

Endline Survey and Impact Study Report

Project:
Enjoyment of the socio-economic rights of 1.000
Bangladeshi women through their economic and
social empowerment

Prepared For



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Executive Summary

Background

Enjoyment of the socio-economic rights of 1,000 Bangladeshi women through their economic and social empowerment is a 20 month project implemented jointly by BRAC and AIDA, funded by Aecid and concentrated in 15 Upazilas in Comilla and Chandpur districts, Chittagong. The aim of the project is to technically and socially capacitate women in aquaculture which found lower under the circumstance of the country, so that they could establish themselves as an economic agent in the society through generating income.

The main objective of this endline survey and impact study is not only to understand the impact drawn by the project especially at the beneficiary level but also to have an understanding on issues, like, relevance, sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency, feasibility, cooperation.

Methodology

The assessment took place in July 2013 and followed a six-step intensive approach, at the outset of which was the desk review that brought about a proper understanding about the project activities. At the same time the criteria of evaluation, widely practiced and accepted in the development arena like, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, impact, feasibility, coverage, etc. were also fixed. Then interviews were initiated for data collection. Data was mainly collected through primary survey where individual interviews were conducted using structured question guide with 381 randomly selected beneficiaries. Also FGDs were conducted, through open ended questions to get the insight of the impact, by the lead researcher and analyst in 4 different places with 4 different groups.

After completing data collection, data were validated, captured and duly analyzed through SPSS. A draft report was prepared and shared with the AIDA and BRAC for feedback. After incorporating feedback, the report was finalized.

Findings and Analysis

Relevance

The conceptual framework of the project was analyzed in order to find the relevance of the project.

In the Bangladeshi context, it is really difficult to involve women in aquaculture. Mainly because the traditional mind setup of the society keeps women away from participating in such activities. Therefore, traditionally fish cultivation is concentrated around men. As a consequence, women are ended up with limited knowledge on aquaculture which makes them feel discourage or unconfident to get involved in fish cultivation.

Project identified both issues and worked to lift up the confidence of women through aquaculture and gender related training and workshops. Then the project also worked with different stakeholder, like, male counterpart of the family, local elites, etc. towards the

change of thinking and observation regarding women, and thus making them supportive in ensuring women participation in different economic work.

From the analysis it is clear that the concept of the project was based on three pillars. One pillar was knowledge regarding aquaculture, gender equality and women rights, another was dissemination of the knowledge and last one was adoption of knowledge at beneficiary level. Based on these three pillars, the project worked to improve the knowledge of the project people who acted mainly to disseminate knowledge among the beneficiaries. Also project kept time to time technical assistance to implement knowledge at beneficiaries end. So the project had a clear strategic roadmap to achieve improved performance which was increased income, improved livelihood and socioeconomic rights at beneficiaries' end by improving knowledge and by successful adoption of better cultivation management techniques.

Targeted beneficiaries were 1000 women living in a conservative area of Bangladesh (Comilla and Chandpur). The number of beneficiaries was determined based on the duration and budget available for the project. Also, geographical coverage and scope, number of staffs to monitor regular activities were taken into consideration while determining the number of beneficiaries. So, it can be said that, project targeted and thus selected beneficiaries based on resources available.

Here, as the context lied with women, aquaculture and their functional and strategic participation in aquaculture therefore, it was more justified to select small and marginal women aquaculture farmers on the basis of their access to pond meaning ownership pattern of the pond and its size. According to baseline conducted in 2011, the average pond size of the farmers was 30 decimal. Therefore, the criteria of the selected beneficiaries also better fitted with the intended target of the project.

Efficiency

The value generated by the project was analyzed in order to find the efficiency.

Total cost of the project was Euro 311.000 and there was no unspent amount. This cost incurred for 1000 women covering a training of 5 days, regular technical assistance and monitoring, linkage with upazila fisheries department, etc. Cost per beneficiary stands at Euro 311 which can be down at Euro 155,50 if the husbands of the respective women, the other direct beneficiaries of the project, are taken into consideration. Moreover, the average yearly income of the beneficiaries has been reported to be Taka 26.065 or Euro 252, 32.

All these considerations made the project stand for strong value for money.

It was more justified to measure efficiency in terms of resource allocation and management. But this assessment had barely any scope for that. Therefore, we recommend the project to conduct a cost audit to find the justification of resource allocation in different activities by the project.

Effectiveness

The operational approach of the project was analyzed in order to find its effectiveness.

The project found group based approach to be the way to implement its activities. Only spatial coverage was in consideration while forming the groups and therefore women coming from same cluster were kept in one group. Around 113 such groups were formed and all were found active till date when this study was conducted.

The project core effectiveness came from guiding and using field staffs. The field staffs were locally placed which allowed them to have better knowledge of the locality, which beneficiaries to choose the relevant stakeholders and how to interact with them for maximum impact. This was crucial to the impact results.

It was revealed from the assessment that, the monthly meetings work to lift up the confidence of the beneficiary women. After participating in the meeting, women felt encouraged, and understood their role in aquaculture which could be more innovative and worthy by increasing their participation with male counterparts.

Impact

The impact generated at beneficiaries end was significant. To get the impact, data of 2012 and 2011 were compared and thus the changes were sited. All data were collected through primary survey but in different time.

After the training, use of both natural and supplementary feeds increased by 5%, from 81% in 2011 to 86% in 2012. Most importantly, farmers who used to depend only on natural feeding decreased that by 8%, and the use of supplementary feeding increased by 4%. Compared to baseline data of 2011, usage of organic fertilizers which helps to grow natural feed in the pond has been increased by 10% at 86% in 2012. Also, awareness on the negative effects of usage of soap or detergent in pond has been increased significantly.

After the training it has been reported that all the beneficiaries (100%) have practiced integrated aquaculture techniques. Also it was revealed from the assessment that, beneficiaries found this practice as innovative, profitable thus being a source of additional income.

In 2011, average production was 455 kg which has increased by 170 kg in 2012 and makes the current average production 625 kg. As effect, total income from fish cultivation has been Taka 56.838; 2.6 times increase from that of last year. There might be multiple reasons for increased production - controllable and uncontrollable, measureable and non-measureable. But under the scope of the study it was apparent that this was happened due to adoption of better management techniques after the training which resulted in increased production and thus increased income.

Before the intervention, women participation was only confined to feeding the fishes in absence of male member of the household, which is in turn transformed to more active involvement of them in going to the pond and sharing activities with male counterparts side by side.

It was revealed from FGD that, women were practicing what they had learned through the activities of the project. Moreover, nowadays, women have been participating in making decisions regarding aquaculture. The areas where women are active in making decisions are - selection of species for cultivation, feeding interval, liming times, selling time, etc. Men

were found cooperating women more than before. In their words, “after getting the training, women are now more enthusiastic to participate in aquaculture. Previously in absence of mine, we asked women to feed in pond whereas now they discuss with us in detail regarding input related matters, like, feeding, fertilization and actively take part in pond as well”.

Previously, in aquaculture, men’s involvement was at the peak at all the stair of activities, including decision making. But in 2012, participation of women in aquaculture activities has increased significantly. For example, in 2011, women’s involvement in pond preparation was 5%, but it increased until 19% in 2012. Also, in 2012, 65% women took part in decision making in use of liming, which was a drastic increase from 20% in 2011. The reason for this dramatic change in role of women is their knowledge and its utilization which boost up their confidence in manifold.

The assessment also explored the impact on gender equality, women rights and related issues.

Household activities like, buying small food items, groceries, toiletries, buying clothing for themselves and their children are maintained with the money that women have earned. The participation of women in decision making has increased further after the activities taken by project. Significant improvement has been observed in using loans or savings where previously 34% could decide alone on this issue, now 66% can alone decide on this. But in the areas of children’s marriage and *salish* decision making are the areas where little progress have been made; women have yet to take active role in this issues.

Almost every respondent is aware of the idea of gender as 95% gave positive response after hearing the word. It is further evidenced when 85% replied that “men and women should receive equal treatment”- against the question of understanding gender equality. The beneficiaries were found practicing what they learnt from gender training and follow up monthly meetings.

Feasibility, Cooperation, Linkage and Sustainability

The specific objective of the project, “Enjoyment of the socio-economic rights of 1.000 Bangladeshi women through their economic and social empowerment in the districts of Comilla and Chandpur” comply with the third goal of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) “Promote gender equality and empower women”.

Also the project engaged BRAC, an international development organization based in Bangladesh and the largest non-governmental development organization in the world, to implement the project and side by side worked with government fisheries department. All these initiatives go along with the eighth goal of MDGs, “Develop a global partnership for development”.

Therefore, the project objectives worked to fulfill the two goals of MDGs.

A positive synergy was created among the project, its beneficiaries and the government fisheries department as at different times personnel from BFRI (Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute) and DoF (Department of Fisheries) were engaged during different activities of the project.

Moreover, at present women understand the usefulness of keeping records of aquaculture from the beginning to end in a notebook; a practice they adopted through project as it gives them a conspicuous image of the farming and they are more likely to continue the practice. Like this, they are also practicing the other learning in their life and will continue to do that as it is beneficial for their life and livelihood.

