

# 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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# 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:

# 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*

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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

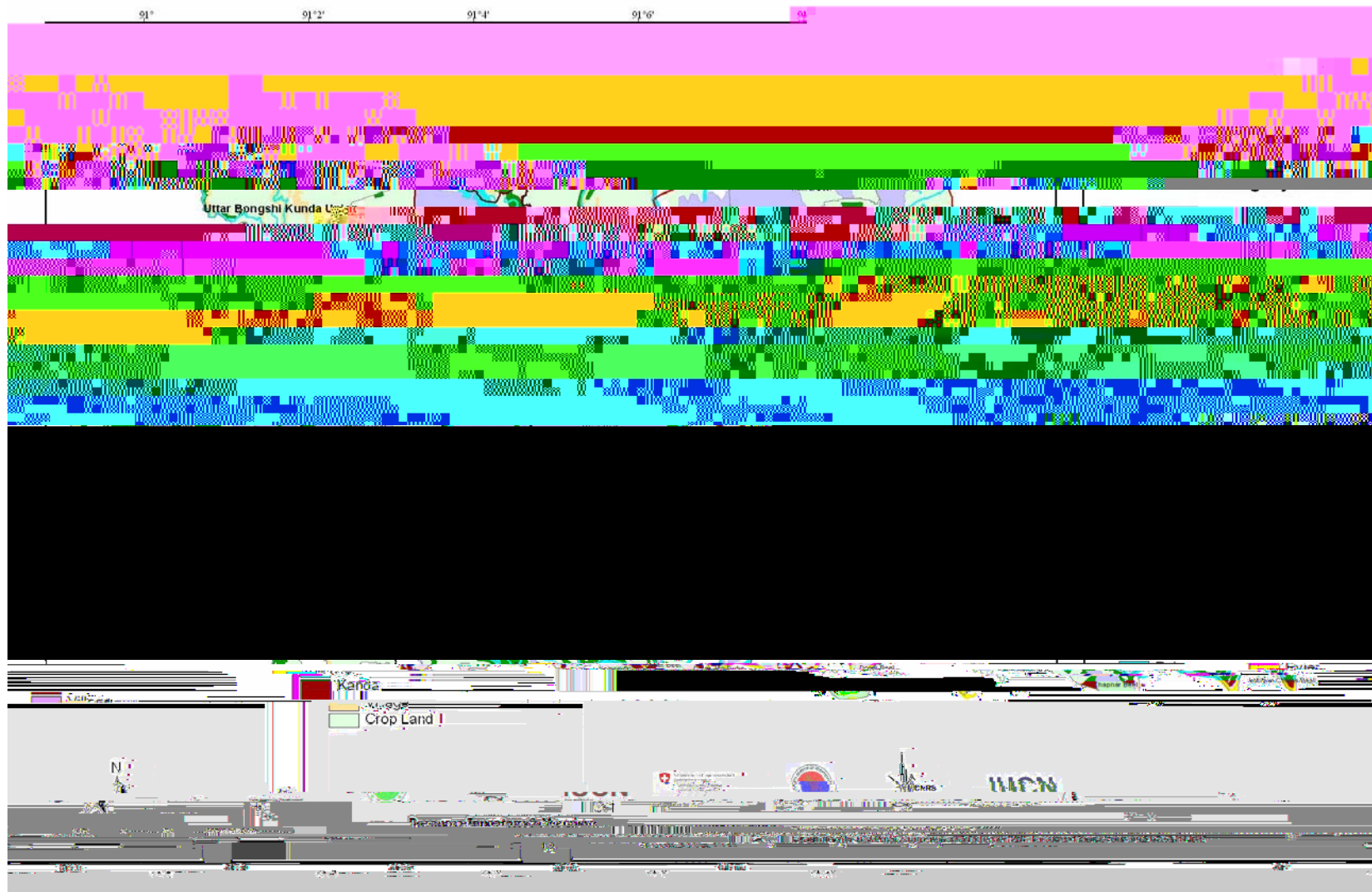
Management of Tanguar Haor” to the SDC in August 2005. The proposal was reviewed by SDC and subsequently Mr. Peter Hilaire was appointed as an independent international consultant to appraise the context of the proposed programme. The consultant had a series of meetings with the Government officials, 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 descri

# 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, seas

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%.

