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Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas
Package-01
(Dohar Upazila & Nawabganj Upazila, Dhaka and Shibchar Upazila, Madaripur)

DRAFT SURVEY REPORT
PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL
OF
SHIBCHAR UPAZILA, MADARIPUR

January, 2017
Desh Upodesh Ltd. in Association with AIBL & TechSuS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To,

December -----, 2016

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Sub: Submission of Draft PRA Report of Shibchar Upazila.

Please find attached to this letter, the Draft Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Report of Shibchar Upazila of Package-01 of the project 'Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas. The report has been prepared based on Terms of Reference and the subsequent instructions received from your office time to time. This is a draft report and will undergo further revisions after your comments are received.

Hope the current report will meet your requirements.

Thanking you so much.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRA is a conventional method of involving project beneficiaries in project activities to create belongingness about the project. PRA in Shibchar Upazila was arranged as a part of project activity. In total 27 PRAs were held, 19 unions and 9 Pourashava Wards. All the union PRAs were held in the respective union office complexes, while Pourashava ward PRAs were held in the Pourashava office. Union PRAs were held between 17 December to 28 December 2015, while PRA in Pourashava wards were held much later, from 20 May to 24 May, 2016. The participants were from cross section of local citizens, ward councilors, 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, absence of power supply, improved education and health facility, drug abuse, modernisation of agriculture and safe drinking water. People living by the Padma ask for permanent protection from river erosion.

Regarding potentials, each union/ward participants, from their long list of potentials, selected five major potentials. The most common among the major common potentials are, fertile agricultural land, unused manpower, and scope of developing fishery, dairy farming, and rearing domestic animal.

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. The most common short term issues include, demand for electricity, road, bridge/culvert, modernization of farming technology, prevention of drug abuse, improved education and health facility.

Observations show that the participants rightly chose the issues for addressing in the short term. Because the problems are affecting their everyday life and they are eager to get rid of them and lead a better life.

When compared with the major problems of unions we find the problems in Pourashava wards a bit different. In wards, electricity is not a great problem, while road maintenance, water logging due to poor drainage system are been found to be more acute problems. Arsenic contamination has made it difficult have safe drinking water. Repairing of education and religious facilities have also been found a very common major problem in wards

Unlike unions, the Pourashava wards have slightly different major potentials. The most common major potentials of the Pourashava wards are, human resources, opportunity for trade and

commerce and foreign remittance. Participants from peripheral wards wanted to go for fishery, domestic animal rearing and poultry farming to promote their family income.

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, demand for road, bridge/culvert, modernization of farming technology, prevention of drug abuse, improved education. As common mid-term priorities the participants marked natural gas line, repairing of religious institutions and safe drinking water as the issues. In the long term the participants listed installation of gas line is a more common demand from almost all wards. Other demands include, education facility, playground, agriculture office, etc.

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.

.....

PRA Expert

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
REB	Rural Electrification Board
AIBL	Aiima International Bangladesh Ltd.
DUL	Desh Upodesh Limited
TechSus	Technical Support Services Limited
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

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CHAPTER-01

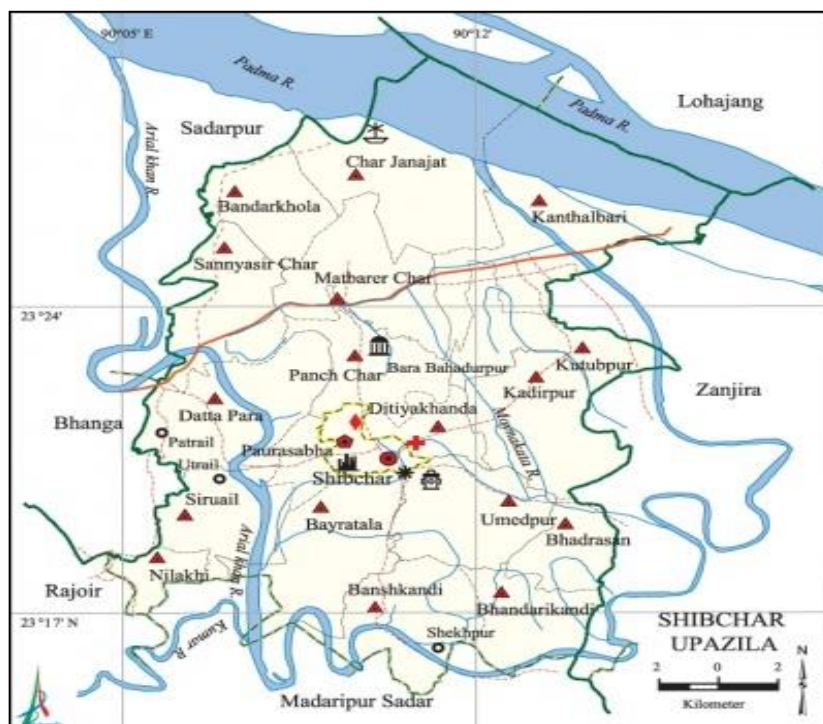
PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL (PRA) APPROACH AND PURPOSE

1.0 Introduction

Today emphasis is being laid on people's participation in development process to make the development meaningful, people oriented and easily implementable. Participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) is an important method to involve the project area people in planning and development initiatives. This Chapter of the PRA report describes the approach, method and the process of conducting PRA.

1.2 Overview of Shibchar Upazila

Shibchar Upazila, under Madaripur district, has an area of 321.88 sq.km (*Shibchar Upazila at a Glance*) and located in between 23°15' and 23°30' north latitudes and in between 90°05' and 90°17' east longitudes (*Banglapedia,2015*).



Map-1.1: Shibchar Upazila

The upazila is comprised of 19 unions and 506 villages. There is also a pourashava in the upazila. The exact reason for naming of the upazila is not clear. But it was named according to the Hindu god Shib. This upazila is famous for great Islamic reformist and freedom fighter of Bengal haji shariatullah(1781-1840) who was born in at village Shamaail of this upazila. He was the initiator of Faraizi Movement in this region in the nineteenth century that subsequently spread all over East Bengal. His son Muhsinuddin Ahmad Alias Dudumiyar (1819-1862) re-established the 'Panchayet

System' in the Faraizi dominated region; he even formed a lathial bahini (affray fighters) for self-defense.

According to population census of 2011 shows population of the upazila was 3,18,220 and a population density of 989 persons per square km

The upazila has, in total, 770.7 km of road network with 145 km pucca road 125 km semi-pucca road, 501 km of earthen road. It has also 1350 km of water ways during monsoon, while 75 km water way can be used round the year.



Photo-1.1: A Major Road in the Shibchar Upazila

Shibchar is well linked with surrounding upazilas and districts including the capital city Dhaka via Mawa Ghat. From Dhaka one can reach Shibchar town in 3 hours (ferry) and 1.45 hours crossing the river by speed boat. It is well connected with Madaripur and Shariatpur district headquarters. Dhaka-Khulna Highway passes through the upazila. Using the road one can easily move to Barisal and Patuakhali in the south and Khulna, Satkhira and Jessore in the north and north-west, apart from Faridpur and Magura.

Average literacy rate of the upazila in 2011 was 43.50%. The upazila has 1 primary school for every 1890 population, while nationally there is one school for every 1380 population.

Among educational institutions, the upazila has 6 colleges, 38 secondary schools, 175 primary schools, 2 satellite schools, 11 community schools, 79 madrasas. Noted educational institutions are, Barhamganj Government College (1964), Rijia Begum Mohila College (1985), Elias Ahmed Chowdhury College (2001), Bayratala Ideal College (2001), Nurul Amin College, 'Datta Para TN Academy (1934),



Photo-1.2: Shibchar Nandakumar Institution

In Shibchar upazila 45.4% households have electricity connection, where 83 villages so far have been provided with electricity connection and about 87,067 households have power connection.

About 95% of the upazila households have access to safe drinking water through. Shibchar Upazila has one fire station and four police camps. In order to render better serve the people of the upazila with land issues, there are land *tahshil* offices in each union.

The Upazila has one health complex with 50 beds, 15 union health and family welfare centers, 3 union sub-health centre, 29 community clinics, 72 satellite clinics, 4 family planning centers. The table below shows the details of upazila health facilities.

The economy of the upazila is primarily based on agriculture as it is the main sources of income of the people of the upazila. Cottage industries, like, Goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving, handloom, embroidery, wood work, bamboo work is available. The upazila has only 15 hand loom factories of which only 5 are in operation. No notable industrial concern exists. There are about 215 cottage industries of different kinds in the upazila in which 1075 persons are engaged as workers.

Main sources of income : Agriculture 63.95%, non-agricultural labourer 2.16%, industry 0.81%, commerce 14.57%, transport and communication 2.18%, service 6.16%, construction 1.22%, religious service 0.15%, rent and remittance 0.71% and others 8.09%.

The upazila has 3 hatcheries and 1 artificial breeding centre; 96 poultry farms and 22 dairy farms (*Upazila at a Glance*). Main exports of the upazila are, Jute and paddy. Trading in the upazila is carried out through 67hats and bazaars including 6 growth centres (*Upazila at a Glance*).

The Upazila has 59273 acres of total cropped area; 42988 acres of permanent cropped area; 842 acres of temporary cropped area and 14975 acres is fallow land. The upazila has 81787 acres of single cropped land permanent, 53222 acres of double cropped land and 14494 acres of triple cropped land.

Regarding ownership of agricultural land 65.77% of the land belongs to the landowners 34.23% is landless and 46.31% agricultural land owner. (*Dhaka District Statistics, Bangladesh Population Census Report, 2011, BBS*). Total land area under cultivation of major crops and vegetation like paddy, wheat and tomato covers 26836 acres. There is a shortfall of irrigation facilities in the upazila since only 43% lands are under regular irrigation.

1.3 Project Context of PRA

The Urban Development Directorate (UDD) undertook the **Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas Project (Package-01)** with a view to prepare comprehensive development plan for three project upazilas- Dohar, Nawabganj and Shibchar. The Terms of Reference of the project, among other plan making tools, calls for conducting PRA in union parishads and pourashava wards of the project upazilas. PRA have been conducted in all the unions of the three upazilas. PRAs have been carried out in Dohar and Shibchar Pourashava wards only, since Nawabganj Upazila does not have a pourashava, so only the unions have been covered.

1.4 Approach to Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) is an intensive, systematic but semi-structured learning experience carried out in a community by a multi-disciplinary team which includes cross section of community members.

PRA is a process which connects the local people with the development planning system to attain the objectives of participatory development. Local people's problems, potentials, needs and priorities can be depicted by this process. It emphasizes empowering local people to assume an active role in analyzing their own living conditions, problems, and potentials in order to seek a change in their conditions.

It creates a sense of belongingness among the participants about the plan they participated in formulation. This gives them a feeling of ownership of the development initiative. Besides, the local people have the best understanding of their own problems and very often they can give the best solutions.

Plans are meant for organized development of an area. A plan is meant for the people of an area. They are the beneficiaries of development undertaken based on a plan. The earlier plans were mostly prepared through a top down approach, where people had hardly any say on the plans. These plans often did not adequately serve the purpose of the people. Because the people behind such plan making process did not always had adequate knowledge about the local problems, people's actual needs, priority problems and local potentials. As a result they did not produce effective results in meeting needs of the people. To upset the problems of top down approach of planning that bottom up approach have been evolved involving the beneficiaries in the plan making process. In the current planning project local people have been involved in the plan making process through **Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)** method. This is a method where the people identify their own problems and needs, prioritize them, discover opportunities of own areas to make use of them for local development. Such participatory approach makes a plan more people oriented reflecting their desires.

1.5 Purpose of PRA

Following are the purposes of PRA:

- a. Communicate with beneficiary people to understand their needs and aspirations.
- b. Involve local people in the planning and development process to create a sense of belongingness about development.
- c. Extract knowledge from the local people about different local problems and issues.
- d. Make local people aware about national issues and problems and the context of local situation in relation to that of national.

CHAPTER-02

PRA METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The second Chapter of the PRA report describes the methodology of PRA, tools used for conducting PRA; introduces PRA participants and facilitators, PRA setting and schedule; field work and documentation.

2.2 PRA Methodology

2.2.1 Methods and Tools of PRA

Conventionally, a number of methods are applied to perform PRA, major among them are, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Personal Interview, and Case Study. Every tool involves direct interaction with the stakeholders. FGD is a very widely used tool of PRA where a group of concerned stakeholders are brought together and interacted for identification of their problems, causes of the problems, suggestions to resolve them and commitment of their involvement in solving many of the problems. FGD is conducted among the beneficiaries to have development ideas that best suit them. In this process of PRA, the participants are allowed to agree or disagree with each other through debate and finally come to a conclusion through consensus. This provides an insight into the way people look into an issue, about the range of opinions and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variations that exist in a particular community in terms of beliefs, experiences and practices. This is the strength of PRA.

Three tools of PRA are usually used in any session. These are, **Social/Resources Mapping**, **Venn diagram** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Besides, various materials are used, such as, flip chart, marker, camera and white board to accomplish the tasks of PRA.

2.2.2 Social/Resource Mapping

Social /Resource Mapping session is conducted to gain a better understanding of the geographic spread of an area, its characteristics, to gain idea about its available natural resources, access to infrastructure and the location of problems that people of the area face. It also shows the dynamics of inclusion/exclusion from development and decision-making. The materials used in Social /Resource Mapping are, flipchart paper, colored pens/markers, tape, attendance sheet, camera, etc.

Participants of Social Mapping include, apart from public representatives, members from across the community of the project area, covering young and old, women and men, different ethnic groups, income groups, etc. Sometimes separate maps may be prepared with men and women groups separately. In this way both the perspectives of the social map groups, and outputs can be corroborated during data analysis. After introductory talks, the facilitator asks participants to draw an approximate sketch of their area showing such elements as,

- Roads
- Houses
- Health facilities or schools
- Religious buildings or leaders

- Water sources or sanitation facilities
- Markets, factories or quarries
- Rivers, community forests, fields
- Problem areas.
- Available resources.

Once the area maps is drawn, the facilitator asks the participants to mark where different groups in the community live, like, the wealthy, middle class, poor and laborer, religious groups. Next, the facilitators work to reconstruct the map on paper, using various colored stickers or symbols to label key community resources and household characteristics. During analysis with the maps researchers try to find out,

- Resource allocation?
- Identify well-off neighborhoods and the poor ones?
- Who are the people who live at the margins?
- Are the residential patterns different in the areas that are better off, as compared to those that are not?

2.2.3 Venn Diagram of Problems and Potentials

Venn diagram is an organizational tool made up of two or more overlapping circles. These are used to visually compare and contrast information and to examine their relationship. It is basically a mathematical tool for comparing and contrasting information. But they are also used in social research through which information about problems and potentials of any area can be compared and contrasted.

2.2.4 ToP Consensus Workshop

This is a method of generating diverse ideas through brainstorming-debating and attaining consensus on issues. It involves five issues- Context, Brainstorm, Cluster, Name, and Resolve. The process is accomplished through five steps. The **first step** is to set the context in which the participants are allowed to understand and explore the breadth of the topic. A single open ended topic like, how do you want see your union 20 years later? The participants will keep this question on top of their mind. In the **second step** brainstorming is done on layers by individuals, personally selecting favorites, to sharing the favorites among a small group of participants. They print a limited number of answers onto large cards, one idea per card. Diversity of answers is shared with the whole group. Each answer is read aloud and sticks or pin on the wall. The **third step** is clustering ideas, after getting about 15 different cards on the wall. The participants are then asked to identify similarities among the cards. Move those similar ideas/answers/cards into clusters, starting with pairs, and then letting 4 or 5 pairs grow into more and longer groupings of ideas. In the **fourth step**, after all the ideas are stuck to the wall the cluster is given a name and clustered into bunches or columns. After each cluster **of ideas/answers/cards is named the fifth step** starts. It involves resolving the names through discussion. This is to check if this is what they as a whole group really thinks.

2.3 Participants and Facilitators of PRA

2.3.1 Participants

Participants of PRA include, cross section members from local community of the project area. There can be young and old, women and men, different ethnic groups, income groups. More there is diversity of participants, more successful the PRA would be. In every PRA under the current project participants were chosen, apart from Union Parishad Chairman and Councilors of the respective unions, from a cross section of people of the area. They include, school teacher, common farmer, local trader, social worker, union parishad staff, professional and people in general.

2.3.2 PRA Operators

PRA was operated by a team of four members as described below.

a. Facilitator

In Shibchar Upazila two teams (Team A and Team B) accomplished all the union PRA sessions. However, in Shibchar Pourashava Wards one team was engaged. PRA was carried out by a team comprising four members. There were one facilitator who directly made the deliberations and interactions. He was assisted by a Co-facilitator

b. Co-facilitator

In the team there was two co-facilitators, who was tasked to assist the facilitator and supplement his deliberations. He also helped in writing statements of the participants on the flip chart. Occasionally, he has to take photographs and supply facilitators with accessories and materials during an ongoing session and help them in different ways.

c. Rapporteur

There was also one rapporteur in the team in charge of documentation. He noted down all the proceedings of the session. Later on, in the office he compiled all the proceedings to prepare PRA report.

d. Logistic Provider

There was one Logistic Provider in the team. The PRA team was provided with materials like, flip chart, colored paper sheets for use as Venn diagram, white board, stickers, colored markers, laptop and camera. Task of the logistic provider is to take care of all these materials and supply them during an ongoing PRA session.

2.4 Setting of PRA Program

Prior to holding the PRA program a schedule was fixed up with date, time and venue. For this purpose the Union Parishad Chairman was repeatedly contacted. After his consent the date, time and venue of PRA were finalized and incorporated in the PRA schedule for any particular upazila. The Union Chairman and Secretary of the UP were also requested get the venue ready with necessary logistics like, chair table, sound system etc. In case they failed to supply any it was provided by the consultant. They were also requested to ensure presence of the participants in time.

2.5 PRA Preparation

2.5.1 Preparatory

Before embarking on PRA session, the facilitators enriched their knowledge about the basics of conducting PRA by going through relevant PRA documents. The materials and logistics needed during session, the way of addressing the participants, etc. Before going to the field a mock session was arranged in the UDD Office on 13 December, 2015. The presentation was found satisfactory. UDD, after watching the PRA presentation, consented for field level exercise.

2.5.2 Field Work

The schedule of PRA was decided earlier by contacting the Union Chairman. Consultant's man paid advance visit to the venue to see for himself locations and condition of the venues. On session day the facilitators arrived at the venue about one hour earlier to get arrangements ready properly. Chairs and tables were re-arranged, white board and flip charts were properly placed. As the participants started arriving, they were welcome. After sufficient number of participants arrived the session was started.

2.5.3 Reporting/Documentation of PRA

All written material used in PRA were preserved. These include, all the flip charts, the Venn diagrams used during the session. These contained written opinions and statements of the participants and the issues they agreed on. Besides, the proceedings taken on of by the rapporteur was also a valuable document. All these documents, later, were analyzed in the office to prepare PRA report for submission to the client.

2.6 Schedule of Shibchar Upazila PRA

PRA in Shibchar Upazila was held in 19 Unions. All these PRAs were held between 17 December, 2015 and 28 December, 2015. **Table-2.1** presents the schedule of the PRA in Shibchar Upazila Unions.

Table-2.1: Schedule of Shibchar Upazila Unions PRA

SL.	Union	Team	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Bhandari Kandi	B	27/12/2015	11:20 am-1:30 pm	UP Complex
2.	Banshkandi	A	23/12/2015	11:12 am-1:55 pm	Up Complex
3.	Bayratal Dakshin	B	20/12/2015	10:00 am-1:30 pm	UP Complex
4.	Bayratala Uttar	A	20/12/2015	11:15 am-1:30 pm	Up Complex
5.	Bhadrasan	A	21/12/2015	11:15 am-1:15 pm	UP Complex
6.	Bandarkhola	B	24/12/2015	11:00 am-1:30 pm	Up Complex
7.	Char Janajat	A	28/12/2015	11:00 am-1:40 pm	UP Complex
8.	Dattapara	A	24/12/2015	11:15 am-1:30 pm	Up Complex
9.	Dityakhanda	B	22/12/2015	10:00 am-1:30 pm	UP Complex
10.	Kadirpur	A	22/12/2015	10:15 am-1:30 pm	Up Complex
11.	Kathalbari	A	27/12/2015	11:00 am-1:30 pm	UP Complex
12.	Kutubpur	A	26/12/2015	11:20 am-1:30 pm	Up Complex
13.	Matbarer Char	A	19/12/2015	10:15 am-1:00 pm	UP Complex
14.	Nilokhi	B	19/12/2015	11:00 am-1:30 pm	Up Complex
15.	Panchchar	A	17/12/2015	10:00 am-1:00 pm	UP Complex
16.	Sannyasir Char	A	26/12/2015	11:20 am-1:20 pm	Up Complex
17.	Shibchar	B	17/12/2015	10:20 am-1:15 pm	Up Complex
18.	Siruail	B	23/12/2015	11:00 am-1:30 pm	UP Complex
19.	Umedpur	B	21/12/2015	10:00 am-1:30 pm	Up Complex

2.7 Quality Control Measures

Sincere efforts were made to ensure quality of the PRA sessions. Care was taken to note down the proceedings appropriately. Voices of every participant coming from different communities-low and high income, professionals, business people, farmers, public representatives, etc., were heard and recorded thus ensuring the real participatory approach in decision making. After recording statements of the participants in the site they were brought to the office and properly scrutinized and edited before preparing the report. The facilitator and co-facilitator made their utmost effort to make deliberations easy and understandable elaborating concepts and ideas. Photographs and videos were taken to keep records and maintain continuity of programs. Senior officials from the consulting firm occasionally paid visit to the site during sessions to ensure proper management and logistics

2.8 Documentation

Documentation is an important part of PRA. All the Venn diagrams, flip charts and social maps, photographs taken and documents prepared during PRA sessions, were preserved as records. Later on, they were scanned and inserted in the PRA report. Many of these were used in the report to enrich its quality as well as evidences.

CHAPTER-03

PRA AT UNION LEVEL

3.1 Introduction

The current chapter of the Shibchar Upazila PRA report describes the summary findings of the PRA conducted at union level. It includes findings of social mapping, identification of problem and potentials of the unions and participants' perception about future development and their phasing by the PRA participants.

3.2 Summary of Findings of PRA in Unions

Shibchar Upazila has 19 unions, where PRAs were held between 17 December, 2015 and 24 December, 2015. Two teams, comprising four members in each, conducted all the PRAs. Following is the summary of findings of PRA.

3.2.1 Social/Resources Mapping

The social mapping was intended to involve the local people in identifying their own area, its problems and resources. Following are the findings of **Social Mapping** sessions conducted in 19 unions of the upazila.

3.2.1.1 Process and Findings of Social Mapping

Social Map preparation was the first assignment of the PRA done by active involvement of the participants. Under this task the participants drew map of their respective unions with the assistance of the PRA organizers. They were first assisted by the facilitator by drawing the boundary line of the Union. Next, the participants drew the important features of the Union concerned including the ward boundaries. On completion of social map of each union it was signed by the persons who played active role in drawing them.

Findings of social maps of unions drawn by the participants is presented below.

3.1 BHANDARIKANDI UNION



Identified Features

- River and Khal
- Houses.
- Existing katcha roads and bridges.
- School and madrasa.
- Agricultural land.
- Mosque.
- Ward boundary.

Figure-3.1: Social Map of Bhandarikandi Union

Box-3.1: Identified Features in Social Map of Bhandarikandi Union



Photo-3.1: Attendance in Bhandarikandi PRA

3.2 BANSHKANDI UNION

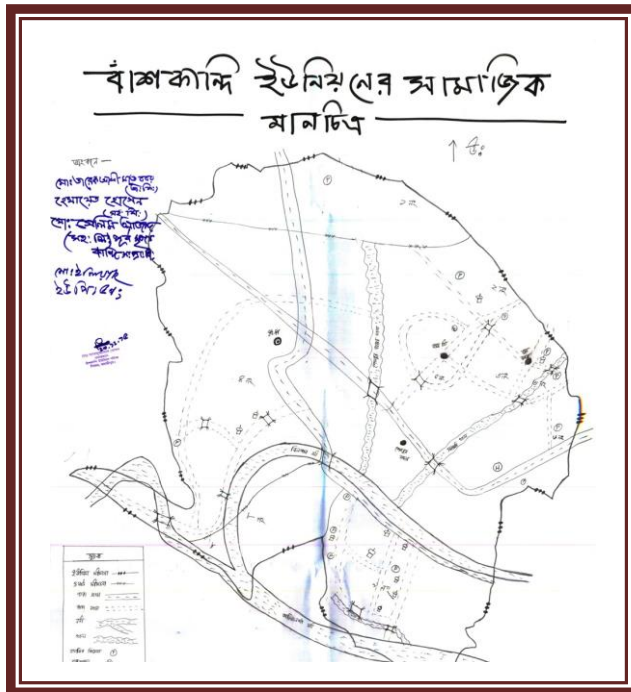


Figure-3.2: Social Map of Banshkandi Union

Identified Features

- Union and ward boundary.
- Existing kacha road.
- Bridge and culvert.
- Mosque.
- School.
- Canals and river
- Bazar.
- House and Homestead

Box-3.2: Identified Features in Social Map of Banshkandi Union



Photo-3.2: Attendance in Banshkandi PRA

3.3 BAYRATALA DAKSHIN UNION



Figure-3.3: Social Map of Bayratala Dakshin

Identified Features

- River and khal.
- Existing katcha roads and bridges.
- Paved road.
- Mosque.
- Primary school and high school.
- Madrasa.
- Canals and river
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.3: Identified Features in Social Map of Bayratala Dakshin Union



Photo-3.3: Attendance in Bayratala Dakshin PRA

3.4 BAYRATALA UTTAR UNION

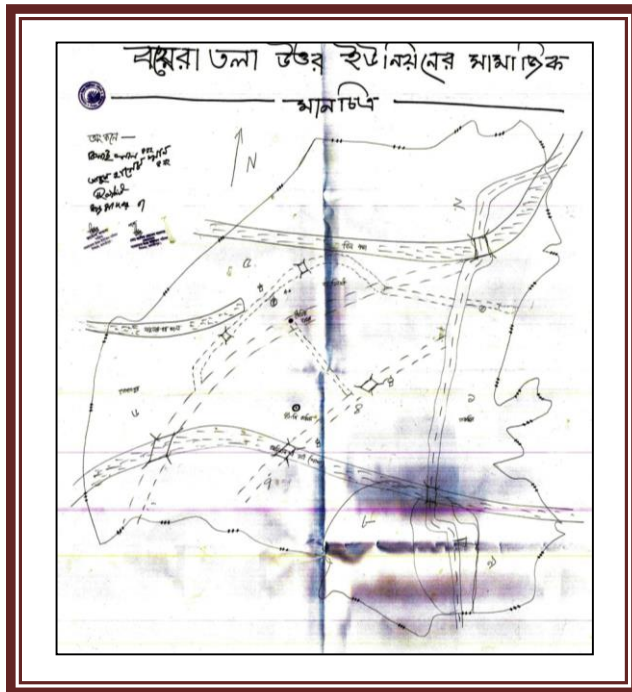


Figure-3.4: Social Map of Bayratala Uttar Union

Identified Features

- Houses and trees.
- Existing katcha roads and bridges.
- Mosques and madrasa.
- Homestead.
- School.
- Canals and river
- Ward boundary.
- Farm land.

Box-3.4: Identified Features in Social Map of Bayratala Uttar Union



Photo-3.4: Attendance in Bayratala Uttar PRA

3.5 BHADRASAN UNION

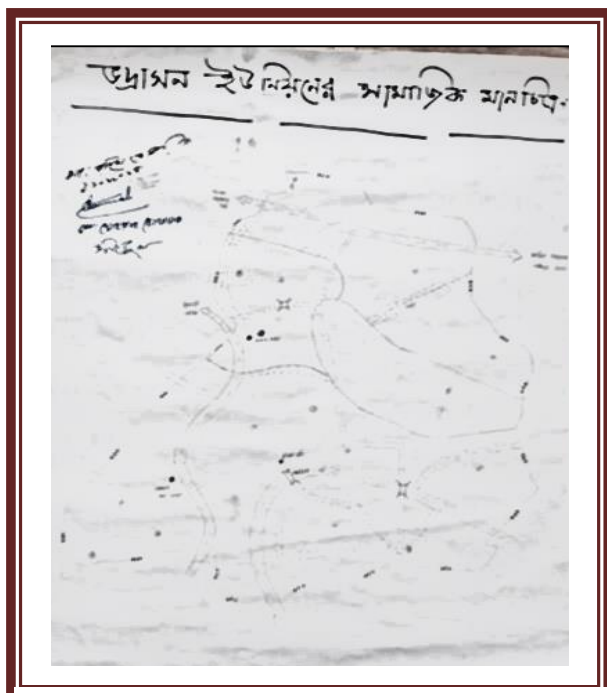


Figure-3.5: Social Map of Bhadrasan Union

Identified Features

- Houses and trees.
- Existing katcha and paved roads and bridges/culverts.
- Mosque and madrasa.
- School.
- Canals and river
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.5: Identified Features in Social Map of Bhadrasan Union



Photo-3.5: Attendance in Bhadrasan PRA

3.6 BANDARKHOLA UNION

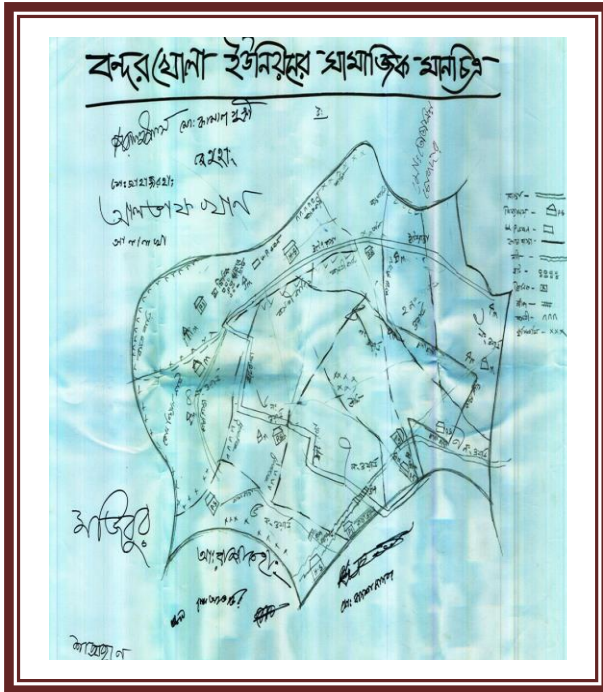


Figure-3.6: Social Map of Bandarkhola Union

Identified Features

- Existing Road.
- UP Bhaban.
- School.
- Clinic.
- Hat.
- Bridge
- Houses.
- Farm land.
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.6: Identified Features in Social Map of Bandarkhola Union



Photo-3.6: Attendance in Bandarkhola PRA

3.7 CHAR JANAJAT UNION

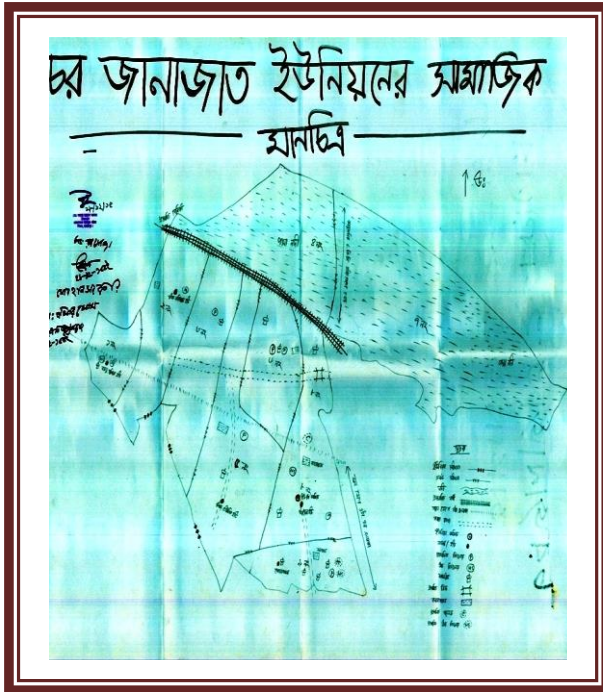


Figure-3.7: Social Map of Char Janajat Union

Identified Features

- Union and Ward Boundary.
- River and proposed Bundh.
- Health centre.
- Agriculture land. .
- Mosque and madrasa.
- Roads and bridges/culverts.
- Bazar
- House.
- School.

Box-3.7: Identified Features in Social Map of Char Janajat Union



Photo-3.7: Attendance in Char Janajat PRA

3.8 DATTA PARA UNION

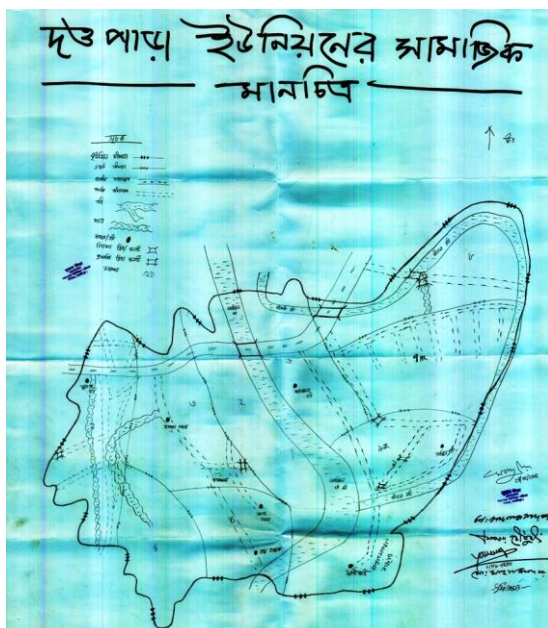


Figure-3.8: Social Map of Datta Para Union

Identified Features

- Union and ward boundaries.
- National highway.
- Local katcha road and bridge.
- River and khal.
- Proposed bridge.
- School.
- Farm land.
- Houses.

Box-3.8: Identified Features in Social Map of Datta Para Union



Photo-3.8: Attendance in Datta Para PRA

3.9 DITYAKHANDA UNION

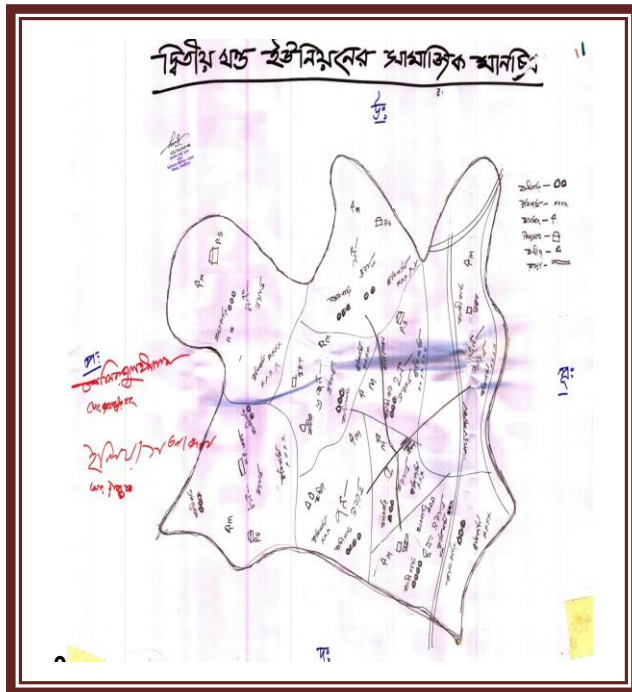


Figure-3.9: Social Map of Dityakhanda Union

Identified Features

- Homestead.
- Farm land.
- Mosque.
- School.
- Mandir.
- Existing roads and bridges.
- Union and Ward boundary.

Box-3.9: Identified Features in Social Map of Dityakhanda Union



Photo-3.9: Attendance in Dityakahnda PRA

3.10 KADIRPUR UNION

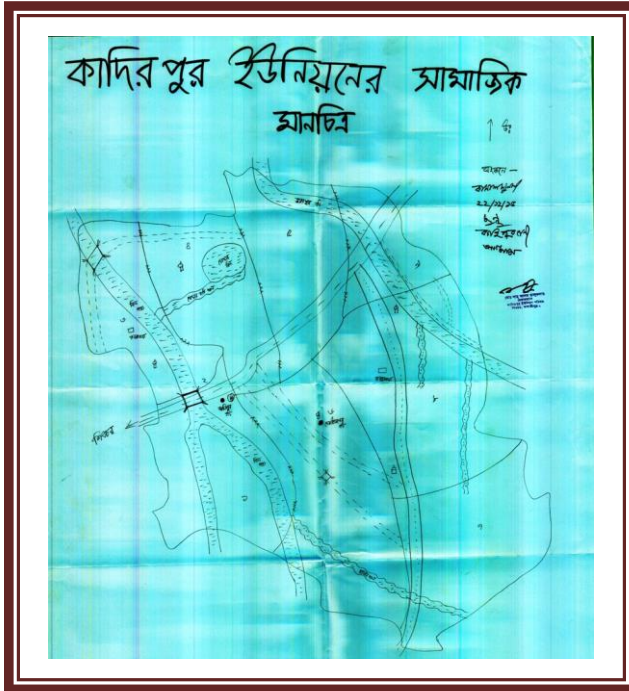


Figure-3.10: Social Map of Kadirpur Union

Identified Features

- Houses.
- Existing roads and bridges.
- Mosque.
- Beel.
- Canals and river.
- Bazar.
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.10: Identified Features in Social Map of Kadirpur Union



Photo-3.10: Attendance in Kadirpur PRA

3.11 KATHALBARI UNION

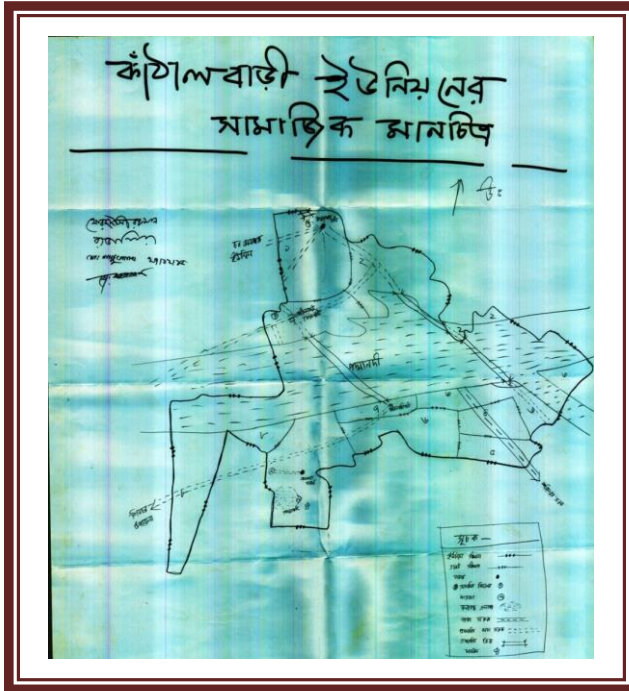


Figure-3.11: Social Map of Kathalbari Union

Identified Features

- Houses and trees.
- Existing roads and bridges.
- Proposed roads and culverts.
- Roads needed to be repaired.
- Proposed school.
- Canals and river
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.11: Identified Features in Social Map of Kathalbari Union



Photo-3.11: Attendance in Kathalbari PRA

3.12 KUTUBPUR UNION



Figure-3.12: Social Map of Kutubpur Union

Identified Features

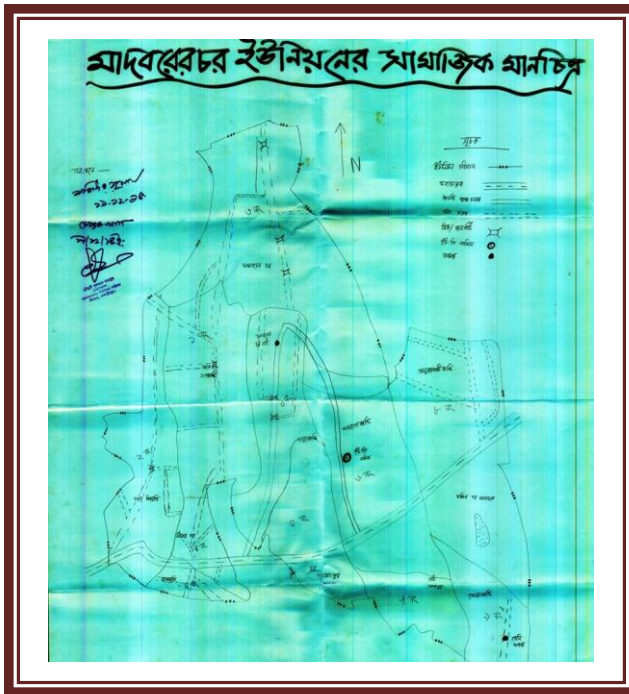
- Ward boundary.
- Schools.
- Madrasa and mosque.
- Houses and trees.
- Existing house.
- Agriculture land.
- Hospital.
- Bridge.
- Road.
- Canals and river

Box-3.12: Identified Features in Social Map of Kutubpur Union



Photo-3.12: Attendance in Kutubpur PRA

3.13 MATBARER CHAR



Identified Features

- Union boundary.
- Highway.
- Existing roads and bridges.
- Bazar.
- UP Office.
- Paved Roads needed.
- Canals and river

Figure-3.13: Social Map of Matbarer Char Union

Box-3.13: Identified Features in Social Map of Matbarer Char Union



Photo-3.13: Attendance in Matbarer Char PRA

3.14 NILOKHI UNION

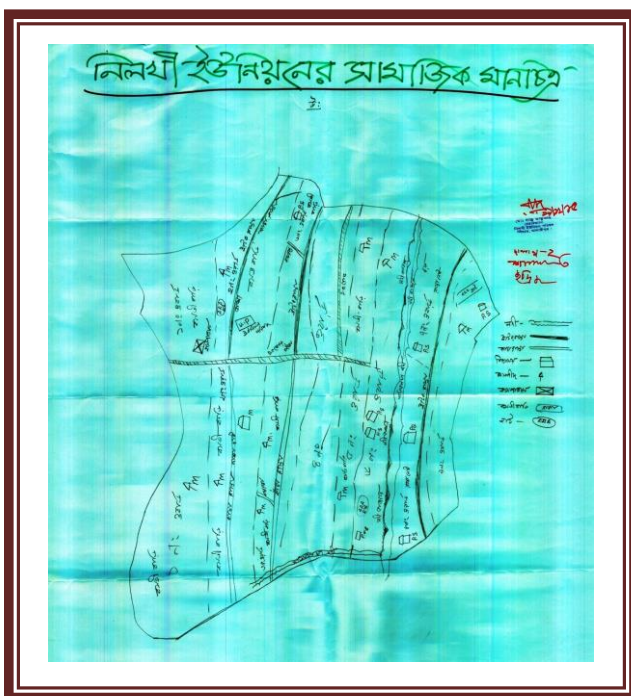


Figure-3.14: Social Map of Nilokhi Union

Identified Features

- Brick road and katcha road.
- Mosque.
- School.
- Hospital.
- Homestead.
- Hat.

Box-3.14: Identified Features in Social Map of Nilokhi Union



Photo-3.14: Attendance in Nilokhi PRA

3.15 PANCH CHAR UNION

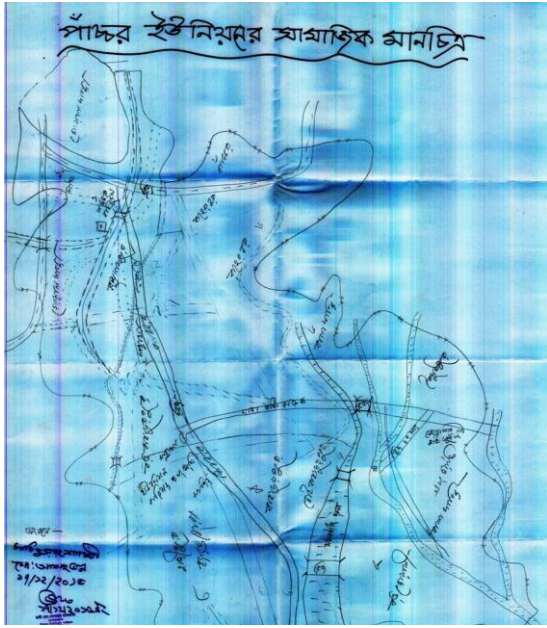


Figure-3.15: Social Map of Panch Char Union

Identified Features

- Houses.
- Existing roads and bridges.
- Proposed roads and culverts.
- School.
- Canals and river
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.15: Identified Features in Social Map of Panch Char Union



Photo-3.15: Attendance in Panch Char PRA

3.16 SANNYASIR CHAR UNION



Figure-3.16: Social Map of Sannyasir Char Union

Identified Features

- Homestead.
- Existing roads and bridges.
- School.
- Canals, river and beel.
- Ward boundary.
- Farm land.

Box-3.16: Identified Features in Social Map of Sannyasir Char Union



Photo-3.16: Attendance in Sannyasir Char

3.17 SHIBCHAR UNION

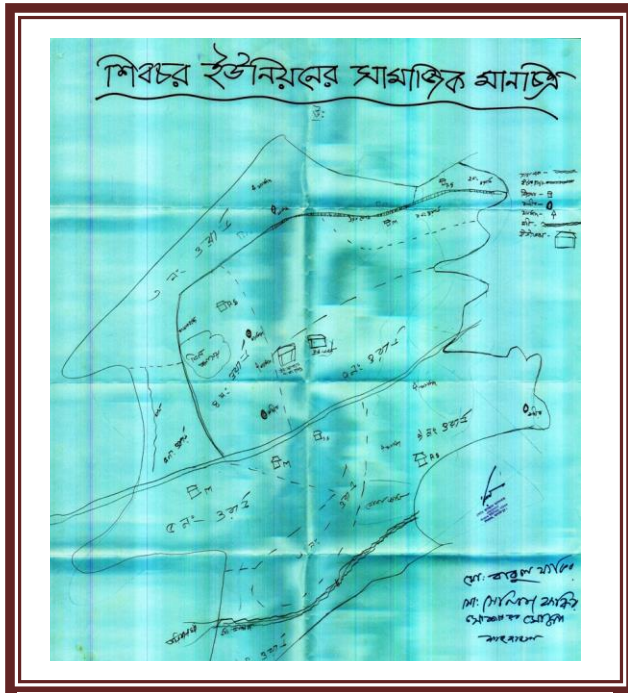


Figure-3.17: Social Map of Shibchar Union

Identified Features

- Paved road and brick road.
- School.
- Mosque and temple.
- River, khal and bridge.
- UP Complex.

Box-3.17: Identified Features in Social Map of Shibchar Union



Photo-3.17: Attendance in Shibchar PRA

3.18 SIRUAIL UNION

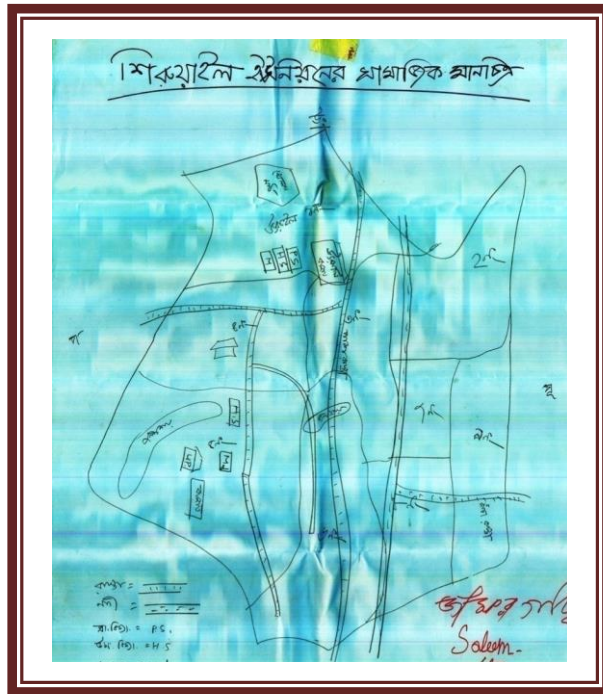


Figure-3.18: Social Map of Siruail Union

Identified Features

- Paved road and brick road.
- School and madrasa.
- Mosque and mandir.
- River, khal and bridge.
- UP Complex.
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.18: Identified Features in Social Map of Siruail Union



Photo-3.18: PRA Attendance in Siruail Union

3.19 UMEDPUR UNION

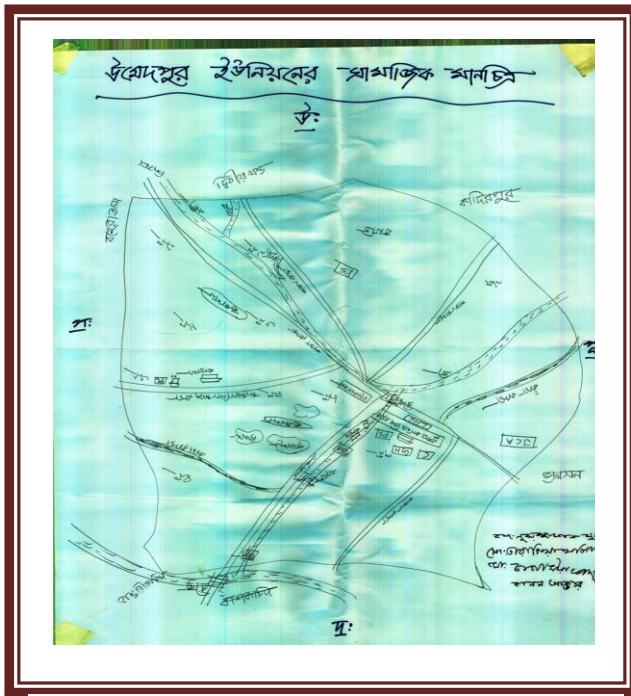


Figure-3.19: Social Map of Umedpur Union

Identified Features

- Houses and trees.
- Existing roads and bridges.
- Proposed roads and culverts.
- Roads needed to be repaired.
- Proposed school.
- Canals and river
- Ward boundary.

Box-3.19: Identified Features in Social Map of Umedpur Union



Photo-3.19: PRA Attendance in Umedpur Union

3.2.2 Identification of Major Problems and Potentials of Shibchar Upazila Unions

In next sections of the chapter the major problems and potentials of the unions as identified by the participants have been described.

3.2.2.1 Major Problems

In the second session of the PRA, the participants identified a host of problems of their unions. When asked them to narrow down the list to only five major problems, they chose only the most critical ones. As the **Table-3.1** shows, a variety of major problems have been identified by the PRA participants of 14 unions of the Upazila. Though problems vary from union to union, some problems are common to all the unions. Almost all have pointed out transport and communication as their primary problem. They complaint most roads as unpaved that make their everyday mobility difficult, particularly during monsoon. As a riverine area bridge and culverts are frequently needed for road connectivity. Households in all unions except Kolakopa and Nayansree, suffer from shortage of safe drinking water which they consider a prime need in their everyday life. Other crying needs expressed by the participants include, lack of electricity connection, poor condition of education facility and lack of quality education, poor standard of public health services.

Following is the summary of major problems identified by the PRA participants of all the unions of Shibchar Upazila.