1.0 Introduction

The project, Enjoyment of women's right had been implemented jointly by BRAC and AIDA; funded by Aecid for last 20 months. In Bangladesh participation of women in aquaculture is relatively lower due to traditional mind setup of male counterpart of the household. Also lack of knowledge of women counterpart forces them not to participate as of male counterpart in aquaculture. The project particularly worked to increase participation of women in aquaculture and to improve knowledge on gender issues so that females not only become knowledgeable about aquaculture but also can increase their participation in aquaculture. The ultimate aim was to make both male and female familiar with gender issues and thus work with mutual cooperation and understanding in aquaculture which will in turn increase household income.

1.1 Aim of the Study

The endline survey and impact study was carried out to understand impact generated by the project especially at the beneficiaries' level. Besides, understanding issues, like, relevance, sustainability, cooperation, maintained and brought by the project was one of the major objectives of the assessment. This endline assessment assess the followings –

- Impact of the intervention on aquaculture production and diversification,
- Impact of the intervention on gender equality and women rights
- Participation of local authorities in the project implementation, and
- Participation of the districts Department of Fisheries Office of the Ministry of Fisheries in the implementation of the project.

1.2 Project Brief

This project encouraged the exercise of social and economic rights of 1000 women, at risk of exclusion due to their gender and extreme impoverished situation, through the sustainable aquaculture development and integrating gender and rights based focus.

The project took place in 15 Upazilas in Comilla and Chandpur districts, Chittagong. The Fisheries Department was accompanied by and participated in all activities strengthening their capacities with the main objective of integrating gender and basic rights inside its actuation lines.

AIDA and BRAC had worked with the target group in a previous intervention focused in improve the fish production, providing the beneficiaries formation, access to credit and technical assistance.

Once obtained the technical knowledge, this new intervention was aimed to complement the full development of the women through their empowerment. Because of this, the intervention

was divided in two aspects; - Economic: 31 technicians were trained in integrated aquaculture, human rights and gender equality. These technicians transferred the knowledge to the beneficiaries who have implemented the new learnt techniques with the technical support of the BRAC team with the objective of increasing their incomes; furthermore some of the interested beneficiaries received microcredit for the purchasing of aquaculture inputs. –And Social: the target group together with their husbands was trained in gender equality and women rights. Furthermore it was expected to ensure a rise in awareness among the community's leaders and those rights holder families, through photographic exhibitions in key-points of the environment of the latter, which reflect the progress of the women over the implementation of the project making them responsible for their own development.

1.3 Organization of the report

The report has been organized in a manner that takes the reader through the process followed for the assessment. The findings from the evaluation were collated under the mentioned thematic areas of assessment:

Relevance: The project's conceptual framework was assessed to determine the relevance of the project design with respect to its goal.

Efficiency: This includes the efficiency of resource allocation and management, field operations etc.

Effectiveness: Whether or not the project's operational approach was effective in addressing the project's objectives.

Impact: What have been the impacts of the project with respect to its goal and overall objectives and how far the project was able to achieve the impacts it intended for.

Feasibility: The possibilities that were considered in designing the project and how those were integrated in succession to the overall national/international development agenda.

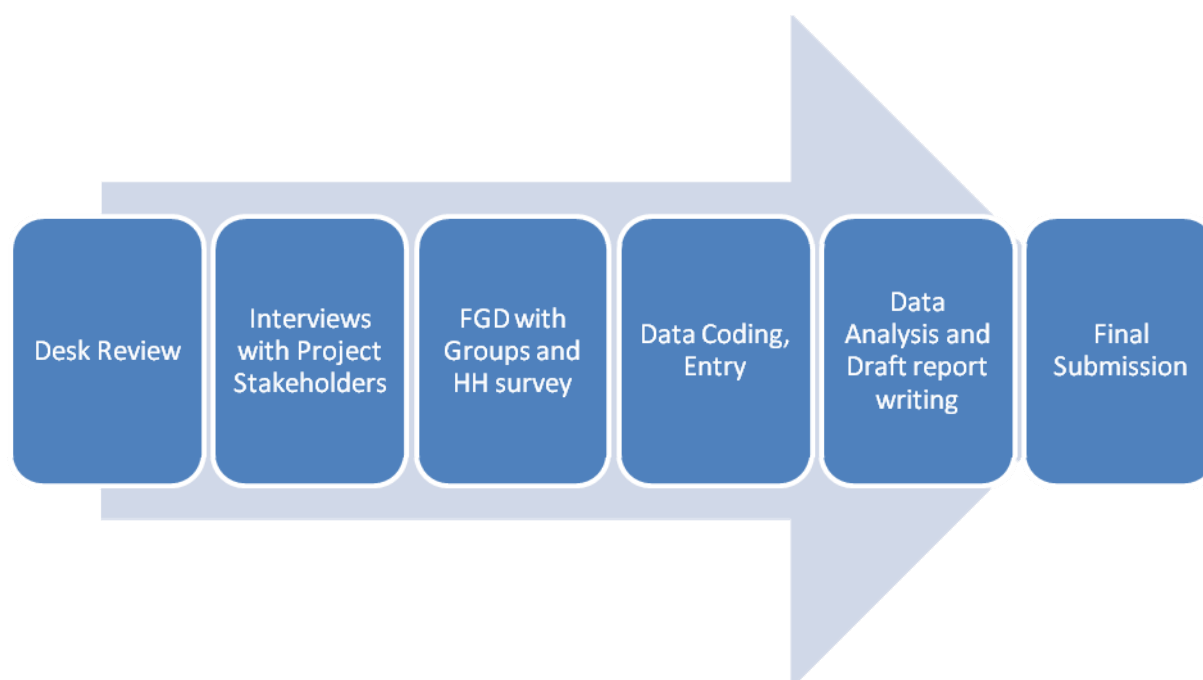
Cooperation and Linkage: To what extent project was able to generate cooperation with other stakeholders.

Sustainability: Sustainability for the purpose of this evaluation was defined to be the sustained capacity of the beneficiaries to continue to benefit from the interventions once the project support is withdrawn.

The findings from the assessment were then collated to determine the key learning and the recommendations that would assist AIDA and BRAC to better manage similar programs in the future.

2.0 Methodology

The assessment took place July of 2013, when lead researcher and analyst visited selected project places to conduct the FGDs and side by side the trained research assistants conducted the individual questionnaire survey. The evaluation process was executed in following phases:



Desk Review: Desk review was done to have information and understating about the project as well as the framework of endline survey and impact evaluation. After desk review, the evaluation team came up with the criteria, like, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, impact, feasibility, coverage, etc. which are widely practiced and accepted in the development arena for evaluation and impact study. Later, the criteria were further assessed in accordance with the scope and objective of the assessment, and with some addition and deduction they were finalized.

Interviews with Project Stakeholders: It was necessary to collect information on achievements, impacts and difficulties faced by the project including the management aspects, hence project stakeholders were interviewed.

FGD with Groups and HH Survey: To understand the insight of the impact brought by the project, 4 FGDs were conducted in different locations with different combination of participants. One FGD was conducted with only male participants, another was conducted with only female participants, and the third



one was conducted with both male and female participants. Also, FGD was carried out with local leaders. Moreover, individual interviews were conducted with only women (among the 1000 targeted beneficiaries of the project) according to following sample plan which was prepared and adopted by the help of project people. One interview was held with officials of DoF (Department of fisheries). The evaluation/study covered all 15 upazillas in which the project worked. This is also needed to mention here that, the individual interview was conducted based on structured question guide whereas FGDs were conducted through open ended questions as relevant.

District	Upazilla	Sample
Comilla	B. Para	33
	Chandina	29
	Laksam	28
	Comilla Sadar	13
	Debidwar	18
	Burichang	27
	Nangolkot	30
	Chauddogram	8
	Barura	30
	Daudkandi	23
Chandpur	Matlab	31
	Chandpur Sadar	30
	Haimchar	21
	Saharasti	36
	Hazigonj	24
Total Sample size		381

Data coding, entry, analysis and Report Writing: On completion of data collection, the collected data were validated, captured and duly analyzed. For data analysis, statistical software, SPSS was used. After analyzing the data, a draft report was prepared. Upon completion, the draft report was shared with the AIDA and BRAC for feedback, after incorporating feedback the report was finalized.

3.0 Findings and Analysis

Following sections outlines the finding and relevant analysis from the assessment.

3.1 Relevance

It is hard to involve women in fish cultivation as is considered predominately a men-domain activity in our country. The project aimed to work against the stream to engage women in fish cultivation with an assumption to lift up household income provided if men and women can work together. Traditionally, fish cultivation is concentrated around men therefore women has limited knowledge on aquaculture. That is why women do not feel encouraged or confident to get involved in fish cultivation. This is one reason for keeping women out of fish cultivation intensively. This also allows male counterparts not to engage their female counterparts in the cultivation process or decision making process. The project primarily targeted women to lift up their knowledge on aquaculture. Only knowledge can boost up the level of confidence. Another reason of keeping women out of the aquaculture is the traditional mindset of the society which is male dominant and considered women not as equal to men. The project also intervened in this area primarily to lift up the confidence of women so that they could feel the urgency of their participation in family and thus society for their betterment. Then the project also worked with different stakeholder, like, male counterpart of the family, local elites, etc. towards the change of thinking and observation regarding women and thus to make them supportive in ensuring women participation in different economic work.

