Provakar Shaha	SWEET RA DAPTIST Mission President	+sweet.Paulsaha@gmail.com	
56	2659	Ms. Parvin Akhter	BHMISTO Katia, sarkhiza	bhmistob38@yahoo.com	
57	2660	Mr. Md. Radwon Bhuiyan			
58	2551	Mr. Raphyel Khan			
59	1723	Mr. Rafiqul Alam	Reach to Unreached RUN - Basisad	01712-029336 089850@gmail.com	
60	2377	Ms. Rayna (S.I.) Sultana (Salim)	SHELTER, Gulshan Shaha	ceo@shelterngo.org	
61	2494	Mr. Muhammad Raquib Uddin			
62		Mr. Raseduzzaman Mirz			
63	2517	Ms. Rokeya Begum Shefali			
64	2657	Ms. Rumana Shafi Quaderi			
65		Ms. Sabina Siddique	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning officer, WAI, Simavi	Sabrina.Siddique@simavi.org 0177736731	
66		Ms. Sabrina Ahmed	AGM - BASA Islam.basa@gmail.com	House: 113, Road 6, Mohakhali, DCHS, 01730044016	
67	2592	Ms. Sanchita Talukder	General Secretary Association for Social Development Bangladesh	10/E/11, Road No 2, Tolabagh, Mirpur Dhaka 01715249676	
68		Ms. Sara Nowreen	Assistant Professor, IWMU BUET	nowreen@iwmu.bd.ac.bd	
69		Mr. Mohammad Shahid	CEO Kateri Sultana bhmistob38@yahoo.com	01711344624	
70	1117	Mr. Shamol Kumar Chowdhury			
71	2437	Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam	Executive Director Bangladesh Unyong Sangstha (BUS), Parisad	bushs1@yahoo.com 01766-969475	
72	410	Ms. Sharmeen Murshid			
73		Mr. Shamsur Rahman (Dr.)			
74	2679	Mr. Shibu Prasad Boiddya Goutam Baidya	Programme Director	gethetong@gmail.com	
75		Mr. Md. Sharif Hossain Tofder	Executive Director NEED Foundation Laxmienthat	needfoundation2000@yahoo.com	
76	2597	Ms. Shemanta Sheraz	Chief Executive Help for Disability & Distress (HDD), 97, Rajshahi, Savar	hddbangladesh@gmail.com 01969018377	
77	2556	Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam (VOSB)	Executive Director VOSB	shahidul.vosb@gmail.com	
78	2645	Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam (HLP)	Chairman HLP, Bhanga, Fajjapur	hlp2001shahidul@gmail.com	

79		Ms. Syeda Shamima Sultana	KHRDS - Karamgong	syedsh38@gmail.com 0171172128	Shamima
80		Ms. Sultana Razia	Director, GDPAS Barisal.	gdpsbsl-15@yahoo.com 01741248479	Razia
81	2603	Mr. Sohrab Hossain			
82	2547	Mr. Tauhedul Islam Shahazada	Barishul	sm-shahazada@yahoo.com	Tauhedul
83		Mr. Tushar Kumar Das (professor)	Tushar Kumar Das Lecturer, Dept. of EST JOST	tusharest@gmail.com 01723-244777	Tushar
84	2613	Ms. Unnati Rani	ED, DEP (Development Education & Peace) Khulna	depbd@yahoo.com 01817024711	Unnati
85		Mr. Uttam Kumar Bala UZZO1	UZZO1 Kumar Bala ED, pride. Jessore.	pride_02g@yahoo.com 01719-196381	Uttam
86	2545	Mr. Zaved Khalid Joy	Coordinator IRV, Khulna	Joykhulna@gmail.com	Joy
87	1272	Mr. Zahid Hossain Khan	Executive Director GDS, BSL	gdsbsl@yahoo.com 01911132791	Zahid
88	2561	Mr. Md. Zainal Abedin	Senior Consultant Specialist CTSP-BWDB Bangladesh	zainalabedin@yahoo.com	Zainal
89		Mr. Md. Zillur Rahman	Director Programs SAISUC 19/11/2, mo. High. Bazar	uzilluror@gmail.com	Zillur
90	2498	Mr. Mohammad Zobair Hossain	Director (RPN) DORP	resurchedevelop@yahoo.com	Zobair
91	2499	Mr. Shahjalal Alam	Shahjalal Social org. ISO	01711133100	Shahjalal
		Mr. Mahabub Alam	ED SHIELDV	Shielddb@gmail.com	Mahabub
93		Begum Zorina Roshma	-	Zorinaroshma@yahoo.com	Roshma
94		Ziaul Alam	ED, PIRDPUS	pirdpus.org@gmail.com	Ziaul
95	2548	A.T.M. Khorshed Alam	E.D, AROHI, Barisal.	0431-62162 arohied@gmail.com	A.T.M. Khorshed
96		MD Abul Kalam	CTSD.	01775-228721	Abul Kalam
97	2721	Sultana Razia	ED - LRB Foundation Adabor.	info@lrffoundation@gmail.com 01713997878	Razia