Table -3.1: Summary of Major Problems Identified by the Participants

Sl. No.	Union	Major Problems
1	Bhandarikandi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of transport and communication. 2. Problem of electricity. 3. Problem of sanitation. 4. Canal siltation. 5. Problem of healthcare .
2	Banshkandi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of road facility. 2. Problem of electricity. 3. Inadequate healthcare facility. 4. Arsenic contaminated water. 5. Sanitation problem.
3	Bayratala Dakshin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport and Communication problem. 2. Problem of electricit.y 3. Canal siltation problem. 4. Problem of medical facility. 5. Problem of river erosion.
4	Bayratala Uttar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of roads, bridge and culvert construction and repairing. 2. Problem of development of education facility. 3. Inadequate deep and shallow tube-well. 4. Poor sanitation. 5. Repairing of religious institutions.

SL. No.	Union	Major Problems
5	Bhadrason	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor condition of Bhadrashon bazar. 2. Pond and river ghat repair and development. 3. Canal silatation. 4. Problem of electricity connection. 5. Problem of development of roads and bridges.
6	Bandarkhola	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of river erosion and absence of river dam. 2. Problem of transport and communication 3. Problem of electricity. 4. Problem of health facility. 5. Problem of education facility.
7	Char Janajat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River bank erosion. 2. No direct road connection with main land (Matbarer char). 3. Problem of educational facilities. 4. Lack of healthcare. 5. Lack of enough pucca roads.
8	Datta Para	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication problem (roads, bridge and culvert). 2. Problem of electricity connection. 3. Absence of public graveyard. 4. Repair of educational institutions. 5. Absence of deep tube-well.
9	Ditty Khanda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of transport and communication. 2. Problem of electricity. 3. Lack of job opportunity. 4. Decreasing literacy rate. 5. Problem of medical facility.
10	Kadirpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity connection problem. 2. Communication problem. 3. Problems in education facility. 4. Inadequate old age allowance. 5. Problems of drug addiction.
11	Kathalbari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of electricity connection. 2. Problem transport and communication. 3. Sanitation problem. 4. Lack of healthcare. 5. Lack of river bank protection and absence of embankment.
12	Kutubpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of electricity connection. 2. Problem of transport and communication. 3. Problem of education facility. 4. Problem of drug addiction. 5. Problem of medical facility.

Sl. No.	Union	Major Problems
13	Matbarer Char	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity connection problem. 2. New roads construction and repairing of existing road. 3. Absence of bridge and culvert. 4. Repairing of religious institutions. 5. Establishment of hospital.
14	Nilokhi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport and communication problem 2. Khal siltation. 3. Problem of education facility. 4. Problem of electricity connection. 5. Problem of pure water. 6. Problem of healthy sanitation.
15	Panchchar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of road construction and repairing. 2. Low production in agriculture 3. Electricity network extension 4. Sanitation problem. 5. Sinking of deep tube well.
16	Sannyasir Char	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of electricity connection. 2. Problems in road transport. 3. Sanitation Problem. 4. Canal siltation. 5. Repair of religious institution.
17	Shibchar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of transport and communication. 2. Problem of education facility 3. Absence of shelter for homeless. 4. Absence of sluice gate 5. Problems of Bazar
18	Siruail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of transport and communication 2. Lack of medical facility 3. Absence of bank branch 4. Problem of electricity 5. Waterlogging
19	Umedpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity Problem. 2. Transport and Communication problem 3. Educational facility problem 4. Problem of agricultural development 5. Problem of drug addiction

3.2.2.2 Major Problem wise Summary of Unions

The most common major problems, according to the participants, in most unions are, road transport, lack of electricity, problem of education facility and quality education, problem of health care facilities and services. PRA shows all the 19 unions complained about road and transport problem. Sixteen unions reported the lack of electricity network in their unions. **Table-3.2** shows the major problem wise unions of the **Shibchar Upazila**.

Table -3.2: Unions by Major Problems

Sl. No.	Major Problems	Unions Affected	No. of Union
1	Problem of transport and communication	Shibchar, Panchchar, Matbarer Char, Datta Para, Char Janajat, Bayratala Uttar, Bhadrason, Banshkandi, Nilokhi, Bayratala Dakshin, Umedpur, Dittya Khanda, Kutubpur, Bhandarikandi, Siruail, Bandar Khola	19
2	Problem of education facility and quality education	Shibchar, Kadirpur, Bayratala Uttar, Nilokhi, Umedpur, Datta Para, Dittya Khanda	9
3	Need for home for the homeless	Shibchar	1
4	Modernization of agriculture	Panchchar, Umedpur	2
5	Electricity network extension	Panchchar, Matbarer Char, Sannyasir Char, Kathalbari, Kadirpur, Bayratala Uttar, Bhadrason, Bashkandi, Nilokhi, Bayratala Dakshin, Umedpur, Dittya Khanda, Kutubpur, Bhandarikandi, Siruail, Bandarkhola	16
6	Poor sanitation.	Panchchar, Sannyasir Char, Kathal bari, Bayratala Uttar, Bashkandi, Nilokhi, Bhandarikandi	7
7	Unsafe drinking water	Panchchar, Datta Para, Bayratala Uttar, Bashkandi, Nilokhi	5
8	Repairing of religious institutions	Matbarer Char, Sannyasirchar, Bayratala Uttar	3
9	Lack of health care facilities and services.	Matbarer Char, Kathalbari, Char Janajat, Bayratala Dakshin, Dittya Khanda, Kutubpur, Bhandarikandi, Siruail, Bandarkhola	9
10	Canal siltation	Sannyasir Char, Bhadrason, Nilokhi, Bayratala Dakshin, Bhandarikandi	5
11	Less old age allowance.	Kadirpur	1
12	Problems of drug addiction	Kadirpur, Umedpur, Kutubpur	3
13	Absence of Public graveyard	Datta Para	1

14	Problem of river erosion and need for bank protection and river dam	Bayratala Dakshin, Bandarkhola,	2
15	Waterlogging problem	Siruail	1
16	Lack of job opportunity	Ditty Khanda	1
17	Lack of maintenance of bazar.	Shibchar, Bhadrasan,	2
18	Inadequate old age allowance.	Kadirpur	1
19	Absence of bank branch	Siruail,	1
20	Pond and river ghat repair and development	Bhadrasan	1

3.2.2.3 Major Potentials

In the same way as problems, the participants of each union PRA first, chalked out a long list of potentials of the union. On instruction of the facilitator, participants brought down the list to five major potentials. Most potentials or resources are from natural sources and rural based. There are some potentials in all the unions as identified by the participants. They find further development of agriculture as a prospective future. They also point dairy farming and fishery as two important resources that can bring prosperity. Unused manpower has been identified another major resource. Proper employment of this resource can bring well-being of the local families leading to social well-being, as the participants think. They have asked for technical training for skills development that can help create self-employment and secure more non-farm jobs.

Table -3.3: Major Potentials Identified by the Participants

Sl. No.	Union	Major Potentials
1.	Bhandarikandi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unused/underused agricultural land 2. Scope of dairy farming 3. Opportunity of fish farming 4. Scope of developing bamboo based handicraft 5. Availability hat bazar for marketing of goods
2.	Banshkandi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertile agricultural land. 2. Fishery development. 3. Enough land for establishing industry. 4. Opportunity of dairy farming. 5. Opportunity of poultry farming.
3.	Bayratala Dakshin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of agricultural land 2. Scope of fishery development 3. Availability of educational institutions 4. Availability of canal 5. Foreign Remittance

Sl. No.	Union	Major Potentials
4.	Bayratala Uttar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture production increase. 2. Unused capable people. 3. Domestic animal rearing and Fisheries. 4. Poultry farming. 5. Potentiality of handicraft development.
5.	Bhadrasan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural development. 2. Fisheries development 3. Dairy farming. 4. Poultry farming. 5. Bamboo based handicraft development.
6.	Bandarkhola	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available road communication 2. Available agricultural land 3. Scope of dairy firming 4. Scope of fish farming 5. Unutilised Manpower
7.	Char Janajat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertile agricultural land. 2. Scope of setting up industry. 3. Scope of cattle rearing. 4. Tourist center. 5. Enough water body for fishery.
8.	Datta Para	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available number of hat and bazar. 2. Opportunity for poultry farming. 3. Opportunity for dairy farming. 4. Better use of agricultural land. 5. Scope of Fisheries development.
9.	Dityakhanda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unused farm land 2. Unused manpower 3. Unused educational institutions 4. Scope of Dairy firming 5. Use of electricity
10.	Kadirpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertile agricultural land. 2. Animal husbandry. 3. Social forestry and gardening. 4. Fish farming. 5. Poultry farming.

Sl. No.	Union	Major Potentials
11.	Kathalbari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertile agricultural land. 2. Opportunity for dairy farming. 3. Large water body for fisheries. 4. Use of solar energy. 5. Opportunity of poultry farming
12.	Kutubpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huge production of onion, garlic and peanut 2. Huge unutilized manpower 3. Dairy firming 4. Fish farming 5. Poultry firming
13.	Matbarer Char	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic animal rearing. 2. Fish culture. 3. Training for Skill development. 4. Poultry farming. 5. Agricultural development.
14.	Nilokhi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fish farming 2. Agricultural farming 3. Animal husbandry 4. Poultry farming 5. Handicraft development
15.	Panchchar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural development. 2. Fish farming. 3. Domestic animal rearing. 4. Poultry farming. 5. Sewing training for women.
16.	Sannyasirchar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opportunity for poultry farming. 2. Opportunity for dairy farming. 3. Agricultural development. 4. Skill development of working people. 5. Enough water body for fisheries.
17.	Shibchar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural development 2. Fish culture 3. Animal husbandry 4. Handicraft development 5. Unutilized manpower
18.	Siruail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertile agricultural land 2. Use of skilled manpower 3. Use of Water body for fish culture 4. Cultivating fruits

Sl. No.	Union	Major Potentials
19.	Umedpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of unused manpower by skill development 2. Fertile agricultural land 3. Dairy firming 4. Bamboo based handicraft development 5. Large area of water body for fish culture

3.2.2.4 Major Potential wise Summary of Unions

The most common major potential of the upazila seems development of agriculture. As **Table-3.4** shows, all the 19 unions marked that agriculture sector is the most important for the upazila. They feel that there is scope for further development of agriculture of the upazila. Sixteen unions marked that fishery sector can bring better future for the upazila that can be developed using the local water bodies. Twelve unions called for skill development of available unused manpower and engaged them in productive activities. **Table -3.4** shows the major potential wise list of unions of the **Shibchar Upazila**.

Table -3.4 Major Potential Wise Summary of Unions

Sl. No.	Major Potentials	Unions	No.of Union
1.	Scope of agricultural development	Shibchar, Panchchar, Matbarer Char, Sannyasir Char, Kathal Bari, Kadirpur, Datta Para, Char Janajat, Bayratala Uttar, Kutubpur, Bhadrason, Bashkandi, Nilokhi, Bayratala Dakshin, Umedpur, Dittya Khanda, Bhandar Kandi, Siruail, Bandar Khola	19
2.	Scope of fisheries development	Panchchar, Matbarer Char, Sannyasir Char, Char Janajat, Kadirpur, Datta Para, Bhadrason, Bashkandi, Nilokhi, Bayratala Dakshin, Umedpur, Kutubpur, Bhandar Kandi, Siruail, Bandar Khola	16
3.	Scope of animal husbandry and domestic animal rearing.	Shibchar, Panchchar, Matbarer Char, Kadirpur, Char Janajat, Bayratala Uttar, Nilokhi	7
4.	Development of handicraft based on local raw materials	Shibchar, Bhadrason, Nilokhi, Umedpur, Bhandar Kandi, Bayratala Uttar,	6
6.	Poultry farming.	Panchchar, Matbarer Char, Sannyasir Char, Kathal Bari, Kadirpur, Datta Para, Bayratala Uttar, Bhadrason, Bashkandi, Nilokhi, Kutubpur	11
7.	Skill development of unutilized manpower and engage them in income earning activities.	Shibchar, Sannyasir Char, Umedpur, Dittya Khanda, Kutubpur, Siruail, Bandar khola, Panchchar, Matbarer Char, Bayratala Uttar, Umedpur, Dittyakhanda	12

8.	Use of solar energy.	Kathal Bari	1
9.	Social forestry and gardening.	Kadirpur	1
10.	Use of available hat and bazar for marketing.	Datta Para	1
11.	Setting up industry.	Char Janajat, Bashkandi	2
12.	Setting up tourist center.	Char Janajat	1
13.	Scope of developing educational facilities	Bayratala Dakshin	1
14.	Productive use of foreign remittance	Bayratala Dakshin	1

3.2.3 Perceived Development Priorities

The participants not only identified problems and potentials/resources of their respective unions, they also pointed out their expectations and prioritized them for execution. They first put a large number of demands and then those were grouped into three phases of execution based on priority. This was decided through a debate among the participants using ToP Chart method. The participants put their most urgent needs in the short term period, followed by comparatively lesser important issues in the midterm period. They mostly put a long term vision for their respective unions in the last phase of execution.

3.2.3.1 Short Term Issues

The most common short term issues include, demand for electricity, road, improved education and health facility, safe water, sanitation, etc. (Table-3.5). All that have been recommended in the short term are important issues that need immediate attention. Almost all the unions feel that their road facilities need to be improved for better connectivity. In the same way safe water supply is needed for a healthy living. Health is a major concern for the low income people. Because they have to spend a large part of their meagre income health. Good public sector health facility can reduce their high cost dependency on private health facility. Desire for improvement of sanitation reflects their concern about health.

Table -3.5: Priority Development Issues of the Unions in the Short Term

Sl. No.	Union	Priority Issues
1	Bhandarikandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New road development. • Pavement of katcha road. • Prevention of drug abuse. • Safe water supply. • Improved sanitation. • Modernization of agriculture. • Development of hat/bazar.

Sl. No.	Union	Priority Issues
2	Banshkandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection. • Paving road. • Bridge/culvert development. • Safe drinking water.
3	Bayratala Dakshin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved education facility. • Improved medical facility. • Prevention of water logging • Entertainment facility. • Safe water supply. • Electricity connection.
4	Bayratala Uttar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving katcha road • Bridge/culvert development • Eidgah, mosque, madrassa development • Improved sanitation • Canal digging.
5	Bhadrasan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving katcha road • Bridge/culvert development • Electricity connection • Safe drinking water.
6	Bandarkhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved medical facility. • Irrigation facility. • Constant power supply and new electric connection. • River erosion prevention.
7.	Char Janajat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embankment construction. • Prevention of river erosion. • Improved sanitation. • Improved education. • Better health service. • Modernization of agriculture.
8	Datta Para	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection. • Medical facility. • Paving katcha road. • Graveyard development.
9	Ditty Khanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter for homeless. • Electricity connection. • Education facility. • Improved medical facility.
10	Kadirpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving katcha road, bridge/culvert. • Increased old age allowance. • Electricity connection. • Improved education facility. • Improvement of hat/bazaar. • Graveyard development.

Sl. No.	Union	Priority Issues
11	Kathalbari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection. • Health service. • Bridge/culvert, road development. • River management. • River erosion prevention.
12	Kutubpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New road, road pavement. • Power supply improvement. • Job creation. • Prevention of drug abuse. • Religious institution maintenance. • Agricultural development.
13	Matbarer Char	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving katcha road, bridge /culvert construction. existing road repairing. • Electricity connection. • Improved health facility. • Graveyard, mosque, Eidgah and madrasa development.
14	Nilokhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of road, bridge/culvert construction. • Improved health facility. • Drainage development and water logging prevention. • Piped gas supply.
15	Panchchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved road, bridge/culvert construction. • Electricity connection. • Improved sanitation. • Mosque, graveyard development. • Modernization of farming and training. • Prevention of drug abuse. • Prevention of water logging.
16	Sannyasir Char	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection. • Prevention of drug abuse. • Improved sanitation. • Village security.
17	Shibchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection. • Construction of mosque, Eidgah and graveyard.
18	Siruail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uninterrupted power supply. • Mosque, graveyard, maintenance of eidgah. • Improved education facility. • Electricity supply. • Road, bridge/culvert construction.
19	Umedpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New road development. • Pavement of katcha road. • Uninterrupted power supply. • Prevention of drug abuse. • Modernization of agriculture.

3.2.3.2 Mid-term Issues

Common mid-term necessities are marked by better education facility, training for manpower development, prevention of water logging, safe drinking water, and improvement of bazar, health facilities. Please see **Table-3.6**. They feel these as necessity, but not urgent one. For this reason they have put these issues in the mid-term period.

Table -3.6: Priority Issues of the Union in the Mid Term

Sl. No.	Union	Priority Issues
1	Bhandari Kandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Electricity supply • Maintenance of religious institutions • More education facility and quality education.
2	Banshkandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canal digging • Improved sanitation.
3	Bayratala Dakshin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better education facility • Quality education • New road development • Paving of katcha road • Construction of bridge/culvert.
4	Bayratala Uttar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better health facility • Prevention of drug abuse • Play field • Electricity supply extension.
5	Bhadrasan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of bazar • Establishment of bank • Modernization of agriculture • Development of fishery • Dairy farming promotion • Improved health facility.
6	Bandarkhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of religious institutions • New road development • Paving of katcha road • Education facility and quality education,
7	Char Janajat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New road development • New bridge, paving of katcha road • Maintenance of religious institutions • Electricity supply.
8	Datta Para	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River bank protection • Job creation through fishery and dairy farm development Industrialization • Improved health facility.

Sl. No.	Union	Priority Issues
9	Dittya Khanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graveyard Safe drinking water.
10	Kadirpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation by helping domestic animal rearing Industrial development Establishment of cyclone shelter Development of recreation facility.
11	Kathal Bari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural development through modernization Prevention of water logging Supply safe drinking water Quality education Maintenance of religious institutions.
12	Kutubpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better education and education facilities Play field for children and youth Improved health facility Agricultural development.
13	Matbarer Char	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational Training center for youth and women Drainage system improvement Bazar development.
14	Nilokhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of mosque, madrassa Development of new mosque.
15	Panchchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training for new job Better health service New college, school.
16	Sannyasir Char	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of mosque, temple Establishment of new mosque and graveyard Repair of old road, new road construction, new bridge and culvert construction Bank branch New school and college development.
17	Shibchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health service Development of markets.
18	Siruail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved medical service Market development.
19	Umedpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural development Training on farming Irrigation facility Improved health facility Better education facility and quality education Play field development.

3.2.3.3 Long-Term Issues

The long term issues are mainly visionary. In the long term the participants aspire to see their union as a place equipped with modern technology, free of poverty and have pleasant environment and protected from river erosion (**Table-3.7**).

Table -3.7: Priority Issues of the Union in the Long Term

Sl. No.	Union	Priority Issues
1	Bandarikandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make digital union • Make model union.
2	Banshkandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry farming development • Fishery development.
3	Bayratala Dakshin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of madrassa, mosque • Creation of digital union.
4	Bayratala Uttar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of training centre for women • Environment friendly living.
5	Bhadrasan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canal digging for water logging reduction • Development of mosque, eidgah, graveyard, mondir; • Construction of sluice gate.
6	Bandarkhola	
7	Char Janajat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make Char Janajat a model Union • Cable TV connection.
8	Datta Para	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel
9	Dittyo Khanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canal digging • Job creation through industrialization • Management of water body.
10	Kadirpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization • Help for domestic animal rearing • Establishment recreation facility, cyclone shelter.
11	Kathal Bari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization • Digital development • Rest house development.
12	Kutubpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free from poverty • Digital union • Creation of model union.
13	Matbarer Char	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel.
114	Nilokhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in fuel supply • Urban development.
15	Panchchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facility improvement • Vocational training for job • More education facility • Re-construction of post office.
16	Sannyasir Char	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood protection • River erosion prevention.

Sl. No.	Union	Priority Issues
17.	Shibchar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Drainage system development • Environmental improvement.
18.	Siruail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved drainage • Good environment.
19.	Umedpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization • Creation of job.

3.2.3.4 Short Term Development Proposal wise Union

A summary of unions have been presented in **Table-3.8** according to the priority development proposals in the short term. The table shows that 14 unions demanded improved road facilities as their top priority in the short term. Sequentially, followed by promotion of electricity, improved medical facility, hygienic sanitation and modernization of agriculture.

Table-3.8: Priority Development Proposal wise Summary of Unions in the Short Term

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Union	No. of Union
1.	New road development and pavement of katcha road	Bhandarikandi, Banshkandi, Bhadrasan, Bayratala Uttar, Bhadrasan, Datta Para, Kadirpur, Kathalbari, Kutubpur, Matbarer char, Nilokhi, Panchchar, Siruail, Umedpur	14
2.	Prevention of drug abuse	Kutubpur, Panchchar, Sannayasirchar, Umedpur	4
3.	Safe drinking water supply	Bhandarikandi, Banshkandi, Bayratala Dakshin, Bhadrasan	4
4.	Improved sanitation	Bhandarikandi, Bayratala Uttar, Char Janajat, Panchchar, Saynnasir char	5
5.	Modernization of agriculture	Bhandarikandi, Char Janajat, Kutubpur, Panchchar, Umedpur	5
6.	Development of hat/bazar.	Bhandarikandi, Kadirpur	2
7.	Promotion of electricity	Banshkandi, Bayratala Dakshin, Bhadrasan Bandarkhola, Dttapara, Dittya Khanda, Kadirpur, Kathalbari, Kutubpur, Matbarer Char, Sannayasir char, Shibchar	12
8.	Improved education facility	Bayratala Dakshin, Char Janajat, Dittya Khanda, Kadirpur, Siruail	5
9.	Improved medical facility	Bayratala Dakshin, Bandarkhola, Datta Para, Kadirpur, Kathalbari, Matbarer Char, Nilokhi	7

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Union	No. of Union
10	Improvement of water logging	Bayratala Dakshin, Nilokhi, Panchchar	3
11	Provision of entertainment facility	Bayratala Dakshin	1
12	Eidgah, mosque, madrasa development and maintenance	Bayratala Uttar, Kutubpur, Matbarer Char	3
13	Development of irrigation facility	Nilokhi	1
15	Prevention of river erosion.	Bandarkhola, Char Janajat, Kathalbari	3
16	Development of community graveyard	Datta Para, Kadirpur	2
17	Construction of shelter for the homeless	Ditty Khanda	1
18	Increased old age allowance	Kadirpur	1
19	Prevention of early marriage	Kadirpur	1
20	Job creation	Kutubpur	1
21	Piped gas supply	Nilokhi	1
22	Village security	Sannyasirchar	1
23	Establishment of post office.	Umedpur	1
24	Canal excavation	Bayratala Uttar	1
	Embankment developmnet	Char Janajat	1

3.2.3.5 Mid-term Development Proposal wise Union

Mid-term proposals are not most urgent, but they are needed sometime later. Mid-term perception of development proposals are mostly considered less important than short term by the participants. Most unions made a very few proposals for mid-term. The highest number of seven unions supported both education and health facilities. The second highest number of six unions supported maintenance and establishment of new madrasa and mosque in the mid-term. For details please see Table-3.9 below.

Table -3.9 Priority Development Proposal wise Summary of Unions in the Mid Term

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Name of Union	No. of Union
1.	Development of Agriculture Including Irrigation Facilities and Training on Improved Farming	Bhadrasan, Kathalbari, Kutubpur, Umedpur	4
2.	Improvement of Sanitation	Banshkandi	1
3.	Establishment of Vocational Training Facility Including Provision of I.C.T Training.	Matbarer Char, Panchchar	2

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Name of Union	No. of Union
4.	More education facility and quality education.	Bhandarikandi, Bandrakhola, Kathalbari, Kutubpur, Panchchar, Sannyasir char, Umedpur	7
5.	Development of Transport and Communication.	Bayratala Dakshin, Bhandarkhola, Char Jananjat, Sannyasir Char	4
6.	Development of Health Facility ✓ Establishment of medical college, hospital. ✓ Availability of doctor in existing health facilities. ✓ Ensure availability of all medical equipments in public health facilities.	Bayratala Uttar, Bhadrasan, Datta Para, Kutubpur, Panchchar, Shibchar, Umedpur	7
7.	Prevention of River Erosion	Datta Para	1
8.	Maintenance and Establishment of New Madrasa and Mosque.	Bhandarikandi, Bandarkhola, Char Janajat, Kathalbari, Nilokhi, Sannaysirchar	6
9.	Installation of Safe Water Supply.	Dittya Khanda, Kathalbari	2
10.	Job creation	Bhandarikandi	1
11.	Increased Electricity Supply	Bhandarikandi, Bayratala Uttar, Char Janajat	3
12.	Establishment of bank	Bhadrasan, Sannyasirchar	2
13.	Canal digging	Banshkandi,	1
14.	Development of Market/Bazar	Shibchar, Siruail	2
15.	Prevention of Drug Abuse	Bayratala Uttar	1
16.	Development of Play Field and Recreation Facility	Kadirpur, Kutubpur, Umedpur	3
17.	Prevention of Waterlogging	Kathalbari	1
18.	Fishery Development	Bhadrasan, Datta Para	2
19.	Dairy Development	Bhadrasan, Datta Para	2
20.	Industrialisation	Datta Para, Kadirpur	2
21.	Domestic animal Rearing	Kadirpur	1
22.	Community Graveyard Development	Dittaya Khanda	1
23.	Shelter for Homeless	Kadirpur	1

3.2.3.6 Long Term Development Proposal wise Union

Long term proposals are mostly visionary proposals. Two unions did not make any proposal for long term. Since these proposals are uncertain and might take longer period, they put them in the long term. Nine unions asked for supply of natural gas by pipe as cheap cooking fuel. And this is the highest number of union supporting an agenda. For more details please see **Table-3.10**.

Table-3.10 Priority Development Proposal wise Summary of Unions in the Long Term

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Union	No. of Union
1	Creation of digital union	Bhandarikandi, Char Janajat, Kathalbari, Kutubpur,	4
2	Creation of model union	Bhandarikandi, Bayratala Dakshin,	2
3	Poultry farming	Banshkandi	1
4	Fishery development	Banshkandi	1
5	Maintenance of madrasa , mosque, mondir, etc.	Bayratala Dakshin, Bhadrasan,	2
6	Training centre for women	Bayratala Uttar	1
7	Environment friendly living	Bayratala Uttar	1
8	Canal digging, improved drainage	Bhadrasan, Siruail	2
9	Construction of sluice gate	Bhadrasan	1
10	Cable TV connection	Char Janajat	1
11	Piped gas connection	Datta Para, Matbarer Char, Bhandarikandi, Bayratala Dakshin, Kadirpur, Panchchar, Shibchar, Dittya Khanda, Umedpur,	9
12	Industrialisation	Dittya Khanda, Kadirpur, Kathalbari, Umedpur,	4
13	Management of waterbody	Dittya Khanda,	1
14	Domestic animal rearing	Kadirpur,	1
15	Recreation facility	Kadirpur,	1
16	Home for homeless	Kadirpur,	1
17	Construction of rest house	Kathalbari	1
18	Freedom from poverty	Kutubpur	1
19	Urban development	Nilokhi	1
20	Healthcare improvement	Panchchar,	1
21	Vocational training for job	Panchchar	1
22	Improved education facility	Panchchar	1
23	Re-construction of post office	Panchchar	1
24	Flood protection	Sannyasirchar	1
26	Prevention of river erosion	Sannyasirchar	1
27	Job creation	Shibchar, Umedpur	2
28	Drainage system development	Shibchar	1

CHAPTER-04

PRA IN WARDS OF SHIBCHAR POURASHAVA

4.1 Introduction

The current chapter describes the summary findings of the PRA conducted at Shibchar Pourashava Ward level. It includes findings of social mapping, problem and potentials of the concerned ward and perception about future development and their phasing by the PRA participants.

4.2 Summary of Findings of PRA in Wards

Shibchar Pourashava has 9, where PRAs were held between 21 May 2016 and 23 May 2016. A team, comprising four members, conducted all the PRAs. Following is the summary of findings of PRA conducted in Pourashava wards.

4.2.1 Social/Resources Mapping

The intention of social mapping was to involve the local people in identifying their own area, including tracing the areas of problems and resources. Following are the findings of **Social Mapping** sessions conducted in 14 wards of the upazila.

4.2.1.1 Process and Findings of Social Mapping

Social Mapping was the first assignment of the PRA done by active involvement of the participants. In this task the participants drew map of their ward with the assistance of the facilitators. Facilitator first helped them drawing the boundary line of the Ward. Next, the participants drew the features of the Ward concerned. On completion of social map of each ward it was signed by the person who played active role in drawing them.

Findings of social maps including the maps of the wards drawn by the participants is presented below.

4.1 WARD NO. 1

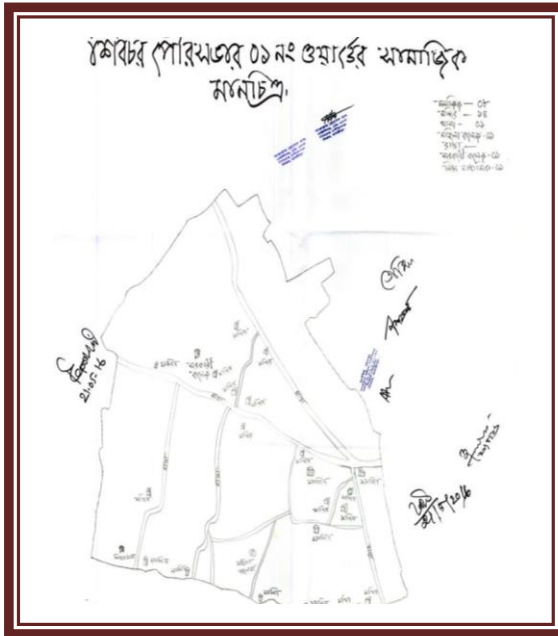


Figure-4.1: Social Map of Ward No. 1

Identified Features

- Mosque
- Mandir
- Thana
- Womens' college
- Road
- Government College
- Jward high school

Box-4.1: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 1



Photo-4.1: Attendance in Ward No. 1 PRA

4.2 WARD NO. 2

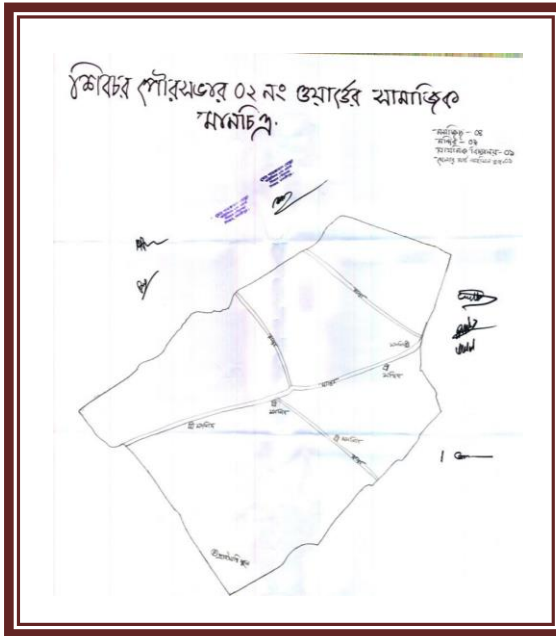


Figure-4.2: Social Map of Ward No. 2

Identified Features

- Mosque
- Mandir
- Primary school
- Play field

Box-4.2: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 2



Photo-4.2: Attendance in Ward No. 2 PRA

4.3 WARD NO. 3

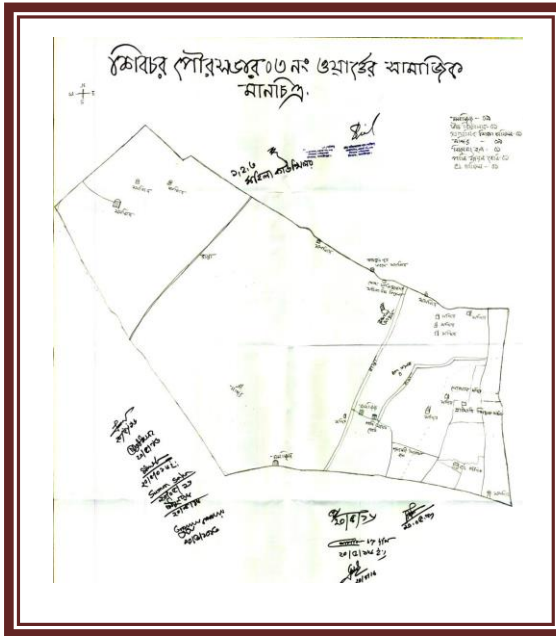


Figure-4.3: Social Map of Ward No. 3

Identified Features

- Mosque
- Mandir
- High school
- Primary school
- Cinema hall

Box-4.3: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 3



Photo-4.3: Attendance in Ward No. 3 PRA

4.4 WARD NO. 4

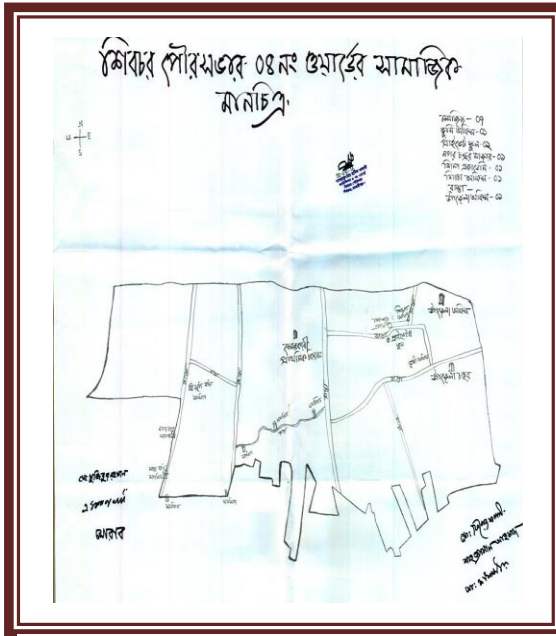


Figure-4.4: Social Map of Ward No. 4

Identified Features

- Mosque
- Land Office
- Private school
- Mazar
- Shilpakala Academy
- Education Office
- Road
- Upazila Office

Box-4.4: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 4



Photo-4.4: Attendance in Ward No. 4 PRA

4.5 WARD NO. 5

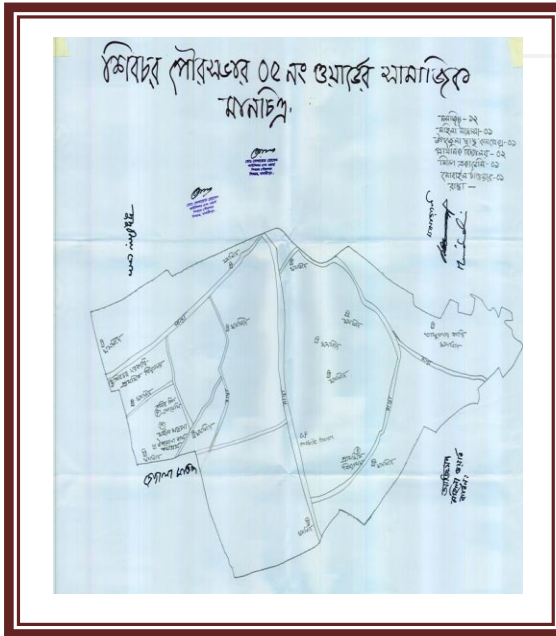


Figure-4.5: Social Map of Ward No. 5

Identified Features

- Mosque
- Women madrasa
- Upazila health complex
- Primary school
- Mobile tower
- Shilpakala Academy
- Road

Box-4.5: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 5



Photo-4.5: Attendance in Ward No. 5 PRA

4.6 WARD NO. 6

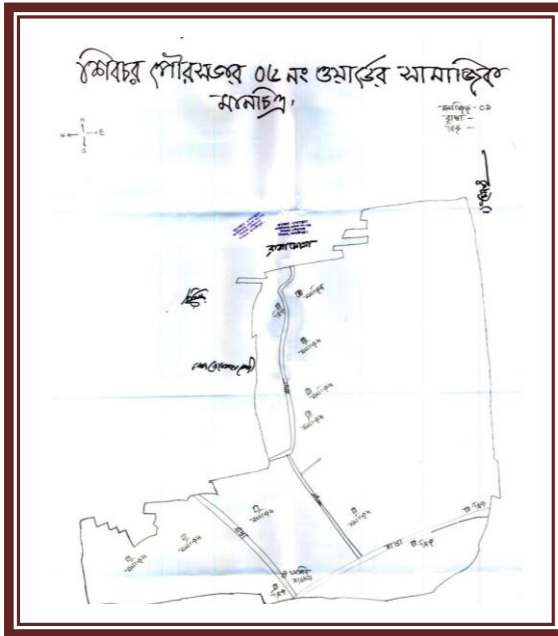


Figure-4.6: Social Map of Ward No. 6

Identified Features

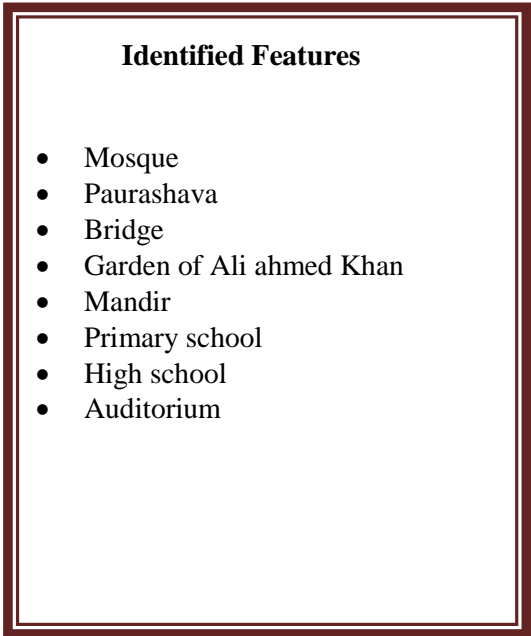
- Mosque
- Road
- Bridge

Box-4.6: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 6



Photo-4.6: Attendance in Ward No. 6 PRA

4.7 WARD NO. 7



Box-4.7: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 7



4.8 WARD NO. 8



Figure-4.8: Social Map of Ward No. 8

Identified Features

- Mosque
- Mandir
- Madrasa
- Road

Box-4.8: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 8



Photo-4.8: Attendance in Ward No. 8 PRA

4.9 WARD NO. 9

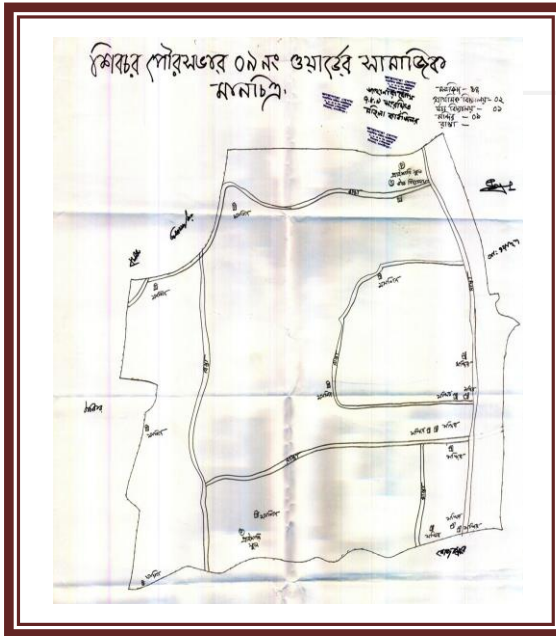


Figure-4.9: Social Map of Ward No. 9

Identified Features

- Mosque
- Mandir
- Primary school
- High school
- Road

Box-4.9: Features of Social Map of Ward No. 9



Photo-4.9: Attendance in Ward No. 9 PRA

4.2.2 Identification of Major Problems and Potentials of Shibchar Pourashava Wards

In next sections of the chapter the major problems and potentials of the wards as identified by the participants have been described.



Photo-4.10: PRA in Progress

S/N	নাম	ঠিকানা	ফোন নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আব্দুল হক	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৩৭৭৭৭	হক
২	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
৩	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
৪	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
৫	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
৬	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
৭	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
৮	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
৯	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
১০	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
১১	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
১২	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
১৩	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
১৪	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম
১৫	মোঃ মাসুম	পাড়াঘাট	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	মাসুম

Figure-4.10: PRA Attendance Sheet

4.2.2.1 Major Problems

The PRA in Shibchar Pourashava was followed by a second session where the participants identified problems of their wards. First, they prepared a long list of problems. They were asked them to narrow down the list to only five major problems, they chose only the most critical ones. As the **Table-4.1** shows, a variety of major problems have been identified by the PRA participants of 9 wards of the Pourashava. Though problems vary from ward to ward, some problems are common to all the wards. The common problems are, unpaved roads, lack of electricity connection, poor condition of education facility and lack of quality education, poor standard of public health services.

Following is the summary of major problems identified by the PRA participants of all the wards of Shibchar Pourashava.

Table -4.1: Summary of Major Problems by Ward Identified by the Participants

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Major Problems
1.	Ward No. 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water logging problem. Road and communication problem. Poor condition of Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrassa. Unsatisfactory educational facilities. Absence of arsenic free safe water.

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Major Problems
2.	Ward No. 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads and communication problem. 2. Need to develop Mosque, Madrassa, graveyard, Shwashan Ghat and Eidgah. 3. Sanitation problem. 4. Water logging problem. 5. Development of health service.
3.	Ward No. 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drainage problem 2. Roads & communication problem. 3. Lack of infrastructural in educational institution. 4. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard 5. Problem of health service.
4.	Ward No. 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads & communication problem. 2. Need water line/ drain. 3. Need improve to sanitation problem. 4. Expansion of power supply. 5. Need to develop health service.
5.	Ward No. 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads & communication problem. 2. Water logging problems. 3. Problem of infrastructure in educational institutions. 4. Problem of maintenance of mosque, mondir, graveyard and madrasa. 5. Problem of health service.
6.	Ward No. 6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem infrastructural in education facilities. 2. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard, shwashan ghat 3. Transport and Communication problem. 4. Problem of health service. 5. Safe water supply free of arsenic.
7.	Ward No. 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads & communication problem. 2. Problem of safe drinking water. 3. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard and shwashan ghat 4. Problem of health service 5. Poor infrastructure of education facilities.
8.	Ward No. 8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads & transport problem. 2. Problem of safe drinking water. 3. Lack of adequate number of education facility. 4. Problem of health facility 5. Problem of maintenance of religious facilities.
9.	Ward No. 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem of health service. 2. Problem of safe drinking water. 3. Roads & communication problem. 4. Lack of electricity connection.

4.2.2.2 Major Problem wise Summary of Wards

Table-4.2 shows the major problem wise unions of the **Shibchar Pourashava**. The most common major problems, according to the participants, in most unions are, road transport problem, problem of health care facilities and services, poor condition of religious institutions etc.

Table-4.2: Summary of Wards by Major Problems

Sl. No.	Major Problems	Affected Wards	No. of Wards
1	Water logging problem	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2	2
2	Road and communication problem	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	9
3	Poor condition of Mosque, Temple, Graveyard, Swasan Ghat and Madrassa.	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No.3, Ward No. 5, Ward No .6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8	7
4	Unsatisfactory educational facilities	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 8	2
5	Absence of arsenic free safe water	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	4
6	Sanitation problem	Ward No. 2	1
7	Problem of health service	Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	8
8	Drainage problem	Ward No. 3	1
9	Expansion of power supply	Ward No. 4, Ward No. 9	2

It is evident from the table that the problem of transport and communication is the common problem of all the participating unions. The next top order problem is the supply of safe drinking water. Twelve unions out of fourteen mentioned about this problem. Eight unions find.

4.2.2.3 Major Potentials

In the same way as problems, the participants of each ward PRA first, chalked out a long list of potentials of the ward. On instruction of the facilitator, participants brought down the list to five major potentials. Most potentials or resources are from natural sources and rural based. There are some potentials in all the wards as identified by the participants. They find further development of agriculture as a prospective future. They also point dairy farming and fishery as two important resources that can bring prosperity. Unused manpower has been identified another major resource. Proper employment of this resource can bring well-being of the local families leading to social well-being, as the participants think. They have asked for technical training for skills development that can help create self-employment and secure more non-farm jobs.

Table-4.3: Summary of Major Potentials by Wards Identified by the Participants

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Major Potentials
1.	Ward No. 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Productive use of foreign remittance. 2. Scope of doing Small business. 3. Better use of fertile agricultural land. 4. Opportunity of rearing domestic animal. 5. Development of handicraft.
2.	Ward No. 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better use of fertile agricultural Land. 2. Scope of doing Small business. 3. Productive use of foreign remittance. 4. Opportunity for domestic animal rearing. 5. Scope of fish farming.
3.	Ward No. 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More productive use of fertile agricultural land. 2. Productive use of Foreign remittance 3. Opportunity of Domestic Animal rearing. 4. Opportunity of Petty Business. 5. Handicraft development.
4.	Ward No. 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More productive use of Fertile Agricultural Land. 2. Opportunity of Domestic Animal rearing. 3. Productive use of foreign remittance. 1. Fisheries development. 1. Scope of doing Small business.
5.	Ward No. 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Enough water body for fisheries. 2. More productive use of fertile agricultural land. 3. Productive use of foreign remittance. 4. Scope of doing Small business. 5. Opportunity of poultry farming.
6.	Ward No. 6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Productive use of foreign remittance. 4. Scope of doing Small Business. 5. More productive use of fertile agricultural land. 6. Fisheries development. 7. Opportunity of domestic animal rearing.
7.	Ward No. 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Productive use of fertile Agricultural Land. 2. Scope of doing small business. 3. Productive use of foreign remittance. 4. Opportunity of dairy farming. 5. Opportunity of poultry farming

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Major Potentials
8.	Ward No. 8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opportunity of domestic animal rearing. 2. Better use fertile agricultural land. 3. Scope of doing small business. 4. Productive use of foreign remittance.
9.	Ward No. 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More productive use of fertile agricultural land. 2. Productive use of foreign remittance. 3. Opportunity of rearing domestic animal. 4. Scope of fish farming. 5. Handicraft development.

4.2.2.4 Major Potential wise Summary of Wards

It is evident from **Table-4.4** that all the 9 wards of **Shibchar Pourashava** have mentioned about productive use of foreign remittance and better use of fertile agricultural land as the potentials of their respective wards. The scope of doing small business comes as the second most important potential. Least popular potentials are, poultry farming, handicraft development and dairy farming.

Table-4.4: Major Potential Wise Summary of Wards

Sl. No.	Major Potentials	Ward No.	No. of Ward
1	Productive use of Foreign remittance	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	9
2	Scope of doing Small business	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8	7
3	Better use of fertile agricultural land	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	9
4	Opportunity of rearing domestic animal	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	7
5	Development of handicraft	Ward No. 3, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	3
6	Scope of fish farming	Ward No. 2, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 9	4
7	Handicraft development	Ward No. 5, Ward No. 7	2
8	Opportunity of poultry farming	Ward No. 5, Ward No. 7	2
9	Opportunity of dairy farming	Ward No. 7	1

4.2.3 Perceived Development Priorities

Apart from problems and potentials/resources of their respective wards, the participants also identified their expectations and prioritized them for execution. They first chalked out a large number of demands and then those were grouped into three phases of execution based on priority. This was decided through a debate among the participants using ToP Chart method. The participants put their most urgent needs in the short term period, followed by comparatively lesser important issues in the midterm period. They mostly put a long term vision for their respective wards in the last phase of execution.

4.2.3.1 Short Term Issues

The most common short term issues include, demand for electricity, road, improved education and health facility, safe water, sanitation, etc. (**Table-4.5**). All that have been recommended in the short term are important issues that need immediate attention. Almost all the wards feel that their road facilities need to be improved for better connectivity. In the same way safe water supply is needed for a healthy living. Health is a major concern for the low income people. Because they have to spend a large part of their meagre income health. Good public sector health facility can reduce their high cost dependency on private health facility. Desire for improvement of sanitation reflects their concern about health.

Table-4.5: Priority Development Issues by Wards in the Short-term

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Priority Issues
1.	Ward No. 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development • Supply of safe water. • Improvement of health services. • Improvement of transport and communication
2.	Ward No. 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of drug abuse. • Provide healthy sanitation • Improved drainage system. • Improved health services. • Improve transport and communication.
3.	Ward No. 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of all education facilities • Improvement of drainage system. • Improvement of health services. • Improvement of transport and communication. • Maintenance of religious facilities. • Provision of rest house in the union.
4.	Ward No. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of education facilities • Provide graveyard. • Expansion of electricity • Improvement of transport and communication. • Improvement of drainage system. •

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Priority Issues
5.	Ward No. 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development education facilities • Maintenance of religious facilities • Prevention of waterlogging • Development of transport and communication • Improvement of health services.
6.	Ward No. 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of transport and communication • Improvement of sanitation. • Improvement of health services. • Expansion of power supply. • Safe water supply.
7.	Ward No. 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of power supply • Development of transport and communication • Maintenance of education facilities • Safe water supply. • Improved health service. • Establishment of rest house.
8.	Ward No. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of health services. • Provide safe drinking water • Development of transport and communication. • Promotion of education.
9.	Ward No. 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of safe drinking water • Development transport and communication • Expansion of power supply • Improved sanitation • Improved health services

4.2.3.2 Mid-Term Issues

Mid-term common necessities are marked by better education facility, maintenance of religious facilities, safe drinking water, and improvement of bazar, health facilities. They feel these as necessity, but not urgent ones. For this reason they have put these issues in the mid-term. Please see **Table-4.6.**

Table-4.6: Priority Issues by Ward in the Mid-term

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Priority Issues
1.	Ward No. 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of religious facilities. • Supply of piped gas.
2.	Ward No. 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of electricity supply. • Provide mosque • Provide safe drinking water.
3.	Ward No. 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide gas connection.
4.	Ward No. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of health services.
5.	Ward No. 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe water supply • Improved drainage system. • Excavation of river and khal.
6.	Ward No. 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development • Maintenance of religious facilities. • Development of education.
7.	Ward No. 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved education. • Rehabilitation of homeless
8.	Ward No. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of religious facilities. • Excavation of canal for irrigation.
9.	Ward No. 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of religious facilities • Provide play field.

4.2.3.3 Long-term Issues

The long term issues are mainly visionary. In the long term the participants aspire to see their ward as a place equipped with gas supply, modern ICT technology, having good education facility (**Table-4.7**).

Table -4.7: Priority Issues by Ward in the Long-term

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Priority Issues
1.	Ward No. 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of play field. • Promotion of education.
2.	Ward No. 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel
3.	Ward No. 3	-
4.	Ward No. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of ICT
5.	Ward No. 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection in households.
6.	Ward No. 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection in households.
7.	Ward No. 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel.
8.	Ward No. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development • Provide sluice gate. • Provide play field.
9.	Ward No. 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel.

4.2.3.4 Short Term Development Proposal wise Ward

A summary of wards have been presented in **Table-4.8**, according to the priority development proposals in the short term. The table shows that 9 wards demanded improved road facilities as their top priority in the short term. Sequentially, followed by improved medical facility, supply of safe drinking water.

