

BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

[MAIN REPORT VOLUME]

Project:
Gender Relation & Socio Economic Development

Courtesy:
Diakonia

Implementing Organization:
Association of Development for Economic & Social Help (ADESH)

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Executive summary

“Sustainable development has obviously to be people-centered and people oriented; not things centered or things oriented; at the same time, sustainable development has to be women-centered. Because historically and even today women take care of basic needs of society like food, fodder, fuel, shelter, nurturing. Women, especially rural women are also the ones whose survival is most threatened by ecologically disastrous development. Women are the poorest, the most vulnerable. When forests, or lands or rivers, or wells die, these women mourn the most because they are the most affected”.- Kamala Bhasin

Above version of Kamala Bhasin, one of the famous gender analysts and social leader in South Asia region is very much relevant in assessing women’s position in rural Bangladesh. During baseline survey work at grassroots levels in ADESH’s working areas at Savar upazila it has been felt prominently that there still remains a long way to really establish gender equity at family and community level. ADESH has been extending development support services to minimize the gaps and laps between a woman and a man, starting from family with which it works. Development initiatives are mostly focused to a family and thus extend those in a wider area towards the goal of ‘changing the society’. This baseline survey has conducted analyzing the situation of the project titled “Gender Relation and Socio Economic Development” implemented by ADESH, funded by Diakonia.

The present report contains the results of the baseline survey for estimating the benchmark for the beneficiaries allowing for an assessment of current situations.

The study tool has been developed to get result on Gender Equity Situation, Situation of women’s access to economic resources, access to social services, situation of awareness and respect for human rights, actors working in democracy.

Women’s role in decision-making process

During baseline survey 540 families have been selected through random sampling basis from the selected 7 (seven) unions to identify the level of contribution of women’s on decision making process at family and institution level under family affairs, social affairs and lead to takes decision at institution level.

The study format has been developed on different indicators with different perspective; In the analysis, it has been revealed that, respectively 79.8% and 62.7% women are involved with children’s education and children’s marriage decision making process but in family business related or asset purchase related decisions; their involvement is a little-bit lower- it has been 49.2% and 38.5% respectively.

In case of identifying actors in decision making process is some what positive. Both husband and wife decide jointly in 87% households, where, woman’s participation is lower than her husband and it has been 0.74% and 3.33% respectively.

Men’s role in reproductive work

In reproductive works at household level, men are more involved and it has been revealed in the study analysis. In 5 (five) different categories of indicators; like children’s bathing, cloth washing, cooking nursing patients and others; the men’s involvement percentages are 67.7%, 47.5%, 35.9 % and 8.88% respectively.

Women's ownership on assets and their control on financial matters

As per asset use by women, 87.9% women can purchase as per their choice, 86% can donate as per their wish. As per women's control over finance, 88.8% can keep cash in hands and every woman can save money as per their capacity. 77% women have their own bank account.

School enrolment of girls and incidents of early marriage

In respect to level of education, 64.8% women passed primary and 32.5%, 6.1% has passed Secondary and Higher Secondary level of education. As per study 19.8% women are still illiterate.

Women's participation in motivational work

On women's participation in motivational work, the study result shows that around 90% women have participated in meeting and around 83.8% have participated in training and as compared with men, the men's participation has been 13.7% and 10.3% respectively.

Skill training to women and their involvement in the respective IGAs

During the analysis it has been revealed that on skill training program, 20.7% have participated and received training and rest 33.5% not yet received. The participation of women in accounts management and agriculture is quite low; it is 2.7% and 0.18% respectively. After receiving training, only 0.18% is involved in IGAs.

Household loan status, monthly income-expenditures and savings

In regards to household loan status, 74.8% have received loan twice, where as only 13.1% have received loan one time. Around 4.4% have yet not received loan. But the study has focused that around 10.9% has been interested to take loan, where as 70.1% still interested to take loan after successful repayment.

The average monthly income is Tk. 1,651 per woman and expenditure shows Tk. 1,307 per individual and they have Tk.348/individual surplus money, which a woman can transfer to her account as savings and the savings amount stands at averagely Tk. 5,838 per women.

Women's access to safe water and status of waterborne diseases

Women's access to safe water shows that around 83.7% have tube well but 71.1% tube well has been found active during the study period. During the study, it has been revealed that 1.48% tube well are affected by arsenic.

Around 93.1% are using tube well water in their daily works, while 40% are using it only for drinking purpose.

Status of Sanitation and Hygienic measures at household level

Cent percent HHs are using latrine. It has been found that 50.4% households have water-sealed latrine and 30.3% have ring-slab latrine set, but not 'water-sealed'. 72.7% clean their latrine regularly and 15.7% clean irregularly.

Regarding hand washing practice, 37.03% wash two hands, 41.4% wash one hand and 24.2% washed with water only.

Existence of PWDs and people's attitude, awareness and treatment

In 3.8% households there are persons with disability. Out of them 1.8% participate in social events, 1.2% go to the school and 4.2% don't participated in social meeting. Only 0.37% are in job.

In case of nursing and treatment of pregnant disable mothers, 73.3% households are in a positive attitude to treat them properly with registered medical practitioners and by trained TBAs.

Women's education, marriage registration and incidence of exploitation

In all, 13, 64.8% women passed primary and 32.5%, 6.1% have passed Secondary and Higher Secondary level of education respectively.

