
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRA is a conventional method of involving project beneficiaries in project activities to create belongingness about the project. PRA in Faridpur Sadar Upazila was arranged as a part of project activity. In total 20 PRAs were held, 11 unions and 9 Pourashava Wards. All the union PRAs were held in the respective Union Parishad offices, while Pourashava ward PRAs were held in the Ward Councilors office. Union PRAs were held between 05 December to 10 December 2015, while PRA in Pourashava wards were held on 01 December 2016. The participants were from cross section of local citizens, ward councilors, imam, engineer, school teacher, farmer, business community representatives, occasionally female ward councilors were present.

In each union and Pourashava wards the PRAs were held in three sessions after introductory wards. In the first session a social map was drawn by the participants; in the second session a long list of problems were prepared, wherefrom a short list of five major problems identified. Next, potentials/resources of the union were listed up and again from the long list a short list of five major potentials were drawn. All these activities were performed by the participants with the assistance of the facilitator and his aides.

In union PRAs the major problems identified by the participants are the problems of road communication, lack of drainage, lack of pure drinking water, health problems and sanitation problems. When compared with the major problems of unions we find the problems in Pourashava wards a bit similar. In wards, road communication, drainage problem, lack of pure drinking water, electricity problem and water logging are been found to be more acute problems.

Regarding potentials, each union/ward participants, from their long list of potentials, selected five major potentials. In unions, the most common potentials are, agricultural land, availability of manpower, nearby Market, fisheries and cattle rearing. In wards, the most common potentials are fertile agricultural land, active manpower, domestic rearing, excessive khas land and fish farming

After identification of major problems and potentials they themselves prioritized the fulfillment of their desires and demands in three periods-short term, mid-term and long term. In unions, the most common short term issues include, improvement of health service, improvement of agriculture, development of educational system, drainage development, employment opportunity, development of communication system, provision of pure drinking water etc. In wards, the most common short term issues include, development in communication, safe drinking water, improvement of drainage system, electricity connection, agricultural development, recreational facility, drug eradication etc.

Not much variations have been found between the desires of the unions and Pourashava wards. When asked to group execution of their desires into three phases according to priority, the participants put their most urgent needs in the short term period, next came the comparatively lesser important issues in the mid-term phase. The most common short term issues include, drainage development and supply of safe drinking water. As common mid-term priorities the participants marked establishment of industry and recreational facilities as the issues. In the long term the participants listed installation of gas line is a more common demand from almost all wards.

It is evident from the prioritization of needs prepared by both the participants in unions and in Pourashava wards, they like to see their needs come true immediately. They feel that their demands are so acute that they cannot wait for long to get them realized.

CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL APPROACH AND PROCESS

1.1 Introduction

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) is considered to be one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. This approach was developed in early 1990s with considerable shift in paradigm from top-down to bottom-Up approach and from blueprint to the learning process. In fact, it is a shift from extractive survey questionnaires to experience sharing by local people. PRA emphasizes local people to assume an active role in analyzing their own living conditions, problems and potentials in order to seek a change in their situation.

Participatory methods have gained momentum in recent years as field practices and development experts have sought more effective ways to involve local people in decision-making. It is a way of learning from, and with, community members to investigate, evaluate constraints and opportunities and make timely decisions regarding development projects. It is a method by which a planning team can quickly and systematically collect information for the general analysis of specific topic, question, needs assessment, feasibility studies, identifying and prioritizing projects, and finally, the project evaluation. The PRA tools are implemented to achieve increased accuracy at low costs both in terms of time and money. Participatory appraisals methods are useful for accelerated knowledge, not just overall speed, but rapid rounds of field relations that result in the increasingly precise knowledge. Participation means involving local people in the development of plans and activities designed to change their lives.

1.2 Project Context for PRA

Considering the benefit of PRA, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under Ministry of Housing and Public Works has taken initiative to collect the information on local problems with causes, impact and local potentials as well as development priorities of the local people for preparing 20 years long development plan of fourteen Upazilas under the GoB funded project entitled “Preparation of Development plan for Fourteen Upazilas. In this regard, UDD management has taken decision to conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Sessions at each Union level in the rural areas and one session each ward under municipality areas. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) session has been conducted on 05 December to 10 December 2015 at the unions of Faridpur sadar Upazila where 292 participants were involved. PRA session has been conducted on 01 December 2016 at Faridpur Paurashava. Social Mapping, Problems Identification and Prioritization, Potentials Identification and Prioritization, Cause and Effect Diagram and Technology of Participation (TOP) are the three PRA tools that have been applied for collecting the opinions of community people in preparing development plan for 20 years in Faridpur sadar Upazila.

Map 1.1: Faridpur Sadar Upazila



1.3 Purpose of PRA

The main purpose of PRA is to understand local level problems from the people living in the locality. However, there are three main objectives/purpose as described below:

1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas

The PRA method Social mapping have been for collecting the available social, environmental and natural resources with the spatial location of the target area. This also helps the planning team to build a picture of the relevant existing structures and key actors in the target area. This process helps them to understand the social and Institutional context of their work and gives them early and essential information to different individuals, groups, and organizations who are contributing towards social well-being of the Upazila. The purpose of mapping resources are:

- To know the actual scenarios of the target area which will be helpful to the planning team in decision making for future planning.
- To identify different problems and resources in the area through social/resource mapping exercising which will be helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials

Venn diagram is a popular and easy PRA tool for identifying the problem including severity, severity of impact of institute/organization with comparison, people's interaction with institute/organization etc. of target area. The Venn Diagram tool has been applied for analyzing the available problems with its severity. The causes, effect/ impact and potentials of problems will find out through cause, effect and potential analysis. The purpose of identifying problems and potentials are

- To identify the problems/risks (social and environmental) cause & effects and potentials of the area.
- To suggest potentials in order to minimize or reduce the problems

1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities

Technology of Participation (ToP) has been applied for classifying the needs in context of short term, medium and long term planning. The short term means 2-5 years, the medium term means 5-10 years

and the long term is more than 10 years up to 20 years. In the ToP session of PRA, participants will categorize the identified problems which will identify through social and Venn diagram method. The purpose of Top are:

- To categorize the problems which are identified through the Venn Diagram exercise.
- To involve the local people in the planning process which will be helpful to create ownership approach among the local people and can possible to prepare realistic/demand based planning for the area.
- To develop short, medium and long term plan in order to meet the people's needs

1.4 PRA Tools

Three tools namely Social Mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation have been selected to exercise at field level for collecting information from the field as per requirement of the Project. As per decision one PRA has conducted for each union in the case of rural area and one PRA for nine wards in the municipal area of Faridpur sadar Upazila.

1.4.1 Social Resource Mapping

Social/Resource mapping is a visual method of showing the relative location of households and the distribution of different types of people (such as male, female, adult, child, landed, landless, literate, and illiterate) together with the social structure and institutions of an area. Union/Pourashava Map, drawing paper, sketch pen; pencils, color pencils, pencil cutter, eraser, gum, sticky wall, masking tape, chalk, floor mat etc. have been needed for social/resource mapping.

Purpose of Social Mapping

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the actual scenarios of the target area that can assist planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems. It is the way to involve the local people in the planning process that can helpful to create ownership approach among the local people and can possible to prepare realistic/demand based planning for the area.

Procedure of Social/Resource Mapping

Social Mapping can be used as an effective ice breaking exercise as well as a tool to investigate the knowledge of the people about their own locality, their resources and their spatial distribution. To prepare the social map following steps were followed.

Step-1:

First the facilitator has selected two or three persons for preparation of social map who have vast knowledge about the study area as well as good hand for drawing/sketeches.

Step-2

Explained the purpose to the participants for exercising the social mapping. Logistic Manager has supplied an A3 paper which has pre-drawn boundary of union through digital technology and also supplied other necessary instruments like pencil, eraser, color pencil etc

Step-3

Asked the participants to mark the North direction of the map and to draw the wards as well as mouza boundary on the supplied paper.

Step-4

Asked the participants to draw all resources in the Union and have explained that “resources” are buildings, organizations, people, or services that are available to the community when they are needed. For example: roads, houses, health facilities (pharmacies, hospitals, clinics etc.), post office, schools/college/madrassa, religious buildings, graveyard, crematorium, water wells, markets, schools, factories, rivers, beel, pond, embankment, flood/hazard prone area, flood shelter, bus stand, launch ghat, agricultural land, forest etc.

Step-5

Asked the participants to mark where different groups in the community are living (i.e. the wealthy persons, the laborers, different religious groups, different ethnic groups etc.).

Step-6

The whole process has been watched carefully and resources in the areas have been identified and marked on the map accordingly..

Step-7

After completion of the map, facilitator has asked to the participants to identify any missing object and requested to incorporate the object (if any) in to the map.

Step-8

The completed map have been presented in the large group for verifying and discussing problems and resources which have noted for next course of action.

1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)

Another PRA tool, Venn diagram has been selected for identifying the prioritized problems and potentials for each Union/Ward. The facilitator has explained the way of performing the whole PRA session and divided the participants in to two groups. Some participants (small group) have engaged in preparing social map who have vast knowledge and clear idea about their area and also good hand in map preparation. Some participants have engaged in identifying the problems with prioritization, causes effect/impact as well as identifying potentials with prioritization. The facilitator has selected a person among the participants' for assistance to cut the paper into circular form of different size for Venn diagram and stick them on poster paper. Color poster paper has been cut into circular form according the severity of the problems and stick them on the white color poster paper. The biggest circular sized paper indicate the most severe problem. The size of the circle has been reduced according to descending order. The main area has been stickled at the center of the poster paper. Necessary correction has been made in the problems diagram by participants. Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, impact and potentials. After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the five major problems on priority basis. Then the prioritized problems and potentials were represented by the Venn diagram.

1.4.3 ToP Consensus Workshop on Development Needs

Technology of Participation is very purposeful PRA tool because it is unparalleled for getting people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations. It is also effective to engage all the group members in contributing thoughts and ideas and participate in generating a clear plan of action for a specific event or activity which is helpful to prepare problem minimizing sustainable plan. Flip chart, sticky wall, spray, masking tape,

sticky glue, board pin, Meta cards, white papers, color markers, sign pens, poster papers, registration signup sheets, camera and videos, etc. are needed to prepare ToP. The tool is effective to identify the short, medium and long term development priorities.

Step-1

At the beginning of the session, the facilitator has explained the objectives of the ToP, those are as follows;

- To identify priorities for development and planning for next 20 years by major sectors for sub-regional, structural, urban, rural action plans based on the identified locations, issues, problems and potentials to be gathered from social mapping and Venn diagram.
- To get in people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations.
- In all cases spatial dimension of local people's information will be checked for development planning purpose.

Step-2

The facilitator has ensured all necessary materials including Social/Resource Map, identified problems as well as potentials with prioritization through Venn diagram and hanged on the wall.

Step-3 (This session is called Brainstorming)

The facilitator has asked to participants what they have got in the previous sessions (Problems, Causes, Impact and Potentials) for planning and requested to close their eyes for 1 (one) minute and visualize their dream, what they want to see their upazila as a whole or what they wanted to see taking place in next 20 years in their area.

Step-4 (The session is called Organizing)

Then the facilitator has asked the participants to think individually on the focus question and write 5 ideas in note book in next 5 minutes. The facilitator suggested them to write best two ideas on separate Meta card as well. The Co-Facilitator has collected 1st Meta card and read each card and checked if all are clear on the theme, if not then asked the writer to clarify the content and hanged on the wall, then the facilitator asked the participants for pairing on wall and afterwards he collected the 2nd Meta card in same way.

Step-5 (The session is called Naming)

Then the facilitator has categorized the cards according to the consensus of the participants in considering the similarity and has given a common title of each group. Then all the Meta cards of each group have posted on the wall under the common title.

Step-6 (Conversation on Priorities)

For identifying development priorities for short-term (within 5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-20 years) planning, the facilitator has asked the followings:

Which of these are you most passionate about?

Which of these would be easiest to make happen? Hardest?

Which would make the most difference for us in the community? (Each person puts a blue dot on the title card they choose)

Which needs to happen first so other things can happen? (Put a red dot)

Which would take the longest to accomplish and can be done later? (Put a yellow dot)

Step-7 (Closing reflection)

At the end of PRA with ToP, the facilitator has asked following questions:

What one thing/term/phrase do you remember from the day?

What one activity you did today?

What did you like? High point?

What didn't you like? Low point?

What did go well? What went wrong?

What one thing you will take from here? Participants will be asked to make a comment or to express one thing they will do after this event.

1.5 PRA Participants and Facilitators

1.5.1 The Participants

15-20 participants has been selected from each union for rural area and each Nine wards under municipal area. The category of target participants were: Ward Members, Ward/Union Councilors, Teachers, Businessmen/Dealers/Brokers/Traders, NGOs/CSOs/Union, Imams/religious priests or leaders, Farmers/laborers, Journalist, Professional (physician/engineers), Local elite/politician/Others. The participants were also be knowledgeable, showing willingness to participate and local residents. PRA team has communicated frequency to the concerned union parishad officials in order to ensure the participation of different categories of people from the concerned union/ward as mentioned earlier.

Total 292 participants have attended in the PRA sessions in nine different study locations of Faridpur sadar Upazila from 05-10 December 2016 towards. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued up to 13:30 p.m.

1.5.2 Field Facilitators

As per ToR (see Annexure-I), PRA team has formed comprising one Planner, one Social Scientist (Facilitator), one Graduate from any field (Co-Facilitator cum Rapporteur) and one Logistics Manager. Half day training was given to the team members on the selected PRA tools and techniques. Two teams have worked together in two unions as a part of on the job training for team members at the beginning stage and then teams have worked individually. Name and Designation of PRA team members shown in Table-01.

Table 01: PRA Team and Organization

PRA Team	Organization
Conducted and Reported by: Md. Abdur Razzak Co-Facilitator: Md,Mahbubur Rahman Logistics: Mehedi Hasan Sree Rapporteur: Afnan Mohammad	Engineering Consultants and Associates Ltd

1.6 PRA Settings, and Schedule of PRA Sessions

PRA workshops were conducted in a convenient time when the Union Chairman, and members along with local knowledgeable and experienced participants were able to spend few hours at a convenient location decided by the local people. Facilitators contacted with local contact persons and arranged timely arrival and facilitation of these workshops. Up officials and the planning team of the Package 3 set several times to discuss the goals and procedures of the PRA. Then the Project Director and his UDD team set with the social expert with other planning team members to finalize the tools of PRA, the detailed steps of PRA techniques followed, and the formats of the sessions, the criteria of participants, and the reporting were settled. Then half day training was given to the team members on the selected PRA tools and techniques. Two teams have worked together in two unions as a part of on the job training for team members at the beginning stage and then teams have worked individually. PRA session has been scheduled before lunch and continued up to 3-4 hours with the participants. After PRA session preparation of materials and social/resource mapping has been conducted.

Table 02: PRA Date and Place

	Faridpur sadar Upazila		Faridpur Pourashava	
	Name of Union	PRA Date	Name of Ward	PRA Date
01	Aliabad Union	08-12-2015	All wards	01-12-2016
02	Ambikapur Union	06-12-2015		
03	Charmadhabdia Union	05-12-2015		
04	Decrerchar Union	10-12-2015		
05	Gerda Union	7-12-2015		
06	IsnaGopalpur Union	5-12-2015		
07	Kaijuri Union	7-12-2015		
08	Kanaipur Union	9-12-2015		
09	Krishnanagar Union	9-12-2015		
10	Machar Union	6-12-2015		
11	North channel	8-12-2015		

1.7 PRA Process

1.7.1 Preparation

Necessary materials like flipchart paper, poster paper, drawing paper, meta card, A4 size paper, art line pen, sketch pen, wooden pencils, erasers, pencil cutter, scotch tape, scissors, wall mat for displaying meta card etc have purchased for conducting PRA sessions. Banner and some digital festoons have prepared based on sample and objectives of Social mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) for the purpose of practically acquaint to the participants on the methods during PRA sessions. Digital festoon also prepared on Norms of the PRA session for maintaining the discipline in the whole sessions during conduction

1.7.2 Fieldwork

Trained field facilitators have been responsible for contacting, inviting and confirming minimum number of participants of PRA representing the target area (Union Parshad/Municipal Ward)

maintaining professional standards and integrity by informing the purpose of contacts, the role of host and consulting agencies of the project, the previous visits and contacts by the project team, the procedure of conducting PRA sessions. PRA sessions were scheduled in consultation with the Ward Members/Ward Councilors, Teachers, Businessmen/Dealers/Brokers/Traders, NGOs/CSOs/Union, Imams/religious priests or leaders, Farmers/laborers, Journalist, Professional (physician/engineers), Local elite/politician/Others of the area. 15-20 participants has been selected from each union for rural area and each nine wards under municipal area. PRA session has been held at Union Parishad Complex of all unions. Chairs have been provided for siting of participants. Everybody has been encouraged to talk and not letting someone dominate rather building consensus.

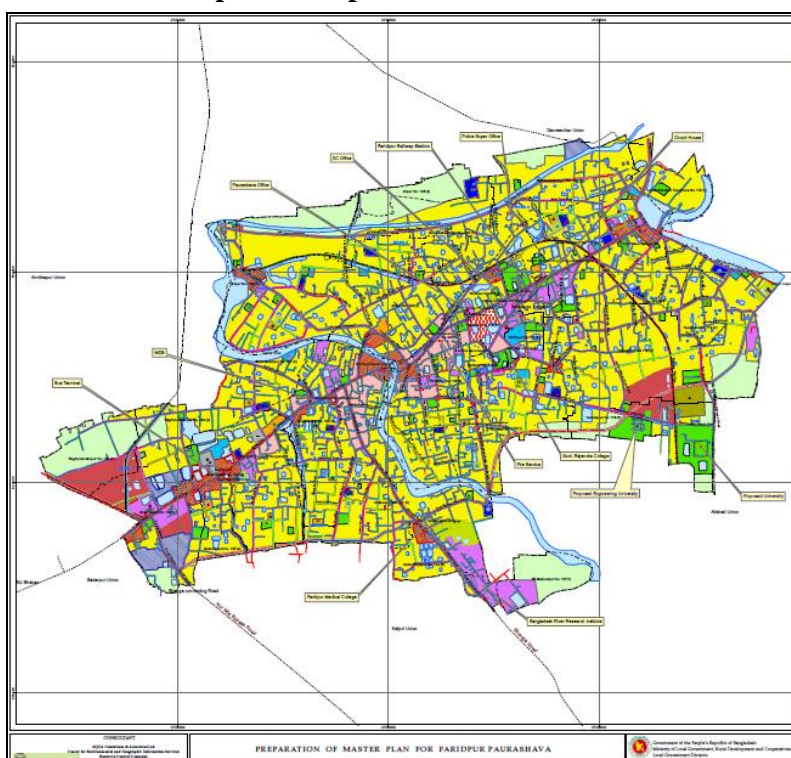
1.7.3 Documentation

Survey has been conducted by various rapporteurs. Facilitators compiled all notes and checked meta cards, flip charts and sticky wall materials to document individual PRA report cover the group dynamics, description of the Union/Municipality, and outputs like social map, identification of problems and potentials, and long-, medium- and short term development needs after completing each PRA session. During PRA session, after the preparation and fieldwork, documentation is needed. PRA has been written at night of the same day of survey. During Social mapping session the facilitator asked to the selected persons to draw the map. Then logistic Manager has supplied an A3 paper which has pre-drawn boundary of union through digital technology and also supplied other necessary instruments. The completed map have been presented in the large group for verifying and discussing the problems and resources which have noted to the next course of action. After that, to identify problems and potentials, Venn Diagram method was followed. According to this Method, for the five major problems or potentials, five circles have been used on a large sheet of paper. According to the priority list, the most prominent problem/potential is holding the big circle then next one is having the less bigger one, after that rest of problems/ potentials are following the ascending rule. At the end, the less important one is indicating the smallest circle. Then, to follow ToP method the facilitator has categorized the meta cards according to the consensus of the participants in considering the similarity and has given a common title of each group. Then all the Meta cards of each group have posted on a big sheet hanging on the wall under the common title.

1.8 Quality Control Measures

Project management officer of Urban Development Directorate (UDD) has visited the site suddenly with his team. Team leader of this project has also suddenly visited the place. They fixed PRA session with people. Different type of people (from local leader to common people) have participated in this session. After day to day PRA session they finished their documents at night. They also checked sitting arrangement of people who have been participated in that session.

Faridpur Sadar came into existence as a thana in 1894. The upazila occupies an area of 407.02 sq.km. The Administration Faridpur Sadar Thana was formed in 1896 and it was turned into an upazila in 1983. The area of Faridpur Pourashava is 22.65sq.km. Total population is 74080 and total no of ward is 9. Population density of this paurashava is 4413. Paurashavas have different institutions, infrastructures and facilities more or less similar to other Pourashavas (see Table-2.1). The boundary of the Paurashava is as follows:

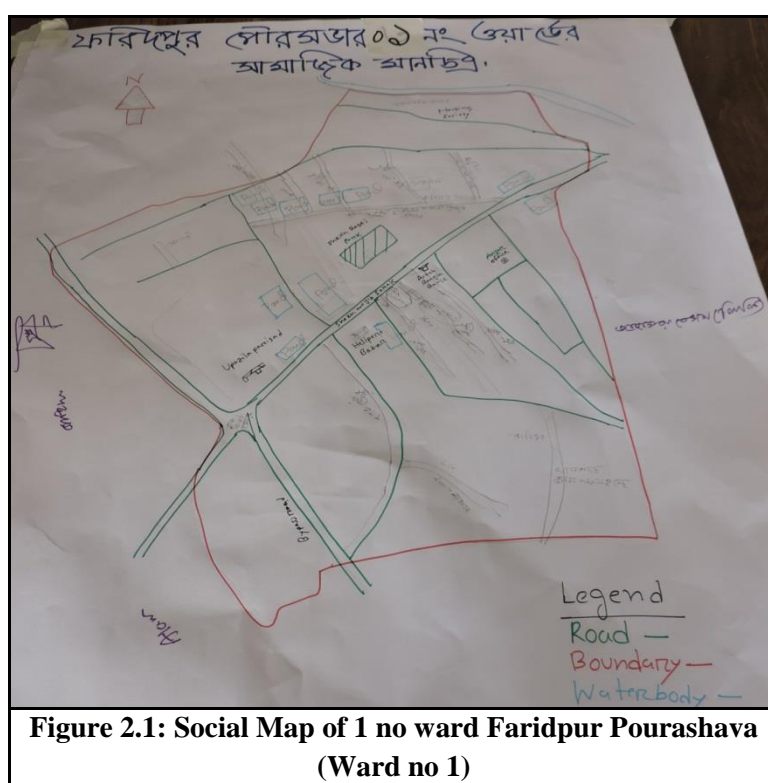


AT A GLANCE	
Features/ Characteristics	Remarks
1.Annoucement of Faridpur Paurashava	1869
2. Area of Paurashava	22.65 sq km
3. Population	74080
4. Male	38813
5. Female	35287
6. Literacy Rate	49.2%
8.College	1
9.High school	13
10. Primary school	25
11. College (Govt. and Non Govt)	5
12. Govt. Hospital	2

2.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Faridpur Pourashava by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked the participants to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc) and also identify valuable resources such as School, Hospital, Road, Market, Masque, Pond, River, Canal, Government Office, etc



**Figure 2.1: Social Map of 1 no ward Faridpur Pourashava
(Ward no 1)**

2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

2.3.1 Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

Table 2.2: Major Problems of Faridpur Paurashava

Major Problems of Faridpur Paurashava	
Type of problems	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage problem • Road communication • Pure drinking water and sanitation • Entertainment center • Drug addiction and unemployment • Public toilet • Dog killing • Public toilet • Playground/ community center facility lacking • Graveyard • Dustbin • Water logging • Problem of employment • water without arsenic • No playing field • Lack of security 	All Wards

Source: PRA, 2015

*Note: * Individual PRA at Municipal Ward Level has been attached in Annexure: II*

2.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Poor transportation system
2. Problem of drainage facilities
3. Pure drinking water and sanitation
4. Water logging
5. Drug addiction and unemployment

2.3.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step has to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

Table 2.3: Major Potentials of Faridpur Paurashava

Major Potentials of Faridpur Paurashava	
Type of potentials	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River • Small and cottage industries • Bus stand • Municipality market • Natural canal • Main road in city • Fisheries project • Hard working people • Tree Plantation • Educated man power • Vocational training center 	All Wards

2.3.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials have furnished in the following table;

Table 2.4: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha road • Silm roam • Broken road • Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing necessary materials for repairing • Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No slab • Some places are dirt full • Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have mentality to setting slab • Trying to clean drain everyday • Municipality trying to build new drain
3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of deep tub well • Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis of pure drinking water • People are suffering various water related diseases • Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are ready to establish tub well to every homes • Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank

4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initiative Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have space to establish entertainment centre
5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment People are lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young boys are going to derailed Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware to scope employment People are mentally ready increase to law and order force

Source: PRA, 2016

Note: * Individual PRA at Municipal Ward Level has been attached in Annexure: II

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

Based on Individual Ward Level PRA reports (please see Annexure: II), the recommended development priorities of Faridpur Paurashava have been outlined in Table-2.4, 2.5 & 2.6. It has been found that short-term development priorities are those related to availing urban facilities such as improvement of communication system, connection of gas supply, establishing hospitals, drains and street light etc. which urban people generally expect from the Municipality. Their mid-term priorities are entertainment/recreational facilities, Municipality's own building/ Pourabhaban and eradication of drug addiction. Their long term priorities are development of modern transportation system and modern health facilities in the Paurashava which consequently will improve their quality of life in future. People of Faridpur Paurashava have a common understanding that if they could get the Pourabhaban, other development priorities could be achieved easily.