Table-4.8: Priority Development Proposal wise Summary of Wards in the Short-term

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Ward No.	No. of Ward
1	Agricultural development	Ward No. 1	1
2	Supply of safe water	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	5
3	Improvement of health services	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	8
4	Improvement of transport and communication	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	9
5	Prevention of drug abuse	Ward No. 2	1
6	Provide healthy sanitation	Ward No. 2, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 9	3
7	Improved drainage system, prevention of waterlogging	Ward No. 2, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5	4
8	Development of all education facilities	Ward No. 3, Ward No. 4, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 8	4
9	Maintenance of religious facilities	Ward No. 3, Ward No. 5,	2
10	Provide rest house in the union	Ward No. 3	1
11	Poverty reduction	Ward No. 3	1
12	Provide graveyard	Ward No. 4,	1
13	Expansion of electricity	Ward No. 4, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 9	3

4.2.3.5 Mid-Term Development Proposal wise Ward

Mid-term proposals are not most urgent, but they are needed sometime later. Mid-term perception of development proposals are mostly considered less important than short term by the participants. Most wards made a very few proposals for mid-term. Only one proposal was supported by four wards that is maintenance and establishment of new madrasa and mosque in the mid-term. Ten proposals were supported by only one ward each. For details please see **Table-4.9** below.

Table-4.9: Priority Development Proposal wise Summary of Wards in the Mid-term

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Ward No.	No. of Ward
1	Maintenance and Establishment of Religious Facilities	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 2, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 8, Ward No. 9	5
2	Development of Agriculture Including Irrigation Facilities	Ward No. 6, Ward No. 8	2
3	Arrange Piped Gas Supply as Cheap Cooking Fuel	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 3	2
4	Expansion of power supply	Ward No. 2	1
5	Provide safe drinking water supply	Ward No. 2, Ward No. 5	2
6	Provide improved health services	Ward No. 4	1
7	Provide improved drainage system	Ward No. 5	1
8	Excavation of river and khal	Ward No. 5, Ward No. 8	2
9	Agricultural development	Ward No. 5,	1
10	Development of education facilities	Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7	2
11	Housing for the homeless	Ward No. 7	1
12	Provide play field	Ward No. 9	1

4.2.3.6 Long Term Development Proposal wise Ward

Long term proposals are mostly visionary proposals. The highest, one proposal (**Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel**) was supported by only 5 wards. Since these proposals are uncertain and might take longer period, they did not put important proposals in the long term. For more details please see **Table-4.10**.

Table-4.10: Priority Development Proposal wise Summary of Wards in the Long-term

Sl. No.	Demand/Desire/Potential/Proposal	Ward No.	No. of Ward
1	Establishment of play field.	Ward No. 1, Ward No. 8	2
2	Promotion of education.	Ward No. 1	1
3	Gas connection as a source of cheap fuel	Ward No. 2, Ward No. 5, Ward No. 6, Ward No. 7, Ward No. 9	5
4	Development of ICT	Ward No. 4	1
5	Agricultural development	Ward No. 4	1
6	Provide sluice gate.	Ward No. 4	1

CHAPTER-05

APPRAISAL AND OBSERVATION ON PRA FINDINGS AT UNION AND POURASHAVA WARD LEVEL

5.1 Introduction

Chapter five of the Shibchar PRA report is about analytical discussions on the identified major problems, potentials and the perception of the PRA participants about their proposed development proposals.

5.2 Appraisal of Identified Major Problems and Potentials of Unions

5.2.1 Appraisal of Problems

Identification of priority problems by the PRA participants reflects their perception about local problems they face in their everyday life. The major common problems identified by the participants of the unions are,

- Problem of transport and communication
- Inadequate electricity connection
- Lack of healthcare facilities and services
- Problem of arsenic contaminated drinking water

Following is a brief review on the above problems as identified by the PRA participants.

a. The Plight of Daily Mobility

This is the problem that was pointed out by all the union participants. Transport and communication problem is one of their most critical problems. They do day to day **Mobility** using road to serve their everyday purposes. The PRA participants of all unions put this problem on the top of priority list because they bear the pinch of journey in their regular life. This priority arises because most roads at the union level are unpaved which makes any journey difficult, time consuming and costly. Manually operated and vehicular traffic cannot move on these unpaved roads. An earthen road is not at all suitable for any kind of transport, manually operated or vehicular. It is extremely hardship to walk on a muddy during monsoon. So moving on earthen road is also plight for pedestrians. Brick soling road is another menace, though better than earthen road, not cosy for manually operated transport like, rickshaw and van, very widely found in rural areas. It is often precarious to carry farm products from field to home or market. Thus poor road condition affects their everyday living and earning. Apart from poor road condition, the participants mentioned about need for new roads. Social Map of every union clearly reflects all these issues of road communication, which they consider as one of their priority problems.

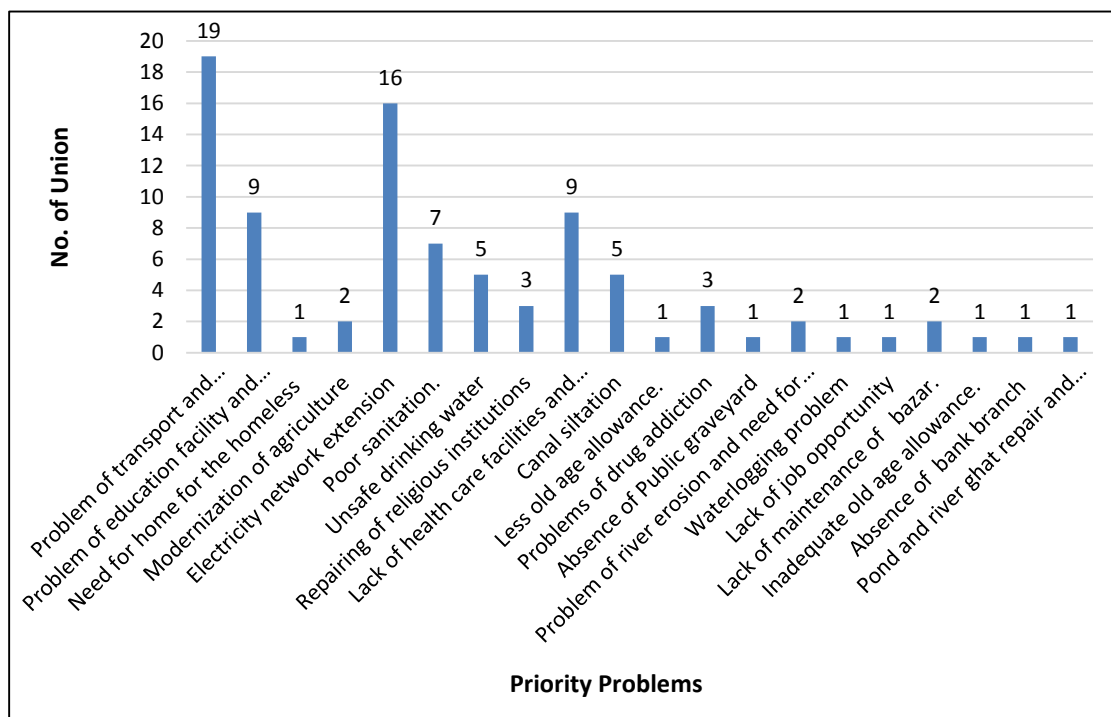


Figure-5.1: Priority Problems Wise Number of Union

b. Inadequate Electricity Connection

Electricity is a one of the prime needs in our everyday life. As the life is changing in rural areas, they are also becoming accustomed to using electricity. With increased income people in rural areas are using electronic appliances including refrigerator and television. So the demand for electricity is rising fast. But currently, there is insufficient power coverage in rural areas, against increasing demand. This is hampering, study by students and business and running industrial plants. In modern days it is extremely difficult to think a single day **without electricity**. They now understand very well how electricity can make their life easier, make them productive and can promote economic activity. Many unions call for better education facilities. It is their realization that there is no option education to succeed in life. Prevention of river erosion is an important issue, relating to a particular part of the upazila.

c. Deprivation of Public Health Services

Lack of proper medical facilities is a crying need in almost all the unions as reported by the PRA participants. The primary causes of poor medical service include absence of doctor and other support staff in public medical facilities, lack of medical equipment and inadequate physical infrastructure. All these cause suffering to the rural people in having proper medical services. Now a days, people are very concerned about their health. They want that health facilities are well equipped including regular presence of doctor. But unfortunately this is not the case in public health facilities far away from large cities. Be it upazila health complex or union level Community Clinic, all are ill equipped, no medicine, no health equipment and regular absence of doctors. The situation is no better for private's facilities as well. Deprived of public health facilities, people have to spend extra money to secure improved health facility. This extra expenditure often turns heavy burden on the poor and makes him poorer.

d. Danger of Unsafe Drinking Water

Putting **want of safe drinking water** in the major problem list by 14 unions (**Fig.5.1**) indicates that the people are very conscious about their health now. They are, no longer ready to drink water from a tube well which is contaminated by arsenic, when they know that arsenic causes health problem. They also know that, and a deep tube well, that penetrates further deep into the ground and extracts arsenic free safe water. So, they rightfully seek for deep tube well to have safe drinking water in their everyday life. Because they are concerned about their health and water is a basic necessity of life.

The participants also mentioned about some other problems, like, vpoor sanitation, canal siltation, maintenance of religious facilities which they consider should be looked into for making life easier in rural areas.

5.2.2 The Causes of Problems, their Impact and Probability of resolving them

The PRA participants not only identified problems of their respective union, but also traced the possible sources of the problems, their impact and the possibility to resolve them. In the following sections a short review has been carried out on the opinions of the participants about the problems and relevant issues.

Road communication was their number one concern. Regarding poor condition of roads, the participants identified a number causes, like, lack of fund, lack of local influential person who can pursue government fund, small amount of budget allocated to unions for road development. They also unveiled the impacts of bad road communication. They mentioned about loss of time due to delay in movement, failure to market bulk agricultural products and the suffer losses. As potentials, they pointed out that there are lands in the village to build new road or develop existing road. They mentioned about low wage of laborers for road development.

All the issues the participants pointed out against each problem are all valid and correct. On analysis of the issues, it seems that fund allocation lies at the root of all problems. Union Parishad has legal power to collect holding tax, but it is unable to do so as it does not have the institutional capacity to collect tax. Besides, the amount of tax that will be collected would be extremely meager for road development. So they have to perpetually remain dependent on government for road development. LGED, Zila Parishad, Upazila Parishad are the agencies who receive fund for road and other development works. But they are usually allocated such small amount of budget that development demands of all the unions cannot be met. The situation is almost same for all the demands they have placed in the list.

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

Identified Major Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability of Amelioration
1. Problem of Transportation and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources and budget allocation. • Lack of influence in budget allocation. • Limited Union quota for fund allocation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic loss in terms of time. • Business loss. • Loss of farmers for failing to secure good price in the market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land available for road construction. • Local bamboo, wood and earth available for road construction low cost of local wage labor. • Positive attitude of the local people in developing local roads.
2. Inadequate Electricity Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget allocation. • Lack of influence in budget allocation. • Lack of govt. initiative. • Insolvency of households to install deep tube well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of business leading to job loss. • Disruption in industrial investment. • Suffering of students in study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordability of the people to pay for electricity charge.
3. Lack of Public Healthcare Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government for effective management of public sector health facility. • Failure of the government to control services of private health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffering of low income people caused by bad services. • Financial pressure on low income people to seek alternative service from private health facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs providing health services at low cost.

Identified Problems	Major Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability of Amelioration
4. Lack of Safe Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget allocation. Lack of govt. initiative. Insolvency of households to install deep tube well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal health problem for drinking arsenic contaminated water. Burden of cost of treatment for skin disease caused by arsenic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local surface water can be used as alternative after proper treatment. Rain water harvesting can be another alternative source of water during monsoon. Expectation of Government initiative to install deep tube well.

REB is the authority for supplying power in rural areas. But like all other agencies it also suffers from the problem of inadequate budget. Besides, the production of electricity is low and only network installation cannot ensure power supply. But nationally, power production has significantly increased in recent days, reaching to a level of about 15 MW /day. It is expected that in few years power will be reaching the remote villages of the country. REB is now busy with installation of network.

Public sector health facility runs is entirely by the Department of Health. But so far, health sector has been a mismanaged. All the complaints about health service is based on their day to day experience with the public health facilities. All its amelioration lies with the government.

In rural part of the upazila responsibility of safe water supply lies with DPHE. But they also suffer from budget crisis. The participants mentioned about alternative water sources as supplementary solutions. But DPHE does not seem to have any program in this respect. Sinking deep tube well is a bit expensive than shallow tube well. So, it is not expected that all households would be capable to install deep tube well. So there is hardly any option but to rely on government for safe water supply.

5.2.3 Appraisal of Potentials

Through a brainstorming process of debate and consensus, the participants of Shibchar PRAs in 14 unions, worked out in total 8 major potentials of their unions that together form the upazila potentials, which, they believe, can promote future development of the upazila together. In the same way as problems identification, the participants of each union PRA first, chalked out a long list of potentials of their respective union. On instruction of the facilitator, participants brought down the list to five most important potentials. Almost all, potentials or resources, recommended, are from natural sources and rural based. There are some potential that are common to all the unions.

List of major Potentials Identified by the PRA Participants of 19 Unions:

- Scope of agricultural development
- Scope of fisheries development
- Skill development for unutilised manpower
- Opportunity of poultry farming.

Participants from all the 19 unions see further development of agriculture as a source of prospective future. Sixteen unions point out development of fisheries as a good prospect for the upazila. Having huge water body and large Dhaka market nearby the participants think fishery has a wide prospect in the upazila. Targeting nearby Dhaka market poultry, domestic animal rearing and dairy farming can bring prosperity to the upazila people, as feel by the participants. Participants from 12 unions feel that training of unused manpower in the villages can bring prosperity to the union people.

On review of above statements, it is apprehended that the areas of development recommended by the PRA participants are substantially valid. However, they missed a few areas, for example, only few unions voted for domestic animal rearing that has a huge countrywide demand. Animal rearing, particularly, cow can help raise income of the local people. Most participants failed to realize importance of this sector.

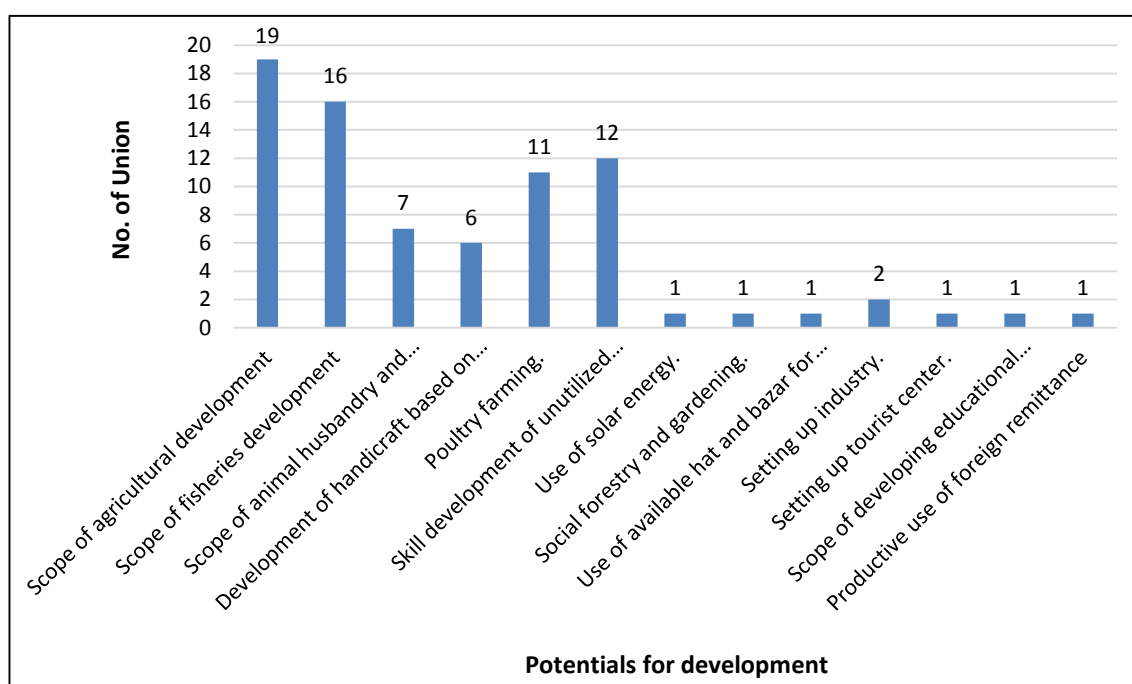


Figure-5.2: Priority Potentials Wise Number of Union

In fact, there are many potentials that are not visible yet. Development of improved connectivity, favorable local land price and new demand for products at Dhaka market over the time, will open up more avenues of economic activities in Shibchar that nobody can think of right now. Proximity to Dhaka and a huge market there, is the greatest advantage for Shibchar. An excellent road connectivity with Dhaka can change the entire economic scenario of the upazila. With the emerging economic activities and engagement of unused local manpower, the income multiplier will start operating bringing prosperity to the local economy. Local agriculture will be boosted, remittance will find avenues to invest, dairy and fishery and handloom industry will be regenerated creating more job opportunities. The overall impact will be positive economic growth of Shibchar economy.

5.2.4 Perceived Development Priorities of Unions

The participants not only identified problems, their causes and impacts and potentials/resources of their respective unions, they also expressed their expectations for future development of their unions and prioritized them for execution. They first chalked out a large number of demands/desires/development proposals and then those were grouped into three phases of execution based on priority. This was decided through a debate and consensus among the participants using ToP Chart method. The participants put their most urgent needs in the short term period, followed by comparatively lesser important issues in the midterm period. They mostly put their vision about the unions in the long term phase of execution.

The most common **short term** issues include, demand for road, bridge/culvert, modernization of farming technology, prevention of waterlogging, improved education and health services. The **Figure- 5.3** shows the short term development proposals that have been supported by more than one union participants. Almost all the unions put utmost importance to development of road facility. This expression came out of their day to day experience. For all social and economic activities mobility is indispensable. Easy, comfortable and fast connectivity can make jobs accomplished with ease and quick. Present condition of most roads in the upazila unions are in a precarious state that makes journey not only uncomfortable but also costly and delayed. They are keen to get rid of the suffering caused by poor road condition. So they have put this issue at the top of the demand list and want that be resolved in the short term phase. This issue has been voted by 12 unions out of 14. Ten union participants want their water problem resolved immediately. They ask for safe drinking water and get rid of arsenic contaminated water that comes from the shallow hand tube wells. Nine union participants ask to have better medical facilities, where there will be doctor present to serve the patients, medicines and other medical equipment will be available at hand. The participants of PRA want the menace of drug abuse eradicated from their unions and to save the future of children. Other priority problems in the short term phase are, hygienic sanitation, better education facility, improvement of drainage, development and maintenance of religious facilities, prevention of waterlogging and development of agriculture.

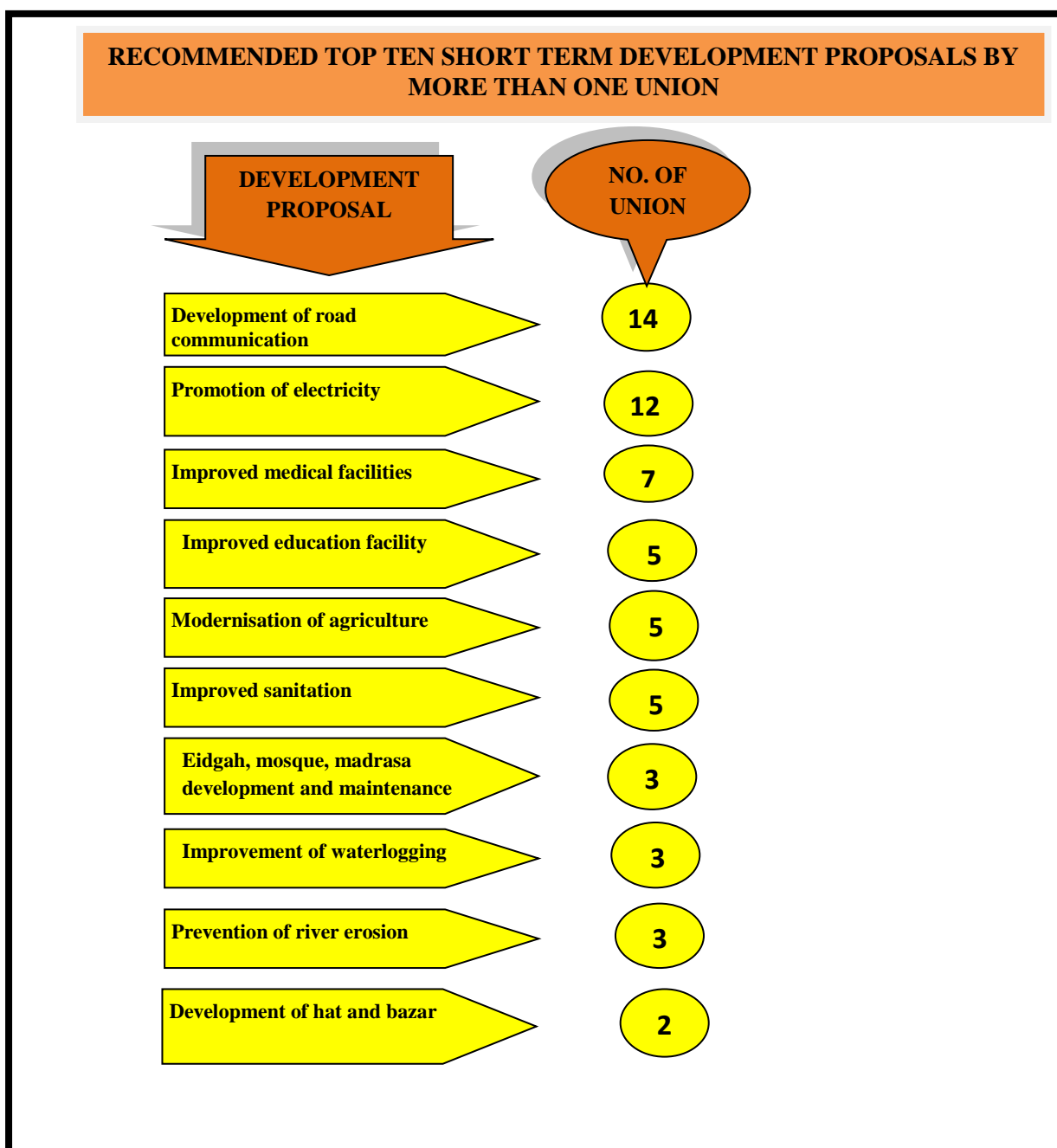


Figure-5.3: Top Ten Short Term Major Proposals for Development by More than One Union

5.3 Appraisal of Identified Major Problems and Potentials of Pourashava Wards

5.3.1 Appraisal of Problems

Identification of priority problems by the PRA participants at pourashava wards reflects their perception about local problems they face in their everyday life. The major common problems identified by the participants of the unions are,

- **Problem of transport and communication**
- **Lack of healthcare facilities and services**
- **Problem of development and maintenance of religious facilities**
- **Development and maintenance of education facilities**
- **Absence of safe drinking water.**

Following is a brief review on the above problems as identified by the PRA participants.

a. The Misery of Daily Movement

Despite being an urban area, roads in most parts of the pourashava are not paved. Due to lack of budget the pourashava cannot develop all the roads. People living in settlements in the outskirts of the town often have to live a few years in miserable condition without paved roads. Earthen roads become muddy during monsoon and movement becomes extremely difficult for all kinds of road transport including the pedestrians. Potholes are often created in muddy roads by the movement of vehicular traffic that deteriorates road condition further.

b. Inadequate Public Healthcare

Public healthcare is traditionally lacking in outside large cities of the country. Lack of proper medical facilities is a crying need in the entire Pourashava as reported by the PRA participants. The primary causes of poor medical service include absence of doctor and other support staff in public medical facilities, lack of medical equipment and inadequate physical infrastructure. All these cause suffering to the rural people in having proper medical services. Now a days, people are very concerned about their health. They want that health facilities are well equipped including regular presence of doctor. But unfortunately this is not the case in public health facilities far away from large cities. Be it upazila health complex, all are ill equipped, no medicine, no health equipment and regular absence of doctors. The situation is no better for private's facilities as well. Deprived of public health facilities, people have to spend extra money to secure improved health facility. This extra expenditure often turns heavy burden on the poor and makes him poorer.

c. Problem of Development and Maintenance of Religious Facilities

Religious facilities are usually developed on community initiatives. They hardly have any regular income to finance their recurring expenses. So they chronically suffer from financial crisis. PRA participants want that local government allocate regular fund to subsidise their expenses. The religious facilities include, mosque, madrasa, mandir, asram, etc.

d. Development and Maintenance of Education Facilities

Like religious facilities, educational institutions are also mostly developed on community initiative. Government facilities are exceptional and adequate compared to demand. Privately developed education facilities always suffer from financial crisis. Because they cannot pay for their recurring expenses from the fees paid by the students. Though government is now paying a large part of the teacher's salary of the recognized private education facilities, but that is not enough.

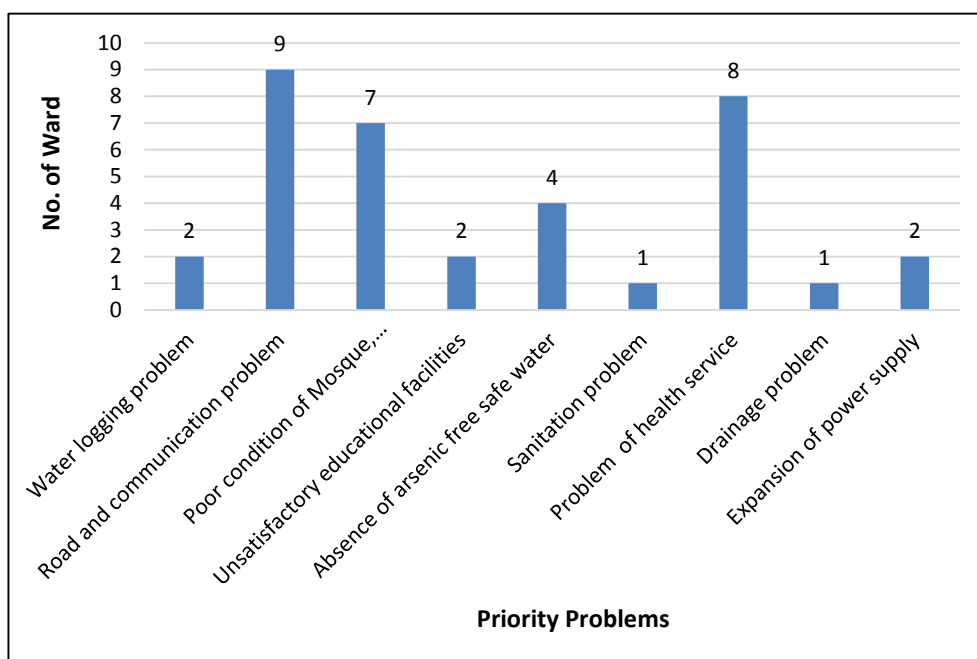


Figure-5.4: Priority Problems Wise Number of Ward

e. Absence of Safe Drinking Water

Though a pourashava, safe drinking water is not available in all pourashavas where tube well is the primary source of water. Water has been found contaminated by arsenic in many places. Putting **want of safe drinking water** in the major problem indicates that the people are very conscious about their health now. Six wards of the Pourashava mentioned safe drinking water as major problem of the ward. They are, no longer ready to drink water from a tube well which is contaminated by arsenic, when they know that arsenic causes health problem. They also know that, and a deep tube well, that penetrates further deep into the ground and extracts arsenic free safe water. So, they rightfully seek for deep tube well to have safe drinking water in their everyday life. Because they are concerned about their health and water is a basic necessity of life.

5.3.2 The Causes of Problems, their Impact and Probability of Resolving them

Table-5.2: Problems, Cause, Effect/Impact and Potentials

Identified major Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability of Amelioration
1. Problem of Transport and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources and budget allocation. • Lack of influence in budget allocation. • Limited Union quota for fund allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic loss in terms of time. • Business loss. • Loss of farmers for failing to secure good price in the market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land available for road construction. • Local earth available for road construction. • Low cost of local wage labour • Positive attitude of the local people in developing local roads.
2. Lack of Healthcare Facilities and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government for effective management of public sector health facility. • Failure of the government to control services of private health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffering of low income people caused by bad services. • Financial pressure on low income people to seek alternative service from private health facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs providing health services at low cost.
3. Problem of Development and Maintenance of Religious Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious facilities are developed on charity. • As they don't have their own source of income they suffer from fund crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lack of maintenance they remain poor condition.. • Devotees suffer from minimum facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments can provide regular assistance for maintenance.

Identified major Problems	Causes	Impact	Potentials/Probability of Amelioration
4. Development and Maintenance of Education Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private education facilities are developed on community initiative. They don't have permanent source of income and have to depend on student fees, which is not enough to meet regular expenses. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dearth of fund leads to poor condition of facilities and infrastructure. Students become victims of poor and inadequate facility and that affect their education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government may allocate regular fund for the education facilities in rural areas for maintenance.
5. Absence of Safe Drinking Water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of budget allocation. Lack of govt. initiative. Insolvency of households to install deep tube well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal health problem for drinking arsenic contaminated water. Burden of cost of treatment for skin disease caused by arsenic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local surface water can be used as alternative after proper treatment. Rain water harvesting can be another alternative source of water during monsoon. Expectation of Government initiative to install deep tube well.

5.3.3 Appraisal of Potentials

At Pourashava level the participants of 9 wards through a brainstorming process of debate and consensus, worked out major potentials of their respective wards that together form the Pourashava potentials. They believe that realization of these can promote future development of the Pourashava together. In the same way as the problem identification, the participants of each Ward PRA first, chalked out a long list of potentials of their respective ward. On instruction of the facilitator, participants brought down the list to five most important potentials. Most of the potentials or resources, identified, are from natural sources and rural based. There are some potential that are common to all the wards.

Following is the List of most common major potentials identified by the PRA Participants of 9 Wards:

- **Productive use of Foreign remittance**
- **Better use of fertile agricultural land**
- **Scope of doing small business**
- **Opportunity of rearing domestic animal**

Participants from all the 9 wards consider **remittance** as the key to development of livelihood of local people. They want that opportunities are created so that the remittance earners can make more profitable use of their hard earned foreign exchange. Such investment in productive purposes shall generate more employment for unemployed local youths and boost local economy and livelihood of the people.

There is scope for further **development of agriculture** and raise production. Thus further development of agriculture can be a source of prospective future for the Pourashava as well as the upazila. All the nine wards point out development of agriculture as a major source of prosperity. A large part of the Pourashava is still under agriculture.

Pourashava has a higher population density than rural areas. This is why there is better scope of doing business in urban areas. The number of consumers within close proximity is higher. **Small business** can flourish better in urban areas. In future the urban population will increase and there will be more consumers, so small business has a prospect in the pourashava.

The Pourashava PRA participants rightly chose **domestic animal rearing** as a major potential for the Pourashava. Besides, regular market for beef, there is huge demand for cows and goats during annual festival of Eid ul azha. People can take this opportunity and rear domestic animal for marketing and make good profit.

But all the areas of development potential recommended by the PRA participants are valid. Agriculture cannot be developed in a sustainable way in the Pourashava. There will be gradual invasion of urban activity and development in agricultural lands with the expansion of population. At one point there will be hardly any farm land within Pourashava boundary. This will happen with the gradual increase in land price. So agricultural development within the Pourashava will not be sustainable one.

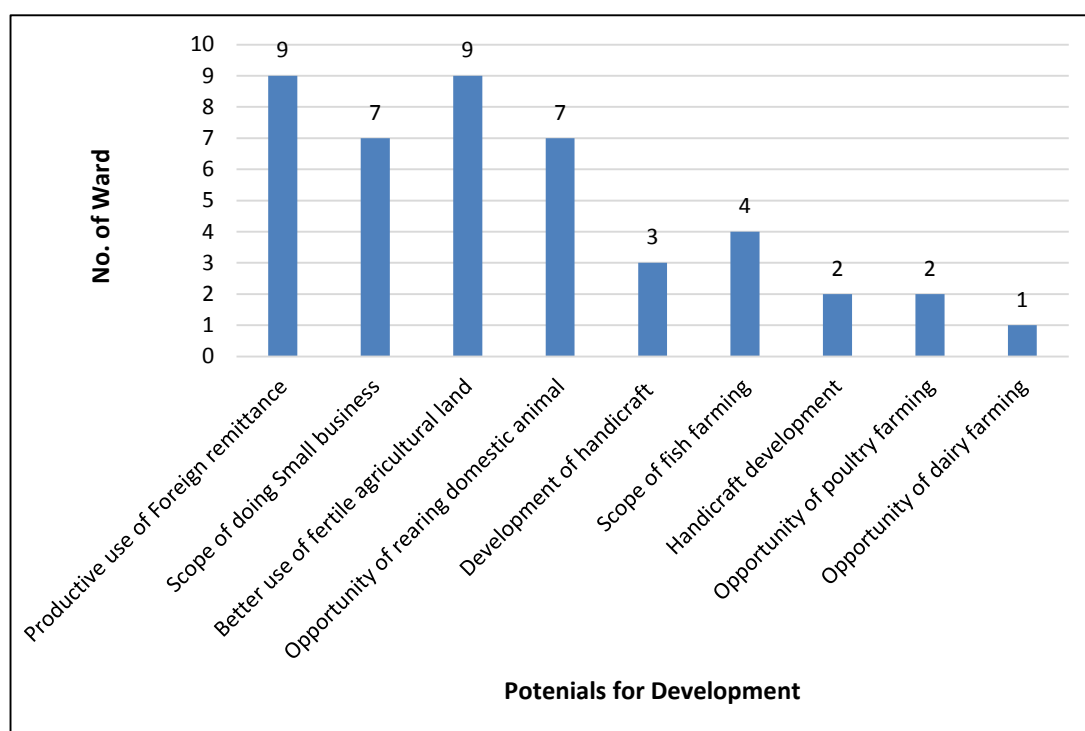


Figure-5.5: Priority Potentials Wise Number of Ward

There are many potentials that the participants cannot foresee now. Development of improved connectivity, favorable local land price and new demand for products at Dhaka market over the time, will open up more avenues of economic activities in the Pourashava that nobody can think of right now. Proximity to Dhaka and a huge market there, is the greatest advantage for Shibchar. After Padma Bridge development an excellent road connectivity with Dhaka will be established that can change the entire economic scenario of the Pourashava. With the emerging economic activities and engagement of unused local manpower, the income multiplier will start operating bringing prosperity to the local economy. The overall impact will be positive economic growth of Shibchar.

5.3.4 Perceived Development Priorities of Pourashava Wards

Apart from identification of problems, their causes and impacts and potentials/resources of their respective wards, the participants also pointed out their expectations about future development of their wards and prioritized them for execution. They first chalked out a large number of demands/desires/development proposals and then those were grouped into three phases for execution based on priority of need. This was decided through a debate and consensus among the participants using ToP Chart method. The participants put their most urgent needs in the short term period, followed by comparatively lesser important issues in the midterm period. They put their least important in the long term phase of execution.

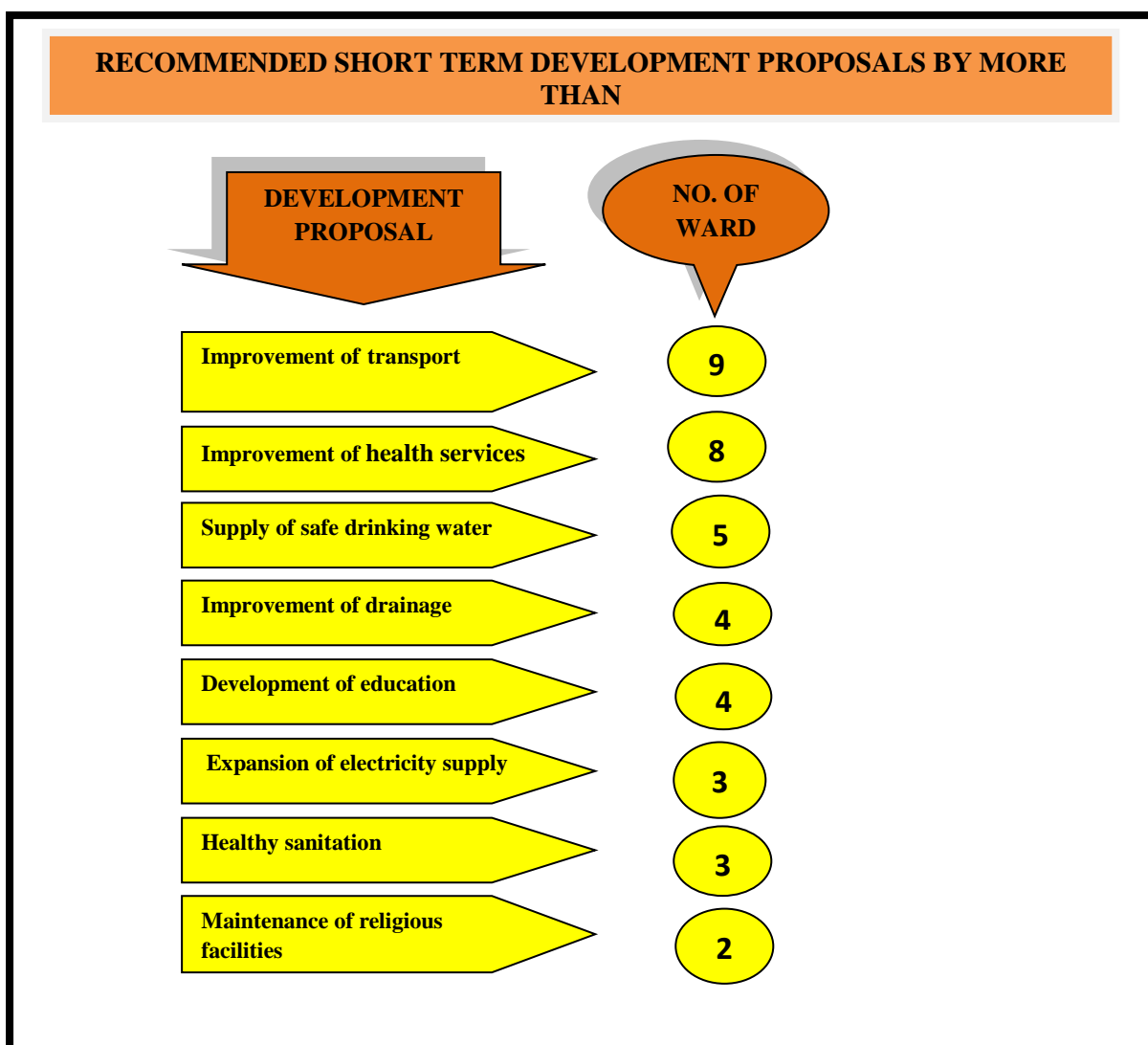


Figure-5.6: Short Term Major Proposals for Development Proposed by More than One Ward

The most common **short term** issues include, **improvement of transport and communication, improvement of health services, supply of safe drinking water**. Demand for improved road, better health facility and safe drinking water is high in the Pourashava.

The **Figure-5.6** shows the short term development proposals that have been supported by more than one ward participants. Almost all the unions put utmost importance to development of road facility. This expression came out of their day to day experience. For all social and economic activities mobility is indispensable. Easy, comfortable and fast connectivity can make jobs accomplished with ease and quick. Present condition of most roads in the Pourashava is in a precarious state that makes journey not only uncomfortable but also costly and delayed. They are keen to get rid of the suffering caused by poor road condition. So they have put this issue at the top of the demand list and want that be resolved in the short term phase. This issue has been voted by 8 wards out of 9 wards.

Eight ward participants ask to have better medical facilities, where there will be doctor present to serve the patients, medicines and other medical equipment will be available at hand.

Five ward participants want their water problem resolved immediately. They ask for safe drinking water and get rid of arsenic contaminated water that comes from the shallow hand tube wells.

The most common **mid-term** issues are, **maintenance and establishment of religious facilities, development of agriculture including irrigation facilities, arrange piped gas supply as cheap cooking fuel, provide safe drinking water supply, excavation of river and khal, development of education facilities.**

Five wards out of nine chose **maintenance and establishment of religious facilities** for execution in the mid-term period. However, two wards each voted in favour of rest of the proposals. It indicates, they give comparatively less priority to these issues.

The most common issues of **long term** are, **gas connection as a source of cheap fuel and establishment of play field.** They put these two issues in the long term because they consider them as less important and or they are uncertain about their execution.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The PRA participants took painstaking effort to identify problems of their respective unions and Pourashava wards. They drew themselves social maps of their union and Pourashava wards. They also explored potentials of their unions that can contribute to development and prioritised them for execution. Local people, as participants of the PRA, have the best understanding about local problems and potentials. This led them to make best choices of their understanding.

Whatever the development proposals the participants have made in the PRAs, are worthy consideration. Fulfillment of the proposals will be a great leap forward towards development of the upazila. In both, urban and rural areas, road has received the top priority for development. Improvement of road communication will ease social life and expedite economic activities enhancing employment and income of the people. Safe drinking water will secure them from diseases and lead a healthy life. The water supply responsibility lies with Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). Development of agriculture will raise income of the farmers who constitute lion's share of the local income earners. Agriculture can be promoted by applying seed-fertiliser-irrigation technology. Agriculture technology improvement is the task of Agriculture Department. Healthy, though a matter of mostly of household, the participants have asked for assistance of the government. Government may assist by subsidising material supply as part of sanitation development programme. Community established schools are in deplorable state for lack of maintenance. Government can come up with assistance in this regard. Drug has emerged as a menace in rural areas as well. If this can be wiped out the future of their children will be more secured. To resolve this problem, concerted effort by law enforcing agency the community is needed. Promotion of fishery, poultry and dairy farming will add to local employment and income. Growing unemployed youths will find avenues for survival. These are now easily adoptable technology. The initial investment is the main problem. Department of youth can help providing collateral free credit to youth.

Sequentially, the next essential tasks lie with the planners and the local development agencies. The planners will make the plans considering the desires expressed by the PRA participants. Planners shoulder bear the responsibility to uphold their desires in the plans. Once in the plan document, the government cannot right away ignore the development proposals. The next responsibility will be with the respective government agencies to draw projects based on plan proposals. It is not expected that all what is stated in the plan would come true. If at least some important projects come true sometime, that will be a great achievement of the PRA and the upazila plans.

The most significant achievement of the current PRAs is that there has been an enthusiastic participation of the stakeholders in all the sessions. They were found happy to be a part of their own area development process. This attitude of the people has great value in development. Once they take ownership of the plan, they prepared, they will take care to execute them exerting all cooperation. Because they know that they themselves have planted their own future in those development plans.

The PRA participants made remarks and put opinions on many issues. Most of these are valid and well thought. But some of the ideas have been found impractical, irrelevant and not implementable in the short run. This has happened due to lack of understanding about about the source of fund for implementing projects and the agencies that are involved in executing them. Due to such ignorance they often made suggestions that are practically unattainable. The participants maintained high expectations, but they were not aware about how their desires would come true. If the expectations unfulfilled become high all their zeal and enthusiasm might wither away.

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গৃহায়ন ও গনপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়

নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

“প্রিপারেশন অব ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্লান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

(প্যাকেজ নং-১ দোহার ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা এবং শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মাদারীপুর)

পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠান : দেশ উপদেশ লিঃ ইন এসোসিয়েশন উইথ আইমা ইন্টারন্যাশনাল বিডি লিঃ এন্ড টেকনিক্যাল সাপোর্ট সার্ভিসেস লিঃ

কৃষি জরিপ প্রশ্নমালা-২০১৫

প্রশ্নমালা নংঃ [শুধুমাত্র অফিসিয়াল ব্যবহারের জন্য] উত্তরদাতার নাম :-----

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নামঃ..... কোডঃ তারিখঃ

১. ভূমির মালিকানা

ক. নিজস্ব জমি শতাংশ
খ. বন্ধক নেয়া জমি শতাংশ
গ. বর্গা নেয়া জমি শতাংশ
ঘ. মোট জমি শতাংশ

২. ভূমি ব্যবহার

ক. বসত ভিটা ও তৎসংলগ্ন জমি..... শতাংশ
খ. আবাদী (মাঠ ফসলী জমির পরিমাণ) শতাংশ
গ. স্থায়ী বাগানের অধীনে জমির পরিমাণ..... শতাংশ
ঘ. অনাবাদী জমির পরিমাণ শতাংশ
ঙ. জলাশয়/পুকুর শতাংশ

৩. এক বছরে Gross ফসল উৎপাদন এর বর্ণনাঃ

কি কি ফসল উৎপাদন করেন (কোড লিখেন)	জমির পরিমাণ (শতাংশ)	উৎপাদন (কেজি)	উৎপাদিত ফসল থেকে বিক্রয় করেন (কেজি)

কোড ৩.ঃ ফসল উৎপাদন

১. ধান	২. গম	৩. পাট	৪. ভুট্টা	৫. ইক্ষু	৬. ডাল	৭. আলু	৮. বেগুন	৯. লাউ	১০. কুমড়া
১১. পটল	১২. শসা	১৩. টমেটো	১৪. ফুলকপি	১৫. আম	১৬. কলা	১৭. কাঁঠাল	১৮. লেবু	১৯. পেয়ারা	২০. লটকন
২১. অন্যান্য.....			২২. তৈল বীজ (সরিষা, বাদাম ইত্যাদি)			২৩. মসলা (পিয়াজ, রসুন, আদা ইত্যাদি)			

৪. গরু / মহিষ / ছাগল পালন করেন? ☐ ১= হ্যা ২= না ৪.১. উত্তর হ্যা হলে গরু / মহিষ / ছাগল সংখ্যা কয়টি?
 ৫. হাস মুরগী খামার আছে কি? ☐ ১= হ্যা ২= না ৫.১. উত্তর হ্যা হলে হাস মুরগীর সংখ্যা কয়টি?

৬. এসব থেকে গত এক (১) বছরে খরচ ও আয়ের পরিমাণ (টাকায়)?

আইটেম	খরচ	আয়
ফসল		
হাসমুরগি		
গবাদী পশু		
মাছ		

কোড ৬ঃ খরচ ও আয়

১. ১০০০০-২০০০০	২. ২০০০০-৩০০০০	৩. ৩০০০০-৪০০০০	৪. ৪০০০০-৫০০০০	৫. ৫০০০০+
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৭. চাষের ব্যবস্থা কি? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন

১. লাঙ্গল	২. পাওয়ার টিলার	৩. স্থানীয় পদ্ধতি	৪. অন্যান্য
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৮. সেচের ব্যবস্থা কি কি? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন

১. গভীর নলকূপ	২. অগভীর নলকূপ	৩. শক্তি চালিত পাম্প	৪. ডিজেল চালিত	৫. বিদ্যুৎ চালিত	৬. স্থানীয় পদ্ধতি	৭. অন্যান্য....
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৯. আপনার শস্য ক্ষেত্রের পানি নিষ্কাশনে কোনো সমস্যা আছে কি? ☐ ১= হ্যা ২= না (হ্যা হলে ১০ নং এ যান)

১০. সমস্যাগুলো কি কি?

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১১. সেচ সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের ফলে শস্য বহুমুখীকরণ বেড়েছে কি? ☐ ১= হ্যা ২= না (হ্যা হলে ১২ নং এ যান)

১২. যদি বেড়ে থাকে তবে নতুন ফসল কি কি?

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৩. সেচ সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণের ফলে গত ১০ বছরে শস্যের উৎপাদন বেড়েছে কি? ☐ ১= হ্যা ২= না (হ্যা হলে ১৪ নং এ যান)

১৪. যদি বেড়ে থাকে তবে ফসল ভিত্তিক শতকরা কত ভাগ?

১. ধান.....%
২. ভুট্টা.....%
৩. গম
৪. সবজি
৫. ডাল
৬. তৈল বীজ
৭. পাট
৮. অন্যান্য

১৫ চাষাবাদের ধরন কি? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন

১. এক ফসলি	২. দুই ফসলি	৩. তিন ফসলি
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১৬. কোথায় বাজারজাত করেন? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন

১. স্থানীয় বাজার	২. স্থানীয় পাইকার	৩. বাহিরের আড়তদার	৪. মাঠ পর্যায়ে	৫. অন্যান্য.....
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১৭. কৃষি ব্যবস্থাপনা কিভাবে হয়? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন

১. স্থানীয় পদ্ধতিতে	২. সরকারী ভাবে প্রশিক্ষণ	৩. বেসরকারী ভাবে প্রশিক্ষণ	৪. অন্যান্য.....
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কৃষিজাত পণ্যের মূল্য সংযোজন ও বাজারজাতকরণ

ক) বাজার প্রবেশাধিকার

পণ্যের নাম	গত ১২ মাসে বিক্রয়ের পরিমাণ (কেজি/লিটার/সংখ্যা)	কার কাছে বিক্রয়	বিক্রয়ের স্থান	বাজার হতে বাড়ীর দূরত্ব, কি.মি.	পরিবহনের জন্য ব্যবহৃত যানবাহনের নাম	পরিবহন খরচ
ধান						
গম						
পাট						
ভুট্টা						
তেল বীজ						
ডাল ফসল						
সজি						
ফল						
হাঁস/মুরগী						
দুধ						
ডিম						
গরু/মহিষ						
ছাগল/ভেড়া						
মাছ						
মসলা জাতীয় ফসল (যেমন পিঁয়াজ, রসুন ইত্যাদি. . .)						
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন-----)						

কোডঃ ক্রেতা : ১ = ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসায়ী/ফড়িয়া, ২ = পাইকারী ক্রেতা/বেপারী, ৩ = আড়তদার, ৪ = ভোক্তা,

বিক্রয়ের স্থান : ১ = বাড়ী, ২ = বাজার, ৩ = সংগ্রহ কেন্দ্র,

যানবাহন কোড :

১ = পায়ে হেঁটে ২ = বাই-সাইকেলে ৩ = রিক্সা ৪ = ভ্যান ৫ = ঠেলা গাড়ি ৬ = বাস ৭ = ট্রাক ৮ = টেম্পো/ অটোরিক্সা/ নসিমন

৯ = নৌকা/ট্রলার ১০ = অন্যান্য (-----)

মতস্য

জলাশয়ের বিবরণ/বর্তমান অবস্থা:

(ক) জলাশয়ের আয়তন (শতাংশ):

- (১) সর্বোচ্চ আয়তন----- (২) সর্ব নিম্ন আয়তন-----
 (৩) গড় আয়তন-----

(খ) জলাশয়ের গভীরতা (মিঃ):

- (১) শুষ্ক মৌসুমে----- (২) বর্ষা মৌসুমে-----
 (৩) গড় -----

(গ) জলাশয়ে মাছ চাষের বর্তমান কার্যক্রমঃ

- (১) প্রাকৃতিক আবাদ----- (২) ব্যক্তিগত আবাদ-----
 (৩) দলীয় বা কমিউনিটি আবাদ----- (৪) পলি দোআঁশ-----

(ঘ) জলাশয়ে মাছের প্রাপ্যতাঃ

ক্রমিক নং	স্থানীয় নাম	গত বছরের উৎপাদন (কেজি)
১	রুই	
২	কাতল	
৩	মুগেল	
৪	গ্রাস কার্প	
৫	সিলভার কার্প	
৬	সরপুটি	
৭	তেলাপিয়া	
৮	পাঙ্গাস	
৯	কই	
১০	মাগুর	
১১	শিং	
১২	পুটি/টেংরা/ মলা/ ঢেলা	
১৩	চিংড়ি	
১৪	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	

(ঙ) আপনি কি মাছ/ কৃষি/ গবাদী পশু/ পোলট্রি চাষের জন্য গত বছর ঋণ গ্রহণ করেছিলেন?