Out of 646 couple, 68.8% marriages have been registered but 23% registered copies now they have in their hand.

During the study, it has been revealed that 7.7% women have been exploited in the family, 58.8% cases occurred on dowry. The divorce rate is 4%.

Women's movement outside their house

Regarding women's movement outside their house, it has been found that out of 540 sample families, 66.8% can go to school, 52% have liberty to move in the market or city, 86.1% can go to their respective parents' house. The rate of the women's movement in the amusement or recreating center is 30.3%.

Women in election, their access to law and UP administration

It has been found that 78.7% women can cast their own vote, 78.5% cast their vote without fear, 39.4% can join in election campaign and 3.5% have opined that they can be a candidate and are able join in the election meeting.

In relation to know about the UP budget, only 0.5% know the budget and more than 62% do not know and even not get any opportunity to know the UP budget.

Women in their own village organizational power

In their own village organizations, only 12.9% can compete in election, 69.2% women can give their vote. It is a very good indicator for a people's organization that in the decision making process in the organization, only leader can't decide on organizational matters. Of the total women respondents, 91.6% have opined that in their groups decisions are always taken jointly.

Including these all results, this baseline survey has uniquely contributed to identify a realistic situation, where the project now in implementation stage. Hopefully, these results will help to predict the future directions for the management.

Part one: Introduction

1. Introduction

Gender Relation and Socio-economic Development (GRSD) is a follow-up project of ADESH's ongoing project supported by Diakonia for last many years. During past years working jointly with Diakonia and sharing long experience and working relationship as partner, ADESH have been encouraged to implement this project as to continue joint endeavor and venture to a reasonable and fruitful outcome. In short, this project is the ultimate result of collective sharing of ADESH staff and the beneficiaries who always have contributed their inputs and shared feelings in order to enhance their capacity. The project aims to organize sustainable women organization having managerial skill to manage their own organization independently and protect themselves lawfully against any oppression and illegal treatment from their family or from the community and to jointly protest in any such act against any woman in their society and thus to live with dignity and self-respect, which would lead them to reduce poverty as well. It is expected that within this time women increased their awareness on different social and economic issues and many of the also gained capacity to stand against exploitation, illegal events and unsocial activities within their family and in the community as well. In order to measure their status, it has been a need to conduct a baseline study in the project area.

For the situation analysis ADESH has adopted an approach that allows for 'present and after' methods of impact analysis. The situation of the beneficiaries prevailing currently or what can be termed as the status at the starting of the project, can be compared with the one in a future date or at the end of the project duration.

For the comparisons benchmarks are needed. For establishing the benchmarks or describing the current situation, baseline surveys are conducted. In this regard fieldworks have been in place in ADESH Project area in Savar Upazila in late 2007. The present report contains the results of the baseline survey for ADESH working area estimating the benchmarks for the beneficiaries allowing for an assessment of current situations.

2. Area description

ADESH development project is located in an area that is partially built up with all weather roads and concrete buildings and partially rural with crop fields and non-permanent housing structures, within the boundary of Savar municipality (*pourashava*) and other adjacent unions within Savar Upazila. It lies on the highway of Dhaka-Aricha road, which is 20 Kilometers from Dhaka zero point. The climate of the area is mainly tropical and remains mild during the dry or winter seasons. The winter (November - February) months remain dry and cool with little or no rains. The summer (March - May) months are very hot with low humidity often visited by strong northwesterly winds and hail storms. Annual mean temperature of this area is 21.5 degree Celsius. Characteristically the monsoon seasons (June - October) are very wet and highly humid, receiving over 70% (1,23 mm) of the total annual rainfall (1,682 mm) in comparison with 14.8% in summer and 4.8% in winter.

The size of the ADESH project area is 67.08 square kilometers that includes the municipality and adjacent Unions with a population of 130,964 (26,782 households) of which females account for 49.2%¹ that is far below the national average.

¹ According to the Bangladesh National Encyclopedia, March 2003.

The primary occupation of the household members as identified in a 2001 survey include farming, wage labor, small business, service, household work. Although led by women most of the other members of households take part in expenditure saving activities². Only a quarter of the females aged 15 or over is estimated to be engaged in cash earning while the majority in expenditure saving activities. Among the cash earning women 46% is estimated to be engaged as industry worker and day laborers or house maid, followed by poultry (22%), service (12%) and cattle raising (9%).

The population of the area is Bangla speaking and comprises of three religions: Muslims accounting for 80%, Hindus 16.65% and the rest Christians.

Savar is known as industrial area where numbers of garments factory, knitting wear, dyeing factory, textile factory, brick manufacturing units etc. People from almost all districts of Bangladesh are living here as to work in these factories and as it is nearer to Dhaka. In a statistics it has been revealed that almost half of the total population of Savar are migrated from other districts and among them almost 60% have purchased land and are living here as inhabitants of Savar. This area is too much polluted with wastages of industries. Nearby lake, canal and rivers become filled up with these wastages. Even it affects badly in crop lands. Status of the people from poor community is still vulnerable in the remote areas, though there are so many industries and employment opportunities. Women's status is else worse.