Table 2.5: Short Term Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava

Short Term Development Priorities	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education system development Drug free society Waste management Better communication system Pure drinking water Terrorism free society Entertainment center Health Facilities Removing water logging 	All Wards

Table 2.6: Mid Term Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava

Mid Term Development Priorities	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing electricity • Play ground • Education infrastructure development • Demand developed gas service system • Demand developed health services 	All Wards

Table 2.7: Long Term Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava

Long Term Development Priorities	Ward No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better communication • planned city • employment • Market development • education system development • Health facility 	All Ward

CHAPTER THREE: PRAs at UNION LEVEL

3.1 Overview

FaridpurSadar came into existence as a thana in 1894. The upazila occupies an area of 407.02 sq.km. It is located between 23° 29' and 23° 34' north latitudes and between 89° 43' and 89° 56' east longitudes Total Population is 413485 and 11 unions.FaridpurSadarUpazila is consisted of 11 Unions named: Aliabad Union, AmbikapurUnion, IshanGopalpur Union, Uttar Channel Union, Kanaipur Union, Krishnanagar Union, Kaijuri Union, Greda Union, Char MadhabdiaUnion, DecreercharUnion, Majchar Union.

North: On the north side of the study area,Goalandaupazila of Rajbarizilla and Shibalaya and Harirampurupazilas of Manikganjzila are situated

South: On the south side of the study area, Nagarkanda and Boalmariupazilas are located

East: On the east side of the study area, Char Bhadrassanupazila is located

West: On the west side of the study area, Madhukhaliupazila and RajbariSadarupazila of Rajbarizila are situated.

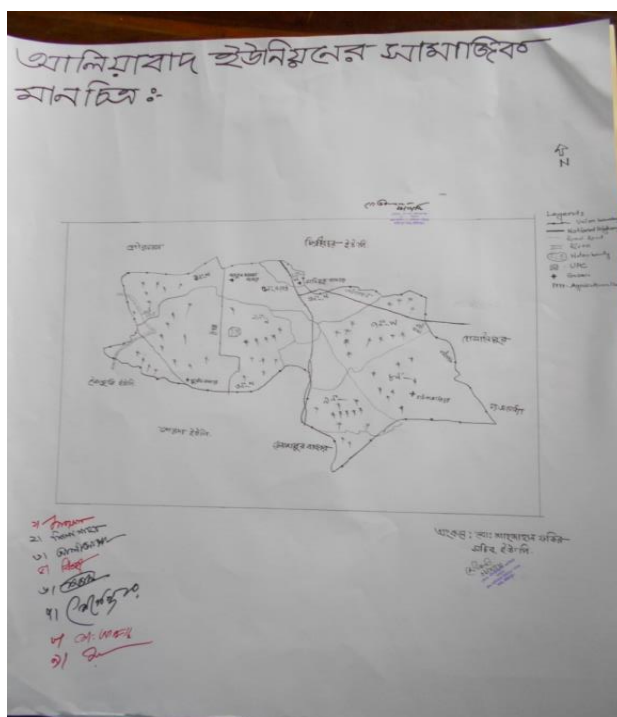
Map 3.1: FaridpurUpazila



3.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two or three persons for preparing the social map of FaridpurUpazila who have vast knowledge about the area as well as good hand for drawing of map. Then the participants were asked the participants to draw all resources in the Union and have explained that “resources” are buildings, organizations, people, or services that are available to the community when they are needed. “like; roads, houses, health facilities (pharmacies, hospitals, clinics etc.), post office, schools/college/madrassa, religious buildings, graveyard, crematorium, water wells, public baths, markets, schools, factories, rivers, beel, pond, embankment, flood/hazard prone area, flood shelter, bus stand, launch ghat, agricultural land, forest, etc.



Photograph 3.1.1: Social Map of one Union (AliabadUnion)

3.2.1 Findings of Social Mapping

The major findings of social map are as follows:

- Drainage problem is severe here.
- Most of the land are agricultural land and deep tube well is the major source of irrigation water.

3.3.Major Problems and Potentials

3.3.1 Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. It has been found from Individual PRA Report at Union Level (please see Annexure-III) that there are around 16 (sixteen) problems identified in different unions (please see Table-3.1) of FaridpurUpazila. Among them, poor transportation, lack of drainage, lack of pure drinking water, lack of proper education facilities, infrastructure problems and lack of modern education system are more significant. Among other notable problems there are problems of agriculture field irrigation, river erosion and unemployment problems prevail in rural areas of FaridpurSadarUpazila.

Table 3.1: Major problems of Eleven Unions of FaridpurUpazila

Major Problems	Unions*
1. Education	All Unions
2. Sanitation	
3. Health service	
4. Communication	
5. Pure drinking water	
6. Waterlogging	
7. Lack of Local Government Empowerment	
8. Unemployment	
9. Banking	
10. Electricity	
11. Market	
12. Agricultural equipments	
13. Fire service	

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

3.3.2. Problems Prioritization Analyzing Venn diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 8 major problems as priority basis. The major problems are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Education
4. Sanitation
5. Health service

3.3.3.Major Potential Identification

There were threadbare discussions on potentials of rural Faridpurto overcome the previously identified problems. Most of the participants indicated that their fertile agriculture land, availability of manpower, close proximity to river, livestock rearing, foreign remittance from abroad are major potentials of Faridpur which can be utilized for their future development (please see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Major Potentials of Eleveen Unions of Faridpur Upazila

Major Potentials	Unions*
1. Agricultural land	All Unions
2. Fruit garden	
3. Cattle farming	
4. Fish farming	
5. Brick field	
6. Educational institution	
7. Man power	
8. Agricultural land	
9. Fruit garden	
10. Cattle farming	
11. Fish farming	

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

3.3.4. Potentials Prioritization Analyzing Venn diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step has to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows:

1. Agricultural land
2. Sand
3. Fisheries
4. Remittance
5. Home cattle

3.3.5. Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effects/impacts of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials have furnished in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Lack of local Govt. empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political influence and • Lack of integrated planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismanagement of project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of union parishad can be strength
2. Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to recent flood, • Broken, mud road and broken bridge • Lack of Govt. Importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation problem in transferring agricultural goods and medical treatment lacking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local manpower and materials like sand, bamboo and wood

3.Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of public awareness, Govt. Allocation and poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different type of disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax collection and local land tax
4.Lacking in education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of quality education, Qualified teacher, Frequent natural disaster, Incompatibility in teacher student 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education level among the students are decreasing day by day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 primary schools, 2 high schools, 6 madrasas can be potential factor
5.Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of local industry, Agricultural land and proper education, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local young generation are facing frustration, drug, family relationship degradation and insecurity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local 50 MW electricity supply center can be used for industrial attraction to create local employment.
6.Health problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of hospital and qualified doctor in local level, Proper treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People has to go a long way to meet their demands and its very costly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A FWC clinic in local level can be a potential to mobilize treatment practice.

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities for twenty four unions of FaridpurSadarUpazila of FaridpurDistrict.

3.4.1 Short-term Development Priorities: During the ToP Consensus session, participants identified different short-term priorities which they demanded to be fulfilled within 3-5 years period and these are termed as short-term development priorities which need immediate intervention. Among the priorities, most common demands were provision of safe water and improvement of electricity system as well as communication, development of roads, bridges and transportation system and development of entertainment. (Please see Table 3.4). Practically, their short-term development priorities match with the problems identified in earlier section of this chapter.

Table 3.4: Short term Development Priorities for Eleven Unions of FaridpurUpazila

Short Term Development Priorities	Unions*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Improved drainage • Educational development • Water supply • Electricity • Drug eradication • Development of agriculture • Employment opportunity • Sanitation • Health Facilities 	All Unions

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

3.4.2 Mid-term Development Priorities

During the ToP Consensus session, participants identified different mid-term priorities which they demanded to be fulfilled within 5-10 years period and these are termed as mid-term development priorities which the participants understand that these are time-bound and needs fund allocation from central government. Among the priorities, most common demands were development of agriculture and veterinary, development of education system and industrialization to create employment opportunity (Please see Table 3.5). Practically, participants put emphasis on development of utility facilities (electricity, gas) in both short term and mid-term priorities as they wanted it any period of time at least let the process roll on for them.

Table 3.5: Mid-term Development Priorities for Eleven Unions of FaridpurUpazilla

Long Term Development Priorities	Unions*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in communication • Agricultural development • Employment • Sanitation • Quality education • Food management • Improved drainage 	All Unions

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

3.4.3 Long-term Development Priorities

There were threadbare discussions among participants to identify their different long-term priorities which were actually the vision to see their entire upazila what it would become in next 20 years. Among the priorities, most common demand was creating employment opportunities to fight poverty. They also wanted initiatives from Govt. to development transportation system to flourish local economy. They were found very optimistic on establishing Economic Zone at FaridpurUpazila. Moreover, they gave emphasis on introducing modern agricultural system to increase productivity.

Table 3.6: Long term Development Priorities for Eleven of FaridpurUpazila

Long Term Development Priorities	Unions*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better communication Agricultural development Model union 	All Unions

Source: PRA Survey, 2016

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

4.1 Key Observations

The key observations of PRA study are:

- From the social mapping, it is evident that Faridpur Paurashava and all 11 unions are having almost common problems. All the problems or issues indicated or identified by the local skilled persons with the spatial location of the issues.
- Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, impact and potentials. Poor communication system, Lack of Drainage System, Lack of pure drinking water, Water logging, Drug addiction and Unemployment problems services are the common problems in all locations. Again, Lack of good Educational infrastructure, Playground/ community center facility lacking, Poverty, Lack of recreation, Problem of dogs, Lack of security are also identified as their less important problems. Among all the study areas, in spite of being a Paurashava, Faridpur Paurashava is also suffering from Poor transportation system, Drainage problem, Lack of pure drinking water, Drug Addiction and Unemployment, Water logging and so on.
- From the opinions of local people, there is no proper drinking water system in the study locations. The people from IshanGopalpurUnion, Uttar Channel Union, Kanaipur Union, Krishnanagar Union, Kaijuri Union,Decreerchar union and MajcharUnion are suffering fromsanitation problems. All the study areas' communication systems and education systems are very poor. All the study areas' have scarcity of pure drinking water. Aliabad Union, Ambikapur Union,Krishnanagar Union are experiencing serious water logging problems.There is a limitations of improved health services, modern hospital, experienced doctor and other medical facilities in all the areas. In the context of health facilities, all the areasare suffering most. Again the people also spoke about Lack of electricity, Lack of market, weak local Govt, Unemployment, and Drug Addictionas their less prominent problems.
- The local inhabitants also identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. Most of the participants mentioned Agricultural land, Availability of manpower, Hat Bazar, Domestic rearing, Remittance Excessive khas land, Fish farming as their main potential to development among all the identified potentials.
- The participants have demanded the development in many aspects which needs to be fulfilled for improving their lifestyle as well as environment. The demands are not same for all the areas and sometime the demands are asked by more than one participant. It is found that, most of the demands are concentrated in the communication, education, sanitation, weak local Government, health service, drainage, safe water and electricity, waterlogging,employment sector found almost all the area. On the other hand employment, market, Law and order and agricultural equipment's are asked by few people from a few unions.

4.2 Limitations of PRA Sessions

PRA teams have faced many challenges during the sessions which are summarized as follows;

- Session couldn't not possible to start in notified time 9.00 AM due to lack of participants
- It was very difficult to draw the boundary of the Wards and Union.
- It was very difficult to express the affected area in the unit and cost of assets damaged also.
- It was difficult to complete three PRA methods within 3.5 H.
- People are in confusion that whether the plan will implement in future or not.

4.3 Implications of PRA Findings

There are certain important implications of PRA findings. First, the findings are first hand, gathered for directly from the people who face the problems. Outsiders' views are not usually appropriate for decision making at local level.

Second, PRA methodological processes are kind of techniques which make the participants aware of the area, context of the activities at local level and exercise thinking of their own for identifying and solving problems. Even if they perceive some of the issues wrong, the facilitators can bring them on the right track.

Third, since PRA sessions include a diversified participants, such as rich and poor, well-educated and less educated, man and woman and leaders and common people, it gives an inclusive process of getting insights into the problems. Through such exercise real issues and problems can be observed by the facilitators and planners.

Finally, PRA findings can be used as cross check for other findings generated through conventional methods. PRA also gives the participants a level of confidence and a feeling that they are important actors in the development of their own area.

References

1. *Banglapedia(2005), Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, 2005.*
2. *BBS (2011), Population Census 2011, BBS.*
3. *Upazila(2015), Upazila at a Glance, Faridpur Upazila Parishad, 2015*

ANNEXURE-I

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF PRA

(This Terms of Reference has been prescribed by the UDD)

A. Purpose of PRA

- i) To involve the local people in the planning process by letting the local people identify their own problems, potentials, development needs and planning priorities for next 20 years.
- ii) To match PRA findings matching with technical analysis of different sectoral findings, particularly for spatial analysis and GIS mapping, and to supplement other data sources.
- iii) To make participants own the project and its activities towards realizing participatory planning approach.

B. PRA Tools to be used:

1. Social Mapping
2. Venn Diagram
3. Technology of Participation (ToPTM) Consensus Workshop

C. Duration of PRA Session: 3 hours 30 minutes – 4 hours

D. Venue: UP meeting room for union level PRA, school or community space for municipal ward level PRA

E. Field Facilitators:

Facilitator and Co-Facilitator and Rapporteur: These three persons will be responsible for communication with and confirming participants, facilitating sessions and documenting. Among three, two persons will interchangeably play role as facilitator and co-facilitator and are responsible to communicate, coordinate and facilitate the PRA session; material distribution, assist facilitators and participants and one person responsible for taking notes, record and take photos/videos of the PRA Session.

F. PRA Participants

For each PRA, 15-20 persons who are knowledgeable, willing and local representing Union or municipal wards are must. The participants include --- Ward Members/Ward Councilors, Teachers, Businessmen/dealers/brokers/traders, NGOs/CBOs/Clubs, Imams/religious priests or leaders, Farmers/laborer, Journalist, Professional (physician/engineers), Local elite/politician/Other.

G. Roles of Field Facilitators in the Field

1. Collection of Materials and Contact Lists

Field facilitators will ensure collection of materials including maps and logistics, official letter, and contact lists and any other administrative and logistics in consultation with the management. In case of any issue, social expert needs to be informed by field facilitators for necessary action. No excuse for any delay or failure will be desirable for the greater interest of the project. 3

2. Selection and Invitation of Participants

Trained field facilitators are responsible for contacting, inviting and confirming minimum number of participants of PRA representing the target area (Union/Municipal Ward). With due respect and professional standards, they must inform about their purpose of contacts, the host and consulting agencies of the project, previous visits by the project team and as following the PRA session and their roles, the procedure of conducting the session will describe to participant by the PRA team.

3. Facilitate Sessions and Reflection for Better Facilitation

As trained, field facilitators are solely responsible for facilitating PRA sessions in each Union/Municipal Ward of project Upazilas using selected tools to ensure PRA outcomes. At the end of each day, they will do peer discussion and reflect on what they did and how they can do better in next sessions.

4. Documentation and Compilation of PRA

After completing a PRA session, field facilitators will write and compile all notes and check PRA documents, and document individual PRA report as per the prescribed/ standard format (Annexure 1). For every PRA session, one report will be prepared by field facilitators covering objectives, methods, team description, group dynamics, description and analysis of the community and its context, and outputs like social map, identification of problems and potentials, and long-, medium- and short term development needs.

5. Report Preparation of PRA/deliverable

Field facilitators ensure quality, reliability and validity of PRA outcomes keeping in mind that PRA analysis will be matched with other technical analysis (13 surveys including socioeconomic survey) and compile all PRA reports and field notes to submit to social expert/assigned person for the final deliverable – a working paper. The team leader will integrate PRA findings and socioeconomic survey data with other spatial topographic, hydro-geological, and environmental, land use, transport data during the comprehensive development planning stage.

H. Session Format

Each PRA will begin at 10 am with registration sheet sign up. The concerned UP chairman or Municipal Mayor/ward councilor will open the session. The presence of Upazilla chairman or Mayor would be appreciated. In the opening session, participants will be introduced and oriented to the goals and objectives as well different methods of PRAs reminding the debriefing meetings conducted prior to PRA meeting. Major development and planning sectors will be introduced to the participants. Participants will be requested to provide accurate data and views to the best possible.

Facilitators will maintain the following format for each session of 3.5-4 hours.

- i) Registration (sign up)
- ii) Opening, introductions, expectations
- iii) Social mapping
- iv) Venn diagram
- v) Lunch break
- vi) Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus Workshop
- vii) Reflection and closing

Annexure II: Individual PRA Report of Faridpur Municipality

1. Introduction

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered to be one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. This approach was developed in early 1990s with considerable shift in paradigm from top-down to Bottom-UP approach, and from blueprint to the learning process. In fact, it is a shift from extractive survey questionnaires to experience sharing by local people. PRA is based on village experiences where communities effectively manage their natural resources.

Participatory methods have gained momentum in recent years as field practices and development experts have sought more effective ways to involve local people in decision-making. It is a way of learning from, and with, community members to investigate, and evaluate constraints and opportunities and make timely decisions regarding development projects. It is a method by which a planning team can quickly and systematically collect information for the general analysis of specific topic, question, or problem, needs assessment, feasibility studies, identifying and prioritizing projects, and finally, the project evaluation. The PRA tools are implemented to achieve increased accuracy at low costs both in terms of time and money. Participatory appraisals methods are useful for accelerated knowledge, not just overall speed, but rapid rounds of field relations that result in the increasingly precise knowledge. Participation means involving local people in the development of plans and activities designed to change their lives.

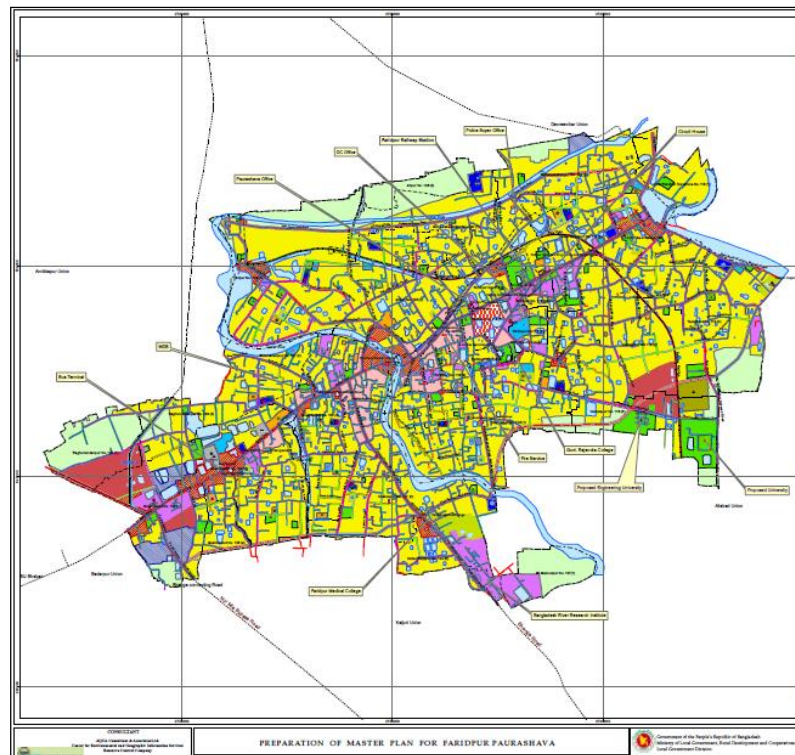
2. Project Context for PRA

Considering the benefit of PRA, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under Ministry of Housing and Public Works has taken initiative to collect the information on local problems with causes, effect/impact and local potentials as well as development priorities from the local people for preparing 20 years long development plan of fourteen Upazilas. In this regard, UDD management has taken decision to conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Session at each Union level in the rural areas and one session in the three ward under municipality areas. A Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) session has been conducted on 01 December 2016 at Paurashava Auditorium where 27 participants were involved. Social Mapping, Problems Identification and Prioritization, Potentials Identification and Prioritization, Cause and Effect Diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) PRA methods have been applied for collecting the opinions of community people in preparing development plan for 20 years in Faridpur Sadar Upazila.

The Faridpur Paurashava (Ward No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) is under the jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazila of Faridpur district. The pourashava area consists of 22.65sq.km. The boundary of the Paurashava is as follows

West: On the west side of the study area, Madhukhali upazila and Rajbari Sadar upazila of Rajbari zila are situated.

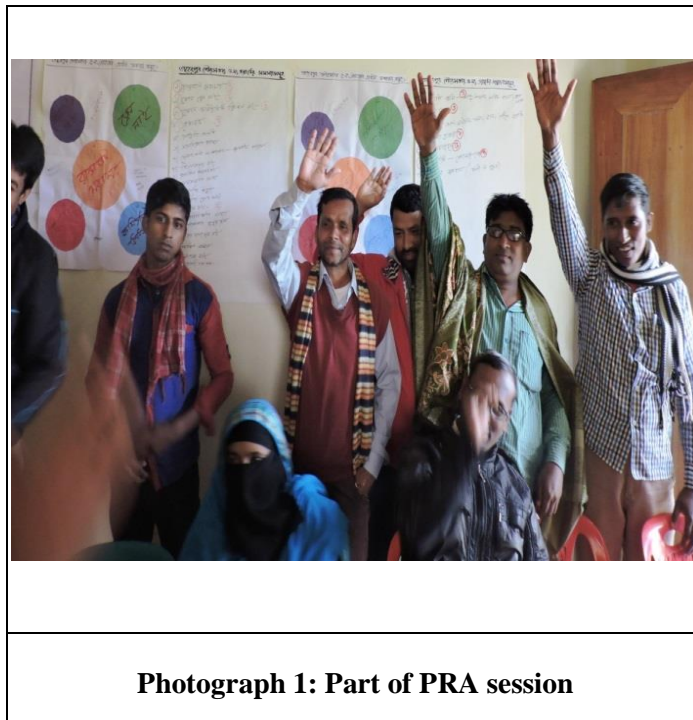
Map 1: Faridpur Paurashava



4. Participants Introduction and Objectives Explained

UP officials, PRA team members and all other participants have been introduced to each other by themselves. After this self-introduction, the Facilitator has explained the objectives of PRA which were as follows:

- Identify the local problems and potentials in study area.
- Identify the spatial location of problems and potentials in the study area.
- Identify all features with productivity in the study area.
- Identify the problems with severity, causes, effect/impact and related potentials in the area.
- Ensure local people participation in identifying the short, medium and long term needs of interventions in order to reduce/minimize the problems and develop the short, medium and long term plan.



5 The Participants

5.1 Participants (Ward No: 1)

Total 16 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 1: Category of Participants (Ward No: 1)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	02	01	02		04

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.2 Participants (Ward No: 2)

Total 12 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 2: Category of Participants (Ward No: 2)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01		02

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.3 Participants (Ward No: 3)

Total 16 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 3: Category of Participants (Ward No: 3)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	02	01	02		04

Source: Field Survey

5.4 Participants (Ward No: 4)

Total 13 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 4: Category of Participants (Ward No: 4)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01		01	01	01		04

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.5 Participants (Ward No: 5)

Total 20 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 5: Category of Participants (Ward No: 5)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	01		02	04	06

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.6 Participants (Ward No: 6)

Total 20 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 6: Category of Participants (Ward No: 6)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	03	07

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.7 Participants (Ward No: 7)

Total 20 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 7: Category of Participants (Ward No: 7)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	04	06

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.8 Participants (Ward No: 8)

Total 15 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 4: Category of Participants (Ward No: 8)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01		01	01	01	02	04

Source: Field Survey, 2016

5.9 Participants (Ward No: 9)

Total 13 participants have attended in the PRA session at Paurashava meeting room on 1 December, 2016. PRA session has started at 10:00 a.m. and continued UP to 02:30 p.m. The participant's categories are as follows;

Table 9: Category of Participants (Ward No: 9)

Category of Participants	PS Representative	Business-man	Engineer	Teacher	Paurashava Mayor	Imam	Farmer	Doctor	Local Politician	NGO Representative	Others
Nos.	02	01	01	01	01		01	01	01		04

Source: Field Survey, 2016

6 Methodology Applied for Conducting PRA

6.1 Scope of Work

In the Job description of Socio-Economic Expert mentioned that Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to be performed for collecting the information on local problems, causes, impact, potential and identifying the development priorities from the local people. Therefore, project authority has organized a prior meeting on 28.05.15 with all Socio Economic and GIS Experts for identifying the activities which need to be performed before and during PRA. Many important activities were chalked out in the meeting which were as follows;

6.2 Formation and Mobilization of PRA Team

As per decision of meeting, PRA team has formed comprising one Planner, one Social Scientist (Facilitator), one Graduate from any field (Co-Facilitator cum Rapporteur) and one Logistics Manager. Half day training has paid to the team members on the selected PRA tools and techniques. Two teams have worked together in two unions as a part of on the job training for team members at the beginning stage and then teams have worked individually.