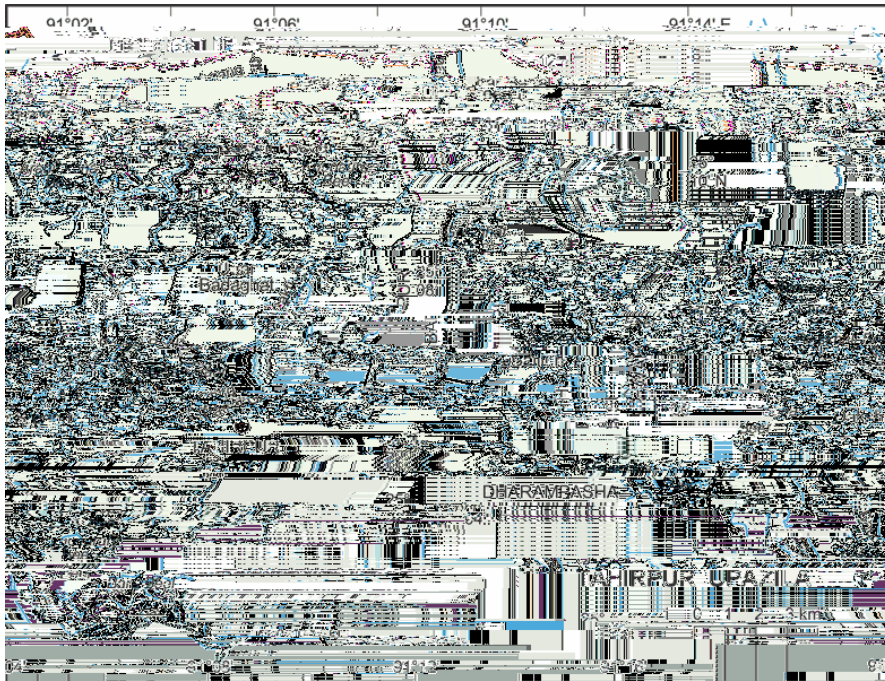
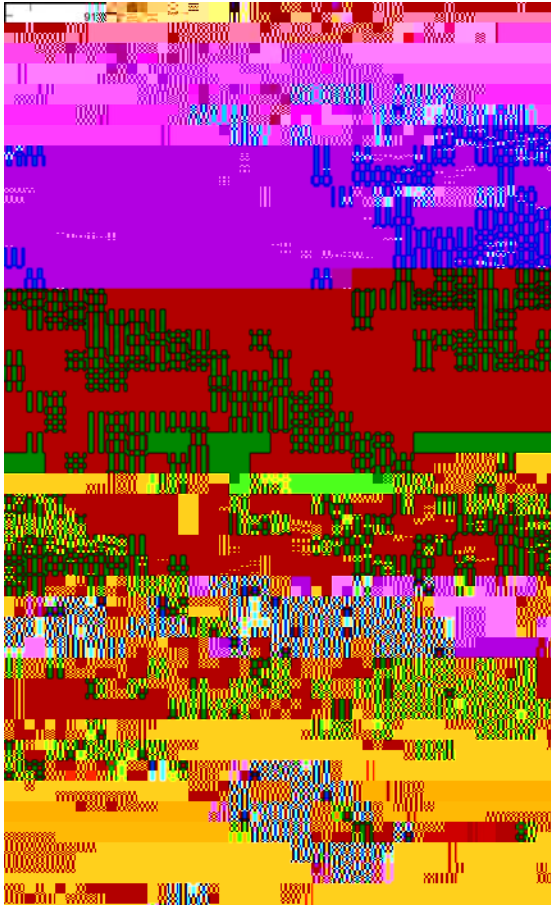


Fig 2. Tahirpur upazila (Source: Banglapedia <sup>4</sup>)

**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**

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**

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 knowledgeable person.

