



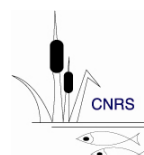
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# A Primer on The Gender Baseline Situation in Tanguar Haor



## Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor Project, Phase II



# **A Primer on The Gender Baseline Situation in Tanguar Haor**

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**25<sup>th</sup> October 2010**

# Executive Summary

To sustain and enhance the natural resources of Tanguar Haor and to ensure sustainable harvest and equitable distribution of these resources, a community based management system is deemed necessary. Consequently, MoEF commenced a project called 'Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor, in which IUCN Bangladesh is nominated to impelment the project on behalf of the Government. This baseline survey was conducted to document the overall gender dimensions in the project area. The gender baseline survey report consists of quantitative information focusing on 'reproductive activities', 'productive activities', 'community managing and political activities' of females and males in the community. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and uncontrolled observations provides explanations for the survey findings and the report makes suggestions on the basis of the findings and explanations, the possible strategic needs to improve roles and contributions of women in the targeted communities.

The survey method consists of quantitative and qualitative data. Data had been collected through questionnaire survey, FGDs, KIIs, and uncontrolled observations. A sample consisting of 119 individuals was chosen from 15 villages of the Tahirpur and Dharmapasha upazilas for the purpose of the gender baseline survey. The major activities of the study involved an initial tool development meeting with a group of project officials (included both male and female managers and staffs); literature review; an intensive orientation session for the data collector-project staffs; a pretest of the questionnaire survey at the village Janjail; FGDs (with both male and female groups and with different occupational groups at villages Janjail and Patabuka) and uncontrolled observation of daily activities of the villagers of the visited villages for additional qualitative information; consultation with a few selected key informants and a experience sharing meeting with project staffs.

The recommendations on the basis of major findings include issues that need to be addressed further. These include:

- It is necessary to address the needs of both male and female members to make a better performing community.
- It is important to introduce various poverty alleviation mechanisms along with educational facilities to reduce the discrimination toward poorer section of the community.
- In order to reduce the discrimination toward females, economic empowerment through alternative sources of income need to be introduced.
- Major possible sources of income for the females can be livestock and poultry rearing, working in handicrafts/cottage industries, and working as helpers in agriculture. These activities need to be encouraged.
- Community management and organizational activities essentially require higher participation of women with increased capacity and leadership among the female members to ensure better performance of the community.
- The culturally acceptable situations regarding females' control over assets have been identified during the study and accordingly possible project interventions will be undertaken to improve female members' control over the tangible and intangible assets necessary for the reproductive activities<sup>1</sup> they perform.

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<sup>1</sup> The reproductive role includes activities that take place mainly at household level, such as domestic chores, caring for youth and old people, looking after the health of household members, their education, etc. These

# Acknowledgments

The preparation of this important document would not have been possible without the support, hard work and endless efforts of a large number of individuals and team. I would like to convey my grateful appreciation for all those who assisted me in carrying out this study. In particular, I wish to acknowledge the all-round cooperation of the Country Representative of IUCN-B, Professor Dr. Niaz Ahmed Khan, Dr. Istiak Sobhan, Mr. AFM Rezaul Karim, Mr. Aminur Rahman, Ms. Remeen Firoz, Mr. Shahad Mahbub Chowdhury, Mr. Dhruva Kanta Kunda and colleagues from the project whose name has been mentioned in the title page. The effort of IUCN-B officials in coding the raw data and the efforts of the interns, especially Mr. Monirul Islam in feeding data to SPSS and performing the analysis according to the instruction provided by me must be thankfully acknowledged at this point. The help and cooperation of the project staffs at the Dhaka and Sunamgonj office and the associated field offices are gratefully acknowledged. The respondents of the questionnaire survey, those who participated in the group discussions and the Key Informants who participated in the interviews and meetings who kindly spared their precious time and ideas and enriched the study with thoughtful insights deserve my special thanks. I would like to thank all the members of the research team who assisted me in the preparation, data collection, data entry and analysis phases during the months of fish harvesting and severe work load.

*Shuchita Sharmin*

Dhaka, October 2010

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activities are unpaid because they are seen as «natural». The world over, women are more involved than men in the reproductive role.

# Chapter 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Tanguar Haor

Tanguar Haor is a wetland ecosystem comprising of 10,000 ha of land area and is located in the north-eastern district of Sunamgonj at the foothill of the Khasi Hills. This wetland has been designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention since 2000. The ecological system surrounding Tanguar Haor provides livelihood to some 77,000 people spread over 88 villages (Census of TH, 2007). It includes a unique ecosystem, supporting 150 varieties of fishes, more than 100 resident birds and around 200 species of wetland flora. It is one of the most important fish breeding ground and described as Mother Fisheries (FAP 6) for the entire haor system. For the people living in proximity, the haor is the source of all resources required for their livelihood; it generates income as well as employment. It provides them both rice and fish – the two major sources of income earnings for the households. Other than these two major sources of economic activities, the haor provides many other minor income earning sources for them.

The Government of Bangladesh declared Tanguar haor as an Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) in 1999 considering its critical condition as a result of overexploitation of its natural resources. In 2000, Tanguar haor was declared a Ramsar site - wetland of international importance. With these declarations, the Government has reinforced its commitment to preserve the natural resources of this wetland and has taken several steps for the protection of this ecosystem.

Due to its status as an ECA and Ramsar site, the Government (represented here by the Ministry of Environment and Forest) has been keen to put in place a community based management system in Tanguar Haor. The major obstacle for initiating a community based management was the ownership of Tanguar Haor and the leasing system for its fisheries resources. It was originally owned by the Ministry of Land and a short term lease was to be given to the highest bidder. However, in 2001, ownership of Tanguar haor was transferred to MoEF and subsequently the lease system was effectively banned.

Under the National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project -1 (NCSIP-1), MoEF initiated a pilot project in Tanguar haor. Under that project, a management plan was developed with technical assistance from IUCN Bangladesh in 2000. In 2002, IUCN Bangladesh on behalf of the MoEF has developed a proposal titled community based sustainable management of Tanguar Haor to seek donor commitments to fund the project. It was revised again in 2004. The main approach of the project is a co-management system to be developed between the state and the community. Following 3 key actors are being involved to make the co-management system functional:

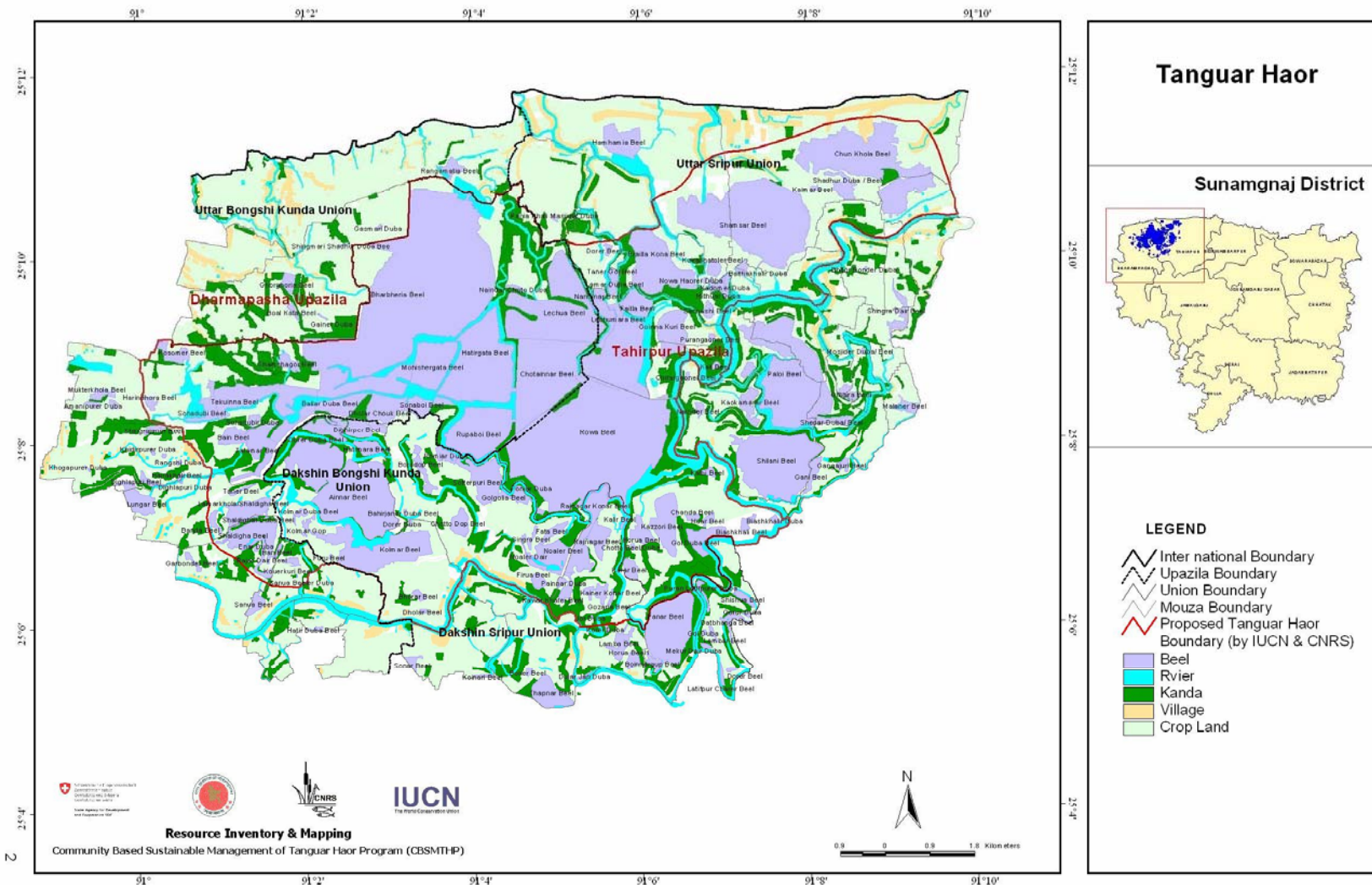
- a) the State, represented by MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forest)
- b) Local Governments
- c) The Communities in the Tanguar Haor

This programme proposal is a continuation of the effort of MoEF to obtain funds from donors to initiate a community based management for Tanguar Haor. Among the donor communities, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) came forward and showed a keen interest in supporting this government initiative. Upon an official request from MoEF, IUCN Bangladesh had submitted a proposal on “Community Based Sustainable

Management of Tanguar Haor” to the SDC in August 2005. The proposal was reviewed by SDC and subsequently Mr. Peter Hislaire was appointed as an independent international consultant to appraise the context of the proposed programme. The consultant had a series of meetings with the Government officials, NGO personnel and interacted with the communities living in Tanguar Haor. Based on this experience, the consultant proposed that activities in Tanguar Haor should be divided into the following three stages:

- Preparatory stage (18 months)
- Development stage (36 to 60 months)
- Consolidation stage ((36 months)

The current initiative covers only the Preparatory stage.



**Fig 1. Location Map of Tanguar Haor**

## **1.2 Why a Gender Baseline Study**

The gender baseline study will reveal the actual status of women as well as gender imbalances<sup>2</sup> in the project areas and it will also identify gender specific problems and needs exist in the project area. The study outcomes are expected to reveal the possible interventions necessary to reduce gender based discriminations and these can be incorporated as part of the Tanguar Haor co-management' project activities. The women (who constitute no less than 50% of the population in the project area), will have more meaningful involvement in different groups and associations supported by the project and in activities that have been prioritized by them through the gender study.

## **1.3 Significance of the Study**

The gender baseline survey will make significant contributions to the possible future initiatives discussed below.

First, results of this baseline survey will enable promoters, actors, professionals and agencies concerned in general and IUCN Bangladesh in particular to guide their interventions based on primary information about the current state of affair of women in terms of their role and rights in reproductive activities, productive activities, community management and organizational activities.

Second, the baseline survey data will serve as an important tool to evaluate impacts of the project activities on women.

Third, the experiences gained in the baseline survey, its methodology and findings would also serve as models for replication in other regions. Therefore, the study will have a significant contribution to future initiatives for the promotion of women's rights, gender baseline data collection initiatives and qualitative and quantitative data collection initiatives in current operational regions and elsewhere in Bangladesh.

## **1.4 Limitations of the study**

The Tanguar Haor covers a large geographical area, with a population of over 55,000 and 10,000 households (approximately). The questionnaire survey was carried out only within a randomized sample population, to cover representative households and project beneficiaries, with both male and female representation. Various groups were interviewed and time was one of the major constraints as well. In addition, since the very nature of the gender survey posed some sensitive questions, cultural barriers and taboo, female respondents did not share their experiences and information fully.

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<sup>2</sup> Here gender imbalance is determined in terms of right over assets (necessary for the job performed by male and female) and participation



## **1.5 Report Content**

This report presents the outcome of the gender baseline surveys carried out in Tanguar Haor. The report is composed of five major parts. Besides this introductory chapter, it contains four other chapters. Chapter two briefly describes the methodology adopted in executing the survey. Chapter three depicts the major findings of the survey in a quantified manner, along with qualitative field information. Finally, Chapter four focuses on the recommendations that have been identified from the surveys and findings.

# Chapter 2 Methodology

## 2.1 Study Area

Tanguar Haor is a large haor that lies within Sunamganj district extending over 10 mauzas of Dharmapasha and Tahirpur upazilas of the district. The mauzas covering the Tanguar haor are (1) Jagadishpur, (2) Bhabanipur, (3) Lamagaon, (4) Ramsinghapur, (5) Moazzempur, (6) Mandiata, (7) Mayajuri, (8) Bhangachara Purba, (9) Noagaon, and (10) Tanguar Haor. The haor consists of 120 beels of various sizes<sup>3</sup>. Tanguar Haor comprises of an area of 10,000 hectares of land, covering parts of two Upazilas, three Thanas (police station) and 4 unions. The area is thinly populated with 88 island-like villages ranging from as low as 5 households in a village to as high as 571 households (Census Data, TH, 2007).

The haor is an ideal place for migratory birds. Every winter about 200 types of migratory birds come to this haor and make their temporary habitat here. The haor is an important source of fisheries. More than 140 species of fresh water fishes are available here. Hijal (*Barringtonia acutangula*), Karach (*Pongamia pinnata*), Gulli, Balua, Ban Tulsi (*Ocimum americanum*), Nalkhagra (*Phragmites karka*) and some other important threatened species of freshwater wetland trees are available in this haor.

Most of the inhabitants of the Tanguar haor are landless or marginal farmers. Since most farmers can harvest only one crop in a year, seasonal unemployment is acute, leading to high rates of migration.

The haor is prone to flash floods, as it located at the foothills of the Khasi-Jaintia Hills and a number of hailstorms also occur, resulting in damages to crops. Except the levee or the *kanda* areas of the haor, the landuse of haors is limited to pastureland. In the past, the levees were densely covered with trees. But over time, deforestation, overextraction of natural resources and high demand for land for alternative uses such as settlements, have caused environmental degradation, and a loss of biodiversity of the haor.

Over the past few decades, the natural settings of the Tanguar haor area have degraded and denuded. However, given its international significance as a Ramsar site and national importance of being designated as an 'Ecologically Critical Area or ECA', the Government of Bangladesh has initiated activities to restore the natural environment. The natural beauty of the Tanguar haor attracts tourists and bird-watchers alike and there is high potential to turn this into an important tourist spot.

The present gender baseline survey was conducted in 15 villages of Tahirpur and Dharmapasha Upazilas under the Community Based Sustainable Management of the Tanguar Haor Project. A brief description (Source: Banglapedia<sup>4</sup>) including information on the location and demography of the two upazilas, Tahirpur and Dharmapashais given below.