3. Methodology

3.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the survey is to assess the current situation – the bench marks for future comparisons, specifically of the gender and development issues included in the Gender Relation & Socio Economic Development project focusing primarily at outcome levels, but also on livelihood situation of project beneficiaries and in relation to expected outputs of the project, i e, products and services. The specific objectives of the survey are as follows.

- To assess existing social and economic conditions³ of the beneficiaries, especially the women at family and at community level.
- To assess the men's role in reproductive work at household level
- To establish a sound quantitative and qualitative baseline/bench marks by assessing the levels of awareness, knowledge, attitude especially to disable people (PWDs) and practices of given population on selected topics in the project areas.
- To develop a limited number of core quantitative and qualitative indicators (from the set of defined outcome and goal of development project) to be used for accurately measuring the changes taking place over time and enabling comparisons both at national and Project area levels. The mid cycle reviews (MCRs) and phase evaluation reports will judge progress largely by using these baseline indicators and information.

² Such as cooking, child care, gathering fuel wood, livestock rearing, post harvest activities, kitchen gardening

³ Condition refers to issues such as women's decision making ability, asset ownership, involvement in IGAs, household income-expenditures, women's movement, personal health including access to safe water and hygienic latrine, safety/security, well-being, and education.

- To assess the women's position in democratic process at Union Parishad (UP) level, their motivational ability in doing better in social development activities and especially to review their strength in leadership development process in their own village organizations.

3.2. Implementation Phases of the Baseline Survey

Implementation of survey has been planned with three broad timelines. These are:

- a. Pre-Implementation Phase*
- b. Survey-Implementation Phase*
- c. Post-Implementation Phase*

a. Pre-Implementation Phase

During this phase, the survey team has initiated and accomplished the following tasks and activities to create favorable and appropriate field conditions for conducting the survey:

- i. Assessed information needs and incorporate stakeholders including review of existing project documents, data sources;
- ii. Made administrative and logistical preparations through formation different teams, determining survey timeline and develop activity plan for survey.
- iii. Determined what, from whom and how information would be collected through identification of indicators using project log frame, identify survey target groups, select survey areas, sample size and desired HHs for survey.
- iv. Maximized quality of data those are collected through developing enumerators and supervisors through training and developing procedures for collection of data.
- v. Developed data entry, error-checking modules and data analysis program and created tables and summaries for report writing.
- vi. Planed for tabulation, analysis and feedback sessions (post-data collection).

b. Survey Implementation Phase

During this phase, the survey team has conducted interviews with target HHs members, community people and other stakeholders and collected data /information using survey tools and methods, check and clean questionnaire in the field before tabulation and analysis.

c. Post-Implementation Phase

During this phase, the survey team has completed data entry/data cleaning, tabulate and analyzed data, identified and prioritized problems, drafted survey report, hold feedback sessions, shared preliminary finding with ADESH management, field staff team, developed adjusting plan for addressing problems identified by survey and finally incorporated necessary feedback and produced final draft report.

3.3 Selection of Required Number of Sample HHs from Villages under SWF Jurisdiction

The required number of sample HHs has been selected using simple random techniques. In the project area the direct beneficiaries are poor in general as per estimation made on the basis of studies made earlier by ADESH management. It has been found that in seven unions of Savar upazila the total number of households is 26,782. Sample size has been determined using this total number through following sampling formula:

Sampling Formula:

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times pq \times N}{e^2 (N-1) + z^2 pq}$$

(Ref: Sampling Technique by Cochran; page: 78, 79)

$N = 26782$ (Total households)
 $p = 0.50$: p is the probability of success,
 $q = 0.50$: q (=1-p) is the probability of failure
 $z = 1.96$: z is the area under standard normal curve under certain confidence limit (at 95% confidence interval)
 $e = 0.05$ within 95% Confidence level
 i.e., desired level of precision

After taking a value of 0.5 for either p or q (because such value of p and q maximize the sample size), and a confidence limit of 95% (of which value of z is 1.96) with a 5% error level, required sample size has been estimated.

Through this formula, sample size has been found out as 379. Considering 1.4 as management error, preliminary sample size (379) has been multiplied by this and finally sample size has been fixed as 540 (379 X 1.4 = 531 ~ 540).

In order to select sample village, “30- Cluster village sampling method” has been followed. Using systematic sampling to select 30 clusters with PPS (Probability Proportional to Size) [Ref. KPCS 2000+ Field Guide – by CSTS, CORE and USAID; page 48], specific village has been selected out of total 71 working villages in seven unions. Earlier the ADESH management has provided list of villages mentioning number of households against each village to find out 30 cluster sample village. In addition to 30 villages more 4 villages have been selected to conduct study at household level. This has been done as the original sample number has been multiplied by maximum management error (1.4) in order to have a larger sample be obtained, and the confidence becomes larger. In each of these selected villages averagely 15 - 16 households have been surveyed to cover total sample size 540.

Selected villages and # of households in seven study unions

Name of Union	Selected # of villages	# of households under this study
Pathalia	6	85
Ashulia	5	77
Birulia	5	79
Bongaon	5	95
Tetuljora	5	89
Savar	5	82
Earpur	3	33
All union Total	34	540

Sampling Frame of Baseline Survey

No. of clusters/ villages			No. of household from total sampled clusters/villages	
Total Villages	Sampled Cluster/ Villages	%	No. of total Household	No. of total sampled household
71	34	48	26,782	540

Data /information have been collected through household interview in these 540 households using prescribed questionnaire.