☐

১= হ্যাঁ

২= না

যদি করে থাকেন কত টাকাঃ -----টাকা

(চ) কার কাছ থেকে ঋণ গ্রহণ করেছেন? টিক (✓) চিহ্ন দিন

১. এনজিও	২. কৃষি ব্যাংক	৩. বেসরকারী ব্যাংক	৪. মহাজন	৫. অন্যান্য
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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

I. Distribution of PRAs by Upazila, Union Parishad and Pourashava

Upazila	No. of Union	No. of Pourashava Ward	No. of PRA
Nawabganj	14	-	19
Dohar	8	9	16
Shibchar	19	9	25
Total	41	18	60

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Housing and Public Works
Urban Development Directorate (UDD)**

**'Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas' Project
Package 01**

(Dohar Upazila, Nawabganj Uazila and Shibchar Upazila, Madaripur)

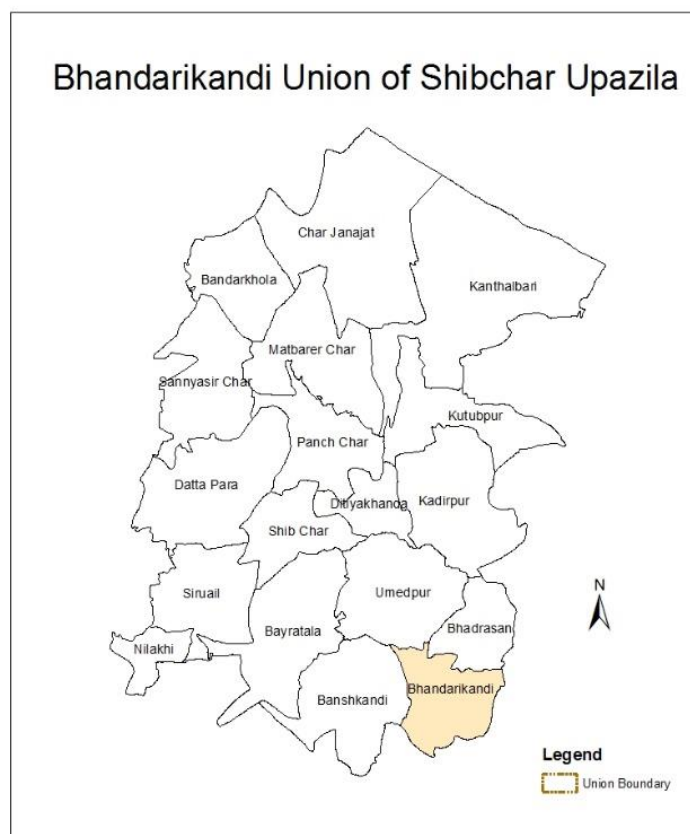
ANNEXURE-II

Union Level Individual PRA Report of Shibchar Upazila

1.0 Bhandarikandi Union

1.1 Union Profile

Bhandarikandi Union is one of the 19 unions of Shibchar Upazila. Geographically, it is located on the north of Umedpur Union. On its south is Madaripur Sadar, Bhodrasan Union on the east side and Banshkandi on the west. The union has a total area of 3375 acres and a population of 10178 (2011) giving a density of 749 persons per sq.km. The union has a literacy rate of 41.5% with 42.7% male and 44.00% female.



Map-1.1: Map of Bhandarikandi Union

PRA Team Composition:

Conducted by Team B

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 11:00 am -1:30 pm

Date: 27//12/2015

Union: Bhandarkandi

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Bhandari Kandi



Photo-1.1: PRA Attendance in Bhandarikandi Union

PRA সেশন
“সিপিআরএন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান কর ফোরটিন উপজেলা” প্রকল্প
প্যাকেজ-০১ (মোহর উপজেলা ও নরায়ণ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)
স্থান : ভান্ডারকান্দি ইউনিয়ন তারিখ : ২৭-১২-২০১৬
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	কাজী আব্দুল হান্নান	ভান্ডারকান্দি	জমিদার	০৭৪৬৫৫৪২	
২	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২০৩৪৭৬৭	
৩	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৬৭৪১১১৭	
৪	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭১০৪২৪৩৭	
৫	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭১৪৩০৪৬৬	
৬	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
৭	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
৮	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
৯	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১০	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১১	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১২	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১৩	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১৪	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১৫	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১৬	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১৭	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	
১৮	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২৩৩৩০৬৬	

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭২০১৬০৪৩৪	
২	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭১৬০৪২৭০	
৩	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
৪	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
৫	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
৬	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
৭	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
৮	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
৯	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
১০	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	
১১	মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর	ভান্ডারকান্দি	মহাশয়	০১৭৪৬৭২৪৫৬	

Figure-1.1: PRA Attendance Sheet of Bhandarkandi Union

1.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with introduction of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were asked to identify problems and potentials of their respective areas. **Venn Diagram** and group discussion were used as the tools. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find out the causes and effects of the identified problems and potentials/capacity for solving problems. In social mapping the participants draw land marks of the union, like, major road, school, housing areas, mosque. They also identified location of problems/potentials in the map. In a **Venn Diagram** the most important problems from among all identified problems were marked and circled. After social mapping and Venn Diagram processes were done, the participants were brought together to identify their most important needs through a process of consensus. Venn Diagram was used to find out the most urgent needs. One facilitator guides the social mapping activities and another facilitator leads the Venn Diagram session.

To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). First, the participants were asked to think about development vision of their union after 20 years. There were many versions of vision they discussed. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

1.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Bhandarikandi Union took place on December 27, 2015 at UP Complex. It started at 11:00 and went on upto 1:30 pm. There were 28 participants that included Union Ward Councilors, doctor, political leader, Masjid Imam, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader and a few common people. The number of participants was 28.

Table-1.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
9	6	1	2	1	2	7	28

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

The PRA of Bhandarikandi Union started with Social Mapping. Apart from Social Mapping there were three other assignments done by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. These are, identification of problems of the union, identification of potentials of the union and need/project identification for next 20 years and phasing their implementation.

1.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Mapping was the first assignment of the PRA done by active involvement of the participants. In this task the participants drew map of their union with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator first helped them drawing the boundary line of the Bhandarikandi Union. Next the participants drew roads, ponds, rivers and khals, ward boundary, school and other facilities, resource areas and problem areas. Social Map of Bhandari Kandi drew by the participants is presented in **Figure-1.2**.

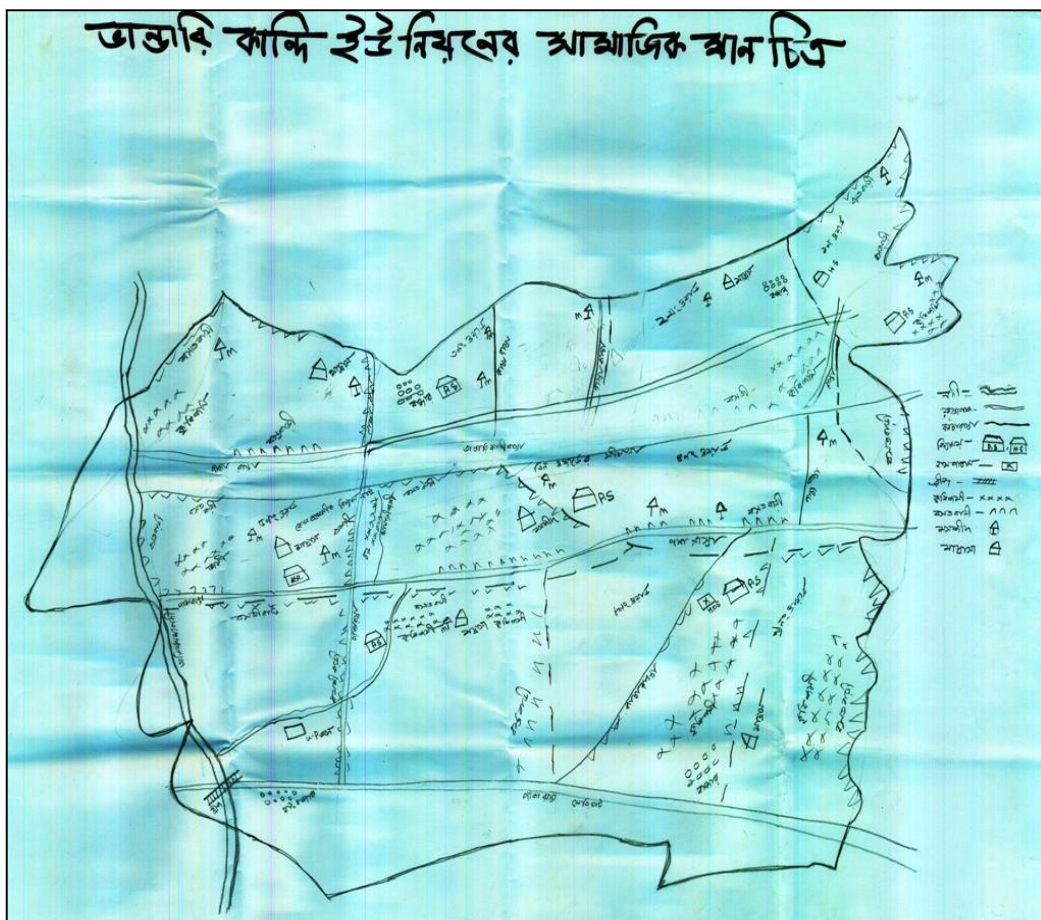


Figure-1.2: Social Map of Bhandari Kandi Union

1.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Important education facilities
- Farm lands
- Areas of flooding and waterlogging.
- Canals

1.5 Identification of Problems

Problems of the union were identified by the participants through an extensive debate. The participants were asked to discuss the problems prevailing in Bhandarikandi Union. They debated with each other about the problems. After consensus participants pointed out the problems one by one and the facilitators noted the down in a **Flip Chart**. The listed problems are presented below. The participants listed 16 problems.

1.5.1 List of Problems Identified

1. Problem of transport and communication
2. Drug addiction
3. Early marriage
4. Problem medical service
5. Problem of pure drinking water
6. Water logging
7. Digging of canal
8. Problem of education
9. Problem of religious institutions
10. Problem of health service for child and mother
11. Problem of rehabilitation of disabled people
12. Problem of irrigation
13. Problem of electricity
14. Sanitation problem
15. Agricultural problem
16. Unemployment

The participants also identified causes behind problems, their effects and the potentials of the union to resolve the problems. **(Figure-1.3).**

Problems

Causes

Effects

Capacity to resolve

ଆଜ୍ଞାତମାନ ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ପାଟିଆ - * ବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ * ନଦୀ/ଧାରା ବାଧନ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ବାହ୍ୟାଂଶର କାରଣ ସମସ୍ୟା * ଦ୍ରୁତ ଗତିର ସମସ୍ୟା * ନିଷାଂଶର କାରଣ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଜଳ ଅତି ଆହୁ * ଜଳ ନାହିଁ
ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା
ସମାଜିକ ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା
ଧାରା-ଧାର	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା
ଗତିର ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା * ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଧାରା

Figure-1.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve them

1.5.2 Identified Major Problems

After identification of 16 problems of the union by the participants, they were asked to select five major problems. After threadbare discussion among themselves the participants decided on the following five major problems. The facilitators immediately recorded the five problems in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-1.4**).

Following are the five major problems of the union.

1. Problem of transport and communication
2. Problem of electricity
3. Problem of sanitation
4. Filling up of Canals
5. Problem of medical service



Figure-1.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

1.5.3 List of Major Identified Problems

Following is the details of identified major problems:

a. Problem of Transport and Communication

The main problems of transport and communication are undeveloped roads and destruction of roads due to heavy rainfall and river. Poor condition of roads create problem in agro product marketing; getting medical services and going to schools by the students.

b. Problem of Electricity

The power supply is irregular and not available all over union. Frequent load shedding affects study of the students, make irrigation difficult, disrupt industrial production and affect commercial activities.

c. Problem of Sanitation

Unhygienic sanitation is cause of many diseases. The effects of this problem are, environment pollution and increasing diseases.

d. Canal Digging

Filling of canals due to siltation and deliberate public intervention affects free flow of storm water cause drainage congestion, also problem of irrigation in dry season.

e. Problem of Medical Service

The causes of this problem are the absence of doctors in public health facilities, insufficient medicines and medical equipment. Poor people are affected most as they have to seek expensive private medical service.

1.6 Identification of Potentials

Following identification of problems of the union, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants were asked to name the potentials. They identified 11 potentials of the union that can become resources for development of the union. Following are the 11 potentials identified by the participants.

1. Unused/underused agricultural land
2. Opportunity of fish farming
3. Scope of poultry farming
4. Scope of dairy farming
5. Unutilized manpower
6. Availability hat / bazar for marketing of goods produced locally
7. Opportunity of growing robi crops
8. Good Jute harvest
9. Scope of developing bamboo based handicraft
10. Availability of water body for fish culture and recreation
11. Good internal and external connectivity

1.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After the participants identified potentials of the union, they were asked to select the five most important potentials. Accordingly they selected the following five potentials as the major ones. These were again noted down in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-1.5**).

1. Unused/underused agricultural land
2. Scope of dairy farming
3. Opportunity of fish farming
4. Scope of developing bamboo based handicraft
5. Availability hat bazar for marketing of goods

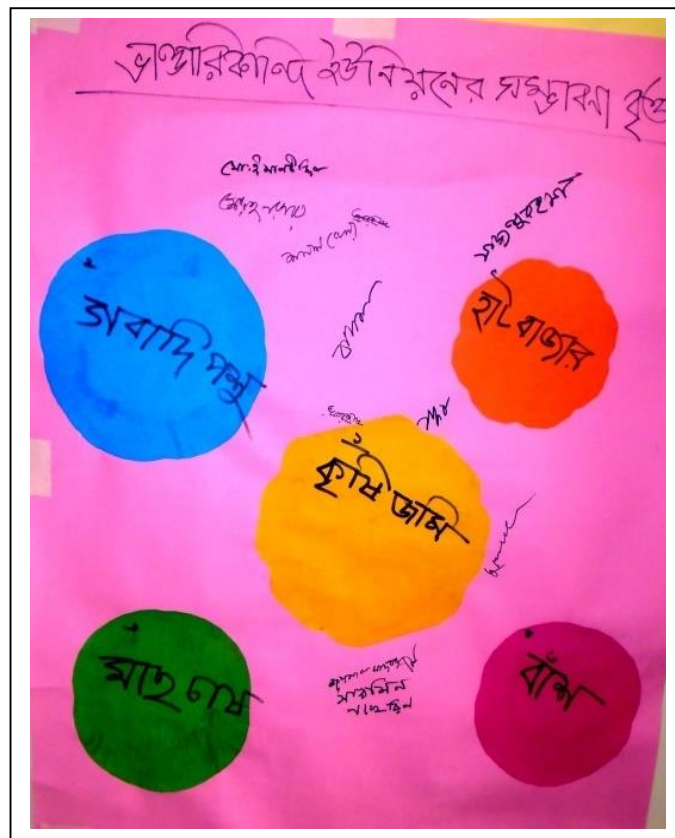


Figure-1.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potential

In the last session of PRA the participants determined the development needs/proposals of the union for next 20 years. They also put the proposals in three phases of implementation. In this session the facilitators used Meta Card and ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to identify development needs and phase out execution of projects. First, the one Meta Card was provided to each participant asking them to write two development needs each, they were given 2 minutes to complete the task. After they were done the facilitators collected all the cards and rearranged the proposals. Participants proposing similar needs were merged into one. In this way 61 developments needs/project under 8 heads were worked out by the participants (**Table-1.2**).

Table-1.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Bhandarikandi Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Drug free society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of led free society
3. Make Bhandarikandi Union digital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Bhandarikandi Union
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Establishment of graveyard at Ward no.9
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools, colleges • Establishment of Dakhil madrasa
6. Rural electricity connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system
7. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of agricultural development
8. Development of sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of sanitation system • Demand of arsenic free water
9. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Demand of experienced doctors • Improvement of medical facilities
10. Development of bazar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of hat-bazar
11. Employment generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of industry • Lessening of unemployment problems

Next the participants arranged all the need/projects under three development phases-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was first picked up in a **Flip Chart (Figure-1.6)** and then they were transferred to **Table-1.3**.

<p>গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয় নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর “প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প (প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ পোতাভ্যন্তরীণ বন্দার উন্নয়ন, খেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মাদারীপুর) উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন</p>		
স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
<p>সড়ক উন্নয়ন</p> <p>কম্বল উন্নয়ন</p> <p>কম্বল ম্যানুফেকচার উন্নয়ন</p> <p>কম্বল ম্যানুফেকচার উন্নয়ন</p> <p>কম্বল ম্যানুফেকচার উন্নয়ন</p>	<p>কম্বল উন্নয়ন</p> <p>কম্বল উন্নয়ন</p> <p>কম্বল উন্নয়ন</p> <p>কম্বল উন্নয়ন</p>	<p>কম্বল উন্নয়ন</p>

Figure-1.6: Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

It is evident from **Table-1.3** that the participants are keen to see their most important development proposals be executed in shortest possible time. The table shows that the participants put 6 development proposals in the short term phase, 4 proposals in the midterm and only one proposal in the long term.

Table- 1.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposal

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of new roads 2. Pavement of earthen roads 3. Action against drug abuse 4. Improved medical facilities and service 5. Development of Bazar 6. Improvement of sanitation system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of quality of education 2. Job creation 3. Providing electricity 4. Improvement of religious institutions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digitalization of the union

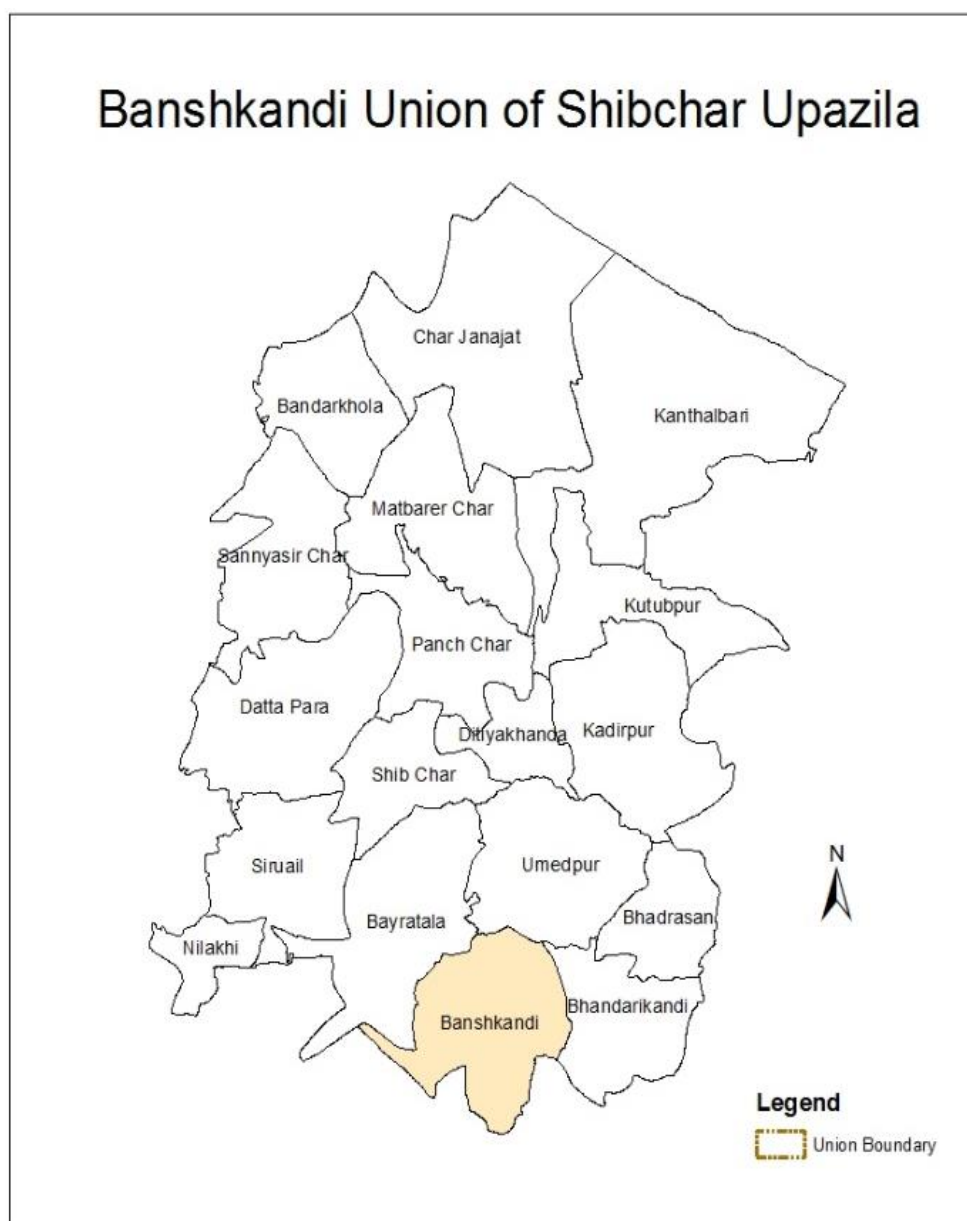
1.8 Conclusion

Bhandarikandi Union people mentioned about a number of potentials of their union. Agriculture is common for all, but dairy farming and fish farming, they mentioned, can bring more prosperity for them. Dhaka can be a very big market for fish and dairy products. Transportation of these products will become very easy after the Padma Bridge is built. These two items, if properly cultured and marketed, can bring remarkable changes in the lives of the Bhandarikandi Union people.

2.0 Banshkandi Union

2.1 Union Profile

Banshkandi Union is surrounded by Umedpur Union on the north, Bhandarikandi Union on the east, Madaripur Sadar on the south and Bayratala Uttar Union on the west. The Beel Padma and the Arial kha rivers are on the south of this union. Total area of Banshkandi Union is 19.30 sq k.m. and total population is 20319 (2011). Total agricultural land stands at 3400 hectares. Total number of villages is 17 and the total number of houses is 4047. Total existing pucca road in the union is 10 k.m. and katcha road is 18 k.m. It has 3 Community Clinics, 1 Union Health Center and 4 bazars.



Map-2.1: Map of Banshkandi Union

PRA Team Composition-Team A:

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu,

Co-facilitator: Sheikh Farid Ahmed Hossain

Rapporteur: Jobaer Jasim

Logistic Provider: Joynal Abedin

Time: 11:00 am -1:55 pm

Date: 23/12/2015

Union: Banshkandi

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Banshkandi



Photo-2.1: PRA Participants in Banshkandi Union

“প্রিয়ারেশন অফ ডেভলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প
 প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মাদারীপুর)

স্থান: বাঁকুড়া ইন্ডিয়ান সচিবদেওন তারিখ: ১৯/০৫/২০১৮

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

02/05/2022
 2022-2023 - (10-11-2022)

Figure-2.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

The PRA session started with the introduction of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities. The participants identified problems and potentials of their respective areas. **Venn Diagram** and group discussion were used as the tools. **Flip Charts** were used to record statements of the participants. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. In social mapping the participants draw land marks of the union, like, major road, school, housing areas, mosque. They also identified location of problems/potentials in the map. The next assignment was to find out the problems of the union and their causes and effects. After that the participants identified potentials of the union also recorded in a **Venn Diagram**. The most important problems and potentials were marked and circled. After above exercises, the participants were brought together to identify their most important needs through a process of consensus. Venn Diagram was used to mark the most urgent needs. To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). First, the participants were asked to think about development vision of their union after 20 years. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip

chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals was placed in a table.

2.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Banshkandi Union was held on 23 December 2015 at Union Office. It started at 11:00 am and went on upto 1:55 pm. There were 36 participants in the PRA that included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, service holder, local school teacher, trader, farmer, professional and a few local people.

There were four assignments in this PRA involving the local stakeholders or beneficiaries. The assignments were **Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Problems and Identification of Development Needs with phasing** of execution.

Table-2.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
2	10	6	6	2	1	9	36

Following are the steps followed in conducting PRA.

Step-1: Introduction and attendances sheet signing

Step-2: Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

Step-3: Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.

Step-4: Validation of Social Map by the Participants

Step-5: Problem identification

Step-4: Potential identification

Step-7: Determination and Prioritization of development needs

2.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social map is kind of map drawn by the local stakeholders from their own understanding to show existing infrastructure and services, potentials and location of future developments. Social Map of Banshkandi Union was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew the boundary of the Banshkandi Union first, and then participants located farm land, housing areas, major roads and bridges, bazar, wet land, khal, river,etc, and identified potential areas. Social Map drawn by the participants is presented in **Figure-2.2**.

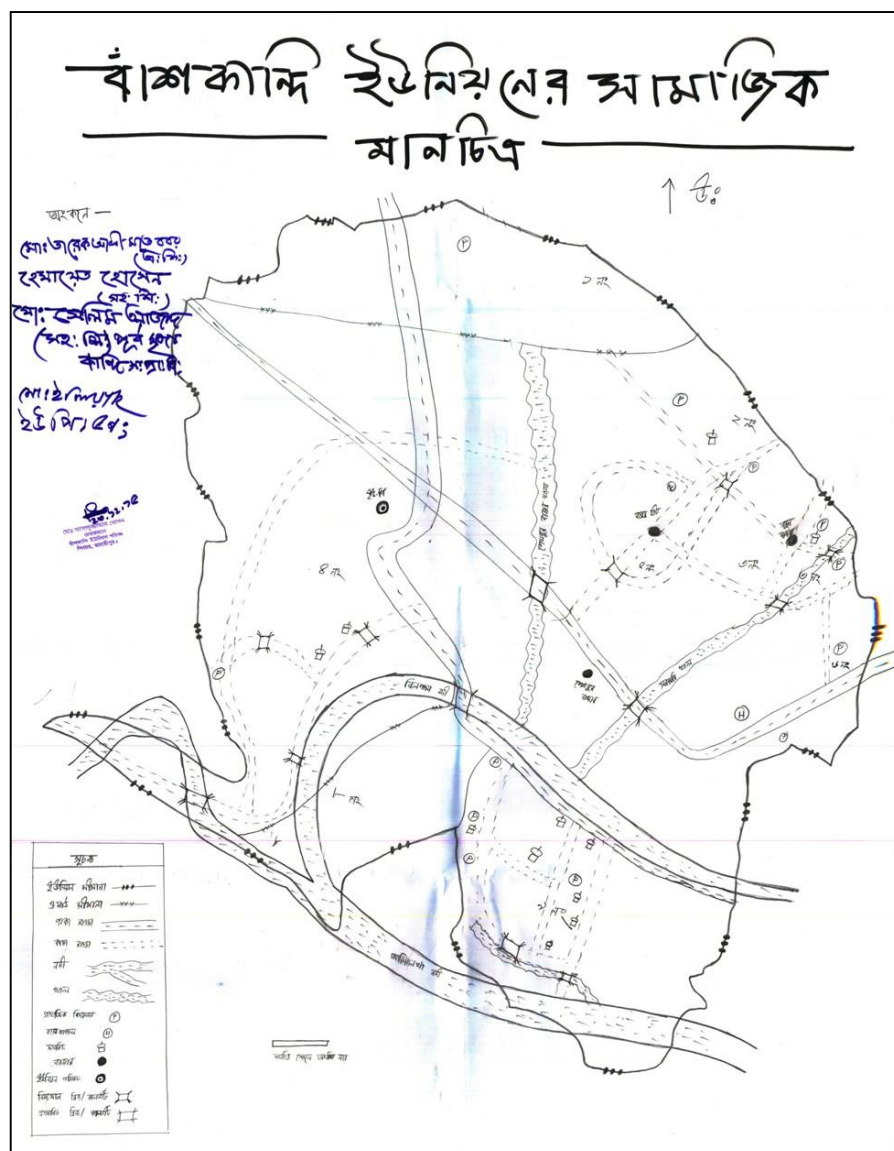


Figure-2.2: Social Map of Banshkandi Union

2.4.1 Identified Features in the Social Map

- Major roads and bridges
- Major canals, rivers and water bodies
- Farm lands
- Settlement
- Bazar
- Education facilities

2.5 Identification of Problems

In this task the participants were asked to find out problems of the union. Each participant mentioned a problem and the Co- facilitator recorded it in a **Flip Chart**. In this way 18 problems were listed up as shown below.

2.5.1 List of Problems

1. Paving of roads in the union (Around 50 k.m)
2. Lack of electricity connection in many wards, particularly, ward No, 1,2,3,4,5 and 8
3. Water logging problem in Sheikhpur Bazar, needs drainage in ward number
4. Canal filled up in Beel Padma and also in ward number 1 and 9.
5. Problem of safe water due to arsenic in lower aquifer.
6. Too low old age allowance.
7. Absence of bridge, culvert and approach road in ward number 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9
8. Poor sanitation in ward number 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9.
9. Poor condition of school, class room
10. Absence of pucca ghat on ponds in ward number 4 and 9.
11. Absence of Ward level Community Clinic and doctor and medicine in existing facilities.
12. Lack of infrastructure and quality education in educational institutions.
13. Absence of ward level recreation facility and park.
14. Needs irrigation system in ward number 9.
15. Absence of sluice gate on canal in ward number 5.
16. Absence of Ward level graveyard.
17. Absence of Ward level Eidgah.
18. Poor condition of mosques.

During problem identification the causes of the problems, and potentials as mentioned by the participants were also recorded in the Flip Chart (**Figure-2.3**)

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
<p>ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ସମସ୍ୟା:</p> <p>(ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ)</p>	<p>→ ପୂର୍ବ ସମ୍ବଳାବଳୀର ଅବହେଳା</p> <p>→ ବସ୍ତୁନିର୍ମଳ ଅବସ୍ଥା</p> <p>→ ବିଭିନ୍ନାନ୍ତର ବିଧାନ ନାହିଁ</p>	<p>→ ପରିଚାଳନା ଅସୁବିଧା</p> <p>→ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସମସ୍ୟା</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p>
<p>ସ୍ଥିତି ସମସ୍ୟା କିଛି:</p> <p>(ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ)</p>	<p>→ ଉପାଦାନ କମ</p> <p>→ ଚାଷୀ ଲୋକ</p> <p>→ କମ୍ ସମସ୍ୟା ଫଳା ଥାଏ।</p>	<p>→ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉପାଦାନ ହାତ</p> <p>→ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ସମସ୍ୟା</p> <p>→ ବିଭିନ୍ନ-ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସମସ୍ୟା</p>	<p>→ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଲାଭହାନ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅସୁବିଧା ଉତ୍ପାଦନ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p>
<p>ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ ନାହିଁ</p> <p>(ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ)</p>	<p>→ ଉପାଦାନ ଲାଭ</p> <p>→ ଚାଷୀ ଲୋକ 3 ଅଂଶ ଲାଭ</p> <p>→ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଲାଭ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସମସ୍ୟା</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p>	<p>→ ଉପାଦାନ ଲାଭ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p>
<p>ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ ନାହିଁ</p> <p>(ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ)</p>	<p>→ ବସ୍ତୁନିର୍ମଳ ଅବସ୍ଥା</p> <p>→ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସମସ୍ୟା</p>	<p>→ ପାରିବାରିକ ସମସ୍ୟା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ</p> <p>→ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପାରିବାରିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା</p>	<p>→ ଉପାଦାନ ଲାଭ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଲାଭହାନ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p>
<p>ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ ନାହିଁ</p> <p>(ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ)</p>	<p>→ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସମସ୍ୟା</p> <p>→ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଅବସ୍ଥା</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ପାରିବାରିକ ସମସ୍ୟା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ</p>	<p>→ ଉପାଦାନ ଲାଭ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଲାଭହାନ ହେବ।</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା 3 ଅଂଶ ହେବ।</p>

Figure-2.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

2.5.2 Identified Major Problems

Next, the participants were asked to select five major problems from among the identified problems. The participants after thorough discussion among themselves selected the following five major problems. The problems were recorded in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-2.4**).

1. Problems in road.
2. Problems of electricity.
3. Healthcare facility not available.
4. Deep tube-well not available.
5. Sanitation problem.

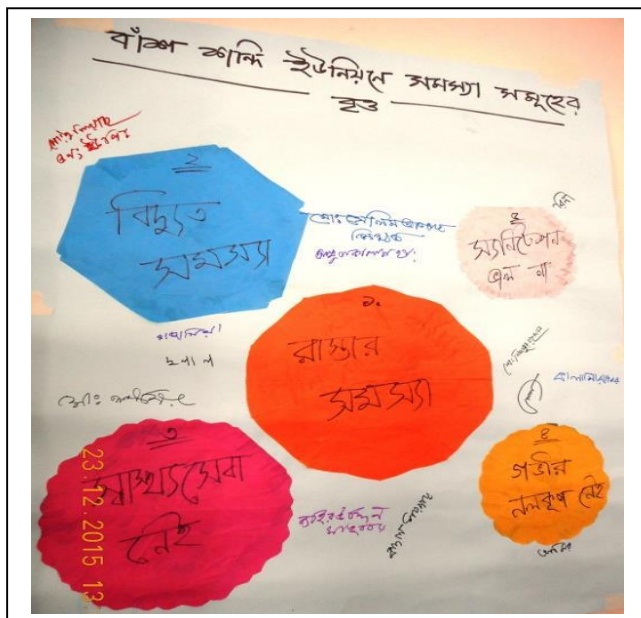


Figure-2. 4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

2.5.3 Details of Main Identified Problems

Following are the details of identified major problems.

a. Road Communication Problem

Problems in communication include, roads, bridge, culvert etc. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road is needed in all wards. In absence good roads the people of the union face problems in daily movement, trade and commerce. They have to spend extra money and time.

b. Electricity Connection

Electricity connection does not exist in all the wards of the union. Electricity coverage needed 20% in ward 3; 25% in ward 1, 4, 6, and 7; 50% in ward 8; 100% in ward 2 and 5. Demand for electricity is increasing every year but due lack of network supply cannot be extended. Lack of power is not only affecting everyday life of the people, but also adding to cost of agricultural production as irrigation is expensive using diesel operated pumps.

c. Inadequate Healthcare Facility

Due to lack of modern facilities and doctors healthcare services in the union is very poor. Poor healthcare is causing high morbidity and mortality rates apart from increase in health expenses.

d. No deep tube-well

Enough deep tube-wells in the union cannot be set up due to lack of fund and personal economic insolvency. Due to lack of deep tube-well people in this arsenic prone area, are deprived of safe water and suffer from waterborne diseases.

e. Sanitation Problem

There is not enough and hygienic sanitation in ward 1, 3, 4 and 9. This problem still remains due to personal economic insolvency. For this reason there is possibility of increase in infectious diseases, also leading to environmental degradation.

2.6 Identification of Potentials

After identifying problems, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants after mutual discussion prepared a list of 7 potentials in the union as given below.

1. Enough water body for fishery.
2. Opportunity for dairy farming.
3. Opportunity for poultry farming.
4. Fertile agricultural land.
5. Handicraft development.
6. Pottery development.
7. Enough land for establishing industry.

2.6.1 Identified Major Potentials

The participants were asked to select five important potentials. The participants identified five most important potentials as presented below and in **Venn Diagram** shown in **Figure-2.5**.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Fishery development.
3. Enough land for establishing industry.
4. Opportunity of dairy farming.
5. Opportunity of poultry farming.



Figure-2.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potential

2.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Determination of development needs and priorities was the last assignment of PRA. In this session the facilitators used Meta Card and ToP Chart (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to identify development needs and phase them out for execution. First, the one Meta Card was provided to each participant asking them to write two development needs each. They were given 2 minutes to complete the task. After they were done the facilitators collected all the cards and rearranged the proposals. Participants proposing similar needs were merged into one. In this way 8 development needs were worked out and presented in a (Table-2.2).

Table- 2.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Banshkandi Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts • Construction of roads at Ward No. 2
2. Make Bangladesh digital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for digital Bangladesh
3. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Restoration of Jame Mosque • Establishment of graveyard
4. Developed Irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation of Canal
5. Provision of electricity connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of improved electricity system • Electricity system at Ward No. 2
6. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well • Safe water for drinking and other uses
7. Developed sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of improved sanitation system
8. Need of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of industry • Provision of water body for fishery • Poultry farm business

Next the participants arranged all the need/projects under three development phases-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was first picked up in a **Flip Chart (Figure-2.6)** and then they were transferred to **Table-2.3**.

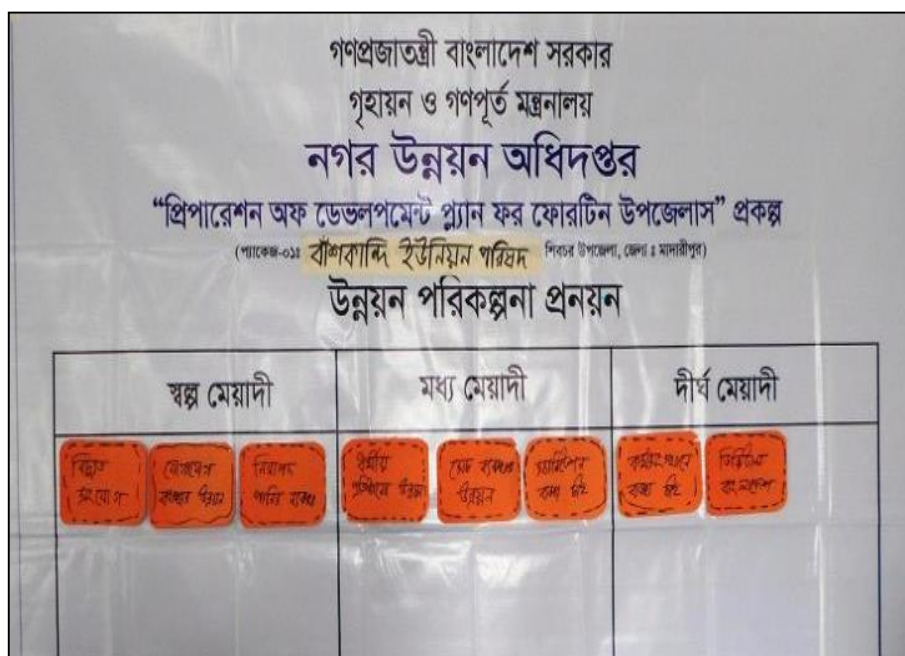


Figure-2.6: Identification of Development Needs/Projects

After all development needs are named, a conversation was facilitated by the facilitator to phase them out for execution in short-term, medium-term and long-term priorities. There were debate on phasing and at the end, the participants were asked to vote put the proposals into three different periods of development. Finally, they were put in a table (**Table-2.3**).

Table- 2.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
1. Improvement of communication system 2. Electricity connection. 3. Safe water	1. Improved sanitation 2. Developed Irrigation system 3. Improvement of religious institutions	1. Digitalization of the union. 2. Employment generation

It is evident from **Table-2.3** that the participants put 3 development proposals in the short term phase; 3 proposals in the medium term and 2 proposals in the long term. It indicates that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

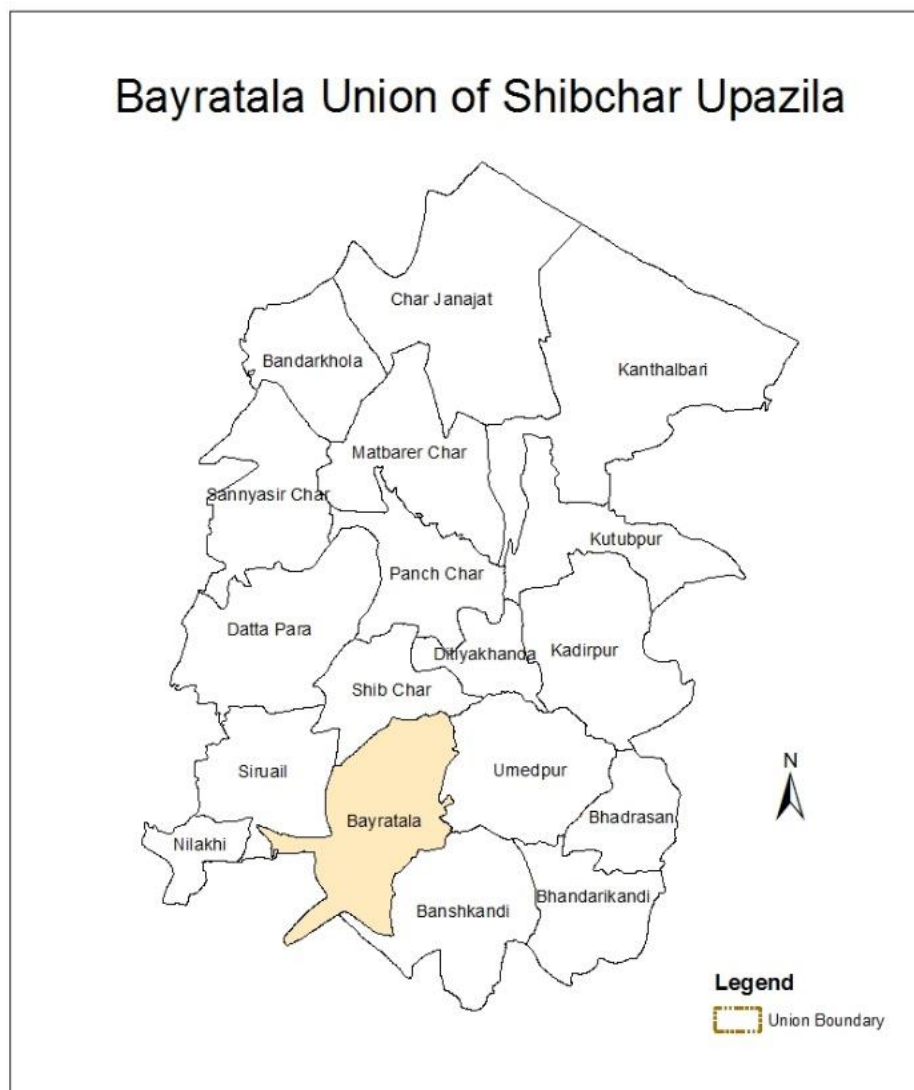
2.8 Conclusion

Banshkandi Union participants stressed on transport and communication, electricity and safe water as their prime needs and they are keen to see them met in the short term period. All the three issues are vital for undeveloped rural areas. Without efficient transport system interaction would be difficult and economic and social life will be affected. Electricity can enlighten economic and social life much faster. Safe water is basic need for sustenance. Efforts should be made to resolve all the problems mentioned by the participants with urgency.

3.0 Bayratala Dakshin Union

3.1 Union Profile

Bayratala Dakshin Union has an area of 2308 acres with a population of 8995 persons. It is surrounded by Nilokhi Union in the west and Banshkandi in south, and eastern side it is edged by Bhandarikandi and Bayratala Uttar Union is in the north. Literacy rate of the union is 37.80% with 37.7% male and 38.00% female. Among the males about 80% is engaged in agriculture, 7.41% in service and only about 3% in industry.



Map-3.1: Map of Bayratala Dakshin Union

Composition of PRA Team-Team B:

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 10:00 am - 1:30 pm

Date: 20/12/2015

Union: Bayratala Dakshin

Upazila: Shibchar

District: Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Bahertala Dakshin



Photo-3.1: PRA Participants in Bayratala Dakshin Union

PRA সেশন

“প্রিয়ারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্র্যান ফর ফোরটিউন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প
প্যাকেজ-০১ (সোহর উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মাদারীপুর)

স্থান : বংরাতলা দক্ষিণ
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

তারিখ : ২০-০২-২০১৬ ইং, সন্ধ্যা : ১১:৩০

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৩০৫৩৩১১	
২	শ্রী: নাসির উদ্দিন	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২০২৪৭৭৪	
৩	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১০৬৫৫২৫	
৪	শ্রী: বজ্রবল্লভ	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১০৬৫৫২৫	
৫	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২৫১৬৭১৭	
৬	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৩১৬১৮২৩	
৭	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৫৩৬৫৭২৪৬	
৮	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৫৭৫৫৫২৪৬	
৯	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৬১৭১৭০৪০	
১০	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১০৫০৫৬৩০	
১১	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৬২৫৪১২১২	
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১৩	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৮৫৫৫৫৭২	
১৪	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৩৬০০৫৫৪৬	
১৫	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৪২৪০৩১৭১	
১৬	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৪০১২৫৫৬১	
১৭	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২৪৪০৬৫৩৬	
১৮	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২৪৪০৬৫৩৬	

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৯	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২২৩৩৪০৭১	
২০	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী		
২১	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী		
২২	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৪৭৬২৫	
২৩	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৬২৬৭৩০	
২৪	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭২৪৫৫৬৪১১	
২৫	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৩৫৫৭৭২৭৬	
২৬	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী		
২৭	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন কবীর	সরকারি চাকরি	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৩০২১৫	

Figure-3.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

3.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with the mutual introduction of the participants and organizers. Organisers described the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were asked to identify problems and potentials of their respective areas. **Venn Diagram** and group discussion were used as the tools. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find out the problems and their causes and effects. In social mapping the participants draw land marks of the union, like, major road, school, housing areas, mosque. They also identified location of problems/potentials in the map. In a **Venn Diagram** the most important problems from among all identified problems were marked and circled. After social mapping and Venn Diagram processes were done, the participants were brought together to identify their most important needs through a process of consensus. To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Consensus Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). First, the participants were asked to think about development vision of their union after 20 years. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named. In this way a number of clusters emerged. Next the

participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

3.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA for Bayratala Dakshin Union was conducted at UP Complex on December 20, 2015. It started at 10:00 and went on upto 1:30 pm. There were 30 participants that included Union Ward Chairman/Councilors, farmer, service holder, local school teacher, trader and a few common people (Table-3.1).

Table-3.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
7	9	5	1	1	-	7	30

The steps followed in PRA is presented below.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

3.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Mapping was the first assignment done by the participants where the participants drew map of their own union with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator first helped them drawing the boundary line of the Bayratala Dakshin Union. Next the participants drew roads, ponds, rivers and khals, ward boundary, school and other facilities and problem areas. The **Social Map** drew by the participants is presented in **Figure-3.2**.



Figure-3.2: Social Map of Bayratala Dakkshin Union

3.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

Features shown in social map.

- Khal and waterbody
- Agricultural land
- Road and bridge
- Housing areas
- School

3.5 Identification of Problems

Next assignment was identification of problems of the Union by the participants. The participants were asked to discuss the problems of Bahertala Dakshin Union. As they pointed out problems the facilitators noted them down in a **Flip Chart**. In total 22 problems were mentioned by the participants. In this process the participants also discussed about the reasons behind the problems, their implication and capacity of the union to resolve them.

3.5.1 List of Problems

1. Problem of irrigation
2. Lack of electricity supply
3. Problem of communication and bridges
4. Water logging
5. Lack of proper water body management (pond)
6. Educational facility problems
7. Filling up of canal in ward no 2, 3, 4,6,8 &9
8. Arsenic in ground water- tube wells
9. Problem of agricultural modernization
10. Unemployment problem
11. Up Complex without boundary wall
12. No land office in Union Parishad
13. Inadequate medical facilities
14. Repairing of religious institutions in ward no 6, 8 & 9
15. River erosion
16. Poor condition of bazar in Ward No 3
17. Absence of Community Clinic in ward no 3 and 8
18. Lack of playground and entertainment facility
19. No mosque in ward 4 & 6
20. Problem of drainage
21. Absence of vocational training center
22. Absence of ICT training for youth

During problem identification the causes of the problems, and potentials as mentioned by the participants were also recorded in the Flip Chart (**Figure-3.3**)

Problems	Causes	Effects
ମହଙ୍ଗାମାଲିଆ	୧. କୃଷିକର୍ମୀଙ୍କୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସମାବେଶ ଦେବା ୨. ସମାଧାନ ୩. ନିୟମାବଳୀ ସମୀକ୍ଷା ୪. ଗ୍ରାମ-ସାମାଜିକ ସମାବେଶ	୧. ସମାବେଶ ସଫଳତା ୨. -ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ମଧ୍ୟ ମିତ୍ରତା ୩. ନିୟମାବଳୀର ସମାବେଶ
ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ମାଧ୍ୟମ	୧. ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା (ମଧ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମ) ୨.	୧. ସମାବେଶ ୨. ମଧ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ୩. ମଧ୍ୟ-ସାମାଜିକ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ୪. ମଧ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମ
ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ ସମ୍ପର୍କ (ମଧ୍ୟ)	→ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ (ମଧ୍ୟ) → ମଧ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମ → ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ ମାଧ୍ୟମ	→ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ ମାଧ୍ୟମ → ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ ମାଧ୍ୟମ
ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର (ମଧ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମ)	→ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ/ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ ମାଧ୍ୟମ → ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ → ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ	→ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ (ମଧ୍ୟ) → ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ
ମଧ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମ	→ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ → ମଧ୍ୟ-ସମାବେଶ ମାଧ୍ୟମ → ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ ମାଧ୍ୟମ	→ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ → ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ (ମଧ୍ୟ) → ମଧ୍ୟ, ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମାବେଶ

Figure-3.3: Identified Problems, Causes and their Effects

3.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After identification of problems the participants selected the following five as the major problems of the union. The problems were then noted down in a **Venn Diagram (Figure-3.4)**.