**2.1.1 Tahirpur Upazila** is an area of 313.70 sq km, bounded by Meghalaya State of India to the north, Jamalganj and Dharmapasha upazilas to the south, Bishwamvarpur to the east

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3 Banglapedia, Tanguar haor, searched on 3.1.2010 through [http://www.bpedia.org/T\\_0046.php](http://www.bpedia.org/T_0046.php)

4 Banglapedia is the national encyclopedia of Bangladesh.

and Dharmapasha to the west. Noted rivers are Baulai, Patnal, Rakti, Jadukata, Panaigang, Lakhmachhara. The major depressions include Tanguar Haor, Matiar Haor, Pakertala Beel, Baluar Haor, Sangsar Haor. Tahirpur town consists of one mouza, covering an area of 4.13 sq km. It has a population of 6879; male 51.20%, female 48.80% and population density is 1666 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town's people is 34.6%.

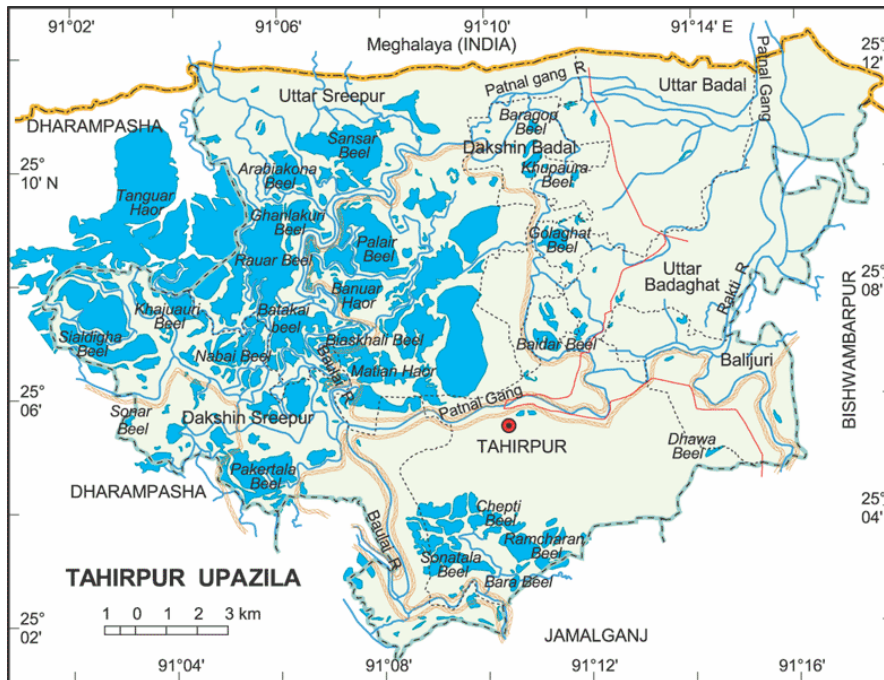
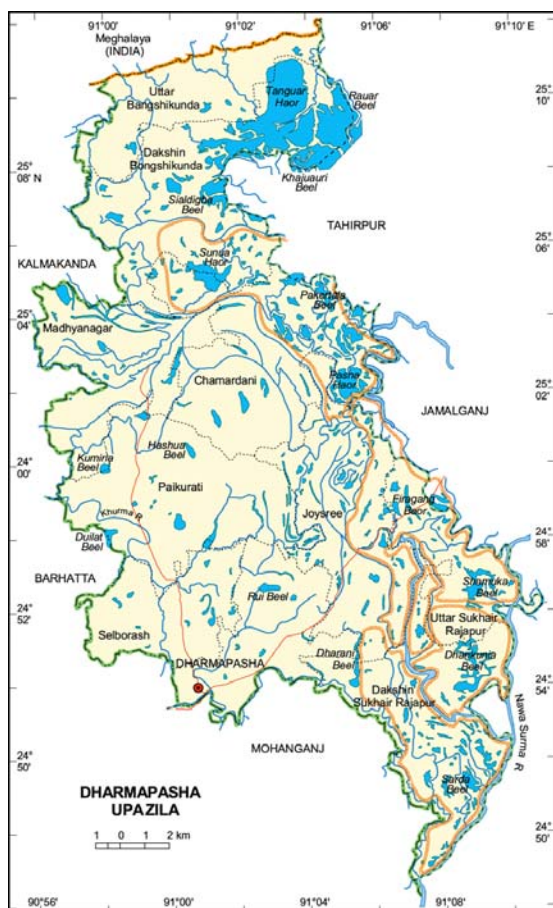


Fig 2. Tahirpur upazila (Source: Banglapedia <sup>4</sup>)

**2.1.2 Dharmapasha Upazila** is an area of 496.03 sq km bounded by Meghalaya State (India) to the north, Mohanganj and Barhatta upazilas to the south, Tahirpur and Jamalganj upazilas to the east, Kalmakanda and Barhatta upazilas to the west. Tanguar haor, Raur Beel, Sialdigha Beel, Sunua haor are notable among the water bodies. *Dharmapasha* (Town) consists of one mouza and the town has an area of 3.93 sq km. the total population is 4974; male 52.45%, female 47.55%, and density of population is 1266 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town's people is 35.9%.



**Fig 3. Dharmapasha Upazila (Source: Banglapedia<sup>5</sup>)**

### 2.3 Sample

The study was conducted in 15 villages, covering a population of about 10,000 households (as representative and feasible for data collection of all the villages included in the project) of Tahirpur and Dharmapasha upazilas within the project boundary. Carrying out a questionnaire survey for the entire population of households was very difficult considering the difficulties of accessibility during the short duration of the baseline survey. A sample consisting of 119 respondents (who belong to households engaged in different occupational groups and sexes) was chosen from the 15 villages for the purpose of the baseline survey. The sample distribution (number of respondents surveyed and the respective percentage) are given below. A total number of 119 respondents from Tahirpur and Dharmapasha upazilas participated in the survey of whom 79 (66.4%) were male while 40 (33.6%) were female.

**Table 1. Number and Percentage of male and female respondents for the survey**

	Number(N)	Percent (%)
Male	79	66.4
Female	40	33.6
Total	119	100.0

<sup>5</sup> Banglapedia  
[http://www.banglapedia.org/httpdocs/HT/D\\_0193.HTM](http://www.banglapedia.org/httpdocs/HT/D_0193.HTM)

Table 2 shows the representation of surveyed respondents (both male and female) under different age groups. While the highest number of male and female respondents belong to the adult category (male 47, 59.5% and female 19, 47.5%), for the boy children and old male categories, the number of respondents are 15 (19%) and 17 (21.5%) respectively and for the girl children and old female categories, the number of respondents are 9 (22.5%) and 12 (30%) respectively.

**Table 2. Number and Percentage of male and female respondents as distributed in different age groups**

Male	Number(N)	Percent (%)	Female	Number(N)	Percent (%)
Children	Below 18	15	Below 18	9	22.5
Adult	18 - 59	47	18 - 45	19	47.5
Elderly	60 + <sup>6</sup>	17	46 + <sup>7</sup>	12	30.0
	Total	79	Total	40	100.0

For both male and female, the highest numbers of respondents belong to the adult group. Again, children and the elderly were included in the sample to make the sample more representative and to get a clearer picture of the views of people of different age groups in the community.

The major occupations prevailing among the project households as revealed in the previously conducted socio-economic baseline survey are Agriculture, Poultry, Duckery and Livestock, Fisheries, Handicrafts, and Small Business. To get a representative sample, respondents from households engaged in different occupations were included in the present study. The distribution of male and female respondents belonging to households involved in different occupations are shown in Table 3.

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<sup>8</sup> Age 60 for the male members to be considered elderly is decided by the local people

<sup>8</sup> Age 45 for the female members to be considered elderly is decided by the local people

**Table 3. Distribution of male and female respondents in different Member- Occupation<sup>8</sup> households**

		Member Occupation					Total
		Agriculture	Poultry, Duckery & Livestock	Fisheries	Handicrafts	Small Business	
Male	Count	17	14	26	10	12	79
	% within Res_Sex	21.5%	17.7%	32.9%	12.7%	15.2%	100.0%
	% within Members_Occu	63.0%	63.6%	68.4%	90.9%	57.1%	66.4%
	% of Total	14.3%	11.8%	21.8%	8.4%	10.1%	66.4%
Female	Count	10	8	12	1	9	40
	% within Res_Sex	25.0%	20.0%	30.0%	2.5%	22.5%	100.0%
	% within Members_Occu	37.0%	36.4%	31.6%	9.1%	42.9%	33.6%
	% of Total	8.4%	6.7%	10.1%	.8%	7.6%	33.6%
Total	Count	27	22	38	11	21	119
	% within Res_Sex	22.7%	18.5%	31.9%	9.2%	17.6%	100.0%
	% within Members_Occu	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	22.7%	18.5%	31.9%	9.2%	17.6%	100.0%

For the Qualitative information, data had been collected through 4 FGDs (separate groups of male, female and adolescent girls and with different occupational groups in different villages), 8 KIIs, uncontrolled observations of daily activities of the villagers and review of available secondary literature on lives and socio-economic situation of the people in that area. The key informants included 10 project staffs (see Appendix 3) and 6 knowledgeable persons from the participating villages. Interviews were conducted to get information in a more informal manner.

## 2.4 Study procedure

Project documents and some relevant materials such as documents, journals and web-based sources were provided from the IUCN Bangladesh office (both in Dhaka and Sunamgonj) were consulted at first. Following that, the second phase was the tool development meeting with a group of project managers and staff (including both male and female members).

Field visit for the qualitative data to supplement quantitative data was conducted from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> September 2009. Group discussions and meetings in selected villages for additional qualitative data collection, interviews of selected respondents, consultation meetings or experience sharing meeting with project staffs, meeting with key informants were performed during the field visit phase.

<sup>8</sup> All the respondents belong to a member (Tanguar Haor Co-management Project member) household; while may not be a direct member himself or herself. Again, the actual member's occupation is considered as the main member-occupation for the household

After the questionnaire was finalized, a 4 hour intensive orientation meeting for the enumerators was conducted at the at Tahirpur in Sunamganj. Several FGDs were conducted next at the village Patabuka for a whole day to further modify the questionnaire. The pretest of the questionnaire at village Janjail was conducted after the orientation. Data collection phase ranged from 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 to 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2010.

## **2.5 Study Tools**

Many researchers share the concern about how to judiciously balance diverse information and methods, and to suit them to the demands of a particular study (White, 1992; Rahman, 1994; Ahmed, 1991). In line with ‘methodological pluralism’ as deployed by many other researchers, for the present study use of both qualitative and quantitative techniques were preferred.

A structured questionnaire was used that consisted of all the relevant questions on the specific information needed for the survey. The Questionnaire is attached in Appendix 1.

The FGDs (Appendix 2), provided in-depth information and enriched the understanding of different groups. Everything that was learnt through the FGDs was further strengthened through interviews with selected key informants and experience sharing meetings with project staffs.

## **2.6 Data Processing**

The data collected from 119 respondents, was processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer data processing program version 12.0. Data coding and entry was done by IUCN staff and analysis was conducted by the the consultant.

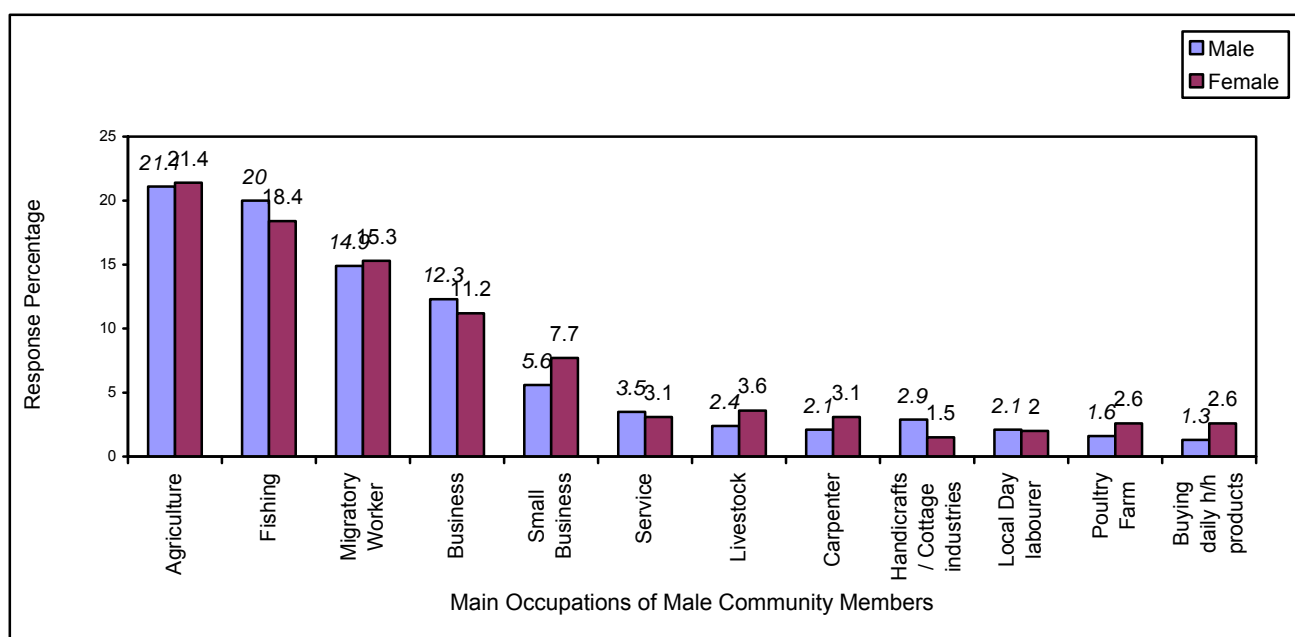
# Chapter 3 Findings

## 3.1 Results

While the findings of the survey presented in this report are primarily the outcome of structured questionnaires addressed to heads of the household, the qualitative field work provides the supporting explanation for the results.

### 3.1.1 Respondents' perception of major occupations and other jobs in the community

Both male and female respondents perceive agriculture to be the most prominent occupation. Amongst the male population, fishing, business and small business are the other major occupations of the male population. Figure 3.1 shows the main occupations of the male community members based on the perception of the respondents. Thus the main two occupations are agriculture and fishing and FGDs revealed that those who do not have land to cultivate and necessary instruments and permission for fishing (during specific time periods), engage in migratory work.