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

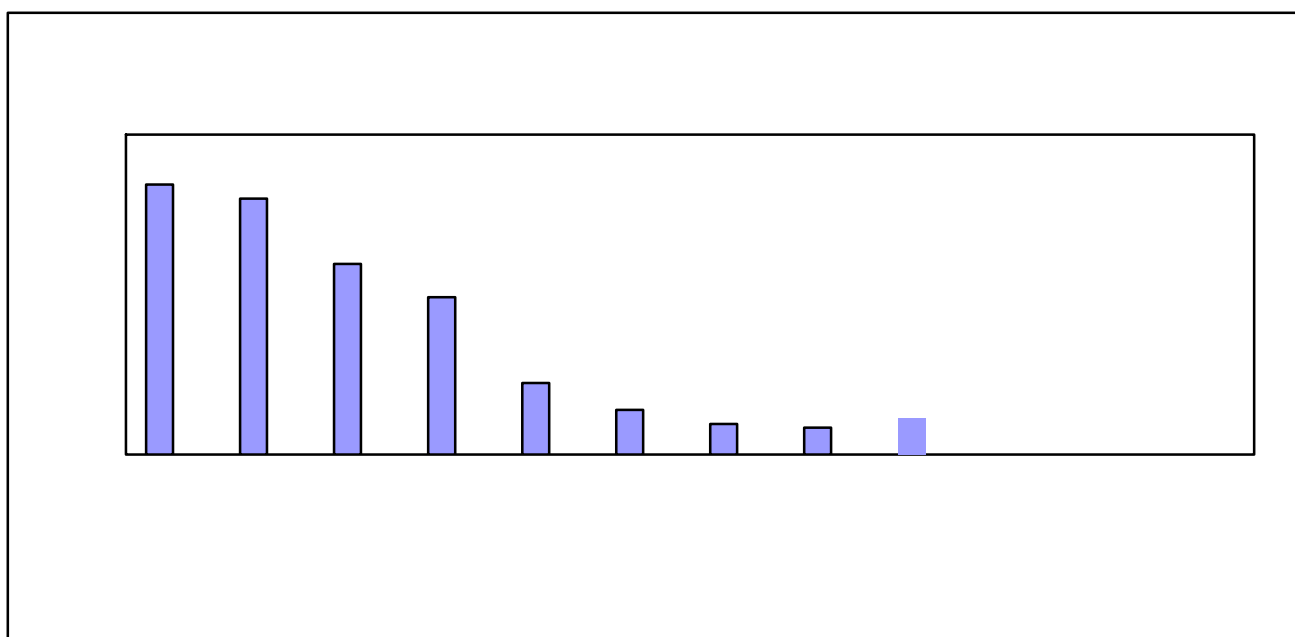
# Chapter 3 Findings

## 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.

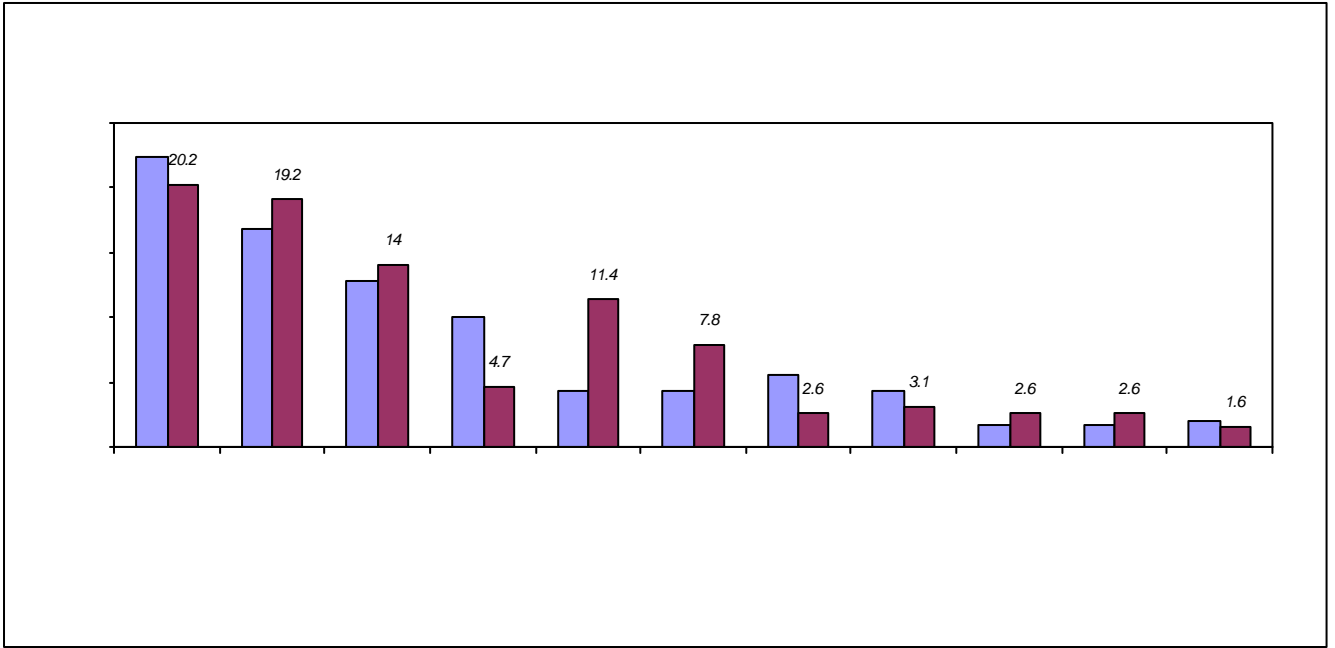
### 3.1.1 Respondents' perception of major occupations and other jobs in the community