Therefore, there were two aspects of the project; economic and social. The economic aspect was intended to be attained by improving the knowledge base of the women on aquaculture and thus to increase household income by increasing their participation in aquaculture side by side with their male counterparts. Social aspect was considered as a separate component of the project in order to complement the economic aspect to attain gender equality and women rights.

To achieve the economic aspects the project staffs who acted as the main agent to transfer aquaculture knowledge to the beneficiaries were trained on integrated aquaculture, human rights and gender equality. Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI) conducted the aquaculture training; by which project staffs became informed about the latest technical and practical issues of aquaculture necessary to increase production, and BRAC and Aida Gender experts conducted the equality and women rights training; by which project staffs came to know about the analytics of gender and aquaculture. After that with an objective to transfer knowledge to beneficiaries, project developed a training team consisting of district coordinator and training officer, and training module to conduct the knowledge dissemination sessions. Besides, beneficiaries received continuous monitoring and time to time technical assistance from the trained staffs to implement the newly learnt techniques. As part of attaining of social aspects, targeted beneficiaries together with their husbands were also trained by gender trainer on gender equality and women rights. Furthermore, the project worked to attain community level awareness by arranging photo exhibition and drama at community level.

So, clearly the project is based on three pillars; one is knowledge regarding aquaculture, gender equality and women rights, another is dissemination of the knowledge and other is adoption of knowledge at beneficiary level. The project basically worked to improve and sensitize knowledge; lack of which at both men and women end hinders the participation of women in aquaculture.

These pillars or strategic intents are clearly linked to its goal. From the analysis of conceptual framework we can conclude that the project rightly identified the problem and had a clear strategic roadmap to confiscate the problem. Under the scope of this evaluation it seemed, the roadmap was designed in a way so that, targeted women could get better knowledge on aquaculture and their participation got increased than before not only in aquaculture but also in every walk of life. While planning, it was also made sure that associated stakeholders got involved at different level as necessary – indicates the flexibility kept in the design for attaining better result. So the project, aptly, was able to set a clear vision with necessary scope for improvement with changing circumstances in its strategy.

The project targeted 1000 mostly Muslim women, living in a conservative area of Bangladesh (Comilla and Chandpur) and suffering from poverty and discrimination. Also, the targeted beneficiaries had been associated with fish farming for many years but did not receive any training before. Moreover, as the gender relations were traditionally deeply rooted, the targeted women's life was full of limitations resulted in lack of participation in public life, lack of access and control to the benefits of their productive activities, particularly aquaculture, and very low participation in decision-making. The number of beneficiaries which is 1000 was determined based on the duration and budget available for the project. Also, geographical coverage and scope, number of staffs to monitor regular activities were taken in to consideration while determining the number of beneficiaries. *So, it can be concluded that, project targeted and thus selected beneficiaries based on resources available.*

The issue of poverty is multi-faced and thus complex. That is why defining poverty considering the context seems more rational. Here, as the context lied with women, aquaculture and their functional and strategic participation in aquaculture therefore, it was more justified to select small and marginal women aquaculture farmers on the basis of their access to pond meaning ownership pattern of the pond on which they cultivate and its size. According to baseline conducted in 2011, the average pond size of the farmers was 30 decimal. Therefore, *the criteria of the selected beneficiaries also better fitted with the intended target of the project.*

As a result of continuous technical assistance the project was successful in making beneficiaries adopt a practice of record keeping in details with time, quantity, cost, revenue, etc of all the activities associated with aquaculture, like, Fingerlings stocking, Feeding, Liming, Fertilization, Cleaning of pond, Harvesting, Selling, Consumption, etc. Regular monthly meetings with the beneficiaries were facilitated by the field staff to lift up the confidence of the beneficiaries on gender equality and right issues. *So, the project designed activities in order to induce beneficiaries to act upon learnt knowledge towards the better exercise of enjoyment of the socio-economic rights.*

3.2 Efficiency

The total cost of the project was Euro 311000 and the number of beneficiaries from the project was 1000. If the total cost of the project is distributed equally among the beneficiaries then cost per beneficiary stands at Euro 311. This cost included a training of 5 days, regular technical assistance and monitoring, linkage with upazila fisheries department, Drama Theater, photo exhibition, monthly meeting groups sessions, refreshment training, etc. Though the project is counting only on women as its sole beneficiary, other direct beneficiaries of the project are the husbands of respective women. If this is taken into consideration, then the cost per beneficiary stands at Euro 155.50. The average yearly income of the beneficiaries has been reported Taka 26065 or Euro 252.32¹ which indicates at a strong value for money. It was evidenced when project had some unspent money, it was utilized by distributing fish feed among the beneficiaries. Also project engaged BRAC micro credit program to facilitate credit to the beneficiaries. Though all beneficiaries were not covered under this program but the credited money; Taka 1,365,000 was fully (100%) recovered.

Under the jurisdiction of the assessment, it was hard to find the justification of the costs that the intervention incurred. Therefore, we recommend to conduct a cost audit to find the justification of resource allocation in different activities by the project.

3.3 Effectiveness

With 1010 target women from 15 upazilas, the management staff found group based approach to be the way to implement its activities and therefore women were united into groups which had to be formed under the direct supervision of project's staff. Only spatial coverage was in consideration while forming the groups and therefore women coming from same cluster were kept in one group. Around 113 such groups were formed and all were found active till date when this study was conducted. It is usually human resource intensive as it requires more handholding in forming and guiding the groups. Also the beneficiaries chosen for the project were located scattered, which made the project staffs work hard to handle beneficiaries and thus to organize them into groups. The project core effectiveness came from guiding and using field staffs. The field staffs were locally placed, which allowed them to have better knowledge of the locality, thus to choose the relevant stakeholders so as to interact with them for maximum impact. This was crucial to the project's impact results; reported in section 3.4.

The project did not start anticipating for results, rather continued monitoring the progress of the activities at the beneficiaries end by its field staffs.

Monthly meeting was another monitoring tool performed as an activity by the project to aware beneficiaries about the gender issues. Participatory method was used in those meetings to actively involve women beneficiaries in those meetings so that they could feel and take the ownership of their own problem and find a solution. It was revealed from the assessment that, the meetings worked to lift up the confidence of the beneficiary women. After participating in the meeting, women felt encouraged and they understood their role in aquaculture— the role which could be more innovative and worthy by increasing their participation with male counterpart.

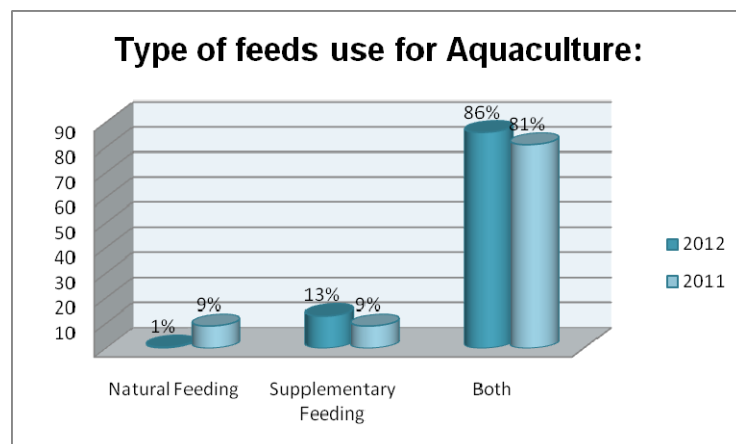
¹ CoinMill.com - The Currency Converter

3.4 Impacts

3.4.1 Aquaculture Training

Findings suggest that, the aquaculture training helped women to learn things that they did not know before. Even in several assessments both formal and informal women proved that they now have better knowledge in aquaculture after the training than men have. The following sections will highlight some after effects of training on the knowledge and thus usage of knowledge in aquaculture by beneficiaries.