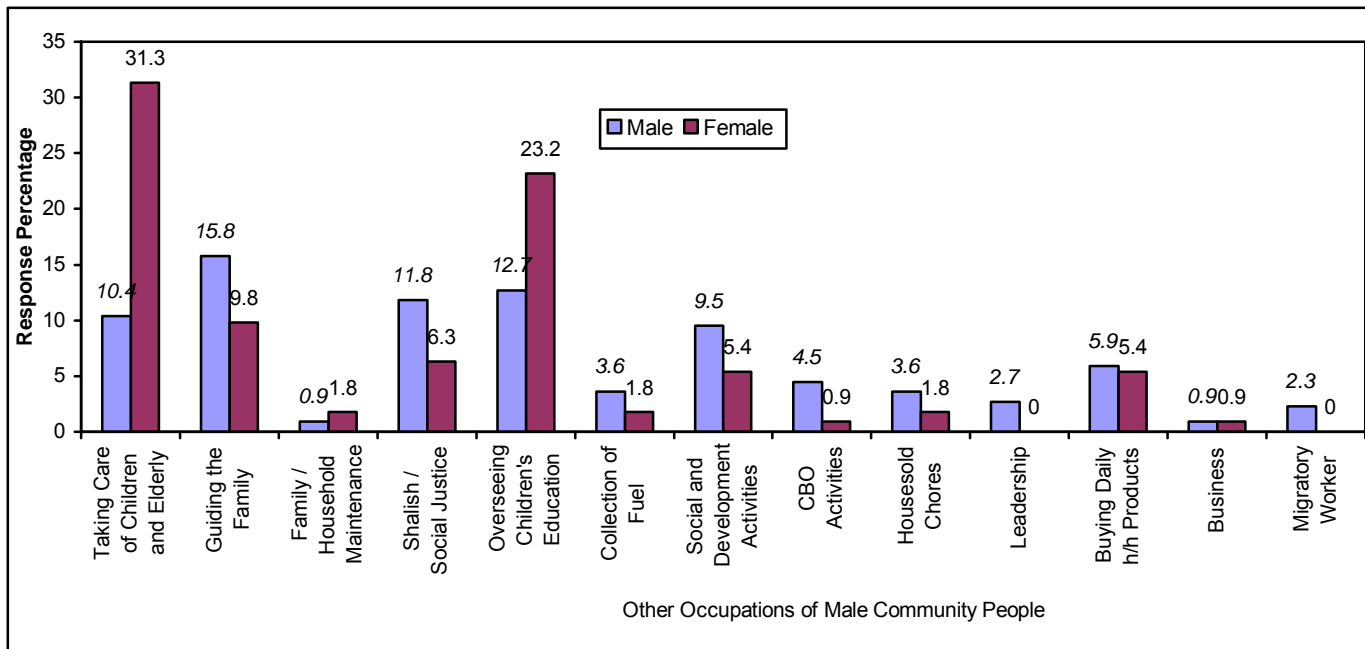


**Figure 3.1 Main occupations of the male respondents**

Figure 3.1 also shows differences in the male-female perception, regarding major occupations. As depicted in Figure 3.1, agriculture is the dominant profession in the haor areas. Business and small business are found to be important occupations, already existing among male

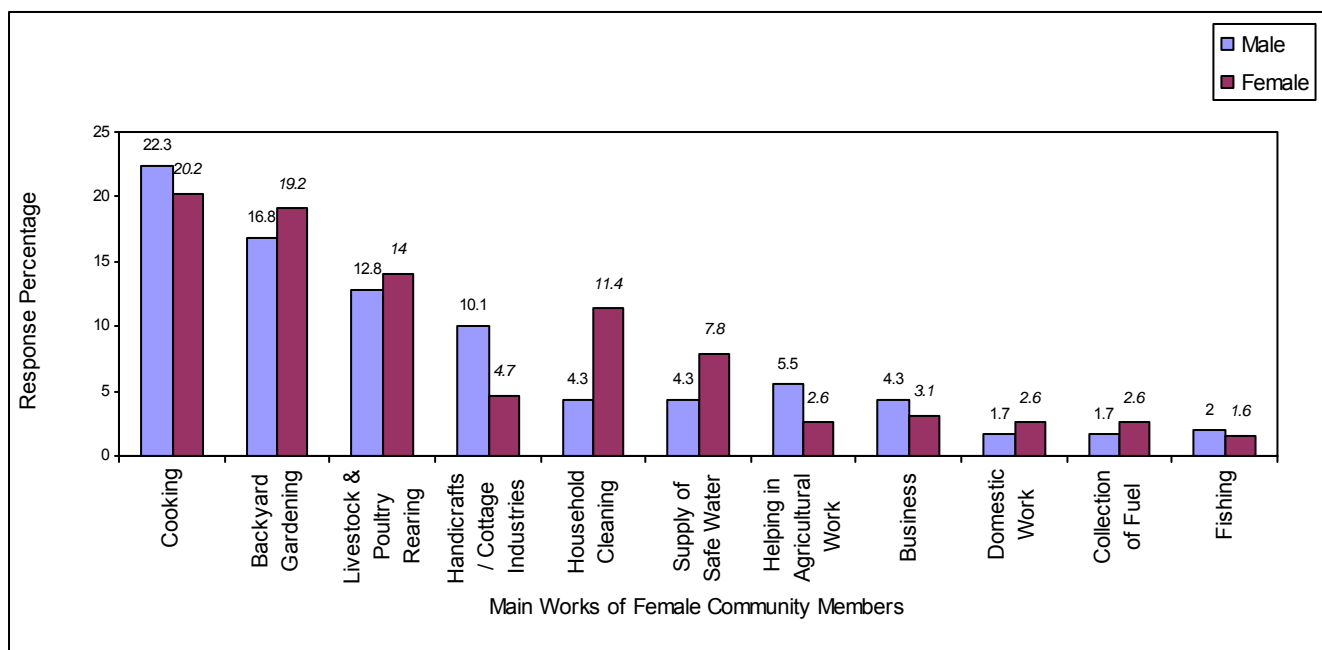


respondents. These can be promoted as alternative to nature based occupations, such as agriculture and fishing. The KIIs also revealed the necessity of identifying and promoting such alternative livelihood options.



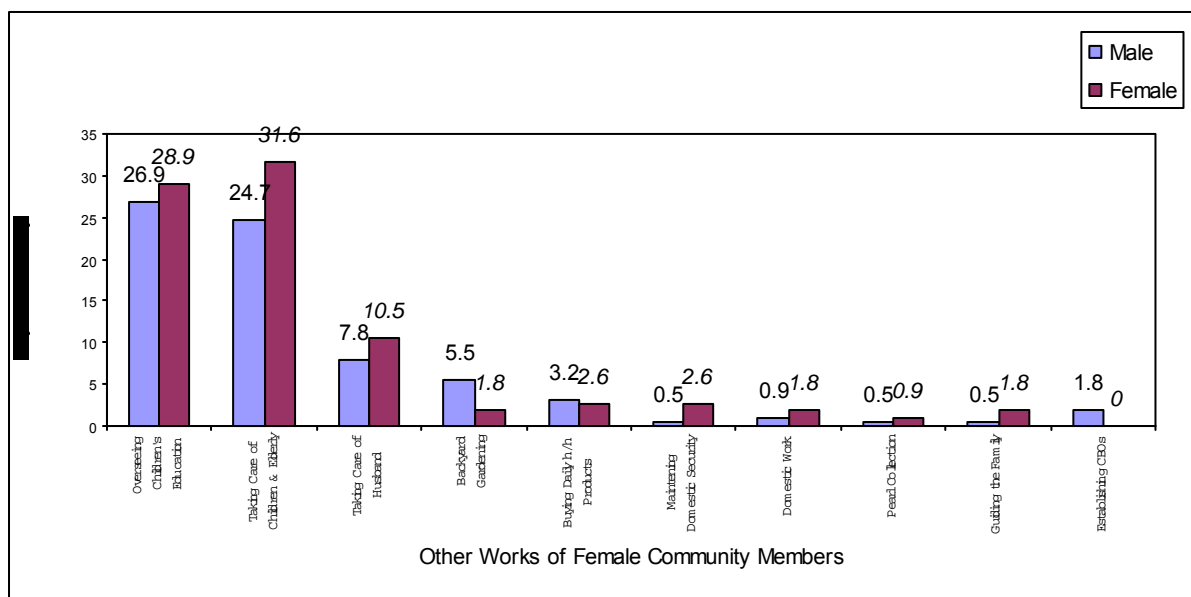
**Figure 3.2 Other works of male respondents**

Figure 3.2 demonstrates the disparity between male and female respondents, regarding the selection of other occupations. Male respondents prioritized guiding the family, overseeing their children’s education, shalish/social justice, taking care of children and the elderly, social and development activities as other occupations. Female respondents on the other hand stressed on the importance of taking care of children and the elderly, as the other works of the male community members, along with guiding the family, shalish/social justice and buying daily household products.



**Figure 3.3 Main works of female community members as perceived by the respondents**

In figure 3.3 the main jobs of females in the community as perceived by the respondents are illustrated as percentages. The community has prioritized cooking and backyard gardening as the main tasks to be performed by female workers. Livestock and poultry rearing, handicrafts/cottage industries, household cleaning and supply of safe water are the other alternative livelihoods for female workers. Figure 3.3 further illustrates the differences in perception between male and female respondents, regarding the work of female community members. Female respondents prioritized household cleaning and the supply of safe water, but male respondents prioritized handicrafts/cottage industries and helping in agricultural work to be the next important tasks for females. From this finding we can see the clear picture about the culturally accepted works done by the female members in the community. Through encouraging and supporting these types of economic activities both their financial and human capital can be enhanced, along with ensuring their rights over resources.



**Figure 3.4 Other works of Female Community Members perceived by the respondents**

Figure 3.4 further illustrates the difference in perception between male and female respondents about the additional works of female community members. Both groups identified overseeing children’s education and taking care of children and the elderly as the major additional works for females. But female respondents prioritized taking care of children and the elderly, over overseeing children’s education. Although the percentage differs, both the groups agreed on taking care of the husband as the next important additional work for females.

### 3.1.2 Rights and Control Over Assets

#### 3.1.2.1 Who Does What Productive Activities and Rights over Assets

The following table demonstrates that among all the reproductive activities listed, household water collection, cooking for family members, cleaning homesteads, maintaining household goods, washing clothes of family members, household poultry rearing, looking after children’s education, collection of green leafy vegetables for consumption are done only by women. Among these (100%) reproductive activities<sup>9</sup>, 93.3% of the female community members have right over intangible assets. The extreme case is collecting fuel (wood / any other kind of fuel) for cooking, where 99.2% respondents agreed that this job is done by only female. Among all the reproductive activities, the lowest female participation were found for household related repairing work (56.3%) and catching fish for household consumption (17.6%).

<sup>9</sup> The reproductive role includes activities that take place mainly at household level, such as domestic chores, caring for youth and old people, looking after the health of household members, their education, etc. These activities are unpaid because they are seen as «natural». The world over, women are more involved than men in the reproductive role. The definition is adopted from Gender Analytical Framework - Sheet 4 searched on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2009

[http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Themes/Gender/General\\_and\\_thematic\\_tools/ressources/resource\\_en\\_24019.pdf](http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Themes/Gender/General_and_thematic_tools/ressources/resource_en_24019.pdf).

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself); 8 = Male Neighbor / Male Community Member; 9 = Female Neighbor / Female Community Member

Reproductive Activities	Who Does what reproductive activities & Right over Intangible Assets															
	1	Right over I. Assets			5	Right over I. Assets			6	Right over I. Assets			8	Right over I. Assets		
	%	Yes %	No %	Partial %	%	Yes %	No %	Partial %	%	Yes %	No %	Partial %	%	Yes %	No %	Partial %
1. Household water collection	100	100														
2. Collecting Fuel (wood / any other kind of fuel) for Cooking	99.2	78.8	13.6	7.6									0.8	100		
3. Cooking for Family members	100	99.2	0.8													
4. Cleaning homestead	100	99.2	0.8													
5. Maintaining household goods	100	97.5	2.5													
6. Cleaning cloths of Family Members	100	97.5	2.5													
7. Household poultry rearing	100	98.3	0.8	0.8												
8. Homestead vegetable cultivation for h/h consumption	100	98.3	0.8	0.9												
9. Household related repairing work	56.3	100			38.7	100			5	100						
10. Looking after children and elderly	98.3	95.7	3.4	0.9					1.7	100						
11. Looking after children's education	100	96.6	2.5	0.8												
12. Taking children and elderly to the doctor	96.6	97.4	0.9	1.7	3.4	50		50								
13. Catching Fish for h/h consumption	17.6	90.5	9.5		73.1	23	24.1	52.9	9.2	100						
14. Collecting green leafy vegetables for consumption	100	93.3	5.9	0.8												

The table shows that, all the reproductive works are mainly done by female members, such as collection of fulewood (13.6%), fish catch for househld consumption (9.5%) and collecting green leafy vegetables (5.9%)<sup>10</sup>. The two important reproductive activities performed by the male members are household repairing works (38.7%) and catching fish for household consumption (73.1%). In case of access over intangible assets, both male and femae members of the community have restricted rights, whether it is decision making or fishing rights.

<sup>10</sup> The intangible assets considered necessary for the reproductive activities are given in the questionnaire in 'Question E'

### 3.1.2..2. Who does What and Control over Tangible Assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself); 8 = Male Neighbor / Male Community Member; 9 = Female Neighbor / Female Community Member

Reproductive Activities	Who does what reproductive activities & Control Over Tangible Assets																					
	1 %	Control over tangible assets									5 %	Control over tangible assets				6 %	Control over tangible assets				8 %	Control over tangible assets 4 %
		1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %	8 %	9 %		2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %		2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %		
1. Household water collection	100	12.7	41.5	16.9	0.8	28																
2. Collecting Fuel (wood / any other kind of fuel) for Cooking	99.2	0.8	11.9	0.8	74.6	11.9													0.8	100		
3. Cooking for Family members	100	29.4	19.3	9.2	10.1	5		26.1		0.8												
4. Cleaning homestead	100	33.6	23.5	10.9	30.3	1.7																
5. Maintaining household goods	100	20.2	31.9	5.9	42																	
6. Cleaning cloths of Family Members	100	23.5	21.8	29.4	7.6	6.7	10.9															
7. Household poultry rearing	100	21	22.7	26.9	23.5	3.4	2.5															
8. Homestead vegetable cultivation for h/h consumption	99.2	10.2	25.4	19.5	39	5.1			0.8		0.8			100								
9. Household related repairing work	56.3	3	20.9	11.9	31.3	32.8					38.7		13	26.1	60.9	5			33.3	66.7		
10. Looking after children and elderly	98.3	29.9	31.6	7.7	20.5	5.1	5.1									1.7		100				
11. Looking after children's education	100		52.1	12.6	26.1	3.4	5		0.8													
12. Taking children and elderly to the doctor	96.6		11.3	3.5	52.2	25.2	7		0.9		3.4	25			75							
13. Catching Fish for h/h consumption	17.6	19	9.5	14.3	14.3		42.9				73.1			5.7	94.3	9.2	90.9			9.1		
14. Collecting green leafy vegetables for consumption	100	37.8	16.8	32.8	5	0.8	6.7															

Most of the reproductive activities are done by the female members, but unfortunately they lack control over the necessary tangible assets<sup>11</sup>. Although household water collection is done by females, 28% male members control the tangible asset. Again, in 11.9% of cases, tangible assets

<sup>11</sup> The intangible assets considered necessary for the reproductive activities are given in the questionnaire in 'Question E'

necessary for collecting fuel for cooking is controlled by male members. While household related repairing work is done by female members (56.3%), male members control the tangible assets necessary in 32.8% cases. The tangible assets necessary for taking children and elderly to the doctor is controlled by the male members in 25.2% cases, while this work also is performed by the female members in many instances. Mainly male members and partially female members have control over tangible assets for collecting fuel for cooking (74.6%), cleaning homestead (30%), maintaining household goods (42%), poultry rearing (23.5%), homestead vegetable cultivation for own consumption (39%), household related repairing work (31.3%), looking after children and elderly (20.5%), looking after children's education (26.1%), and taking children and elderly to the doctor (52.2%). While these activities are also mostly done by female members; male members control the tangible assets in case of washing clothes of family members (10.9%), catching fish for household consumption (42.9%). Catching fish (73.1%) and household related repairing work (38.7%) are the only two works done by the male members. The interpretation of this table shows the consensus between male and female members about the specific gender roles and the control over tangible assets.