Part two: Estimating the benchmarks

4. Decision-making ability of women

4.1. Women's decision making process at family level

During baseline survey 540 families has been selected through random sampling from the selected 7 (seven) unions to identify the level of contribution of women's on decision making process at family and institution level under family affairs, social affairs and lead to takes decision at institution level.

Table 1.1: Women in decision making ability at family

Sl. No	Name of Union	# of Families under this study	Women in decision making on family affairs						
			Children's Education	Children Marriage	Family Business	Asset Purchase	Decision taken by		
							Husband	Wife	Both
1	Pathalia	85	57	37	15	7	0	0	79
2	Ashulia	77	63	62	41	45	0	0	79
3	Birulia	79	54	39	35	45	3	3	69
4	Bongaon	95	69	43	36	12	1	0	81
5	Tetuljora	89	88	76	74	72	0	0	74
6	Savar	82	73	74	45	11	4	0	71
7	Earpur	33	27	8	20	16	10	1	17
All union Total		540	431	339	266	208	18	4	470
%		100	79.87	62.7	49.2	38.5	3.33	0.74	87.0

The study format has been developed on mainly 4 (four) different indicators with different perspective; under family affairs. These are children's education, children's marriage, family business and asset purchase and also to know the actor and the level of dominance in decision making process - husband, wife or both. Under social affairs, it is *Salish*, social events and marriage and at institution level it is further categorized into two indicators as school committee and the society.

In the analysis, it has been revealed that, 79.8% and 62.7% women are involved respectively with children's education and children's marriage decisions making process but in family business related or asset purchase related decisions; their involvement is little-bit lower- it is 49.2% and 38.5% respectively.

In case of identifying actors in decision making process the status is some what positive. Both husband and wife decide jointly in 87% households, where, women's participation is lower than her husband and it is 0.74% and 3.33% respectively.

4.2. Women's decision at social and institution level

During the analysis, it has been revealed that under social affairs, women's contribution under the category of *Shalish*, is quite low, which is 3.8%. But in case of social events and marriage, it is 39.2% and 45.5% respectively.

In case of institution wise analysis, women have been involved only in 1.1% decision-making cases in school committee related decision making process and 14.4% under society level.

Table 1.2: Women in decision making ability at social and institution level

Sl. No	Name of Union	# of Families under this study	Women in decision making on social affairs			Women in decision making at institutes	
			Shalish	Social events	Marriage	School committee	Society
1	Pathalia	85	0	79	79	0	10
2	Ashulia	77	2	51	49	0	10
3	Birulia	79	4	12	15	1	15
4	Bongaon	95	0	0	0	1	14
5	Tetuljora	89	10		32	0	16
6	Savar	82	4	37	38	3	4
7	Earpur	33	1	33	33	1	9
All union Total		540	21	212	246	6	78
%			3.8	39.2	45.2	1.1	14.4

In respect to chapter 4.1 and 4.2, from analysis, it has been revealed that women are more involved in those affairs, where money-matters are not considered.

Moreover, in social affairs, women are more involved in different social event management decision making process rather than that event, where social changes or policy matters are more vital, such as *Shalish*.

But one thing is very significant, in family affaires decision-making process, both husband and wife are jointly taking there decision, which reflected near about 90% of the total sample size.

5. Participation of men in reproductive work at household level

In reproductive works at household level, men are involved prominently. In 5 (five) different categories of indicator; like children's bathing, cloth washing, cooking nursing patients and others; the men's involvement percentages are 67.7%, 47.5%, 35.9 % and 8.88% respectively.

Table 2: Participation of men in reproductive work at household level.

Sl. No	Name of Union	# of Families under this study	Participation of man in reproductive works				
			Children's bathing	Washing clothes	Cooking	Nursing patients	Others (Specify)
1	Pathalia	85	60	48	38	72	0
2	Ashulia	77	36	29	20	57	0
3	Birulia	79	53	38	20	52	10
4	Bongaon	95	58	27	23	71	11
5	Tetuljora	89	77	53	49	87	0
6	Savar	82	60	46	38	60	0
7	Earpur	33	22	16	6	30	0
All union Total		540	366	257	194	429	21
%			67.7	47.5	35.9	79.4	

It might be influenced by the location and work environment, as it is very adjacent to Dhaka city and maximum peoples are involved in different industries as labor and both male and female of a family are involved in work.

6. Women's ownership on assets and their control on financial matters

As per table 3.1 under women's ownership on fixed assets, 29.2% women owned assets from their paternal source and 14.4% from husband sources. From purchasing as fixed assets, women owned in 11.2% cases.

In case of movable assets, only 7% women doing their business with movable asset. Only 2% women owned Rickshaw, 25.2% have Television, 7.9% have freeze and 30% owned other assets.

