

## Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

### IFPRI-ILRI Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project (GAAP)

FGD will be conducted with a group of 6-12 respondents.

#### Background information

Date	
Number of participants	
Name of branch	
Sub-district	
District	
Sample type of FGD : 1) Beneficiary women (Treatment area) 2) Non-beneficiary women (Treatment area) 3) Men (Spouse of beneficiary women) (Treatment area)	
Moderator	
Recorder	

#### Background information on the participants

SL.	Name	Age	Education (Years)	Household structure function (female or male headed household)
1				
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### **Treatment communities:**

1. What were the major challenges men and women in this village face with respect to building stable livelihoods? (Investigate the problems of women in village like familial, social, economical, religious, working environment and so on)
2. What kind of development activities are there in this village? Which ones do you think are the most effective/successful? (how have they been effective and for which group of people)

### **Assets ownership**

1. Prior to the intervention, what types of assets belonged to women, what types of assets belonged to men, what types of assets were jointly owned? (Before programme intervention)
2. Typically in this area, which types of assets belong to women after programme intervention? (Natural assets (e.g. land, labour), Physical assets (e.g. assets used in IGAs like livestock animals, machineries, transport vehicles or non-business assets like furniture, electrical appliances) and financial assets (e.g. capital/income, credit))
3. Typically in this area, which types of assets belong to men after programme intervention? (Natural assets, Physical assets and Financial assets)
4. For which types of assets( Natural, Physical or Financial assets), there was joint ownership in this area after programme intervention?( Indicate even if there was only one case found where such ownership prevailed)

In this context, does ownership entail (please describe):

- a. Who has the right to uses the most assets / who makes the decision about the uses of assets (such as which crops to plant)?
  - b. Who has the right to rent the asset?
  - c. Who has the right to sell the asset?
  - d. Who holds the right to lend the asset to someone else?
  - e. Who holds the right to decide who can/cannot use the asset?
  - f. Who takes the decision about how to spend revenue generated from the asset?
  - g. Who makes the decision about inheriting the asset?
5. Who within the household is the owner of each of the assets distributed by the project? What does ownership entail (describe)
    - a. Who has the right to use the asset / who makes the decision about the use of assets (such as which crops to plant)?
    - b. Who has the right to rent the asset?
    - c. Who has the right to sell the asset?
    - d. Who bears the right to lend the asset to someone else?
    - e. Who holds the right to decide who can/cannot use the asset?

- f. Who takes the decision about how to spend revenue generated from the asset?
- g. Who makes the decision about inheriting the asset?

### **Assets management and Project implementation**

1. What types of assets are women better suited to manage? Describe. Why do you think these are better suited for them? (Please list the types of assets that the women are more likely to control over)
2. What types of assets are men better suited to manage? Describe. Why do you think these are better suited for them? (Please list the types of assets that the men are more likely to control over)
3. What kinds of facilities do you or your household get from the programme? (Explain all types of getting facilities)
4. Who is the most responsible person in family to maintain/ take care of the assets received from the programme? (Probe to find out his/her duties and responsibilities)
5. What are the roles of female beneficiaries' of this project? (Probe to find out the experience of key role player as female)
6. How much time does this person devote to maintaining this asset each day? (Describe the working duration, work schedule and work nature)
7. Before the programme, how did this person spend his/her time? (description of main activities before and the amount of time devoted)
8. How much time do the rest of the family members devote to maintaining the asset each day?
9. Before the programme how did the rest of the family spend their time?
10. Do you think this programme would work better if the male beneficiaries are selected? If yes, how or why? If no, then why not? (Find out the opinion on possibility and good or bad side of male oriented programme)
11. Do you think this programme would work better if the female beneficiaries are selected? If yes, how or why? If no, then why not? / (Find out the opinion on possibility and good or bad side of male oriented programme) what do you think about the selection of female members without any male member from your household? (Clarify to know the thinking about women priority)
12. In practice how did the asset transfer components of the project work? (Check out what they did with the asset and the other facilities and how it affected their livelihood- activity, perfection, effectiveness of providing components 1. like livestock, 2. Training 3. Enterprise (nursery/vegetable plantation/ business etc.) and 3. Awareness)
13. What are the positive and negative aspects of the project? (Explore inactivity or weakness of any components future direction)

14. What constraints did you face? (Probe to find out the problem, project related working)
15. What suggestions for improvements do they have?
  