### 3.1.2.3. Who does what productive activities<sup>12</sup> (Agriculture)' and right over intangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself);  
7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Agriculture)	Who Does & Right over Intangible Assets																							
	1 %	Right over I. Assets			2 %	Right over I. Assets			3 %	Right over I. Assets			4 %	Right over I. Assets			5 %	Right over I. Assets			6 %	Right over I. Assets		
		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %
1. Rice seed preservation	7.4	100			7.4	100			18.5	100			25.9	85.7	14.3		40.7	100						
2. Seedbed preparation																	85.2	100			14.8	100		
3. Fertilizing																	100	96.3	3.7					
4. Weeding													14.8	50	50		85.2	100						
5. Harvesting													14.8	100			85.2	100						
6. Paddy processing	3.7	100							3.7	100			11.1	66.7	33.3		81.5	100						
7. Paddy refining	55.6	100			29.6	100							14.8	100										
8. Rice boiling	70.4	100			14.8	100			11.1	100			3.7	100										
9. Rice drying	51.9	100			33.3	100			11.1	33.3	66.7		3.7	100										
10. Rice preservation	3.7	100			25.9	100			66.7	94.4	5.6					3.7	100							
11. Straw drying									14.8	100			3.7	100			81.5	100						
12. Straw preservation									14.8	75	25		14.8	100			70.4	100						
13. Selling rice									14.8	75	25		18.5	100			66.7	100						
14. Seed preparation	11.1	100			29.6	100			51.9	92.9	7.1		7.4	100										

From the above table it is to be noted that, agricultural works are mostly done by male members. Male and female members equally lack right over the intangible assets in case of rice drying (66.7%), straw preservation (25%), and selling rice (25%) Also mainly male and partially female members lack rights over intangible assets in cases of rice seed preservation (14.3%), weeding (50%), and paddy processing (33.3%).

<sup>12</sup> The productive role refers to activities of women and men that produce economic resources, in cash or kind. In many contexts, women work at home and their productive work is invisible (e.g. doing piecework for factories from home) Subsistence farming or contribution to cash crop farming, in which many women are involved, is a productive task. In many contexts, men are involved in more remunerative and formal forms of work than women. The definition is adopted from Gender Analytical Framework - Sheet 4 searched on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2009

[http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Themes/Gender/General\\_and\\_thematic\\_tools/ressources/resource\\_en\\_24019.pdf](http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Themes/Gender/General_and_thematic_tools/ressources/resource_en_24019.pdf).

### 3.1.2.4. Who does What Productive Activities (Agriculture)' and Control over Tangible Assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Agriculture)	Who does what productive activities Vs Control Over Tangible Asset																																			
	1 %	C. O.					2 %	C. O.					3 %	C. O.						4 %	C. O.					5 %	C. O.					6 %	C. O.			
		1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %		1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %		2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	2 %		3 %	4 %	5 %	1 %	2 %		3 %	4 %	5 %	3 %	6 %					
1. Rice seed preservation	7.4				100		7.4					100				18.5		60	20		20	25.9				85.7	14.3	40.7				18.2	81.8			
2. Seedbed preparation																											85.2				100	14.8	75	25		
3. Fertilizing																										100				14.8		85.2				
4. Weeding																					14.8					100				85.2			100			
5. Harvesting																					14.8					100				85.2			4.3	95.7		
6. Paddy processing	3.7				100							3.7		100							11.1					100			81.5	40.9		36.4		22.7		
7. Paddy refining	55.6	33.3	6.7	53.3		6.7	29.6	75	25							11.1		100			14.8				100											
8. Rice boiling	70.4	52.6	5.3	42.1			14.8	50	50							11.1		100			3.7				100											
9. Rice drying	51.9	35.7	7.1	57.1			33.3	77.8	22.2							11.1		100			3.7				100											
10. Rice preservation	3.7						25.9	14.3	28.6			42.9	14.3	66.7	5.6	66.7	22.2	5.6								3.7			100							
11. Straw drying																14.8		75	25		3.7	100				81.5					36.4	45.5	18.2			
12. Straw preservation																14.8		100			14.8				100		70.4			42.1	47.4	10.5				
13. Selling rice																14.8		100													44.4	5.6	50			
14. Seed preparation	11.1				100	29.6						37.5		62.5	51.9			64.3	14.3	21.4		7.4				50	50									

Agricultural activities are done mainly by the male members of the community. The three agricultural activities done by the female members of the community are: rice boiling, paddy refining and rice drying. In all these activities only females and males and females together control the necessary tangible assets. The activity of rice preservation is mostly done by males and females together, and in most cases they control the tangible assets needed. Other notable findings from the above table are:

- i) in 81.5% cases paddy processing is done by male members, while required tangible assets in 40.9% cases are controlled by female members;
- ii) although rice boiling and rice drying is mostly done by females (70.4% and 51.9% respectively), males share some control over the tangible assets necessary for this work;
- iii) straw drying, straw preservation and the selling of rice is mostly done by male members (81.5% , 70.4% and 66.7%), but female members share considerable control over the tangible assets;
- iv) though seed preparation is mostly done by male and female members equally (51.9%), mostly male members control the tangible assets.



### 3.1.2..5. Who does what productive activities (Poultry) and right over intangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Poultry)	Who Does & Right over Intangible Assets																			
	1 %	Right over I. Assets			2 %	Right over I. Assets			3 %	Right over I. Assets			4 %	Right over I. Assets			5 %	Right over I. Assets		
		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %
1. Freeing ducks from duck house (in the morning)	18.8	100						37.5	83.3	16.7						43.8	100			
2. Bringing ducks back to duck house (in the evening)	12.5	100			25	100		31.3	80	20						31.3	100			
3. Taking ducks to the Haor												18.8			100	81.3	46.2	53.8		
4. Collecting eggs	18.8	100						37.5	100			18.8	100			25	100			
5. Selling eggs and duck															100	56.3	43.8			
6. Giving Food to the ducks	6.3	100			25	100		43.8	71.4	28.6						25	100			
7. Treatment of poultry					6.3	100						18.8			100	75	91.7	8.3		
8. Vaccination								68.8	63.6	9.1	27.3					31.3	100			
9. Collecting ducklings for rearing	6.3	100						18.8	100			37.5	83.3	16.7		37.5	100			
10. Collecting eggs for hatching	12.5	100			6.3	100						18.8	100			25	100			
11. Cleaning duck house	25	100			18.8	100		43.8	71.4	28.6						12.5	100			

Productive activities (poultry) are done by both males and females equally in most cases. Striking observations are:

- i) while in 81.3% cases taking ducks to the haor is done by males, they lack rights over the intangible assets in 53.8% cases;
- ii) similarly for selling eggs and ducks, male members lack rights over intangible assets in 43.8% cases;
- iii) both male and female members lack rights over intangible assets necessary for giving food to the ducks (28.6%).

### 3.1.2.6. Who does what productive activities (Poultry) and control over tangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Poultry)	Who does Vs Control Over Tangible Asset																						
	1 %	C. O.			2 %	C. O.				3 %	C. O.				4 %	C. O.				5 %	C. O.		
		2%	4%	5%		2%	3%	4%	5%		2%	3%	4%	5%		3%	4%	5%	6%		4%	5%	6%
1. Freeing ducks from duck house (in the morning)	18.8	100								37.5			100							43.8	100		
2. Bringing ducks back to duck house (in the evening)	12.5		100		25	100				31.3	100									31.3	100		
3. Taking ducks to the Haor														18.8			100			81.3		100	
4. Collecting eggs	18.8		100							37.5		16.7	83.3		18.8		100			25	100		
5. Selling eggs and duck																				100	37.5	25	37.5
6. Giving Food to the ducks	6.3		100		25		75	25		43.8			100							25	100		
7. Treatment of poultry					6.3				100						18.8		100			75	16.7	33.3	50
8. Vaccination										68.8		27.3		72.7						31.3		100	
9. Collecting ducklings for rearing	6.3			100						18.8		100			37.5	16.7			83.3	37.5		100	
10. Collecting eggs for hatching	12.5		100		6.3			100							18.8	100				25	75	25	
11. Cleaning duck house	25		100		18.8	100				43.8	57.1	28.6	14.3							12.5	100		

The above table shows that, while bringing ducks back to duck house and collecting eggs is performed by male and female equally, male members control the required assets for collecting eggs and female members control the tangible assets for bringing ducks back to the house. While male and female members equally arrange vaccination for poultry (68.8%) and clean duck house (43.8%), assets necessary for vaccination are controlled by male (72.7%), while assets necessary for cleaning duck house are controlled by female members. Poultry is a productive activity done by the active participation of male and female members of a household. (Whether female members get any share of the earnings or any recognition in the family for their work is to be understood.)

### 3.1.2.7. Who does what productive activities (Livestock) and right over intangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Livestock)	Who Does & Right over Intangible Assets																			
	1 %	Right over I. Assets			3 %	Right over I. Assets			4 %	Right over I. Assets			5 %	Right over I. Assets			6 %	Right over I. Assets		
		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %
1. Collecting calves for rearing				83.3	100							16.7	100							
2. Taking cattle for grazing												16.7	100				83.3	100		
3. Bringing cattle back to shed				83.3	100							16.7	100							
4. Taking care of the cattle				83.3	100			16.7	100											
5. Arranging vaccination and medication for the cattle				83.3	100			16.7	100											
6. Ensuring treatment	83.3	100						16.7	100											
7. Selling milk												16.7	100				83.3	100		
8. Selling cattle								83.3	100			16.7	100							
9. Cleaning shed				16.7	100			83.3	100											

In all the productive activities (Livestock) whether it is carried out by male or female, total right over the intangible assets is in place. Among all the activities, only treatment of the cattle is done by the female members (83.3%) and selling cattle and cleaning shed is performed by male and female members equally in most cases. Taking cattle for grazing and selling milk is done by male members in 83.3% cases.

### 3.1.2.8. Who does what productive activities (Livestock)' and control over tangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female

Productive Activities (Livestock)	Who does Vs Control Over Tangible Asset										
	1 %	C.O.	3 %	C.O.	4 %	C.O.		5 %	C.O.	6%	C.O.
		3%		3%		3%	4%		5%		3%
1. Collecting calves for rearing			83.3	100				16.7	100		
2. Taking cattle to the <i>Bill</i>								16.7	100	83.3	100
3. Bringing cattle back to shed			83.3	100				16.7	100		
4. Taking care of the cattle			83.3	100	16.7		100				
5. Arranging vaccination and medication for the cattle			83.3	100	16.7		100				
6. Ensuring treatment	83.3	100			16.7						
7. Selling milk								16.7	100	83.3	100
8. Selling cattle					83.3	100		16.7	100		
9. Cleaning shed			16.7	100	83.3	100					

From the above table it is clear that neither male nor female members lack control over tangible assets required for activities performed by them.

### 3.1.2.9. Who does what productive activities (Fisheries) and right over intangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Fisheries)	Who Does & Right over Intangible Assets																							
	1%	Right over I. Assets			2 %	Right over I. Assets			3 %	Right over I. Assets			4 %	Right over I. Assets			5 %	Right over I. Assets			6 %	Right over I. Assets		
		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %
1. Buying fishing instruments																89.5	100			10.5	100			
2. Making fishing instruments at home (if applicable)	3.8	100						38.5	100			50	100			7.7	100							
3. Maintaining fishing instruments					10.5	100			5.3	50		50	36.8	100			47.4	100						
4. Catching fish													13.2	80	20		86.8	36.4	3	60.6				
5. Selling fish													2.6	100			97.4	97.3		2.7				
6. Managing money for buying fishing instruments								31.6	100			26.3	100			42.1	93.8	6.3						

Productive activities (Fisheries) are mostly done by the male members. Although in 86.8% cases catching fish is done by male, they have rights over the intangible assets only in 36.4% cases. The two important activities performed by male and female equally are making fishing gears at home (38.5%) and managing money for buying fishing instruments (31.6%).

### 3.1.2.10. Who does what productive activities (Fisheries) and control over tangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Fisheries)	Who does Vs Control Over Tangible Asset																				
	1 %	C.O.		2 %	C.O.	3 %	C.O.			4 %	C.O.					5 %	C.O.			6 %	C.O.
		1%	5%		3%		1%	3%	4%		1%	2%	3%	4%	5%		3%	4%	5%		3%
1. Buying fishing instruments															89.5		5.9	94.1	10.5	100	
2. Making fishing instruments at home (if applicable)	3.8	50	50			38.5			100	50			33.3	66.7		7.7			100		
3. Maintaining fishing instruments				10.5	100	5.3	50	50		36.8				85.7	14.3	47.4		27.8	72.2		
4. Catching fish										13.2	20	20	60			86.8			100		
5. Selling fish										2.6					100	97.4	10.8	8.1	81.1		
6. Managing money for buying fishing instruments						31.6		100		26.3				10	90	42.1	18.8	6.3	75		

The above table shows that in 3.8% cases female members make fishing instruments at home, but in half the cases male have control over the intangible assets required for this work. Again in most cases male members buy fishing instruments, but female members share some control over the intangible assets for this work. Another notable observation is that, in 42.1% cases male members manage money for buying fishing instrument, but in 18.8% of these cases female members control the tangible assets required for this work.

### 3.1.2.11. Who does what productive activities (Handicrafts) and right over intangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Handicrafts)	Who Does & Right over Intangible Assets																								
	1 %	Right over I. Assets			2 %	Right over I. Assets			3 %	Right over I. Assets			4 %	Right over I. Assets			5 %	Right over I. Assets			6 %	Right over I. Assets			
		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %	
1. Managing capital for handicrafts business								27.3	66.7		33.3	45.5	100			27.3	100								
2. Collecting raw materials for handicrafts business																63.6	100			36.4	100				
3. Producing handicraft items	45.5	100						36.4	75		25	18.2	100												
4. Helping produce handicraft items	9.1	100			36.4	100						9.1	100												
5. Giving finishing of the handicraft items for selling	27.3	100																							
6. Preserving until sold	36.4	75		25	36.4	100							18.2	100											
7. Selling handicraft items in the market																									

The above table clarifies that, the two most important tasks of producing handicraft items, packaging of the handicraft items for selling and preserving the products until sold, are the main three tasks done by the female members. Male members collect raw materials for handicraft

business and sell handicraft items in the market. Other activities are performed by female members and male female equally. Male members also perform the activity of managing capital for handicrafts business in most cases.

### 3.1.2.12. Who does what productive activities (Handicrafts)' and control over tangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Handicrafts)	Who does Vs Control Over Tangible Asset																	
	1 %	C.O.			2 %	C.O.		3 %	C.O.		4 %	C.O.	5 %	C.O.		6 %	C.O.	
		3%	4%	5%		4%	5%		3%	4%				5%	3%		5%	3%
1. Managing capital for handicrafts business							27.3	66.7		45.5	100	27.3	33.3	66.7				
2. Collecting raw materials for handicrafts business												63.6		100	36.4	100		
3. Producing handicraft items	45.5			100			36.4	75	25	18.2	100							
4. Helping produce handicraft items	9.1		100		36.4	50	50	36.4	75	25	9.1	100	9.1		100			
5. Giving finishing of the handicraft items for selling	27.3			100	18.2		100	36.4	75	25			18.2		100			
6. Preserving until sold	36.4	75	25		36.4		100				18.2	100	9.1		100			
7. Selling handicraft items in the market													66.7		100	33.3	75	25

The above table shows that, although in 45.5% cases, only female members produce handicraft items and add finishing touch or pack the items (27.3%), only male members have control over the tangible assets for these activities. Even when mainly female and partially male members produce handicraft items, it is the male members who have control over the tangible assets for these activities. The predominance of male members' control over the tangible assets for any activity related to handicrafts business is notable.