Annex 3: Content of all SDGs (1-17)

<p>1 NO POVERTY </p> <p>Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.</p>	<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>Provide access to safe, affordable, transport systems for all improving road safety, with special attention to the needs of women, children, older and disable persons Provide access to safe, green public spaces for all</p>
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER </p> <p>Food Security and sustainable Agriculture</p>	<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<p>Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions</p>
<p>It is time to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food. If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment.</p>	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>Develop quality, resilient infrastructure, Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization upgrade infrastructure adopting clean and environmentally sound technologies Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, Encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers</p>
<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING </p>	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources Halve per capita global food waste and reduce food losses including post-harvest losses</p>
<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION </p>	<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>
<p>Obtaining a <u>quality education</u> is the foundation to creating sustainable development. In addition to improving quality of life, access to inclusive education can help equip local people</p>	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> 	<p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid adverse impacts</p>
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY </p>	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>
<p>Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls Women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world.</p>	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>
<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION </p> <p>Equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and Pay special attention to needs of women and girls those in vulnerable situation</p>	<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>
<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY </p> <p>Increase access to affordable, reliable and modern energy technology and services such as electricity, gas, solar energy, improved stoves etc</p>	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH </p> <p>Equal opportunities, equal wages, safe working environments for all, especially for women workers.</p>	

Annex 4: Responses to the Evaluation form

1. The length of the meeting was:		
Adequate (47)	Too short (12)	Too long (4)
2. The meeting was well organized		
Strongly agree (27)	Agree (34)	Disagree (2) Strongly disagree
3. The facilitators were responsive to participants needs		
Strongly agree (45)	Agree (15)	Disagree(3) Strongly disagree
4. There were adequate opportunities for discussion		
Strongly agree (50)	Agree (11)	Disagree (2) Strongly disagree
5. The meeting venue and food were:		
Very satisfactory (28)	Somewhat satisfactory (35)	Unsatisfactory
6. The logistical arrangements were:		
Very satisfactory (14)	Somewhat satisfactory (49)	Unsatisfactory
7. In future meeting, which topics you like to be dealt with:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members responsibility - SDG 5. 6 and 13(3) - How to involve us in the project - Safe food and Agriculture - Sustainability (4) - Gender Water and Climate Change Resilient - Local needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion on SDGs - Sustainability of GWA-B - Non profitable organization development - Activity/ program if it is in English need translator - How to associate the members actively with GWAPB (6) - Final Planning of GWAPB - Sustainability of GWA-B and necessary cooperation from partner organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project funding - Fund raising (3) - Collaboration - gender issues - Networking -- GWA expansion and continuation of work in Bangladesh (2)
8. What parts of the meeting were most useful to your work?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group work/Discussion (7) - Gender aspects - Open discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion about SDGs (5) - Discussion about gender aspects of SDGs (3) - Group presentation (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 5.6 and 13(4) - Experience sharing
9. General comments and Suggestion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thanks to GWA (5) - best wishes to GWA-B - Regular meeting - It should be two days long (4) - it is needed for our future - provide travel bill (4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The meeting could have done online, save time and resources - Delivery should be in Bengali, otherwise needs translator (3) - Task may be given in advance for specific issues in future - Some work can be exercised in email/skype/ voice discuss - Local coordinators might talk frequently with participants - Frequency of the meeting could be more but with less people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time management was good(3) - Venue and food was good - satisfactory - arrange regional meeting - excellent program - better venue in future