6.3 PRA Team Member

Name and Designation of PRA team members in context of PRA and organizations were as follows;

Table 4: PRA Team members and Organizations

PRA Team	Organization
<p>Conducted and Reported by: Md. Abdur Razzak Co-Facilitator: Md,MahbuburRahman Logistics: Mehedi Hasan Rapporteur: Afnan Ahmed</p>	.Engineering consultants and Associates Ltd

6.4 Ensure Target Participants

15-20 participants have been selected from each union for rural area and all wards under municipal area. The category of target participants were Ward Members/Ward Councilors, Teachers, Businessmen/Dealers/Brokers/Traders, NGOs/CSOs/Clubs, Imams/religious priests or leaders, Farmers/laborers, Journalist, Professional (physician/engineers), Local elite/politician/Others. The participants were also be knowledgeable, willingness and local residents. PRA team has remaindered to the concerned Union Parishad officials in order to ensure the participants as per mentioned in the notice.

6.5 Preparation of Materials and Festoons

Necessary materials like flipchart paper, poster paper, drawing paper, meta card, A4 size paper, art line pen, sketch pen, wooden pencils, erasers, pencil cutter, scotch tape, scissors, wall mat for displaying meta card etc. have purchased for conducting PRA sessions. Banner and some digital festoons have prepared based on sample and objectives of Social mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) for the purpose of practically acquaint to the participants on the methods during PRA sessions. Digital festoon also prepared on Norms of the PRA session for maintaining the discipline in the whole sessions during conduction.

6.6 Selection of PRA Method and Number

Three methods (Social Mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation) have selected to exercise at field level for collecting information from the field as per requirement of the Project. As

per decision one PRA has conducted for each union in case of rural area and for three wards in the municipal area.

7.0 Conduction of PRA

Then, the facilitator has explained the way of perform the whole session and divided the participants in to two groups. Some participants (small group) have engaged in preparing social map who have vast knowledge and clear idea about their area and also good hand in map preparation. Some participants have engaged in identifying the problems with prioritization, causes effect/impact as well as identifying potentials with prioritization. The groups have started the assignment as per following sequence;

7.1 Social Resource Mapping

Social mapping is a visual method of showing the relative location of households and the distribution of different types of people (such as male, female, adult, child, landed, landless, literate, and illiterate) together with the social structure and institutions of an area.

7.2 Purpose of Social Mapping

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the actual scenarios of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems. It is the way to involve the local people in the planning process that can helpful to create ownership approach among the local people and can possible to prepare realistic/demand based planning for the area.

7.3 Preparation of Social Map

7.3.1 Social Mapping

Social Mapping can be used as an effective ice breaking exercise as well as a tool to investigate the knowledge of the people about their own locality, their resources and their spatial distribution. To prepare the social map following steps were followed.

Step-1:

First the Facilitator has selected two or three persons for preparation of social map who have vast knowledge about the study area as well as good hand for drawing of map

Step-2

Then he explained the purpose to the participants for exercising the social mapping. Logistic Manager has supplied an A3 paper which has pre-drawn boundary of union through digital technology and also supplied other necessary instruments.

Step-3

After that, he asked the participants to mark the north direction of the map and to draw the wards as well as *mouza boundary on the supplied paper*.

Step-4

Then he asked the participants to draw all resources in the Union and have explained that “resources” are buildings, organizations, people, or services that are available to the community when they are needed. “like; roads, houses, health facilities (pharmacies, hospitals, clinics etc.), post office, schools/college/madrasha, religious buildings, graveyard, crematorium, water wells, public baths, markets, schools, factories, rivers, beel, pond, embankment, flood/hazard prone area, flood shelter, bus stand, launch ghat, Fertile Agricultural land, forest, etc.

Step-5

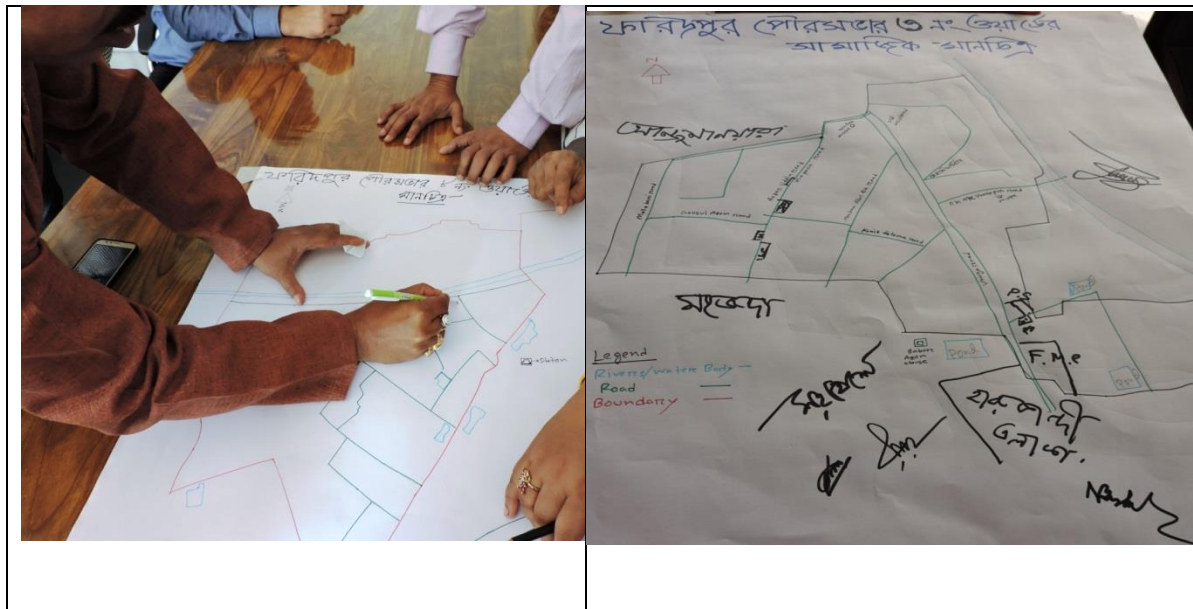
Again, he asked the participants to mark where different groups in the community are living (i.e. the wealthy persons, the laborers, different religious groups, different ethnic groups etc.).

Step-6

The whole process has been watched carefully as it was the main problems and resources in the areas and marked on the map accordingly.

Step-7

After completion of the map, facilitator asked the participants to identify any missing object and requested to incorporate the object (if any) in to the map.



Photograph 3: Preparing Social Map	Photograph 4: Social Map of Paurashava(Ward No. 03)
---	---

8 Problems Identification and Prioritization, Causes, Impact and Potentials through Venn diagram.

8.1 Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

Ward no 1

- Shortage of Playing
- Water logging
- Road Broken
- Lack of security
- Shortage of pure drinking water
- Problem of drug addiction
- Insufficient market

Ward no 2

- Drainage problem
- Unemployment
- Road communication(lalonnagar,rothkhola,lahoripara)
- Traffic jam(vanga raster mour to hajratola)
- Crowd full area
- Unplanned Slam(lalonnagar,rothkola,robidas pally)
- Water logging
- No dust bin
- Insufficient pure drinking water
- No road light(rothkola)
- No night guard
- Shortage of land

Ward no 3

- Shortage of Dust bin(paschimkhabashpur to medical bazaar)
- Drainage problem(total area)
- Illegal structure (paschimkhabashpur,old bus stand and front of medical)

- Road communication problem(mazipara,jahura begum uschobidaloy east side and bot tola)
- Drug business in slam area
- No road light
- Problem Water line (total area)
- Unemployment (total area)
- Sanitation problem
- Lack of entertainment and cultural activities (harukandi)
- No bridge in majipara
- Shortage of pure drinking water (paschimbashpur 2 no sarak)

Ward no 4

- Insufficient drinking water
- Drainage problem
- Road communication
- Not good quality education(no primary school)
- Problem of pure drinking water(chakbazermosjidbari)
- No road cross system(Mojibsarak)
- Drainage
- Water and sanitation line slim(last line taltola)
- Old homes and unsafe water
- Side passion of durnitydomon commission
- Unplanned electricity and supply problem
- Lack of drinking water
- Drainage problem
- Problem by over number of dog
- Road communication
- Public toilet

Ward no 5

- Iron and waste in drinking water
- Drainage problem
- Road infrastructure problem (zahirmolla road)
- No graveyard
- Lots of dog
- Public toilet
- No playground, community center
- Drug addiction
- Water logging
- Malaria and lots of mosquito

Ward no 6

- lack of drinking water
- Sanitation
- Water logging
- Drainage
- Play ground
- Lack of entertainment
- Labor's health
- Library
- Graveyard
- Community center
- Lack of cleanliness on bus stand
- Public toilet
- Drug addiction
- Dustbin
- Lack security of pedestrians
- Open drainage
- Community clinic
- Congestion solving
- Women employment
- Vocational training
- River water pollution
- Law maintenances

Ward no 7

- water logging (1 no sarak, ambikapur; ambikapur rail colony, masuk's house to grave yard))
- Lack of pure drinking water
- Rail station area
- Broken road(hasibulhasanlavlusarak,saplasarak)
- Lack of adequate dustbin)alauddinsarak)
- Drainage (jasimUddinsarak)
- Unemployment
- Lack of community center
- Broken culvert and bridge (west alipur, amolghosh's house)
- Market problem
- Lack of hospital
- Lack of playground

Ward no 8

- Water logging (especially badamtoli road)
- Narrow roads

- Unplanned slum
- Lack of color in speed breaker in road
- Drainage (badamtoli road)
- No pitched road (tobimollahsarak, beside rail line)
- Drug
- Road light and security
- No river flow and malaria
- No vegetable market or lack of facility in market

Ward no 9

- water logging
- Bad environment (cow hat)
- River erosion
- Old tepakho; a bazar
- River erosion
- Drainage (vcatilokkhipur, zahid engineer; 2no habilogopalpur, razibUddinsarak)
- Lack of pure drinking water
- Slum (rail slum)
- Dustbin
- Drug
- Public toilet
- Grave yard
- Dog

8.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

Ward no 1

1. Shortage of pure drinking water
2. Road Broken
3. Water logging
4. Unemployment to Woman
5. Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment

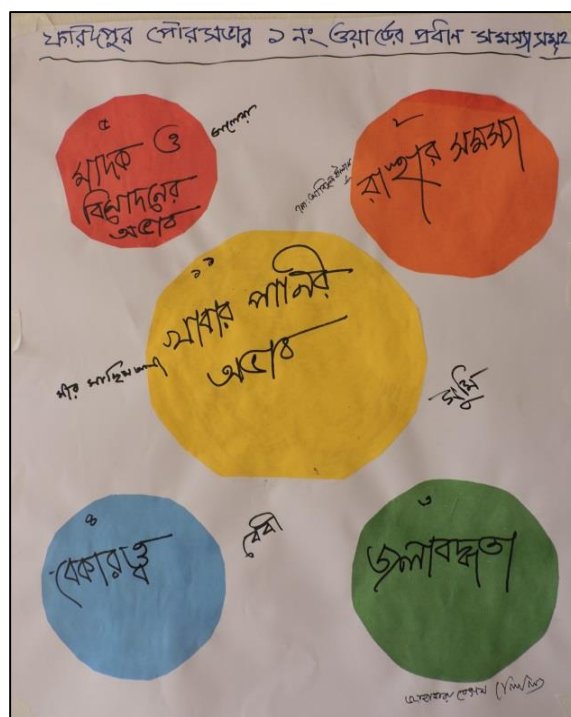


Figure-1: Major five Problems (Ward No: 1)

Ward no 2

1. Drainage problem
2. Traffic jam
3. Crowd full area
4. Road communication
5. Unemployment

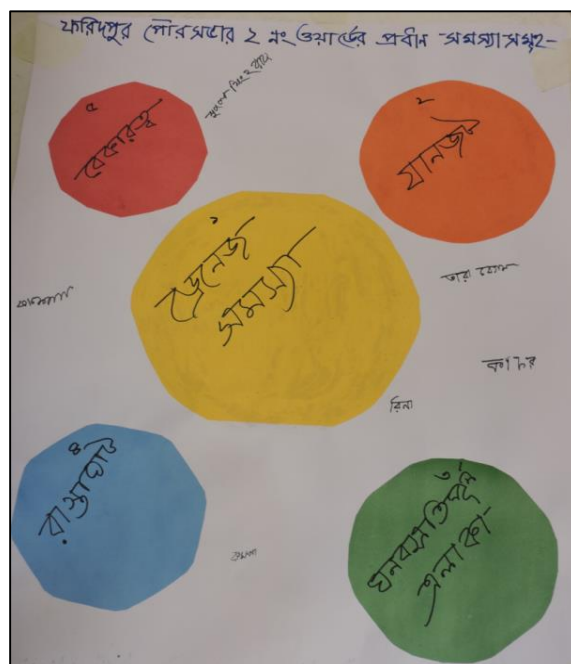


Figure-2: Major five Problems (Ward No: 2)

Ward no 3

1. Problem of Broken road
2. Drainage
3. Pure drinking water and sanitation
4. Entertainment center
5. Drug addiction and unemployment

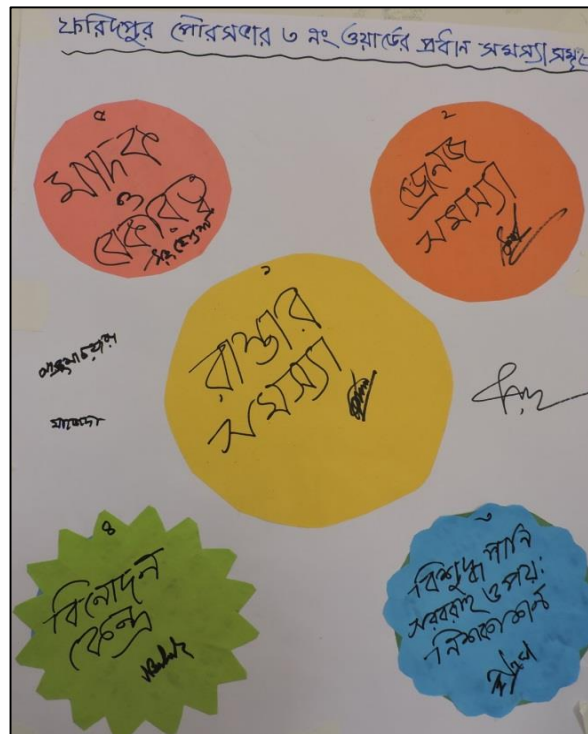
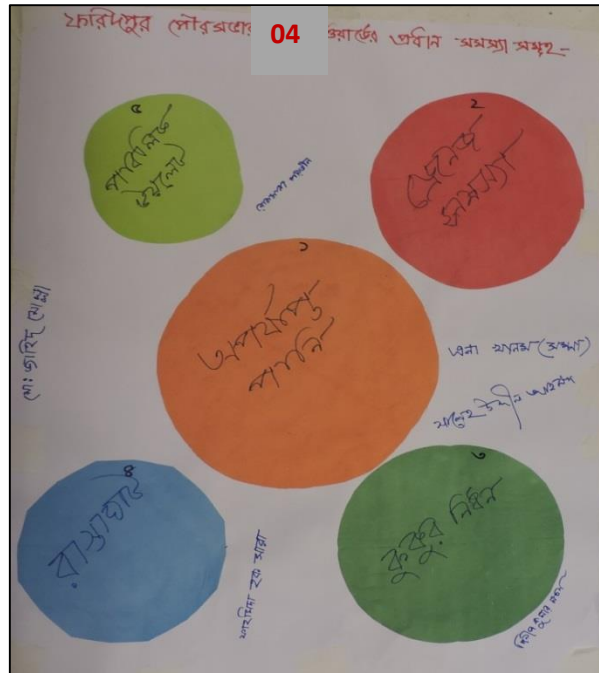


Figure-3: Major five Problems (Ward No: 3)

Ward no 4

1. Lack of drinking water
2. Drainage problem
3. Problem by over number of dog
4. Road communication
5. Public toilet



Ward no 5



Ward no 6

1. Lack of pure drinking water
2. Drug addiction
3. Playground/ community center facility lacking
4. Graveyard
5. Dustbin

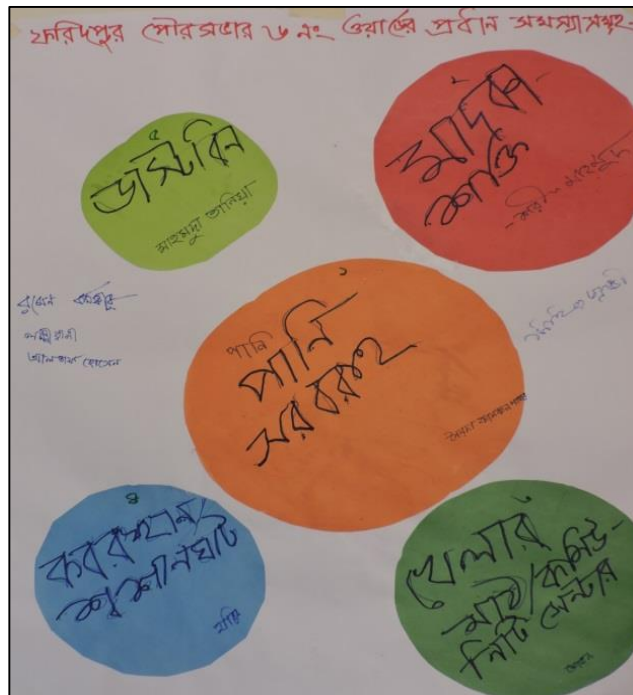


Figure-6: Major five Problems (Ward No: 6)

Ward no 7

1. Problem of road communication
2. Drainage
3. Drug Addiction
4. Water logging
5. Problem of employment

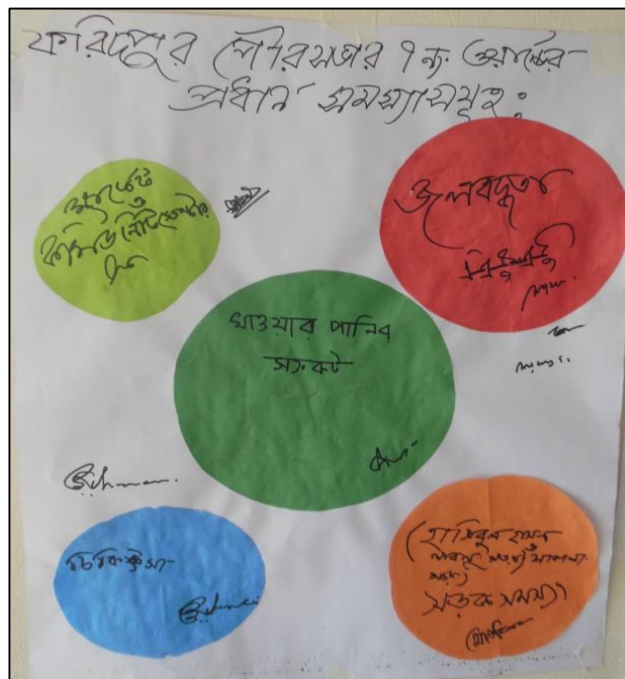


Figure-7: Major five Problems (Ward No: 7)

Ward no 8

1. Problem of road communication
2. Water logging
3. drainage
4. drug
5. water without arsenic

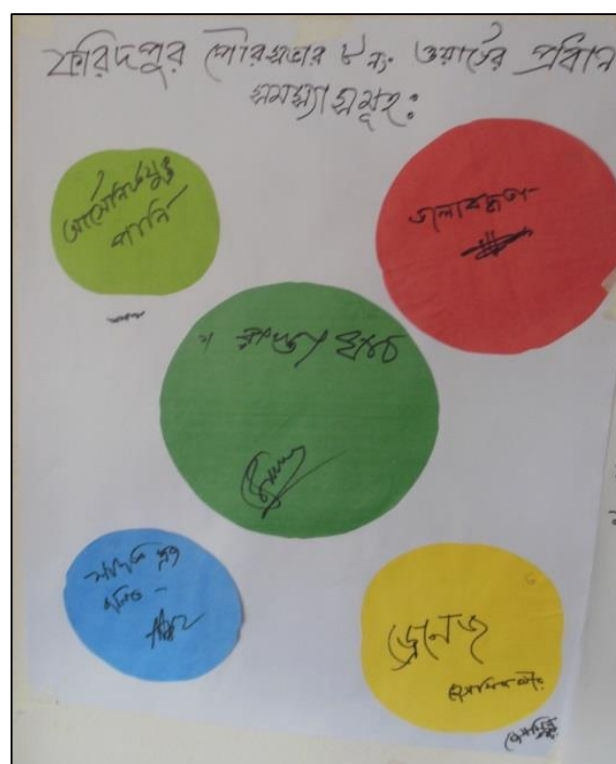


Figure-8: Major five Problems (Ward No: 8)

Ward no 9

1. Problem of road communication
2. Water logging
3. Old market infrastructure (tepakhola bazar)
4. Lack of pure drinking water
5. No playing field

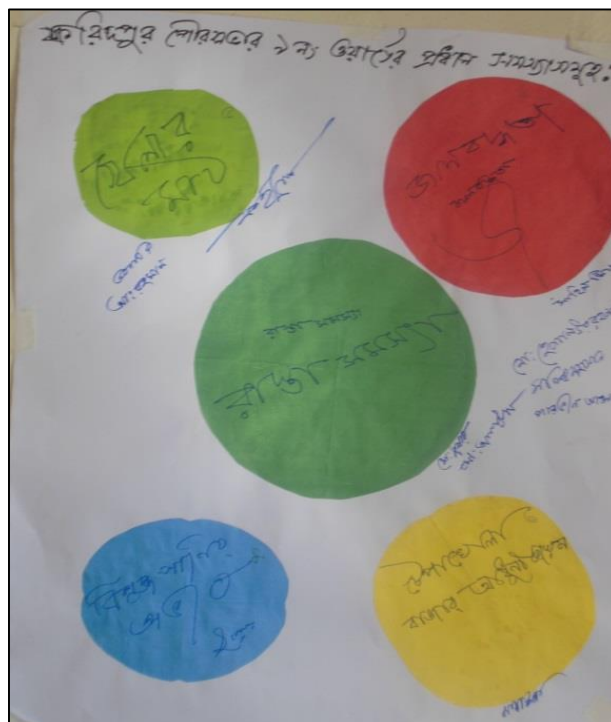


Figure-9: Major five Problems (Ward No: 9)

8.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step has to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

Ward no 1

1. River
2. Children park
3. Natural channel
4. Bus stand
5. Main road in city

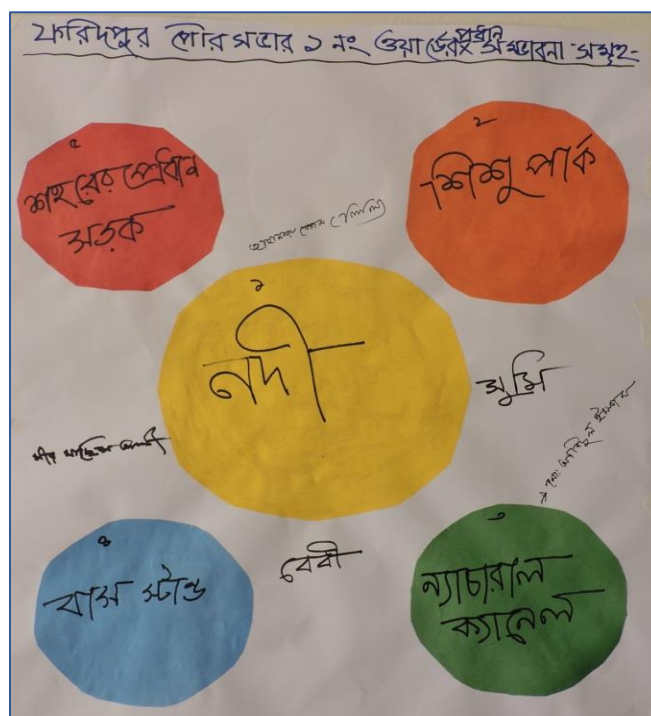


Figure-1: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 1)

Ward no 2

1. River
2. Children park
3. Natural channel
4. Bus stand
5. Main road in city

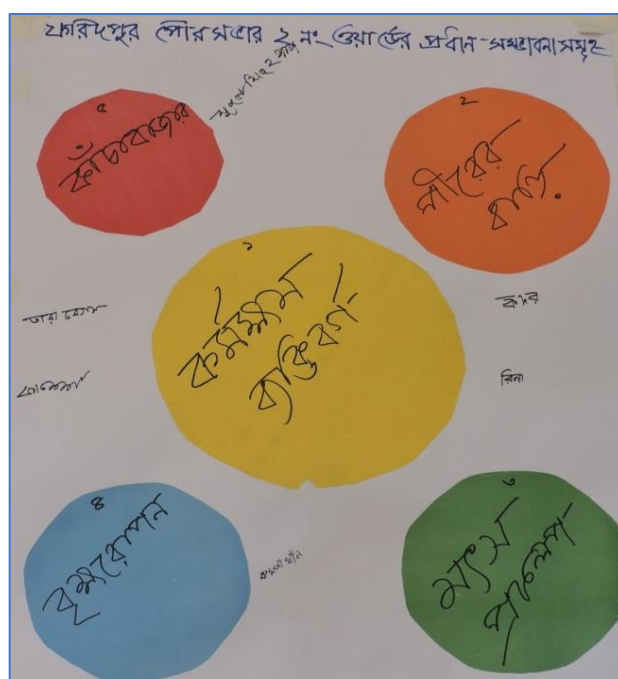


Figure-2: Major five Potentials (Ward No: 2)