Table 3.1: Women's Ownership on assets

Name of Union	# of Families under this study	Ownership (Women)							
		Fixed Asset			Movable asset				
		From paternal source	Husband's Source	Purchasing	Business	Vehicle / Rickshaw	TV	Freeze	Other
Pathalia	85	13	4	5	6	1	33	8	0
Ashulia	77	9	2	3	6	2	2	2	45
Birulia	79	27	4	14	2	1	8	0	13
Bongaon	95	48	38	6	4	0	23	2	12
Tetuljora	89	37	16	18	7	0	4	1	0
Savar	82	16	12	15	8	4	45	22	82
Earpur	33	8	2	0	5	3	22	8	11
All union Total	540	158	78	61	38	11	137	43	163
%		29.2	14.4	11.29	7.0	2.0	25.3	7.9	30.2

As per asset use of women, 87.9% women can purchase as per their choice, 86% can donate as per their wish. As per women's control over finance, 88.8% can keep cash in hands and every women can save money as per their capacity. 77% women have their own account.

Table 3.2: Women's control on financial matters

Name of Union	# of Families under this study	Asset use (Women)		Financial control (Women)		
		Purchase as per choice	Can donate	Cash in hand	Can save	Maintain own accounts
Pathalia	85	59	80	80	80	57
Ashulia	77	64	61	65	66	65
Birulia	79	67	60	74	77	69
Bongaon	95	89	82	77	88	43
Tetuljora	89	88	87	88	89	85
Savar	82	75	76	74	81	72
Earpur	33	33	19	22	19	25
All union Total	540	475	465	480	500	416
%		87.9	86.1	88.8	92.6	77.0

As per women's involvement in IGAs, Maximum women are involved in agricultural activities, and it is 19%. Women are also involved in jobs tailoring, which is 6.6 and 6.1% respectively. Women are operating shop, poultry farm are 5.5% and 1.29% respectively.

Table 4: Women's involvement in IGAs

Name of Union	# of Families under this study	Participation in IGAs (Women)							
		Shop	Vending	Tailoring	Agriculture	Job	Farm	Poultry	Others (Specify)
Pathalia	85	2	1	2	12	9	0	2	4
Ashulia	77	0	0	8	25	4	0	0	9
Birulia	79	2	0	3	29	6	0	3	3
Bongaon	95	5	0	4	24	1	0	0	2
Tetuljora	89	5	1	6	6	7	0	0	0
Savar	82	11	2	9	7	6	0	2	0
Earpur	33	5	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
All union Total	540	30	4	33	103	36	1	7	18
%		5.5	0.71	6.1	19.0	6.6	0.37	1.29	3.37

7. School enrolment of girls and incidents of early marriage

As per table 5, on school enrolment of girls and incidents of early marriage, the study has been revealed that 54.4% are unmarried and 49% from the total sample size are still go to school. Age during marriage, the study has revealed that, from 616 sample size, about 20.9% have been below 21 years and 63.3% have been below 18 years of age.

Table 5: School enrolment of girls and incidents of early marriage

Name of Union	# of families under this study	School enrolment (girl)		# Of couple	Early marriage	
		Unmarried	Go to school (#)		Age during marriage	
					Bridegroom below 21 years	Bride below 18 years
Pathalia	85	31	29	124	12	58
Ashulia	77	40	39	90	30	63
Birulia	79	56	53	86	21	62
Bongaon	95	27	29	107	17	66
Tetuljora	89	83	59	87	19	61
Savar	82	45	44	94	21	61
Earpur	33	12	12	28	9	19
All union Total	540	294	265	616	129	390
%		54.4	49.0		20.9	63.3

8. Women's participation in motivational work

Table 6 depicts women's participation in motivational work. The study result reveals that around 90% women have participated in meeting and around 83.8% have participated in training and as compared with men, the men's participation is 13.7% and 10.3% respectively.

Table 6: Women's participation in motivational work

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Participation in motivational work							
		In Training		Meeting		Seminar		Workshop	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Pathalia	85	4	1	42	8	3	2	0	0
Ashulia	77	52	9	69	8	3	3	0	0
Birulia	79	66	17	79	1	10	3	2	0
Bongaon	95	125	19	148	22	5	1	0	0
Tetuljora	89	138	19	70	4	21	3	0	0
Savar	82	50	8	50	13	35	1	40	2
Earpur	33	18	1	28	0	7	1	0	0
All union Total	540	453	74	486	56	84	14	42	2
%		83.8	13.7	90.0	10.3	15.5	2.6	7.7	0.3

9. Skill training to women and their involvement in the respective IGAs

During the analysis it has been revealed that on skill training program, 20.7% have participated and received training and rest 33.5% not yet received. The participation of women in accounts management and agriculture has been quite low. It is 2.7% and 0.18% respectively.

Table 7: Skill training to women and their involvement in the respective IGAs

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Skill Development Training					
		Received	Not received	Accounts Management		Agriculture	
				Received	Do IGA	Received	Do IGA
Pathalia	85	2	0	2	0	0	1
Ashulia	77	39	34	0	0	0	0
Birulia	79	6	55	1	1	0	0
Bongaon	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetuljora	89	12	76	1	0	0	0
Savar	82	53	16	11	0	0	0
Earpur	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
All union Total	540	112	181	15	1	0	1
%		20.7	33.5	2.7	0.18	0.0	0.18

10. Household loan status, household income-expenditures and savings

In case of loan taken by households, table 8 shows that 74.8% have received loan twice, where as only 13.1% have received loan one time. Around 4.4% yet not received loan. But the study focuses that around 10.9% is interested to take loan, where as 70.1% still interested to take loan after successful repayment.