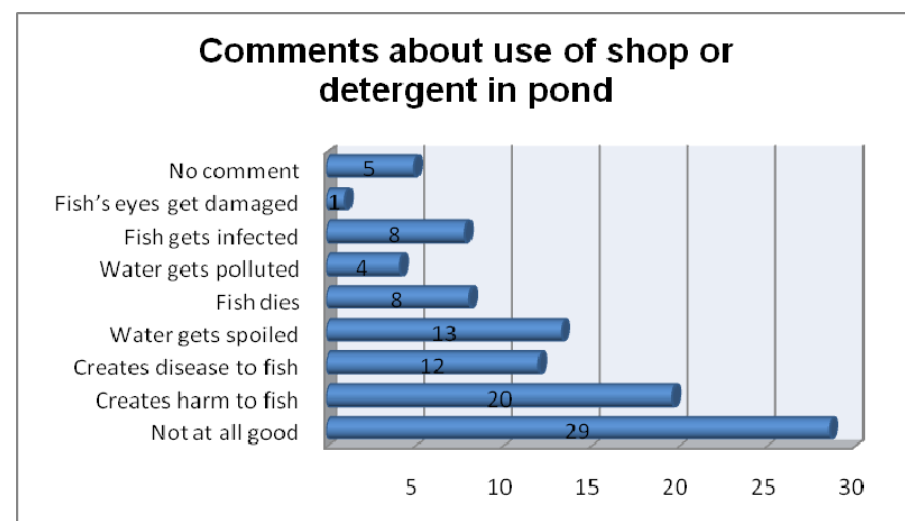
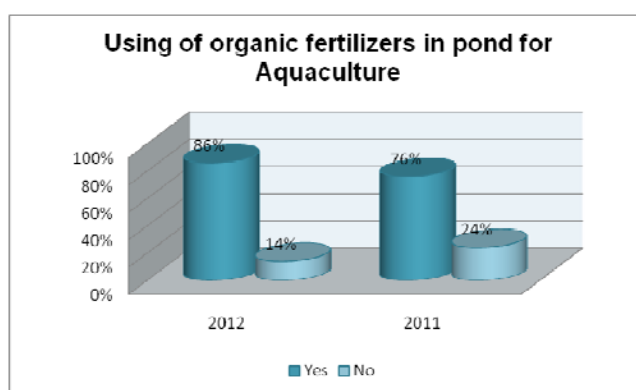
3.4.2 Practice of Feeding and other inputs



The beneficiaries were interviewed on the types of feeds they are using for aquaculture. After the training, use of both natural and supplementary feed increased by 5% in 2012 (from 81% in 2011 to 86%). Farmers who used to depend on only natural feeding have decreased that by 8% at only 1%. Use of supplementary feeding increased by 4% at 13% in 2012 from 9% in

2011.

Another important practice of input in aquaculture is organic fertilizer which helps to grow natural feed in the pond. Compared to baseline data of 2011, usage of organic fertilizers in pond increased by 10% at 86% in 2012. Also, awareness on usage of soap or detergent in pond has increased significantly. As per record of 2011, 76% people used to use soap or detergent in



pond whereas the figure declined to 35% in 2012. Beneficiaries were asked to comment about usage of soap or detergent in pond where 29% commented usage of soap or detergent in pond was "not good at all", 20% regarded that as harmful to fish. 12%

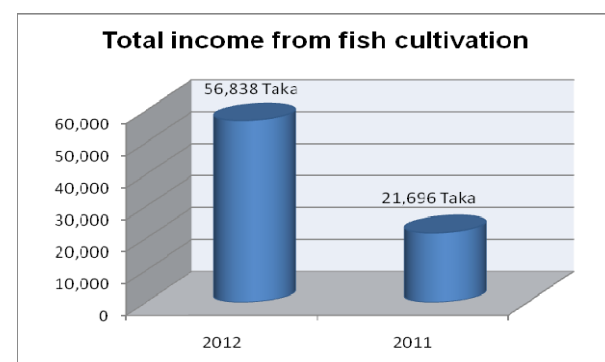
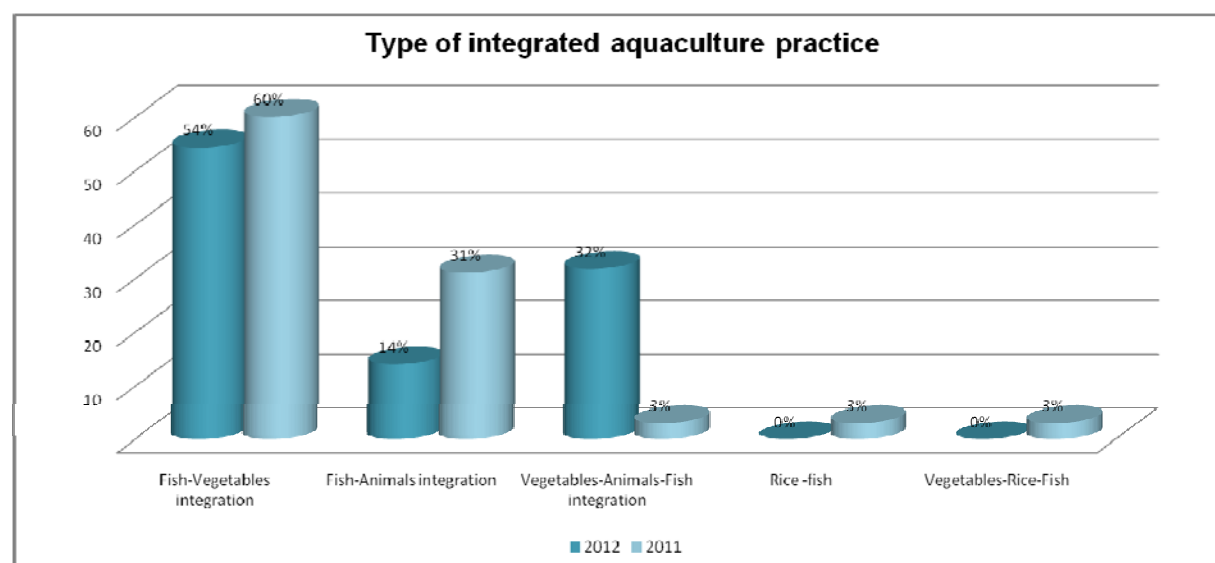
said that it could cause disease to fish and 13% thought pond water got spoiled if soap or detergent was used in pond of aquaculture.

Moreover, the comment of beneficiaries where almost everyone pointed out the adverse side of using of soap or detergent in pond signifies the level of awareness rose among them.

It was revealed from FGD that women were practicing what they had learned through the activities of the project. Men were found cooperating women more than before. In their words, “after getting the training, women are now more enthusiastic to participate in aquaculture. Previously in absence of mine, we asked women to feed in pond whereas now they discuss with us in detail regarding input related matters, like, feeding, fertilization and actively take part in pond as well”.

3.4.3 Practice of Integrated Aquaculture

Integrated aquaculture not only increases the earning potential but also helps to attain the basic requirement of nutrition at household level. After the training it has been reported that all the beneficiaries have practiced integrated aquaculture. Notably, around 32% beneficiaries have practiced aquaculture by integrating both animals and vegetables in 2012 which was only 3% back in 2011. It seemed from the assessment that women are the main architect of the activities regardless the nature and type is being integrated with aquaculture. Also FGD participants pointed this practice as innovative, profitable and thus being a source of additional income.



3.4.4 Total income from Fish Cultivation

In 2011, average production was 455 kg which has increased by 170 kg in 2012 and makes the current average production 625 kg. As effect, total income from fish cultivation has been Taka 56,838; 2.6 times increase from that of last year. There might be multiple reasons for increased production - controllable and uncontrollable,

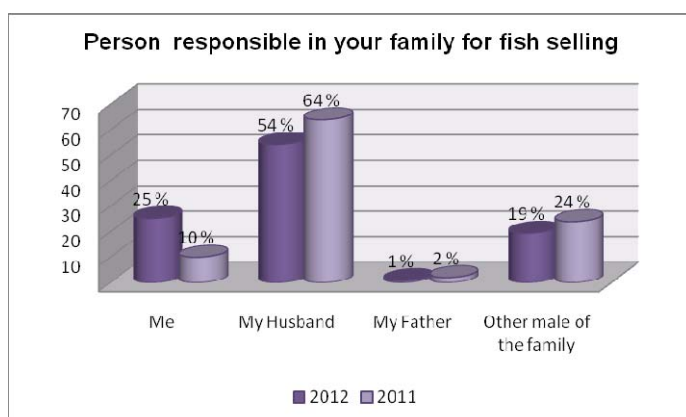
measureable and non-measureable. But under the scope of the study it was apparent that this happened due to adoption of better management techniques after the training which resulted in increased production and thus increased income².

3.4.5 Place of Selling Fish

Beneficiaries were asked regarding their place for selling fish. Though it was nothing to do with the project activities or any of the outcome but since it has been experienced that in market economy place plays a significant role in determining the price which is the main determinant of beneficiaries' revenue from selling fish and thus income. Beneficiaries have increased pond side selling; in 2011 33% sold fish at pond side whereas in 2012 45% sold fish at pond side. Increase in pond side selling has resulted decreased selling at local market. In 2011, 59% sold fish at local market; the figure stood at 48% in 2012.

3.4.6 Person Responsible for Fish Selling

Traditionally in our country male is responsible for selling fish, but the trend is plummeting as observed in the result from end line survey. Previously 10% women were responsible for selling fish (sited from 2011); which increased by 15% at 25%, clearly an impact brought by the project. In case of some beneficiaries where husbands were responsible for fish selling, it showing a decrease of 10% compared to 2011— the fact only indicates transfer of



responsibilities to women or to other male members of the family. Though there is no heavyweight increase of women active participation in direct fish selling which is understandable considering the cultural outfit of our society but it was exposed from the assessment that, women active participation has been significantly improved than before in decision making of fish selling, like, time, quantity, place, etc. which the

assessment team found noteworthy.