1. Communication problem
2. Problem of electricity
3. Canal digging
4. Problem of medical facility
5. River erosion

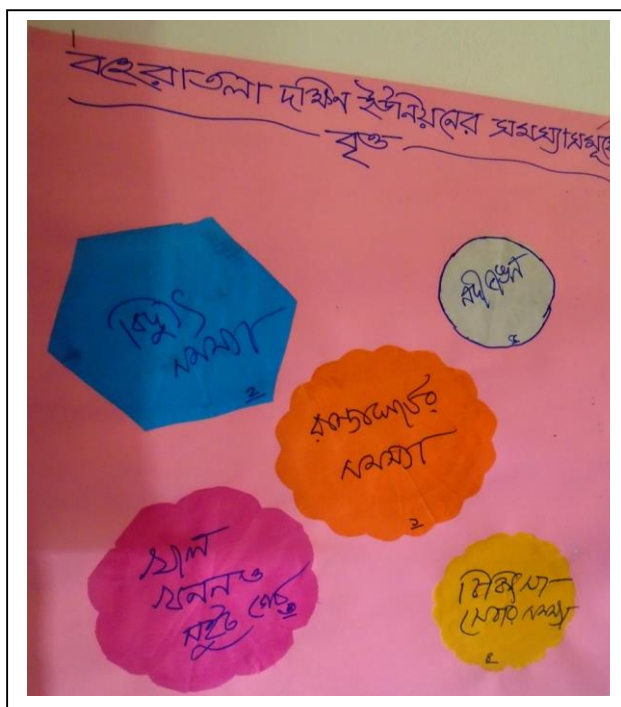


Figure-3.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

3.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

Following is an elaboration of identified major problems.

a. Problems of Transport and Communication

Transport and communication is a major problem in the union. The total length of roads in this union is 26 km where half is pucca. Road needed in ward no 3, 7, 8 and 9. A connecting bridge is needed on Arial kha River in Sarkar Mahmud road. Bridges are to be constructed in ward no 1.2.3.4.7 and 9. Communication problems make marketing of agricultural products difficult, access to medical service and journey to schools by children is also problematic.

b. Problem of Electricity

This is a nationwide problem but mostly suffered by the rural area people. Without power students suffer, business suffer, crime increase, irrigation problem make difficult to raise production.

c. Filling up of Canal

Canals in the union are the main sources of water for irrigation and drainage. But most canals are being silted up that reduce capacity of holding water during dry season. Water logging the agricultural lands of ward no 4 is damaged and the farmers suffer financially. So re-excavation of canals is needed. The affected areas are wards no 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9.

d. Problem of Medical Facility

Medical problem is acute in this union. There is no hospital and the existing facilities in the Community Clinic is poor. There is lack of effective medical treatment due to absence and negligence of doctors; inadequate supply of medicine. There is lack of modern medical instruments and qualified doctors.

e. River Erosion

River erosion is a major problem in riverside villages. Ward no.3 is highly vulnerable to river erosion. There is protection measure against erosion. As result people riverside villages go through immense suffering. Victims lose house, agricultural land and people become helpless losing their shelter and means of livelihood.

3.6 Identification of Potentials

After identification of problems of the union and major problems, the next step was to identify the potentials of the union which may be used as resources during development. The participants identified 10 potentials as presented below.

1. Scope of fishery development.
2. Availability of ample water body.
3. Availability of Canal.
4. Availability of education facility.
5. Availability of Agricultural land.
6. Scope to promote animal husbandry.
7. Scope to promote afforestation.
8. Scope to promote poultry farming.
9. Unused manpower.
10. Foreign Remittance.

3.6.1 Identified Major Potentials

After identification of a series of potential the participants identified the major potentials that can play significant role in development as noted below. These were noted down in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-3.5**).

1. Availability of Agricultural land
2. Scope of fishery development
3. Availability of Educational institutions
4. Availability of Canal
5. Foreign Remittance

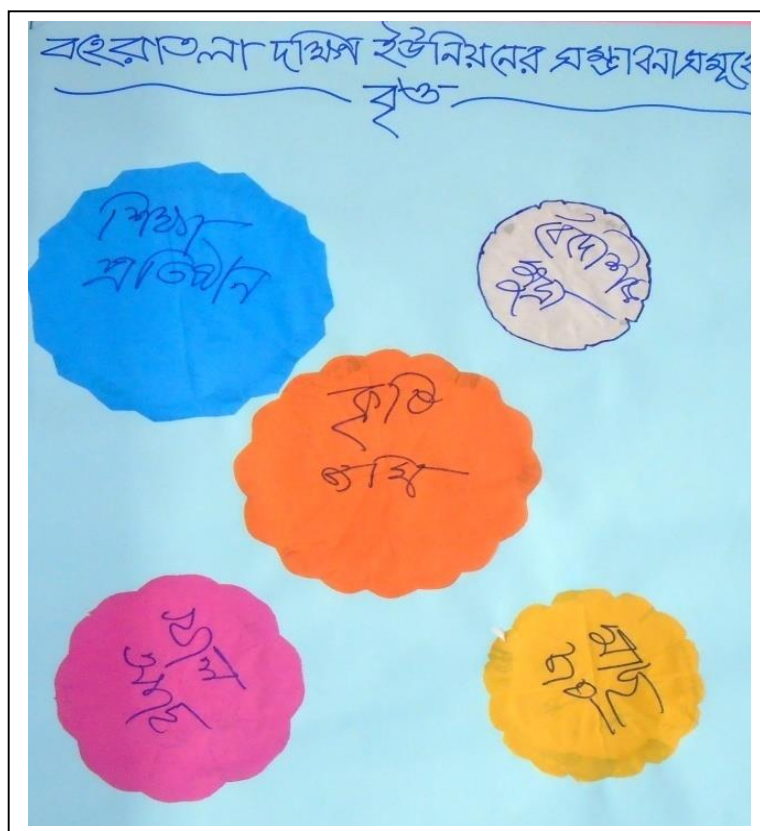


Figure-3.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

It was a very effective session where the participants identified their main potentials by which they can be benefited by using them for development of union.

3.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of the union for next 20 years was determined by the participant with the assistance of the facilitators. The facilitators conducted an opinion survey among the facilitators using Beta Card. They applied ToP Chart Consensus method (technology of participation consensus workshop) to phase out the execution of identified development projects. In this session each participant was supplied a Beta Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators and rearranged. Proposals of similar nature were merged with a single title. In this way a list of development needs/proposals were identified and written down in a Flip Chart as shown in **Table-3.2**

Table- 3.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Bayratala Dakshin Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new colleges
3. Excavation new canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of new canal
4. Need of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification in each household • Reduce the loss of electricity
5. Pollution free environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of the environmental pollution
6. Arsenic free water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find out arsenic affected tube wells
7. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betterment of hospital

The next stage was to phase out the development need/proposal through a process of consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants and written down in **Flip Chart (Figure-3.6)**.

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয় নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর “প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প (প্যাকেজ-০১৪ বহু-বছরীয়া দৃষ্টিতে শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মানসিংগা) উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন		
স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
<div>বৈদ্যুতিক সেবার সংযোগ</div> <div>শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন</div> <div>খাদ্য খাদ্য</div> <div>নিবাস পানির সংযোগ</div> <div>বিশ্বাস উন্নয়ন</div> <div>বিশ্বাস উন্নয়ন</div>	<div>খাদ্য কৃষির উন্নয়ন</div> <div>শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন</div>	<div>কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি</div> <div>বৈদ্যুতিক উন্নয়ন</div>

Figure-3.6: Prioritization of Development Proposals

Finally, the projects were put in a table (**Table-3.3**). As seen from the table that the participants put 6 development proposals in the short term phase; 2 proposals were put in the medium term and 2 proposals under two heads went to the long term phase. It is evident from the chart that participants want their problems resolved in the near future.

Table- 3.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
1. Improvement of education facilities 2. Improvement of health facilities 3. Digging of silted up canals. 4. Provide arsenic free water. 5. Provide gas connection. 6. Provide electricity to the entire union.	1. Improvement of quality of education 2. Improvement of communication system	1. Employment generation 2. Digitalization of the union.

3.8 Conclusion

The participants of Bayratala Dakshin Union marked agricultural land, educational facilities, canal, fish farming and foreign remittance as the major potentials of the union. Except remittance other potentials are common to rest of the unions as well. Foreign remittance is an important potential but it is not properly made use of by the people who receive them. They are primarily spent on consumer goods. Have they been utilized for productive purposes this could have boosted the rural economy. Government should have more pragmatic programs to make use of this valuable money coming from abroad.

4.0 Bayratala Uttar Union

4.1 Union Profile

Bayratala Uttar Union is situated on the south of Shibchar Pourashava. Dittyo Khanda Union is in the east, Madaripur Sadar in the south and Siruail Union is in the west. Total area of Bayratala Uttar Union is 21.97 sq k.m. and total population is 12,243. It has 3313.7 hectares of agricultural land. The number of villages is 9 and total number of houses is 2,693. There are 2 Community Clinics and 1 Union Health Center, 3 bazars in the union.



Map-4.1: Map of Bayratala Uttar Union

Composition of PRA Team-Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain
Facilitator : Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu,
Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid Ahmed Hossain
Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim
Logistic Provider : Joynal Abedin
Time: 11:15 am -1:30 pm
Date: 20/12/2015
Union: Bayratala Uttar
Upazila : Shibchar
District Madaripur
Venue: UP Office, Bayratala Uttar



Photo-4.1: PRA Participants in Bayratala Uttar Union

সময়: ১১.৩৫ মিঃ
কোড: ২ ৩৫ মিঃ

PRA সেশন
“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্র্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প
প্যাকেজ-০১১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা: ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগর)
বহুরাতি
স্থান: বহুরাতি ও উত্তর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ভবন
তারিখ: ২০/১২/২০২১
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রী: আমিনুল হোসেন	W- ৩	UP সদস্য	০১৭৮৩৭১৭২২	স্বাক্ষর
২	মোতাহের মিয়া	W- ৭	গন্যমান্য	০১৭২৭১৭৩০৭	স্বাক্ষর
৩	আবু হাফিজ	W- ৮	চাচা	০১৭২৬৭৬০৬৩৮	স্বাক্ষর
৪	শ্রী: মনিরুল হক	W- ৮	ইউজ	০১৭৪২০১৩৭৩৪	স্বাক্ষর
৫	শ্রী: রাসিমুল হক	W- ৮	স্বাক্ষর	০১৭৬৬১২৪৫২২	স্বাক্ষর
৬	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	W- ৬	স্বাক্ষর	০১৭৬৫১৫০৪৭২	স্বাক্ষর
৭	মোস্তাফিজ	W- ২, ২, ৬	ইউজ, সিস্টেম	০১৭২২০০২৪৮৬	স্বাক্ষর
৮	মাহমুদ	W- ২, ২, ৬	অধ্যক্ষ	০১৭৫৫৪৭৭৫২	স্বাক্ষর
৯	মোস্তাফিজ	W- ২, ২, ৬	গন্যমান্য	০১৭২২০৭২৪৮৬	স্বাক্ষর
১০	আবু হাফিজ	W- ৬	ইউজ	০১৭৬৫০১৫০৬৫	স্বাক্ষর
১১	মোস্তাফিজ	W- ৬			স্বাক্ষর
১২	আবু হাফিজ	W- ৬	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৫২৪৭৩০৮১	স্বাক্ষর
১৩	আবু হাফিজ	W- ৬	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৫২৪৭৩০৮১	স্বাক্ষর
১৪	মোস্তাফিজ	W- ৭	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৩০৭৪৮২৬৭	স্বাক্ষর
১৫	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	W- ৮	ইউজ	০১৭২০৮৩৩৩৫৫	স্বাক্ষর
১৬	আবু হাফিজ	W- ৬	কম্পিউটার	০১৭২৫১০১০১	স্বাক্ষর
১৭	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	W- ৮	ইউজ	০১৭৫৬১১৮৫১১	স্বাক্ষর
১৮	মোস্তাফিজ	W- ৬	ইউজ	০১৭২১১৫২৩৪৪	স্বাক্ষর

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭১৪৭৬০৬২২	স্বাক্ষর
২	মোস্তাফিজ	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭১৬৬৬০৩৭	স্বাক্ষর
৩	শ্রী: আবু হাফিজ	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১১২৮৭৭৬৭	স্বাক্ষর
৪	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৪৮৩৩৪২৫	স্বাক্ষর
৫	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭২৫৮৭৬২৬৭	স্বাক্ষর
৬	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৪৮৫৮০২৬	স্বাক্ষর
৭	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৩৫৬২৭২৭৭	স্বাক্ষর
৮	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৩২০৫০৭০৬	স্বাক্ষর
৯	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	গন্যমান্য	০১৭৩৪২২৪৮৭৮	স্বাক্ষর
১০	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৬৬১২৪৫২২	স্বাক্ষর
১১	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৭১৬৭৭০৫১	স্বাক্ষর
১২	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৫৩৩০৭১৪৩	স্বাক্ষর
১৩	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ		স্বাক্ষর
১৪	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ		স্বাক্ষর
১৫	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৫৮৫২৩৫৫৪	স্বাক্ষর
১৬	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭৮১৮৭৭৭২	স্বাক্ষর
১৭	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭১৩৭২৭৭৩৮	স্বাক্ষর
১৮	শ্রী: মোস্তাফিজুল আলী	উত্তর ইউনিয়ন	ইউজ	০১৭২২৩৭৭০১৩	স্বাক্ষর

Figure-4.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

4.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with introduction of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were asked to identify problems and potentials of their respective areas. **Venn Diagram** and group discussion were used as the tools. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. In social mapping the participants draw land marks of the union, like, major road, school, housing areas and mosque. The next assignment was to find out the causes and effects of the identified problems and potentials/capacity for solving problems. They also identified location of

problems/potentials in the map. In a **Venn Diagram** the most important problems from among all identified problems were marked and circled. After social mapping and problem identification processes were done, the participants were brought together to identify their most important needs through a process of consensus. To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). First, the participants were asked about development vision of their union after 20 years. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster through debate and consensus. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

4.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in **Bayratala Uttar Union** was held on 20 December, 2015 at Union Office. It started at 11:15 and went on upto 1:30 pm. There were 37 participants that included Union Ward Councilors, trader, service holder, farmer and others. Please see **Table-4.1** for details.

Table-4.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
9	7	7	2		-	10	37

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organisers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

4.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The PRA at Bayratala Uttar Union started with Social Mapping. Apart from Social Mapping there were three other assignments done by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. These are, identification of problems of the union, identification of potentials of the union and need/project identification for next 20 years and phasing their implementation.

Social Mapping was the first assignment done by the participants. In this task the participants drew map of their union with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator first helped them drawing the boundary line of the Bayratala Uttar Union. Next the participants drew roads, ponds, rivers and khals, ward boundary, school and other facilities and problem areas. The Social Map drawn by the participants is presented in **Figure- 4.2**.

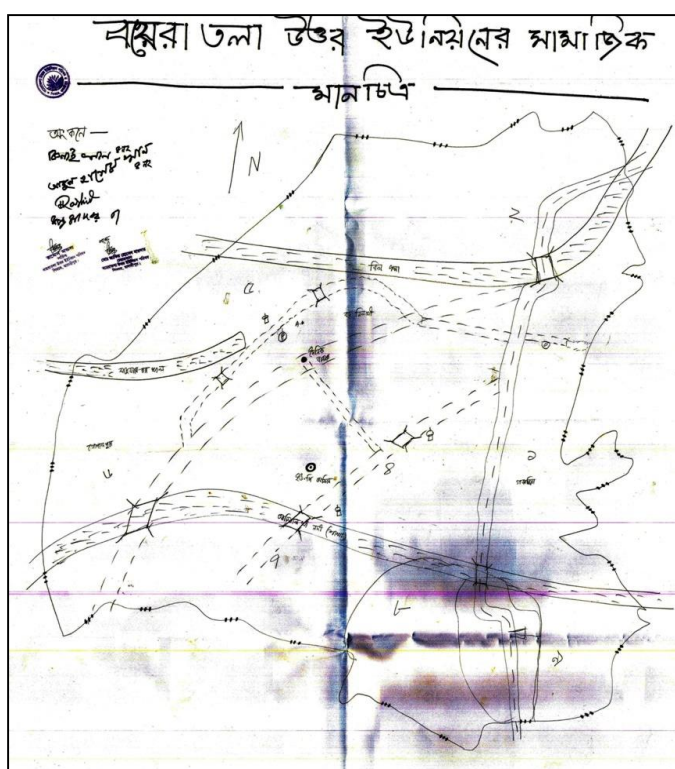


Figure-4.2: Social Map of Bayratala Uttar Union

4.4.1 Feature Identified in Social Map

Following features have been identified in the social map.

- River, canal and other waterbody
- Road and culvert
- Village
- Schools
- Farm land

4.5 Identification of Problems

After Social Mapping the next task was to work out problems of the union. The participants were asked to point out the problems of the union. As they started raising the problems, the facilitators wrote them down in a **Flip Chart**. In this manner 29 problems were identified by the participants as presented below. The problems were of various categories belonging to a wide range of sectors.

4.5.1 List of Problems

1. Absence of sufficient pucca roads; need at least 20 k.m pucca road.
2. There is only one hospital with poor infrastructure, with inadequate doctor and medicine.
3. Absence of Community Clinic in ward number 5 and 6.
4. Poor infrastructure in school, lack of class room in schools in ward number 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
5. There is no public graveyard in whole union.
6. Need a good drainage system in whole union.
7. Need bridge and culvert.
8. Branch of the Arial Kha River need digging.
9. Need shallow tube-well.
10. Mosque and Madrassa need to be repaired.
11. A public pond needs repair. (Warish madborer kandir pond)
12. No electricity connection in 50% area.
13. Sanitation problem.
14. Drug abuse problem.
15. Lack of teacher in school and class room in ward 5.
16. Water logging in agri land, ward 5 and 6.
17. Jaduyar char canal and canal needs to digging.
18. Needs a Community Clinic in ward number 8.
19. Old age allowance need to be increased.
20. Infrastructure development in daily Bazar.
21. Establishing new Madrassa.
22. Absence of public play ground in ward number 6 and 7.
23. Absence of Cyclone Shelter.
24. Absence of Madrassa in ward number 6.
25. Problem of electricity connection for irrigation.
26. Environmental pollution in ward number 9 caused by dairy farm.
27. Absence of agriculture training center.
28. Absence of vocational training center.
29. Absence of fire station.

The participants also identified causes behind problems, their effects and the potentials of the union to resolve the problems (**Figure-4.3**).

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଓ ବିକି/କମ୍ୟୁନିଟି ସିଷ୍ଟମ: (ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତିଗତ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସରକାରୀ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଅଭାବ → ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ଅବସ୍ଥା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସେବାସଂଗ୍ରହ ବ୍ୟବହାର → ସାମାଜିକ ଅସୁବିଧା → ଧନ ଓ କର୍ମ ବେଳା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସୁବିଧାଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ଥାଏ।
ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଓ ବିକି/କମ୍ୟୁନିଟି ସିଷ୍ଟମ: (ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତିଗତ ସ୍ଥାନ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବ୍ୟବହାର ଅଭାବ → ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ଅବସ୍ଥା → ନିମ୍ନ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। → ସୁବିଧାଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ଥାଏ। → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ଥାଏ। → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ।
ସରକାରୀ ଓ ଶ୍ରମିକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ: (ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତିଗତ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଶ୍ରମିକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ → ଶ୍ରମିକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ → ଶ୍ରମିକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ
ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ: (ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତିଗତ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଶ୍ରମିକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ
ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ: (ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତିଗତ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଶ୍ରମିକ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ନଥାଏ। → ସରକାରୀ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅଭାବ

Figure-4.3: Identification of Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

4.5.2 Identified Major Problems

Following identification of 29 problems of the union by the participants, they were asked to select five major problems through a process of threadbare discussion among themselves. The participants decided on the following five major problems. The facilitators immediately recorded the five problems in a **Venn Diagram (Figure-4.4)**

1. Roads, bridge and culvert construction and repairing.
2. Development of education facility.
3. Sinking of deep and shallow tube-well.
4. Improvement of sanitation.
5. Repairing of religious institutions.

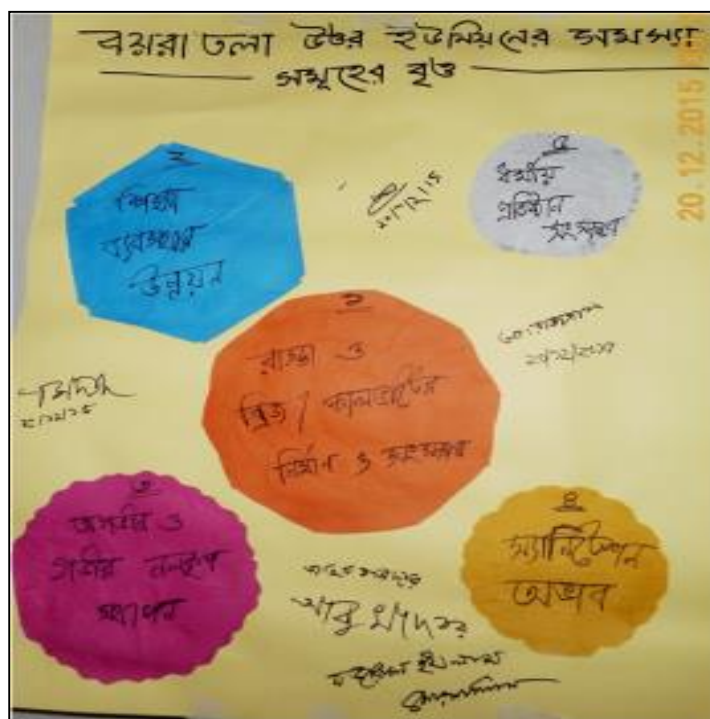


Figure-4.4: Venn Diagram of major Problems

4.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

a. Road, Bridge and Culvert Construction and Repairing

Pavement of 20 k.m of karcha road is needed in the whole union along with good drainage system. Link road is needed in ward 3, 4 and 6. Katcha road need to be paved from Vennatola to Tekerhat. Renovation needed for bridge in ward 5;
2 k.m new road is needed in ward 1; 1 k.m new road needed to be constructed from Bayratala to Sardarkandi upto the river. Bridge repairing in ward number 9. A bridge is needed near Sikdar Bari in ward number 4. A bridge near Dakhil Madrasha is to be repaired in ward number 8. Two k.m. road has to be constructed from Gazaaria Dairy Farm to Mirjar Char Bazar in ward number 9.

b. Development of Educational Facility

Vennatola School has to be repaired. High school has to be extended in ward number 5, 6, 8, and 9 and development of school field.

c. Installation of Shallow and Deep Tube-well

Shallow tube-well needed in whole union for water supply. Pure drinking water is available within 250 feet that can be extracted by shallow tube-well. Needs also some deep tube-well where water is in lower aquifer.

d. Improvement of Sanitation

A public toilet is needed in Bayratala Bazar. There is sanitation problem in ward number 8 and 4.

e. Repairing of Religious Institutions

Mosque needs to be repaired in ward 3, 4 and 8. Madrassa needs to be repaired in ward 1. A women madrassa need to be established in ward 6. Graveyard is needed to be developed in the union.

4.6 Identification of Potentials

After identifying problems of the union, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants were asked to name the potentials and they identified 6 potentials of the union that can boost development of the union. Following are the 6 potentials identified by the participants.

1. Domestic animal rearing and Fisheries.
2. Agriculture product.
3. Unused capable people.
4. Potentiality of handicraft development.
5. Poultry farming.
6. Huge jute production.

4.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

On identification of potentials of the union, the participants were asked to select the five most important potential. Accordingly the participants selected the following five potentials as the major ones. These were again noted down in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-4.5**).

1. Agriculture product.
2. Unused capable people.
3. Domestic animal rearing and Fisheries.
4. Poultry farming.
5. Potentiality of handicraft development.

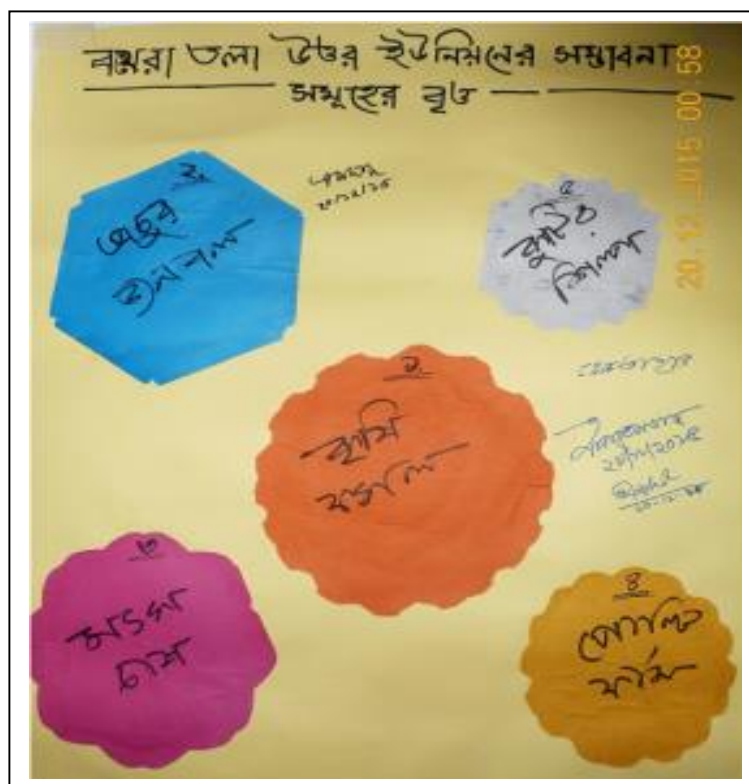


Figure-4.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potential

4.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

To determine development needs and priorities of the union, the facilitators conducted opinion survey using Beta Card and applied ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop). Later on the proposals were phased out for execution. In this session each participants was supplied a Beta Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators and similar projects were paired and a single title was given. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in a **Table-4.2** as shown in

Table- 4.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Bayratala Uttar Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Drugs free society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing awareness among people
3. Excavation of deep tube wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new deep tube wells
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Establishment of madrasa
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new colleges
6. Electricity Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification in each household
7. Demand of playing fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of fields
8. Demand of pollution free environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the pollution of environment
9. Construction of technical institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of technical institution
10. Demand of social facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of toilets in each house

In the next stage development need/projects were phased out through consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-4.6**).

স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প আবাসন পানি সরবরাহ	আবাসন আবাসন আবাসন	আবাসন আবাসন আবাসন
পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ	পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ	পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ
পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ	পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ	পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ পানি সরবরাহ

Figure- 4.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Project

Finally, the needs/proposals were put in a table (**Table-4.3**), where the participants put 6 development proposals in the short term, 4 in the medium term and only two proposals in the long term. It indicates that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 4.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
1. Improvement of communication system 2.Improvement of religious institutions. 3. Improvement of sanitation. 4. Canal digging for irrigation. 5. Provide safe water free of arsenic. 6. Improvement of quality of education	1. Improvement of medical facilities. 2. Prevention of drug abuse. 3. Provision of electricity connection. 4. Provision of playing field	1. Provision of vocational training to youth. 2. Create pollution free environment.

4.8 Conclusion

PRA participants of **Bayratala Uttar Union** expressed a host of desires. It is never possible to consider all the proposals for execution. Planners have to choose among the proposals that are feasible for execution and that have urgency of implementation. It must be borne in mind that budget is limited, so one has to be very judicious about project selection.

5.0 Bhadrasan Union

5.1 Union Profile

Bhadrasan Union is surrounded by Kadirpur Union on the north, Zanjia Upazila of Shariatpur on the east, Bhandarikandi Union on the south and Umedpur Union on the west. Total area of Bhadrasan Union is 9.58 sq k.m. having a total population of 10339 (2011). Total agricultural land in the union stands at 3900 hectares. Total number of village is 22 and total number of houses is 2484. Existing pucca road in the union is 20 k.m. and katcha road is 22 k.m. It has 1 Community Clinic, 1 Union Health Center and 2 bazars.



Map-5.1: Map of Bhadrasan Union

Composition of PRA Team-Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu,

Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid Ahmed Hossain

Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim

Logistic Provider : Joynal Abedin

Time: 11:15 am -1:30 pm

Date: 21/12/2015

Union : Bhdrasan

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Bhadrasan



Photo-5.1: PRA Participants in Bhadrasan Union

PRA সেশন

"সিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান কর ফোরাম উদ্দেশ্যে" প্রকল্প
প্রকল্প-১১১ (সিআর উপজেলা ও নবাবপুর উপজেলা, জেলা: ঢাকা) শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগা
স্থান: **শ্রীমান ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কক্ষে** তারিখ: **২০/১২/১০**

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রী. ব্রজেন চক্রবর্তী	৫২২ সড়ক	কৃষি	০১৭১৫৩৮৫৫	শ্রী. ব্রজেন
২	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
৩	শ্রী. ব্রজেন চক্রবর্তী	৫ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৫৩৮৫৫	শ্রী. ব্রজেন
৪	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
৫	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
৬	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
৭	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
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৯	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১০	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১১	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১২	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১৩	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১৪	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১৫	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১৬	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১৭	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল
১৮	শ্রী. মতিউল হক	২ নং	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৪৪০২২	শ্রী. মতিউল

২০/১২/১০ ০০:৫৮

Figure-5.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

5.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with the mutual introduction of the participants and the organizers. The facilitator described the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities. **Venn Diagram**, **Social Mapping** and **Flip Chart** were used as tools. Group discussion and debate on issues were held to reach consensus. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to identify problems and potentials/capacity for solving problems. In a **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were marked and circled. Flip Chart was used to record statement of the participants. To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). First, the participants were asked to think about development vision of their union after 20 years. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

5.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Bhadrasan Union was held on 21 December 2015 at Union Office. It started at 11:15 and went on upto 1:30 pm. There were 37 participants in the PRA. Among them, there were UP Chairman and members, service holders, traders, farmers, housewives (**Table-5.1**).

Table-5.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
2	3	17	-	3	1	11	37

PRA in Bhadrasan Union was comprised of 4 assignments involving the local beneficiaries. These are, preparation of **Social Map** of the union, **Identification of Union Level Problems**, **Identification of Potentials of the union** and **Determination of Needs/Development projects** for next 20 years and phase them for execution.

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

Step-1: Introduction and attendances sheet signing

Step-2: Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

Step-3: Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.

Step-4: Validation of Social Map by the Participants

Step-5: Problems identification

Step-6: Potential identification

Step-7: Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

5.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map of the union was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew union boundary first, and then participants located roads, ward boundary, water body, bazar and growth center, bridge/culvert and also problem areas and potentials areas (in terms agricultural land, non-agricultural land uses etc).

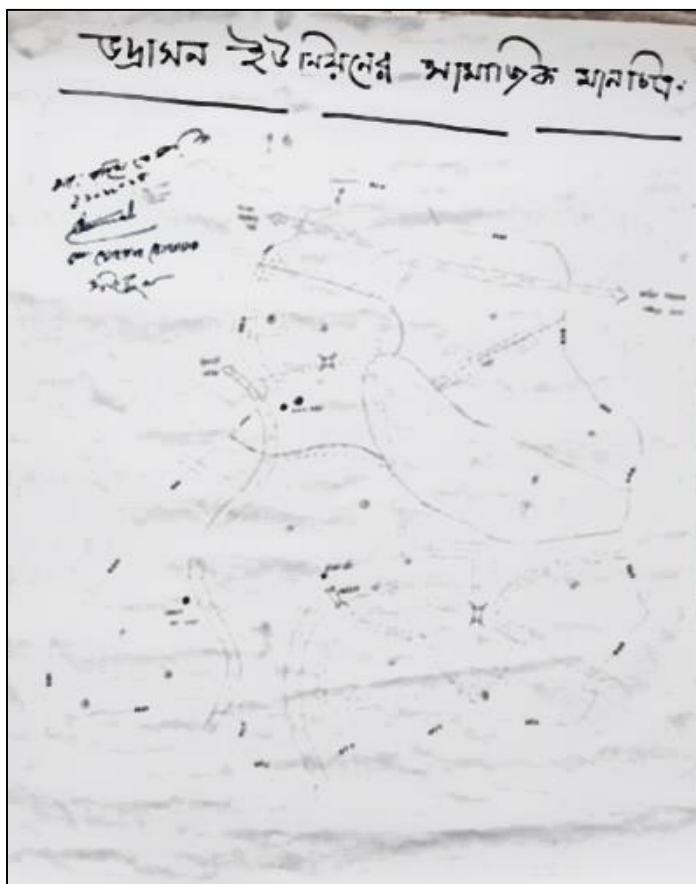


Figure-5.2: Social Map of Bhadrasan Union

5.4.1 Features Identified in the Social Map

Following features have been identified in social map:

- Road and culverts
- Farm land
- River and canal
- Villages

5.5 Identification of Problems

Social Mapping was followed by identification of the problems of the union by the participants. The facilitators asked the participants to name the problems. The participants named 24 problems of the union. All the problems mentioned were written down in **Flip Chart**. Following are the problems of Bhadrasan Union identified by the PRA participants.

5.5.1 List of Problems

1. Inadequate number of madrassa and repairing of existing madrassas in ward number 3, 4, and
2. Absence of bank branch in bazar.
3. Absence of pucca road and narrow roads in Ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9.
4. Mosque repair in Ward No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
5. Absence of bypass road from proposed Padma bridge link road.
6. School repair in ward number 1, 3, 4, 6, 9.
7. Lack of electricity connection in Ward 4, 6, 7 and 9.
8. Absence of girl's school and women's college.
9. Deterioration of law and order.
10. Absence of major road in Bhadrasan Bazar area.
11. Water logging in agricultural land in Ward 3, 4, 5, 7, 9.
12. Repair and widening of bridge in ward 2.
13. Absence of pucca ghat on pond in ward 3.
14. Sanitation problem in ward 4, 7.
15. Repair of graveyard in ward 1, 4.
16. Absence of primary school in ward 8.
17. Canal digging and sluice gate construction in ward 3, 5, 7, 8, 9.
18. Absence of pucca ghat in front of Bhadrasan G.C. Academy.
19. Repair of Mondir in ward 1, 2 and 4.
20. Absence of culvert in ward 4 and 7.
21. Absence of deep tube-well in ward 1, 6, 7.
22. Absence of shwashan in ward 1.
23. Pond repair in Saha para in ward 1.
24. Absence of Eidgah in ward 7.

In the wake of discussion on problems the participants also identified the causes behind problems and their impacts (**Figure-5.3**).

5.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After deciding on problems, in general, of the union, the facilitators asked the participants to select the five most critical problems from among the 24 problems identified by them. The participants after thorough discussion among themselves selected the following problems/development needs as the most critical ones.

1. Development of Bhadrasan bazar.
2. Pond and ghat repair and development.
3. Canal digging.
4. Electricity connection.
5. Development of roads and bridge.

These major problems/development needs were put in Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-5.4**).

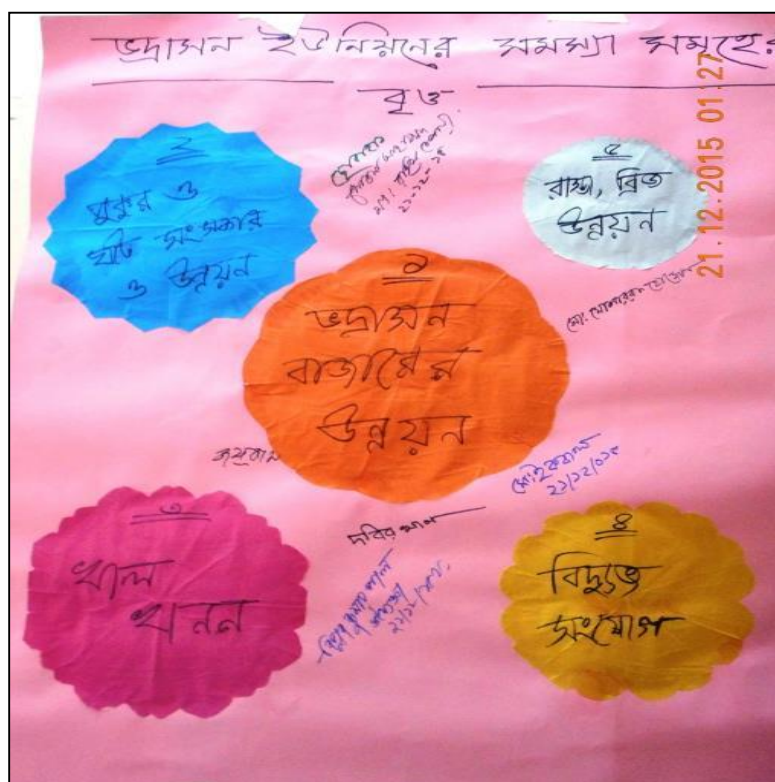


Figure-5.4: Venn Diagram of Problems/Development Needs

5.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

a. Development of Bhadrasan Bazar

Infrastructure development and establishment of a commercial bank branch, sanitation improvement, drainage system improvement, mosque repair.

b. Pond and Ghat Repair and Development

Development of a pucca ghat near Bhadrasan G.C. academy in ward 3 because thousands of people take bath in the ghat every day. Another ghat is needed in Shaha para in ward number 1.

c. Canal Digging

Canal digging and sluice gates on khal is required in ward 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 for irrigation purpose and prevention of water logging.

d. Electricity Connection

Electricity connection need for 75% household in ward number 6; 90% in ward number 4; 75% in ward number 9; 100% in ward number 7.

f. Development of Road and Bridge

A bridge is needed near Madborer Bari in ward 3. All roads of union need to be paved particularly in ward number 2 from school to Bhadrasan Bazar. Four k.m pucca road is needed in ward 4, 3. A bridge needs to be repaired in ward 2. Another 2 k.m pucca road needed in ward 2 from G.C. academy to Mofiz Bepari Bari. One k.m pucca road is needed from Fidar Kandi to Sorkar Kandi. Two k.m pucca road is needed in ward 5. A road is needed between ward 4 and 5, from Karim Member's house to bazar, from Ghosh Para to Shil Bari, from Madbor Kandi to Baniya Kandi in ward 7. Total 3 k.m. road is needed in ward 4, from Alimpur Bari to Badrashon Bazar in ward 7. Two culverts needed on road from Alimpur Bari to Mojid Bari.

5.6 Identification of Potentials of the Union

After identifying the problems, the next task was to identify the existing potentials of their union utilisation of which can bring prosperity of the union. The participants through a brainstorming exercise prepared a list of 6 potentials as presented below.

1. Poultry farming.
2. Agricultural development.
3. Fisheries development.
4. Bamboo based handicraft development.
5. Dairy farming.
6. Utilisation of unused manpower.

5.6.1 Major Potentials

The participants were asked to point out the major potentials of the union. They marked the following as five as the most important potentials of the union. These were put in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-5.5**).

1. Agricultural development.
2. Fisheries development
3. Dairy farming.
4. Poultry farming.
5. Bamboo based handicraft development.

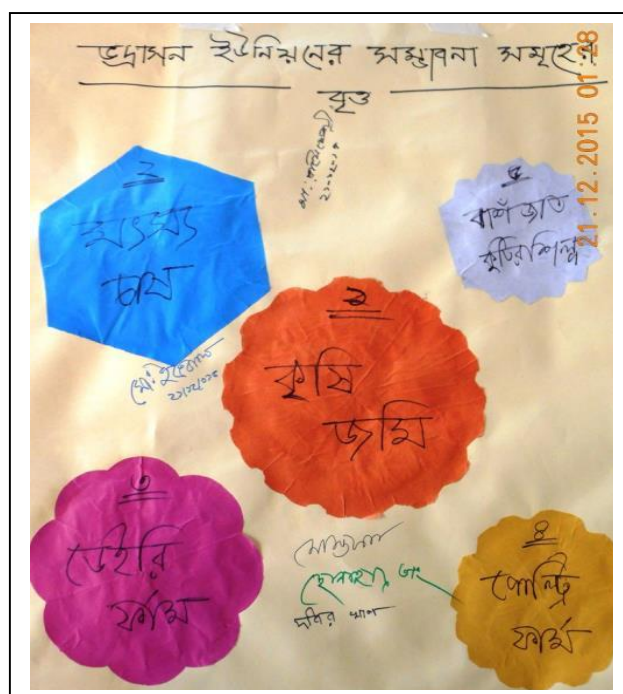


Figure-5.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

5.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

In the last session the participants were asked to list up development needs/projects for the union for next 20 years. This process was accomplished with the help of Meta Card and **ToP Chart Consensus Method**.

The each participants was provided with one Meta Card and was asked to write 2 development needs/projects. They were allowed 2 minutes for this exercise. After 2 minutes all the cards were collected and arranged. Cards with paired names were rearranged with a single name. The names of development needs were written down in a Flip Chart as well (**Table-5.2**)

Table- 5.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Bhadrasan Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts • Construction of new road from the house of Karim Seba to Bhadrasan market
2. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of poultry firm and fisheries • Development of agriculture
3. Demand of new ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation of new ponds • Renovation of ponds
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Establishment of madrasa • Establishment of temple • Establishment of graveyard at Ward no.9 • Establishment of crematorium
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools, colleges and madrasas • Construction of new wall beside Mollakandi Primary School • Restoration of educational institution
6. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification in each household of Bhadrasan Union • Electrification at Ward No.9 of Bhadrasan union
7. Construction of sluice gate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of sluice gate
8. Development of Bhadrasan Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Bhadrasan Bazar • Establishment of commercial bank
9. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প
(প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ উদ্রায়ন ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ, শিবচর উপজেলা, মেলা : মাদারীপুর)
উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রনয়ন

স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
<div>বৈদ্যুতিক সম্পদ বিদ্যুত</div> <div>বিদ্যুত প্রদান চাই</div>	<div>শিক্ষা প্রকল্প চাই</div> <div>উন্নয়ন কাজ চাই</div>	<div>কম্পিউটার বিদ্যুত চাই</div> <div>উন্নয়ন কাজ চাই</div>
<div>স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র চাই</div>	<div>সি.এম.এ. সিয়ার</div> <div>স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র বিদ্যুত</div> <div>পুলি রাস্তা চাই</div>	<div>খাদ্য রাস্তা চাই</div>

Figure-5.6: Phasing out of Development Needs

Next the participants were asked to arrange the development needs/projects under three phases-short term, medium term and long term (**Figure- 5.6**). It is found in **Table- 5.3** that the participants put 3 proposals/projects in the short term phase, while 5 proposals were in the midterm phase and 3 proposals in the long term phase. It is understood from the table that the participants made balance in project execution with fairly evenly distributing projects over three phases. But critical projects have been placed in the short term.

Table-5.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
1. Improvement of communication system 2. Provision of electricity connection. 3. Provision of deep tube well	1. Establishment of new educational institutions. 2. Repairing of Bhadrasan bazar. 3. Improvement of agriculture. 4. Improvement of medical facilities. 5. Connection of pond	1. Digging of filled up canal 2. Improvement of religious institutions 3. Construction of sluice gate.

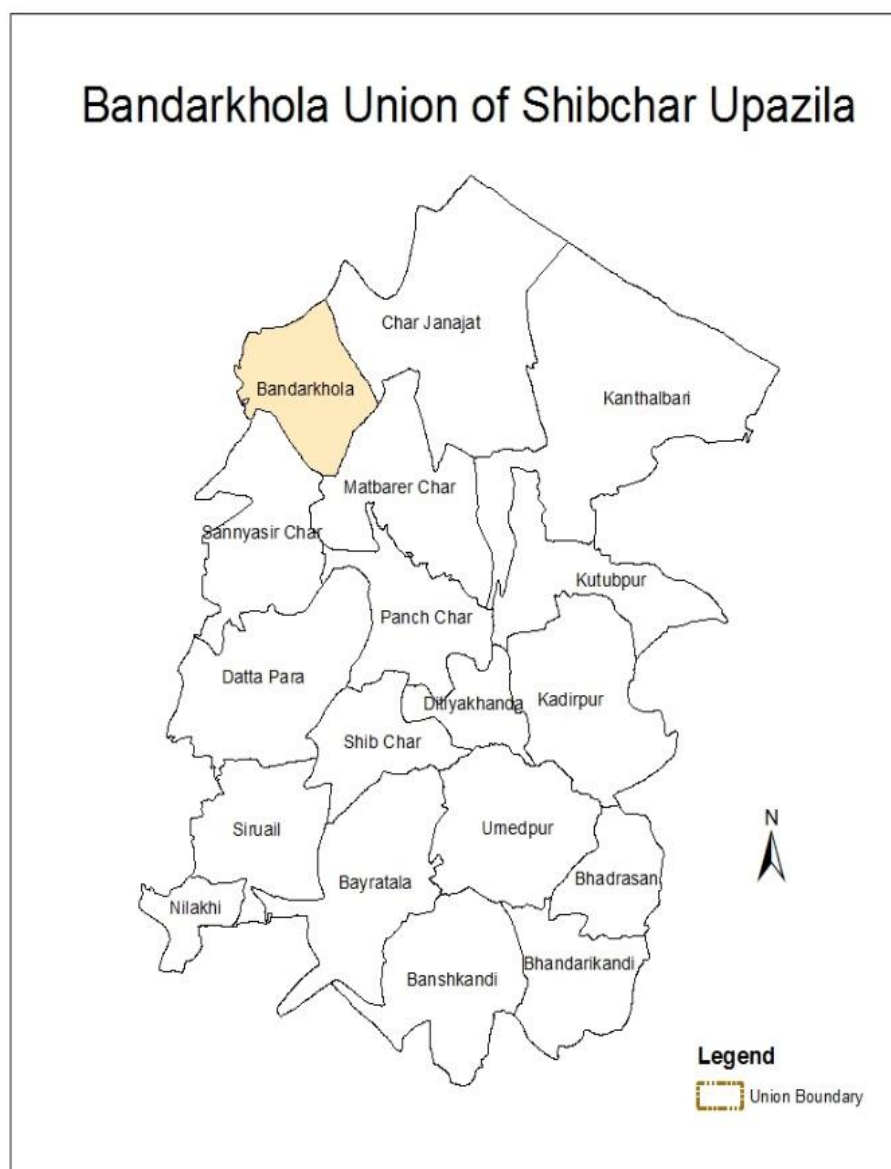
5.8 Conclusion

In this PRA of **Bhadrasan Union** participants have identified their problems and potentials and have also prioritized implementation of the development needs. Now, it is the responsibility of the planners to incorporate plausible desires of the people in the Upazila Plan to realize them. The first task will be to reflect the desires in the plan, the second task will be to convert them into projects. Unless the plans are turned into executable projects everything will remain in paper only. And desires people expressed will wither away with the pace of time.

6.0 Bandarkhola Union

6.1 Union Profile

Geographically, Bandarkhola Union is located on the north side of the Padma River. Matbarer Char, Char Janajat unions are on the north-east side. It has an area of 3458 acres and population (2011) 9129 persons. Population density stands at 652 acres. Literacy rate is 37.2% for both sex, 37.0% for male and 35.0% for female. The union is prone to erosion by the Padma River. The union contains 26 villages.



Map-6.1: Map of Bandarkhola Union

Composition of PRA Team- Team B:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator : Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur : Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider : Rejaul Kabir

Rapporteur : Rejaul Kabir

Time: 11:00 am -1:30 pm

Date: 24/12/2015

Union :Bandarkhola

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Bandarkhola



Photo-6.1: PRA Participants in Bandarkhola Union

PRA সেশন

"প্রিয়বেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলা" প্রকল্প

প্রকল্প-০১ (সেতর উপজেলা ও নবাবাবাদ উপজেলা, জেলা: চাঁদা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগা)

ছান: বন্দর আলী ইউনিয়ন তারিখ: ২৪-১২-১৩ইং অক্টোবর-১৩

আয়োজকসকলের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ নজিরুল ইসলাম	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭১১১০০৫১	মোঃ নজিরুল ইসলাম
২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	শ্রীমঙ্গল উল্লাহ আলী	M.U. প্রকল্প	০১৭৩৪৫২৬১১	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
৩	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৭৫২৭	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী
৪	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭১৩০৬৫৭০	মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী
৫	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	নিম্নাঙ্গল	M.U. প্রকল্প	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
৬	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
৭	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
৮	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
৯	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১০	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১১	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১৩	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১৪	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১৫	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১৬	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১৭	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন
১৮	মোঃ আলী হোসেন	কুলাচিন্দ্রপুর	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭২৭০৬৫০২	মোঃ আলী হোসেন

Figure-6.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

6.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session was initiated with mutual introduction by the organizers and the participants. Next, the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were described. The tools used are, **Venn Diagram**, **Flip Chart** and **Social Map**. Group discussion was also an important method. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find problems of the union. In **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were recorded and marked and circled. After social mapping and problem and potential identification the participants identified and prioritized their most important needs through a process of consensus. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) for this purpose. Each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next, the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

6.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Bandarkhola Union was held on December 24, 2015 at UP Office. PRA was started at 11:00 and went on upto 1:30 pm. There were 36 participants that included Union Ward Councilors, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader, service holder, farmer and a few common people (**Table-6.1**).

Table-6.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
8	7	5	5	3	-	8	36

Following were the steps of PRA.

Step-1: Introduction and attendances sheet signing

Step-2: Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

Step-3: Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.

Step-4: Validation of Social Map by the Participants

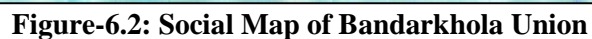
Step-5: Problems identification

Step-6: Potential identification

Step-7: Determination and Prioritization of development needs

6.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

At Bandarkhola Union PRA session was initiated with Social Mapping. In this task the participants drew map of their union with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator first helped them drawing the boundary of the Bandarkhola Union. Next, the participants themselves drew important features of the union. The Social map prepared by the participants is presented in **Figure-6.2** below.



The participants identified the following features in the social map:

- Villages
- Farm land
- School and other social facilities
- Major roads
- River and khal

Following Social Mapping, the next task was to work out problems of the union. The participants were asked point out the problems of the union, while the facilitators wrote them down in a **Flip Chart (Figure-6.3)**. In this manner 28 problems were identified by the participants as presented below. The problems were of various categories belonging to a wide variety if sectors.

6.5.1 List of Problems

1. UP complex compound to be renovated
2. Repairing of religious institutions
3. Problem of electricity
4. Problem of health facility
5. Problem of transport and communication
6. Need bridges and culvert
7. Developing educational institutions (college)
8. Need tree plantation
9. Arsenic free deep tube-well
10. Need modern medical facility
11. Education problem
12. Modernization of agriculture
13. Rehabilitation of Bandarkhola bazar
14. Prevention of sound pollution
15. River protection and making dam
16. Absence of agricultural extension office
17. Absence of playground
18. Development of graveyard
19. Need sluice gate
20. Absence of eidgah
21. Unemployment
22. Need vocational training
23. Problem of sanitation
24. Need irrigation facility
25. Absence of child hospital
26. Absence of cyclone shelter
27. Housing problem
28. Problem of early marriage

During problem identification the participants also identified causes and effects of the problems and the relevant potentials that were noted down by the facilitators in the **Flip Chart (Figure-6.3)**.

Problems

Causes

Effects

Capacity to resolve

<p>୧/ ନଦୀ କ୍ଷୀୟନ ୨, ୩, ୪, ୫</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ ବୃଦ୍ଧି → ଧନନ ଓ ଧନନ</p>	<p>→ ଶକ୍ତିର ଲୋଭ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ବାମି → କ୍ଷୀୟନ</p>
<p>୨/ ବାମି ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ବାମି → ବାମି</p>
<p>୩/ ବାମି ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ବାମି</p>
<p>୪/ ବାମି ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ବାମି → ବାମି → ବାମି</p>
<p>୫/ ବାମି ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ → ନଦୀର ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛେଦନ</p>	<p>→ ବାମି → ବାମି → ବାମି</p>

Figure-6.3: Identification of Problems, Causes and Effects and Capacity to resolve them

6.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Following identification of 28 problems of the union by the participants, they were asked to identify five major problems. Accordingly, after threadbare discussion among themselves the participants decided on the following five major problems as shown below. The facilitators immediately recorded the five problems in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-6.4**).