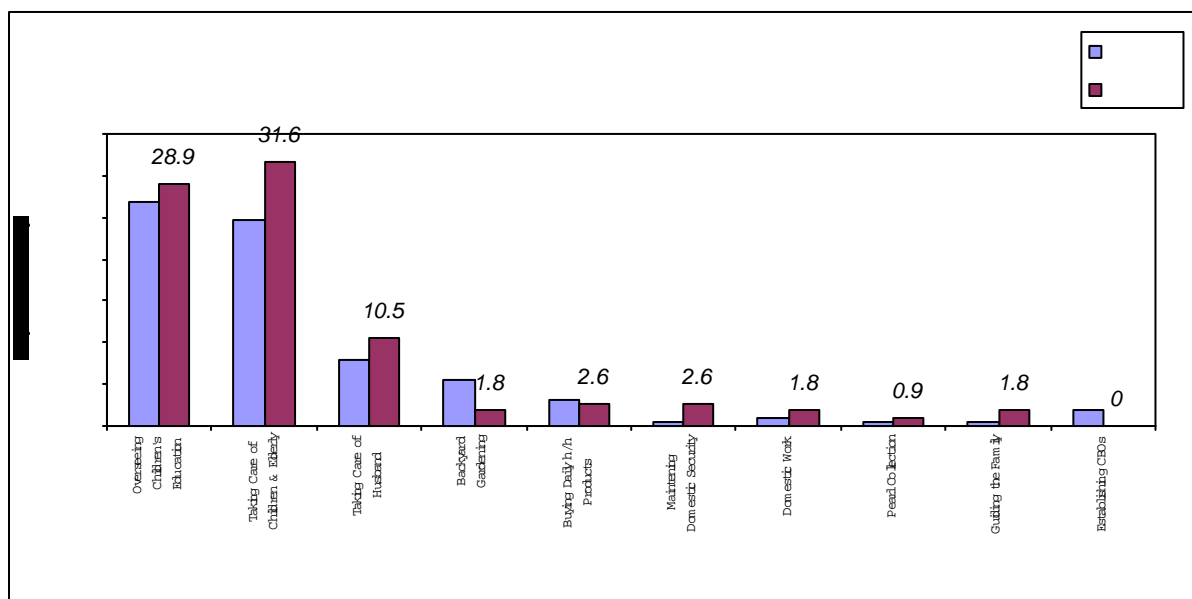
Both male and female respondents perceive agriculture to be the most prominent occupation. Amongst the male population, fishing, business and small business are the other major occupations of the male population. Figure 3.1 shows the main occupations of the male community members based on the perception 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 3.4 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



**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



**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);**

Who Does & Right over Intangible Assets											
	Right over I. Assets		Right over I. Assets		Right over I. Assets		Right over I. Assets		Right over I. Assets		Right over I. Assets

#### **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**



### 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 %			2 %			3 %			4 %			5 %					
	Yes %	No %	Partial %	Yes %	No %	Partial %	Yes %	No %	Partial %	Yes %	No %	Partial %	Yes %	No %	Partial %			

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

### 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																				
2. Taking cattle for grazing																				



### 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					

**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);

Who does Vs Control Over Tangible Asset											
	C.O.		C.O.		C.O.		C.O.		C.O.		C.O.