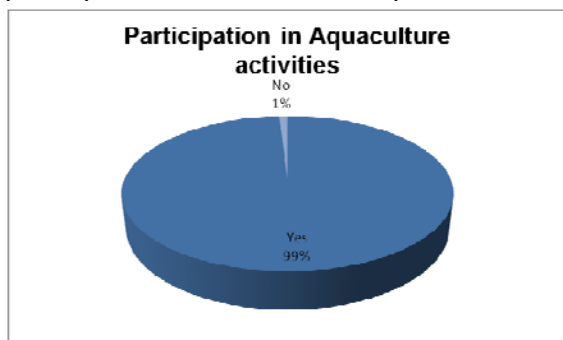
3.4.7 Participation and Decision Making

Based on the activities taken by the project the beneficiaries were asked whether their participation had increased in aquaculture or not. Almost every beneficiary thought that their participation had increased. They also thought that they were taking more decisions about aquaculture than before. This is clearly an impact brought by the project which helped beneficiaries to think and act upon in this way. From the findings of FGD, It seems that, due to project activities, overall



² This is needed to mention herein, total number of respondents in end line survey was 381 and out of them till date when the survey was conducted, 339 sold their fish in 2012. In baseline the number of respondent was 251 and out of which 244 sold fish in 2011.

participation of women in aquaculture has increased. Now women are found interested

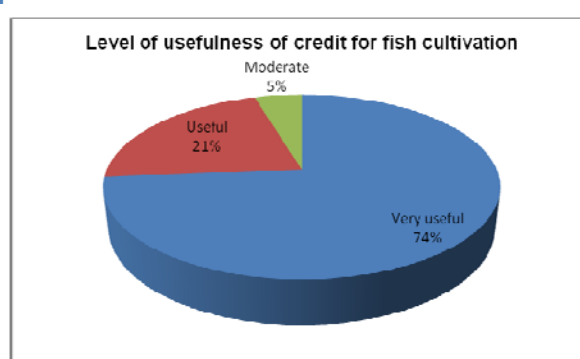


working in the pond than before. Previously, women participation was only confined to feeding in absence of male member of the household, which is in turn transformed to more active involvement in going to the pond and taking care of activities with male counterpart side by side. Nowadays, women have also been participating in making decisions regarding aquaculture. The areas

where women are active in making decisions are - selection of species for cultivation, feeding interval, liming times, selling time, etc.

3.4.8 Savings and Credit Related Information

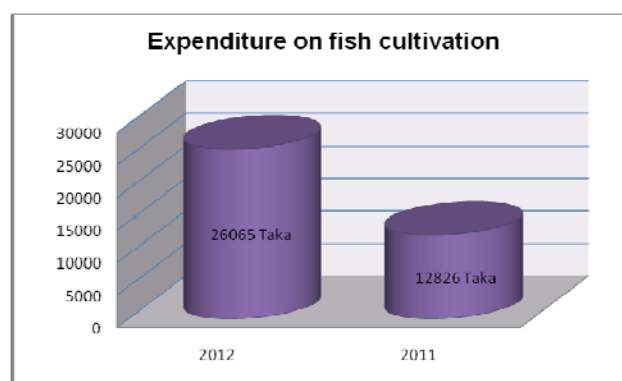
Among the 381 beneficiary respondents, 65 beneficiaries got microcredit from BRAC microcredit program (17%); by means of provision facilitated by project. Average amount of loan has been reported Taka 14453. Among the credit holders, 74% and 21% respondents graded credit respectively as very useful and useful for fish cultivation. It was revealed from the assessment that there is need for credit among the other



beneficiaries as well. Though there is significant risk associated in credit function, better management of it could result in better outcome both at beneficiary and project end.

3.4.9 Expenditure on Fish Cultivation

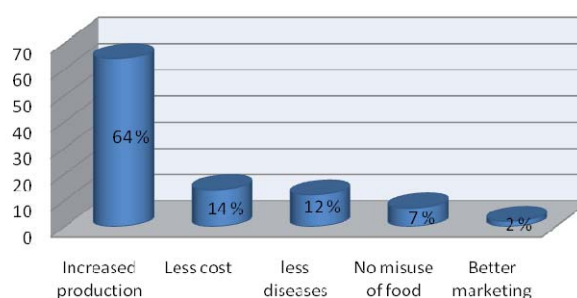
According to the information provided by beneficiaries, expenditure on fish cultivation has been reported to be on rise by slightly more than 2 times than before. Expenditure on fish cultivation was reported Taka 12826 in 2011 whereas that of which has been reported Taka 26065 in 2012. This might be due to continuous price hike of fish feed and result from end line survey shows that farmers are using supplementary feed more than before.



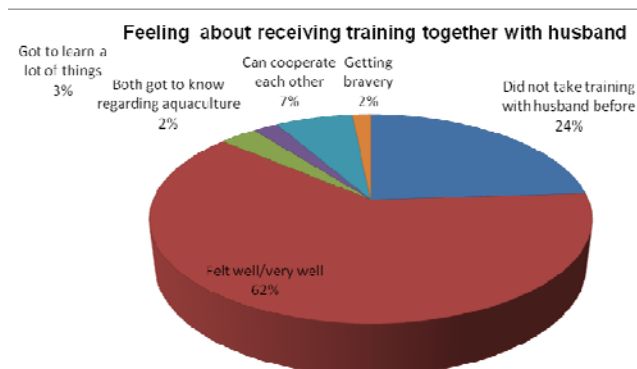
3.4.10 Feedback on Training

Respondents were asked to grade the quality of training, where 97% graded the training as good while 3% graded it moderate. Though everyone found the training useful, as per asking, 79% graded very useful and 21% graded useful. Every respondent said that they were practicing their learning from the training and as

Change noticed after practicing learning of trainings



effect had experienced different kind of changes, like, increased production (64%), less cost (14%), less diseases (12%), less misuse of feed (7%), better marketing (2%), etc.



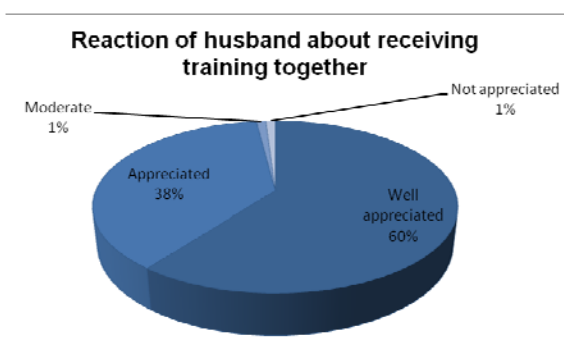
3.4.11 Feeling to be Trained Together With Husband

All beneficiaries did not participate in training together with their husbands as some are widow, unmarried etc. Among the beneficiaries who participated with their husbands, 24% did not take part in any training with husband before and 62% beneficiaries felt very well by receiving training together with husband. 7%

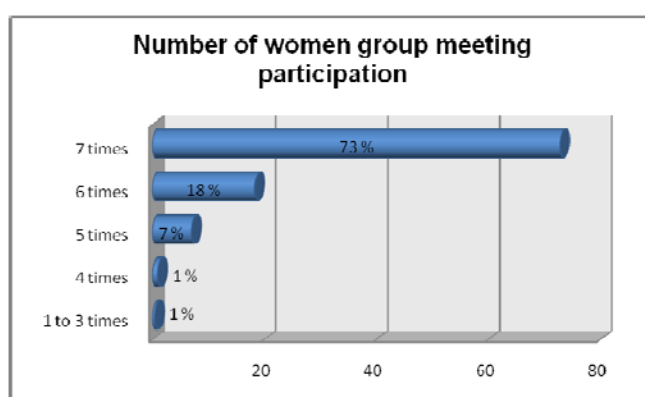
thought training helped them to be cooperative to each other while 2% thought both of them came to know about aquaculture. Due to training 3% seemed that they got to learn a lot of things and 2% seemed getting brave as after effect of training.

3.4.12 Reaction of Husband

Respondents were asked regarding their husbands reaction after receiving training together and the responses are shown in figure. From FGD it was revealed that, men were happy about the learning of their wives as they thought experience was also valuable besides by theoretical/bookish knowledge. They also appreciated the regular informed response that come from their wives about different matters of aquaculture.



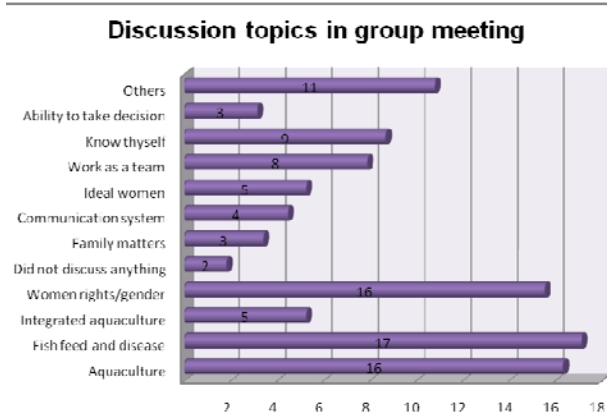
3.4.13 Women Group



All respondents were the members of women group. In base line it was reported that around 5% respondents belonged to any local association (Samity) or different advocacy groups formed by different NGOs but were hardly active and participatory. The following table shows the number times women participated in group meetings in last 12 months. All the beneficiaries presented in FGD found the meeting

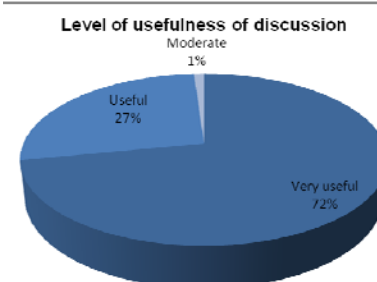
useful and interesting since it helped them to understand practically their role and eligibility to work independently through different gaming exercises. Women found those gaming exercise innovative and praiseworthy as those helped them to lift up their confidence in many folds.