Ward no 3

1. Medical college and hospital
2. Fisheries project
3. River research institute (RRI)
4. Nursing training centre
5. kumer river

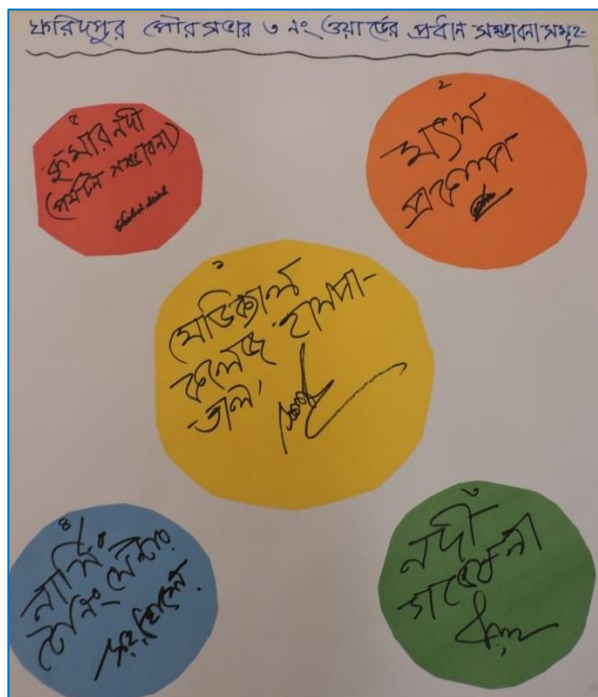


Figure-3: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 3)

Ward no 4

1. Fisheries
2. Land suitable for tree plantation
3. Entertainment center
4. Young unemployed people
5. Vocational training center

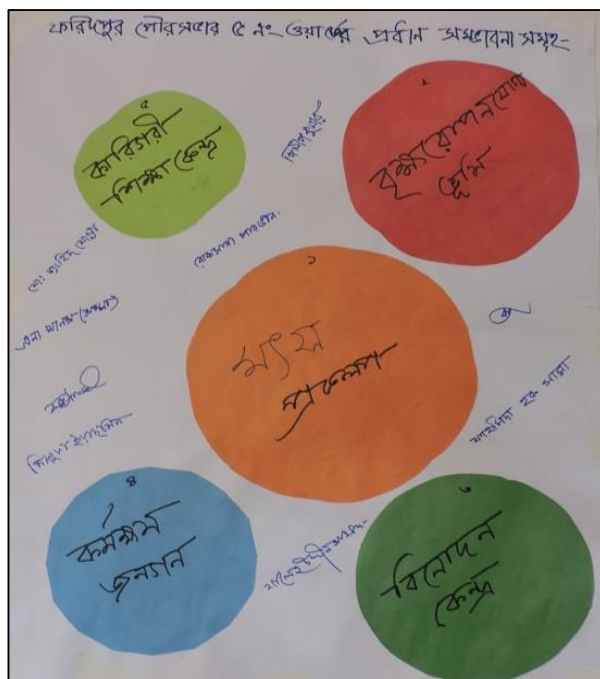


Figure-4: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 4)

Ward no 5

1. Fisheries
2. Tree plantation
3. Entertainment center
4. Educated man power
5. Vocational training center

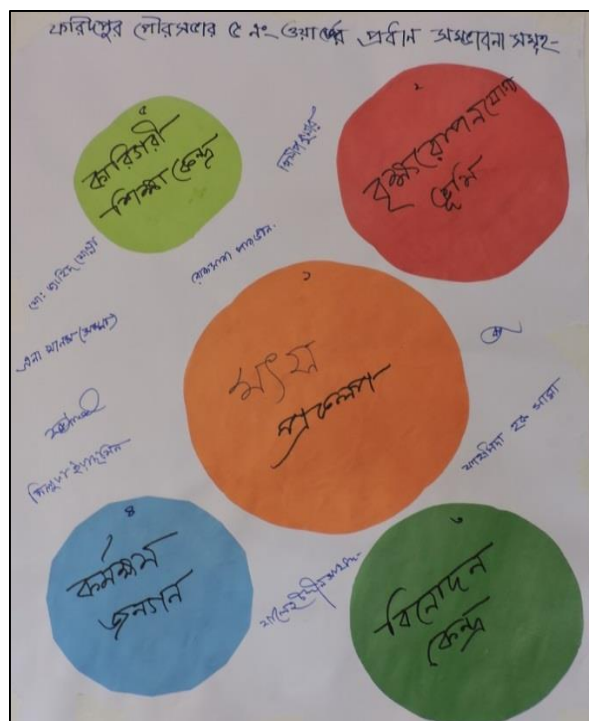


Figure-5: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 5)

Ward no 6

1. Lake
2. Vubonessor river
3. Public library
4. Govt. Yasin collage
5. Educated man power

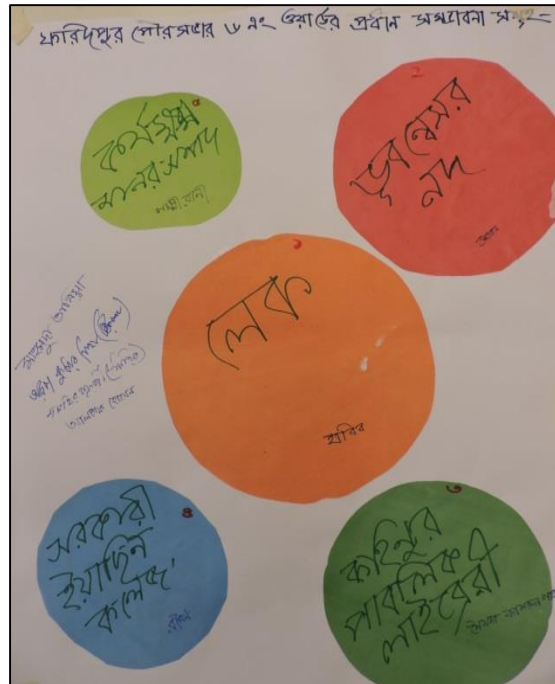


Figure 6: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 6)

Ward no 7

1. Govt. land
2. Tourist attraction place
3. Natural kumar river
4. Industry (rail slip)
5. Rail station

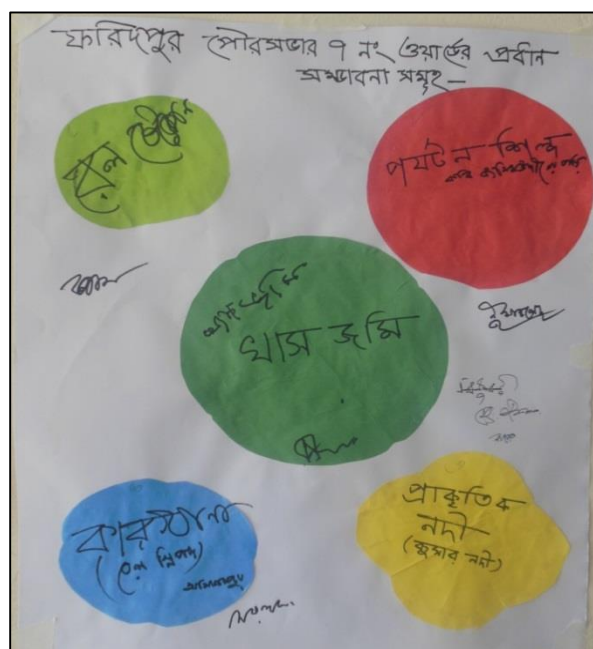


Figure-7: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 7)

Ward no 8

1. Biogas plant
2. Solar panel
3. Cottage industry
4. Tourist attraction
5. Fisheries industry

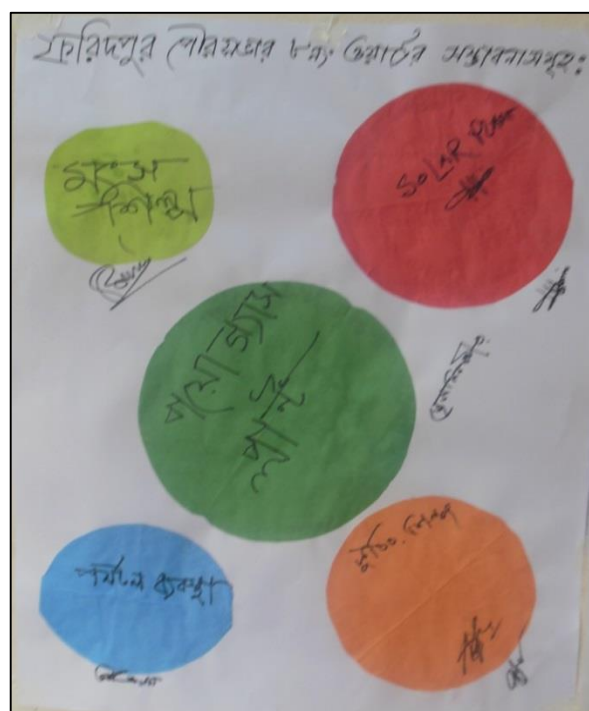


Figure-8: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 8)

Ward no 9

1. Playground and entertainment center
2. Kumar river
3. Cow hat
4. Tepakhola market
5. Pond in slum area



Figure 9: Major Five Potentials (Ward No: 9)

8.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, effect/impact and potentials have furnished in the following table:

Table-10: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 1)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Shortage of pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of water trunk. Jam and dirty water line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes water related diseases People are suffering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are willingness to run connection Existing natural cannal
2.Broken Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broken road Slim Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem of communication Problem of transportation People are suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing fellow land People are united to make sure good communication

3.water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No available drain Block drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making bed smelling Water polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People has strong willingness
4.Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake of available job opportunity Drug addiction problem Less of literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved with drug addiction Movement with bed company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing honest consulting people Proper planning
5. Problem of drug addiction and Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No play ground Problem of unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are going to wrong way Children are not found facility to playing Problems of walking general people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing fellow land People are united to solve the problem

Table-11: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No:2)

Identified Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability
1.Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake of initiative to well drainage All and places to falling dirty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are suffering by mosquito and bees Creates always bed smell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government willing to take initiative Strong capable people People are hopefully willingness
2. Traffic jam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases transportation and vehicles Intersectional zone Old bus stand and sardasoundori school No available drain No deepness in drain Drain are floating by conservancy Drains are high than road As per cow bazaar conservancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time losses More Money spend Fall in accident Life is always in with death Causes of raining increases Water logging People are not moving Problems of school going children People are suffering by various water connected diseases People are suffering for getting daily shopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take initiative to reduce auto car Obey the rule of trafficking All of people support to ensure reduce jam Available spaces for build new drains. Have high and low drains Hardworking people exist for construction of new road
3.Crowd full area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More slam. More people than land Increases more poor people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No education environment Problem of living place Increases dirty place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established new high rise buildings Have enough empty space

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available enough people
4. Road communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake of proper management Increase heavy vehicles Havey raining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time losses More Money spend Fall in accident Life is always in with death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready to Proper management Have enough land People are encourage to help
5. Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of working opputunity More unemployed people than work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase poor people People fall in Problem of proper living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have enough working force Have available educated people

Table-12: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 3)

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road Silm roam Broken road Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing necessary materials for repairing Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slab Some places are dart full Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have mentality to setting slab Trying to clean drain everyday Municipality trying to build new drain
3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of deep tub well Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis of pure drinking water People are suffering various water related diseases Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are ready to establish tub well to every homes Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank

4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initiative Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have space to establish entertainment centre
5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake of employment People are lake of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young boys are going to derailed Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware to scope employment People are mentally ready increase to low and order force

Table-13: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 4)

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road Silm roam Broken road Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing necessary materials for repairing Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slab Some places are dart full Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have mentality to setting slab Trying to clean drain everyday Municipality trying to build new drain
3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of deep tub well Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis of pure drinking water People are suffering various water related diseases Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are ready to establish tub well to every homes Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank
4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initiative Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have space to establish entertainment centre
5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake of employment People are lake of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young boys are going to derailed Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware to scope employment People are mentally ready increase to low and order force

--	--	--	--

Table-14: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 5)

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road Silm roam Broken road Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing necessary materials for repairing Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slab Some places are dirt full Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have mentality to setting slab Trying to clean drain everyday Municipality trying to build new drain
3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of deep tub well Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis of pure drinking water People are suffering various water related diseases Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are ready to establish tub well to every homes Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank
4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initiative Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have space to establish entertainment centre
5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment People are lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young boys are going to derailed Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware to scope employment People are mentally ready increase to low and order force

Table-15: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 6)

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
---------------------	--------	--------	------------------------

1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road Silm roam Broken road Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing necessary materials for repairing Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slab Some places are dart full Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have mentality to setting slab Trying to clean drain everyday Municipality trying to build new drain
3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of deep tub well Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis of pure drinking water People are suffering various water related diseases Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are ready to establish tub well to every homes Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank
4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initiative Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have space to establish entertainment centre
5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake of employment People are lake of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young boys are going to derailed Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware to scope employment People are mentally ready increase to low and order force

Table-16: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 7)

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road Silm roam Broken road Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing necessary materials for repairing Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slab Some places are dart full Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have mentality to setting slab Trying to clean drain everyday Municipality trying to build new drain

3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of deep tub well Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis of pure drinking water People are suffering various water related diseases Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are ready to establish tub well to every homes Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank
4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initiative Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have space to establish entertainment centre
5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment People are lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young boys are going to derailed Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware to scope employment People are mentally ready increase to law and order force

Table-17: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 8)

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road Silt road Broken road Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing necessary materials for repairing Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slab Some places are dirt full Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have mentality to setting slab Trying to clean drain everyday Municipality trying to build new drain
3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of deep tub well Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis of pure drinking water People are suffering various water related diseases Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are ready to establish tub well to every homes Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank
4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initiative Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have space to establish entertainment centre

5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of employment • People are lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young boys are going to be derailed • Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware to scope employment • People are mentally ready increase to low and order force

Table-18: Problems, Cause, Impact and Potentials (Ward No: 9)

Identified problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/probability
1. Problem broken road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha road • Silt road • Broken road • Water logging in road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are extreme suffering by accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing necessary materials for repairing • Enough space for built road
2. Drainage problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No slab • Some places are dirt full • Some are no drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are severe suffering by drainage problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have mentality to setting slab • Trying to clean drain everyday • Municipality trying to build new drain
3. Shortage of pure drinking water And sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of deep tub well • Unplanned sanitary system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis of pure drinking water • People are suffering various water related diseases • Environment are polluted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are ready to establish tub well to every homes • Every home have enough spaces to build personal sanitary tank
4. Entertainment centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No initiative • Economical fund crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are not found facility to playing and entertainment • People are not found any walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have space to establish entertainment centre
5. drug addiction and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of employment • People are lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young boys are going to be derailed • Children are affected to drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware to scope employment • People are mentally ready increase to low and order force

9. Technology of Participation (ToP)

9.1 Methodology for Conducting the ToP

ToP is very purposeful PRA tool because it is unparalleled for getting people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations. It is also effective to engage all the group members in contributing thoughts and ideas and participate in generating a clear plan of action for a specific event or activity which is helpful to prepare problem minimizing friendly plan. So, the tool is effective to identify the short, medium and long term development priorities

Step-1

At the beginning of the session, the facilitator has explained the objectives of the ToP, those are as follows;

- To identify priorities for development and planning for next 20 years by major sectors for sub-regional, structural, urban, rural action plans based on the identified locations, issues, problems and potentials to be gathered from social mapping and Venn diagram.
- To get in people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations.
- In all cases spatial dimension of local people's information will be checked for development planning purpose.

Step-2

The facilitator has ensured all necessary materials including Social Map, identified problems as well as potentials with prioritization through Venn diagram and hanged on the wall.

Step-3

The facilitator has asked to participants what they have got in the previous sessions (Problems, Causes, Impact and Potentials) for planning and requested to close their eyes for 1 (one) minute and visualize their dream, what they want to see practically after 20 years.

Step-4

Then the facilitator has asked the participants to think individually on the focus question and write 5 ideas in note book in next 5 minutes. The facilitator suggested them to write best two ideas on separate Meta card as well. The Co-Facilitator has collected 1st Meta card and hanged on the wall and afterwards he collected the 2nd Meta card in same way.

Step-5

Then the facilitator has categorized the cards according to the consensus of the participants in considering the similarity and has given a common title of each group. Then all the Meta cards of each group have posted on the wall under the common title. The participants demands for the next 20 years has furnished in the following table.

9.2 Identification of Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava under Faridpur District.

The recommended development priorities of Faridpur Paurashava are as follows

Table-19: Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava (Ward No-1)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand formed drug addiction free society • Demand pure drinking water supply • Demand availability of employment • Demand developed modern communication system • Demand formed modern drainage system Demand established modern Education systems • Demand clean environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand established modern Education systems • Demand place of Entertainment • Demand clean environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • established modern Education systems • Demand availability of employment • Demand clean environment

Table-20: Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava (Ward No-2)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand solve drain problem • Demand developed road communication system • Demand kills mad dogs • Crowd full area • Demand pure drinking water supply • Demand Built more bath room • Demand built toilet • Demand night guard • Demand road light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand Built more bath room • Demand built toilet • Demand night guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand Tub well • Demand road light • Demand prepare strong papers for development • Demand road light

Table-21: Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava (Ward No-3)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
------------	---------	-----------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand developed electricity connection • Demand established modern Education systems • Demand supply • Pure drinking water • Demand development of drainage system • Demand remove unemployment • Demand developed education system • Demand developed entertainment facility • Demand developed health services • Demand developed gas service system • Demand established playing field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand Established play ground • Demand developed electricity connection • Demand developed gas service system • Demand developed education system • Demand developed health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand Established play ground • Demand established modern Education systems • Demand developed electricity connection • Demand developed gas service system
--	---	---

Table-22: Development Priorities of FaridpurPaurashava (Ward No-4)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence free education system • Public toilet • Entertainment center • Hospital • Market • Planned drainage • Employment • Dog killing • Drug free society • Pure drinking water • 'water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries • Community center • Employment • Entertainment • Library • Graveyard • Health facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Communication • Health facility • Library • • •

Table-23: Development Priorities of FaridpurPaurashava (Ward No-5)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism free education system • Kazi office • Public toilet • Entertainment center • Pure drinking water • Local market • Drug free society • Employment unplanned drainage • Water logging • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facility • Community center • Employment • Fisheries • Entertainment • Library • Grave yard • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertainment • Road network • Health facility • library • •

Table-24: Development Priorities of FaridpurPaurashava (Ward No-6)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pure drinking water • Pollution free environment • Dustbin • Community center • Drug free society • Communication system • Child marriage eradication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication development • Grave yard • Public library • Gymnasium establishment • employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment • community hospital • education system development

Table-25: Development Priorities of FaridpurPaurashava (Ward No-7)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper treatment • Overall development • Development in education system • Removing water logging • Market • Community center • Road development • Pure drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing infrastructure • Market • Better education system • Community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market development • Overall development

Table-26: Development Priorities of FaridpurPaurashava (Ward No-8)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proper communication • water logging solution • education for all • drug free society • Equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction • Planned city • equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction • planned city

Table-27: Development Priorities of FaridpurPaurashava (Ward No-9)

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertainment center • Education system development • Drug free society • Waste management t • Better communication system • Pure drinking water • Terrorism free society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing electricity • Play ground • Education infrastructure development • Better communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better communication • planned city • employment

10. Challenges and observation

PRA teams have faced many challenges during the sessions which are summarized as follows;

- Session couldn't not possible to start in notified time 9.00 a.m. due to lack of participants
- It was very difficult to draw the boundary of the Wards and Union.
- It was very difficult to express the affected area in the unit and cost of assets damaged also.
- It was difficult to complete three PRA methods within 3.5 Hrs.
- People are happy for identifying the development priorities for their union.

11. Closing with Conclusion



In this study, the present scenario for the Preparation of Development Plan is explored by using Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) method. Several participatory tools have been used to ensure the active participation of village people. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) allows local people to address their own priorities to identify problems, potentials and demands. It helps to identify the vulnerable group and the reasons behind the deprivation. By this study, different kinds of problems have come out in a more reprehensive way. By the active participation of people they want their demand to be fulfilled and government initiation.

Annexure-III: Individual PRA Report at Union Level of Faridpur Sadar Upazila

1.0 Aliabad Union

1.1 Overview

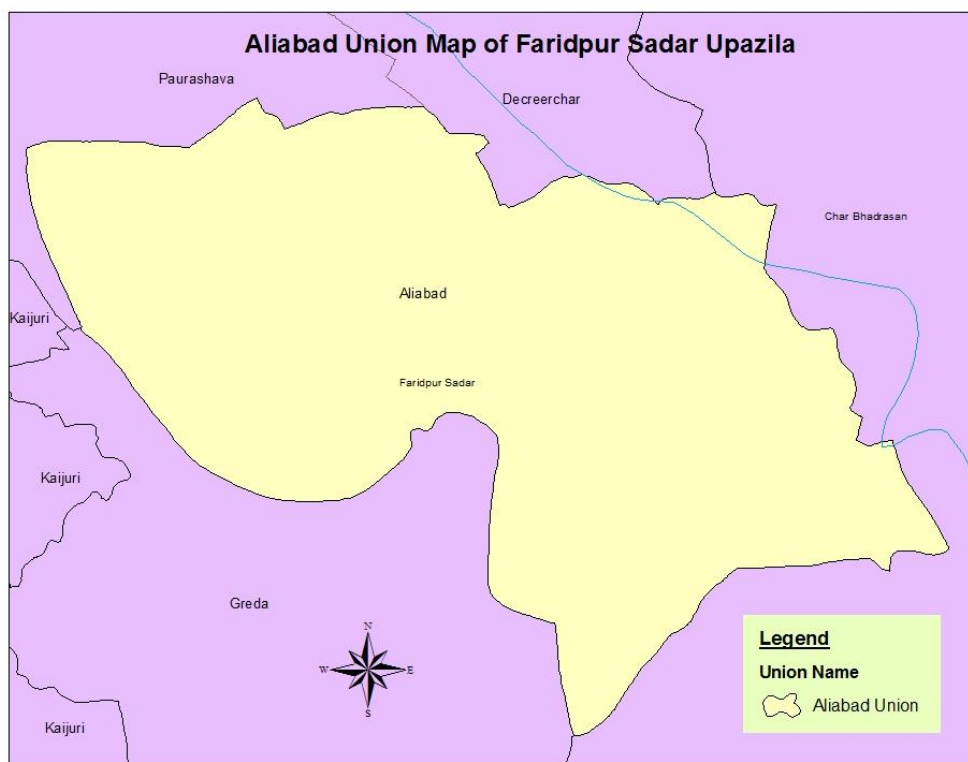
Aliabad union is one of the unions of Faridpur Sadar Upazilla in Faridpur district has an area of 30.003 km. Total number of population of this union is 39530. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 1.1: Aliabad Union

1.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can help to select interventions in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Aliabad union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked the participants to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc). It should be mentioned here that when the social mapping and Venn diagram respectively finished, the facilitator asked the whole group to check if the identified major problems and potentials are already located in the social map, if missed then they located on the map.

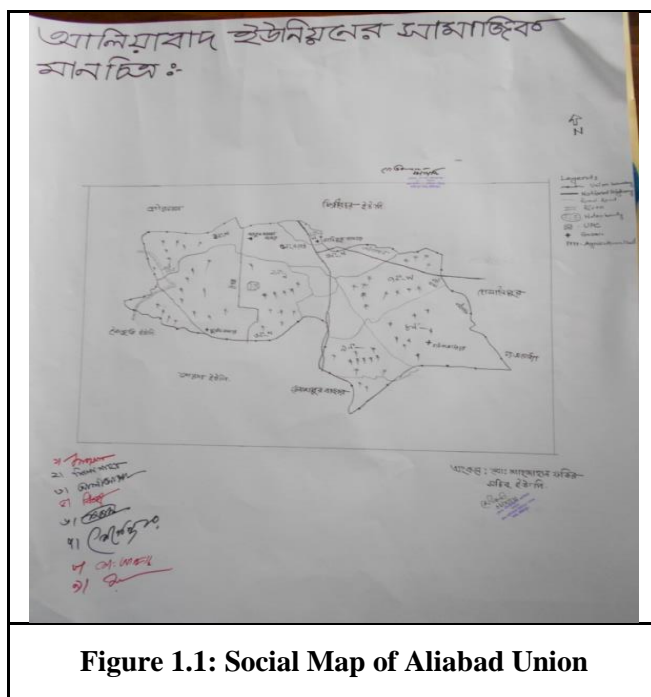


Figure 1.1: Social Map of Aliabad Union

1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication Problem
2. Water logging
3. Potable drinking problem (Arsenic and Iron)
4. Lack of pure drinking water.
5. No High school, primary school, madrasa and college
6. Infrastructural problem in educational problem
7. No Bank
8. Inability to sell agricultural product to the government.
9. Lack of drainage system
10. Shortage in electricity supply
11. Unemployment
12. Sanitation problem

13. Poverty
 14. No hospital
 15. Lack of advanced and modern education
 16. Insufficient of educational institutions
 17. Lack of agricultural training
 18. Lack of repair for religious institution
- No allotment

1.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Communication problem
2. Lack of pure drinking water
3. Weak local government
4. Unemployment
5. Water logging

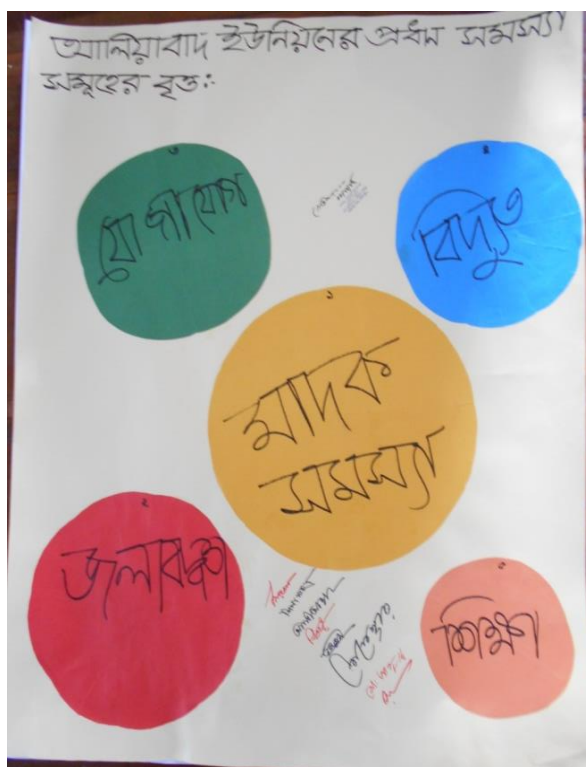


Figure 1.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

1.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land (Chili, Jute, Paddy, Cucumber)

Table 1.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Drug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment which result from unemployment, • Abuse of technology • Estranged family relation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young generation are deteriorating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware and cordial people can be strength
2. Water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned road • Infrastructure development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of agricultural land • Economic deficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available manpower can be a potential strength
3. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha road • Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency of other facilities. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land and work force
4. Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to administrative attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land and work force
5. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate is dropping and problem like drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many attentive student as well as their aware parents.