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																		
2. Collecting raw materials for handicrafts business																		
3. Producing handicraft items																		
4. Helping produce handicraft items																		
5. Giving finishing of the handicraft items for selling																		
6. Preserving until sold																		
7. Selling handicraft items in the market																		

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);**

### 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																					
2. Arranging space for small business																					
3. Buying business items																					
4. Managing the business																					
5. Working as a helping hand in the small business																					
6. Maintaining Accounts of the small business																					
7. Keeping record of business items																					
8. Maintaining business items in the shop																					

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.	15.																		
													8	2																		

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								
2. Asset								
3. Investment								
4. Engaging in Service (Female)								
5. Children's Marriage								
6. Children's Education								
7. Freedom of Movement for female								

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.

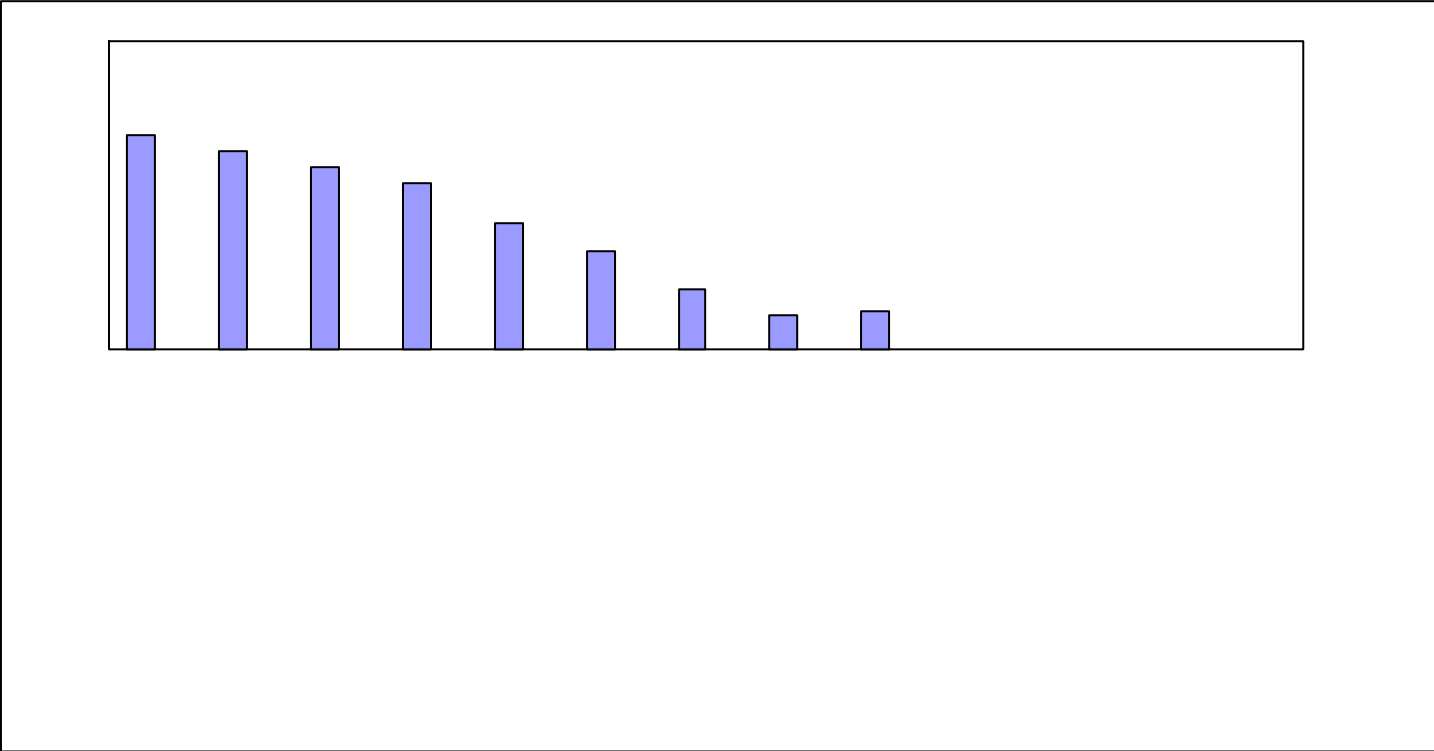
Among all other decisions, similarities between male and female responses are found, except for female engagement in service where males believe that females have the capacity to make this decision (a4emale members claim to have higher capacity of m)8(a)-6kvinga

### 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
Respt. Male	N																				
	%																				
Respt. Female	N																				
	%																				

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**



include: well equipped kitchen, income generating opportunities, capacity building, training of IGAs, and supply of safe water. These needs are







**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



**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 cjj iv Kti b Ggb 5 wJ KvRi bvg ej p|

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

B) Gi evBti l cjj iv wK wK `wqZi l KZ@` cjj b Kti b?