16. Does a greater level of asset ownership by the female members create any chaos/ indiscipline within the household? (Spell out any kind of negative impact on family relationship through changing assets ownership)

### **Project Implementation Impact on Community**

1. What is the impact of the asset transfer programme towards women's condition in the family? (On livelihood – any change within the household in terms of income, consumption, knowledge and awareness building, children's health and education, their future, social ties etc.?)
2. How has the women's position changed within the family and how did this affect the family's socio-economic condition? (Did the woman's role change the family's position economically, socially or in terms of vulnerability?)
3. How do non beneficiaries in treatment villages perceive the project? (Investigate the non beneficiaries' perception)
4. What are the 'spill over' effects of the programme among non-beneficiaries in treatment communities? / Is there any influence upon non-beneficiaries/in communities for programme intervention? If yes, what are they, please describe, how? (Make clear about the overall effect on treatment area, positive or negative)
5. What suggestions for improvements do they have? (To know their direction)

## Sampling

Study area	Name and types of branches	Interview method & Number	Types of Respondents
1. Rangpur (R)- Seasonal food insecurity region 2. Netrokona (N)- Border area 3. Madaripur (M)- Southern area	Treatment area- 1. Haragacha (R) 2. Shamgong (N) 3. Madaripur sador (M)	FGD- 3*3 = 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary women =1</li> <li>• Non beneficiary women =1</li> <li>• Men (spouse of beneficiary women) =1</li> </ul>
	Treatment area- 1. Haragacha (R) 2. Shamgong (N) 3. Madaripur sador (M)	KII- 2*3 = 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme staff (involved with implementation of the programme) =1</li> <li>• From community =1</li> </ul>
	Control area 1. Kaunia (R) 2. Purbodhola (N) 3. Bahadurpur (M)	FGD- 3*2 = 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finally women =1</li> <li>• Spouse of the finally selected women =1</li> </ul>

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### IFPRI-ILRI Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project (GAAP)

FGD will be conducted with a group of 6-12 respondents.

#### Background information

Date	
Number of participants	
Name of branch	
Sub-district	
District	
Sample type of FGD : 1) Finally selected women (Control area) 2) Men (Spouse of the finally selected women) (Control area)	
Moderator	
Recorder	

#### Background information on the participants

SL.	Name	Age	Education (Years)	Household structure function (female or male headed household)
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### **Control communities:**

1. What were the major challenges men and women in this village face with respect to building stable livelihoods? (Investigate the problems of women in village like familial, social, economical, religious, working environment and so on)
2. What kind of development activities are there in this village? Which ones do you think are the most effective/successful? (how have they been effective and for which group of people)

### **Assets ownership**

1. Typically in this area, which types of assets belong to women? (Natural assets (e.g. land, labour), Physical assets (e.g. assets used in IGAs like livestock animals, machineries, transport vehicles or non-business assets like furniture, electrical appliances) and financial assets (e.g. capital/income, credit))
2. Typically in this area, which types of assets belong to men? ( Natural assets, Physical assets and Financial assets)
3. For which types of assets( Natural, Physical or Financial assets), there was joint ownership in this area?( Indicate even if there was only one case found where such ownership prevailed)

In this context, does ownership entail (please describe):

- h. Who has the right to uses the most assets / who makes the decision about the uses of assets (such as which crops to plant)?
- i. Who has the right to rent the asset?
- j. Who has the right to sell the asset?
- k. Who holds the right to lend the asset to someone else?
- l. Who holds the right to decide who can/cannot use the asset?
- m. Who takes the decision about how to spend revenue generated from the asset?
- n. Who makes the decision about inheriting the asset?

### **Assets management and Project implementation**

1. What types of assets are women better suited to manage? Describe. Why do you think these are better suited for them? (Please list the types of assets that the women are more likely to control over)
2. What types of assets are men better suited to manage? Describe. Why do you think these are better suited for them? (Please list the types of assets that the men are more likely to control over)
3. What are the roles of female to maintain of the family assets? (Probe to find out the experience of key role player as female)

4. How much time does this person devote to maintaining this asset each day? (Describe the working duration, work schedule and work nature)
5. How much time do the rest of the family members devote to maintaining the asset each day?
6. Do you think this programme would work better if the male beneficiaries will select? If yes, how or why? If no, then why not? (Find out the opinion on possibility and good or bad side of male oriented programme)
7. Do you think this programme would work better if the female beneficiaries will select? If yes, how or why? If no, then why not? (Find out the opinion on possibility and good or bad side of male oriented programme)/ What do you think about the selection of female members without any male member from your household? (Clarify to know the thinking about women priority)
8. Does a greater level of asset ownership by the female members create any chaos/ indiscipline within the household? (Spell out any kind of negative impact on family relationship through changing assets ownership)