3.4.14 Discussion in Women Group Meeting



A range of topics related to aquaculture, gender equality and rights had been discussed by the beneficiaries in group meetings. As per asking, 17% said that they discussed on fish feed and disease, 16% discussed on aquaculture and the same percentage discussed regarding

women and gender rights. Moreover, every

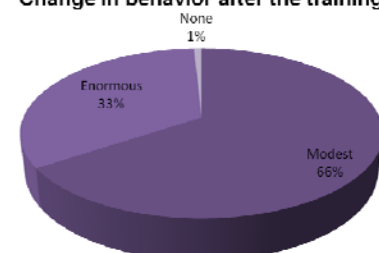


respondent found group meeting useful; 72% graded it to be very useful and 27% as useful. It was revealed from the FGDs that these discussions worked as refresher after the training which helped beneficiaries to have a deeper understanding and sensitization of the learnt knowledge.

3.4.15 Share of learning from meeting with husband/family members

Every respondent said that they shared their learning from meeting with their husbands and other family members. Also they found all the topics of meeting interesting and different.

Change in behavior after the training



Moreover, respondents were asked regarding their husbands reaction after sharing training learning with them and the responses have been cited in figure.

3.4. 16 Change in behavior after the training

After the training all respondents have found change in their behavior and they said that they were more involved in family decision making process than before.

3.4.17 Work Distribution and Decision Making By Sex

According to the field findings of 2012, a comparative picture has been presented in the following tables from where it can be easily understood that a significant change has appeared in the tasks distribution and decision making of men and women associated to aquaculture. This segment of the report has been prepared based on the comments made by the women. The statistics presented here not to confront men and women against each other rather to give an idea about the progress has been made on women's participation in aquaculture. Thus all the statements made here indicate increase of women's participation not as opposed to but with men.



Previously (according to data of 2011), women's involvement was significant only in feeds and feeding (32%), while in all other activities their involvement was hardly found; less than 10%. Men's involvement was at the peak at all the stair of activities; from pond preparation (86%) to fingerling stocking (87%), liming (81%) harvesting (94%) to deciding time of selling (85%) and communicating with buyers (93%), everywhere men played utmost role; the fact was a clear indication of male dominance in aquaculture. In case of decision making of all these activities these scenarios reflected the same story. But in 2012, participation of women in aquaculture activities increased significantly as a result of improvement of women's percentage in all activities. Example can be sited, in 2011, where women's involvement in pond preparation was 5% which increased by 19% at 24% in 2012. In 2012, 65% women take part in decision making in use of liming which is a drastic increase from 20% in 2011. Now, the reason for this dramatic change in role of women is their knowledge and its utilization which boost up their confidence in manifold.

After realizing their knowledge, men were found letting women to take more part in the activities than before. In their words "we hardly believe women know anything about aquaculture, but after understanding their knowledge level which has been increased by the training we talk to them before taking any decision. Even in some matters, they know better than us, like, number of times to be liming, appropriate time of feeding, etc". Therefore, it is knowledge which can increase one's acceptance first and foremost, in every platform he/she belongs to; family, community, society and so forth. Notably, result is showing an increasing trend of -"both doing" percentage in all activities as well as in decision making, which is also a positive effect of the trainings.

Activity/task	Year 2012					
	Who is doing			Who is deciding		
	Male %	Female %	Both %	Male %	Female %	Both %
Pond preparation	21	24	55	3	59	38
Use of liming	22	35	43	2	65	33
Stocking of Fingerling	22	20	58	2	57	41
Feeds and Feeding	7	54	39	1	69	30
Harvesting	44	16	40	3	51	46
Decide time for fish selling	17	31	52	3	45	52
Communicate with the buyer	73	12	15	11	44	45
Fish farming related training receive	1	39	60	3	46	51
Activity/task	Year 2011					
	Who is doing			Who is deciding		
	Male %	Female %	Both %	Male %	Female %	Both %
Pond preparation	86	5	9	73	15	12
Use of liming	81	8	11	74	20	6
Stocking of Fingerling	87	7	6	73	15	12
Feeds and Feeding	52	32	16	61	25	14
Harvesting	94	5	1	75	16	9
Decide time for fish selling	85	10	5	75	16	9
Communicate with the buyer	93	6	1	79	16	5
Fish farming related training receive	12	86	1	66	19	15

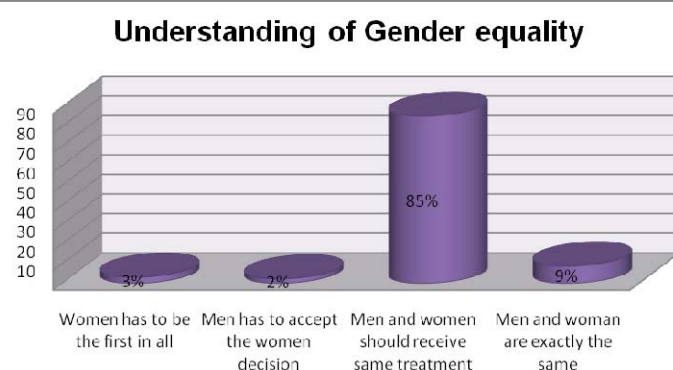
3.4.18 Equality

The assessment also explored the impact on gender equality, women rights and related issues, awareness and training provided through gender training and follow up monthly meetings. This impact has been measured through indicators well accepted for gender impact evaluation. The indicators set to understand the improvement of target beneficiaries in decision making at household and community level. To understand household level decision making brief situations on household matters used in baseline as well in form of questions were placed before each of the beneficiary and their answers were recorded accordingly. Similar thing has also been done in case of understanding community level participation of beneficiaries.

Household activities like buying small food item, groceries, toiletries, buying clothing for self and your children, spending money that women have earned; where participation of women in decision making was reported high; respectively 61%, 51%, 66% in baseline which has increased further after the activities taken by project. As reported, women can decide alone in the mentioned matters respectively 82%, 69%, 79%. Significant improvement has been observed in using loans or savings where previously 34% could decide alone on this issue, now 66% can alone decide on this. This was resulted due to less interference of husband and other adult male member of household. According to survey result medical expenses for self or children and expenses for family planning (contraceptives) are decided on either by woman alone or by discussing with husband; previously where most of the cases had to be decided by discussing with the adult male member of the household. But in the areas of children's marriage and *salish* decision making little progress has been made; women yet to take active role in this issues. Now, despite not having any direct link with the objective of the project, these sort of behavioral changes happened due to the effect of awareness, raised among the women through different activities if the project.

Response: Equality Issues	2012 (%)	2011 (%)
Spending own earned money		
Can decide alone	79	66
Can decide with husband or other adult male family members	5	13
Husband makes decision after discussion with wife	15	15
Not involved in decision	1	2
Use of loans or savings		
Can decide alone	66	34
Can decide with husband or other adult male family members	10	40
Husband makes decision after discussion with wife	22	19
Not involved in decision	1	4
Salish decision making		
Can decide alone	16	7
Can decide with husband or other adult male family members	4	5
Husband makes decision after discussion with wife	7	2
Not involved in decision	60	73

3.4.19 Gender Rights: Knowledge Level



Almost every respondent is aware of the idea of gender, which is evidenced when 95% gave positive response after hearing the word. It is further evidenced when 85% replied that “men and women should receive equal treatment”- against the question of understanding gender equality. Since the idea of women rights is complex and thus has multiple tier of understanding, beneficiaries absorbed the idea in accordance

with their individual level of understanding which is natural as we know these are the women of underprivileged group of the society and whose education level is not also to the extent for giving such idea effortlessly. Still, it has been evidenced from the survey that some issues like, “Men and women should receive exactly the same treatment” (according to 58%), “Women should get more privileges to be equal to the men” (according to 35%), “Woman should always express their opinion on family and community issues” (according to over 80%), “Woman should participate in public affairs” (according to over 75%) have been rooted among the beneficiaries eloquently due to endeavor of the project.

What do you know about women rights? (open question)	%
Women should be given opportunity in every substance	4
Participation of women in work side by side men	5
Have to value women's decision	18
Equal rights for men and women to be assured	26
Right to do work independently	7
Women independence	7
Right to have movement and voice independently	16
Work independence	4
Right to education	5
Basic right	3
Others	5

3.4.20 Gender Rights: Practice

The beneficiaries were found practicing what they learnt from gender training and follow up monthly meetings. It was evidenced when 95% respondents said that they always treat boy and girl equally, though the percentage previously was 38%. Accordingly, boys and girls get equal treatment in food, dresses and education. Also, paying or receiving dowry has been reported to have declined from previous year.