- 1|
- 2|
- 3|

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

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



- 3| cwi evt̃i i m̃ m̃t̃ i Rb̃ i vb̃ Kiv
- 4| Ni cwi vi Kiv
- 5| Mñvj x nr̃bmc̃ i ṽb̃t̃ẽY Kiv
- 6| cwi evt̃i i m̃ m̃t̃ i Kivco cwi vi Kiv
- 7| cwi ewi K num-gj Mx cij b
- 8| vb̃t̃R̃t̃ i Lvevi Rb̃ emZirFuvq meir Pvl
- 9| Mñvj xi tgi vgt̃Zi KvR
- 10| wk̃i i hZ̃t̃bqv
- 11| wk̃i i wk̃ṽṽ nel t̃q Z̃ vi wk̃ Kiv
- 12| ex̃t̃ i hZ̃t̃bqv
- 13| vb̃t̃R̃t̃ i Lvevi Rb̃ gṽ0 aiv
- 14| kṽK/cṽZṽ mslm̃

**F 1. Productive Activities Agriculture**

†KwW	** k̃gvb m̃ú` :		** A`k̃ m̃ú` :	
	1 Lvevi	12 mvi	1 ṽṽṽṽ	12 AṽFÁZṽ
* †K	2 UvKv cqmv	13 KṽPvgvj	2 wk̃ṽṽ	13 cb̃ eṽRvi RṽZ Ki t̃bi ẽẽṽ
K†i	m̃ú`t̃ i			
Ges	ṽb̃q̃š̃K	14 KxU-bvkK	3 mvgwRK m̃ú`K	14 Dcw̃R̃Z A†_P̃ Dci ṽb̃q̃š̃Y
1	i aygṽj ṽ			
2	c̃äṽZ gṽnj ṽ Aṽs̃k̃K cij̃l	15 gṽQ aiv h̃š̃j/ Rvj	4 t̃b̃ŨI qṽK®	15 im̃x̃ṽš̃l M̃h̃t̃bi AṽaKvi
3	cij̃l gṽnj ṽ mgvb̃ fiṽt̃e	16 t̃b̃š̃Kṽ	5 f̃vgi AṽaKvi	16 AskM̃h̃t̃bi AṽaKvi
4	c̃äṽZ cij̃l Aṽs̃k̃K gṽnj ṽ	17 gj̃ ab	6 gṽQ aivi AṽaKvi	17 AṽZ̃ek̃lm̃
5	i aỹcij̃l	7 R̃vg	7 KṽR Kivi AṽaKvi	18 i ṽR%̃w̃ZK AṽaKvi
	8 h̃š̃çṽZx̃	8	8 ṽx̃b̃ fiṽt̃e Pj̃ ṽP†̃j̃ i AṽaKvi	19 gṽbew̃aKvi
	9 avi / FY		9 Áṽb	20 m̃kṽmb

myeav  
10 JIa-fvKimb

10 `q|Zv

21 mpzAvBb k;Lj v 10

v	c2	cārbZ gūnj v AvsīkK cīj	I	4	Kīgo tPico 769 aiv h 15.3407 aB72546.90 --2.76 d Rij
	3	cīj gūnj v mgvb fīte			
	4	cārbZ cīj AvsīkK gūnj v			
	5	i ay cīj			



### F3. Productive Activities livestock

†KwW

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

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

- \* †K `k`gvb
- K†i m`u`†` i
- Ges wqšK
- 1 i`aygij v
- 2 c`avbZ gij v AvsikK  
cijl
- 3 cijl gij v mgvb fvte
- 4 c`avbZ cijl AvsikK  
gij v
- 5 i`aycijl

- 1 Lvevi
- 2 UvKv cqmv
- 3 Ni ewo
- 4 Kvcv tPvco

- 12 mvi
- 13 KuPvgvj
- 14 KxU-bvkK
- 15 gvQ aiv hšj/  
Rij

- 1 `f`v`v`
- 2 wk¶v
- 3 mvgwRK m`u`K
- 4 tbUl qvK¶vi v h 0.6M 38 ¶(3†bi AwaKvi)¶O ¶ 0 ¶O 10.98 -10.98 (