1.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Aliabad Union.

The recommended development priorities of Aliabad Union are as follows;

Table 1.2: Development Priorities for Aliabad Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of communication system • Development of agriculture • Employment opportunity • Sanitation • Eradication of Drug • Developed and modern health facilities • 100% electrification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of Drug • Water logging • Employment • Improvement of medical service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity • Eradication of Drug

1.5. List of Participants

Figure 1.4: PRA attendance sheet

2.0 Ambikapur Union

2.1 Overview

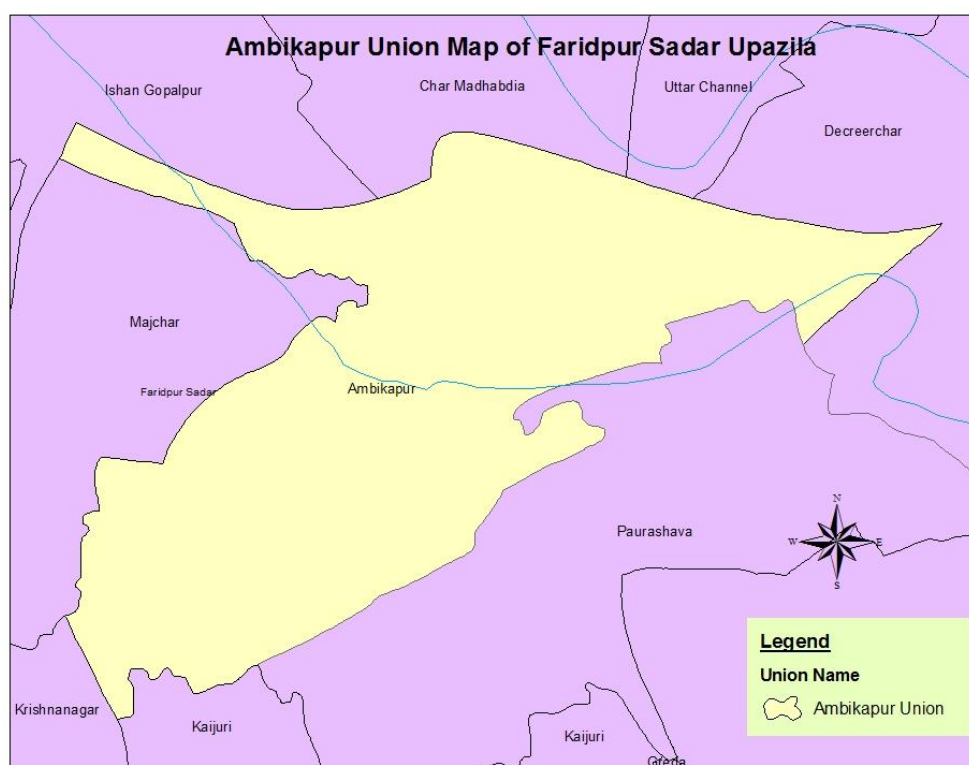
Ambikapur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazilla in Faridpur district has an area of 41.93 km². Total population is 39142. Literacy rate of this union is 44.46%. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 2.1: Ambikapur Union

2.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can help to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Ambikapur union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related

[illegible]

2.3.a Problems Identification

1. Communication problem
2. Water logging
3. Early marriage
4. Electricity
5. Health service
6. Sanitation
7. Pure drinking water
8. Poverty
9. Educational infrastructure
10. Irrigation seed, instrument, fertilizer lacking
11. Lack of Cold Storage
12. Unemployment
13. Drug addiction
14. Unplanned market

15. Corruption in distributing relief goods
16. No animal treatment hospital
17. Lack of funding
18. Breaking social equity through political interruption
19. No social security allowance
20. River and canal erosion
21. Lack of availability of primary
22. medicine in local market
23. Unwillingness of public participation in development works

2.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Lack of local Govt. empowerment
2. Water logging
3. Unemployment
4. Communication problem
5. Unhealthy drinking water and sanitation

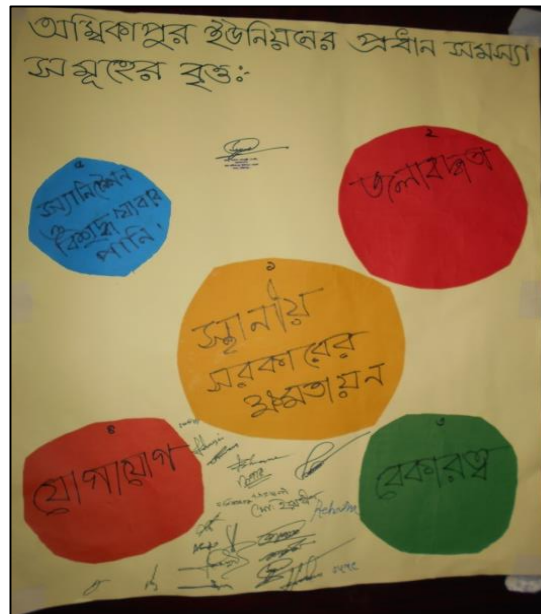


Figure 2.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

2.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural Crop (onion, jute, paddy)
2. Man power
3. Poet JasimUddin's house
4. Educational institute
5. Muslim mission school

6. Marine academy
7. Remittance

2.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potential are as follows;

1. Agricultural Crop (onion, jute, paddy)
2. Educational institute
3. Man power
4. Remittance
5. Poet JasimUddin's house

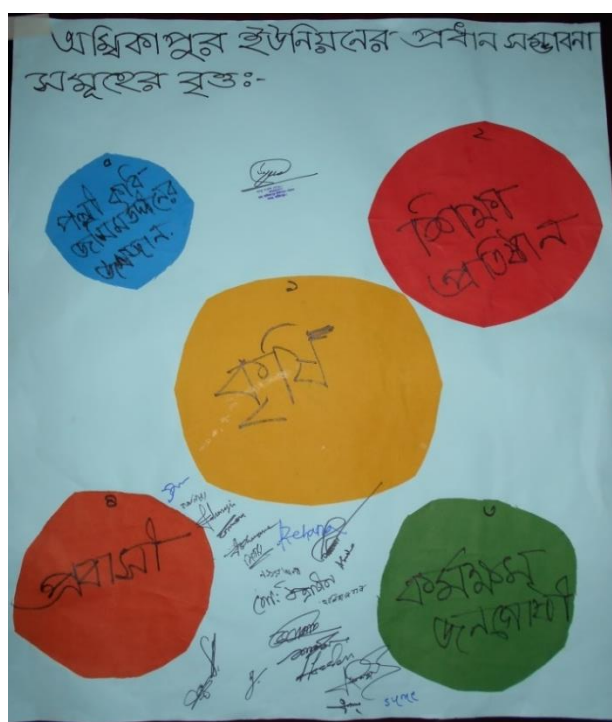


Figure 2.3: Venn diagram of Major Five Potentials

2.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 2.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Lack of local Govt. empowerment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> political influence lack of integrated planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mismanagement of project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation of Union Parishad can be strength.

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
2. Water Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of proper drainage planning, • unplanned development and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic loss every year through damage in infrastructure and crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed local people can be strength
3. Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of industrialization and opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased poverty and drug addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of local leaders as well as people to remove this problem can be a potential.
4. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha road, • broken road • allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deprivation of other facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land, soil and work force can be potentials.
5. Pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people are suffering from various water related diseases and facing difficulty in maintaining regular life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water table is not too low and people's willingness

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Ambikapur Union.

The recommended development priorities of Ambikapur Union are given in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Development Priorities for Ambikapur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Improved drainage • Educational development • Water supply • Electricity • Drug eradication • Empowerment of local government • Market • Agricultural development • Health service • Improved health service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in communication • Agricultural development • Employment • Sanitation • Quality education • Better treatment • Local govt. empowerment • Model union • Food management • Improved drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better communication • Agricultural development • Improved drainage • Model union

2.5. List of Participants

প্রসার ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রিন্সিপাল অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট গ্রান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA সেগমেন্ট উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: **ফরিদপুর সদর** তারিখ: **০৬/১২/১৫ ইং**
ইউনিয়ন: **আমিরাপুর** সময়: **আরান ১০:০০**
স্বাক্ষর: **ইউ.পি. কমিটি**

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৩	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৩	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৪	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৪	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৫	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৫	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৬	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৬	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৭	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৭	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৮	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৮	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৯	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৯	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১০	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১০	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১১	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১১	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১২	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১২	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১৩	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১৩	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১৪	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১৪	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	

প্রসার ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রিন্সিপাল অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট গ্রান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA সেগমেন্ট উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: **ফরিদপুর সদর** তারিখ: **০৬/১২/১৫ ইং**
ইউনিয়ন: **আমিরাপুর** সময়: **আরান ১০:০০**
স্বাক্ষর: **ইউ.পি. কমিটি**

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১৫	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১৬	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১৬	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১৭	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১৭	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১৮	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১৮	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
১৯	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ১৯	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২০	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২০	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২১	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২১	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২২	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২২	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২৩	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২৩	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২৪	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২৪	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২৫	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২৫	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২৬	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২৬	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২৭	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২৭	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২৮	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২৮	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
২৯	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ২৯	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	
৩০	আবদুল হক	ইন্সপেক্টর	ওয়ার্ড ৩০	০১৭২৮৫৮৮	

Figure 2.4: PRA attendance sheet

3.0 Char Madhabdia Union

3.1 Overview

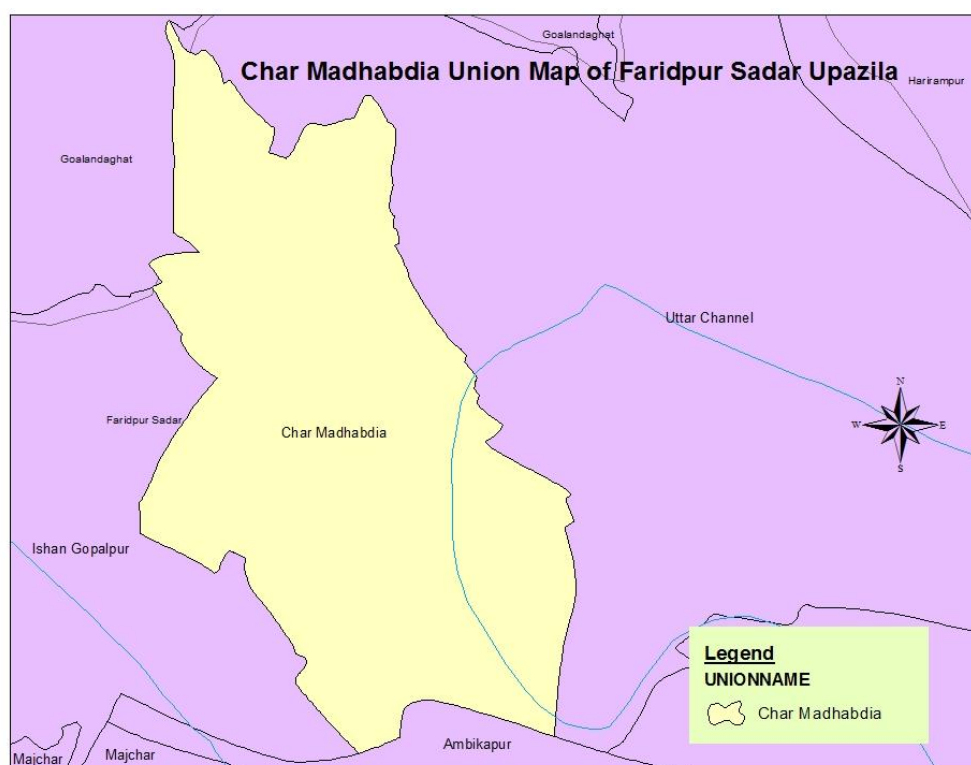
Char Madhabdia Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Bagmara Upazila in Rajshahi District has an area of 7 km². Total population of this union is 39142. Literacy rate of this union is 44.46%. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 3.1: Char Madhabdia Union

3.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can be helpful to select interventions in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Char Madhabdia Union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked to locate

roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).

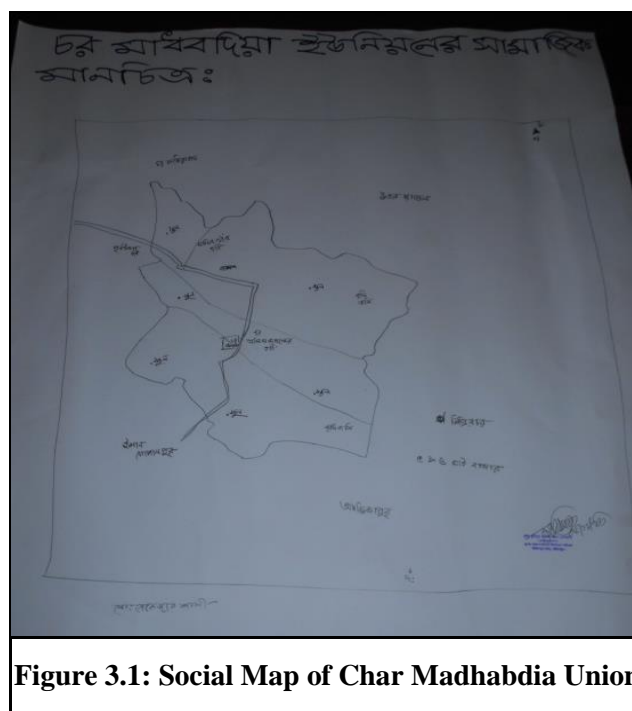


Figure 3.1: Social Map of Char Madhabdia Union

1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Water logging
3. Early marriage
4. Electricity
5. Health service
6. Sanitation
7. Pure drinking water
8. Poverty
9. Educational infrastructure
10. Irrigation

3.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Education
2. Sanitation

3. Banking
4. Communication
5. Pure drinking water

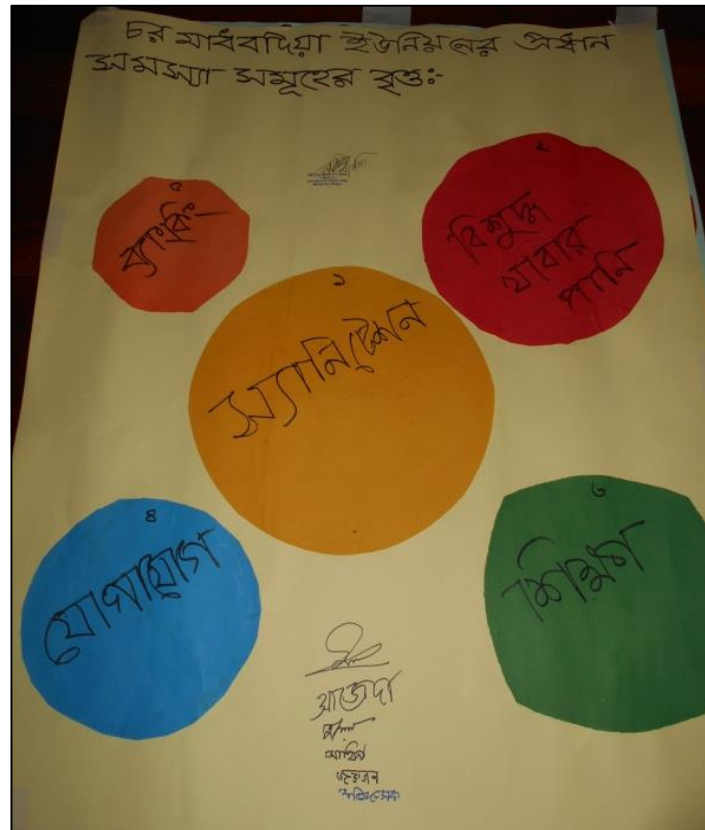


Figure 3.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

3.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Poultry
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Business
6. Market
7. Man power

3.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potential are as follows;

1. Agriculture
2. Vegetables
3. Active manpower
4. Expatriates
5. Educated man power

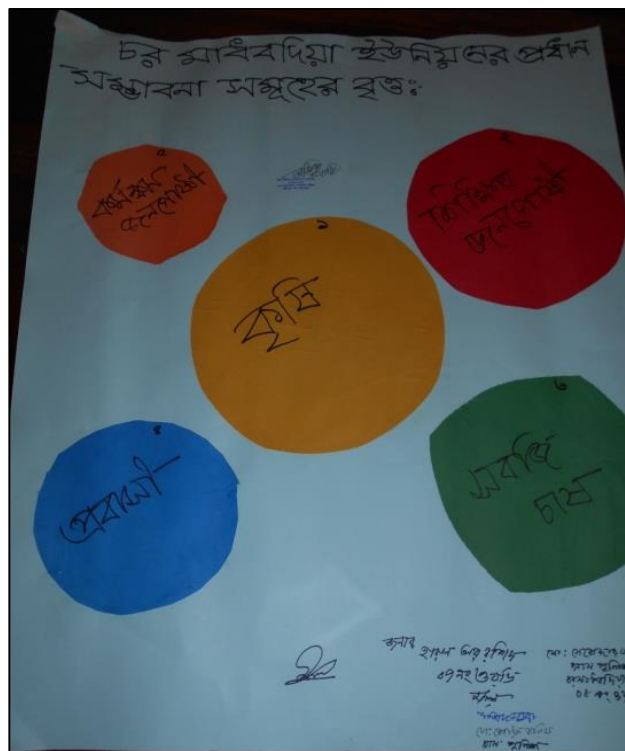


Figure 3.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

3.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 3.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Education problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools • lack of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unemployment • less qualified man power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space and manpower can be strengths.
2. Pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people are suffering from various diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects of different NGOs like save the children are a positive strength.

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
3.Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget, lack of consciousness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> various health and environment related problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
4. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road and allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deficiency of other facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
5.Banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indifference of the authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investment is decreasing and people face various problems in money transaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available manpower

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Char Madhabdia.

The recommended development priorities of Char Madhabdia Union are as follows;

Table 3.2: Development Priorities for Char Madhabdia Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicational development Electricity Improved health service Educational development Employment opportunity Pure drinking water Village police Empowerment of local government Market Agricultural development Health service Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Bank Empowerment of local government Pure drinking water Educational development Digital union Market Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Industrialization Model union Pure drinking water Irrigation Bank Employment opportunity Model union

3.5. List of Participants

নাম চর গ্রামীণায়া ইকনমিক ডেপার্টমেন্টের আনিকা :-

ক্রমিক	নাম	পদবী	স্বাক্ষর	ফোন/মোবাইল	ঠিকানা
০১	আঃ হামিদ হুসেন	আচার্য		০১৭১৩১৪৬৭৩	
০২	আঃ জাহিদ হোসেন	আচার্য		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
০৩	আঃ জাহিদ লোক	ইন্সপেক্টর		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
০৪	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
০৫	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
০৬	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
০৭	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
০৮	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
০৯	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১০	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১১	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১২	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১৩	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১৪	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১৫	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১৬	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১৭	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১৮	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
১৯	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২০	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২১	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২২	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২৩	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২৪	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২৫	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২৬	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২৭	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২৮	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
২৯	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	
৩০	আঃ হুসেন-আবু-জাহিদ	"		০১৭১৩১২৪৭৭	

Figure 3.4: PRA attendance sheet

4.0 Decreeer Char Union

4.1 Overview

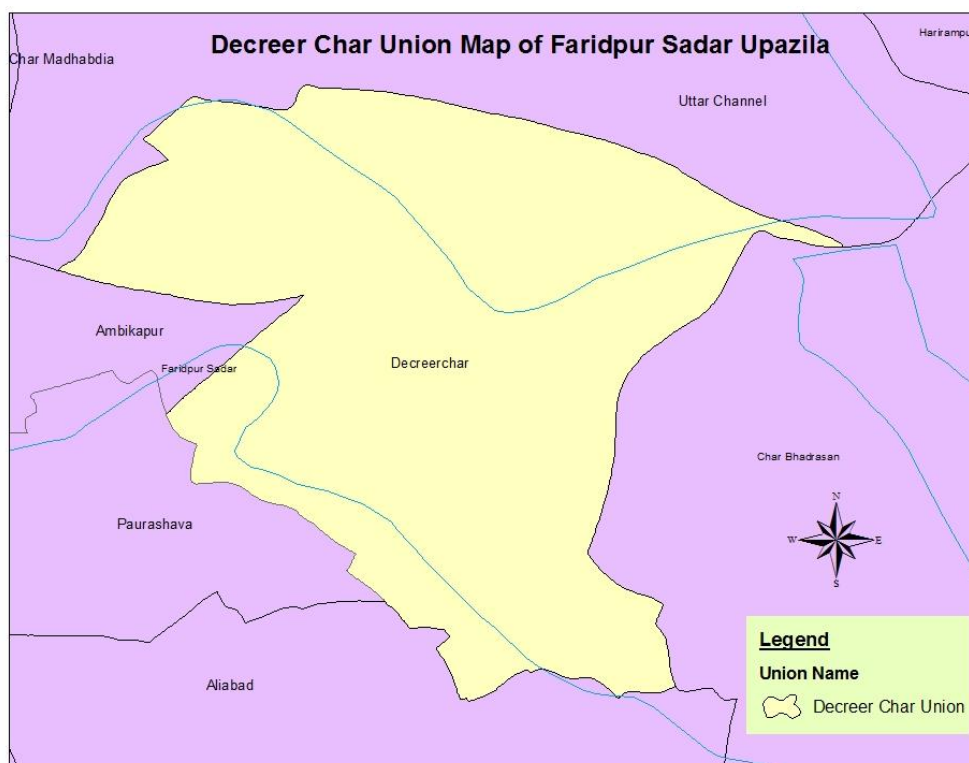
Decreeer Char Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazila in Faridpur district has an area of 41.94 km². Total population is 39142. Literacy rate of this union is 44.46%.The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 4.1: Decreeer Char Union

4.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Decreeer Char union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked the participants to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging

area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc)

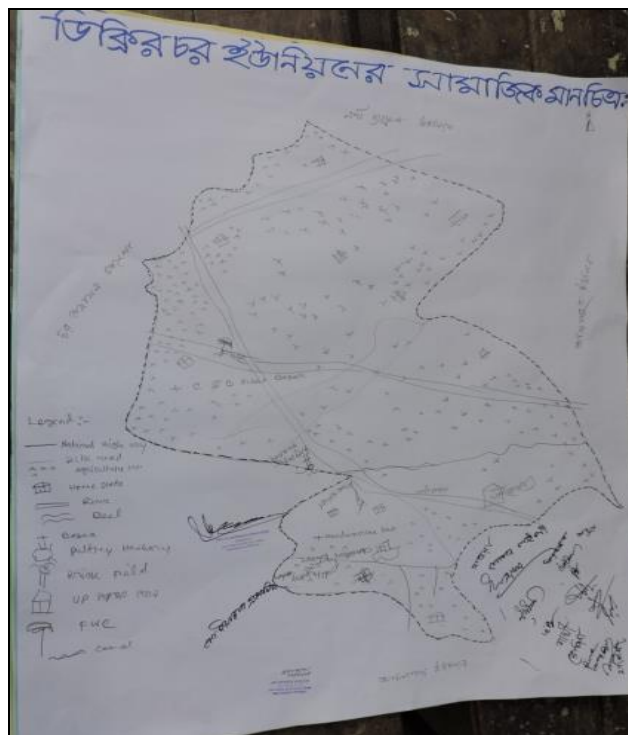


Figure 4.1: Social Map of Decreeer Char Union

4.3 Major Problems and Potentials

4.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Water logging
3. Early marriage
4. Electricity
5. Health service
6. Sanitation
7. Pure drinking water
8. Poverty
9. Educational infrastructure
10. Irrigation