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**Key Informants Interview (KII) Guide, Treatment community**  
**IFPRI-ILRI Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project (GAAP)**

**General Identification**

1. Name of KII-
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Education
5. Profession
6. Selection grounds as respondent/ programme affiliation

**Community perception and challenges about women IGAs**

1. What type of income generating activities women are deal in this community?
2. How they deal with this, describe?
3. To do this work are they face any problem form family or community, if yes what is the nature of that problem?
4. What are the major challenges men and women in this village face with respect to building stable livelihoods? (Investigate the problems of women in village like familial, social, economical, religious, working environment and so on)
5. How have these challenges changed over time?
6. What is your opinion about women's assets gaining through involvement/ including with any income generating activities?
7. What kind of development activities are there in this village? Which ones do you think are the most effective/successful? (How have they been effective and for which group of people, explore the types of projects or interventions (GO & NGO) are working in these villages/area and project condition)

**Perception about BRAC Project Implementations**

1. What types of intervention BRAC has taken STUP programme, describe about project implementation, and various aspects of project implementations?
2. What is the present condition of BRAC initiated STUP/ CFPR project? (Implemented as planned)
3. Were there any unanticipated challenges or benefits of the project, please describe? (Probe to find out project position from participant practical experience, problem and strength)

## **Assets ownership**

1. Prior to the intervention, what types of assets belonged to women, what types of assets belonged to men, what types of assets were jointly owned? (Before programme intervention)
2. How they gained the ownership of assets?
3. Typically in this area, which types of assets belong to women after programme intervention? (Natural assets (e.g. land, labour), Physical assets (e.g. assets used in IGAs like livestock animals, machineries, transport vehicles or non-business assets like furniture, electrical appliances) and financial assets (e.g. capital/income, credit))
4. Typically in this area, which types of assets belong to men after programme intervention? (Natural assets, Physical assets and Financial assets)
5. For which types of assets( Natural, Physical or Financial assets), there was joint ownership in this area after programme intervention?( Indicate even if there was only one case found where such ownership prevailed)

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  - q. Who has the right to sell the asset?
  - r. Who holds the right to lend the asset to someone else?
  - s. Who holds the right to decide who can/cannot use the asset?
  - t. Who takes the decision about how to spend revenue generated from the asset?
  - u. Who makes the decision about inheriting the asset?
6. Who within the household is the owner of each of the assets distributed by the project?  
What does ownership entail (describe)
    - a. Who has the right to use the asset / who makes the decision about the use of assets (such as which crops to plant)?
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## **Assets management and Project implementation**

17. What types of assets are women better suited to manage? Describe. Why do you think these are better suited for them? (Please list the types of assets that the women are more likely to control over)
18. What types of assets are men better suited to manage? Describe. Why do you think these are better suited for them? (Please list the types of assets that the men are more likely to control over)
19. What kinds of facilities do women get from the programme? (Explain all types of getting facilities)
20. Who is the most responsible person in family to maintain/ take care of the assets received from the programme? (Probe to find about her duties and responsibilities)
21. What are the roles of female beneficiaries' of this project/ how women are using the getting facilities? (Probe to find out the experience of key role player as female)
22. Before the programme, how did the women spend her time? (Description of main activities before and the amount of time devoted)
23. Do you think this programme would work better if the male beneficiaries are selected? If yes, how or why? If no, then why not? (Find out the opinion on possibility and good or bad side of male oriented programme)
24. Do you think this programme would work better if the female beneficiaries are selected? If yes, how or why? If no, then why not? / (Find out the opinion on possibility and good or bad side of male oriented programme) what do you think about the selection of female members without any male member from your household? (Clarify to know the thinking about women priority)
25. In practice how did the asset transfer components of the project work? (Check out what they did with the asset and the other facilities and how it affected their livelihood- activity, perfection, effectiveness of providing components 1. like livestock, 2. Training 3. Enterprise (nursery/vegetable plantation/ business etc.) and 3. Awareness)
26. What are the positive and negative aspects of the project? (Explore inactivity or weakness of any components future direction)
27. What constraints did you face? (Probe to find out the problem, project related working)
28. What suggestions for improvements do they have?
29. Does a greater level of asset ownership by the female members create any chaos/ indiscipline within the household? (Spell out any kind of negative impact on family relationship through changing assets ownership)

### **Project Implementation Impact on Community**

1. What is the impact of the asset transfer programme towards women's condition in the family? (On livelihood – any change within the household in terms of income, consumption, knowledge and awareness building, children's health and education, their future, social ties etc.?)
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