### 3.1.2.13. Who does what productive activities (Small Business)' and right over intangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Small Business)	Who Does & Right over Intangible Assets																							
	1 %	Right over I. Assets			2 %	Right over I. Assets			3 %	Right over I. Assets			4 %	Right over I. Assets			5 %	Right over I. Assets			6 %	Right over I. Assets		
		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %		Yes %	No %	Partial %
1. Managing capital for small business					19	100			4.8	100			66.7	35.7	28.6	35.7	9.5	50		50				
2. Arranging space for small business					4.8	100							42.9	44.4	11.1	44.4	52.4	54.5	45.5					
3. Buying business items									9.5	100			33.3	100			57.1	50		50				
4. Managing the business					9.5	100			19	100			52.4	100			19	75	25					
5. Working as a helping hand in the small business					28.6		33.3	66.7	42.9	88.9		11.1	23.8		80	20	4.8	100						
6. Maintaining Accounts of the small business	14.3	100			9.5	100			23.8	100			28.6	100			23.8	100						
7. Keeping record of business items	14.3	100			9.5	100			23.8	100			28.6	100			23.8	100						
8. Maintaining business items in the shop	14.3	100			9.5	100			47.6	100			9.5	100			14.3	100			4.8	100		

The above table shows that most of the tasks are done by the male members or by both male and female. While in 52.4% cases only male members arrange space for small business, they lack right over intangible assets for this activity in 45.5% cases. In 28.6% cases, mainly female and partially male members work as a helping hand in the small business, but in 33.3% of such cases they lacks right over the intangible assets.

### 3.1.2.14. Who does what productive activities (Small Business) and right over intangible assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Productive Activities (Small Business)	Who does Vs Control Over Tangible Asset																				
	1 %	C.O.	2 %	C.O.				3 %	C.O.			4 %	C.O.				5 %	C.O.		6 %	C.O.
		5%		2%	3%	4%	5%		3%	4%	5%		3%	4%	5%	6%		4%	5%		3%
1. Managing capital for small business			19			100		4.8		100		66.7	28.6	50	21.4		9.5	100			
2. Arranging space for small business			4.8			100						42.9	44.4		55.6		52.4		100		
3. Buying business items								9.5	100			33.3		28.6	14.3	57.1	57.1	50	50		
4. Managing the business			9.5	100				19			100	52.4		90.9		9.1	19	25	75		
5. Working as a helping hand in the small business			28.6			33.3	66.7	42.9	88.9		11.1	23.8		40	60		4.8	100			
6. Maintaining Accounts of the small business	14.3	100	9.5		100			23.8	100			28.6		100			23.8	20	80		
7. Keeping record of business items	14.3	100	9.5		100			23.8	100			28.6		100			23.8	40	60		
8. Maintaining business items in the shop	14.3	100	9.5		100			47.6	80	10	10	9.5		100			14.3	66.7	33.3	4.8	100

In small business as the above table shows, male members control the tangible assets for different activities. Even for the work done by female members, it is the male members who control the tangible assets. In all the productive activities in most of the cases both male and female are found to be participating equally. The voices of the female regarding their share of the profit/ earning and their feeling about the ways things are happening can reveal further understanding about necessary interventions.

### 3.1.2.15. Participation Vs Control over Intangible Assets

1 = Only Female; 2 = Mainly Female partially male; 3 = Male and female equally; 4 = Mainly male partially female; 5 = Only Male; 6 = Male (Himself); 7 = Female (Herself);

Community managing & Political Activities	Who Participates & who Controls intangible assets																									Who leads						
	1	C1	C3	C4	C5	2	C1	C2	C5	3	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	4	C1	C3	C4	C5	5	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	1	2	3	4	5	
1. Taking decision of becoming member of the organization									27.7				3	81.8	15.2	32.8				51.3	48.7	39.5				4.3	95.7			0.8	51.7	47.5
2. In village co-management committee election									29.4				82.9	17.1		67.2				70.5	29.5	3.4				100			18.6	75.4	5.9	
3. In organizational decision taking									21.8		4	96				53.8		44.4	31.7	23.8	24.4				3.4	96.6			19.5	61.0	19.5	
4. In the annual planning of the organization									20.2				100			58.8		7.4	26.5	66.2	21					100			22.9	59.3	17.8	
5. In decision taking regarding giving financial support									23.5				100			68.1			40.5	59.5	8.4				10	90			5.9	81.4	12.7	
6. In union co-management committee activities									22.4				100			65.5		2.7	51.4	45.9	12.1				30.8	69.2			23.3	60.3	16.4	
7. In fishermen society									6.3				100			35.9		91.3		8.7	57.8				2.9	97.1			14.3		85.7	
8. In youth society	1.6				100											4.7				100	93.8	3.4		15.5		81	3.2		28.6		68.3	
9. In female group	60.9	75.7	5.4	2.7	16.2	6.3		100		6.3			100		1.6	100					25	93.8	6.3				61.9	6.3	25.4	3.2	3.2	
10. In farmers group	25				100										32.8	14.3	19	4.8	61.9	42.2			4		12	84	4.8		12.7	9.5	73	
11. In laborer union (Coal / Sand / Stone etc.)									14.3				87.5	12.5		17.5			100		68.3	4.8		47.6	31	16.7	6.3		50.8	22.2	20.6	
12. In voluntary organization									62.5	2.5			10	82.5	5	35.9			95.2	4.8	1.6			100			9.5		19	68.3	3.2	
13. In other organizations									32.9				28.6	71.4		65.9			81.1	18.9	1.2				100		2.4		17.9	78.6	1.2	
14. In political activities									19.5				91.3	8.7		68.6		3.8	82.1	14.1	11.9				7.7	30.8	61.5			9.3	72.9	17.8
15. In community level conflict resolution									10.9				100			24.4			42.9	57.1	64.7				17.6	2.7	79.7			7.6	30.5	61.9
16. In other NGO activities	6.8	87.5			12.5	17.9	5	60	35	22.2			96.2	3.8		32.5			59.5	40.5	20.5				8.7	8.7	82.6	0.9	15.4	9.4	69.2	5.1
17. In building infrastructure (Bridge)									20.2				95.8	4.2		21		4.2	33.3	62.5	58.8				8.7		91.3			9.3	37.3	53.4
18. In protecting the village from strong current									14.3				76.5	17.6	5.9	72.3		17.9	56	26.2	13.4				6.7	93.3			10.2	68.6	21.2	
19. In ensuring govt. facilities (VGD and VGF) from UP									21				100			47.1		13	75.9	11.1	31.9				2.7	97.3			25.4	39.8	34.7	

From the above table we can see that mostly female members participate in political activities (60.9%) and in farmers group (25%). Even in the activities of the female group, male members have control over intangible assets in 16.2% cases. Moreover, activities of the farmers' groups to some extent are done by female members; all the necessary intangible assets are completely controlled by the male members. In 17.9 % cases mainly female members and partially male members are involved with other NGO activities; in 35% cases male members control the necessary intangible assets. For the community management and political activities done by male and female members equally, the involved intangible assets are also mostly controlled by them, with the exceptions in taking decision of becoming member of the organization, involvement in voluntary organization, and in other organizations, where intangible assets are mostly controlled by the male members in 81.8%, 82.5% and 71.4% respectively. Further, for the activities dominated by male members or done completely by male members, male members control the intangible assets. In terms of leading the community and political activities, female members' role is marginalized except in female groups. Interestingly in leading labour unions, the participation of male and female members is equal. In reality, most of the community management and political activities are lead by mostly male members in the community.

### 3.1.3.1. Female participation in decision making

Properties	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	1. Taking Children	57	72.2	22	27.8	31	77.5	9
2. Asset	39	49.4	40	50.6	16	40	24	60
3. Investment	73	92.4	6	7.6	37	92.5	3	7.5
4. Engaging inService (Female)	6	7.6	73	92.4	18	45	22	55
5. Children's Marriage	1	1.3	78	98.7	2	5	38	95
6. Children's Education	35	44.3	44	55.7	23	57.5	17	42.5
7. Freedom of Movement for female	7	8.9	72	91.1	0	0	40	100

From the above table some interesting observations can be drawn: female members perceive having no freedom of movement, while atleast in 8.9% cases male members claim female members have this freedom.

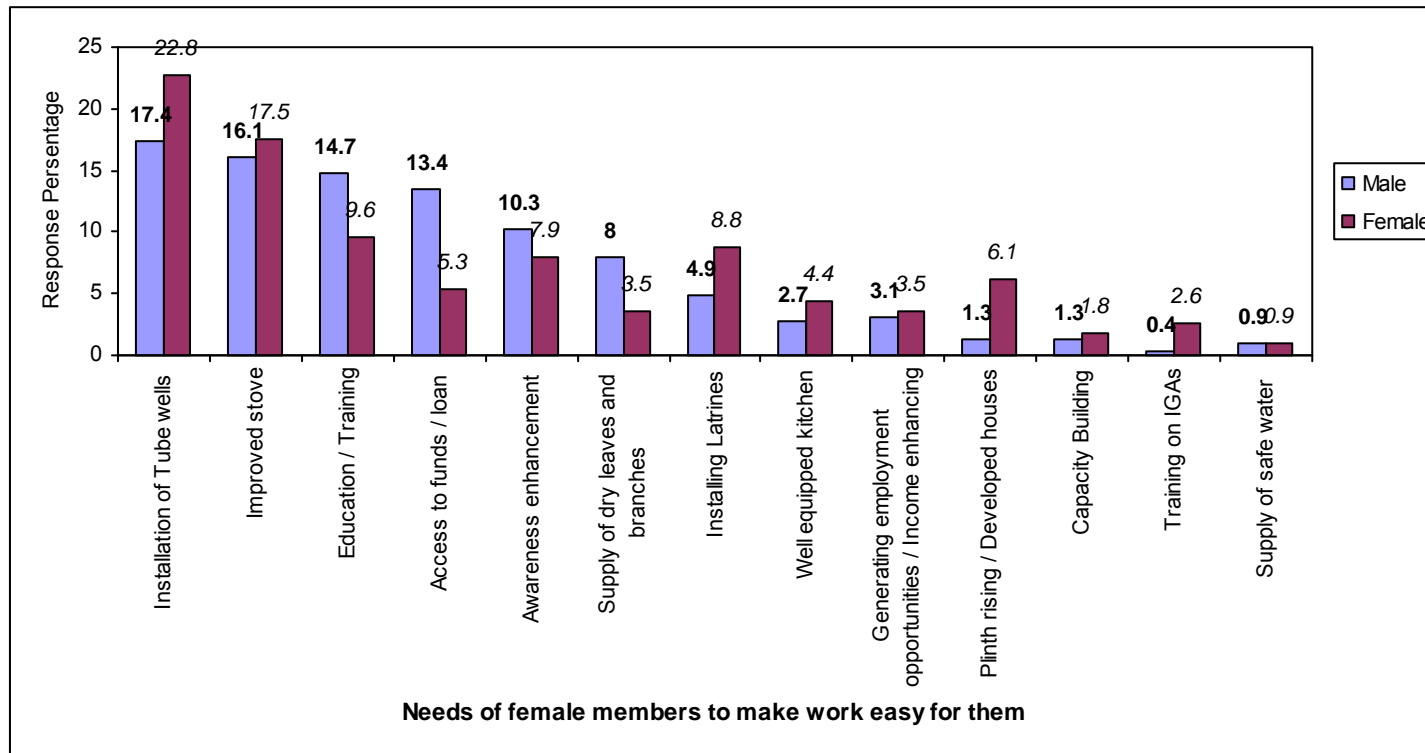
Among all other decisions, similarities between male and female responses are found, except for female engagement in service where males believe that females have the capacity to make this decision (7.6%) and female members claim to have higher capacity of making decision regarding engagement in services (45%) . In general, both male and female respondents agree that female members are merely involved in decision making about asset, female members' engagement in services, children's marriage and education and female members freedom of movement.

### 3.1.3.2. Reasons for discrimination

		Causes of being discriminated																			
		Poor		Haor dweller		Illiterate		Female		Farmer		Dependent		Fisherman		Unmarried		No source of income		Religion	
		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Respt. Male</b>	<b>N</b>	57	22	39	40	73	6	6	73	1	78	35	44	7	72	9	70	44	35	1	78
	<b>%</b>	72.2	27.8	49.4	50.6	92.4	7.6	7.6	92.4	1.3	98.7	44.3	55.7	8.9	91.1	11.4	88.6	55.7	44.3	1.3	98.7
<b>Respt. Female</b>	<b>N</b>	31	9	16	24	37	3	18	22	2	38	23	17			4	36	30	10		
	<b>%</b>	77.5	22.5	40	60	92.5	7.5	45	55	5	95	57.5	42.5			10	90	75	25		

Male members identify poverty (72.2%) and illiteracy (92.4%) to be the major causes of discrimination in the community, while female members believe the major causes to be not only poverty (77.5%) and illiteracy (92.5%) but also having no source of income (75%).

### 3.1.3.3. Needs of female members of the family to ease their daily household works

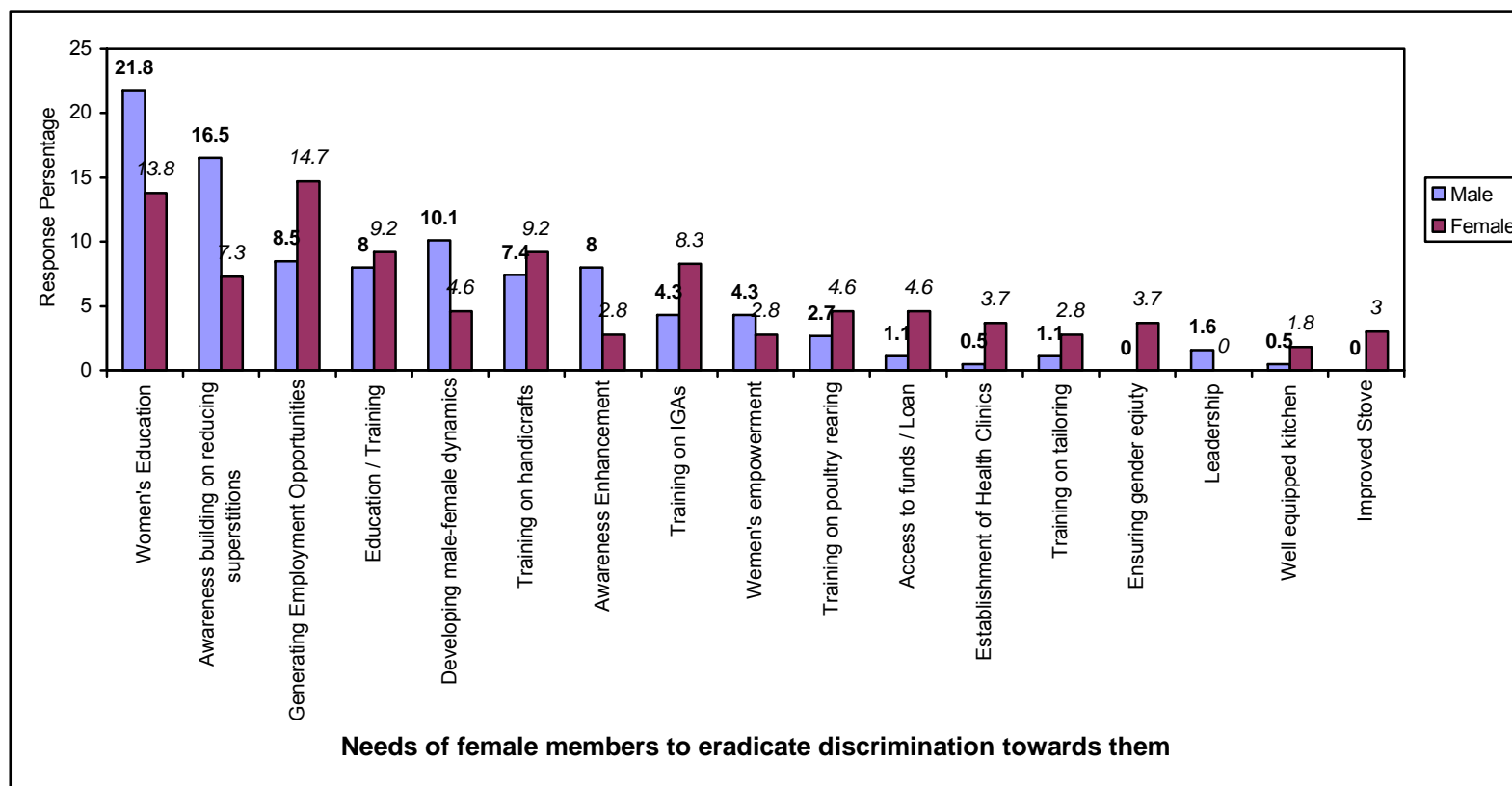


**Figure 10. Needs of Female Community Members to ease their works (perceived by Male and Female Respondents)**

The above figure illustrates the difference in perception of male and female respondents, about needs of female members to make their household works easier. While female members think installation of tubewells, improved stove, education and training, installing latrines, awareness enhancement, and plinth raising to be important to make their work easy, fewer male members perceive these to be necessary. Education or training, access to funds or loan, enhancement of awareness, and supply of dry leaves and branches are the activities perceived by the male members to be more important to ease the work for female members. The other activities to make life easier for the female members

include: well equipped kitchen, income generating opportunities, capacity building, training of IGAs, and supply of safe water. These needs are strategic and it is possible to meet them relatively easily.