1. River protection and river dam
2. Problem of transport and communication
3. Problem of electricity
4. Problem of health facility
5. Problem of education

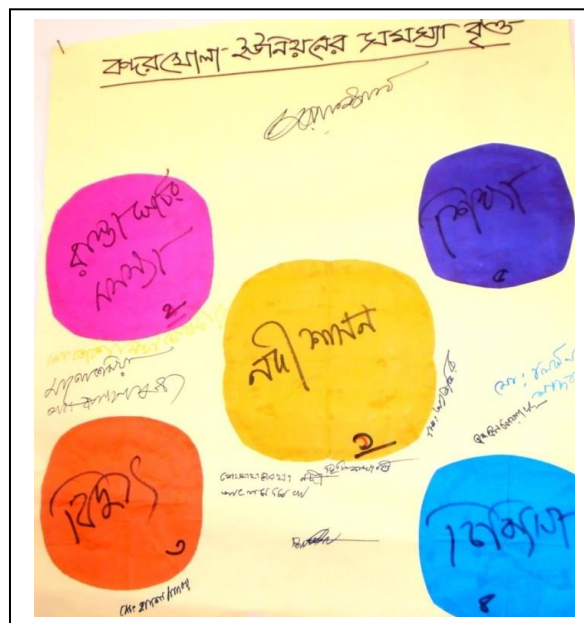


Figure-6.4: Venn Diagram of Problems

6.5.3 Major Identified Problems of the Union

Following is the details of major problems identified.

a. River Protection and Dam

River erosion is the main problem of this union. The people of this union are always under the threat of erosion, which is almost regular every year. Many families have already become homeless, and the infrastructure including roads have washed away by the Padma River. The ward no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 are the worst sufferers or erosion.

b. Problems of Transport and Communication

Total roads of this union is 15 kilometers but only 5 km road is pucca and the rest 10 km katcha. River erosion is the main cause of not paving the roads. People face difficult problem in movement, access to services, like medical and education.

c. Problem of Electricity

Though 50% village of the union is covered by power supply, and the supply is highly irregular. Network is not extended to other villages because of erosion threat. The effects are, students face problem studying at night, problem production in industries and interruption in commercial transactions and irrigation machine operation.

d. Problem of Health Facility

Medical treatment is the major problem of Bandarkhola Union. Having inadequate medical facility people are living in miserable condition. The union needs one community clinic and one ambulance for better medical service.

e. Problem of Education

The problem of education is acute in ward no 1 and 4. One of the main causes of this problem is poor communication. As a result rate of literacy is decreasing in this union. There is large number of drop outs at schools.

6.6 Identification of Potentials

After identifying problems of the union, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants were asked to name the potentials and they identified 6 potentials of the union that can boost development of the union. Following are the 6 potentials identified by the participants.

1. Available agricultural land
2. Scope of fish farming
3. Scope of dairy farming
4. Opportunity of poultry farming
5. Unused manpower
6. Available road communication

6.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

For identification of potentials of the union, the participants were asked to select the five most important potentials from among the identified list of potentials. Accordingly the participants selected the following five potentials as the most important resources for development of the union. These were again marked in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-6.5**). Following are the major five potentials of the union selected by the participants.

1. Available road communication
2. Available agricultural land
3. Scope of dairy farming
4. Scope of fish farming
5. Unutilized Manpower

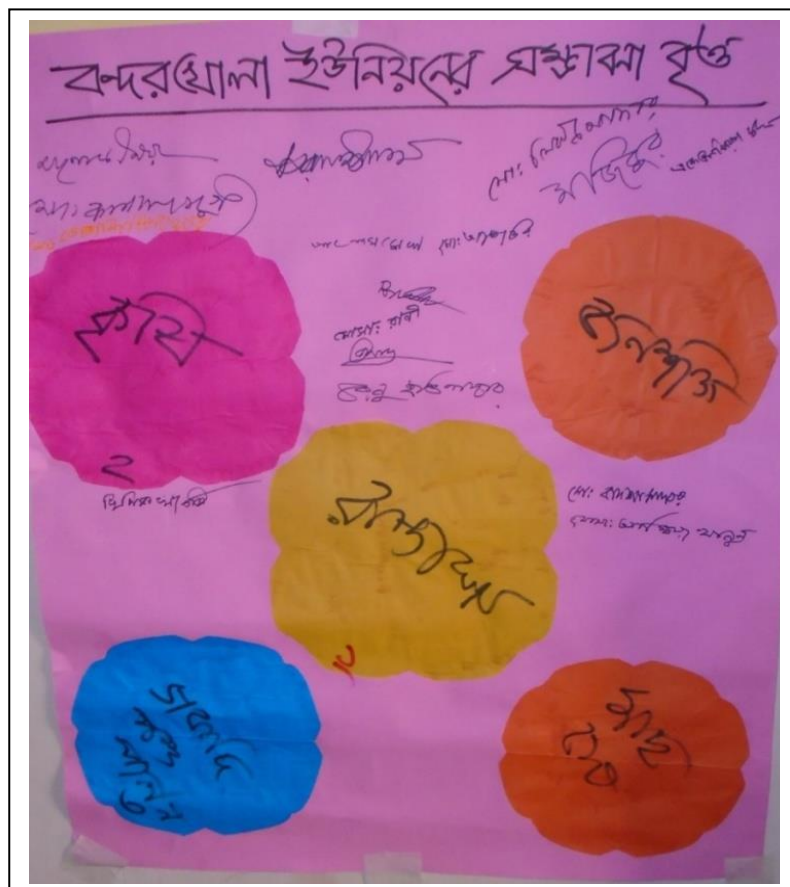


Figure-6.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

6.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators conducted opinion survey to determine development needs and priorities of the union. They applied **Top Chart** (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development proposals. In this session each participants was supplied a Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators and similar projects were paired and a single title was given. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table-6.2**

Table- 6.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Bandarkhola Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Making Digital Bandarkhola union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the number of police • Construction of stadium • Demand of fire service • Planned town • Prevention of drugs • Prevention of terrorism • Prevention of unemployment • Reduction of poverty
2. Demand of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betterment of hospital
3. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of irrigation system
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of religious institution
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Ensure 100% literacy rate
6. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification in each household
7. Planned river training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of river training
8. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca road • Ensure 100% success in communication system and medical facilities • Establishment of village court

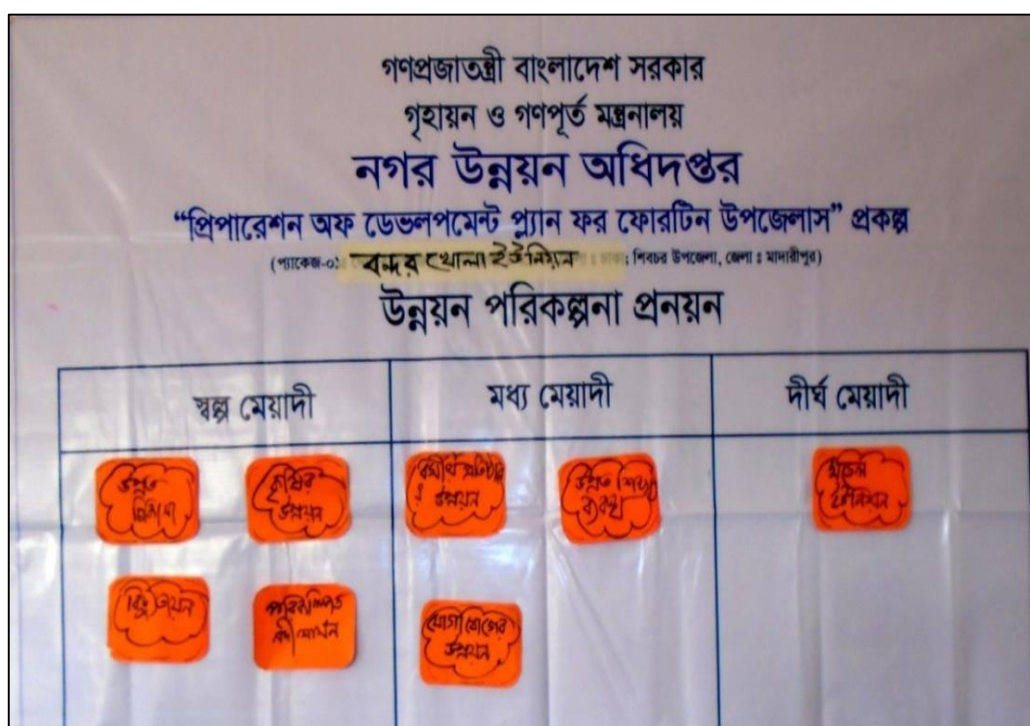


Figure-6.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

In the next stage development need/projects were phased out through consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-6.6**).

Table- 6.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modernization of agriculture 2. Planned river bank protection 3. Improved health facilities 4. Expansion of electricity connection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better education facility 2.Improvement of transport and communication system 3. Maintenance of religious institutions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of model union

In this PRA session the participants have identified 8 development proposals. Among of them, 4 proposals are included in short term, 3 in mid-term phase and 1 in the long term phase. It is understood from this table that the participants of this union placed the most crying needs in the first phase and they want them executed immediately.

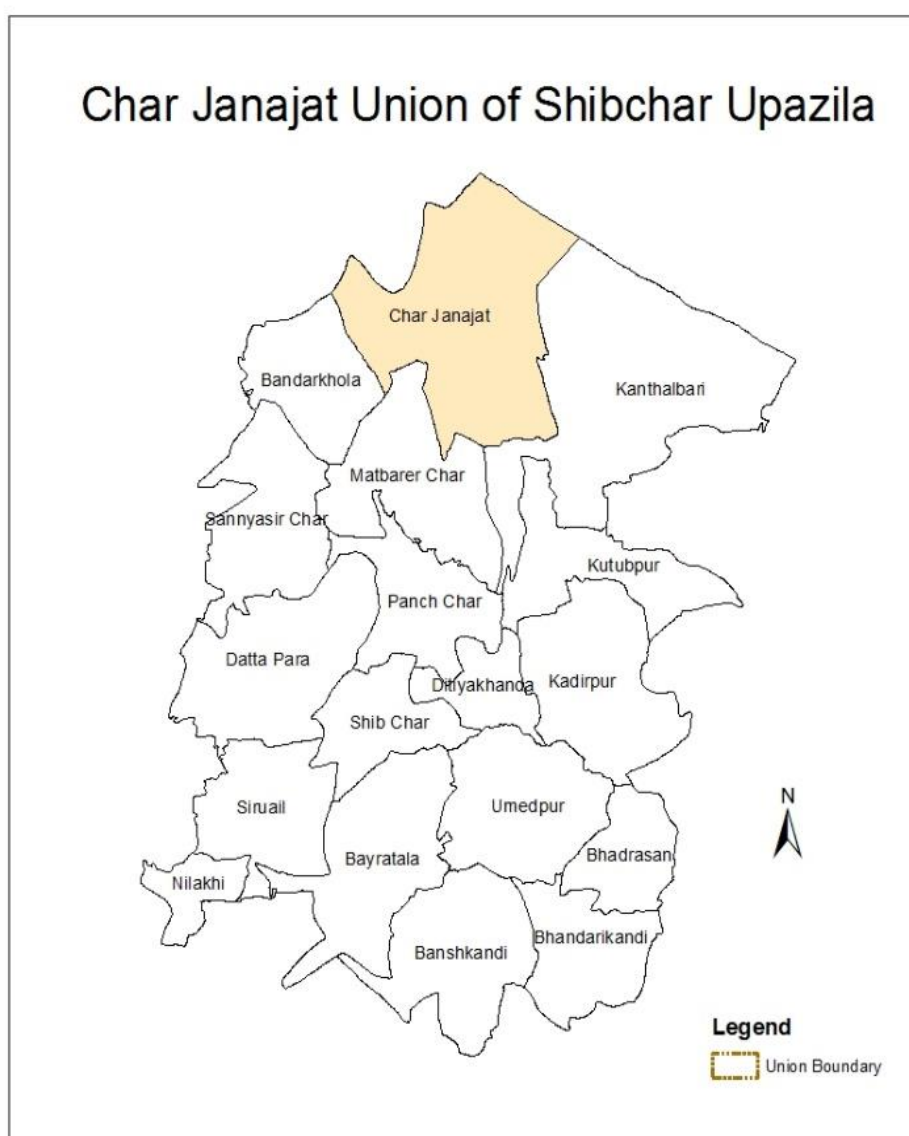
6.8 Conclusion

The participants expressed keen interest all the PRA sessions. They seemed to enjoy participating in the PRA. In the last session they placed a host of development needs under various sectors that have been summarized. But it is observed that they are keen to see their most important issues materialized immediately. PRA is an important tool to involve local people in the planning process. It gives them the feeling that they are a part of the development process.

7.0 Char Janajat Union

7.1 Union Profile

Char Janajat Union is an important Union of the Upazila on the river Padam, surrounded by Sreenagar Upazila of Munshiganj District on the north; Kathabari Union on the east and south, Matborer Char Union on the south and Bandarkhola Union on the west. The Padma river flowing by the northern and southern border of the union. Many of the villages of the union have been devoured by the river. The total area of Char Janajat Union is 7892 acres. and the size of population is 17420 (2011). The number of villages in the union is 86 and the total number of houses is 3291. There is about 2 km pucca road and 100 k.m. of katcha road in the union. It has 2 Community Clinics, 1 Union Health Center and 5 hats/bazars.



Map-7.1: Map of Char Janajat Union

Composition of PRA Team- Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu,

Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid Ahmed Hossain

Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim

Logistic Provider: Joynal Abedin

Time: 11:00 am -1:40 pm

Date: 28/12/2015

Union: Char Janajat

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Char Janajat



Photo-7.1: PRA Participants in Char Janajat Union

PRA সেশন

"প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস" প্রকল্প
প্যাকেজ-০১ (সোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)

স্থান : চরতানাজাত ২৩শিপুর পরিষদ ভবন তারিখ : ২৬/১২/২০১৭
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি
সময়: ১০:০০/১০:৪০

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আনহার আলী ওজনুর রশিদ	১ নং জাতিসংঘ, চৌধুরী	চাষি	০১৭৬২৫৬১১২	
২	মোঃ সুলতান আলী	১ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭২৫৪২০১৪৮	Sult
৩	জাতিসংঘ জাতিসংঘ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭৬৬১৭৩৭৩	
৪	জাতিসংঘ জাতিসংঘ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭২৫৪১৩৩২	জাতিসংঘ
৫	আবদুল মাজিদ	৪ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭২৫৪১৩৩২	আবদুল
৬	জাতিসংঘ জাতিসংঘ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭১১০৭২৫৩৭	জাতিসংঘ
৭	আবদুল মাজিদ	৪ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১	আবদুল
৮	মোঃ সুলতান আলী	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১২৫৪২৪০	মোঃ সুলতান
৯	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭২৫৪২৫৩৩২	আবদুল
১০	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭২৫৪২৫৩৩২	আবদুল
১১	মোঃ সুলতান আলী	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭২১১৬১৪৩৪	মোঃ সুলতান
১২	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭৪৪৩৫৪৬৪৫	আবদুল
১৩	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭২০২৭৭৭৮	আবদুল
১৪	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭২০২৭৭৭৮	আবদুল
১৫	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭৩০৩৫৬৩৬	আবদুল
১৬	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭৩০৩৫৬৩৬	আবদুল
১৭	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭১৬-৫২৬৬২৭	আবদুল
১৮	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ	চাষি	০১৭০৫১০০১৩৫	আবদুল

১	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭৩১১৫৪৪৫৪	আবদুল
২	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
৩	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১২৫৪২৫৩৩২	আবদুল
৪	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১২৬২১০৫৩	আবদুল
৫	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭৩০৫৩২৭১২	আবদুল
৬	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭৩২৪৬৬৫৩	আবদুল
৭	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭৩১১৬১৪৩৪	আবদুল
৮	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭৩৪২৬৩২৪১	আবদুল
৯	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১০	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১১	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১২	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১৩	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১৪	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১৫	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১৬	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১৭	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল
১৮	আবদুল মাজিদ	৬ নং জাতিসংঘ, উপদেষ্টা	চাষি	০১৭১৬৫৫১৫৪	আবদুল

Figure-7.1: Attendance Sheet

7.2 PRA Techniques

The conventional techniques were used in the PRA sessions. After introductory lectures about PRA, its purpose and objectives the PRA was started. Photographs were taken, opinions and ideas of the participants were noted down. The participants drew the **Social Map** through mutual discussion. In social mapping the participants draw land marks of the union, like, major road, school, housing areas, mosque. They also identified location of problems/potentials in the map. **Venn Diagram** and group discussion were used as the tools for identification of union problems where the facilitators played the role of catalysts. They also identified the causes and effects of the identified problems including the potentials/capacity for solving problems. In a **Venn Diagram** the most important problems from among all identified problems and potentials were marked and circled. Next, the participants identified their most important needs through a process of debate and consensus. In this session, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Consensus Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). The participants drew a development

vision of the union after 20 years. There were many versions of vision on which there were debate and discussions. Next, each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

7.3 PRA Shedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Char Janajat Union was held on December 28, 2015 at UP Complex. It started at 11:00 and went on upto 1:40 pm. Thirty six participants attended the PRA sessions (list is enclosed). The intention of this PRA was to involve the local people in the local planning and development process by letting them identify their own problems, potentials, development needs and planning priorities for next 20 years. Two facilitators and two support staff conducted the entire PRA.

Table- 7.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	15	4	2	1	1	12	36

Following are the steps adopted in the PRA.

Step-1: Introduction and attendances sheet signing

Step-2: Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

Step-3: Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.

Step-4: Validation of Social Map by the Participants

Step-5: Problems identification

Step-6: Potential identification

Step-7: Determination and prioritization of development

7.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first assignment of the PRA was preparation of **Social Map** of the union by the participants. Social Map is a sketch map of the union drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator first drew the boundary of the Char Janajat Union, and then participants located roads, embankment, ward boundary, other important establishments and features. The Social Map of the Char Janajat Union prepared by the participants is presented in **Figure-7.2**.

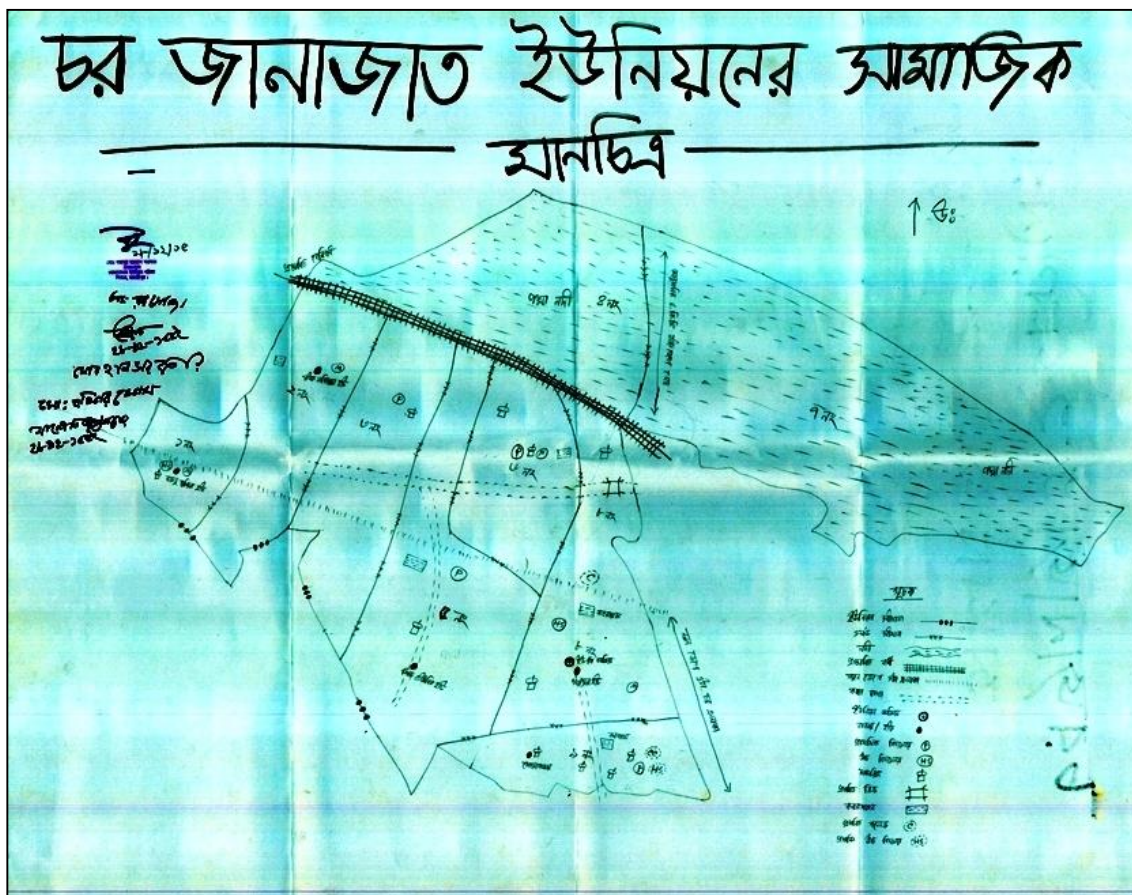


Figure-7.2: Social Map of Char Janajati Union.

7.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The participants identified the following features in the social map:

- Villages
- Farm land
- River and the areas of erosion
- Major roads
- River and khal

7.5 Identification of Problems

Next to Social Mapping, the session was identification of problems of the union by the participants. The participants were asked to point out all the problems faced by the union. As they pointed out problems, facilitators noted them down in a **Flip Chart**. Finally, a list of 25 problems were identified by the participants.

7.5.1 List of Problems

1. Erosion on the northern part of the union by the Padma River.
2. Absence of sufficient roads in the union.
3. There is no electricity connection in whole union.
4. Absence of sufficient number of primary school and college.
5. Problem of credit for farmers on easy terms.
6. Problem of easy credit for dairy farming.
7. Problem of survival of about 1000 fishermen during dry season.
8. High cost of fertilizer and seed.
9. This union is depriving from government project of “Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar”.
10. No doctor, women doctor and medicine available in union health centers.
11. Repair of mosque, madrassa, graveyard in whole union.
12. Need connecting road from Char Janajat to Matborer Char.
13. Robbery during rainy season.
14. Absence of emergency medical service for pregnant.
15. Absence of milk pasteurization facility.
16. Lack of healthy sanitation system in whole union.
17. Absence of satellite cable connection.
18. Absence of high school in ward 2.
19. Resettlement needed for river bank erosion affected people.
20. Inadequate old age allowance.
21. Absence of community clinic in ward 9.
22. Need to develop of all 5 hat-bazars of the union.
23. Need new bridge one each in ward 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.
24. Scholarship needed for student living in remote areas.
25. Prevention of early marriage.

During problem identification the participants also identified causes and effects of the problems and the relevant potentials that were noted down by the facilitators in the **Flip Chart (Figure-7.3)**.

Problems

Causes

Effects

Capacity to resolve

୧/ ପରିବାହନ ଲେନ୍ ଓ ନଦୀ ଉପକ୍ରମ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସରକାରୀ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ନଦୀ ଆକ୍ରମଣର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସରକାରୀ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ନଦୀ ଆକ୍ରମଣର ଅଭାବ
୨/ ଆକ୍ରମଣ ଲେନ୍ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ
୩/ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ
୪/ ସରକାରୀ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ
୫/ ନଦୀ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ → ଉପକ୍ରମର ଅଭାବ

Figure-7.3: Identification of Problems, causes, effects and Capacity to resolve

7.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After identifying problems in general of the union, the participants were asked to mark five most important problems. After brain storming and mutual discussion a consensus was reached on the following problems as the major five problems of the union. The problems were recorded in **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators as shown in **Figure-7.4**.

1. River bank erosion.
2. No direct road connection with main land (Matborer char).
3. Problems of educational facilities.
4. Lack of healthcare service.
5. Lack of enough pucca roads in the union.

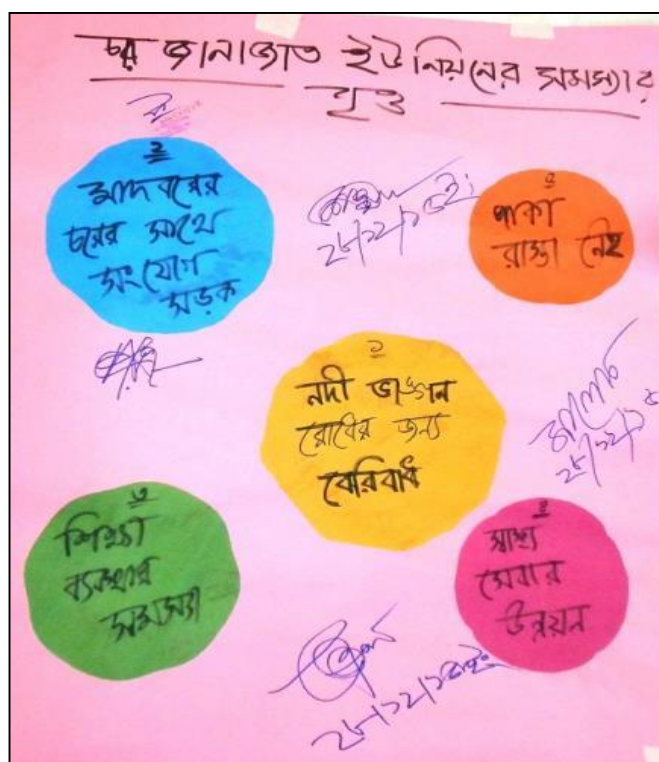


Figure-7.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

7.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

Following is the detailed description of identified major problems of the union.

a. River Bank Erosion

The people of the union suffer from river erosion regularly. They need protection of river bank urgently to prevent erosion. A large number of families have already been affected by river bank erosion in the northern side of the union. Ward number 4 and 7 have already been totally washed away into the river during last 4 years. Erosion affected people need resettlement immediately. This union is also losing huge amount of farm land which is the only means of survival of the people.

b. Absence of Direct Road Connectivity with Matborer Char Union

This union is a remote area and disconnected from Shibchar headquarters in the main land due to absence of direct road connection through Matborer Char. As a result people of this union are deprived of many community facilities, like, health care, education, marketing of agricultural product. Three years back, the southern part of the union was under the river but now new char has accreted. River in the area is very narrow, so it is now very easy to construct a bridge and road to connect Char Janajat with the mainland Matborer Char.

c. Problems of Education Facilities

School in all wards of the union need repair. Some school need reconstruction, more classrooms, play ground, more teachers. There is also need for establishment of a new primary school in ward number 4, 5, 6 and 7; new high school in ward number 2; new college in ward number 8. For being a remote area teachers are reluctant to stay here for a long time and that's why schools always suffer from lack of teacher, cause bad exam results. Students are not interested in study in these schools.

d. Lack of Healthcare Facilities

There is lack of doctor, particularly female doctor in Union Health Center and Community Clinic. There is also need for a new Community Clinic in ward number 9. Due to lack of modern healthcare facility, lack of good doctor and medicine the patients face acute problem, specially, the pregnant women.

e. Lack of Pucca Road

Problems in communication system like pucca roads, bridge etc., exist in whole union. New pucca road need to be constructed all over the union including new bridges and culverts in ward number 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 in particular. Though a river bank erosion prone area, the government in the past did not develop roads and bridges. This caused immense problems for the people of the locality as their daily movement and access to healthcare facility, education facility, trade and commerce, agricultural product marketing seriously hampered.

7.6 Identification of Potentials

The third session of the PRA was preparation of a list of potential of the union that can be utilized for development of the union. The participants identified 6 potentials of the union as follows.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Opportunity for cattle rearing.
3. Enough water body for fishery.
4. Vast land for setting up industry.
5. Having enough land for establishing an airport.
6. Char Janajat union have a great opportunity to become a tourist place.

7.6.1 Identified Major Potentials

After identification of potentials in general, of the union, the participants were asked to select five most important potentials. Accordingly the participants selected following five as the major potentials of the union with discussion among themselves. These potentials were recorded in the **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-7.5**).

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Scope of setting up industry.
3. Scope of Cattle rearing.
4. Tourist center.
5. Enough water body for fishery.

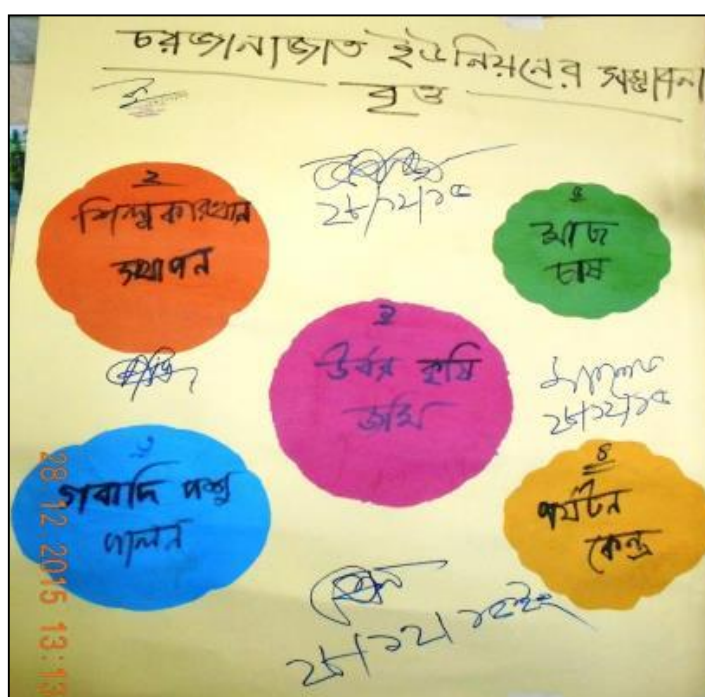


Figure-7.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

7.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators conducted a new session using Meta Card. The participants were supplied one Card each and given 2 minutes to fix up their needs and projects for next 20 years. They were asked to brainstorm all ideas and write in Meta card two ideas. They were briefed on the norms of writing cards. Facilitators collected and arranged the proposal and in many cases renamed development needs. After collecting all the cards facilitators paired similar cards and with the consensus of the participants put them as single proposal with a new name (**Table-7.2**).

Table-7.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Char Janajat Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Construction of pucca roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of roads • Connecting roads from Matbarer Char to Char Janajat • Embankment for river erosion
2. Construction of embankment for controlling river erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of embankment within four months • Demand of river training
3. Make Char Janajat Union digital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Char Janajat union
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools and colleges
6. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of improved electricity system
7. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of agricultural development
8. Developed sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sanitation system
9. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Demand of M.B.B.S doctors
10. Provision of recreational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of dish

After all development needs are recorded, a conversation was facilitated by asking the participants to think about next 20 years development needs and execute them in short, medium and long term period. At the end, the proposals were voted for phasing out execution of the proposals through a process of **ToP Chart Consensus Workshop** (Technology of Participation consensus workshop) (**Figure-7.6**).

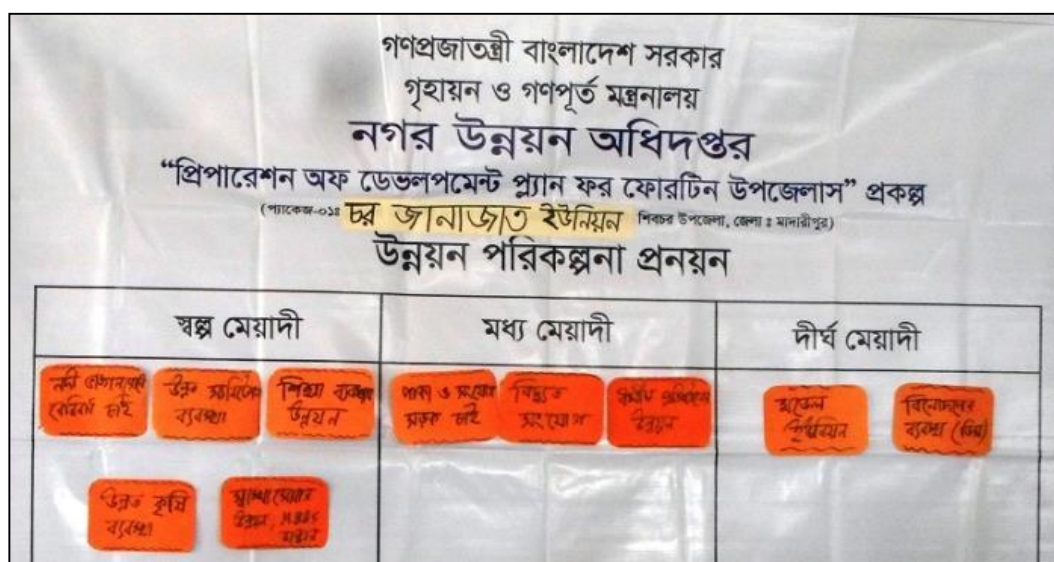


Figure-7.6: Phasing of Development Projects

The last session of PRA was actively participated by the participants by making decisions about selection of projects and phasing them out for execution. They were enthusiastic because they felt that they themselves were making choice of the projects and they were deciding when the projects would be executed. This gave them a feeling of belongingness of the development activities being pursued in the session. They put 5 proposals/projects in the short term phase, followed by 3 projects in medium phase and 2 projects in the long term phase. The picture indicates that the participants are eager to attain development of their union in the immediate future (**Table-7.3**).

Table- 7.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection from river erosion 2. Development of agriculture 3. Improvement of education facilities. 4. Improvement of health services 5. Improvement sanitation system.. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better transport and communication 2. Expansion of electricity connection 3. Maintenance of religious institutions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of model union 2. Development of recreation facility.

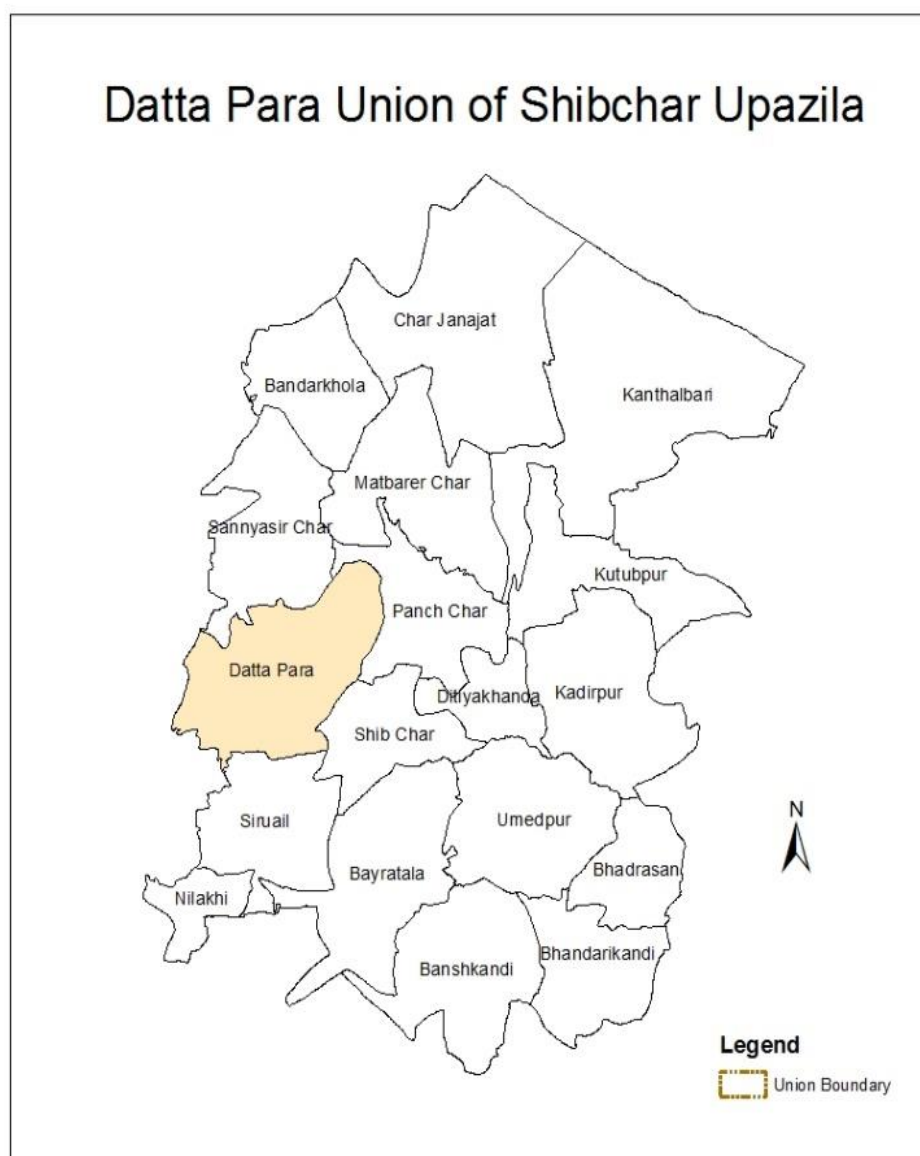
7.8 Conclusion

Char Janajat is an erosion prone area on the river Padma. So, care has to be taken, in particular, to save the vulnerable people and land of the union close to the river. River erosion is so devastating that it devours not only the farm land but also the homesteads or the shelters of the people. It means that the affected people lose everything material they have. Though very expensive, bank protection projects have to be undertaken to save valuable landed property of the riverside people which is the source of their livelihood.

8.0 Datta Para Union

8.1 Union Profile

Datta Para Union edges Sannyayasir Char Union on the north, Panchchar Union and Shibchar Upazial Sadar on the east, Siruail Union on the south and Bhanga Upazila of Faridpur District on the west. Bottala River passes by the eastern border and Arial kha river passes through the centre of the union. Total area of Datta Para Union is 25 sq k.m. and total population is 36503 (2011). Agricultural land of the union amounts to 3697 hectareses. It has 52 villages and 4783 houses. Total existing pucca road in the union is 15 k.m. and katcha road is 20 k.m. There is 1 Community Centre , 1 Union Health Center and 4 hat-bazars in this union.



Map-8.1: Map of Datta Para Union

Composition PRA Team- Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain
Facilitator : Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu
Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid
Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim
Logistic Provider: Joy Krishno
Time: 11:15 am -1:30 pm
Date: 24/12/2015
Union : Datta Para
Upazila : Shibchar
District Madaripur
Venue: UP Office, Datta Para



Photo-8.1: PRA Participants in Datta Para Union

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ (সোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)

স্থান : দণ্ডাড়া ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ভবন তারিখ : ২৪/১২/১৫ খ্রঃ
সময় : ১১.৩৫ মি-

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া (১৫: কান্দা)	চলার মালিক	০১৭১৪৫৫২৪৫	আব্দুল হক
২	হাজিরা খানম	দণ্ডাড়া ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ	স্বত্ব	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৩৬	হাজিরা খানম
৩	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭২৪৩৪৬২৩১	আব্দুল হক
৪	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭২৪৩৪৬২৩১	আব্দুল হক
৫	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭২৪৩৪৬২৩১	আব্দুল হক
৬	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৬০০৫৪০৭	আব্দুল হক
৭	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৬৫৫৫৭৭	আব্দুল হক
৮	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭৩৩৩৫০১০	আব্দুল হক
৯	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭৪৩৩০৬৭৫৬	আব্দুল হক
১০	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭২-৬৭৪৩৭৫	আব্দুল হক
১১	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১২৬২১৭২৬	আব্দুল হক
১২	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭২৪৭১৬০৪৭	আব্দুল হক
১৩	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৪	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৫	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৬	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৭	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৮	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
২	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
৩	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
৪	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
৫	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
৬	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
৭	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
৮	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
৯	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১০	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১১	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১২	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৩	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৪	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৫	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৬	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৭	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক
১৮	আব্দুল হক	দণ্ডাড়া	কৃষি	০১৭১৭৬১২২৫	আব্দুল হক

পর্যায়ক্রমিক প্রতিষ্ঠান : দেশ উপদেশ লিঃ সহযোগিতায় আইমা ইন্টারন্যাশনাল বিডি লিঃ টেকনিক্যাল সাপোর্ট সার্ভিসেস লিঃ

বাহ্যাবহনকারী সংস্থা : নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

Figure-8.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

8.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session was initiated with mutual introduction by the organizers and the participants. Next, the of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were described. The tools used are, **Venn Diagram**, **Flip Chart** and **Social Map**. Photographs were taken to keep records. Group discussion was also an important method. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find problems of the union. In **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were recorded and marked and circled. After social mapping and problem and potential identification the participants identified and prioritized their most important needs through a process of consensus. The facilitators used **ToP**

Chart Method (technology of participation consensus workshop) for this purpose. Each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next, the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

8.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Datta Para Union held on 24 December, 2015 at UP Complex. It started at 11:15 am and continued upto 1:30 pm. Thirty six participants attended the PRA sessions (the list is enclosed). Interviews with UP officials and group discussions were also used to supplement the PRA process.

Table- 8.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
7	6	5	7	-	1	10	36

Following steps were followed in the current PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and prioritization of development needs

8.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map of the union was sketched by the participants with the necessary support provided by the facilitators. In large sheet of paper one facilitator drew the boundary line of the Datta Para Union first, then participants were asked to locate various physical features of the union. After completing the map it was checked to see if anything important was missing. **Figure-8.2** shows the Social Map drawn by the participants.



The following features were identified by the participants in the social map:

- ## 8.5 Identification of Problems of the Union

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8.5.1 List of the Problems

Following is the list of problems of Datta Para Union:

1. Lack of electricity connection in Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 7,8 and 9.
2. Absence of public graveyard in all wards except ward 7.
3. Need of pucca road, road widening, and drain along roads in all Wards except ward 6.
4. Need deep tube-well in all wards except 3 and 6.
5. Sanitation problem in ward 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, and 9.
6. Need repairing of community clinic, doctor, medicine and ambulance in ward 3 and 7.
7. Lack of class room and good teachers in schools, school field maintenance in ward 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9.
8. Need drainage system to get rid of water logging problem in ward 1, 2, and 3.
9. Need toll ghar in bazar in ward 7.
10. Need repair and development of mosque in ward 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9.
11. Prevention of early marriage problem exists in ward 3.
12. Canal filled up in ward 2, 3, 5, and 7.
13. Need housing facility for landless people in whole union.
14. Need a school for autistic children.
15. Need repair of graveyard in ward 2 and 7.
16. Need child recreation center in all wards of union.
17. Need a fire service station.
18. Need repair of Mondir in ward 1 and 3.
19. Need a High school in ward 8.
20. Need playground in all wars of union.
21. Need repairing of all 4 bazar of this union.
22. Need bridge in ward 8 and 9 each.
23. Need culvert in ward 1 and 2; 2 culverts in 7 and 9; 5 culverts in 8.
24. Need repairing of pond in 1, 3, 5, and 8.
25. Need pucca ghat of pond in ward 2, 3 and 7.
26. Need repairing of embankment in ward 8.
27. Irrigation problem in whole union.
28. River bank erosion problem in ward 2.
29. Need repairing of existing 3 bridges in ward 1.
30. Needs meter of electricity in ward number 1.
31. Needs social forestry along road side in whole union.

Apart from identifying problems the participants also identified the causes of the problems and the impact they are causing and also the potentialities the union have to resolve many of the problems. **(Figure-8. 3).**

Problems	Causes	Impacts	Capacity to resolve
૨/ સેવાઓના સ્થાપિત કરવામાં: (સમી, સિદ્ધિ, સમાજિક સુવિધા)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → BNP સરકારીયર અવરુના → સરકારીયર અવરુ → પૂર્વવર્તી અવરુવિધિ અવરુના 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક અસુવિધિ → સમાજિક સુવિધા સુવિધા 	→ સમાજિક સુવિધા સુવિધા સુવિધા
૩/ સિદ્ધિ સરકારીયર પ્રમાણ:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → BNP સરકારીયર અવરુના → સરકારીયર અવરુ → સિદ્ધિ સરકારીયર અવરુના 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સ-સમાજિક અસુવિધિ → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	→ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક
૪/ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	→ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક
૫/ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	→ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક
૬/ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	→ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક
૭/ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → સમાજિક સમાજિક 	→ સમાજિક સમાજિક સમાજિક

Figure-8.3: Identification of Problems, Causes, Impacts and Capacity to resolve

8.5.2 Identification of Major Problems of Datta Para Union

Next, the participants were asked to mark the most five important problems facing by the union. The participants unanimously chose the following five problems as the major problems of the union. Facilitators put the major problems in a **Venn Diagram (Figure-8.4)**.

1. Communication problem (Roads, bridge and culvert).
2. Electricity connection.
3. Public graveyard.
4. Repair of educational institutions.
5. Deep tube-well.

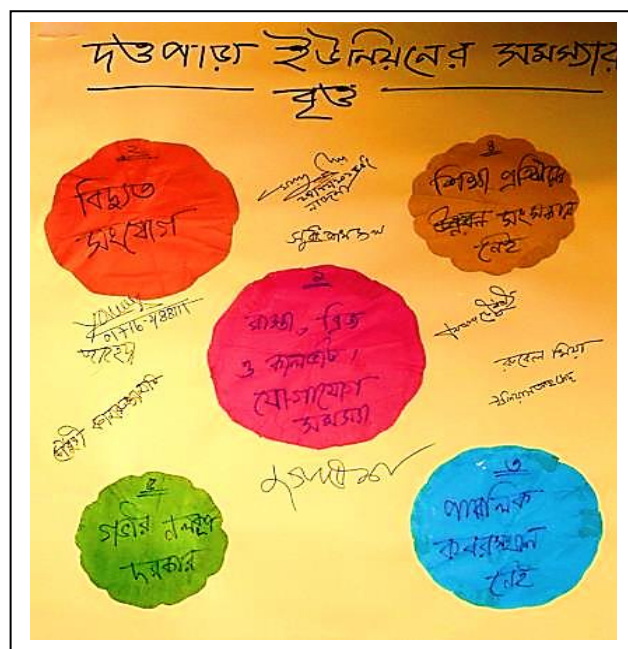


Figure-8.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

8.5.3 Details of Major Problems

Following is the detailed description of the major problems identified by the participants.

a. Problems of Transport and Communication (road, bridge, culvert)

Problems of communication system like, roads, bridges and culvert exist in all wards need repair. Construction of new pucca road, bridge and culvert needed in all wards. About 30 k.m new road is needed in the union; 1 new bridge needed in ward 1, 2, 4, 8 and 9; 1 culvert needed in ward 1, 2 and 4; 2 culverts needed in ward 9.

b. Electricity Connection

Electricity connection problem exists in many wards of this union. Electricity coverage is needed, 20% in ward 2, 3 and 5; 25% in ward 1; 40% in ward 7; 50% in ward 9; 55% in ward 8.

c. Lack of Public Graveyard

There is only one public graveyard in this union situated in ward 7. But people of every ward wants public graveyard in their own wards. People want khas land for establishing public graveyard. Due to lack of public graveyard poor people can't bury their dead body in proper place.

d. Lack of Maintenance of Educational Institution

There is need for repair of schools in ward 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9. Schools need more classrooms, play ground, enough good teachers and play fields. There is also need for a high school in ward 8. The people of Datta Para Union also feel for an autistic children school.

e. No Deep tube-well

There is not enough deep tube-well in the union. Due to lack of deep tube-well people don't get pure water and suffer from different water borne diseases.

8.6 Potentials of Datta Para Union

After identifying problems, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The participants prepared a list of 6 potentials of the union as given below.

1. Good number of hat and bazar.
2. Good number of water body for fisheries.
3. Opportunity for poultry farming.
4. Opportunity for dairy farming.
5. Unused manpower.
6. Used agricultural land.

8.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

Next participants chose five major potentials through debate as shown below. The facilitators put the major potential in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-8.5**).

1. Good number of hat and bazar.
2. Opportunity for poultry farming.
3. Opportunity for dairy farming.
4. Used agricultural land.
5. Scope of Fisheries development.

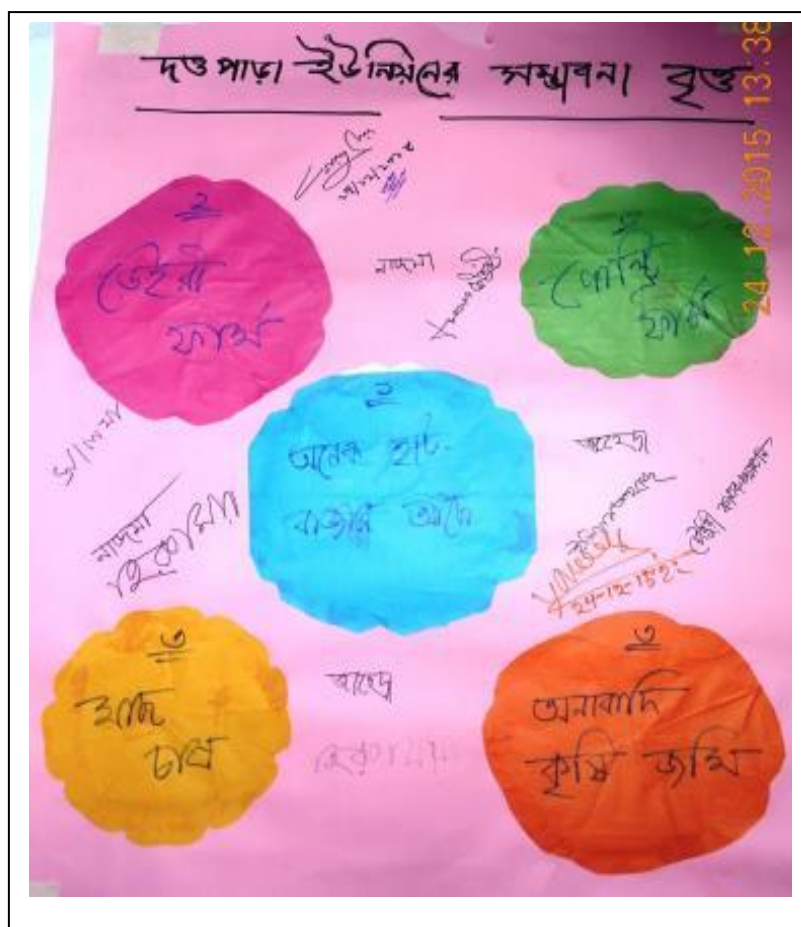


Figure-8.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

8.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

As soon as problems and potentials determination phases were over, the participants were asked to point out their development needs and priorities them for next 20 years. For this session the facilitators used **Meta Card**. Each participant was provided one Card and was asked to write two development needs/projects of the union. They received 2 minutes to complete the process. The participants were briefed about the rules of writing names of development needs/projects. After 2 minutes facilitators collected all the cards and sorted them out. The participants put forward a large number of development projects (**Table-8.2**). From the multiple names of similar projects mentioned by the participants only one was selected. It was given a specific title by the facilitator with consensus of the participants. In this way a short list of development needs/projects was prepared.

Table- 8.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Datta Para Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of forestry
2. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Construction of wide roads • Construction of roads from Bablatala to Lokman Molla's house
3. Construction of deep tube well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of tube well
4. Restoration of ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of pond gorge at govt. ponds • Pond gorge at Malek Matbor's house
5. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Restoration of mosque • Establishment of graveyard
6. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools • Establishment of autism school
7. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system • Provision of electricity system from Sadipur Bazar to Saha Sikdar' house
8. Control of river bank erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of embankment
9. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital
10. Gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of gas connection in each house
11. Employment generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of industry • Provision of govt. aid for fishery • Utilizing manpower in a proper way • Dairy farm business

Next all the needs were phased out for execution. Three phases were determined- short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was made according to the decisions of the participants (**Figure-8.6**). Later on facilitators put them in a Table (**Table-8.3**).