3.4.21 Impact Case

Case of a successful beneficiary

Nasima Akhter (25) has been engaged in aquaculture since 2007. She was inspired to be engaged in aquaculture by observing one of her neighbors engaged in aquaculture. Previously she had not been exposed to any formal learning of aquaculture until 2013 when she got trained by the EWR project. Before the training, seeing and asking to neighbors who are engaged in aquaculture was the only way to learned about aquaculture. The training got immediate attention of Nasima when she got to know about use of fingerling in accordance with the size of pond. It was her thinking before that the more the fingerling the more the production, which proved wrong when after the training she stocked 3400 fingerlings instead of 4000 to 5000 that she stocked previous year and got 30% higher production. Not only that, in the past she was not aware about the importance of feeding and used only 15 kg feed, this year, she increased to 78 kg after the training. She got in total around 1080 kg of fish and sold at taka 148,000 which incurred her profit of Taka 66,000. Nasima is also engaged in hen and duck rearing integrated with aquaculture, which has now become an additional source of income to family. Her husband is open-minded and always helps her in activities. After the gender training she is aware about her right and equality. In her words, “men and women are equal; women can do the same work as what men can. So, there is no point to be ashamed being women.” She is also a regular member of monthly meeting which she seems helpful to boost up her confidence. Mirror activity was her favorite part amongst all the activities of the meeting. Nasima has three children; one daughter and two boys. She dreams of her children to be well educated and above all to be a good human being so that can bear flagship in the society.



3.5 Feasibility

The specific objective of the project, “Enjoyment of the socio-economic rights of 1.000 Bangladeshi women through their economic and social empowerment in the districts of Comilla and Chandpur” comply with the third goal of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) “Promote gender equality and empower women”.

Also the project engaged BRAC, an international development organization based in Bangladesh and the largest non-governmental development organization in the world, to implement the project and side by side worked with government fisheries department. All these initiatives go along with the eighth goal of MDGs, “Develop a global partnership for development”.

Therefore, the project objectives worked to fulfill the two goals of MDGs.

3.6 Cooperation and Linkage

Though BRAC was implementing organization of the project, but the co-implementing organization, AIDA was not limiting its duty by just asking about the progress of the project in

pen and paper. Rather AIDA was actively involved in monitoring the progress and in giving feedback time to time. Also BRAC, as an implementing organization, was supportive in meeting the logistic needs of the project, using its different department except in one matter.

The project tried to engage personnel from BFRI and DoF during different activities of the project. For example, local DoF officials were included in the staff ToT conducted by BFRI. In this way, a positive synergy was created between the project and the government resource centre. Also DoF officials were present at several workshops and meetings at the beneficiaries' end, which worked to create a linkage between the beneficiaries and local DoF officials. Also, all the participants presented in FGDs have said that they at least knew the local fisheries officer as they were present during the trainings. Even there are instances when beneficiaries called upon fisheries officer to know about treatment in different adversities regarding aquaculture. It was surprising to get to know that they even knew the mobile phone number of those officials.

3.7 Sustainability

On the point of sustainability we can measure it in two aspects. One is whether or not beneficiaries are going to continue practicing their learning and another is whether or not the linkage created by the project is going to continue.

Forming and nurturing the women groups was at the core of the project as all the activities were implemented through groups. The main objective of the group was to share the knowledge and experience of the members among each other regarding fish farming and related activities. Now the question is whether the beneficiaries understand this. The evaluation team drew attention of beneficiaries in this regard. Notably, the beneficiaries understand the importance of group and how it helped them understand new things regarding aquaculture and related issues. Beneficiaries are keen to learn new things and they found continuation of group can make it possible for them which somehow indicate the sustainability of the formed groups.

As project engaged government fishers' officials in different events and activities, therefore the government fisheries people are better linked with the groups, which would work to get updated knowledge and technology for the beneficiary groups.

Moreover, at present they understand the usefulness of keeping records of aquaculture from the beginning to end in a notebook; a practice they adopted through project as it gives them a conspicuous image of the farming and they are more likely to continue the practice.

It is hard to measure by any means except asking that beneficiaries are going to continue practicing their leanings which they got from the project. The women seemed confident that they had learnt about different issues ranging from aquaculture to gender that they did not know before. Data presented in "Impact" section has already established the fact that, they are practicing the learning in their life and will continue to do that as it is beneficial for their life and livelihood.

4.0 Learning and Way Forward

The technical training on aquaculture (five days training) was organized only for female beneficiaries. It would have been better if the training would include both males and females. Also the training was for five consecutive days, which made it difficult for the participants to manage time. Considering the reality of the country women are mainly in the center to maintain and take care of the household works. Now if she is out of home for five consecutive days it becomes unmanageable for everyone in the household to maintain things in absence of her. Therefore, it rather seems that the training could have been scheduled more flexibly in consultation with the beneficiaries.

The locations of the project were dispersed from one to another. Therefore, more energy and enthusiasm were needed to implement the activities of the project.

The staffs recruited for the project were a bit inexperienced; hardly have experience in working in this sort of project before. Also everybody was not from fisheries background and hence had to depend on Project Coordinator, the only technical person of the project having fisheries background for any technical issue. But since they were young and energetic, they were able to deal with the activities of the project well effectively.

Since it's a gender based project, therefore active involvement of a gender expert was essential to trace the project progress in terms of gender. From the beginning of the project a gender expert was assigned to oversee the project activities. But trouble was felt as the gender expert was based in Dhaka, which hindered time to time progress of the project activities. Later on, after 8 months of the project, a new gender expert was placed based in Comilla to oversee the gender aspects of the project. This decision could have resulted better if could be taken beforehand.

The project also worked to disseminate knowledge at community, regional and national level. For community awareness the project initiated performing drama at community level through engaging community people. This helped the community inhabitants to get to know regarding the initiatives of the project as well as some important social message. Project initiated photographic exhibition at regional and national level where photographs selected beneficiaries were presented. This initiative created mass awareness regarding the project, its activities and beneficiaries; which is a perfect instance of disseminating project accomplishments.

Women have been positioned in our society as vulnerable and thus unable to participate in economic activities. Nurturing men dominated society also encourages the thinking towards women and especially, rural and poor women are the worst victim of it. The project rightly identified these problems that hinder participation of women especially, in aquaculture and other activities related to income generation leaving them in the same condition year after year. The condition hardly improves as such situation continues and as a result creates a vicious cycle of poverty from generation to generation. Despite working with a new concept, the project was undoubtedly successful in attaining the goal of improved participation of women in aquaculture resulting twofold increase in income (Section 3.4.4). Considering the timeline of the project, this achievement is significant towards the goal of alleviating poverty.

ENDLINE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

for
Enjoyment of Women Rights project in Comilla and Chandpur

Household (HH) No. t

Date of interview t

Survey Area	Code	Name
District		
Upazila		
Union		
Village		
Para		

	Code	Name/Signature
Code of Investigator❶		
Signature		
Code of Supervisor❷		
Signature		
Code of Data entry Operator❸		

Conducted by: S A & Associates

Funded by: AIDA and BRAC

- ❶ Use two digit codes starting from 01
 ❷ Use two digit codes, starting from the number next to the last code number of the investigator
 ❸ Use two digit codes

HOUSEHOLD PRIMARY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

V001	Name of Respondent : -----		
V002	Respondent's Educational Qualification: Code: 1= Illiterate; 2= Can Sign only; 3= Self educated (Can read & write); 4= Primary level; 5= up to junior secondary level; 6= up to secondary level; 7= SSC or equivalent; 8 = HSC or equivalent; 9 = Bachelor Degree or equivalent; 10 = Post graduate & above	Code	
V003	Respondent's Father's/Husband's Name:	Code	
V004	How many people eat from the same cooking pot?	Number	
V005	Do you have electricity connection at your house? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V006	Is any of your family member currently receiving saftynet support? Code: 1= Widow allowances; 2= Old age allowances; 3= VGF/VGD; 4= Freedom Fighter allowances; 5= Disiable allowance; 6= Others (specify.....); 7 = None	Code	

AQUACULTURE

V007	What type of feeds do you use to feed the fishes? Code: 1= Natural Feeding; 2= Supplementary Feeding; 3= Both; 99= Don't know	Code	
V008	Did you liming in your pond within last 12 months? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No; 99= Don't know	Code	
V009	If yes, how many times did you liming in your ponds within last 12 month?	Number	
V010	Are you using organic fertilizers? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No; 3= I am not responsible for this; 99= Don't know	Code	
V011	If the answer is yes, how often? Code: 1= everyday; 2= once or twice in a week; 3= more than twice in a month; 4= Only after stoking	Code	
V012	Are you using in-organic (chemical or synthetic) fertilizers? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No; 3= I am not responsible for this; 99= Don't know	Code	
V013	If the answer is yes, how often? Code: 1= everyday; 2= once or twice in a week; 3= more than twice in a month; 4= Only after stoking	Code	
V014	Are you involved in Integrated Aquaculture activity? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V015	If the answer is yes, what type of integrated aquaculture? Code: 1= Fish-Vegetables integration; 2= Fish-Animals integration ;3= Fish-Rice integration; 4= Vegetables-Animals-Fish integration; 5= Vegetables-Rice-Fish integration; 6= Rice-Animals-Fish integration; 7= All of them	Code	
V016	Do you use soap or detergent in the pond? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V017	"Using soap is a good practice" what do you think? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No; 99 = Don't know	Code	
V018	How much fish did you consume in last 1 month?	kg	
V019	How much did you sale in last 12 months?	kg	