### 3.1.3.4. Needs of female members to eradicate discrimination towards them



**Figure 12. Need of Female Community Members to eradicate discrimination towards them.**

The above figure illustrates the differences in perception between male and female respondents about needs of female members to eradicate discrimination towards them. While female members think generating employment opportunity, women’s education or training, training on

handicrafts, training on IGAs and awareness building on reducing superstition are the important activities to reduce discrimination can reduce the discrimination towards them; male members perceive women's education, awareness on reducing superstition, developing male-female dynamics are the main important activities to eradicate discrimination towards women. The other activities include: women's empowerment, training on poultry rearing, access to funds or loan, establishment of health clinics, training on tailoring, ensuring gender equity, well equipped kitchen, and improved stove.

### 3.1.3.5. Needs of male members of the family to ease their daily work

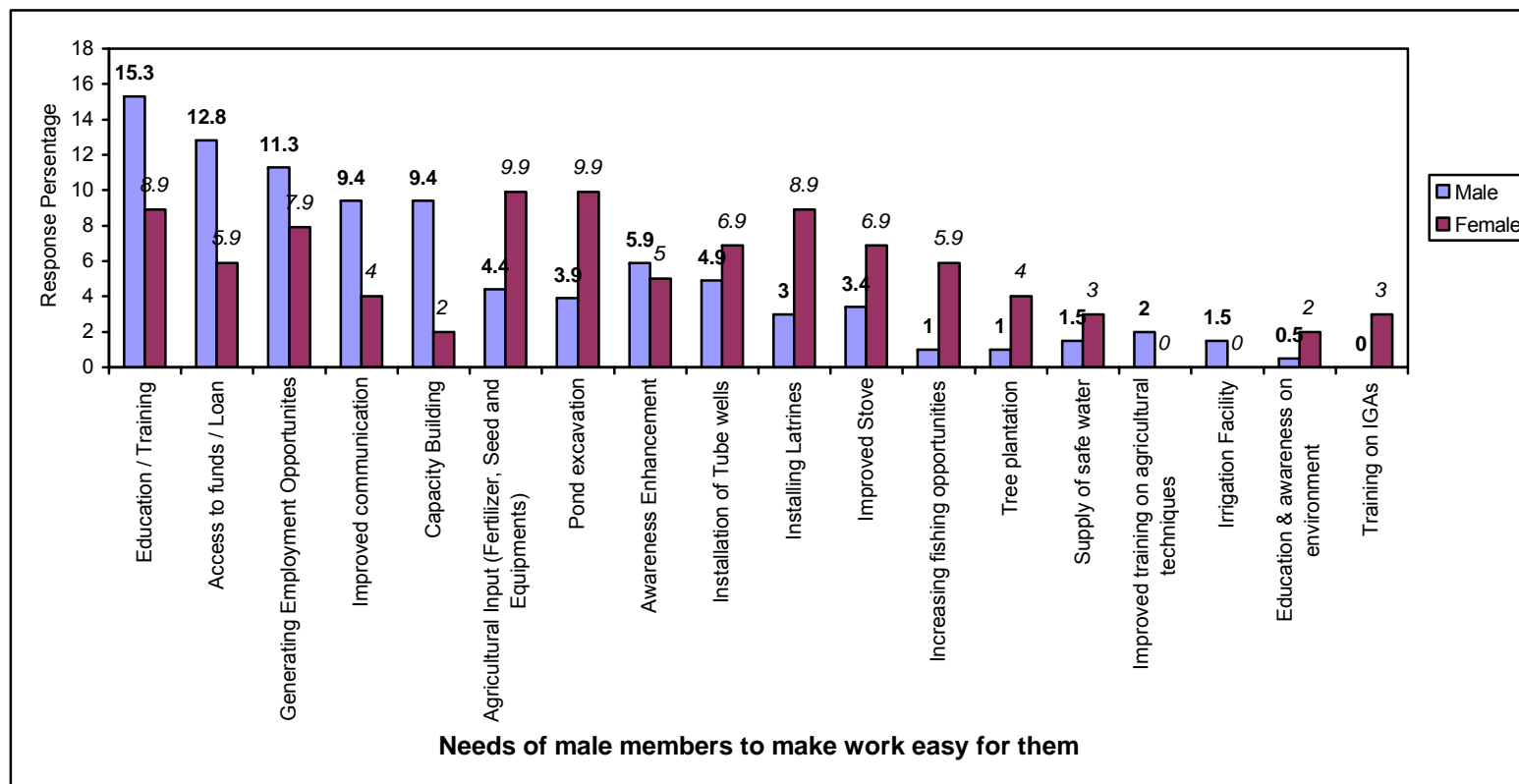
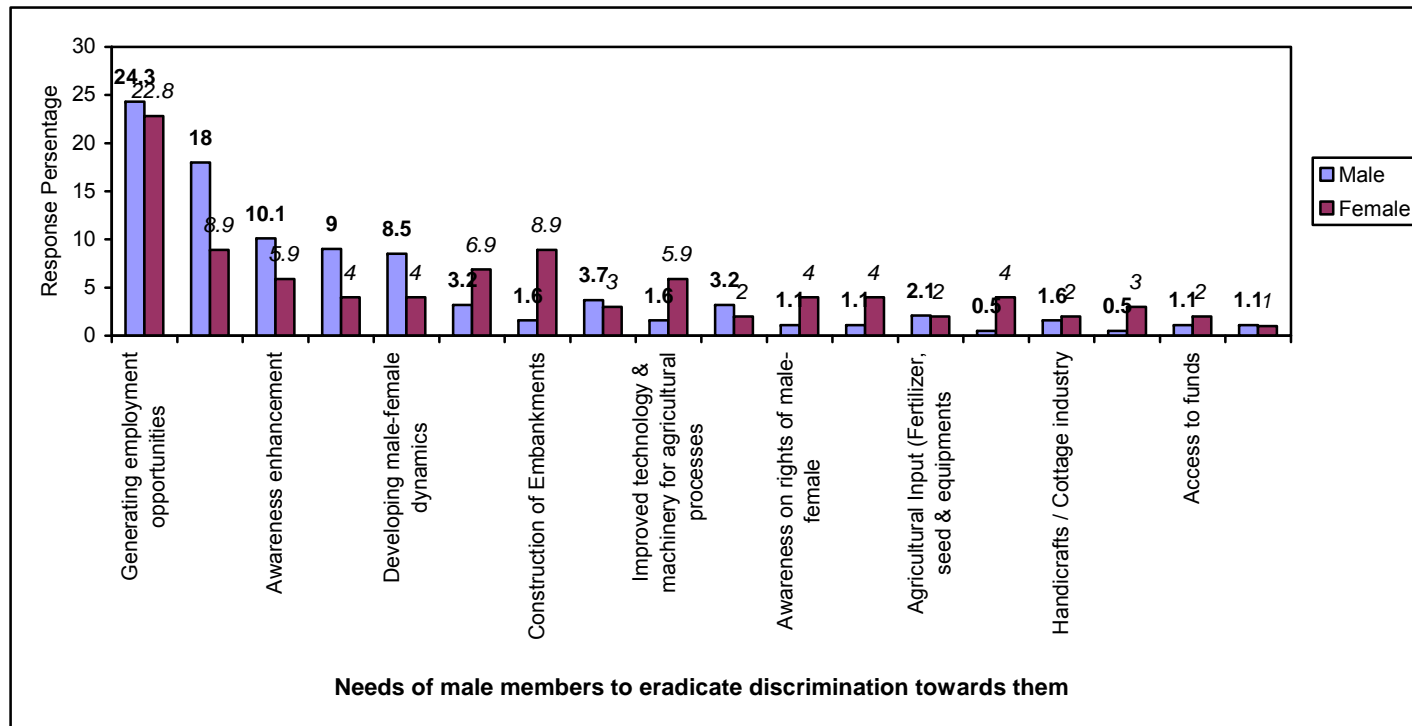


Figure 14. Needs of Male Community Members to make works more easy



The above figure illustrates the differences in perception between male and female respondent about needs of male members to make their works easier. While male members think education or training, access to funds, generating employment opportunities, improved communication and capacity building are very important for making their works easy, female members perceive these to be necessary in fewer cases. Agricultural input, pond excavation, installing latrines, installation of tubewells, improved stove, increasing fishing opportunities, and tree plantation are the activities perceived by the female members to be more important to make work easier for male members. The other activities to make work easy for the male members include: awareness enhancement, supply of safe water, training on agricultural techniques, irrigation facility, education and awareness on environment, and training on IGAs.

### 3.1.3.6. Needs of male members to eradicate discrimination towards them



### **Figure 16. Needs of Male Community Members to eradicate discrimination towards them**

The above figure illustrates the differences in perception between male and female respondents about the needs of male members to eradicate discrimination towards females. While male members think that generating employment opportunity, educating male members, awareness enhancement, education or training, and developing male-female dynamics are the important activities to reduce discrimination towards females, female members perceive these to be important in fewer cases to eradicate discrimination towards male members. On the other hand for the female members training on IGAs, construction of embankments, improved technology and machinery for agricultural processes, awareness on rights of male and female, increasing fishing opportunities, and canal excavation are more important than perceived by male members. All other needs of the male members include: awareness building on reducing superstition, different income enhancing work, agricultural input, handicrafts and cottage industries, access to fund, supply of safe water and training on poultry rearing.

## Chapter 4 Conclusions and Recommendations

### General:

- Needs of both male and female members should be addressed for a more productive community, free from persistent discrimination.
- Male members identified poverty (72.2%) and illiteracy (92.4%) to be the major causes of discrimination in the community, while female members believe the major causes of discrimination toward them are not only poverty (77.5%) and illiteracy (92.5%) but also having no source of income (75%).
- Ways of reducing poverty, along with enhancing education need to be introduced. Again to reduce the discrimination toward the females, different sources of income for them need to be introduced.
- Ensuring engagement of female members in productive activities (providing them with necessary training for preferred alternative productive activities) and community management and organizational activities are necessary to build their capacity

### Project Specific:

- Both male and female community members exhibited their strong belief on cooking and backyard gardening as the principal tasks done by the females. Of the other tasks mentioned by them, livestock and poultry rearing and handicrafts/cottage industries, could be the other alternative livelihoods for female workers (Table 3.4).
- The study further revealed that the male respondents prioritized work in handicrafts/cottage industries and work as helpers in agriculture as important tasks for females (Table 3.5). As these activities are accepted by male members for females, these two activities can easily be promoted as alternative livelihoods and mode of participation of female members in productive activity.
- Community management and organizational activities essentially require higher participation and leadership among the female members to ensure better community development. The whole community, especially the male members, need to be made more aware about the necessity of female participation in decision making and female leadership to bring change towards equal participation.
- In many reproductive activities done by female members, male members control the necessary tangible and intangible assets. The culturally acceptable and expected situations regarding control over assets need to be identified during the project work and accordingly possible project interventions be undertaken to improve female members' control over the tangible and intangible assets necessary for the reproductive activities they perform.

**Appendix 1**

**Questionnaire for Gender Baseline Survey**

Z... msMhKvixi bvg \_\_\_\_\_

~¶¶i:

c`ex/Zwi L:

DËi`vZvi bvg:

DËi`vZvi eqm:

<b>ID Number</b>	
<b>Date of interview</b>	

A) Avcbv` i Mötg cijj iv Ktib Ggb 5 wJ KvRi bvg ej p|

1|

2|

3|

4|

5|

B) Gi evBtiI cijj iv wK wK `wqZiI KZ@` cij b Ktib?

1|

2|

3|

C) Avcbv` i Mötg gwj vi v Ktib Ggb 5 wJ KvRi bvg ej p|

1|

2|

3|

4|

5|

D) Gi evBti l gvnj viv wk wk `wqZ;l KZ® cvj b Kti b?