Table 8.1: Household loan status

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Loan				
		Received		Not Received	Need	
		One time	More than once		Newly	After repayment
Pathalia	85	4	66	1	14	57
Ashulia	77	12	58	3	3	62
Birulia	79	15	57	6	19	58
Bongaon	95	16	66	2	7	85
Tetuljora	89	11	66	10	5	72
Savar	82	10	62	1	8	34
Earpur	33	3	29	1	3	11
All union Total	540	71	404	24	59	379
%		13.1	74.8	4.4	10.9	70.1

The average monthly income is Tk. 1,651 per women and their expenditure shows Tk. 1,307 per individual and they have Tk. 348/individual surplus money, which they transfer to their account as savings and the savings amount average Tk. 5,838 per woman.

Table 8.2: Household income-expenditures and savings

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Monthly income and expenditure status					Savings (in Tk.)
		No. of Member	Monthly Income	Monthly Expenditure	Status (Taka)		
					Surplus	Deficit	
Pathalia	85	412	829500	598000	231500	0	35820
Ashulia	77	407	617000	564400	57100	4500	309013
Birulia	79	364	426700	360550	66150	0	593446
Bongaon	95	425	665000	536300	128700	0	408136
Tetuljora	89	474	680000	580600	99400	0	1022804
Savar	82	416	874500	586500	288000	0	495385
Earpur	33	117	233200	191900	41300	0	288000
All union Total	540	2615	4325900	3418250	912150	4500	3152604
Average			Tk. 1651	Tk. 1307	Tk.348	-	Tk. 5838

Following table shows that highest number of training received by women on tailoring is 27%, after that poultry and livestock keeping and it is 10.9% and 8.8% respectively. In agricultural training, it is 4.07% and the lowest training courses are accounting, business, handicraft and mushroom culture, which is 1.1%, 0.5%, 0.18% and 1.1% respectively.

Table 9: Type of skill training received by women

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Agriculture	Cow rearing	Tailoring	Livestock	Poultry
Pathalia	85	0	0	41	4	22
Ashulia	77	3	0	2	0	1
Birulia	79	11	0	21	3	8
Bongaon	95	8	3	22	9	21
Tetuljora	89	0	0	23	31	2
Savar	82	0	2	22	0	1
Earpur	33	0	6	15	1	4
All union Total	540	22	11	146	48	59
%		4.07	2.03	27.0	8.8	10.9

11. Women's access to safe water and status of waterborne diseases

In case of women's access to safe water, around 83.7% have tube well but 71.1% tube well have been found active during the study period. It has been revealed that 1.48% tube well water is contaminated by arsenic.

Table 10: Women's access to safe water and status of suffering from waterborne diseases

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Easy excess to safe water					Incidence of water bone disease		
		Tube-well(at present)		Arsenic in water	Use of tube-well water		# of households suffered		
		# of tube well	Active		All works	Drinking	Diarrhea	Dysentery	Scabies
Pathalia	85	83	80	0	83	43	18	7	4
Ashulia	77	56	49	0	77	50	42	24	14
Birulia	79	54	50	0	67	79	32	45	34
Bongaon	95	77	72	8	89	10	46	38	3
Tetuljora	89	73	59	0	84	5	30	22	10
Savar	82	77	43	0	72	6	10	9	6
Earpur	33	32	31	0	31	23	14	8	0
All union Total	540	452	384	8	503	216	192	153	71
%		83.7	71.1	1.48	93.1	40.0	35.5	28.3	13.1

Around 93.1% households are using tube well water in their daily works, while 40% are using it only for drinking purpose.

Under disease incidence, 35.5%, 28.3% and 13.1% have been affected by diarrhea, dysentery and scabies respectively.

12. Status of Sanitation and Hygienic measures at household level

Regarding status of sanitation and hygienic measures at household level, cent percent HHs are using latrine where 40.5% latrines are newly installed. 29.4% and 10.3% are under repaired and damaged respectively. It has been found that 50.4% households have water-sealed latrine and 30.3% have ring-slab latrine sets but not exactly 'water-sealed'. People in 72.7% households clean their latrine regularly and 15.7% clean irregularly. Regarding hand washing practice, 37.03% wash two hands, 41.4% wash one hand and 24.2% washed with water only.

Table 11.1: Status of Sanitation at household level

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Latrine use and maintenance							
		Total No. of Latrine	Newly installed	Damaged	Repaired	Water- sealed Latrine		Cleaning Latrine	
						Yes	No	Regular	Irregular
Pathalia	85	95	23	10	53	67	11	71	12
Ashulia	77	87	31	16	10	43	29	57	16
Birulia	79	73	35	16	25	22	58	25	40
Bongaon	95	88	41	5	39	32	54	70	9
Tetuljora	89	81	42	6	27	56	5	61	3
Savar	82	80	37	2	4	71	7	82	0
Earpur	33	42	10	1	1	14	0	27	5
All union Total	540	546	219	56	159	305	164	393	85
%		100	40.5	10.3	29.4	56.4	30.3	72.7	15.7

Moreover, before taking meal, usually 10.9% wash their hands with soap, 11.4% washed one hand and 81.2 use water during washing their hands.