স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
<div>বিল্ডিং সংস্কার</div> <div>মাসিক বনায়ন</div> <div>চুল্লির সংস্কার</div>	<div>নদী বেঁধে রাখা</div> <div>কর্ম সংশোধন</div> <div>শিক্ষার সংস্কার</div> <div>স্টেশন সংস্কার</div>	
<div>প্রাথমিক পাইপের প্রকল্প</div> <div>শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান</div> <div>সড়কের সংস্কার</div>		
<div>যোগাযোগ</div> <div>চলমান প্রকল্প</div>		

Figure-8.6: Phasing of Development Needs/Projects for Next 20 years

It is ascertained from the **Table-8.3** that the participants put 7 projects in the short term phase; 3 projects in the medium term and only 1 project in the long term. It is understood from the table that the participants of this union want immediate development of their union and for purpose they put most projects in the short term

Table- 8.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
1. Construction of new road, bridge and culvert. 2. Expansion of electricity supply. 3. Development of social forestry. 4. Maintenance of ponds.. 5. Repair of religious institutions. 6. Establishment of industries schools. 7. Deep tube well for safe water.	1. Prevention of river erosion. 2. Job creation. 3. Improvement of health services..	1. Provide gas supply.

8.8 Conclusion

Same as most other unions, Datta Para Union has also put transport and communication on the priority list of problems, followed by electricity, graveyard, education facility and tube well. Graveyard and education are secondary problems, while transport and electricity deserve more priority. Transport will facilitate connectivity for economic and social interaction and uplift, while electricity will open up new avenues for economic and social activities leading to more income and employment. Therefore, attention should be laid more on these two issues first.

9.0 Ditiyakhanda Union

9.1 Union Profile

Ditiyakhanda Union is one of the 19 unions of Shibchar Upazila of Madaripur district. Its geographic location is in the north side of Panch Char, on the south is Umedpur Union, Kadirpur Union on the east and Shibchar Union on the west. Total area of the union is 1895 acres. Total population is 12241, 6098 is male and 6143 is female. Literacy rate is about 32.69%.



Map-9.1: Map of Ditiyakhanda union

Composition of PRA Team- Team B:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator : Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur : Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider : Rejaul Kabir

Time: 10:00 am -1:30 pm

Date: 22/12/2015

Union: Ditya Khanda

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Ditya Khanda



Photo-9.1: PRA Participants in Dittyakhanda Union

[illegible]

Figure-9.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

9.2.PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with introduction of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities. **Venn Diagram, Social Mapping and ToP Chart, Flip Chart** were used as the tools. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find out the problems and their causes and effects and capacity for solving problems. **Venn Diagrams** were used to mark main problems and potentials as determined by the participants. After social mapping, problem and potential identification, the participants identified their most important needs through a process of **ToP Chart Consensus Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) was used for this purpose. First, the participants were asked to think about development vision of their union after 20 years. There were many versions of vision they discussed. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. The name was determined through debate and consensus. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

9.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ditiyakhanda Union was held on December 22, 2015 at UP Office from 10:00 upto 1:30 pm.. PRA was comprised of four assignments, these are, **Preparation of Social Map of the union, Identification of Union Level Problems, Identification of Potentials** of the union and **Determination of Needs/Development proposals** for next 20 years and phase them for execution. Twenty nine participants attended the sessions. The participants included Union Ward Chairman/Councilor, local school teacher, farmer, service holder, trader and others.

Table- 9.1: Category of PRA Participants

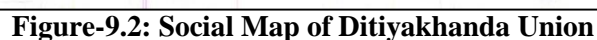
Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
11	6	1	2	2	-	7	29

The following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
Drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

9.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Mapping is an essential item of PRA. Through Social Map the participants can draw their area from memory, locate infrastructure, major establishments, and disaster prone areas and also locate the potential resources that can be used for future development. Another important purpose of Social Mapping is to allow the participants locate future development proposals. Because they know best the suitability of areas for new facilities. Social Map of Ditya Khanda Union was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. Facilitators first drew the boundary of the Union, and then the participants located the roads, river, settlements and other features of the union. The Social Map prepared by the PRA participants is presented in **Figure-9.2.**



The following features were identified in the social map prepared by the participants.

- Major roads, bridges and culverts.
- Settlements.
- Agricultural land
- River and khal
- School

For identification of problems the participants were asked to discuss about the problems prevailing in Dittiyakhando Union among themselves. As the participants pointed out the problems one by one, they were noted down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators. The facilitators noted down 27 problems of the union as presented below.

9.5.1 List of Identified Problems

Following is the list of problems identified:

1. Problem of transport and communication
2. Problem of electricity in ward no 1,5,7
3. Unemployment
4. Sanitation problem
5. Absence of bridge and culvert
6. Repairing of educational institutions
7. Repairing of religious institutions
8. Problem of irrigation
9. Need river dredging
10. Low rate of literacy
11. Problem of medical facility
12. Absence of public graveyard
13. Problem of pure drinking water
14. Problem of water body
15. Problem of bazar management
16. Need cyclone shelter
17. Need for Eidgah
18. Problem of early marriage
19. Need primary school
20. Problem of housing
21. Problem of playground
22. Poverty
23. Absence modern agriculture
24. Dowry
25. Women oppression
26. Drug addiction
27. Increasing crime (gambling)

Apart from identifying problems the participants also identified the causes of the problems and the impact they are causing and also the potentialities the union have to resolve many of the problems. **(Figure-9.3).**

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ
ବିକ୍ରି	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ
ଅନୁପାଳନ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ
ଅନୁପାଳନ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ
ଅନୁପାଳନ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ ଅନୁପାଳନ ନାହିଁ

Figure-9.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

9.5.2 Identification of Major Problems of the Union

After identification of the problems in general, the next task of the participants was identify the major problems. They discussed among themselves and marked the following five major problems. The problems were noted down in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-9.4**). The major problems were identified according to the level of severity as observed by the participants.

1. Problem of transport and communication
2. Problem of electricity
3. Lack of job opportunity
4. Decreasing literacy rate
5. Problem of medical facility

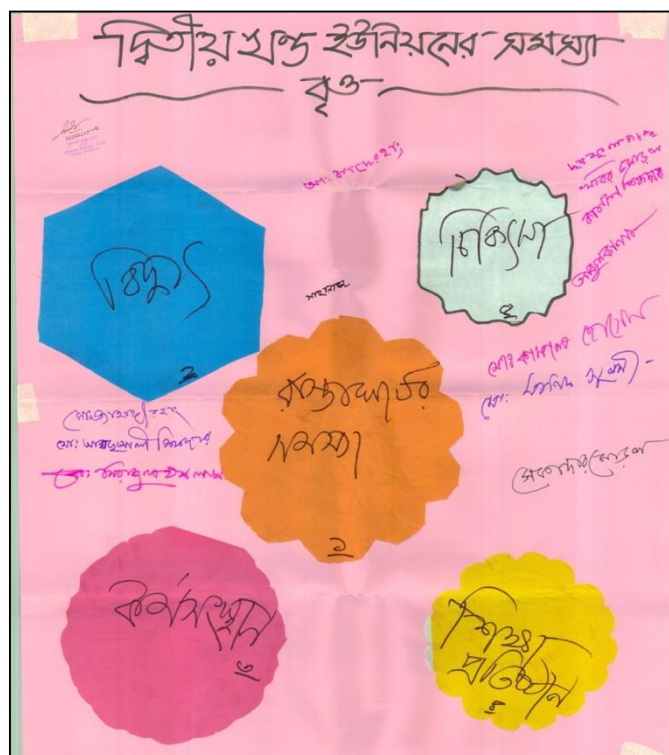


Figure-9.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

9.5.3 Details of Major Problems

Following is a detailed description of the major problems of the union identified by the participants.

a. Problem of Transport and Communication

The participants want improvement of roads. They demanded 3 culverts in ward no-6, 2 culverts in ward no-3, one culvert in ward no 5, 2 culverts in ward no 9, one culverts in ward no 8 and 2 culverts in ward no 7. Absence of bridge and culverts are the main causes of transport problems in the union. Roads are mostly unpaved and become difficult to use during excessive rainfall.

b. Problem of Electricity

Only about 50% of the union has electricity coverage. But in areas with electric network the supply is highly irregular. There is but no electricity in ward no 1, 5, 7. There is no supply network in these wards.

c. Lack of Job Opportunity

As a rural area there is no job opportunity in the Dittiya Khando union. Large number of employed youths are sitting idle. There is no industries, farmers don't get proper price of the products. The results are, low income and poverty.

d. Decreasing Literacy Rate

There is only one high school in the union and the participants have demanded another high school for promotion of education. There is no college and madrasa in the union. Poverty forbids education among the poor. There is increasing rate school dropout, resulting in increasing poverty.

e. Problem of Medical Facility

The union has only one health facility. There no qualified doctor, latest medical instrument, lack of medicine and irregular supply of electricity. The people have to pay excessive cost, waste of time and the risk of death is increased. The deprived poor people have to go to expensive private clinic for treatment which creates pressure on their low income.

9.6 Identification of Potentials

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step has to identify the potentials of the respective union which may be used as resources during planning. They identified 8 potentials of the union. The potentials are as follows.

1. Unused farm land
2. Canal and river
3. Large water body
4. Under used educational institutions
5. Scope of Dairy farming
6. Use of electricity
7. Rabi crops
8. Unused Manpower

9.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After the participants identified the general potentials they were asked to select the five most important potentials from among the identified potentials. Accordingly, the participants prepared a short list five major potential as presented below. The potentials were marked in Venn Diagram (Figure-9.5).

1. Unused farm land
2. Unused manpower
3. Unused educational institutions
4. Scope of Dairy farming
5. Use of electricity

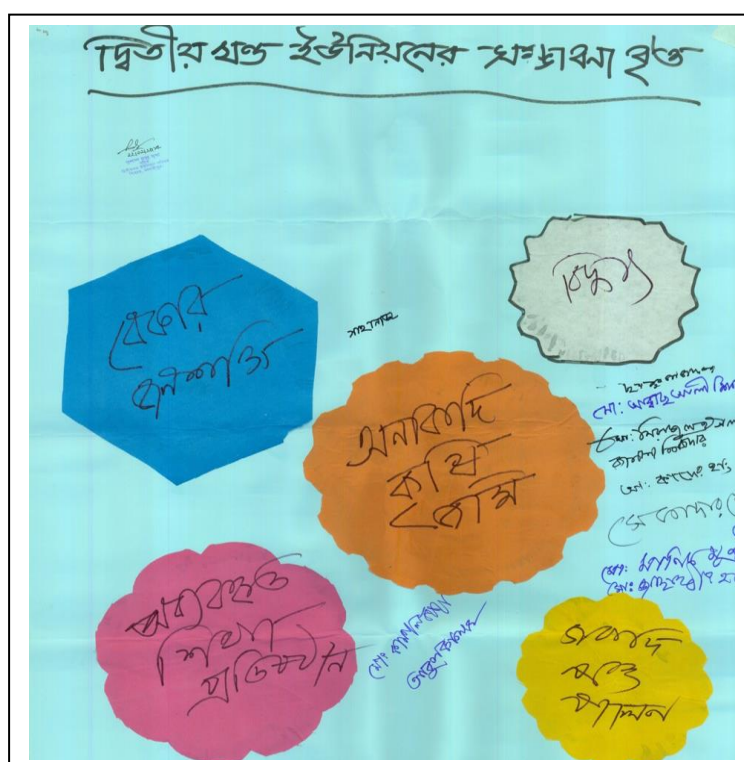


Figure-9.5: Venn Diagram of major Potentials

9.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

In this session the development needs and priorities of their execution were determined by the participants. The facilitators conducted an opinion survey among the participants using Beta Card and applied ToP Chat Consensus (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to to identify development proposals and phase out execution of those. At the beginning of the session each participant was supplied a Beta Card to write down two development proposals in 2 minutes. After they were done the cards were handed over to the facilitators for re-arrangement. Projects/proposals of similar nature were singled out with a new title. In this way a list of development needs/proposals were identified in Table-9.2.

9.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ditiyakhanda Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Development of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betterment of hospital • Improved medical facilities
2. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of high school • Establishment of Madrasa • Demand of computer in each school and college • Creating awareness about education
3. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of electricity • Electrification in each household
4. Improvement of road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new roads
5. Development of graveyards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graveyards construction
6. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well
7. Improved irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betterment of irrigation system
8. Residential development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development
9. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of Imam at Anser Mosque • Improvement of mosque
10. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of agricultural development
11. Improvement of disaster management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of available shelter for suffering people
12. Improvement of graveyards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of graveyards

The participants also phased out the proposals through a consensus exercise. This exercise was noted down in a Flip Chart as shown in **Figure-9.6**.

স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
<div>প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র</div> <div>বিশুদ্ধ পানির সরবরাহ</div> <div>শিক্ষা ঘর</div>	<div>মেচ স্ট্রাকচার উন্নয়ন</div> <div>কলমেপার্ট উন্নয়ন</div> <div>বাসস্থানের উন্নয়ন</div>	<div>কলমেপার্ট উন্নয়ন</div>
<div>শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন</div> <div>কোরিকিউর উন্নয়ন</div> <div>নির্মাণের কাজ উন্নয়ন</div>	<div>পানির উন্নয়ন</div> <div>কলমেপার্ট উন্নয়ন</div>	

Figure-9.6: Phasing out Development Needs/Proposals

Table- 9.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
1. Development with disaster management.. 2. Safe water supply.. 3. Wide and effective power supply. 4. Promotion of education. 5. Development of graveyard.. 6. Improvement of medical facilities..	1. Improvement of irrigation system.. 2. Development of agriculture.. 3. Improvement of religious establishments.. 4. Development of road communication.. 5. Housing development..	1. Job creation.

Finally, the identified development project proposals were summarized in a table (**Table-9.3**). It is evident from the table that the participants in total identified 12 development proposals, out of which they put 6 proposals in the short term, 5 in the medium term and only 1 proposal in the long term phase for execution. It gives indication that the participants are keen to see most of their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

9.8 Conclusion

The participants from Dityakhanda Union pointed out poor education and health facility among their major problems. They have understood that education can bring a change in the lives of the future generation. Health is a prime need to keep a person fit for work. Rural areas are traditionally deprived of proper public healthcare services. This is mainly because doctors are reluctant to stay there as the infrastructure and services are adequately provided in these medical establishments. Poor people have to spend substantial amount of their income for health services that make them poorer. Government should take more care about education and health to promote development in rural areas.

10.0 Kadirpur Union

10.1 Union Profile

Kadirpur Union is edged by Kutubpur Union on the north, Zanjia Upazila on the east, Umedpur Union on the south and Ditiya Khanda Union on the west. Total area of Kadirpur Union is 21 sq k.m. and total population is 14920. The amount of agricultural land in the union is 3400 hectares. The number of villages in the union is 33 and total number houses is 3172. Total existing pucca road is 15 k.m. and katcha road is 50 k.m. The union has 2 Community Clinics and 1 Union Health Center and 6 bazars.



Map-10.1: Map of Kadirpur Union

Composition of PRA Team-Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid

Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim

Logistic Provider : Joy Krishno

Time: 10:45 am -1:30 pm

Date: 22/12/2015

Union: Kadirpur

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Kadirpur



Photo-10.1: PRA Participants in Kadirpur Union

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলা” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ (সোবার উপজেলা ও নাবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগর)

ছান : **কাদিরপুর ইউনিয়ন** তারিখ : **২২/১২/১৫**
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি সমূহ : **২০.৪৫ জন : ২' ৩০**

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	ডাঃ আব্দুল জলিল	মোহাম্মদ কাদিরপুর ইউনিয়ন	ব্যবসায়	০১৭২২০৪৬৭৮	
২	সুজয় কুমার পাণ্ডে	সার্বিক কাদিরপুর ইউনিয়ন	চাকরি	০১৭৪১৭১৫৩৫৩	
৩	মিস্টার জাহাঙ্গীর হাছান	৬ ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭১০৪২৪৩৮	
৪	দিল্লি উদ্দিন হাউল	২ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৬৪৭১৪১১	
৫	কামাল হোসেন	৫ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৭১২৪৪৩২	
৬	কাহ্নুর হোসেন	৫ নং ওয়ার্ড V.P. সদর	চাকরি	০১৭১৫৫৫২৪৪৮	
৭	জাহিদুল	৭, ৮ ও ৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	সহকারী	০১৭২৬৪৫১২৬৭	
৮	হাবিবুল হামিদ	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৬৪৫১২০৭	
৯	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	১ নং ওয়ার্ড	সহকারী	০১৭৬৬১৭২৪৭৮	
১০	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হামিদ	২ ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭৩২৭৫৫৬৬১	
১১	মোঃ হুমায়ুন বেগম	সদর - ২, ৩	চাকরি	০১৭৩৪৩১৭৩৪৮	
১২	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৮ নং ওয়ার্ড	ব্যবসায়	০১৭৩৬৭৪৬৩৩৩	
১৩	জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭৬৪৬৪৭৬৬২	
১৪	জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪১৬২৬৭	
১৫	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কামাল	সদর ৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১৬	মোঃ কামাল মুন্সী	সদর ৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭৩৫৪০৫৫৫৩৮	
১৭	মোঃ আলিম হামিদ	সদর ৩ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭১৭৩৭১৫৬	
১৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭১৭৩৭১৫৬	

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মুহাম্মদ হুমায়ুন কামাল	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
২	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	(৯ নং ওয়ার্ড) ব্যবসায়	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
৩	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
৪	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
৫	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
৬	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
৯	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১০	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১১	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১২	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১৩	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১৪	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১৫	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১৬	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	
১৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	৯ নং ওয়ার্ড	চাকরি	০১৭২৪৪৫৩৩৩৬	

Figure-10.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

10.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session was initiated with mutual introduction by the organizers and the participants. Next, the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were described. The tools used are, **Venn Diagram**, **Flip Chart** and **Social Map**. Group discussion was also an important method. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find problems of the union. In **Venn diagram** the most important problems and potentials were recorded and marked and circled. After social mapping and problem and potential identification the participants identified and prioritized their most important needs through a process of consensus. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) for this purpose. Each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next, the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The priority phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

10.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Kadirpur Union of Shibchar Upazila took place on 22 December, 2015 at UP Complex. The programme was started at 10:45 am and continued upto 1:30 pm. A cross section of participants including public representatives attended the. There were 36 participants that included Union Ward Councilors, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader, farmer, house wife, service holder and a few common people. The primary aim of PRA was to involve the local participants in the planning and decision making process so that they feel that they framed the plans and decided on their execution

Table- 10.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
3	4	16	5	2	-	6	36

. The steps of PRA is given below.

Step-1: Introduction and attendances sheet signing

Step-2: Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

Step-3: Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.

Step-4: Validation of Social Map by the Participants

Step-5: Problems identification

Step-6: Potential identification

Step-7: Determination and prioritization of development needs

10.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map is a sketch map of an area drawn by the local people themselves to identify existing location of infrastructure and locate future development projects. The Social Map of Kadirpur Union was drawn by the PRA participants (**Figure-10.2**) with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew boundary line of the Kadirpur Union in large sheet of paper first, then the participants placed roads, river and khal and other features of the union.

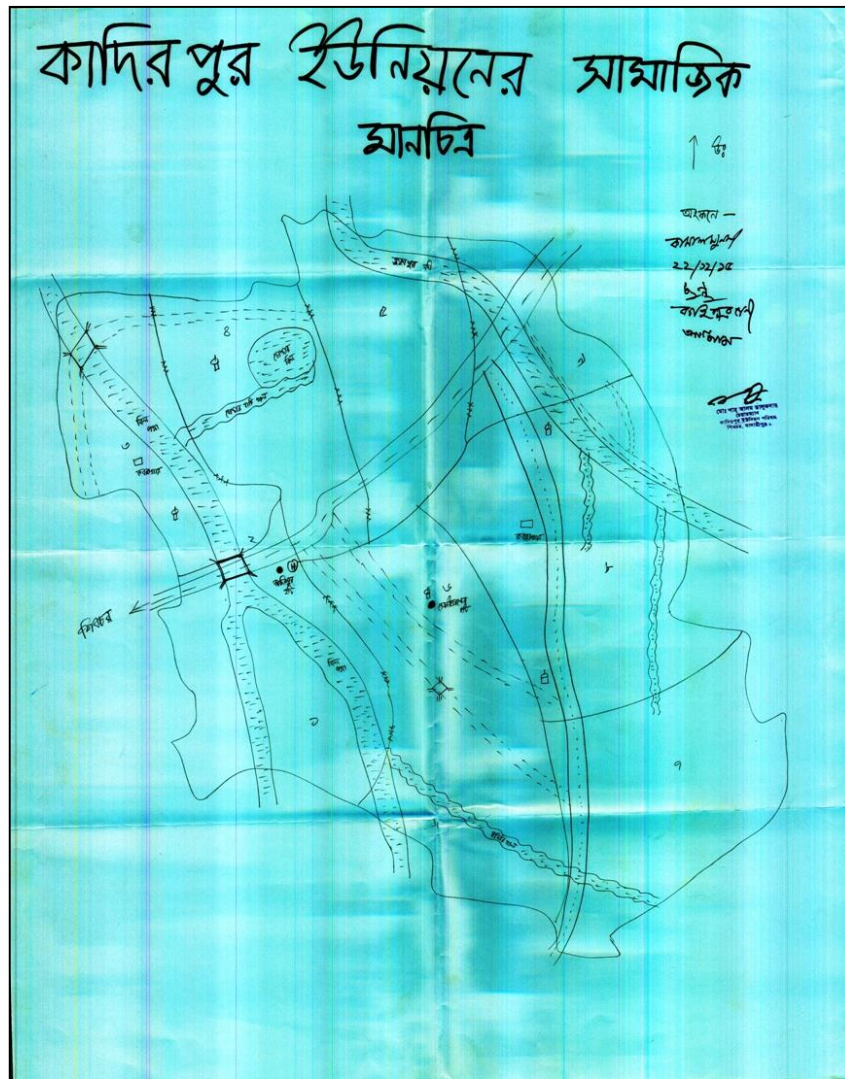


Figure-10.2: Social Map of Kadirpur Union

10.4.1 Features Identified in Social Map

Following are the features marked in the social map:

- Major roads and bridges and culverts
- River and khal
- Waterbody including pond
- Settlement
- Agricultural land

10.5 Identification of Problems

Problem identification of the union by the participants was the next session. The participants pointed out general problems one after another and the facilitators recorded them in a **Flip Chart**. At the end of the session the participants identified 24 problems of the union belonging to different sectors. The problems are listed below.

10.5.1 List of Problems Identified

1. Infrastructure problem in education facilities in Ward 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9.
2. Drug abuse and gambling problems among the youth in whole union.
3. Need Beel Padma river excavation.
4. Need cyclone shelter in ward 2, 5 and 9.
5. Need pucca road and repairing of existing roads in all wards except ward 8.
6. Need qualified doctor, medicine and ambulance in union health centre and community clinic in ward 5, 8 and 9.
7. Illegal charge of fees by doctors in Union Health Centre.
8. Need repair of graveyard in ward 3, 4 and 5.
9. Need electricity connection ward 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9.
10. Need improved sanitation in ward 2, 3 and 5.
11. Need mosque repair in ward 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9.
12. Need a permanent hat in ward 5.
13. Need bridge in ward 1, 5.
14. Absence of gas connection in the union.
15. Low allowance of public sector employees.
16. Filling up of canal in ward 4 and 6.
17. Maintenance of Eidgah and graveyard in ward 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9.
18. Need to development of madrassa in ward 1 and 8.
19. Absence of college in ward 3, 5.
20. Need old home in ward 5.
21. Absence of fire station.
22. Need to development of bazar in ward 2.
23. Need toll ghor in bazar in ward 6.
24. Problem of early marriage in whole union.

The participants were also asked to identify causes behind the problems and their impacts. All the findings were noted down in the **Flip Chart (Figure-10. 3)**.

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
<p>૧/ વિદ્યુત કંડુશીલતા:</p> <p>(૨, ૫, ૮, ૯, ૧૧, ૧૨ ના કારણ)</p>	<p>→ વર્ણન વચ્ચેના અંતર</p> <p>→ કાચના કાચના અંતર ના</p> <p>→ કંઈક બંધાયેલું હોય</p>	<p>→ વિદ્યુત અભિભાવિત કારણો બહુ થાય છે</p> <p>→ સંકેતો વચ્ચે કમ ના અંતરો</p> <p>→ લાંબા વચ્ચે અંતરો</p>	<p>→ આકાશકિત ઉત્પત્તિ થાય</p> <p>→ તાપમાન કારણો બહુ થાય</p> <p>→ સંકેતો ઉત્પત્તિ થાય</p>
<p>૨/ યોગ્યતા સંસ્કાર અસર</p> <p>(સમય કિલોમિટર)</p>	<p>→ વર્ણન કારણો અસર</p>	<p>→ કારણો અસર</p> <p>→ સંકેતો અસર</p>	<p>→ કારણો અસર</p> <p>→ આકાશકિત ઉત્પત્તિ થાય</p>
<p>૩/ વિદ્યુત સંસ્કાર અસર</p>	<p>→ વર્ણન કારણ</p>	<p>→ લાંબા વચ્ચે અંતરો</p>	<p>→ લાંબા વચ્ચે અંતરો</p> <p>→ સંકેતો અસર</p>
<p>૪/ લાંબા વર્ણન કારણ:</p> <p>(સમય કિલોમિટર)</p>	<p>→ આકાશકિત વર્ણન કારણ</p>	<p>→ આકાશકિત કારણો બહુ થાય છે</p>	<p>→ આકાશકિત કારણો બહુ થાય છે</p> <p>→ આકાશકિત કારણો બહુ થાય છે</p>
<p>૫/ આકાશકિત અસર:</p> <p>(સમય કિલોમિટર)</p>	<p>→ આકાશકિત અસર</p> <p>→ આકાશકિત અસર</p> <p>→ આકાશકિત અસર</p>	<p>→ આકાશકિત અસર</p> <p>→ આકાશકિત અસર</p>	<p>→ આકાશકિત અસર</p> <p>→ આકાશકિત અસર</p>

Figure-10.3: Identification of Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

10.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After identification of problems in general, the participants were asked to pick up the most important problems. Accordingly the participants marked five major problems of the union on consensus basis. These problems were then put in a **Venn Diagram (Figure-10.4)** by the facilitators. The major five problems are listed below.

1. Electricity connection.
2. Communication system.
3. Problems in education system.
4. Low allowance of public sector employees.
5. Problems of drug addiction.

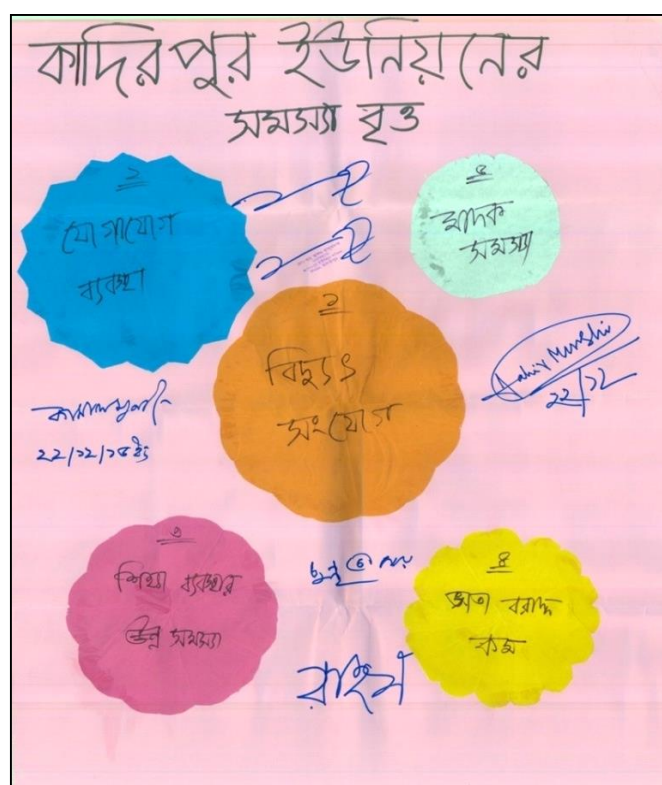


Figure-10.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

10.5.3 Details of Identified Major Problems

Following is a detailed description of the identified major problems.

a. Electricity connection

Electricity connection problem exists in ward 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Electricity coverage needs 30% in ward 4, 6, and 7; 50% in ward 2, 3, and 8; 100% in ward 9.

b. Transport Problem

Problems in communication system like road, bridge, culvert etc. exist in all wards except 8. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road needed in all wards. Around 32 k.m of new road 2 bridges and culverts needed in ward 5 and 1 culvert needed in ward 1.

c. Problems of Education

Problems of education are in ward 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9. Need to develop infrastructure in high school and field in primary schools. There is need for a college in ward 5. Repairment is needed in Manuikpur Dakhil Madrassa in ward 8.

d. Low of Allowance of Public Sector Employees

The people of Kadirpur union want the increase of allowance of public sector employees.

e. Drug Addiction Problem:

Drug addiction problem increasing day by day in this union due to lack of awareness of local people, influence of mussel man, corruption and negligence of police and authority.

10.6 Identification of Potentials

After identifying problems, the major problems of the union, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union that can help promote its development. The participants were asked to identify potentials of the union through brainstorming. Finally, they came up with a list of 7 potentials as stated below.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Animal husbandry.
3. Large capable working people.
4. Handicraft development.
5. Forestry resources; bamboo, fruit garden, wood garden.
6. Fish farming.
7. Poultry farming.

10.6.1 Identified Major of Potentials

From among all the identified 7 potentials the participants were asked to prepare a short list of five potentials. Through a process of discussion and consensus the participants finally came up with the following five potential they think most important for the development of the union.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Animal husbandry.
3. Social forestry and gardening.
4. Fish farming.
5. Poultry farming.

The major potentials were put in **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-10.5**).

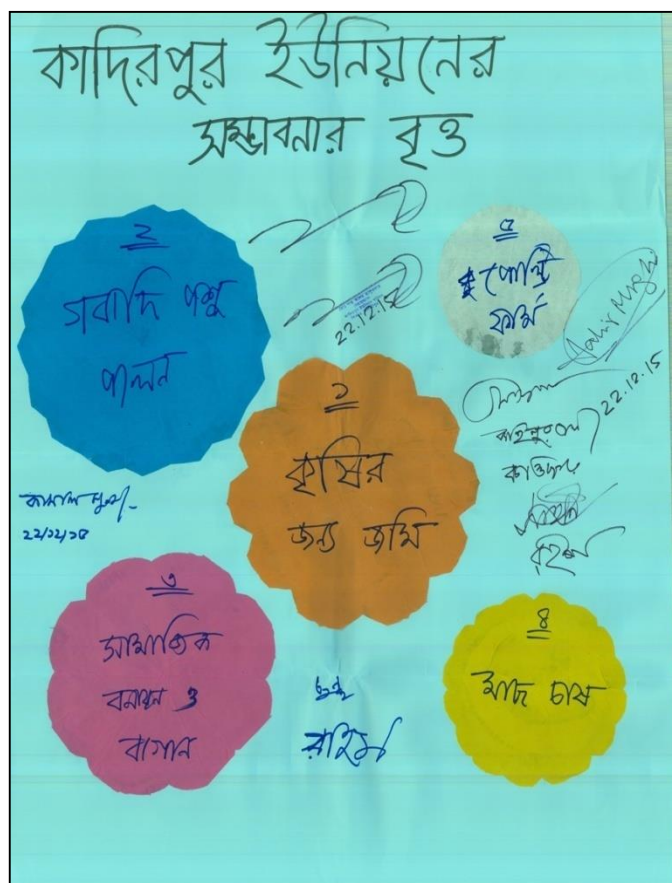


Figure-10.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

10.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Following deciding on problems and potentials of the union the next task was to identify the various development needs of the union by the participants for next 20 years. For this session **Meta Card** was used as a tool. Each participant was supplied one Meta Card and was asked to write two development needs of the union. They were allotted 2 minutes to complete the process. The participants were briefed about the rules of writing names of development needs/projects. After 2 minutes facilitators collected all the cards and sorted them out. The participants put forward a large number of development projects under 11 heads (**Table-10.2**). From the multiple names of similar projects mentioned by the participants only one was selected. It was given a specific title by the facilitator with consensus of the participants. In this way a short list of development needs/projects was prepared.

Table-10.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Kadirpur Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of improved pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts • Construction of 3 km roads • Improvement of secondary roads
2. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Establishment of graveyard • Provision of field for Jummah prayer • Provision of Eidgah field • Improvement of madrasa • Construction of mosque beside Manikpur High School
3. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new colleges • Provision of laptop
4. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of improved electricity system
5. Developed sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sanitation system • Demand of arsenic free water
6. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Construction of community clinic at Ward No.9 • Construction of community clinic at Minabari Jame Mosque
7. Development of bazar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of hat-bazar
8. Demand of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of industry • Provision of aid for dairy farm business
9. Increase of allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of allowance
10. Provision of immediate shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of immediate shelter
11. Provision of recreation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of recreational facilities

The need/proposals identified by the participants were put into different phases of execution. Three phases were determined-short term, medium term and long term. Through a process of debate and consensus the proposals were sorted into three phases as shown in **Figure-10.6**.

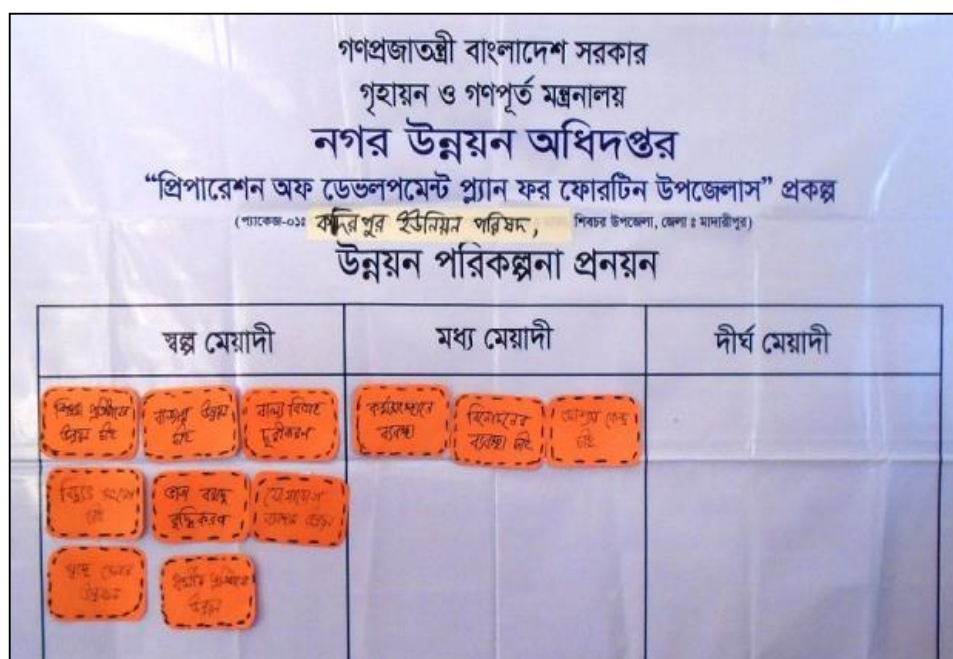


Figure-10.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposal

After listing of projects through a process called **ToP Chart** a consensus was reached about grouping the projects under three phases of execution- long-term, medium-terms and short-term (**Figure-10.6**). Voting was sought from the participants about phasing of execution of development projects through a process of majority support.

Table-10.3: Summary of Phasing of Development Needs /Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of education facilities. 2. Maintenance of local bazars. 3. Prevention of child marriage. 4. Expansion of power supply. 5. Increase of old age allowance. 6. Development of transport and communication. 7. Development of health services. 8. Maintenance of religious facilities, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job creation. 2. Development of recreation facilities. 3. Development of cyclone shelter. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No proposal

The **Kadirpur Union** PRA participants were found very enthusiastic about the last session. They made decisions about selection of proposals and phasing them out for execution. They were enthusiastic because they felt that they themselves were making choice of the proposals and they were deciding when the proposals would be executed. This gave them a feeling of belongingness of the development activities being pursued in the session. They put 8 projects (**Table-10.3**) in the short term phase; 3 projects in medium phase. No project was placed in the long term. It indicates that the participants are eager to attain development of their union in the immediate future.

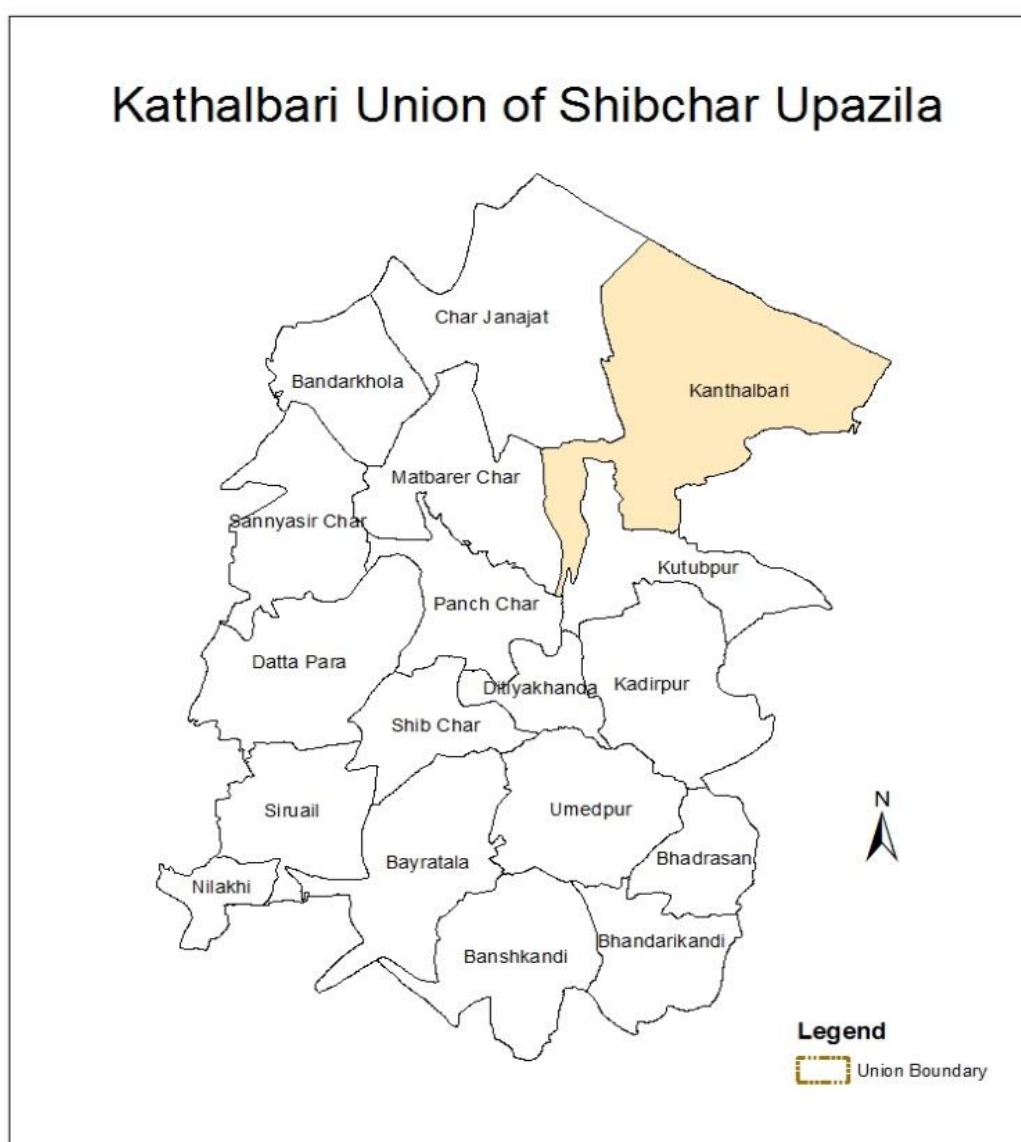
10.8 Conclusion

Electricity, transport and education are the prime needs of this union. Electricity can enlighten local social and economic life. Better and efficient transport will foster mobility and sped up activities reducing time and cost. Education is the key to success for any person who want to go higher. The participants have rightly chosen their needs. All efforts should go for realizing aspirations expressed by the participants of PRA of **Kadirpur Union**.

11.0 Kathalbari Union

11.1 Union Profile

Kathalbari Union is surrounded by Char Janajat Union in the north; Zanjira Upazila in the east, Kutubpur Union in the south and Matborer Char Union in the west. Padma River flows by the northern border of this union. Total area of Kathalbari Union is 44.31 sq k.m. and the total population is 19612 (2011). The number of villages in the union is 13 and total number of households is 4136. The union has 14 k.m of pucca road and 37 k.m. katcha road. It has 2 community clinics, 1 Union Health Center and 6 hats/bazars.



Map-11.1: Map of Kathalabari Union

Composition of PRA Team- Team A:

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain
Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu
Co-facilitator: Sheikh Farid
Rapporteur: Jobaer Jasim
Logistic Provider: Joy Krishno
Time: 11:00 am -1:30 pm
Date: 27/12/2015
Union: Kathalbari
Upazila: Shibchar
District Madaripur
Venue: UP Office, Kathalbari



Photo-11.1: PRA Participants in Kathalbari Union

PRA সেশন

"সিআরএন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্রদান করা ফোরাম উপজেলা" প্রকল্প
পারকল-০১১ (সোহরা উপজেলা ও নওবঙ্গ উপজেলা, খোলা ও ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, খোলা ও মালতিপুর)

স্থান: কাঠামবাড়ী ইউনিয়ন মন্দির, ঢাকা তারিখ: ২৭/১২/১৫ সময়: ১১:০০ মি. ১১:৩০

আয়োজকসমূহের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	১				
২	২				
৩	৩				
৪	৪				
৫	৫				
৬	৬				
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৮	৮				
৯	৯				
১০	১০				
১১	১১				
১২	১২				
১৩	১৩				
১৪	১৪				
১৫	১৫				
১৬	১৬				
১৭	১৭				
১৮	১৮				

১	আবুল হোসেন	৬-১১ ডাকঘর	ওয়েবস্টার	০১৭২০৭৭৫৫০৭	আবুল হোসেন
২	আবুল হোসেন	১ নং ৩২৬	স্টাফ	০১৭৭৩৬৭১৭৭	আবুল হোসেন
৩	আবুল হোসেন	১ নং ৪	স্টাফ	০১৭৩১২৪০১৬	আবুল হোসেন
৪	আবুল হোসেন	৬ নং ৭	স্টাফ	০১৭৪১০৩২৭২৩	আবুল হোসেন
৫	আবুল হোসেন	৪ নং ১১	স্টাফ	০১৭২৪৪৪৪৪৪৪	আবুল হোসেন
৬	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ২	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
৭	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ৩	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
৮	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ৪	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
৯	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ৫	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১০	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ৬	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১১	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ৭	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১২	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ৮	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১৩	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ৯	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১৪	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ১০	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১৫	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ১১	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১৬	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ১২	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১৭	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ১৩	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন
১৮	আবুল হোসেন	৭ নং ১৪	স্টাফ	০১৭২৬৬৬৬৬৬৬	আবুল হোসেন

Figure-11.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

11.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with the mutual introduction of the participants and the organizers. The facilitator described the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities. **Venn Diagram**, **Social Mapping** and **Flip Chart** were used as tools. Group discussion and debate on issues were held to reach consensus. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to identify problems and potentials/capacity for solving problems. In a **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were marked and circled. Flip Chart was used to record statement of the participants. To determine development needs and priorities, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). First, the participants were asked to think about development vision of their union after 20 years. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire

group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

11.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Kathalbari Union was held on December 27, 2015 at UP Complex. It started at 11:00 am and went on up to 1:30 pm. Thirty two participants attended the PRA. Participants included Union Chairman/Ward Councilors, teacher, trader, etc.

Table-11.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
8	2	9	1	1	1	10	32

The steps followed in conducting PRA is presented below.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Determination and priority fixation of development needs

11.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The participants drew Social Map of the union with the assistance of the facilitators. First, one facilitator drew the boundary line of the Kathalbari Union and next the participants located union roads in the map, ward boundaries, hat, bazar and growth center, bridge/culvert, canal and other major establishments. After completion of Social Map it was checked to see if any major establishments are left out in the map. **Figure-11.2** shows the Social Map sketched by the participants.

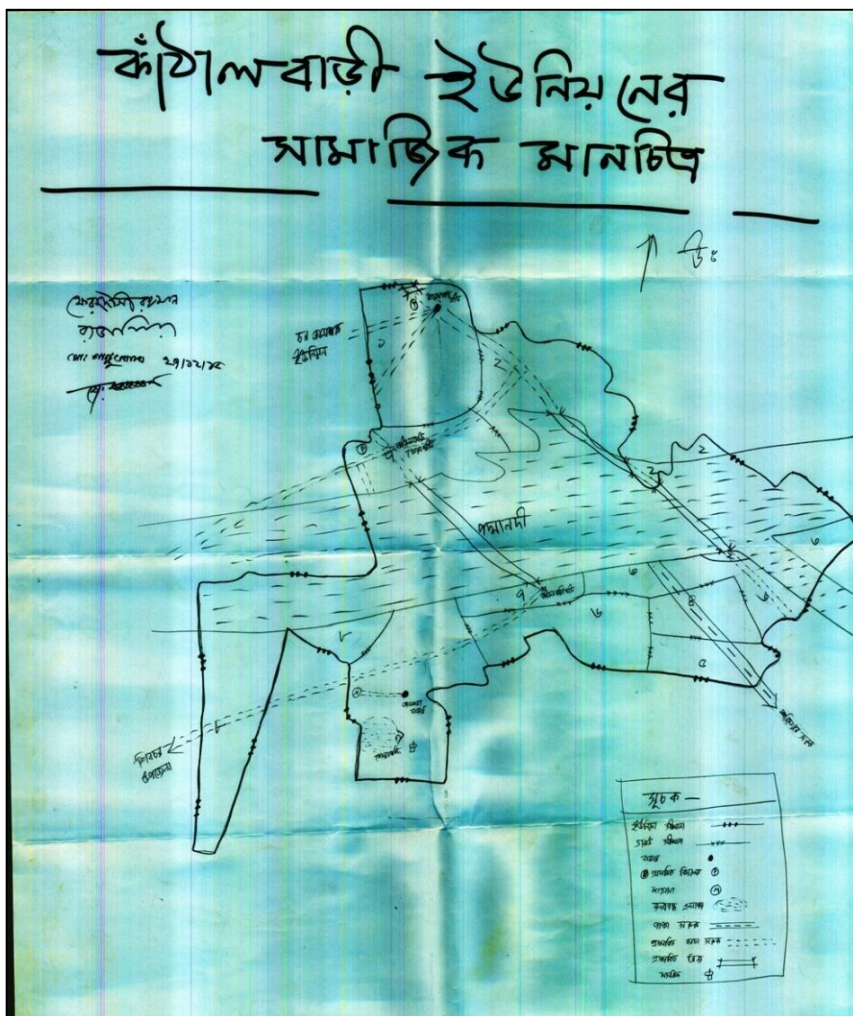


Figure-11.2: Social Map of Kathalbari Union

11.4.1 Feature Identified in the Social Map

The identified features in the social map was follows:

- Major and culverts
- Farm lands
- Villages
- River and khal
- School

11.5 Identification of Problems

After completion of Social Mapping, the next task was to identify general problems of the union. **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram** tools were used in this session. The facilitators asked the participants to suggest problems of the union through mutual discussion. The identified problems were noted down in **Flip Char** immediately. The Flip Chart contained 23 problems mentioned by the participants as shown in the list below.

11.5.1 List of Identified Problems

1. Problem of road communication from main land and char wards, like, wards in Wards 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.
2. Needs pucca road and repair of existing roads in ward 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
3. Need approximately 35 km pucca road in all over the union.
4. Need doctor and medicine in community clinic.
5. Need classroom, good teacher and tube-well in primary school in ward 1, 4, and 7.
6. Absence of primary school in ward number 2.
7. Lack of electricity connection.
8. Absence of recreation facility.
9. Problem of housing and resettlement of river erosion effected people.
10. Sanitation problem in whole union.
11. Water logging problem in ward 5, 6, and 9.
12. Need repair of madrassa in ward 2, 3 and 8.
13. Need cyclone shelter in ward 7.
14. Need community clinic in ward 3.
15. Need deep tube-well in ward 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7.
16. Need subsidy in fertilizer, good seeds and modern technology for agriculture.
17. Need 1 bridge each in ward 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7.
18. Need 1 culvert in ward 1.
19. Need internet connection in union office.
20. Need construction of embankment and river bank protection immediately in ward 1, 2 and 3.
21. Need testing of tube-well water for arsenic.
22. Problem of drainage system in ward 9.
23. Absence of guest house for official guests.

During problem identification the participants were also asked about the causes of the problems and their impacts faced by the people. All the information were notated down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators (**Figure-11.3**).

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
১/ বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ নেই (সমস্যা ইতিমধ্যে)	→ নদী ভাঙান → রূপান্তরিক অস্থিতি → বরাদ্দের অভাব	→ সাময়িক সরবরাহের সীমিততা → ক্ষতি-ক্ষতি অসুবিধা। → স্থায়ী কাজ সমস্যা	→ নেই
২/ রাজ্য, বিত্ত যোগাযোগ সমস্যা: (সমস্যা ইতিমধ্যে)	→ নদী ভাঙান → বরাদ্দের অভাব	→ প্রত্যেকের উন্নয়ন সীমিত → চলাচল অসুবিধা → চিকিৎসা সেবা খুব অসুবিধা	→ রাজ্য জিরে মোকাম আছে। → ভারি দেশের মোকাম আছে। → রাজ্যের ভূমি অংশে দেশের মোকাম আছে
৩/ পরিবহন ব্যবস্থা: (সমস্যা ইতিমধ্যে)	→ রূপান্তরিত আর্থিক অসুবিধা → সরকারি বস ও ইন্টারল্যান্ড অভাব	→ বিভিন্ন দ্রোণ আশ্রিত → পরিবহন দুর্ভাগ্য হাফ	→ দ্রোণের পিছুই সীমিত সীমিত আছে
৪/ স্বাস্থ্যসেবা সমস্যা: সমস্যা ইতিমধ্যে	→ অসুস্থ যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা → বরাদ্দের অভাব	→ পর্যাপ্ত স্বাস্থ্য সেবা পাওয়া যায় না। → অনেক ছাত্র শিক্ষার জন্য পড়ে যায় → অনেক শিশু মারা যায়।	→ স্বাস্থ্য কর্মীর অভাব অসুস্থ আছে।
৫/ নদী কাটার ৩ পরিসর খুব প্রয়োজন: (২,২,৩,৭,৮-এ সমস্যা)	→ সরকারের অবহেলা	→ অনেক অসুস্থ সার্কি-জরি নদীর বিশেষ শক্তি ইতিমধ্যে অসুস্থ পিছু পিছু পড়ে যায়।	→ ইতিমধ্যেই সরকার দেশের ভূমি অসুস্থ আছে।

Figure-11.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

11.5.2 Major Problems of Kathalbari Union

After determination of the problems of the union, in general, the major problems were identified by the participants. They selected five most severe problems faced by the union. Following are the five major problems selected by the participants.

1. Electricity connection.
2. Problems transport and communication.
3. Sanitation Problem.
4. Lack of healthcare service.
5. Absence of river bank protection.