- 1|
- 2|
- 3|

**E. Reproductive Activities**

tKvW	** `k`gvb m=ú` :		** A`k` m=ú` :	
	1 Livi	12 mvi	1 `f`f`	12 AwfÁZv
* tK	2 UvKv cqmv	13 KuPvgvj	2 wk¶v	13 cb` evRvi RvZ Ki tbi e`e`v
Kti	m=ú` i			
Ges	3 Ni ewo	14 KxU-bvkK	3 mvgwRK m=úK	14 DcwRZ At_® Dci wqš¶
1	i aygvnj v			
2	câvbZ gvnj v AvsukK cjl	15 gvQ aiv hšj/Rvj	4 tbUl qvK®	15 wv×všl Mh tbi AwaKvi
3	cjl gvnj v mgvb fvte	16 tšKv	5 fvgi AwaKvi	16 AskMh tbi AwaKvi
4	câvbZ cjl AvsukK gvnj v	17 gj ab	6 gvQ aivi AwaKvi	17 AvZnekjm
5	i aycjl		7 KvR Kivi AwaKvi	18 ivR%wZK AwaKvi
	8 hšcvZx		8 `vaxb fvte Pj vPtj i AwaKvi	19 gvbewaKvi
	9 avi / FY mjeav		9 Ávb	20 mkvmb
	10 JIa-fvKimb		10 `¶Zv	21 mpz AvBb k;Lj v cwi w`wZ
	11 exR		11 Z_` AwaKvi	22 mgq_vKv

**Reproductive Activities**

\* tK Kti (tKvW)

\*\* KvRi Rb` e`eüZ m=ú` (tKvW) `k`gvb m=ú`

A`k` m=ú` i AwaKvi AvtQ wk? nw = 1; bv = 2

\* `k`gvb m=ú` i wqš¶ tK? (tKvW)

- 1| Nti i KvR cwb mslMh
- 2| ivbvi Rb` Rvj vbx mslMh (Kv ev Ab` th tKvb Rvj vbx)

- 3| cwi evt̃i i m̃ m̃t̃ i Rb̃ i vb̃ Kiv
- 4| Ni cwi vi Kiv
- 5| M̃ñ t̃j x̃ m̃ R̃b̃ m̃c̃ i t̃ b̃ṽ t̃ Y Kiv
- 6| cwi evt̃i i m̃ m̃t̃ i K̃vco cwi vi Kiv
- 7| cwi ewi K̃ num-gj M̃x̃ c̃j b̃
- 8| w̃b̃t̃ R̃t̃ i L̃vevi R̃b̃ em̃ Z̃w̃ F̃Uvq̃ mẽw̃ R̃ P̃ṽl
- 9| M̃ñ t̃j xi t̃gi ṽg̃t̃ Zi K̃vR̃
- 10| w̃k̃i i h̃Z̃ t̃ b̃q̃v
- 11| w̃k̃i i w̃k̃ t̃ṽ w̃el t̃q̃ Z̃ vi w̃k̃ Kiv
- 12| ex̃t̃ i h̃Z̃ t̃ b̃q̃v
- 13| w̃b̃t̃ R̃t̃ i L̃vevi R̃b̃ g̃ṽ0̃ aiv
- 14| k̃ṽK̃/c̃ṽZ̃ṽ m̃s̃l̃m̃

**F 1. Productive Activities Agriculture**

†KwW	** k̃g̃vb̃ m̃ú̃ :		** A`k̃ m̃ú̃ :	
	1 L̃vevi	12 m̃vi	1 t̃f̃ t̃	12 Ãw̃F̃Á̃Z̃ṽ
* †K	2 ŨṽK̃ṽ c̃q̃m̃ṽ	13 K̃ũP̃ṽg̃ṽj	2 w̃k̃ t̃ṽ	13 cb̃ eṽR̃vi R̃ṽZ̃ K̃i t̃bi ẽẽṽ
K̃t̃i	m̃ú̃t̃ i			
Ges	3 Ni ewo	14 K̃x̃Ũ-b̃ṽk̃K̃	3 m̃ṽg̃w̃R̃K̃ m̃ú̃K̃	14 D̃c̃w̃R̃Z̃ Ãt̃_̃P̃ D̃ci w̃b̃q̃š̃j̃
1	t̃i aỹg̃ṽj ṽ			
2	c̃ä̃ṽb̃Z̃ g̃ṽj ṽ Ãṽs̃ĩk̃K̃ c̃j̃j̃	4 K̃ṽco t̃P̃ṽco	15 g̃ṽQ̃ aiṽ h̃š̃j̃/ R̃ṽj	15 m̃x̃ṽš̃l̃ M̃h̃t̃bi Ãw̃ãK̃vi
3	c̃j̃j̃ g̃ṽj ṽ m̃g̃vb̃ f̃ṽt̃ẽ	5 w̃ei x̃ c̃w̃b̃	16 t̃b̃š̃K̃ṽ	16 Ask̃M̃h̃t̃bi Ãw̃ãK̃vi
4	c̃ä̃ṽb̃Z̃ c̃j̃j̃ Ãṽs̃ĩk̃K̃ g̃ṽj ṽ	6 h̃ṽb̃eṽnb̃	17 g̃j̃ ab̃	17 ÃṽZ̃w̃ek̃l̃m̃
5	t̃i aỹc̃j̃j̃	7 R̃w̃g̃		18 i ṽR̃%̃w̃i Z̃K̃ Ãw̃ãK̃vi
	8 h̃š̃ç̃ṽZ̃x̃	8	8 t̃ṽax̃b̃ f̃ṽt̃ẽ P̃j̃ ṽP̃t̃j̃ i Ãw̃ãK̃vi	19 g̃ṽb̃ew̃ãK̃vi
	9 aiṽ / F̃Y	9	9 Á̃ṽb̃	20 m̃k̃ṽmb̃

**Productive Activities**

**KwI**

- 1| avɬbi exR msi ɲY
- 2| exRZj v ^Zwi
- 3| mvi t`qv
- 4| Rwiɔ ɯboɬbv
- 5| avb KɩUv
- 6| dmj gvovɬbv
- 7| avb kKɩɬbv
- 8| Lo msi ɲY
- 9| avb ɯɛɛq

mɲeav  
10 JI a-fvKɩmb  
11 exR

\* ɬK Kɬi  
(tKw)

\*\* KɩɬRi Rb` e`eüZ mɛú` (tKw)  
A`k` mɛú`                      `k`gɩb mɛú`

10 `ɲZv

11 Z\_` AwaKvi

A`k` mɛúɬ` i  
AwaKvi AvɬQ ɯK?  
nɯ = 1; bv = 2

\* `k`gɩb  
mɛúɬ` i ɯbqšK  
ɬK? (tKw)

\* Drcw` Z cY` ev  
DcwiRZ UvKv e`envi I  
ɯbqšɬ tK Kɬi? (tKw)

21 mɲZAvBb k;Lj v  
cwi w` ɯZ  
22 mgq \_vKv

**F 2. Productive Activities poultry and duckery**

tKw

\* ɬK    `k`gɩb  
Kɬi    mɛúɬ` i  
Ges    ɯbqšK  
1    i ayɔwɲj v

\*\* `k`gɩb mɛú` :

- 1 Lvevi
- 2 UvKv cqmv
- 3 Ni ewo

\*\* A`k` mɛú` :

- 12 mvi
- 13 KuPvgvj
- 14 KɩU-bvkK

- 1 ɲɲ`
- 2 ɯKɲv
- 3 mvgwRK mɛúK

- 12 AwfÁZv
- 13 cb` evRvi RvZ Ki ɬbi e`e`v
- 14 DcwiRZ Aɬ\_ɲ Dci ɯbqšY

2 cāvbZ gūnj v AvsūkK  
cijj  
3 cijj gūnj v mgvb fvte  
4 cāvbZ cijj AvsūkK  
gūnj v  
5 i'aycijj

4 Kīco tPīco  
5 űei × cwb  
6 hvbevb  
7 Rūg  
8 hšcūZx  
9 avi / FY  
mjeav  
10 JI a-f'vKūmb  
11 exR

15 gvQ ai v hšj/  
Rij  
16 t̄bŠKv  
17 gj ab

4 t̄bUI qvK<sup>®</sup>  
5 fūgi AwaKvi  
6 gvQ ai vi AwaKvi  
7 KvR Kivi AwaKvi  
8 ̄faxb fvte Pj vP̄tj i  
AwaKvi  
9 Ávb  
10 ̄q̄jZv  
11 Z\_ AwaKvi

15 űm×všI M̄h̄t̄bi AwaKvi  
16 AskM̄h̄t̄bi AwaKvi  
17 AvZūekj̄m  
18 i vR%būZK AwaKvi  
19 gvbevaKvi  
20 m̄k̄vmb  
21 m̄p̄z AvBb k;Lj v  
cwi w̄w̄Z  
22 mgq \_vKv

**Productive Activities**

\* t̄K K̄ti  
(t̄Kw)

\*\* Kv̄Ri Rb̄ e'ēüZ m̄áú` (t̄KW)  
A`k̄ m̄áú`      `k̄gvb m̄áú`

A`k̄ m̄áú` i  
AwaKvi Av̄t̄Q w̄K?  
n̄w = 1; bv = 2

\* `k̄gvb  
m̄áú` i űbqš̄K  
t̄K? (t̄KW)

\* Drcw̄ Z cY' ev  
Dcw̄RZ ŬvKv e'envi I  
űbqš̄b t̄K K̄ti? (t̄KW)

num gj Mx cij b (DĒi `vZv th cūL cij b K̄ti, tm  
e'vcv̄ti Zv̄t̄K c̄k̄k̄i t̄Z n̄te)

- 1| nvm Qv̄to t̄K
- 2| t̄K t̄Zv̄t̄j
- 3| nvl t̄o t̄K űb̄t̄q hvq
- 4| űVg msM̄h̄ K̄ti t̄K
- 5| evRv̄ti t̄K űēμq K̄ti
- 6| L̄vevi t̄`q t̄K
- 7| űP̄w̄K̄r̄m̄vi e'e'v t̄K K̄ti
- 8| JI t̄ai e'e'v t̄K K̄ti



### F3. Productive Activities livestock

†KwW	** `k`gwb m`u` :	** A`k` m`u` :
	1 Lrevi	12 mvi
* †K `k`gwb	2 UvKv cqmv	13 KuPvgvj
K†i m`u`†` i		
Ges wqšK	3 Ni ewo	14 KxU-bvkK
1 i`aygnj v		
2 c`avbZ gnj v AvsikK	4 Kvcv tPvcv	15 gvQ aiv hšj/ Rvj
cjy		
3 cjy gnj v mgvb fvte	5 we`i x cvb	16 †bšKv
4 c`avbZ cjy AvsikK	6 hıbervb	17 gj ab
gnj v		
5 i`aycjy	7 Rıg	
	8 hšcvZx	
	9 avi / FY mjeav	
	10 JIa-f`vKımb	
	11 exR	
	* †K K†i (†KwW)	** Kı†Ri Rb` e`eüZ m`u` (†KwW)
<b>Productive Activities</b>	A`k` m`u`	`k`gwb m`u`
	A`k` m`u`†` i AıaKvi AvtQ wK?	nw = 1; bv = 2
	* `k`gwb m`u`†` i wqšK †K? (†KwW)	* Drcw` Z cY` ev DcwrZ UvKv e`envi I wqšp †K K†i? (†KwW)

Mew` cı cjy b (Miæ/gınl/QvMj /†Fov)  
 (DEi`vZv th cı cjy b K†i, tm e`vcı†i Zı†K cıKı†Z nte)

1 | ev`Pv msMö†K K†i

- 2| wej tK wbtq hvq
- 3| wej t\_ tK tK wbtq Avtm
- 4| cwi PhP tK Kti
- 5| wefba i vM-eyj vB thb bv nq, tm Rb
- c0qvRbxq e e v tK Kti
- 6| tivMi wPukrmv tK Kivq
- 7| `ja wepui Rb tK wbtq hvq
- 6| ci wepui Rb tK wbtq hvq
- 7| Pw i e e v tK Kti
- 8| UvKv tK msMh Kti

#### F 4. Productive Activities fisheries

tKw	** `k`gvb m`u` :		** A`k` m`u` :	
	1 Livi	12 mvi	1 `f`v`	12 AwfAZv
* tK	`k`gvb	2 UvKv cqmv	13 KuPvgvj	13 cb` evRvi RvZ Ki tbi
Kti	m`u` i		2 wk`v	e e v
Ges	wbqšK	3 Ni ewo	14 KxU-bvkK	14 DcwRZ A t_ P Dci
1	i aygnj v		3 mvgwRK m`u`K	wbqšY
2	c`vZ gnj v AvsukK	4 Kvcv tPico	15 gvQ aiv hšj/	15 wv`všl Mh tbi AwKvi
	cjy		Rvj	
3	cjy gnj v mgvb fvte	5 wei x cwv	16 tšKv	16 AskMh tbi AwKvi
4	c`vZ cjy AvsukK	6 hlvemb	17 gj ab	17 AvZnek m
	gnj v	7 Rvg		18 ivR%wZK AwKvi
5	i aycjy	8 hšcvZx		19 gvbewaKvi
		9 avi / FY	8 `vxb fvte Pj vP t i	
		mjeav	AwKvi	20 mkvmb
			9 Avb	

10 JIa-fvKimb

10 `¶|Zv

21 mpzAvBb k;Lj v  
cwi w`wZ

11 eiR

11 Z\_` AwaKvi

22 mgq\_vKv

**Productive Activities**

\* tK Kti  
(tKwW)

\*\* Kv¶Ri Rb` e`euZ m`u` (tKwW)  
A`k` m`u` `k`gvb m`u`

A`k` m`u` i  
AwaKvi Av¶Q wK?  
nw = 1; bv = 2

\* `k`gvb  
m`u` i wqšK  
tK? (tKwW)

\* Drcw` Z cY` ev  
DcwRZ UvKv e`envi I  
wqšp tK Kti? (tKwW)

grm m`u` Avni Y tckvq RwbZ cwi evi

- 1| Avcbvi cwi ev¶i gvQ aivi DcKib tK µq Kti b
- 2| Avcbvi cwi ev¶i gvQ aivi DcKib tK ^Zix Kti b (hw` Nti GB me DcKib ^Zix nq)
- 3| Avcbvi cwi ev¶i gvQ aivi DcKib hZ¶K tbq
- 4| DcKib w` tq gvQ a¶i b tK
- 5| gvQ tK wµq Kti b

**F 5. Productive Activities handicrafts**

tKwW

\*\* `k`gvb m`u` :

\*\* A`k` m`u` :

- \* tK `k`gvb
- Kti m`u` i
- Ges wqšK
- 1 i aygwj v
- 2 c¶vbZ gwj v Avs¶K  
cj¶

- 1 Livi
- 2 UvKv cqmv
- 3 Ni ewo
- 4 Kvcv tPico

- 12 mvi
- 13 KuPvgvj
- 14 KxU-bvkK
- 15 gvQ aiv h¶i/  
Rij

- 1 -¶¶-
- 2 w¶¶v
- 3 mvgwRK m`u`K
- 4 tbUI qvK®

- 12 AwfAZv
- 13 cb` evRvi RvZ Ki tbi e`e`v
- 14 DcwRZ A¶\_¶ Dci wqš¶
- 15 w¶v¶¶ M¶tbi AwaKvi

3 cjlj gmlj v mgvb fvte  
 4 cãvbZ cjlj AvsikK  
 gmlj v  
 5 i'aycjlj

5 wei x cmb  
 6 hlvbevb  
 7 Rvlg  
 8 hšçvZx  
 9 avi / FY  
 mjeav  
 10 JIa-f'vKumb  
 11 erR

16 tbsKv  
 17 gj ab

5 fngi AwaKvi  
 6 gvQ aivi AwaKvi  
 7 KvR Kivi AwaKvi  
 8 `vaxb fvte Pj vPtj i  
 AwaKvi  
 9 Ávb  
 10 `¶|Zv  
 11 Z\_ AwaKvi

16 AskMõtbi AwaKvi  
 17 AvZnekjm  
 18 ivR%bwZK AwaKvi  
 19 gvbewaKvi  
 20 mjkvmb  
 21 mpzAvBb k;Lj v  
 cvii w`wZ  
 22 mgq\_vKv

**Productive Activities**

\* tK Kti  
 (tKwW)

\*\* KvRi Rb" e"eüZ m"u` (tKwW)  
 A`k" m"u` `k"gvb m"u`

A`k" m"u` i  
 AwaKvi AvfQ wK?  
 nW = 1; bv = 2

\* `k"gvb  
 m"u` i wqšK  
 tK? (tKwW)

\* Drcw" Z cY" ev  
 DcwRZ UvKv e"envi I  
 wqšš tK Kti? (tKwW)

KuUj wki (wKZj cmlj, Ku\_v, gvQ aivi DcKib,  
 tbsKv BZ`w`) (DEi`vZv th wktí i mvt\_ RwoZ  
 ZvtK tm e"vcvti ckaKiZ nte)

- 1| KuUj wktí i Rb" çR tK msMõ Kti b
- 2| KuPvgvj msMõ Kti b tK
- 3| tK `Zix Kti b
- 4| tK `Zixi KvR mrvqZv Kti b
- 5| `Zixi çti evRvti wvpi DcthvMx tK Kti
- 6| evRvti wvpi ce`hšitK msi ýb Kti b
- 7| evRvti tK wvpi Kti b