4.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Education

2. Sanitation
3. Health service
4. Communication
5. Pure drinking water

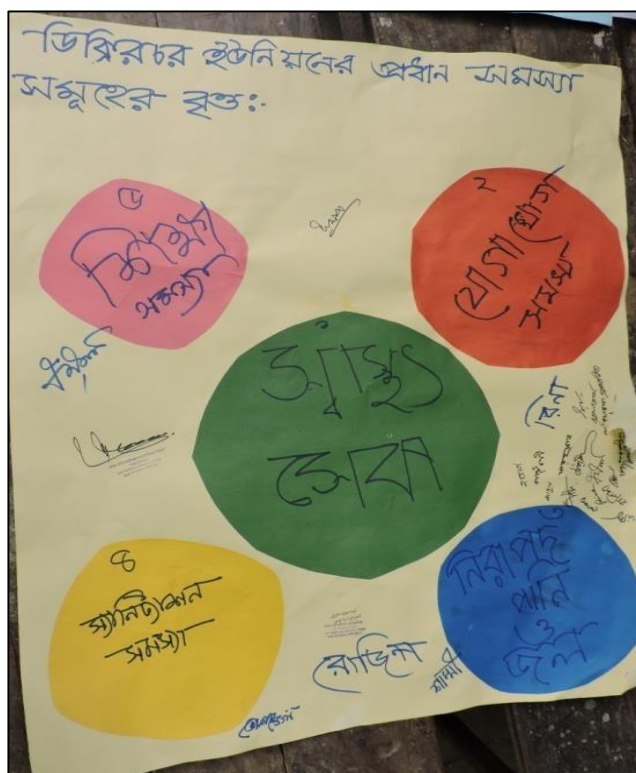


Figure 4.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

4.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Poultry
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Business
6. Market
7. Man power

4.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potential are as follows;

1. Agriculture
2. Vegetables

3. Active manpower
4. Expatriates
5. Educated man power

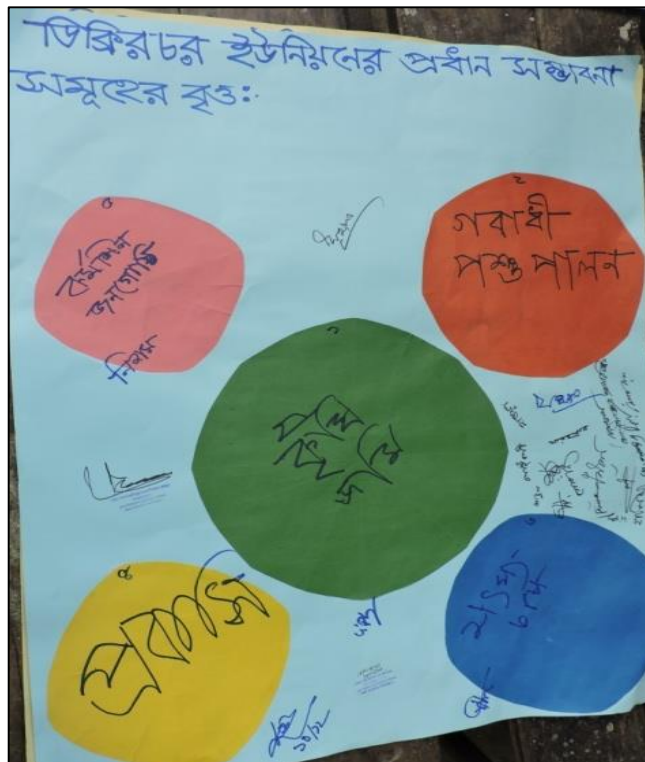


Figure 4.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

4.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 4.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Education problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools • lack of infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unemployment and less qualified man power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space and manpower can be strengths
2.Pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people are suffering from various diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects of different NGOs like save the children are a positive strength.
3.Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of consciousness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • various health and environment related problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land and work force. •
4. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katcha road and allocation of insufficient budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deficiency of other facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space and manpower.
5.Health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack doctor, nurse and • insufficient infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People suffer from various health related problems and they are deprived of proper health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available manpower.

4.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Decree Char Union.

The recommended development priorities of Decree Char Union are as follows;

Table 4.2: Development Priorities for Decree Char Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Electricity • Improved health service • Educational development • Employment opportunity • Pure drinking water • Village police • Empowerment of local government • Market • Agricultural development • Health service • Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed health service • Communication • Educational development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed health service • Communication • Educational development

4.5. List of Participants

বুহায়ন ও পলপূর্ত মহানগর নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর প্রিন্সিপাল অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রান (প্যাকেজ ৩) PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা						
উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর		তারিখ: ২০.১২.২০১৫		সময়: ১০.০০ ঘট:		
ইউনিয়ন: চিক্রিহাট						
নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/সংস্থা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর	
-	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	কমিউনিটি মাস্টার	৪ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪		
-	মোঃ মাহবুবুল হক	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৩	মোঃ কামাল হোসেন	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৪	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৫	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৬	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৭	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৮	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৯	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১০	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১১	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১২	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১৩	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১৪	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			

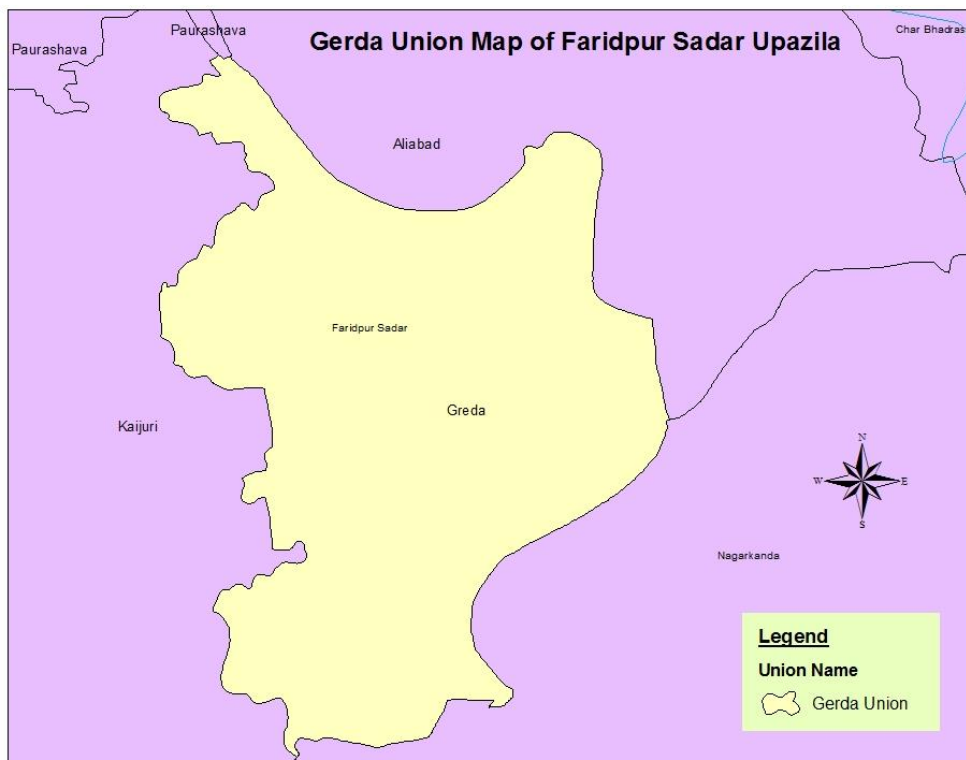
বুহায়ন ও পলপূর্ত মহানগর নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর প্রিন্সিপাল অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রান (প্যাকেজ ৩) PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা						
উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর		তারিখ: ২০.১২.২০১৫		সময়: ১০.০০ ঘট:		
ইউনিয়ন: চিক্রিহাট						
নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/সংস্থা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর	
১৫	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১৬	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১৭	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১৮	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
১৯	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২০	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২১	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২২	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২৩	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২৪	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২৫	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২৬	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২৭	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২৮	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
২৯	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৩০	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			
৩১	মোঃ মাহবুব আলী	২ নং ওয়ার্ড (ফরিদপুর সদর)	০১৭১৫০৬৪৩৪			

Figure 4.4: PRA attendance sheet

5.0 Gerda Union

5.1 Overview

Goalkandi Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazila in Faridpur district has an area of 41.94 km². Total Number of village is 27. Total number of population of this union is 39142. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

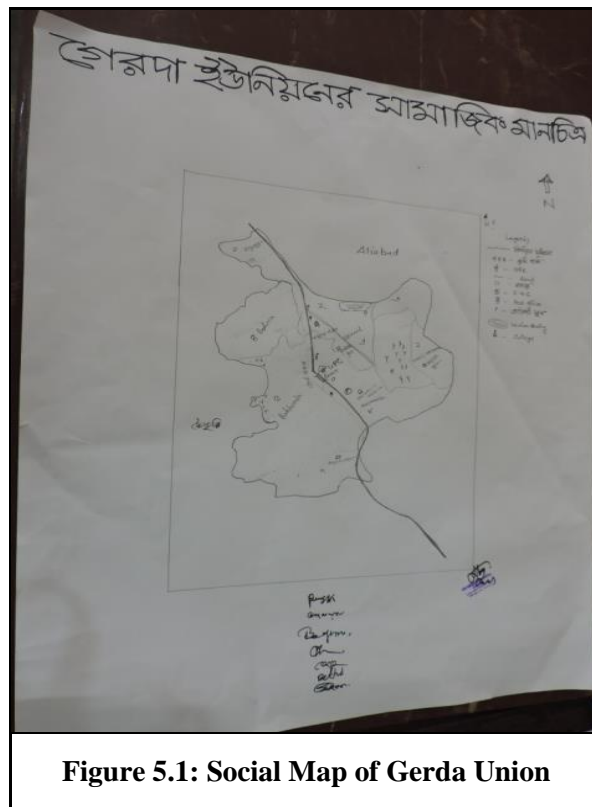


Map 5.1: Gerda Union

5.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can help to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Gerda union. One group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potential areas (in terms of agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).



5.3 Major Problems and Potentials

5.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Water logging
3. Early marriage
4. Electricity
5. Health service
6. Sanitation
7. Pure drinking water
8. Poverty
9. Educational infrastructure
10. Irrigation

5.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Education
2. Sanitation
3. Water logging

4. Health service
5. Pure drinking water

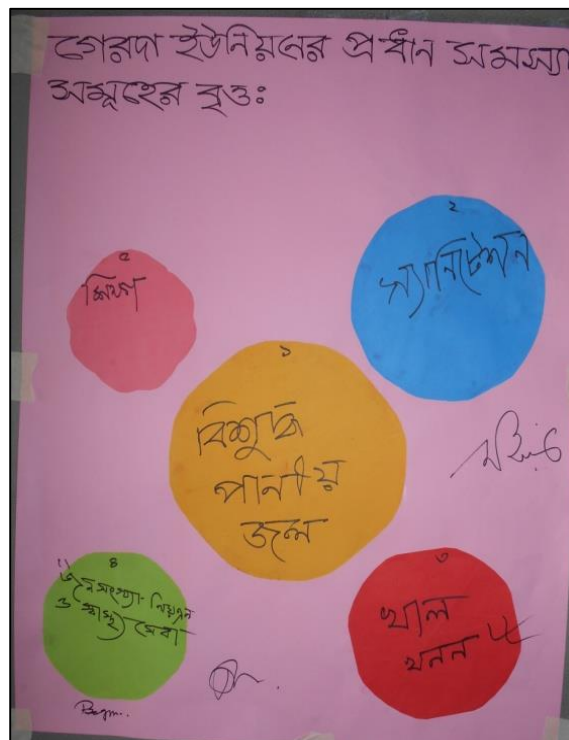


Figure 5.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

5.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Poultry
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Business
6. Market
7. Man power

5.3.d Potential Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potential are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Proposed EPZ
3. Cattle farm
4. Kumar river
5. Educated man power

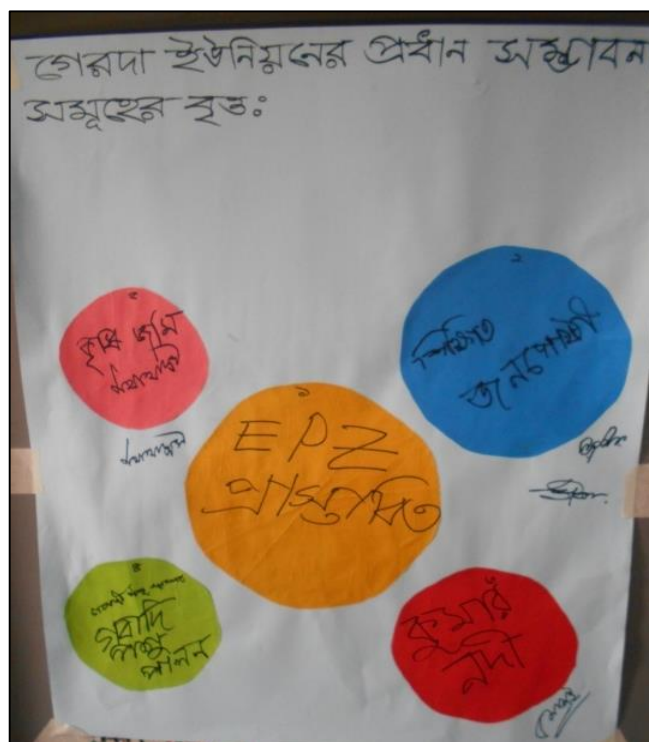


Figure 5.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

5.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 5.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Education problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of teachers and schools • lack of infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unemployment and less qualified man power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space and manpower can be strengths
2.Pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of tube well, • presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people are suffering from various diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects of different NGOs like save the children are a positive strength.
3.Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget, • lack of consciousness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • various health and environment related problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land and work force.

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
4. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road and allocation of insufficient budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deficiency of other facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available space and manpower.
5. Health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack doctor, nurse and insufficient infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People suffer from various health related problems and they are deprived of proper health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available manpower.

5.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Gerda Union under.

The recommended development priorities of Gerda Union are as follows;

Table 5.2: Development Priorities for Gerda Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicational development Electricity Improved health service Educational development Employment opportunity Pure drinking water Drug eradication Empowerment of local government Market Agricultural development Health service Irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Drug eradication Empowerment of local government Pure drinking water Educational development Digital union Market Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Industrialization Model union Pure drinking water Irrigation Water supply Employment opportunity

5.5. List of Participants

পুথান ৩ নং পল্লী মঞ্চালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশাসনিক অফিস (পার্বত্য অঞ্চল)
PRA (সংসদ) উপস্থিতি তালিকা

উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর
ইউনিয়ন: গোরদা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
তারিখ: ০৭-১২-২০২২
ঘনত্ব: ১২০০

ক্র.সং.	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬০৬৭১৭	
০২	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	উপ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৭৭০৬৮৮০	
০৩	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
০৪	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
০৫	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
০৬	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
০৭	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
০৮	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
০৯	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১০	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১১	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১২	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১৩	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১৪	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	

উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর
ইউনিয়ন: গোরদা ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
তারিখ: ০৭-১২-২০২২
ঘনত্ব: ১২০০

ক্র.সং.	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১৬	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১৭	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১৮	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
১৯	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
২০	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
২১	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
২২	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
২৩	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	
২৪	শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কবীর	সহ চেয়ারম্যান	৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	০১৭১৬৮৮৮৮৮	

Figure 5.4: PRA attendance sheet

6.0 Isna Gopalpur Union

6.1 Overview

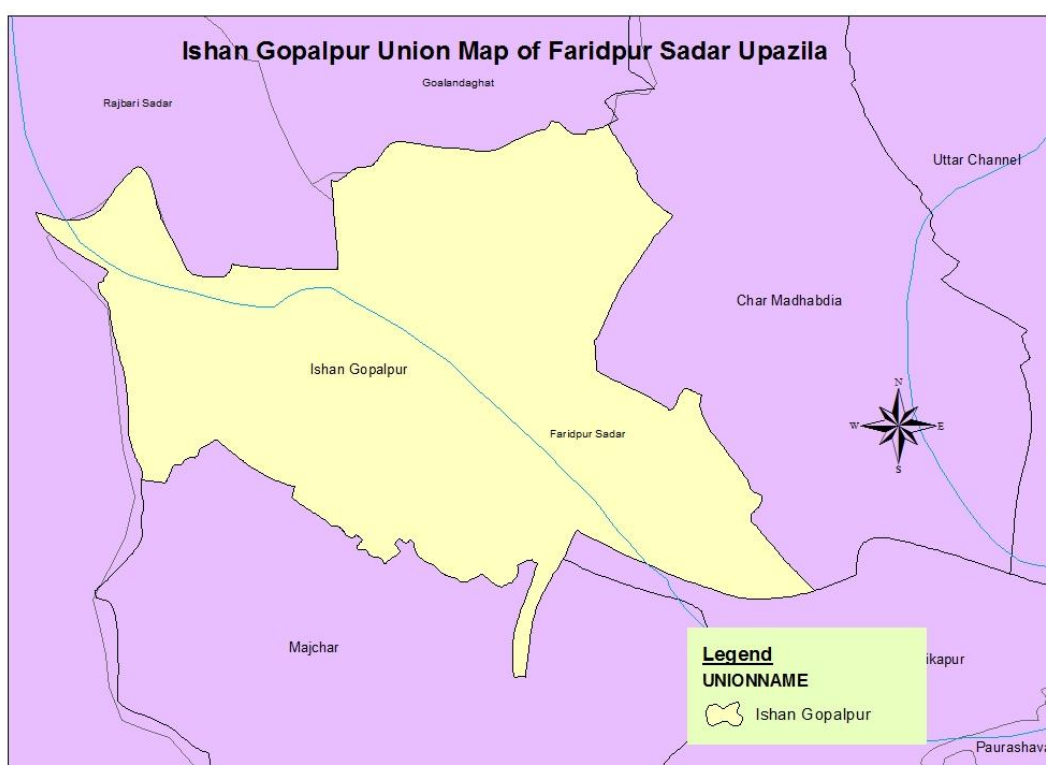
Ishan Gopalpur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazila in Faridpur district has an area of 31.14km². Total village number is 13. Total number of population of this union is 27234. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 6.1: Ishan Gopalpur Union

6.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can be helpful to select interventions in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Ishan Gopalpur union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging)

area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).

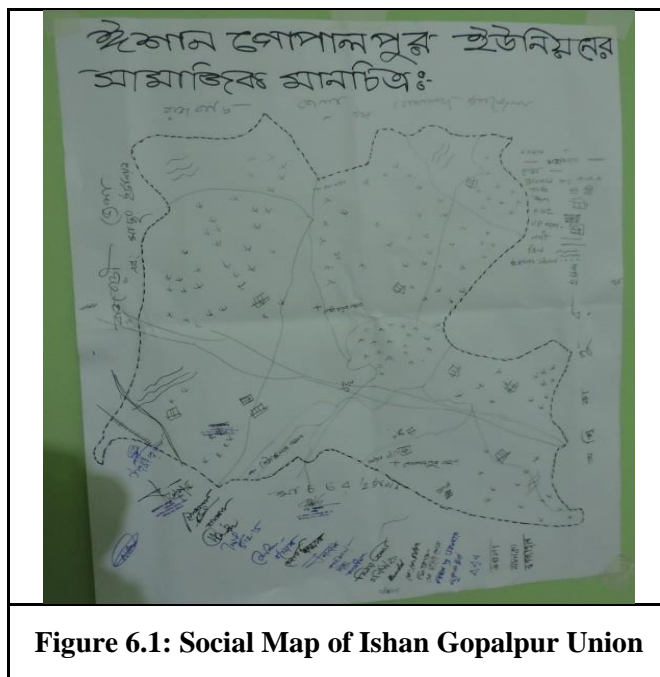


Figure 6.1: Social Map of Ishan Gopalpur Union

6.3 Major Problems and Potentials

6.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Pure drinking water
3. Drainage problem
4. Education
5. Unemployment
6. Water logging
7. Water supply
8. Irrigation
9. Infrastructure

6.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Communication problem
2. Health Facilities
3. Water logging
4. Early marriage
5. Electricity
6. Health service

7. Sanitation
8. Pure drinking water
9. Poverty
10. Educational infrastructure
11. Irrigation seed, instrument, fertilizer lacking
12. Lack of Cold Storage
13. Unemployment
14. Drug addiction
15. Unplanned market
16. Corruption in distributing relief goods
17. No animal treatment hospital
18. Lack of funding
19. Breaking social equity through political interruption
20. No social security allowance
21. River and canal erosion
22. Lack of availability of primary
23. Less medicine in local market
24. Unwillingness of public participation in development works

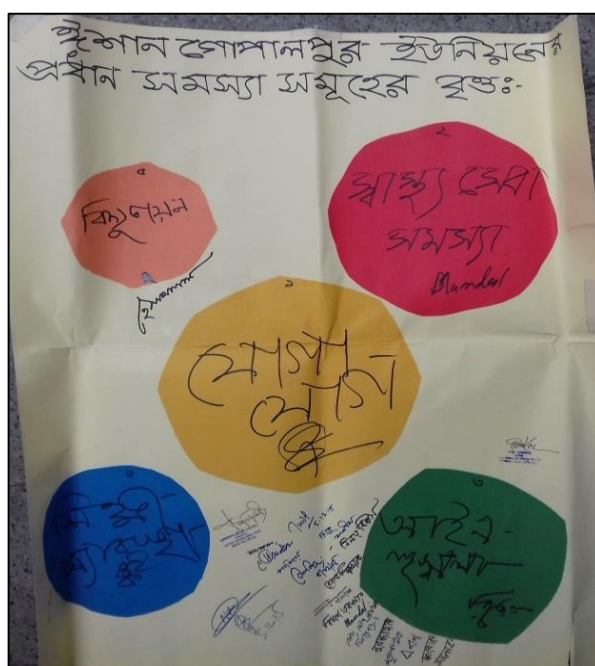


Figure 6.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

6.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Communication Problem
2. Health facility problem
3. Lack of security

4. Lack of education
5. Lack of electricity

6.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Fisheries
3. Medicinal and forest tree
4. Remittance
5. Livestock

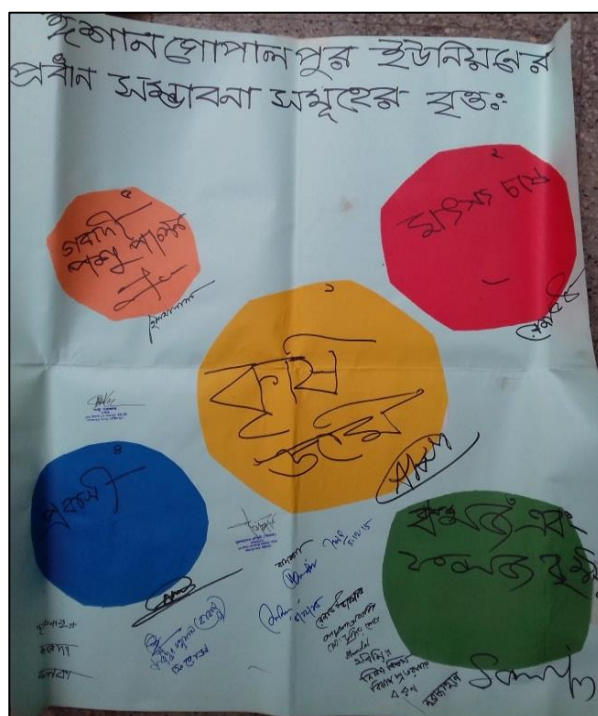


Figure 6.3: Venn diagram Major Five Potentials

6.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 6.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Lack of local Govt. empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> political influence and lack of integrated planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mismanagement of project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation of Union Parishad can be strength

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
2. Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recent flood, broken, mud road and broken bridge and lack of Govt. importance local communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transferring agricultural goods and medical treatment lacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local manpower and materials like sand, bamboo and wood
3. Health problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of hospital and qualified doctor in local level, proper treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People has to go a long way to meet their demands and its very 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A FWC clinic in local level can be a potential to mobilize
4. Law and regulation problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no police station in this union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> trouble by drug addicted, robbery, theft and insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people's awareness is the positive strength.
5. Electricity problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of enough electricity line in local level and frequent load shedding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> life has been difficult for local people like studying, sleeping or regular pumping water in agricultural field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . People are willing to charge for the continuous service is the strength

6.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Gobindo para Union under Rajshahi District.