V020	How much did you earn in last 12 months from aquaculture?	Taka	
V021	How much money did you re-invest in last 12 months for aquaculture activity?	Taka	
V022	Which are the main problems did you face in last 12 months to do aquaculture activity? Code: 1= Fingerling quality problem; 2= Daisies ; 3= Poor water quality ; 4= Predatory and Unwanted fishes ; 5= Natural feed unavailable; 6= Natural problem; 7= Security issue; 8= Others (specify)	1 st	
		2 nd	
		3 rd	
V023	Where do you sale your fish? Code: 1= Pond site; 2= Local Market; 3= Both; 4= Other (specify).....	Code	
V024	Who is responsible in your family to sale fish? Code: 1= me; 2= my husband ; 3= my father; 4= any other male of the family; 5 = other female of the family	Code	
V025	Do you think your participation in Aquaculture activities has increase in the last year? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V026	Do you think you are taking more decisions about aquaculture in this year? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	

SAVINGS AND CREDIT RELATED INFORMATION

V027	Did you get micro credit for fish farming from the project? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V028	How much credit did you get from BRAC?	Taka	
V029	Was it useful for your fish cultivation? Code: 1 =Very useful; 2 = Useful; 3 = Moderate	Code	

STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (LAST ONE YEAR)

V030	What is the primary and secondary source of income of your family? Source of income: 1)..... 2).....	Primary	
		Secondary	
V031	Total family income in last 12 months (from all source)	Taka	
V032	Total family expenditure in last 12 months except aquaculture	Taka	

WORK DISTRIBUTION AND DECISION MAKING BY SEX

	Activity/task	Who is doing? 1= Male; 2= Female; 3= Both	Decision making 1= Male; 2= Female; 3= Both
	AQUACULTURE-PORDUCTION		
V033	Pond preparation		
V034	Use of liming		
V035	Fertilizations		
V036	Stocking of Fingerling		
V037	Feeds and Feeding		
V038	Water quality management		

V039	Sampling		
V040	Harvesting		
V041	Grading		
	AQUACULTURE-MARKETING		
V042	Decide time of fish selling		
V043	Communicate with the buyer		
V044	Transportation management		
V045	Bargaining with the buyer		
	AQUACULTURE-MEETING, TRAINING		
V046	Fish farming related training receive		
V047	Others		

TRAINING

V048	Did you receive any kind of fish cultivation training during last 12 months? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V049	If yes, how many training did you received during last 12 months?	No.	
V050	Please mention the topic of those trainings: 1:..... 2: 3:.....		
V051	Who conducted that training?	Name	
		Name	
		Name	
V052	What did you learn from those training?		
V053	How was the quality of those received training? Code: 1= Good ; 2= Moderate; 3 = Poor	Code	
V054	How useful was those training for your fish cultivation? Code: 1= Very Useful ; 2= Useful; 3 = Not useful	Code	
V055	Are you practicing those learning? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V056	Did you notice any kind of changes after practicing? Code: 1= Yes; 2= No	Code	
V057	What kind of changes did you notice? Code: 1= Increased production; 2= Less cost; 3= less diseases; 4= no misuse of food; 5= better marketing 6=others.....	Code	
V058	Do you find any difference in your way of cultivation from this year to the last year? Code: 1= Yes, this year is better; 2= last year was better; 3 = Same as previous year	Code	
V059	How did you feel about receiving training together with your husband? (Please explain)		
V060	What was his reaction about the training? Code: 1= well appreciated ; 2= appreciated; 3= moderate; 4 = not appreciated	Code	

EXPENDITURE ON FISH CULTIVATION

Sl. No.	Particulars		
V061	Pond preparation	Taka	
V062	Fingerling	Taka	
V063	Liming	Taka	
V064	Food	Taka	
V065	Fertilizer & Medicine	Taka	
V066	Labor	Taka	
V067	Netting	Taka	
V068	Irrigation/pump	Taka	
V069	Others (Specify).....	Taka	
V070	Total	Taka	

STOCKTAKING AND DECISION MAKING

V071	Do you keep record of your production, sale, income, fingerling etc? Code: 1=Yes; 2= No; 3= No idea		
	If answer is yes then who is keeping record for following issue:		
		Who did it ? 1= Male; 2= Female; 3= Both; 4= Mainly Men with the help of women 5= Mainly Women with the help of men	Decided by : 1= Male; 2= Female; 3= Both; 4= Mainly Men with the help of women 5= Mainly Women with the help of men
V072	Fingerlings stocking		
V073	Fish feed		
V074	Liming		
V075	Fertilizer		
V076	Harvesting		
V077	Cleaning of pond		
V078	Selling		
V079	Family consumption		

WOMEN GROUP

V080	Do you participate in monthly women group discussion/meeting? Code: 1=Yes; 2= No	Code	
V081	How many meeting did you participate in last 12 months?	No.	
V082	What do you discuss in that group meeting?	Code	
V0803	How useful are those discussion for fish farming? Code: 1= Very useful; 2 Useful; 3 = Moderate	Code	
V084	Did you share what you learnt in the monthly meeting with your husband/ family members? Code: 1=Yes; 2= No	Code	
V085	If yes, what was their reaction? Code: 1= well appreciated ; 2= appreciated; 3= moderate; 4 = not appreciated	Code	
V086	Do you observed any change in your behavior (confidence level,	Code	

	shyness, sharing opinions, etc..) after the training? Code: 1= Modest ; 2 = Enormous ; 3 = None		
V087	Do you participate in family decision making more than before? Code: 1=Yes; 2= No	Code	

EQUITY ISSUES

(Question should be asked to the female directly, without men presents)

To what extent are you (female) able to make the following kinds of decisions?

(Interviewer: please ask about each item from the list)

Type of decision:			
Use the following code for V088 to V096- Code: 1 = can decide alone; 2 = can decide with husband or other adult male family members; 3 = husband makes decision after discussion with wife; 4 = not involved in decision; 77 = not applicable			
V088	Buying small food item, groceries, toiletries	Code	
V089	Buying clothing for yourself and your children	Code	
V090	Spending money that you yourself have earned	Code	
V091	Use of loans or savings	Code	
V092	Expenses for your children's education	Code	
V093	Expenses for your children's marriage	Code	
V094	Medical expenses for yourself or your children	Code	
V095	Expenses for family planning (contraceptives)	Code	
V096	Active participate and involved in Salish decision making	Code	
V097	Did you hear about gender? Code: 1=Yes; 2= No	Code	
V098	What do you understand about Gender equality? Code: 1= Women has to be the first in all; 2 =Men has to accept the women decision; 3 = Men and women should receive same treatment; 4 =Men and woman are exactly the same	Code	
V099	What do you know about women rights?		
V100	Do you think women should go to the market alone? Code: 1=Yes; 2= No	Code	
V101	Have you observed any change in your husband's behavior or support after the training? Code: 1= Modest ; 2 = Enormous ; 3 = None	Code	
V102	Which of the following statement is the most appropriate? Code: 1 = It's good that men always get more priority; 2 = Men and women should receive exactly the same treatment; 3 = Women should get more privileges to be equal to the men ; 4 = Women should get all the opportunities	Code	
V102a	What do you think about women beating? Code: 1 = Necessary in some case; 2 = Normal between men and women; 3 = A wrong behaviour ; 4 Never Acceptable		
Women should:			
V102b	Always express their opinion on community issues Code: 1=Yes; 2= No		
V102c	Express their opinions only on some issue Code: 1=Yes; 2= No		
V102d	Express their opinion when men ask them Code: 1=Yes; 2= No		
V102e	Avoid participating in public activities Code: 1=Yes; 2= No		

PRACTICES

V103	Do you provide equal care to boys and girls? Code: 1= always; 2= sometime; 3= not at all; → skip to V614 77= Not applicable	Code	
V104	If not at all then who gets more care? Code: 1= boy; 2= girl	Code	
V105	Do you provide equal food to boys and girls? Code: 1= always; 2= sometime; 3= not at all; 77= Not applicable	Code	
V106	If not at all then who gets more/better food? Code: 1= boy; 2= girl	Code	
V107	Do you provide equal dress to boy and girl? Code: 1= always; 2= sometime; 3= not at all; 77= Not applicable	Code	
V108	If not at all then who gets more dresses? Code: 1= boy; 2= girl	Code	
V109	For whom you spend more money on education? Code: 1= boy; 2= girl; 77= Not applicable	Code	
V110	Have you paid or received any dowry? Code: 1=Yes; 2= No; 3= don't want to say; 77= Not applicable	Code	
V111	If yes, whether you received or paid? Code: 1= Received; 2= Paid	Code	