- 12 AwfÁZv
- 13 cb` evRvi RvZ Ki†bi  
e`e`v
- 14 DcvwRZ A†\_¶ Dci  
wqš¶

- 2| we:ɰ tK wɔ:tq hvq
- 3| wej t\_ɰK tK wɔ:tq Avɰm
- 4| cwi PhɰtK Kɰi
- 5| weɰfɔ:tɰi vM-eyj vB thb bv nq, tm Rb''



3 cjl gnlj v mgb frte  
4 cãvZ cjl AvsukK  
gnlj v  
5 i'aycjl

5 wei x cmb  
6 hlvemb  
7 Rng  
8 hšcivZx

16 řbŠKv  
17 gj ab

5 frgi AwaKvi  
6 gvQ aivi AwaKvi  
7 KvR Kivi AwaKvi  
8 řaxb frte Pj vPřř6 0.082 ř[ )-840 109.58 7Zx

16 AskMřřbi AwaKvi  
17 AvZřekjm  
18 ivR%řvZK AwaKvi

## F 6. Productive Activities small business

tKvW	** `k`gvb m`u` :		** A`k` m`u` :	
	1 Lvevi	12 mvi	1 `f`v`r`	12 AwfÁZv
* tK	2 UvKv cqmv	13 KuPvgvj	2 wk`jv	13 cb` evRvi RvZ Ki tbi e`e`v
Kti	m`u`t` i			
Ges	3 Ni emio	14 KxU-bvkK	3 mvgwRK m`u`K	14 DcwRZ A`_P Dci wbqšY
1	i aygvj v			
2	c`avbZ gvj v AvsukK cjy	15 gvQ aiv hšj/ Rij	4 tbUI qvK®	15 m`xvšI M`tbi AwaKvi
3	cjy gvj v mgvb fvte	16 t`bŠKv	5 fvgi AwaKvi	16 AskM`tbi AwaKvi
4	c`avbZ cjy AvsukK gvj v	17 gj ab	6 gvQ aivi AwaKvi	17 AvZmekjm
5	i aycjy		7 KvR Kivi AwaKvi	18 ivR%vZK AwaKvi
	8 hšcvZx		8 `vaxb fvte Pj vP`j i AwaKvi	19 gvbenwaKvi gL9(AwaKvi)JTC

2| e'emv Kivi Rb" c†qvRbxq ~vb (Ni , tgrKvg)