The recommended development priorities of Gobindopara Union are as follows:

Table 6.2: Development Priorities for Gobindo para Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicational development Improved drainage Educational development Drinking Water supply Child marriage reduction Model Union Drug eradication Job opportunity Improved health service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries industry Banking facility Community center Fire service station Quality education Better treatment Dairy farm development Model union Security Improved drainage electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better communication Employment Improved drainage Model union Sanitation electricity Gas Security Child marriage reduction Local market development Fire station

6.5. List of Participants

গ্রাম্য ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশিক্ষণ অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান (প্যাকেজ ৩)
PRA সেশনের উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর তারিখ: ০৫.১২.২০১৫
ইউনিয়ন: ইকানিচাঙ্গালিয়া সময়: ১০.০০
স্থান: ইকানিচাঙ্গালিয়া

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০২	শ্রীমতী ইয়াসমিন হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০৩	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০৪	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০৫	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০৬	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০৭	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০৮	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
০৯	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১০	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১১	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১২	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১৩	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১৪	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১৫	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১৬	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১৭	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	
১৮	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা হুসনা	উপ মেয়র	ওয়ার্ড-১	০১৭৩৫৮৮৮	

Figure 6.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

7.0 Kaijuri Union

7.1 Overview

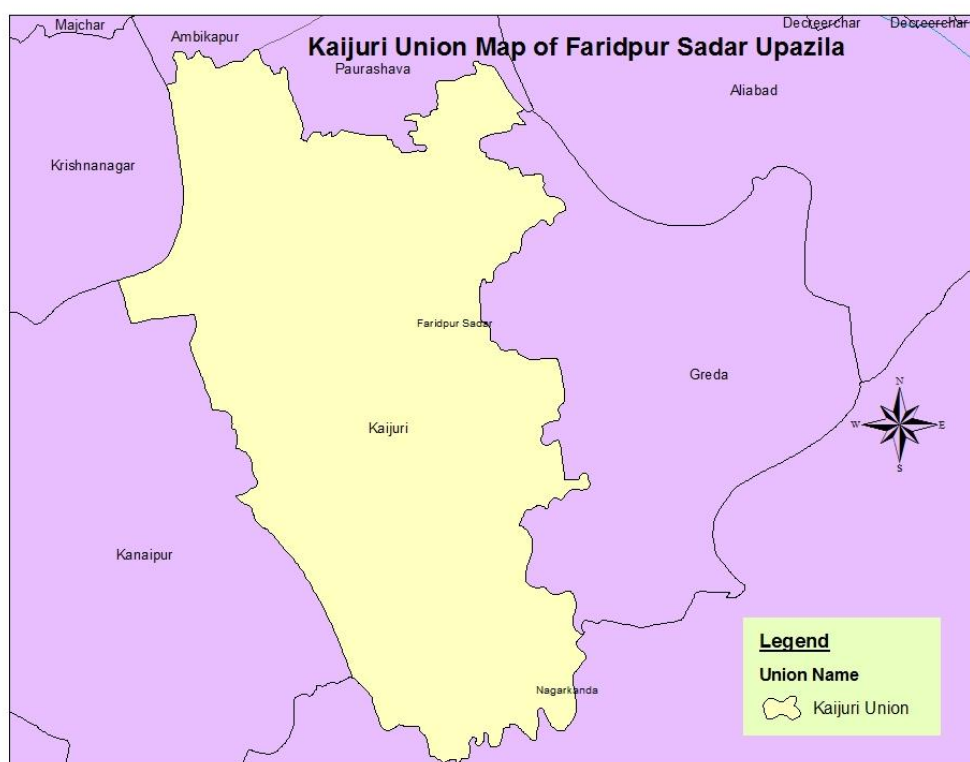
Kaijuri Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazilla in Faridpur district has an area of 41.94 km². Total number of population of this union is 39142. Literacy rate of this union is 44.46%. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 7.1: Kaijuri Union

7.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can help to select interventions in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Kaijuri union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water

logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).

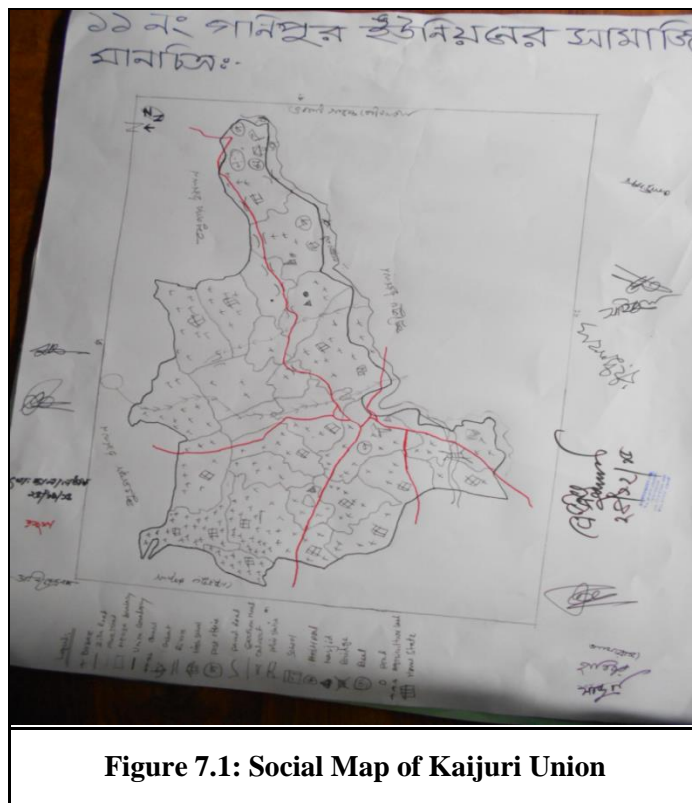


Figure 7.1: Social Map of Kaijuri Union

7.3 Major Problems and Potentials

7.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Water logging
3. Early marriage
4. Electricity
5. Health service
6. Sanitation
7. Pure drinking water
8. Poverty
9. Educational infrastructure
10. Irrigation

7.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Communication

2. Sanitation
3. Unemployment
4. Agricultural equipment
5. Pure drinking water



Figure 7.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

7.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Poultry
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Business
6. Market
7. Man power

7.3.d Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Market
3. Poultry farm

4. Water body
5. Active man power



Figure 7.3: Major Five Potentials

7.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 7.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road and allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deficiency of other facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
2.Pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget, lack of tube well, presence of arsenic and iron. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> people are suffering from various diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects of different NGOs like save the children are a positive strength.

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
3.Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget, lack of consciousness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> various health and environment related problems.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
4Agricultural problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of technology, high cost of seeds and fertilizers, low selling price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scarcity of agricultural products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available space and manpower
5.Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of industrialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of educated manpower is a strength

7.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Kaijuri Union under.

The recommended development priorities of KaijuriUnion are as follows;

Table 7.2: Development Priorities for Kaijuri Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicational development Electricity Improved health service Educational development Electricity Water supply Drug eradication Empowerment of local government Market Agricultural development Health service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Drug eradication Empowerment of local government Pure drinking water Educational develop Digital union Market Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Industrialization Market Pure drinking water Educational development Water supply Employment opportunity Model union

8.0 Kanaipur Union

8.1 Overview

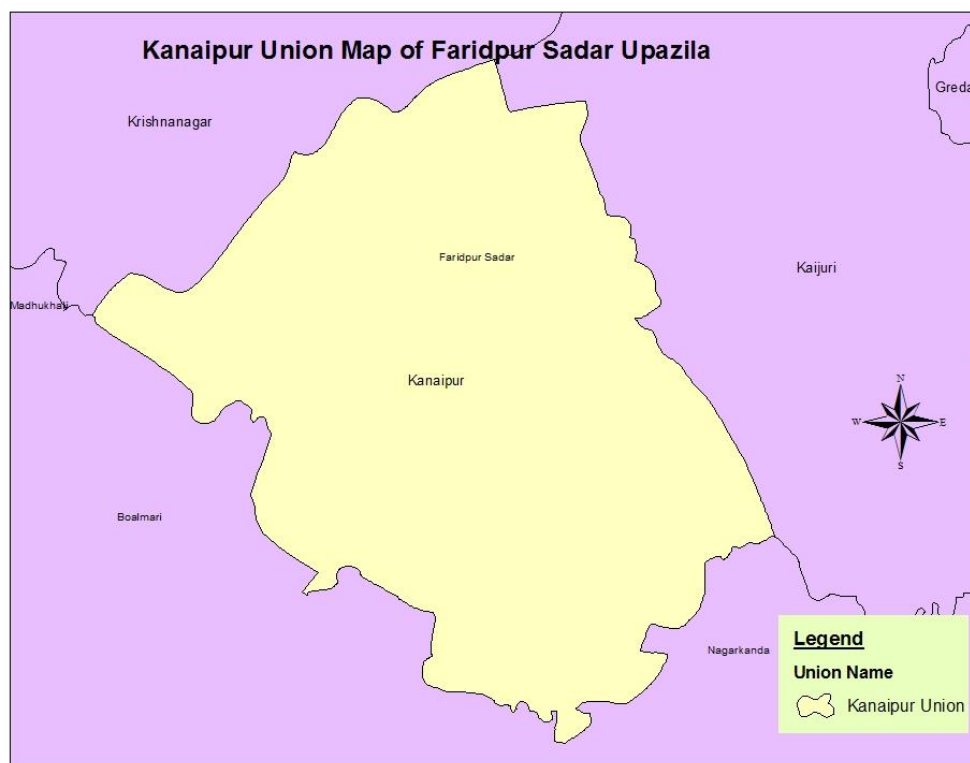
Kanaipur Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazila in Faridpur district has an area of 41.94km². Total number of population of this union is 39142. Literacy rate of this union is 44.46%. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 8.1: Kanaipur Union

8.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can help to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Kanaipur union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked the participants to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).

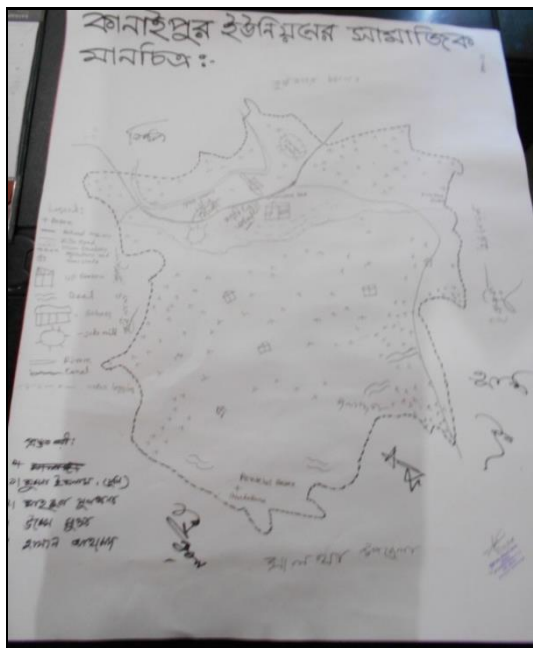


Figure 8.1: Social Map of Kanaipur Union

8.3 Major Problems and Potentials

8.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Water logging
3. Early marriage
4. Electricity
5. Health service
6. Sanitation
7. Pure drinking water
8. Poverty
9. Educational infrastructure
10. Irrigation

8.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Education
2. Market
3. Health service
4. Fire service
5. Pure drinking water

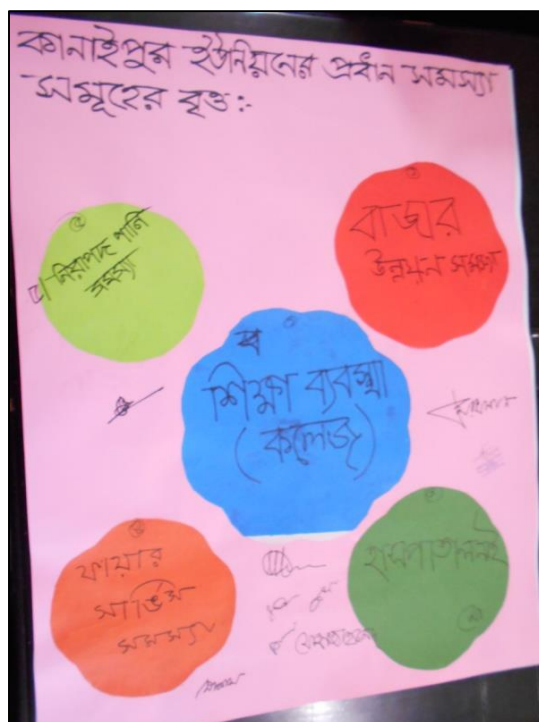


Figure 8.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

8.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Poultry
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Business
6. Market
7. Man power

8.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land

2. Cattle farming
3. Industry
4. Expatriates
5. Business

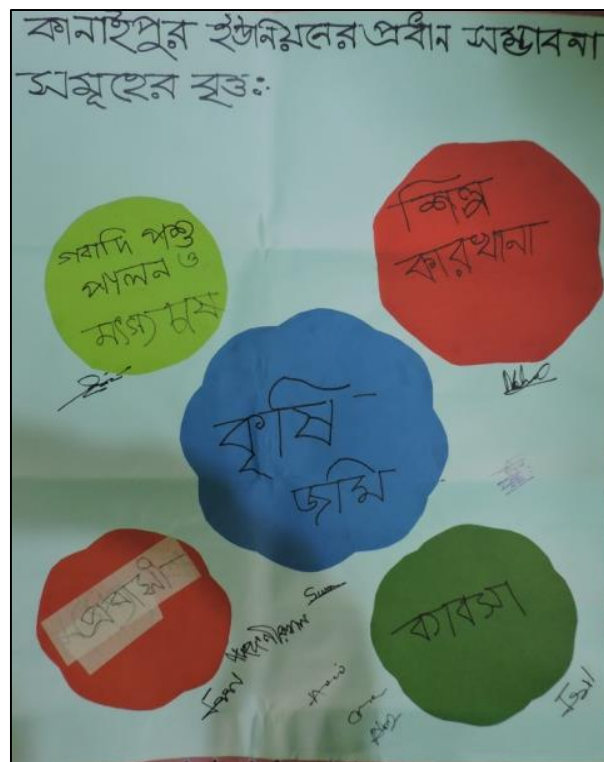


Figure 8.3: Major Five Potentials

8.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 8.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Education problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget, lack of teachers and schools lack of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unemployment and less qualified man power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available space and manpower
2. Pure drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget, lack of tube well, presence of arsenic and iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are suffering from various diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects of different NGOs like save the children

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
3. Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget indifference of the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> various economic problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
4. Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> suffering of the local people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
5. Fire service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indifference of the authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vulnerability to fire hazards is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available of space

8.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Kanaipur Union.

The recommended development priorities of Kanaipur Union are as follows;

Table 8.2: Development Priorities for Kanaipur Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicational development Electricity Improved health service Educational development Employment opportunity Pure drinking water Village police Empowerment of local government Market Agricultural development Health service Bank Fire service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Bank Empowerment of local government Pure drinking water Educational development Digital union Market Employment opportunity Fire service Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Industrialization Model union Pure drinking water Irrigation Bank Employment opportunity Model union Fire service Market

[illegible]

Figure 8.5: PRA Attendance Sheet

9.0 Krishna Nagar Union

9.1 Overview

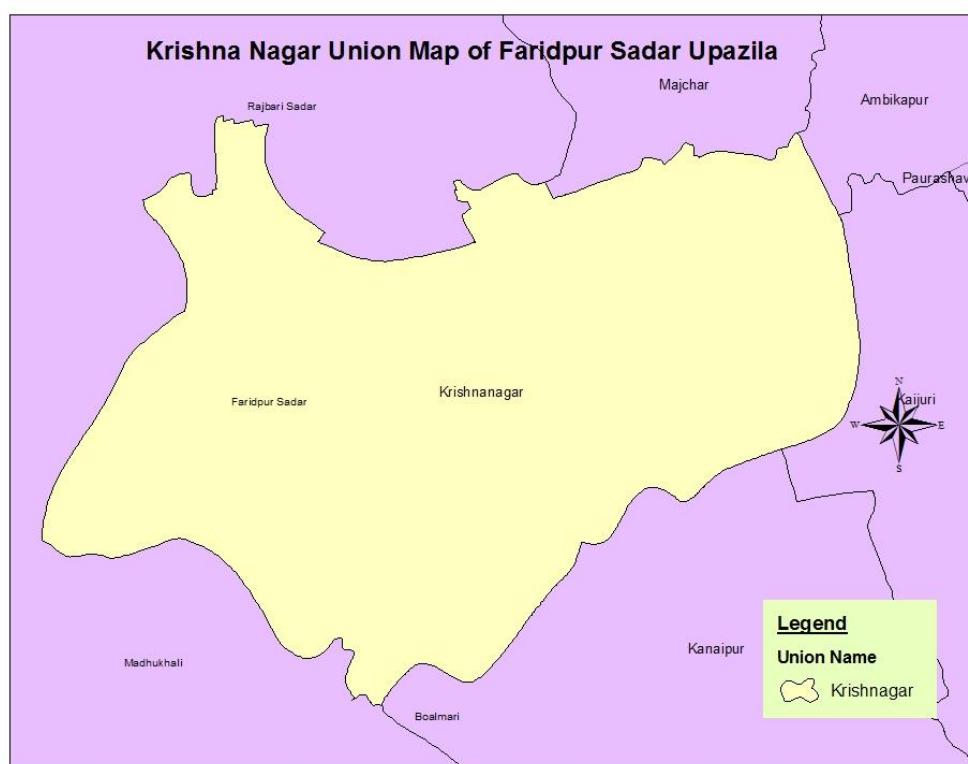
Krishna Nagar Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur sadar Upazilla in Faridpur district has an area of 41.94 km². Total number of population of this union is 39142. Literacy rate of this union is 44.46%. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 9.1: Krishna Nagar Union

9.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist of planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can helpful to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the AKrishna nagarunion by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked the participants to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).

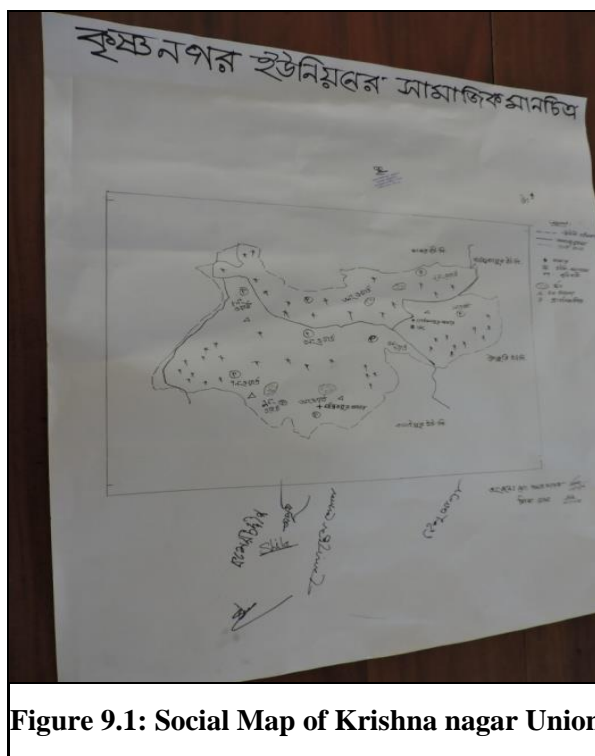


Figure 9.1: Social Map of Krishna nagar Union

9.3 Major Problems and Potentials

9.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication
2. Water logging
3. Early marriage
4. Electricity
5. Health service
6. Sanitation
7. Pure drinking water
8. Poverty
9. Educational infrastructure
10. Irrigation

9.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Education
2. Electricity
3. Health service
4. Communication
5. Law and order

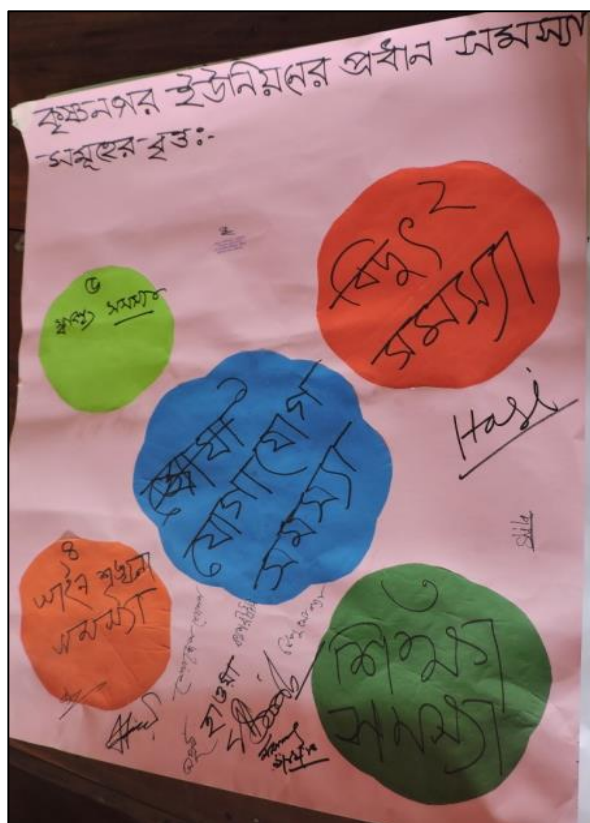


Figure 9.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

9.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Poultry
3. Cattle farming
4. Fish farming
5. Business
6. Market

7. Man power

9.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Market
3. Industry
4. River
5. Educated manpower

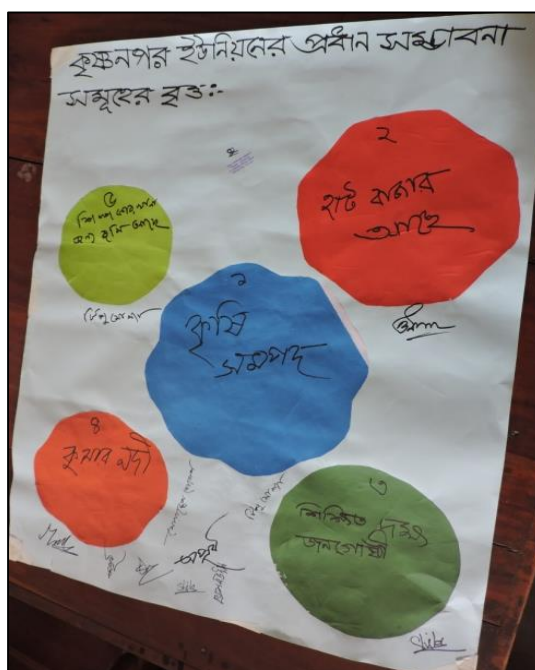


Figure 9.3: Major Five Potentials

9.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 9.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Education problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget, lack of teachers and schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unemployment and less qualified man 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available space and manpower

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of infrastructure 	power.	
2.Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of insufficient budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> suffering of the local people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
3.Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katcha road Allocation of insufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency of other facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available land and work force
4.Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> difficulty in irrigation and other problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available space and manpower
5.Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordination with the local police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> various social problems to the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available manpower

9.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Krishna Nagar Union.

The recommended development priorities of Krishna Nagar Union are as follows;

Table 9.2: Development Priorities for Krishna Nagar Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicational development Electricity Improved health service Educational development Employment opportunity Pure drinking water Village police Empowerment of local government Market Agricultural development Health service Women empowerment Reduce corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Drug eradication Empowerment of local government Pure drinking water Educational development Digital union Market Employment opportunity Women empowerment Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed health service Electricity Agricultural development Industrialization Model union Pure drinking water Women empowerment Drug eradication Employment opportunity Model union Fire service Market

9.5 List of Participants

প্ৰশাসন ও পৰামৰ্শ মন্তব্য
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশাসন ও প্ৰশাসন মন্তব্য
PRA (সংশোধন) উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর
ইউনিয়ন: ফরিদপুর সদর ইউ.পি.

তারিখ: ০২-০২-১৫ইং
সময়: ১০:০০-১২:০০

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭০০১২৬১৭	
২	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	২ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
৩	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	৩ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
৪	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	৪ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
৫	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	৫ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
৬	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	৬ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
৭	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	৭ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
৮	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	৮ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
৯	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	৯ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১০	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১০ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১১	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১১ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১২	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১২ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১৩	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১৩ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১৪	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১৪ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	

সত্যায়িত
মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম
মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম
মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম

প্ৰশাসন ও পৰামৰ্শ মন্তব্য
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশাসন ও প্ৰশাসন মন্তব্য
PRA (সংশোধন) উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর
ইউনিয়ন: ফরিদপুর সদর ইউ.পি.

তারিখ: ০২-০২-১৫ইং
সময়: ১০:০০-১২:০০

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১৫ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১৬	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১৬ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১৭	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১৭ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১৮	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১৮ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
১৯	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	১৯ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
২০	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	২০ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
২১	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	২১ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
২২	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	২২ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
২৩	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	২৩ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	
২৪	মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	২৪ নং-৬ ফরিদপুর	০১৭১৫৮৫৫৩২	

সত্যায়িত
মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম
মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম
মো: মনিরুল ইসলাম

Figure 9.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

10.0 Majh Char Union

10.1 Overview

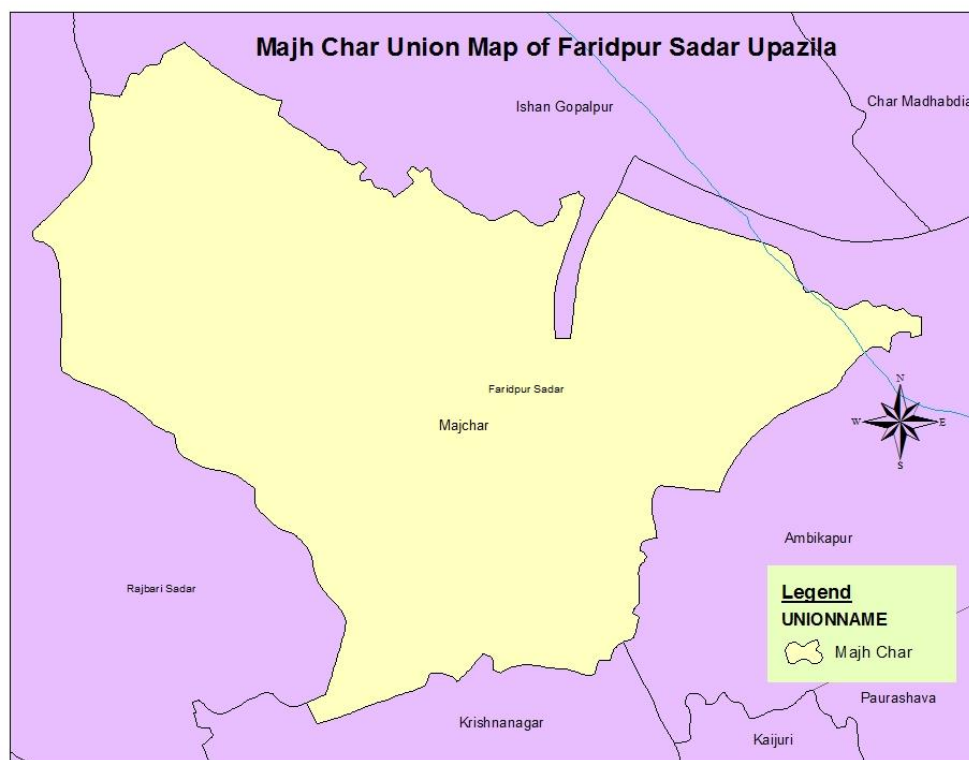
Majh Char Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazila in Faridpur district has an area of 24km². Total number of population of this union is 29118. It has 14 villages. The boundary of the study area is stated below:

North: On the north side of the study area, Char Madhabdia Union is situated

West: On the west side of the study area, Krishnanagar Union is located

South: On the south side of the study area Kaijuri Union are located.