**F 6. Productive Activities small business**

tKvW	** `k`gvb mæú` :	12 mvi	** A`k` mæú` :	12 AvfÁZv
* tK	`k`gvb	2 UvKv cqmv	13 KuPvgvj	13 cb` evRvi RvZ Ki tbi e`e`v
Kti	mæú` i	3 Ni envio	14 KxU-bvkK	14 DcvRZ A t_ P Dci wqšK
Ges	wqšK	4 Kvco tPico	15 gvQ aiv hš/ Rvj	15 wv x v š M tbi AwaKvi
1	i aygvj v	5 we i x cvb	16 t b ŠKv	16 AskM tbi AwaKvi
2	cāvbZ gvj v AvsukK cjy	6 hvbevnb	17 gj ab	17 AvZnekjm
3	cjy gvj v mgvb fvte	7 Rvg	8 hšcvZx	18 i v R v w ZK AwaKvi
4	cāvbZ cjy AvsukK gvj v	8 hšcvZx	9 avi / FY mjeav	19 gvbevnaKvi
5	i aycjy	9 avi / FY mjeav	10 JI a-f v Kimb	20 m k v m b
		10 JI a-f v Kimb	11 exR	21 m p z AvBb k; Lj v cwi w` wZ
		11 exR		22 mgq _vKv

**Productive Activities**

ÿi`e`emv  
 1| e`emvi cR msM tbi Kti tK

\* tK Kti (tKvW)      \*\* Kv t Ri Rb` e`eüZ mæú` (tKvW)      A`k` mæú` i AwaKvi Av t Q wK? n = 1; b = 2      \* `k`gvb mæú` i wqšK tK? (tKvW)      \* Drcw` Z cY` ev DcvRZ UvKv e`envi I wqšš tK Kti? (tKvW)

2| e'emv Kivi Rb" c#qvRbxq `vb (Ni, tgrKvg)  
tK e'e`v Kti

3| e'emv cb" tK uk#b Avtb

4| tK c#vbZ e'emv cwi Pvj bv Kti b

5| e'emvi Kv#R tK mrvqZv Kti b

6| e'emvi wmwv-wbKvk tK iv#Lb

7| c#b"i wmwv-wbKvk tK Kti b

8| t`vKv#bi c#b"i hZ#i y#v#e#y#b tK Kti b

**G. Community Managing Activities**

\* tK AskM#b I t#ZZj`vb I AskM#Y w#q#b Kti

1 i'aygvj v

2 c#vbZ gvj v AvsukK c#j#

3 c#j# gvj v mgvb fv#e

4 c#vbZ c#j# AvsukK gvj v

5 i'ayc#j#

\*\* A`k`

m#u`:

1 `f`#`

2 uk#j#v

3 mvgwRK m#u`K

4 t#UI qvK#

5 fv#gi Av#Kvi

6 gvQ aivi

Av#Kvi

7 KvR Kivi Av#Kvi

8 `#axb fv#e Pj v#t#j i  
Av#Kvi

9 #vb

10 `#j#Zv

11 Z` Av#Kvi

12 Avf#Zv

13 cb" evRvi RvZ Ki#bi  
e'e`v

14 DcwRZ At`# Dci  
w#q#j#

15 w#v#s#M#b#i Av#Kvi

16 AskM#b#i Av#Kvi

17 AvZ#ek#m

18 ivR%w#ZK Av#Kvi

19 gv#b#w#Kvi

20 m#k#v#b

21 m#p#Av#Bb k#L#j v  
cwi w`w#Z

22 mgq`v#Kv

**Community Managing & Political Activities**

msMV#bi m`m` nI qvi w#v#s#

msMV#bi m`m`

M#g mn-e'e`v#bv Kvgw#i w#b#P#b

msMV#bi w#v#s#M#Y c#j#q#q

msMV#bi evrmwi K cwi Kí bvq

Aw#R mrvqZv c#j#v#bi w#v#s#M#b#Y

\* tK AskM#b Kti

\*tK t#ZZj`vb Kti

\*\* Kv#Ri Rb" e'e#Z A`k` m#u` (tKW)

\* AskM#Y w#q#b Kti t#

BDwbq b mn-e'e vcbv KwgWj KvhPrtg

grmRtex mwgwZ

hpe mwgwZ

gunj v mwgwZ

K.I.K mwgwZ

ktgK BDwbq b (Kqj v/evj y/cv\_i BZ'w')

tm"Qvfmex mSMVb

Ab'vb" mSMVtbi m`m'fP

i vR%bwZK KvhPrtg Ask Mthb I tbZZj`vb

Mlg chPqi mwj m/weev`wb@uE

Ab'vb" Gb.wR.I`tj AskMthb I tbZZj`vb

thvMvthvtMi mutKv`Zwi

tXD (Avdvj) t\_tK Mlg i Plv

BDwbq b cwi l` t\_tK mi Kvix tmev Av`vq (wfwRW, wfwRGd...)

H. wbtge<sup>3</sup> wel qmgfn wmxvsl Mthbi tPjt Avcvri cwi evti i gunj vt`i gZvgZ wetePbv nq wK bv?

wel q

1=n'vu , 2= bv

1. mSlb MthY
2. m@uE
3. UvKv wwbtpwM
4. gunj vi PvKwi Kiv
5. mSlbtbi weevn
6. mSlbtbi wKPlv
7. gunj vi `faxb frte Pj vtdiv Kiv

J. eZ@v b gunj vi v th me KvR Ktib ev`wqZj cvj b Ktib (wbKUeZ@cwb mSMthi `vb, mjeavRbK ivbvi Pj v BZ'w') tm,tj vtK Avi l mnR Kivi tPjt Zvt`i cPqvRb,tj v wK wK | K.

L.

M.

**I. Practical and Strategic Needs**

1. Avcvb wK `el tgi`i wKvri nb?  1= n'vu, 2= bv

2. Avcvb wK wK Kvib t b `el tgi`i wKvri nb | (√ w`b)

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Mwi e             | tRtj        |
| nvl to emevmKvi x | weewnZ      |
| AwkvtjZ           | AwewnZ      |
| gunj v            | AbcvRbKvi x |
| K.I.K             | mnKvi x     |
| cinofPkvj         |             |

K. mgv†R gvnj v†` i †Kvb †Kvb Pwn`v c†Y Ki†j Zv†` i c†Z `elg` `† Kiv hv†e?

K.

L.

M.

L. eZ†b c†j† i v th me KvR K†i b ev `wqZ† c†j b K†i b (wbK†eZ† c†w† msM†ni `vb, m†earRbK i v†† P†j v BZ`w†)†m,†j v†K Avi I mnR Kivi †††† Zv†` i c†q†Rb,†j v †K †K?

K.

L.

M.

M. mgv†R c†j†† i †Kvb †Kvb Pwn`v c†b Ki†j Zv†` i c†Z `elg` `† Kiv hv†e|

K.

L.

M.



## Appendix 2

### FGD Checklist

পাঁচ পেশার প্রতিটির জন্য একটি করে পুরুষ ও একটি করে মহিলা দল

১। গ্রামের প্রধান পেশাগুলো .....

পুরুষদের প্রধান পেশা

মহিলাদের প্রধান পেশা

২. প্রধান পেশা (কৃষি / পশুপালন/ মৎস আহরন ..... ) পেশায় আপনার পরিবার বা আপনি বছরের কতমাস নিয়োজিত থাকেন?
৩. বাকি সময়ে অর্থ উপার্জনের জন্য আপনার পরিবার বা আপনি কি কি কাজ করেন .....
৪. বছরে কয়মাস কাজ (প্রধান পেশা) থাকে এবং কোন কোন মাসে।
৪. বছরে কয়মাস কাজ (প্রধান পেশা) থাকে না, কোন কোন মাসে এবং কোন?
৫. প্রধান পেশার কার্যক্রম গুলো কি কি? এবং পুরুষ / মহিলা / উভয়েই কোন কোন কাজ গুলো করেন?
৬. সারাদিনে পুরুষরা কি কি কাজ করেন, (প্রীক্ষ ও বর্ষা ও শীত এবং কাজের সময় ও কাজ নেই এমন সময়ে)?
৭. সারাদিনে মহিলারা কি কি কাজ করেন (প্রীক্ষ ও বর্ষা ও শীত এবং কাজের সময় ও কাজ নেই এমন সময়ে)?
৮. অর্থ উপার্জনের জন্য মহিলারা কি কি কাজ করেন?  
মহিলারা কি পুরুষের সমান কাজ করেন?  
পুরুষের সমান বেতন বা মজুরী পান?
৯. পরিবারের প্রধান পেশার ক্ষেত্রে মহিলাদের অংশগ্রহণ ছাড়া পুরুষরা একাই কি সব কার্যক্রম করতে পারেন?
১০. পরিবারসমূহে সিদ্ধান্তগ্রহণের অ বিষয় কি কি? সিদ্ধান্ত কে নেয় এবং কিভাবে নেয়? কার্যকর করে কে (১ টা, ২টা উদাহরণ দিয়ে আলাপ)?
১১. সন্ধান গ্রহণ, জমি ক্রয়, সন্ধানকে স্কুলে পাঠানো, মহিলাদের চাকুরী করা, মহিলাদের দূরে যাওয়া, মহিলাদের টাকা খরচ, ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে কে সিদ্ধান্ত দেয়?  
মহিলাদের সিদ্ধান্ত নেবার কোন সুযোগ আছে কি?
১২. গ্রাম পর্যায়ে সকলে মিলে আপনারা কি কি ধরনের কার্যক্রম করেন এবং কি কি বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করেন?  
এই কার্যক্রমের কোন পর্যায়ে কি কোন মহিলার অংশগ্রহণ আছে?
১৩. ....জীবী পরিবারের (পেশাভিত্তিক) মহিলাদের প্রধান অসুবিধা গুলো কি কি?
১৪. ....জীবী পরিবারের (পেশাভিত্তিক) মহিলাদের প্রধান প্রয়োজন গুলো কি কি।  
এ প্রয়োজন গুলোর প্রেক্ষিতে গ্রামে মহিলাদের বর্তমান অবস্থার কি কি পরিবর্তন প্রয়োজন? পরিবর্তন কি সম্ভব? কিভাবে?
১৫. মহিলাদের উপর নির্যাতন

## Appendix 3

List of Data collectors:

Name	Designation
1. Mr Fuad	Field Supervisor (FS)
2. Mr. Joy Kumar	Field Facilitator (FF)
3. Mr. Bikash	FF
4. Mr. Shonkor	FS
5. Mr. Sharif	FF

#### **Appendix 4**

In the reproductive role, tangible resources are food, money, housing, clothing, clean water, transport e.g. to attend a clinic, information e.g. about social services.

Intangible resources include (health, education, reproductive rights, time, social networks).

In the productive role, tangible resources include land, equipment, credit, raw materials, transport. Intangible resources are skills and knowledge, mobility, the right to work, to control one's income, access to economic markets and networks and information etc.

In the community-managing role, access to information and decision-making are critical.

Time is a key resource as «participation» consumes time that women and men could otherwise spend on reproductive or productive activities.

In the political role, key resources are information, political education, rights (e.g. to participate in public debate, be candidates for elections, vote), physical mobility and self-confidence.

#### **Appendix 5**

<b>ID Number</b>	
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**A community led mechanism of monitoring gender progress**

Date of interview	
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DĒi`vZvi bvg:

DĒi`vZvi eqm:

A) Avcbvř` i Mřtg cjj iv Křib Ggb 5 wJ KvřRi bvg ej ř|

1|

2|

3|

4|

5|

B) Gi evBři l cjj iv wK wK `wqZ; l KZĚ` cvj b Křib?

1|

2|

3|

C) Avcbvř` i Mřtg gwnj viv Křib Ggb 5 wJ KvřRi bvg ej ř|

1|

2|

3|

4|

5|

D) Gi evBři l gwnj viv wK wK `wqZ; l KZĚ` cvj b Křib?

1|

2|

3|

E. Lvbvi cṡqvrBxq UvKv cævbZ ‡Kv\_v ‡\_‡K (‡K KvR ‡\_‡K) Avṡm? (‡KvW: কৃষি / পশুপালন/ মৎস আহরণ .....

1|

1.1 GB KvR ‡K cævbZ Kṡi?

- 1 i'aygṡnj v
- 2 cævbZ gṡnj v AvsṡkK cṡjṡ
- 3 cṡjṡ gṡnj v mgvb frṡṡ
- 4 cævbZ cṡjṡ AvsṡkK gṡnj v
- 5 i'aycṡjṡ

1.2 Lvbvi cṡqvrBxq evKx UvKv ‡Kv\_v ‡\_‡K (‡K KvR ‡\_‡K) Avṡm? (‡KvW: 1. কুটিরশিল্প/.....) GB KvR ‡K cævbZ Kṡi?

- 1 i'aygṡnj v KvR ‡KvW: ‡K cævbZ Kṡi? ‡KvW
- 2 cævbZ gṡnj v AvsṡkK cṡjṡ
- 3 cṡjṡ gṡnj v mgvb frṡṡ
- 4 cævbZ cṡjṡ AvsṡkK gṡnj v
- 5 i'aycṡjṡ

F. Lvbvi মহিলারা কোন কোন কাজ করে Lvbvi cṡqvrBxq UvKv Avq করেন? (‡KvW: কুটিরশিল্প/.....)

- 1|
- 2|
- 3|
- 4|
- 5|

**G. Community Managing and Organizational Activities**

\* ‡K AskMṡb I ṡbZZṡ vb I AskMṡY vbqṡṡp Kṡi

- 1 i'aygṡnj v
- 2 cævbZ gṡnj v AvsṡkK cṡjṡ

- 3 cjl gwnj v mgvb fvte
- 4 cãvbZ cjl AvsãkK gwnj v
- 5 i ay cjl

\* tK AskMõb Kti

\*tK tbZZj`vb Kti

Community Managing & Political Activities

msMVtbi m`m` nI qvi wmxvšI

msMVtbi m`m`

Mõg mn-e`e`vcbv KvguWi vbePtb

msMVtbi wmxvšI MõY cõµqvq

msMVtbi evrmwi K cwi Kí bvq

Avi\_Ŕ mnvqZv cõvftbi wmxvšI MõtY

BDvbqb mn-e`e`vcbv KvguWi KvhPrtg

grmRixex mvguZ

hje mvguZ

gwnj v mvguZ

K.I.K mvguZ

kãgK BDvbqb (Kqj v/evj ycv\_i BZ`w`)

tm`Qvtxex msMVb

Ab`vb` msMVtbi m`m`fj³

ivR%ãwZK KvhPrtg Ask Mõb I tbZZj`vb

Mõg chPqi mwij m/wev` vb®úwÉ

Ab`vb` Gb.wR.I `tj AskMõb I tbZZj`vb

thvMvthvMi mutKv`Zwi

tXD (Avdvj) t\_tK Mõg i ¶v

BDvbqb cwi I` t\_tK mi Kvi x tmev Av`vq (wFwRwW,

wFwRGd...)

H. wbtgæ³ wcl qmgfn wmxvšI Mõtbi t¶t¶ Avcbvi cwi evti i gwnj vt`i gZvgZ wetePbv nq wK bv?

wcl q

1=n`vu , 2= bv

- 1. mšIb MõY
- 2. m=úwÉ
- 3. UvKv wewbtqvM
- 4. gwnj vi PrKwi Kiv

5. mŠtbi weevn
6. mŠtbi wkŋv
7. gwnj vi ŋaxb fŋte Pj vtdiv Kiv