†K e'e~v K†i

3| e'emv cb" †K †K†b Av†b

4| †K c†vbZ e'emv cwi Pvj bv K†i b

5| e'emvi Kv†R †K mrvqZv K†i b



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

- 1| Mōtgi cāvb tckv, tj v .....  
    cj æl t` i cāvb tckv  
    gwnj v` i cāvb tckv
2. cāvb tckv (Kwl / ci' cvj b/ grm Avni Y .....) tckvq Avcbvi cwi evi ev Avcwb eQti i KZgvm wbtqvwRZ\_vtKb?
3. ewK mgtq A\_ĐcvRb̄i Rb̄ Avcbvi cwi evi ev Avcwb wK wK KvR Kti b .....
4. eQti Kqgvm KvR (cāvb tckv) \_vtK Ges tKvb tKvb gvtm|
4. eQti Kqgvm KvR (cāvb tckv) \_vtK bv, tKvb tKvb gvtm Ges tKvb?
5. cāvb tckvi Kvh̄g \_tj v wK wK? Ges cj æl / gwnj v / DftqB tKvb tKvb KvR, tj v Kti b?
6. mvi w` tb cj æl i v wK wK KvR Kti b, (Mōs̄ I el P̄I kxZ Ges KvRi mgq I KvR tbB Ggb mgq)?
7. mvi w` tb gwnj vi v wK wK KvR Kti b (Mōs̄ I el P̄I kxZ Ges KvRi mgq I KvR tbB Ggb mgq)?
8. A\_ĐcvRb̄i Rb̄ gwnj vi v wK wK KvR Kti b?  
    gwnj vi v wK cj æt i mgvb KvR Kti b?  
    cj æt i mgvb teZb ev gRj x cvb?
9. cwi evti i cāvb tckvi t̄y t̄I gwnj v` i AskMōY Qvov cj æl i v GKvB wK me Kvh̄g Ki tZ cvti b?
10. cwi evi mgfn wmvšI MōtYi I wel q wK wK? wmvšI tK tbq Ges wK fvtē tbq? Kvh̄Ri Kti tK (1 Uv, 2Uv D` vni b w` tq Avj vc)?
11. mšI vb MōY, Rwg μq, mšI vbtK `dj cvVt̄bv, gwnj v` i PvKi x Ki v, gwnj v` i `t̄i hvl qv, gwnj v` i UvKv Li P, BZ`w` wel tq tK wmvšI t` q|?  
gwnj v` i wmvšI tbevi tKvb m̄thvM AvtQ wK?
12. Mōg ch̄q mKtj wgtj Avcbvi v wK wK ai t̄bi Kvh̄g Kti b Ges wK wK wel tq wmvšI MōY Kti b?  
    GB Kvh̄gt̄gi tKvb ch̄q wK tKvb gwnj vi AskMōY AvtQ?
13. ....Rix cwi evti i (tckwrfwĒK) gwnj v` i cāvb Am̄eav, tj v wK wK?
14. ....Rix cwi evti i (tckwrfwĒK) gwnj v` i cāvb c̄qRb, tj v wK wK|  
    G c̄qRb, tj vi t̄c̄y tZ Mōg gwnj v` i eZ̄gvb Ae`vi wK wK cwi eZ̄B c̄qRb? cwi eZ̄B wK m̄e? wK fvtē?
15. gwnj v` i Dci w̄bh̄Zb

## 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**

**Appendix 5**

<b>ID Number</b>	
------------------	--

**A community led mechanism of monitoring gender progress**

Date of interview	
-------------------	--

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` cjj 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` cjj b Křib?

1|

2|

3|

E. Lvbvi c̄q̄vRbxq UvKv c̄vbZ †Kv\_v †\_†K (†K KvR †\_†K) Av†m? (†KvW: Kwł / c̄i c̄j b/ grm Avni Y .....

1|

1.1 GB KvR †K c̄vbZ K†i?

- 1 i'aygınj v
- 2 c̄vbZ gınj v AvsıkkK c̄j'ı
- 3 c̄j'ı gınj v mgvb fı†e
- 4 c̄vbZ c̄j'ı AvsıkkK gınj v
- 5 i'ayc̄j'ı

1.2 Lvbvi c̄q̄vRbxq evKx UvKv †Kv\_v †\_†K (†K KvR †\_†K) Av†m? (†KvW: 1. K̄ıUi †kê/.....) GB KvR †K c̄vbZ K†i?

- 1 i'aygınj v
- 2 c̄vbZ gınj v AvsıkkK c̄j'ı
- 3 c̄j'ı gınj v mgvb fı†e
- 4 c̄vbZ c̄j'ı AvsıkkK gınj v
- 5 i'ayc̄j'ı

KvR †KvW: †K c̄vbZ K†i? †KvW

F. Lvbvi gınj vi v †Kvb †Kvb KvR K†i Lvbvi c̄q̄vRbxq UvKv Avq K†i b? (†KvW: K̄ıUi †kê/.....)

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

**G. Community Managing and Organizational Activities**

\* †K AskM̄b I †bZZı vb I AskM̄Y wqšp K†i

- 1 i'aygınj v
- 2 c̄vbZ gınj v AvsıkkK c̄j'ı

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

\* 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 Kugwji vbePtb

msMVtbi wmxvšI MõY cõµqvq

msMVtbi evrmwi K cwi Kí bvq

Avi\_Ŕ mnvqZv cõvftbi wmxvšI MõtY

BDvbqb mn-e`e`vcbv Kugwji KvhPrtg

grmRixex mwgwZ

he mwgwZ

gwnj v mwgwZ

K.I.K mwgwZ

kãgK BDvbqb (Kqj v/evj ycv\_i BZ`w`)

tm`Ovtmex 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

thvMvthvftMi mutKv`Zwi

tXD (Avdvj) t\_tK Mõg i ¶v

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

wFwRGd...)

H. wbtge³ wel qmgfn wmxvšI Mõtbi t¶t¶ Avcbvi cwi evti i gwnj vt`i gZvgZ wetePbv nq wK bv?

wel q

n`vu , 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