Table 11.2: Status of Hygienic measures at household level

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Personal Cleanliness					
		Washing hands after using toilet			Washing hands before taking food		
		With soap		With water	With soap		With water
		Two hand	One hand		Two hand	One hand	
Pathalia	85	8	62	23	1	7	83
Ashulia	77	6	36	35	1	2	74
Birulia	79	15	47	17	4	4	72
Bongaon	95	50	11	36	16	9	70
Tetuljora	89	73	10	11	27	14	57
Savar	82	33	46	5	0	17	69
Earpur	33	15	12	4	10	9	14
All union Total	540	200	224	131	59	62	439
%		37.03	41.4	24.2	10.9	11.4	81.2

13. Existence of PWDs and people’s attitude, awareness and treatment

During the study, existence of PWDs at household level and attitude of the people towards them have been measured. In addition, as per level of awareness and attitude on treatment facilities have considered to assess. The findings show that there are 3.8% disable person in 540 households. Out of that 1.8% participate in social events, 1.2% go to school and 4.2% don’t participate in social meeting. Only 0.37% are in job.

Table 12.1: Existence of PWDs and their status

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Society Attitude to disable person				
		Disable person in the family				
		Existence of disable person	Participate in social events		Go to school	Do job
			Go	Don't go		
Pathalia	85	5	4	1	1	0
Ashulia	77	0	0	0	0	0
Birulia	79	5	2	3	3	1
Bongaon	95	1	1	0	1	0
Tetuljora	89	4	1	3	0	0
Savar	82	5	3	2	1	1
Earpur	33	1	1	0	1	0
All union Total	540	21	12	9	7	2
%		3.8	1.8	4.2	1.2	0.37

In case of nursing and treatment of pregnant disable mothers, 73.3% households are in a positive attitude to treat them properly with registered medical practitioners and by trained TBAs. 10.1% households have opined to do it occasionally, when needed (irregular basis) and 7.96% households have opined that it is not possible to treat them outside the house. During delivery, 17.2% household are in favour of doing it by trained TBA, 49.4%

households have told to do it by TBA and 28.3% have opined to do it by the medical doctor in the clinic.

The study reveals that 97.9% disable take their medicine in time, 93.5% take water therapy, 65.9% use blanket.

Table 12.2: Opinion of the people on PWDs, awareness and treatment facilities for them

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Awareness and opinion of respondent women on disability and preparatory measure					
		Treatment for disable pregnant mother (Visit doctor)			Delivery of disable pregnant mother		
		Regular	Irregular	Not visit to doctor	By trained TBA	By TBAs	by doctor in the clinic
Pathalia	85	84	0	0	10	26	42
Ashulia	77	32	20	13	21	31	28
Birulia	79	52	18	6	16	46	13
Bongaon	95	56	11	16	20	44	33
Tetuljora	89	79	0	2	3	61	16
Savar	82	70	3	6	7	53	16
Earpur	33	23	3	0	16	6	5
All union Total	540	396	55	43	93	267	153
%		73.3	10.18	7.96	17.2	49.4	28.3

14. Women's education, marriage registration and incidence of exploitation

Table 13.1 reveals that 64.8% women passed primary and 32.5%, 6.1% have passed Secondary and Higher Secondary level of education respectively. But as per study findings, 19.8% women are found to be illiterate. A total of 69.6 % can sign their name which also includes the literate women.

Table 13.1: Women's education, status of marriage registration

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Women's level of education					Marriage registration status		
		Primary	Secondary	Higher level	Can sign	Illiterate	# of Couple	Registered	Registered copy in hand
Pathalia	85	33	26	5	76	9	122	81	30
Ashulia	77	33	26	5	42	9	122	81	30
Birulia	79	47	16	2	68	26	93	69	16
Bongaon	95	31	21	6	75	1	110	67	22
Tetuljora	89	181	58	8	76	56	77	50	6
Savar	82	16	21	4	31	5	94	72	18
Earpur	33	9	8	3	8	1	28	25	27
All union Total	540	350	176	33	376	107	646	445	149
%		64.8	32.5	6.1	69.6	19.8		68.8	23.0

As per findings from 646 couple, 68.8% marriages have been registered but 23% registration document copies now they have in their hand. During the study, it has been revealed that 7.7% women have been physically and mentally exploited in the family, 58.8% cases occurred on dowry. The divorce rate is 4%.

Table 13.2: Incidence of women's exploitation in the family

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Women exploitation, dowry and divorce cases in the family		
		# Exploited women in the family	Dowry taken or given	Divorce
Pathalia	85	13	37	3
Ashulia	77	13	37	3
Birulia	79	9	54	12
Bongaon	95	0	80	1
Tetuljora	89	0	73	1
Savar	82	6	25	2
Earpur	33	1	12	0
All union Total	540	42	318	22
		7.7	58.8	4.8

15. Women's movement outside their house

One of the important indicators of women's empowerment is 'movement of women outside their houses' As per Table 14 on women's movement outside their house, out of 540 sample families, 66.8% can to school /children's school, 52% have liberty to move in the market or city, 86.1% can go to their respective parents' house. The rate of the women's movement in the amusement or recreating center is 30.3%.