East: On the east side of the study area, Aliabad Union is located



Map 10.1: Majh Char Union

10.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can help to select interventions in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the Majh Char Union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked to locate

roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).

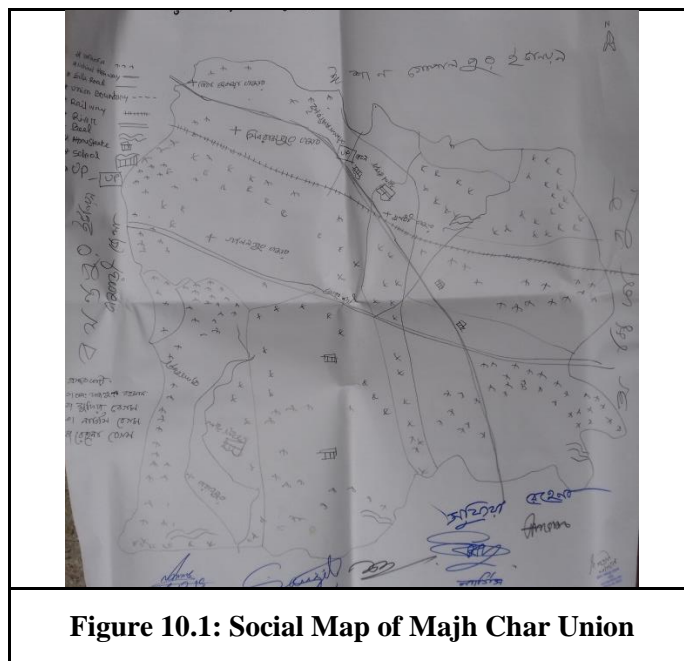


Figure 10.1: Social Map of Majh Char Union

10.3 Major Problems and Potentials

10.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication problem
2. Health Facilities
3. Water logging
4. Educational institution lacking
5. Lack of healthy Sanitation
6. Lack of employment
7. Lack of drinking water
8. Water logging
9. Drug addiction
10. No playing field
11. No boundary for union parisad
12. No vocational training center
13. Lack of animal treatment hospital
14. No proper price of agricultural product
15. No public grave yard
16. Landless and root less people
17. No emergency shelter
18. Infrastructure

10.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Communication Problem
2. sanitation problem
3. Lack of education
4. Lack of health facility
5. Unemployment

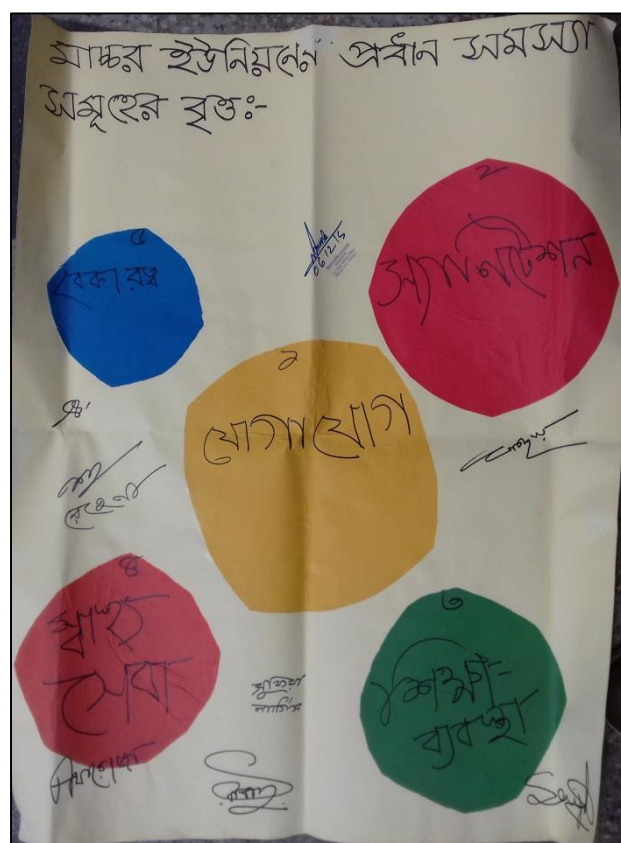


Figure 9.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

10.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural Crop (onion, jute, paddy, vegetable)
2. Fruits (coconut, sugarcane, Supery)
3. Man power
4. Cottage Industry
5. Educational institute
6. Remittance
7. Fisheries pond
8. NGOs
9. Brick Industry

10. Poultry farm
11. Electricity supply centre
12. Livestock
13. Natural river
14. Local NGOs
15. Bank

10.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Fisheries
3. Industry
4. Remittance
5. Home cattle

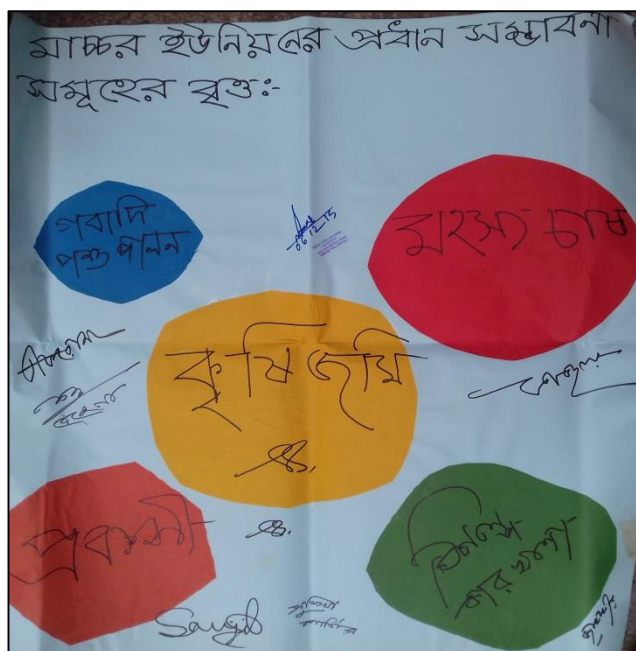


Figure 10.3: Major Five Potentials

10.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 10.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1. Lack of local Govt. empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> political influence and lack of integrated planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mismanagement of project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation of Union Parishad can be strength

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
2.Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to recent flood, • broken, mud road and broken bridge • lack of Govt. importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation problem in transferring agricultural goods and medical treatment lacking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local manpower and materials like sand, bamboo and wood
3.Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public awareness, • govt. allocation and poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • different type of disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax collection and local land tax
4.Lacking in education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality education, • qualified teacher, • frequent natural disaster, • incompatibility in teacher student 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education level among the students are decreasing day by day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 primary schools, 2 high schools, 6 madrasas can be potential factor
5.Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of local industry, • agricultural land and proper education, • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local young generation are facing frustration, drug, family relationship degradation and insecurity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local 50 MW electricity supply center can be used for industrial attraction to create local employment.
6.Health problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of hospital and qualified doctor in local level, • proper treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People has to go a long way to meet their demands and its very costly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A FWC clinic in local level can be a potential to mobilize treatment practice.

10.4 Perceived Development Priorities for Majh Char Union.

The recommended development priorities of Majh Char Union are as follows;

Table 10.2: Development Priorities for Majh Char Union

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicational development • Improved drainage • Educational development • Water supply • Electricity Model Union • Drug eradication • Empowerment of local government • Market • Agricultural development • Improved health service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in communication • Agricultural development • Employment • Sanitation • Quality education • Better treatment • Local govt. empowerment • Model union • Food management • Improved drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better communication • Agricultural development • Improved drainage • Model union

10.5 List of Participants

প্রথম ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
প্রশাসনিক অঞ্চল উন্নয়নমন্ত্রী হাউস (প্যাকেজ ৩)

PRA সেমিনার উপস্থিতির তালিকা

উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর তারিখ: ০৬.১২.২০২০
ইউনিয়ন: আটচড়া সময়: ১০.৩০ মিঃ
নাম: ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ওয়া

নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
০২	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
০৩	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
০৪	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
০৫	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
০৬	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
০৭	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
০৮	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
০৯	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
১০	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
১১	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
১২	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
১৩	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
১৪	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	

উপজেলা: ফরিদপুর সদর তারিখ: ০৬.১২.২০২০
ইউনিয়ন: আটচড়া সময়: ১০.৩০ মিঃ
নাম: ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ওয়া

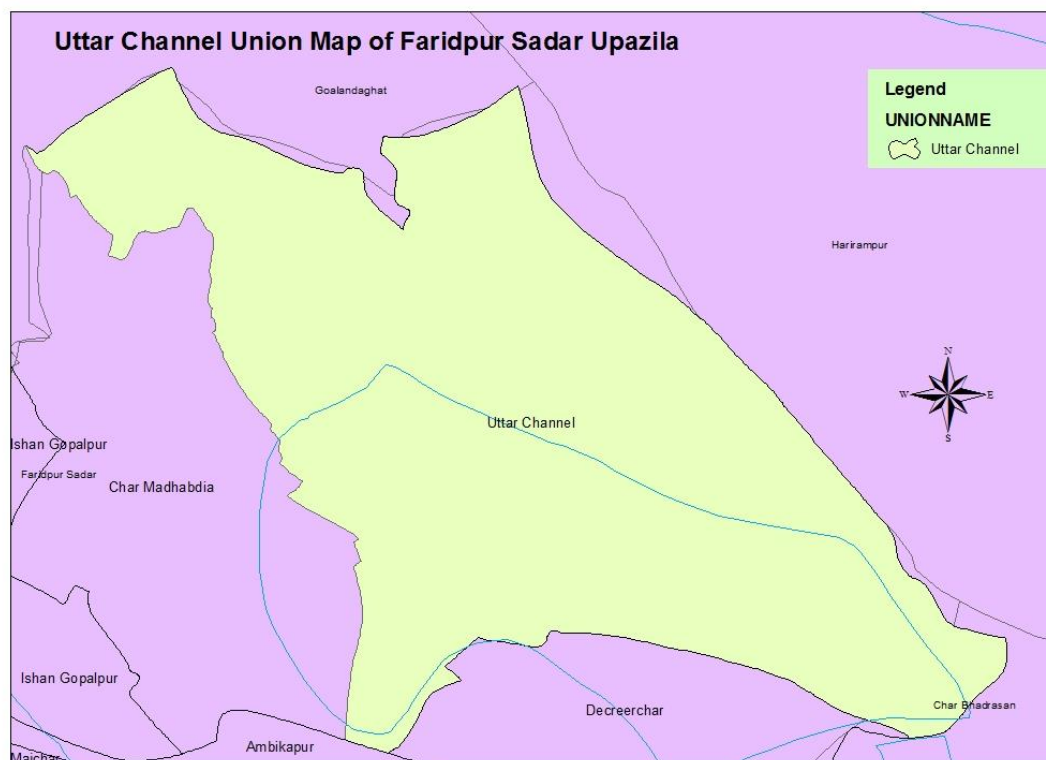
নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
১৬	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
১৭	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
১৮	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
১৯	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
২০	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
২১	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
২২	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	
২৩	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭২৬৩১০১৫	
২৪	মিঃ মাহবুব হোসেন	মেয়র	০১	০১৭১৮-৫৫৫৭৫৮	

Figure 10.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

11.0 North Channel Union

11.1 Overview

North channel Union is under the administrative jurisdiction of Faridpur Sadar Upazila in Faridpur district has an area of 14.07km². Total number of population of this union is 34814. Total village number is 75.



Map 11.1: North Channel Union

10.2 Spatial Aspects

Social mapping is a useful PRA tool which is helpful in knowing the Spatial Aspects of the target area that can assist the planning team in decision making for future planning. It is also helpful to identify different problems and resources in the area through map exercising that can help to select intervention in order to minimize or reduce the problems.

The Facilitator has selected two persons who were assigned to work on social mapping of the North channel union by one group and another group found out the causes and effects, related potentials for solving problems. Then the participants were asked to locate roads, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (in terms of flood zone, water logging area, char areas, or any other risk zone etc) and potential areas (in terms of agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).



Figure 11.1: Social Map of North channel Union

11.3 Major Problems and Potentials

11.3.a Problems Identification

Most of the participants have participated in order to identify the problems and prioritized the problems with causes, effect/impact and potentials. The following problems have been identified during PRA which are as follows:

1. Communication problem
2. Health Facilities
3. River bank erosion
4. Educational institution lacking
5. Lack of healthy Sanitation
6. Lack of employment
7. Lack of drinking water
8. Water logging
9. Drug addiction
10. Lack of agricultural instrument
11. No boundary for union parisad
12. No vocational training center
13. No public grave yard
14. Landless and root less people
15. No cold storage
16. Low wage of local Imam
17. Allowance of local Chairman and members are very low
18. No boundary wall of union parsad
19. No soil test
20. Drought

11.3.b Problems Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major problems as priority basis. The five major problems are as follows;

1. Unemployment
2. Lack of education
3. Communication Problem
4. Lack of health facility
5. Sanitation problem

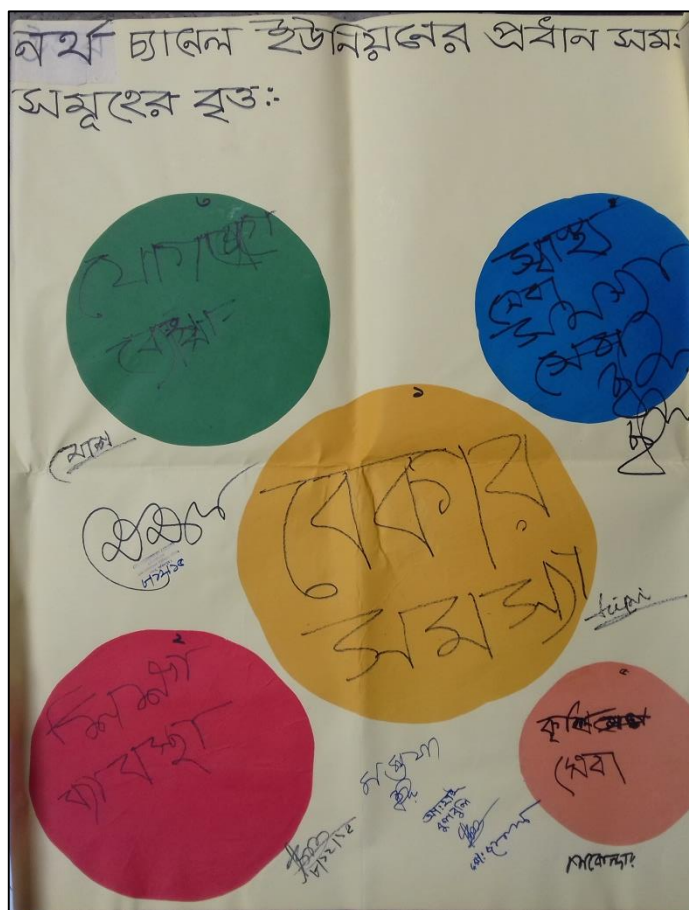


Figure 11.2: Venn diagram of Major Five Problems

11.3.c Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step is to identify the potentials of the respective area which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural Crop (onion, jute, paddy, vegetable)
2. Educational institute
3. Remittance
4. Home based dairy farm
5. Electricity supply center
6. Livestock
7. Natural river (pondi)
8. Local market
9. Lots of open space
10. Man power for agriculture

11.3.d Potentials Prioritization through Venn Diagram

After a long discussion, the participants have come to the consensus to identify the 5 major potentials as priority basis. The five major potentials are as follows;

1. Agricultural land
2. Sand
3. Fisheries
4. Remittance
5. Home cattle

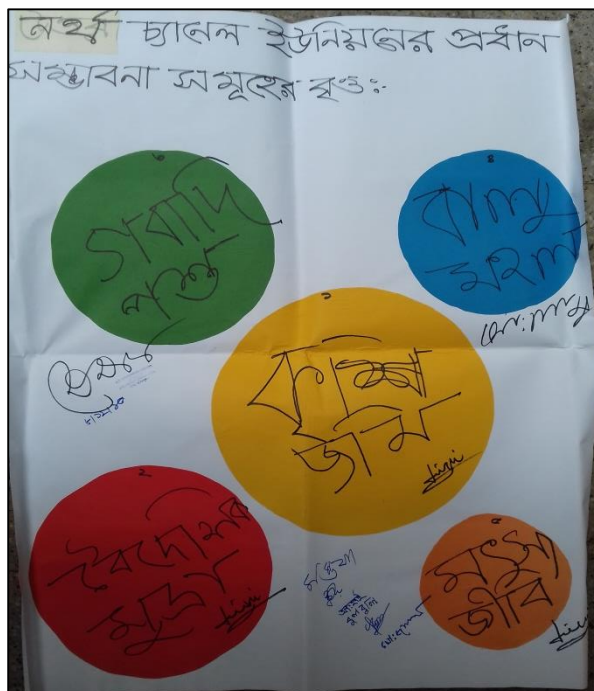


Figure 11.3: Major Five Potentials

11.3.e Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact, Potentials

After identification of the problems and potentials, the large group has engaged to identify the causes and effect/impact of problems and potentials in the area. The problems, causes, impact and potentials are furnished in the following table;

Table 11.1: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified Problems	Causes	Impacts	Potentials/Probability
1.Lack of local Govt. Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political influence and Lack of integrated planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismanagement of project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation of Union Parishad can be strength
2.Unemployment problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of vocational education system, Industrialization, economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young generation are being motivated to drug, poverty, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local vacant agricultural land, river, ability to

	depression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget distribution 	theft, and monarchy..	work and number of unemployed person
3.Communication problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to recent flood, broken, mud road and broken bridge Lack of Govt. Importance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transferring agricultural goods and medical treatment lacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local manpower and materials like sand, bamboo and wood
4.Lacking in education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of quality education, qualified teacher, Frequent natural disaster, incompatibility in teacher student ration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education level among the students are decreasing day by day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 primary schools, 2 high schools, 6 madrasas can be potential factor
5.Health problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of hospital Qualified doctor in local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People has to go a long way to meet their demands and its very costly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A FWC clinic in local level can be a potential to mobilize treatment practice.
6.Lack of agricultural service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to proper intervention in agriculture by Govt., Lack of budget Vacancy in agriculture post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are hampered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is large area in chor and lots of farmer as a potentiality

11.4 Perceived Development Priorities for North channelUnion.

The recommended development priorities of North channelUnion are as follows;

Table 9.2: Development Priorities for North channelUnion

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicational development Improved drainage Educational development Water supply Improving allowance Model Union Drug eradication Fisheries development Market River Dam development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial development Employment Dairy farm development Model union Electricity communication Education Health service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better communication Disaster protection Improved drainage Model union Industry

11.5 List of Participants

গৃহায়ন ও পদপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয় নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর প্রিন্সিপ্যাল অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট হাল (প্যাকেজ ৩) PRA সেমিনার উপস্থিতির তালিকা					
উপজেলা: <u>হাতিয়া</u>		তারিখ: <u>০৮.১২.২০০৮</u>		সময়: <u>১১.০০</u>	
ইউনিয়ন: <u>নর্থ চাট্রাল</u>					
নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
০১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
০২	মতিয়া মিয়া	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	মতিয়া
০৩	মোঃ মুহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
০৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
০৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
০৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
০৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
০৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
০৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন

গৃহায়ন ও পদপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয় নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর প্রিন্সিপ্যাল অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট হাল (প্যাকেজ ৩) PRA সেমিনার উপস্থিতির তালিকা					
উপজেলা: <u>হাতিয়া</u>		তারিখ: <u>০৮.১২.২০০৮</u>		সময়: <u>১১.০০</u>	
ইউনিয়ন: <u>নর্থ চাট্রাল</u>					
নং	নাম	পদবী	ওয়ার্ড/ইউনিয়ন	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
২৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ২৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৩৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৩৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৪৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৪৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৫৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৫৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৬৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৬৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৭৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৭৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৮৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৮৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯১	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯২	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯৩	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯৪	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯৫	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯৬	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯৭	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯৮	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
৯৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ৯৯	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন
১০০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ হুসেইন	মেম্বার	ওয়ার্ড ১০০	০১৮২৬৪৪৪৪৯	হুসেইন

Figure 11.4: PRA Attendance Sheet

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
REB	Rural Electrification Board
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GIS	Geographic Information System
ToP	Technology of Participation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
UDD	Urban Development Directorate

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal	I
Executive Summary	II
List of Abbreviations/Acronyms	IV
Table of contents	V
List of Tables	VII
List of Photographs	VII
List of Maps	VIII

CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL APPROACH AND PROCESS.....1

1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Project Context for PRA.....	1
1.3 Purpose of PRA	2
1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas	2
1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials.....	2
1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities.....	2
1.4 PRA Tools	3
1.4.1 Social Resource Mapping.....	3
1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)	4
1.4.3 ToP Consensus Workshop on Development Needs	4
1.5 PRA Participants and Facilitators.....	6
1.5.1 The Participants	6
1.5.2 Field Facilitators.....	6
1.6 PRA Settings, and Schedule of PRA Sessions	6
1.7 PRA Process	7
1.7.1 Preparation.....	7
1.7.2 Fieldwork.....	8
1.7.3 Documentation	8
1.8 Quality Control Measures.....	8

CHAPTER TWO: PRAs At MUNICIPAL WARD LEVEL.....9

2.1 Overview of Faridpur Municipality/Pourashava	9
2.2 Spatial Aspects	10
2.3 Major Problems and Potentials.....	10
2.3.1 Problems Identification.....	10
2.3.2 Identification of Problems through Venn Diagram	11
2.3.3 Identification of Potentials through Venn Diagram.....	11
2.3.4 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials.....	12
2.4 Perceived Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava under Faridpur District.	13

CHAPTER THREE: PRAs At UNION LEVEL.....	15
3.1 Overview:	15
3.2 Spatial Aspects	16
3.2.1 Findings of Social Mapping	16
3.3. Major Problems and Potentials.....	17
3.3.1 Problems Identification.....	17
3.3.2. Problems Prioritization Analyzing Venn diagram.....	17
3.3.3. Major Potential Identification.....	17
3.3.4. Potentials Prioritization Analyzing Venn Diagram	18
3.3.5. Identification of Prioritized Problems, Cause, Impact, Potentials.....	18
3.4 Perceived Development Priorities for nine unions of Faridpur Upazila of Faridpur District.....	19
3.4.1 Short-term Development Priorities.....	19
3.4.2 Mid-term Development Priorities.....	20
3.4.3 Long-term Development Priorities	21
CHAPTER FOUR:CONCLUSION.....	22
4.1 Key Observations	22
4.2 Limitations of PRA Sessions.....	22
4.3 Implications of PRA Finding.....	23

References

- Annexure I: Terms of Reference of PRA
- Annexure II: Individual PRA Report of Faridpur Municipality
- Annexure III: Individual PRA Report at Union Level of Faridpur Sadar Upazila

List of Tables

Table 01: PRA Team and Organization.....	6
Table 02: PRA Date and Place	7
Table 2.1: Faridpur paurashava	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.2: Major Problems of Faridpur Paurashava	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.3: Major Potentials of Faridpur	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.4: Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.5: Short Term Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava ..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.6: Mid Term Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.7: Long-Term Development Priorities of Faridpur Paurashava ..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3.1: Major problems of 11 Unions of Faridpur Upazila	17
Table 3.2: Major Potentials of 11 Unions of Faridpur Upazila	18
Table 3.3: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials.....	18
Table 3.4: Short term Development Priorities for nine unions of Faridpur Upazila	20
Table 3.5: Mid-term Development Priorities for nine Unions of FaridpurUpazila	20
Table 3.6: Long-term Development Priorities for nine Unions of Faridpur Upazila	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Photographs

Photograph 2.1: Social Map of Paurashava(Ward No. 01)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Photograph 3.1.1: Social Map of one union (Aliabad union).....	16

List of Maps

Map 1.1: Faridpur Sadar Upazila	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Map 2.1: Faridpur Paurashava	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Map 3.1: Faridpur Upazila	15