

Toggle menu
Blue Gold Program Wiki

Navigation

- [Main page](#)
- [Recent changes](#)
- [Random page](#)
- [Help about MediaWiki](#)

Tools

- [What links here](#)
- [Related changes](#)
- [Special pages](#)
- [Permanent link](#)
- [Page information](#)

Personal tools

- [Log in](#)

personal-extra

Toggle search

Search

Random page

Views

- [View](#)
- [View source](#)
- [History](#)
- [PDF Export](#)

Actions

File:BGP case study women's empowerment and gender equality v4.pdf

From Blue Gold Program Wiki

The printable version is no longer supported and may have rendering errors. Please update your browser bookmarks and please use the default browser print function instead.

- [File](#)
- [File history](#)

- [File usage](#)



Go to page

Context and rationale for intervention

Before the Blue Gold Program (BGP)'s intervention in the program polders:

- Men worked in agriculture and women worked in domestic roles
- Homestead production, such as rearing poultry, growing vegetables, and post-harvest work were viewed as domestic tasks, not productive work
- Women had little to no income
- Women were reserved and absent from public spheres
- Men dominated at home and in public

Challenges and opportunities

These traditional norms hindered active participation of women in BGP interventions. Quotas to enable and encourage the active participation of women in BGP were crucial to the success of the initiative:

- BGP aimed to have 40% of all Water Management Groups (WMGs) composed of female general members

- The government requires 30% of Executive Boards of WMGs to be composed of women
- Both targets were met, enhancing opportunities for women.

Gender mainstreaming and gender activities in BGP

- Women encouraged to actively participate in WMGs, including in important positions as chairperson, secretary and cashier (9% in 2018/ 2019)
- Women and men as participants in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) (63.8% women)
- Integration of gender issues in FFS sessions
- Women encouraged to participate in all BGP training (36.7% women)
- Women and men as participants in horizontal learning (56.8% women)
- Women and men in Collective Actions (CA) for economic activities (36.5% women)
- Gender and Leadership Development training for men (945) and women (3,750)
- Specific activities for women, such as training on development of market linkages and women's empowerment

Women now have the knowledge, skills and capacity to contribute more to production and household income. This contributed to overall BGP goals.

BGP interventions to enhance membership of women in WMGs

- Emphasis on both men and women becoming members through BGP information, motivational meetings, and door-to-door visits
- Special gender courtyard sessions to motivate women's membership. These included awareness-raising topics on women's participation in productive/income-generating activities, and playing vocal roles in decision-making processes

[next page →](#)

Size of this JPG preview of this PDF file: [424 × 599 pixels](#). Other resolution: [170 × 240 pixels](#).

[Original file](#) (1,240 × 1,753 pixels, file size: 1.5 MB, MIME type: application/pdf, 2 pages)

Summary [\[edit | edit source\]](#)

Women's empowerment and gender equality contributing to overall well-being


empowerment is a process, enabling people to make choices and convert these into desired actions and results. In doing so, people take control of their own lives, improve their own position, set their own agenda, gain skills, develop self-confidence, solve problems, and develop self-sufficiency. Empowerment leads to genuine participation of all actors as it is a process of gaining self-confidence for individual development as well as to contribute towards development of others.

Gender equality exists when men and women, boys and girls are attributed equal social value, equal

rights and equal responsibilities; and men and women have equal access to the means (resources, opportunities) to exercise those rights and responsibilities. This does not mean that women and men will become the same, but rather that rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether someone is born male or female.

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current 07:20, 4 February 2021		1,240 × 1,753, 2 pages (1.5 MB)	Bigblue (talk contribs)	Women's empowerment and gender equality contributing to overall well-being

You cannot overwrite this file.

File usage

There are no pages that use this file.

Retrieved from

"https://www.bluegoldwiki.com/index.php?title=File:BGP_case_study_women%27s_empowerment_and_gender_equality_v4.pdf&oldid=4404"

Namespaces

- [File](#)
- [Discussion](#)

Variants

[Categories](#):

- [Case Studies](#)
- [Case Studies in Chapter 23](#)
- [Case Studies in Executive Summary](#)

This page was last edited on 3 March 2021, at 12:35.

Blue Gold Program Wiki

The wiki version of the Lessons Learnt Report of the Blue Gold program, documents the experiences of a technical assistance (TA) team working in a development project implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)

over an eight+ year period from March 2013 to December 2021. The wiki lessons learnt report (LLR) is intended to complement the BWDB and DAE project completion reports (PCRs), with the aim of recording lessons learnt for use in the design and implementation of future interventions in the coastal zone.

- [Privacy policy](#)
- [About Blue Gold Program Wiki](#)
- [Disclaimers](#)

Developed and maintained by Big Blue Communications for Blue Gold Program



[Blue Gold Program Wiki](#)