Table 14: Women's movement outside their house

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Women can go easily				
		School	Market	City	Parents' house	Amusement Centre
Pathalia	85	47	69	37	78	19
Ashulia	77	47	69	37	78	19
Birulia	79	39	24	36	62	11
Bongaon	95	71	19	23	82	14
Tetuljora	89	72	25	52	72	37
Savar	82	61	66	66	64	50
Earpur	33	24	9	30	29	14
All union Total	540	361	281	281	465	164
%		66.8	52.0	52.0	86.1	30.3

16. Women in election, their access to law and UP administration

Table 15.1 depicts that 78.7% women can cast their own vote, 78.5% can cast their vote without fear, 39.4% can join in election campaign and 3.5% can be a candidate and join in the election meeting.

Table 15.1: Women in election and their role

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Women in Election				
		Can caste vote oneself	Can caste vote without fear	Can join in election campaign without fear	Can be a candidate	Participate in meeting
Pathalia	85	42	38	19	0	0
Ashulia	77	64	66	52	18	11
Birulia	79	59	59	44	0	1
Bongaon	95	71	70	7	0	0
Tetuljora	89	81	81	41	0	1
Savar	82	77	78	45	1	6
Earpur	33	31	32	5	0	0
All union Total	540	425	424	213	19	19
%		78.7	78.5	39.4	3.5	3.5

In relation to familiarity with UP administration and budget status, only 0.5% know the budget and almost 62% not know and even not get any opportunity to know the UP budget.

Table 15.2: Women's access to law and enforce activities and UP administration

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Law and enforce issue			UP Budget		
		Role		Not participate	Known	Not Known	No opportunity
		as participant	as arbitrator				
Pathalia	85	0	0	19	0	0	0
Ashulia	77	0	0	77	0	77	77
Birulia	79	7	1	54	2	77	77
Bongaon	95	0	0	72	0	92	92
Tetuljora	89	11	0	31	0	89	89
Savar	82	1	1	16	1	5	33
Earpur	33	2	1	1	0	0	1
All union Total	540	21	3	270	3	340	369
%		3.8	0.5	50.0	0.5	62.9	68.3

17. Women in their own village organizational power

Status of women in their own village organizations depicts that 12.9% women group members can compete in group level election, 69.2% women can give their vote easily. It is a very good indicator for a people's organization that in the decision making process in the organization, only leader can't decide on organizational matters. In Savar union it has been found that only 3 leaders (0.5%) take decision singly, but 91.6% have opined that in their groups decisions are always taken jointly.

Table 16: Women in their own village organizational power

Name of Union	# of families under this study	Organizational Election (women)		Decision-making process in the Organization	
		Give vote	Compete in election	Group leader	Jointly
Pathalia	85	37	6	0	81
Ashulia	77	77	8	0	67
Birulia	79	76	14	0	64
Bongaon	95	35	14	0	92
Tetuljora	89	64	17	0	81
Savar	82	62	2	3	77
Earpur	33	23	9	0	33
All union Total	540	374	70	3	495
%		69.2	12.9	0.5	91.6

Part three: Conclusions

18. Programming challenges

The survey results show a number of positives as well identifying scope for strengthening and deepening the program for better impact. At the same time the data set has been used to identify the differences at village and union levels under ADESH working area. A separate volume titled by “Data Pack Volume” is produced and provided to see the in-depth and separate status according to villages under seven unions.

It appears that the conditions of the group members are ahead of the non-group members (other community people) in certain areas, close to some and bellow in others. They are ahead in the areas of continuation and performance in education level, gender related issues etc.

However a number of areas and issues can be identified which pose a challenge for future impact of the different components implemented by ADESH, especially focusing the gender and development issues.

The baseline survey focuses some burning issues, which could be treated as challenges, are as follows:

- i. In the results, women seems to be more vibrant in family affairs decision making process, but they are little-bit silant in the institutional decision making process.
- ii. Incidents of early marriage could be a challenge for women and child health issue.
- iii. Dowry still to be a great challenge for the development activists.
- iv. HIV/AIDS has not yet been in place to aware and to take steps in preventing by the group members and other community people as a whole.
- v. From the survey it appears that the sample households have heard/learnt/know of the terms arsenic but their knowledge of causes and prevention require further deepening.
- vi. School dropout of children has not been measured in this study. Usually, as per present situation, discontinuation from school particularly by the girls, in an area with relatively high economic opportunities may not be surprising but it impacts negatively on educational objectives as well development of human resources. Perhaps some form of incentives are needed for the boys either continuing in school or avail vocational training to meet demand for skilled hands in near future.
- vii. The Development Groups are the vehicles of improvement in the lives of its members, and continuation of activities beyond the project life-time. Therefore its management is crucial and the survey finds that there are certain important areas where more efforts might be required. Main issues include leadership development, good governance and networking.
- viii. Application of skill training knowledge overall has found to be wanting, which implies that the investment made in the training is not providing an adequate return to anyone – individual, the program or the society. The reasons, which can

be human, material or programmatic, for the lack of application are required to be explored and corrective actions taken.

- ix. Regarding women's involvement in IGAs, among other things, could be related with the choice of IGAs such as of low productivity and return, lack of interest, unavailability of other resources needed. It has been noted in the literature the IGAs are of traditional nature operating in the low income sectors and that enterprises are more promising.
- x. From the sub section on empowerment under gender section, it appears that except for decision making regarding choice of candidate for public office, women's empowerment remains a distant objective. For example, women's role in decision making related to the family matters remains what is described as women's domain and these have been observed not a very high level.

Data Pack Volume

Annex Tables