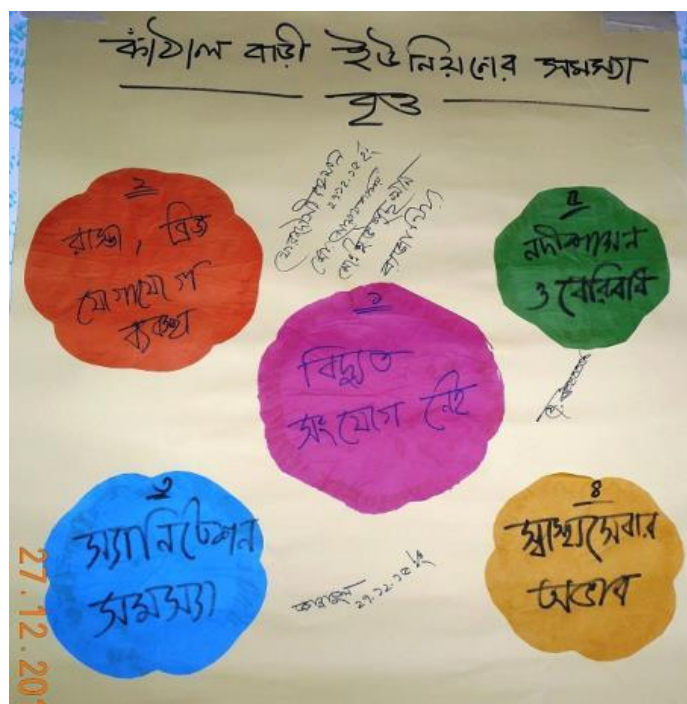


Figure-11.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

The facilitators marked the five major problems in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-11.4**) according to the level of severity.

11.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

The identified major problems have been detailed out below.

a. Electricity Connection

The union seriously lacks electricity connection. It is the most acute problem for the people of this union. Electricity coverage needs in all over the union. Due to river bank erosion, political unrest, ignorance of legal authority, absence of electricity problem remain unsolved in Kathalbari Union. Absence of power creates problems in irrigation for agriculture, problems in running industry and commercial activity and problem in study of students.

b. Problems of Communication (road, bridge, culvert)

Problems in communication like, road, bridge, culvert exists in all wards of the union. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca roads needed, bridges and culverts needed at several points of the union. Approximately 45 k.m of new roads needed in whole union. Road need to be repaired around 6 k.m in ward 1; 4 k.m. in ward 6; 10 k.m. in ward 9. 1 new bridge needed in ward 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7; 1 culvert needed in ward 1. Due to river bank erosion and lack of fund, roads and bridges were not constructed earlier. This creates problems in daily movement, leading to acute problems in getting access to health care services, trade and commerce, that costs extra money and time.

c. Sanitation Problem

There is no proper and good sanitation system in whole union of Kathalbari. This problem still remains due to, ignorance of local people, personal financial insolvency and lack of govt. initiative. This situation risks the spread of diseases and environmental pollution.

d. Problems in Healthcare

Due to absence of good doctor and enough medicine, problems remain in healthcare services in all wards of the union and people, in general, are the sufferers.

e. Urgent Need for River Bank Protection and Construction of Embankment

The people of ward 1, 2, 3 and 7 want river bank protection and construction of embankment urgently. A large number of people are already affected by river bank erosion on the northern side of the union. Many families are landless and homeless. Erosion affected people need resettlement immediately. The area needs embankment immediately to save rest of land and existence of their union.

11.6 Identification of Major Potentials

The next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. Through brainstorming and debate the participants identified only five potential of the Kathalbari Union as shown below. With the consensus of the participants all the five potential were termed as the most important potentials for the development of the union. The potentials were then marked in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators (**Figure-11.5**).

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Opportunity for dairy farming.
3. Large water body for fisheries.
4. Use of solar energy.
5. Opportunity of poultry farming

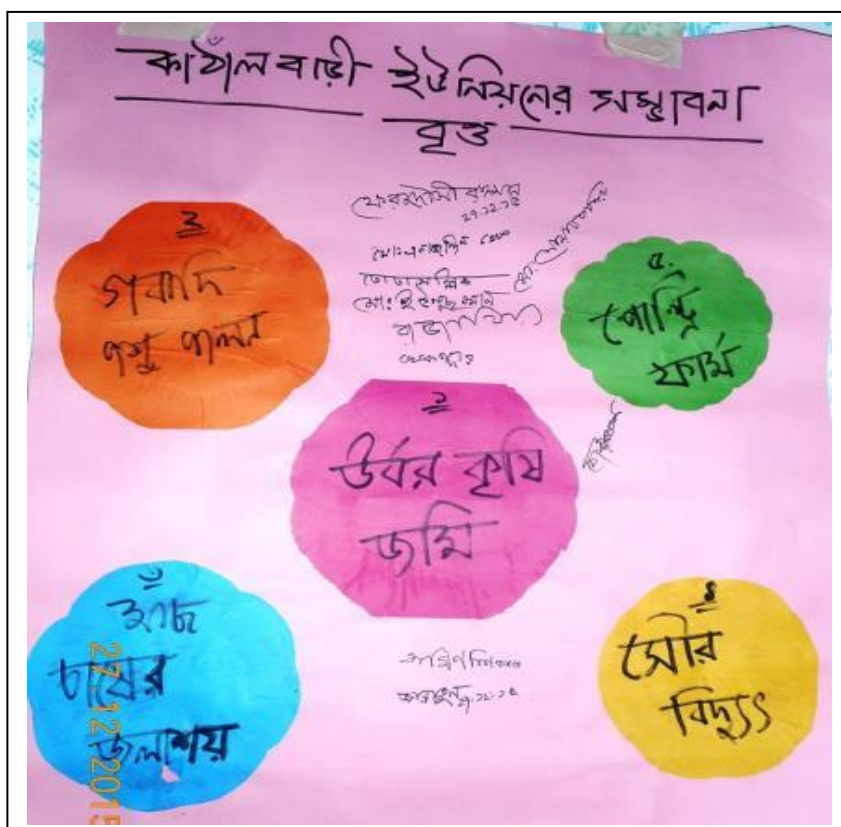


Figure-11.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

11.7 Identification of Development Needs and Fixation of Priorities

Following identification of problems and potentials of the union the next task was to determine the various development needs of the union by the participants. This process was started with Meta Card. Each participant was provided with one Meta Card and was asked to write two development needs of the union in the card. They were allotted 2 minutes to complete the process. The participants were briefed about the rules of writing names of development projects. After 2 minutes all the cards were collected and sorted out by the facilitators. The participants pointed out a large number of development projects under 12 heads (**Table-11.2**). From the multiple names of similar projects mentioned by the participants only one was selected. It was given a specific title by the facilitator asking them whether title represents participant their thinking. In this way a list of development needs was prepared.

Table- 11.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Kathalbari Union

Identified Needs	Description of Development Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Improvement of roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Establishment of embankment and river training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of river training • Construction of embankment
3. Making Digital Kathalbari Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Kathalbari union digital in upcoming 20 years
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Establishment of moktob
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Demand of experienced teacher
6. Demand of 100% electricity connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of electricity system
7. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of govt. grant for fisheries and grazing fields • Demand of govt. grant for land cultivation
8. Demand of rest house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of rest house
9. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Demand of improved medical facilities
10. Demand of safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of tube wells
11. Establishment of industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of mills
12. Prevention of water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of water logging at Kathalbari union

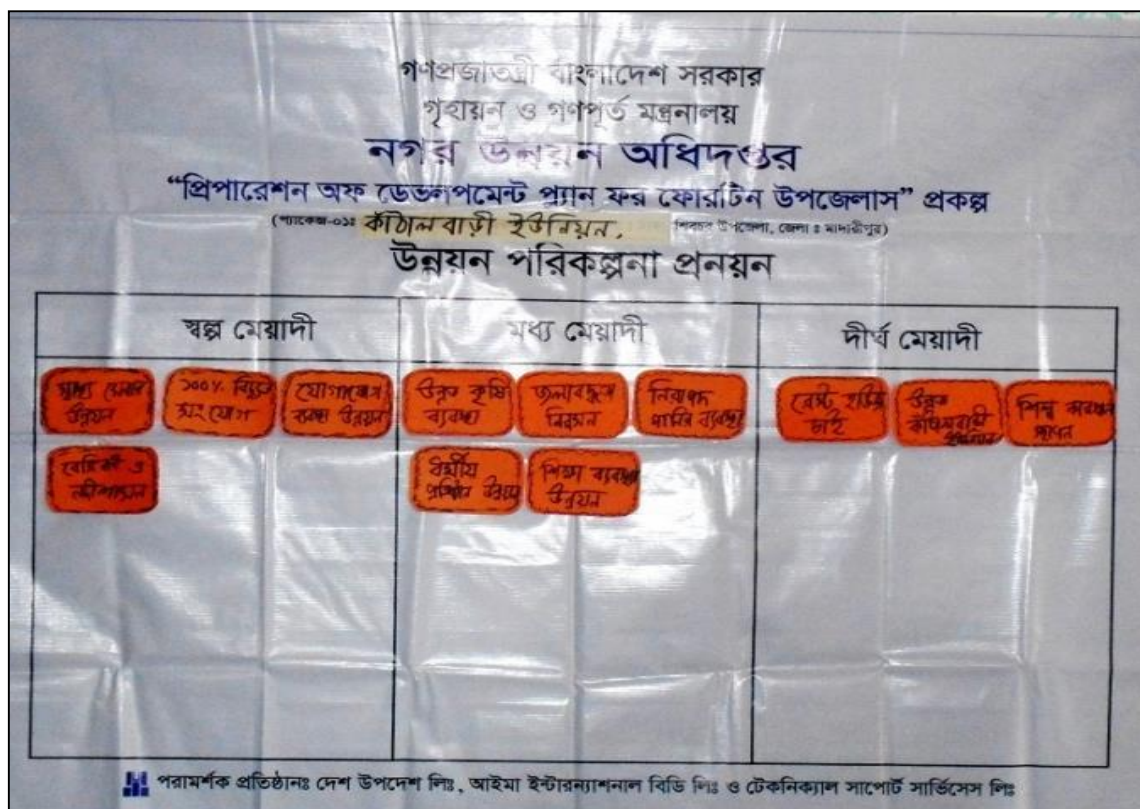


Figure-11.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

After all development needs are named, a conversation was facilitated by the facilitator on the phasing of execution of development projects. Through a process called **ToP Chart** a consensus was reached about naming of projects and putting the projects under three phases-long-term, medium-terms and short-term (**Table-11.3**). Voting and debates were held among the participants about phasing of execution of development projects to reach a real consensus.

Table- 11.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of health services 2. Complete coverage of electricity 3. Development of transport and communication system 4. Development of embankment and protection of river bank. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of agriculture 2. Mitigation of waterlogging. 3. Safe water supply. 4. Maintenance of religious facilities. 5. Development of education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a rest house. 2. Developed Kathalbari union 3. Industrialization of the union.

In this session the participants played very active role in making decisions about selection of projects and phasing them out for execution. They were enthusiastic because they felt that they were making choice of the projects and deciding when they would be executed. This gave them a feeling of belongingness of the development activities being pursued in the session. They put 4 projects in the short term phase followed by 5 project under medium phase and only 3 projects in the long term phase. It indicates that the participants are eager to attain execution of their most urgent proposals in immediate future (**Table-11.3**).

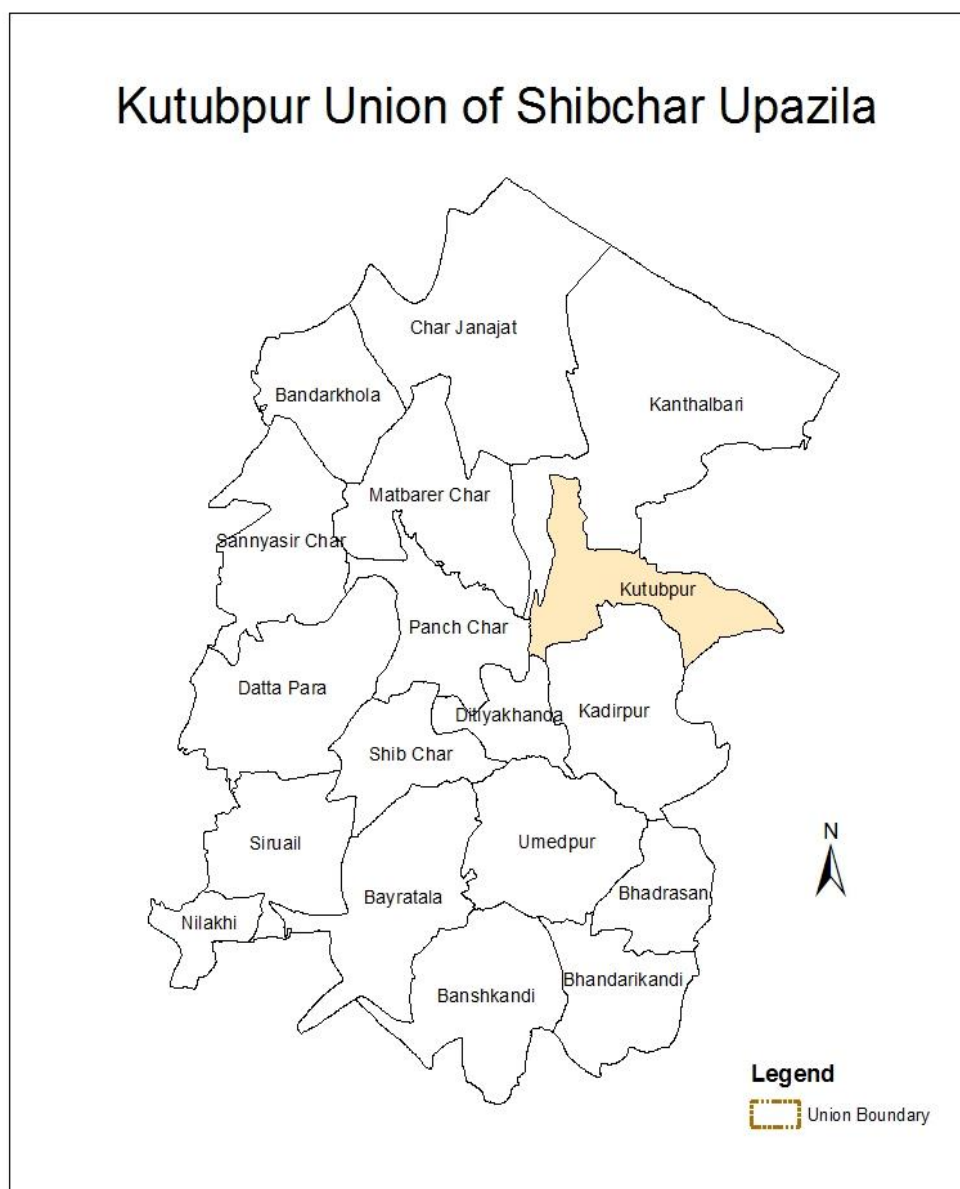
11.8 Conclusion

PRA participants of **Kathabari Union** were keen and enthusiastic in all the sessions. They were happy as they could express their views free of any hesitation in decision making process. In the last session they placed a number of development needs under various sectors. But it is observed that they are keen to see most of them materialized immediately as they placed most proposals for execution in the first two phases. PRA is an important tool to involve local people in the planning process. It gives them the feeling that they are a part of the development process which is a very important element in making development projects people oriented. Under this circumstances the **Kathabari Union** PRA was a successful event.

12.0 Kutubpur Union

12.1 Union Profile

Kutubpur Union, one of the unions under Shibchar Upazila, located on the south of Kathalbari Union, on the north of Kadirpur Union, Shariatpur District on the east and Kathalbari Union on the west. Total area of Kutubpur Union is 3775 acres, which has a population of 10032 male and 9171 female. The literacy rate is about 32.67%.



Map-12.1: Map of Kutubpur Union

Composition of PRA Team- Team B:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 11:20 am -1:30 pm

Date: 17/12/2015

Union: Kutubpur

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Kutubpur



Photo-12.1: PRA Participants in Kutubpur Union

PRA সেশন

"সিগারেট শ্রমিক ইউনিয়ন গঠন কর্মসূচী" প্রকল্প
ন্যাকস-০১১ (মোহর উপজেলা ও নরায়ণ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা, শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগা)

স্থান : শিবচর উপজেলা পরিষদ তারিখ : ২৬-১২-২০১২
আয়োজক/আয়োজকের পরিচিতি :

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১					
২	মোঃ আবদুল হক	কুতুবপুর-১ নং ওয়ার্ড	ব্যবসায়ী	০১৭১৪৬৬২৫৬৪	মোঃ আবদুল হক
৩	মোঃ মজিবুর রহমান	কুতুবপুর-১ নং ওয়ার্ড	কাজ	-	মোঃ মজিবুর রহমান
৪	তুহিনুজ্জামান	শ্রীমানসিংগা উপজেলা	ব্যবসায়ী	-	তুহিনুজ্জামান
৫	বাহাদুর মাহমুদ	কুতুবপুর-১ নং ওয়ার্ড	ব্যবসায়ী	-	বাহাদুর মাহমুদ
৬	আলাউদ্দিন খান	২ নং ওয়ার্ড-৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	-	০১৭৪১৬৪৪৩৪৩	আলাউদ্দিন খান
৭	মুহম্মদ হুসেইন	নামগঞ্জ	-	০১৭৪৪০৬৪৪২৬	মুহম্মদ হুসেইন
৮	আবদুল হক	আবদুল হক ওয়ার্ড	কাজ	০১৭১৬৩৪৩২৫৪	আবদুল হক
৯	মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম	শ্রীমানসিংগা উপজেলা	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭১৪৩৪২১২৪	মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম
১০	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	-	০১৭২৪২৪৫৪৭৫	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১১	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭১৩৩২৬৫৭	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১২	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	-	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১৩	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭৩৬৪৬৪৬৩৩	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১৪	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭০২২৫৪২৫৪	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১৫	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭৪৫৪৬৪৬৪২৪	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১৬	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭৩৩৪৪০১২৬	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১৭	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	-	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ
১৮	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ	মোস্তাফিজ ওয়ার্ড	গ্রামস্বাস্থ্যকর্মী	০১৭২৭৪৪০৬২৫	মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ

Figure-12.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

12.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with introduction of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were asked to identify problems and potentials of their respective areas. **Social Mapping, Venn Diagram** and **Flip Chart** were used as the tools. Camera was used to record all events. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union where they identified major physical features of the union. The next assignment was to find out the major problems and potentials of the union that were recorded in Venn Diagrams. The development needs and priorities of their execution were determined through **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). In this method, first, the participants were asked to think about development vision of their union after 20 years. There were many versions of vision they discussed that were organized. Next each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

12.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Kutubpur Union was held on 17 December 2015 at Union Office. The program was started at 11:20 am and continued up to 1:30 pm. The number of participants attended was 25. There were farmers, UP members, traders, professionals as participants (**Table-12.1**).

Table-12.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
4	6	2	2	-	2	9	25

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Determination and Prioritization of development needs

12.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Mapping is an important item of PRA. In Social Mapping the participants draw their area from memory, locate infrastructure, major establishments and also locate the potential resources that can be used for future development. Another important purpose of Social Mapping is to allow the participants locate future development projects. Because they know best the suitability of areas for facilities. Social Map of Kutubpur Union was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. Facilitators first drew the boundary line of the Kutubpur Union, and then the participants located the roads, river, settlements, institutions and also problem areas (like, marshy land, erosion prone area) and potentials areas (such as fertile agricultural land, fishery rich water body). After completion of Social Map it was checked for accuracy. The Social Map prepared by the PRA participants is presented in **Figure-12.2**.



Figure-12.2: Social Map of Kutubpur Union

12.4.1 Features of Social Map

The following features were shown in the social map:

- Villages
- Farm lands
- River and khal
- Major roads
- Education facilities

12.5 Identification of Problems

For identification of problems the participants were asked to discuss about the problems of Kutubpur Union. As the participants pointed out the problems, they were noted down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators. In this way 19 problems of the union were recorded by the facilitators as presented below.

12.5.1 List of Identified Problems

1. Drug addiction
2. Problem of transport and communication
3. Problem of electricity (middleman interruption)
4. Repairing of religious institutions
5. Digging of canal (Ward 7, 8 & 9)
6. Early marriage
7. Drainage problem (in market places)
8. Lack of job facilities
9. Problem of sanitation
10. Problem of education facility
11. Insufficient of old and widow allowance
12. Poverty
13. Problem of bus stand
14. Problem of medical facility
15. Problem of Agricultural development
16. Need bridges
17. Need community center
18. Maintenance of graveyard
19. Formalin free fruits and food products

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. (**Figure-12.3**)

Problems

Causes

Effects

Capacity to resolve

১/ বিদ্যুৎ সমস্যা	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. সংযোগের অভাব ২. পর্যাপ্ত ক্যাপিটিভ অভাব ৩. অস্বীকৃত সংযোগ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. মোট সমস্যা হচ্ছে ২. পল্লি বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ হচ্ছে 	১. মোট বিদ্যুৎ
২. সোনাগোলা সমস্যা	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. অতি বহিষ্কৃত সার্কুলার নথি হচ্ছে ২. পর্যাপ্ত বরাদ্দে অভাব 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. অস্বীকৃত সার্কুলার নথি বিদ্যমান ২. মোট পল্লি ৩. দুই চিকিৎসা নিতে অস্বীকৃত 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. জমিদার আছে ২. বেকার জমি আছে
৩. শিক্ষা সমস্যা	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. পর্যাপ্ত বরাদ্দে অভাব ২. পর্যাপ্ত শিক্ষক/অধ্যাপক পদে অভাব 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. শিক্ষার মান কম ২. দারিদ্র্যের কারণে উচ্চ শিক্ষা নিতে পারছেন না 	১. জমিদার আছে
৪. আদক সমস্যা	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. অস্বীকৃত আদক পাওয়া হচ্ছে ২. বেকার বাজার 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. অস্বীকৃত প্রদত্ত বাড়ি ২. অস্বীকৃত সার্কুলার নথি ৩. অস্বীকৃত বাড়ি 	১. আইন স্বত্বস্বত্ব জমিদার করা
৫. চিকিৎসা সমস্যা	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. হাসপাতাল নেই ২. চিকিৎসক নেই 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. অস্বীকৃত অস্বীকৃত হচ্ছে ২. স্বাস্থ্যের বাজার 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ১. জমিদার আছে ২. স্বাস্থ্য জমি আছে

Figure-12.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

12.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After identification of problems in general, the participants were asked to mark the major problems. Through a brainstorming exercise the participants marked the following five major problems. The problems were noted down in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-12.4**). The major problems were identified according to the level of severity as observed by the participants.

1. Problem of electricity
2. Problem of transport and communication
3. Problem of education
4. Drug addiction
5. Problem of medical facility

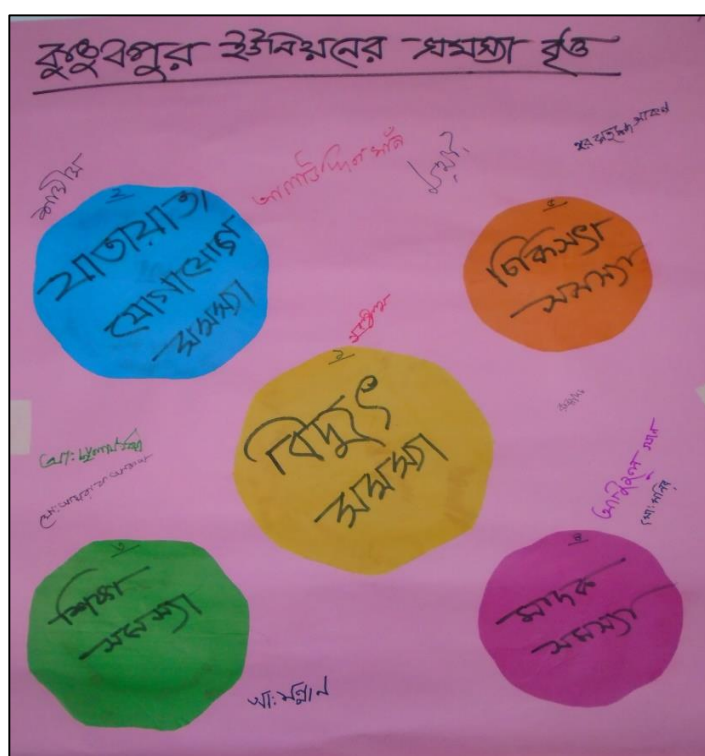


Figure-12.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

12.5.3 Details of Major Problems

Following is a detailed description of the major problems of the union identified by the participants.

1. Problem of Electricity

The union is not fully covered by electricity network, again power supply is highly irregular. This affects irrigation, household work, commercial activities and education of the children.

2. Problem of Transport and Communication

Absence of pucca roads affects movement of passengers and goods during rainy season. Going to long distance schools and access to medical facilities becomes difficult.

3. Problem of Education

The problem of education is marked by poor quality of teaching as the schools cannot employ good teachers with higher salary. As a result quality of education is deteriorating day by day.

4. Drug Addiction

The drug addiction among the juvenile is a menace in rural areas as well. This tendency is increasing crime and poverty. The young generation is being destroyed day by day as they refrain from the study.

5. Problem of Medical Facility

The doctors are not regular in their duty in public medical facilities. Causing suffering of poor medical service seekers. Besides, the number of doctor and other medical staff is also insufficient. The medical equipments are not sufficient these medical facilities. All these problems force poor people to go to private clinics for treatment that exert pressure on their limited income.

12.6 Identification of Potentials

After identifying the problems of the union, the next task was to identify the existing potentials of the union that can foster its development. Through a brainstorming exercise and thorough discussion the participants listed up 8 potentials of the union as stated below.

1. Huge production of onion, garlic and peanut
2. Huge unutilized manpower
3. Fisheries
4. Handicraft
5. Dairy firming
6. Jute production
7. Poultry firming
8. Rabi crops

12.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

After identification of general potentials the participants were asked to select the five most important potentials of the union. Accordingly, the participants prepared a short list five major potential as presented below. The potentials were marked in Venn Diagram (**Figure-12.5**).

1. Huge production of onion, garlic and peanut
2. Huge unutilized manpower
3. Dairy firming
4. Fish farming
5. Poultry firming

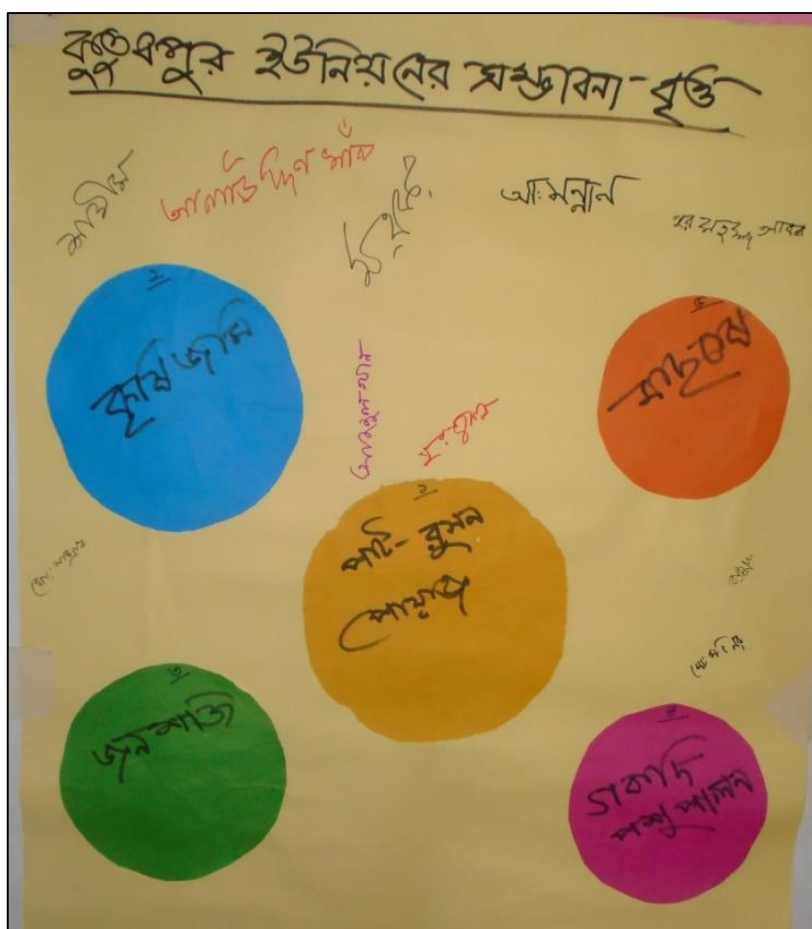


Figure-12.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

12.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of their execution were also determined by the participants. The facilitators conducted opinion survey among the participants using Beta Card and applied **Top Chart** (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development projects. In this session each participants was supplied a Beta Card to write down two development proposals in 2 minutes. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators for re-arrangement. Projects/proposals of similar nature singled down with new title. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in a **Table-12.2**

Table- 12.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Kutubpur Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Improvement of roads
2. Demand of drug free society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extermination of drugs
3. Making Kutubpur Union digital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Kutubpur Union • Mitigation of unemployment problem • Establishment of cottage industry
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools, colleges
6. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system
7. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of agricultural development
8. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Demand of improved medical facilities
9. Demand of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solution of economic problems • Reduction of poverty • Demand of digital union

The participants also allotted the identified proposals into three different phases of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The facilitators noted the phasing in a Flip Chart as presented in **Figure-12.6**.

স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
যোগাযোগ- কুতুবপুর উপজেলা	শিক্ষার- উন্নয়ন	কুতুবপুর উপজেলা
বিশ্বাস উন্নয়ন	স্বাস্থ্য উন্নয়ন	কুতুবপুর উপজেলা
কৃষি উন্নয়ন	শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন	কুতুবপুর উপজেলা
কৃষি উন্নয়ন	শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন	কুতুবপুর উপজেলা

Figure- 12.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

Finally, the identified development projects/ proposals were put in a table (**Table-12.3**). It is evident from the table that the participants put 6 development proposals in the short term; 2 proposals in the medium term and only one proposal in the long term phase. The table gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 12.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of transport and communication 2. Expansion of electric supply 3. Employment generation 4. Prevention of drug abuse 5. Agricultural development 6. Maintenance of religious facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of education. 2. Improvement of health services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Kutubpur as a model union.

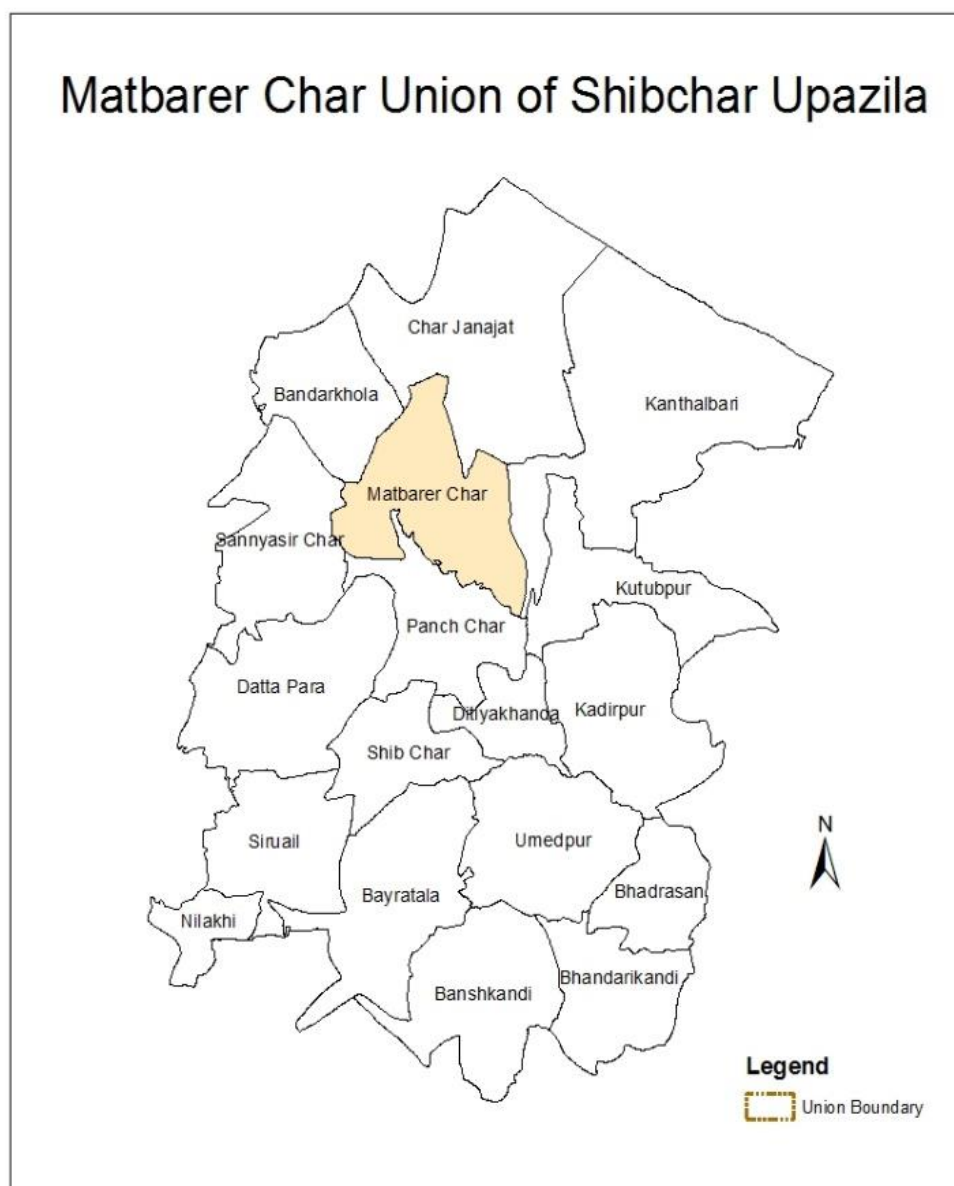
12.8 Conclusion

Like all other unions, Kutubpur Union also has a host of problems that they want to get rid of. They rightly pointed out transport and communication as a key problem. This problem needs to be resolved with priority as it is the means to establish internal and external connectivity. If proper interaction cannot be established development will be delayed. Commerce and marketing of agro products will be hampered. This in turn will affect income earning and investment and job creation. So, prior attention is needed for development of transport and communication. Besides attention is also needed for ensuring power supply, modernization of agriculture and promotion of education. These measures can help bring changes in this remote union.

13.0 Matbarer Char Union

13.1 Union Profile

Matbarer Char Union is surrounded by Char Janajat Union and Padma river on the north, Kanthalbari Union on the east, Panchchar Union on the south and Sannyasir Char Union and Bandarkhola Union on the west. Total area of Matborer Char Union is 2,328 acres. and total population is 32,000 (2011). Total agricultural land in the union is 2,970 hectares. The number of villages is 21 and the total number of houses stands at 6,500. Existing pucca road in the union is 3.06 k.m. and katcha road 5.93 k.m. There are 2 Community Clinics in the union, but no health center.



Map-13.1: Map of Matbarer Char Unio

Composition of PRA Team- Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain
Facilitator: Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu
Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid
Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim
Logistic Provider : Joy Krishno
Time: 10:15 am -1:00 pm
Date: 19/12/2015
Union: Matborerchar Union
Upazila: Shibchar
District Madaripur
Venue: UP Office, Matbarer Char



Photo-13.1: PRA Participants in Matbarer Char Union

PRA সেশন

ক্রমিক: ২০১৩ ডি: ৩০০০ ডি: ৩০০০
সি: ৩০০০ ডি: ৩০০০
স্থান: সাদবরুর চুর ইউনিয়ন পশ্চিম তট
তারিখ: ২২/১২/১৩

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলা” প্রকল্প
প্রাকল্প-০১ (দেহাতি উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা: ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগর)

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	সাদবরুর চুর, ডি: (৩০০০)১	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
২	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	সাদবরুর চুর, ডি: (৩০০০)২	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৩	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৪	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৫	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৬	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৭	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৮	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৯	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১০	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১১	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১২	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১৩	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১৪	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১৫	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১৬	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১৭	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১৮	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	০৭	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
২	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৩	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৪	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
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৬	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৭	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৮	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
৯	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১০	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১১	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১২	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	
১৩	মি: মুনতাসির মন্সুর	৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৮৭২৭৪৫৭	

Figure- 13.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

13.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session started with the briefing on the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities. **Venn Diagram, ToP Chart, Flip Chart** and **group discussion** were used as the tools. Photographs were taken to keep records. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union drawn by the participants that showed the major features of the union. The next assignment was to find problems and potentials of the union and select the major ones. The major problems and potentials were recorded in Venn Diagram. Next, the participants identified their most important needs through a process of debate and consensus. Next, development needs and priorities were determined. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Consensus Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). First, the participants were asked to think about the development vision of their union after 20 years. There were many versions of vision they discussed. Next, each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants

were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

13.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in **Matborerchar Union** was held on December 19, 2015 at UP Complex. Twenty nine participants attended the PRA sessions. PRA was started at 10:15 am and went on upto 1:00 pm. The participants included, Ward Councilors, school teacher, trader and a few local people.

Table-13.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
7	1	12	4	-	1	4	29

Following steps were followed in the PRA:

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Determination and prioritization of development needs

13.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Preparation of Social Map of the union was the first task for the participants. Mapping was done on a large sheet of paper. Facilitators helped them drawing the union boundary. Next, participants put roads, bazar, bridge/culvert and a few other important establishments of the union. They also marked the problem areas, like, disaster prone area, waterlogging area, etc., and also the areas with potentiality. The Social Map is presented in **Figure-13.2**. After completion of the map it was checked thoroughly for missing items.

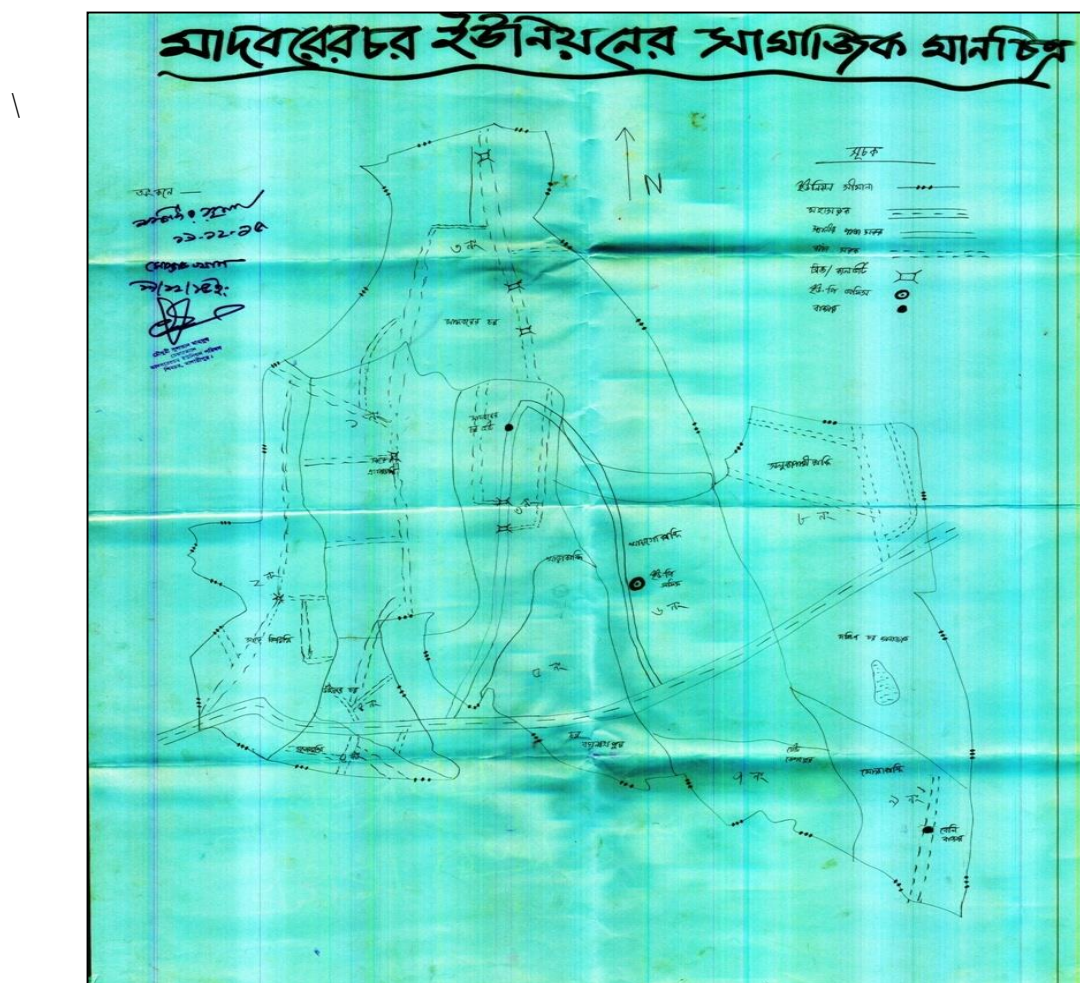


Figure-13.2: Social map of Mathborerchar Union.

13.4.1 Features of Social Map

The following features were shown in the social map:

- Farm lands
- River and khal
- Major roads
- Education facilities

13.5 Identification of Problems

The next task was to identify problems of the union. Participants were asked to discuss about problems of the Union among themselves. As each problem was raised it was noted down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators. In this manner the participants identified 28 problems of the union with different dimensions as presented below.

13.5.1 List of Problems

1. More than 50% land area have been vanished by river bank erosion in the northern side of union.
2. Chita khola canal need to be dug in ward number 2 and 4.
3. Doctors and medicine are not available in the health center.
4. Need an ambulance for health center.
5. Total 12 k.m. katcha road need to be paved along with good drainage in whole union.
6. Need for development of Panchchar bazar road and drainage.
7. Insufficient drainage system in ward number 4, 6
8. Need for a post office in the union.
9. No public playground in ward number 8.
10. Eradication of drug problem.
11. Need rehabilitation center for drug addicted youths.
12. No electricity connection in ward number 1, 2,3,5,8.
13. Need a high school in ward number 3.
14. Repairing of primary school in ward number 2, 6, 7.
15. Teachers not available in primary school of ward number 3 and 8.
16. Need road construction in whole union around 12 k.m.
17. Need hospital in ward number 1, 3, 8, 9.
18. Development of graveyard in ward number 1, 2, 3, 8.
19. Need connecting bridge and culvert in ward number 1, 3, 6, 7, 8.
20. Need deep tube-well in ward number 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9.
21. Need improved sanitation system in ward number 1, 2, 6, 7, 8.
22. Need mosque repairing in ward number 2, 5, 6, 7, 8.
23. Eidgha needed in ward number 1.
24. Madrassa to be repaired in ward number 2, 6, 7, 9.
25. 300 acre land affected by water logging in ward number 3 and 8.
26. Need an agricultural training institute in ward number 3.
27. Need a fire service and civil defense station for help during disaster.
28. Needs job opportunity for women.

The facilitators put the list of problems mentioned by the participants in a Flip Chart as shown in **Figure-13.3**. The participants also discussed about causes of the problems, their effects and capacity and potentiality of the union to solve them. These were noted down in the **Flip Chart**.

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
<p>1/ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଶ୍ରମ ସମାପ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାଶନ:</p> <p>2+2+4+8+12+16+20+24</p>	<p>→ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା</p> <p>→ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷର ଅବହେଳା</p>	<p>→ ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଥାଏ।</p> <p>→ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଅବସର କାଳ ହେଉ ନା</p>	<p>→ ମାନ୍ୟତା ଆମେ ଦେଖିବା ଥାଏ।</p>
<p>2/ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>(ଅନେକ ପ୍ରକାରରେ)</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>
<p>3/ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଓ କମିଶନ ଲେ:</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>
<p>4/ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଓ କମିଶନ ଲେ:</p>	<p>→ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷର ଅବହେଳା</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ବିକ୍ରୟ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ବିକ୍ରୟ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>
<p>5/ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>(2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20)</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>	<p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p> <p>→ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ</p>

Figure-13.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

13.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After identifying problems in general, the participants were asked to select the most critical problems of the union. They selected five major problems of the union as stated below.

1. Electricity connection.
2. Roads construction and repairing.
3. Bridge and culvert construction.
4. Repairing of religious institutions.
5. Establishment and repair of hospital.

The major problems were marked in a Venn Diagram as presented in **Figure-13.4**:

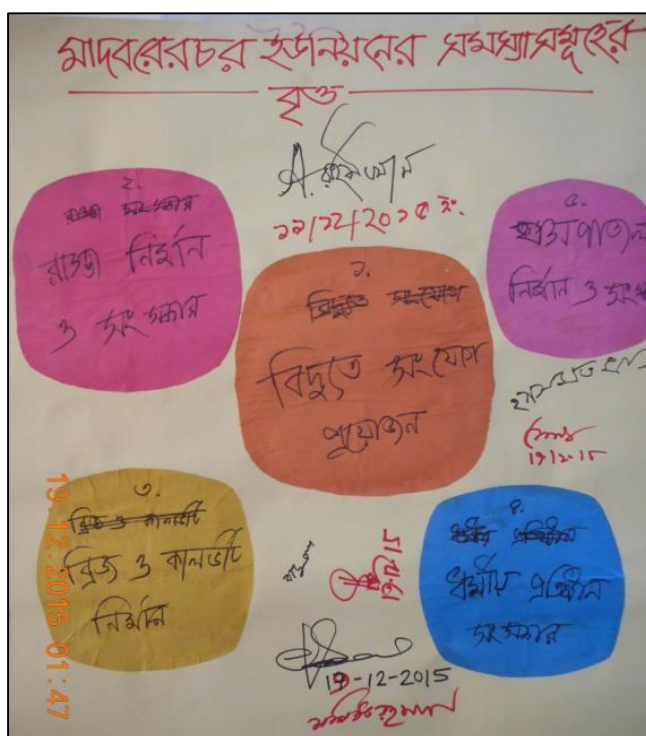


Figure-13.4 Venn Diagram of Major Problems

13.5.3 Details of Major Problems

Following is a detailed description of the major problems of the union identified by the participants.

a. Bridge and Culvert Construction

- Existing bridge and culverts are to be developed:
- Two culverts are needed in ward number 3.

b. Electricity Connection

No electricity connection is provided in ward number 3, 8 and 1 (northern side).

c. Need Road Construction and Repairing

Following road sector developments are needed:

- 15 k.m. pucca road needed in ward number 3.
- A connecting bridge needed in between ward number 1 and 3.
- 8 k.m. road need to be built in ward number 8.
- 2 k.m. road need to be constructed from Bandorkhola to Shorifkandi.
- 2 k.m. road need to be constructed from Sotero Rosi brac Office to Shah Alam Fakir's house.
- 1 k.m. road need to be repair in ward number 6.
- 2 new road need to be constructed in ward number 1.
- 1 k.m. road need to be constructed in ward number 7.
- 3 k.m. road need to be constructed in ward number 5.
- 3 k.m. road need to be constructed in ward number 4.
- 3 culverts needed in ward number 1.
- 1 bridge needed in ward number 8.
- 1 culvert needed in ward number 6.
- 1 culvert needed in ward number 7.
- 1 bridge immediately need to construct for connecting ward number 1 and 3.

d. Repairing of Religious Institution

Mosque need to be repaired in ward number 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Eidgha need to be concretization in ward number 1. Madrassa need to be established and repaired in ward number 2, 6, 7 and 9. Graveyard need to be developed in ward number 1, 2, 3 and 8.

e. Establishment of Community Clinic and Repair of Hospital

- Need community clinic in ward number 1, 3, 8 and 9.
- Doctor and medicine not available in union hospital
- An ambulance is also needed for transporting emergency patients to Sadar Hospital.

In this session, facilitators tried to pick up the main problems of the union in the Venn Diagram according to severity with vote of participants.

13.6 Identification of Potentials

The next assignment was to identify the existing potentials of the union. The participants prepared a list of 6 potentials for development of the union as given below.

1. Scope to rear domestic animal.
2. Opportunity of Fish culture.
3. Skill development through training.
4. Scope of Poultry farming.
5. Development of handicraft.
6. Agricultural development.

13.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

On identification of the potentials by the participants, next the facilitators asked them to fix up top five potentials that can be of very much useful for local development. The participants unanimously determined the following five priority potentials of the union. The potentials were put in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-13.5**).

1. Domestic animal rearing.
2. Fish culture.
3. Training for Skill development.
4. Poultry farming.
5. Agricultural development.

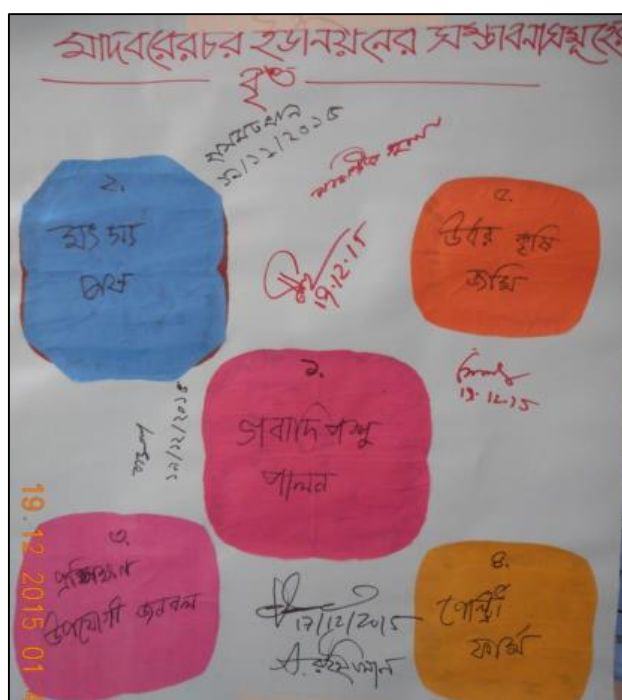


Figure-13.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

13.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The participants were asked to identify development needs/proposals for development of the union during next 20 years. They individually and collectively identified a number of development needs for the union. As the participants mentioned the needs, facilitators noted them down in Flip Chart (**Table-13.2**). Development projects were identified under 9 sectors.

Table-13.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Matbarer Char Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved of roads • Construction of pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Demand of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of gas connection
3. Demand of technical training center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of vocational training center • Provision of scholarship for vocational training • Demand of sewing training center
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of graveyard • Establishment of mosque
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of cadet college • Establishment of medical college
6. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system • Provision of electricity system at Char area
7. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of agricultural development
8. Construction of hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital
9. Development of bazar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of hat-bazar
10. Excavation of canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canal excavation

After determination of needs and aspiration of the people, the next task was to phase out fulfillment of the needs. The participants were asked which proposals they wanted to be executed when. Three phases were determined-short, medium and long. The participants put 6 proposals under four heads for execution in the short term period. Fourteen proposals came under four heads were placed in the medium term period, while only one proposal under one head was determined to be executed in the long term period (**Figure-13.6**). All the proposals were organised and the similar proposals were merged. The whole process was carried out using **ToP Chart Consensus Method**. The facilitators later on put the whole picture of phasing in a table (**Table-13.3**).

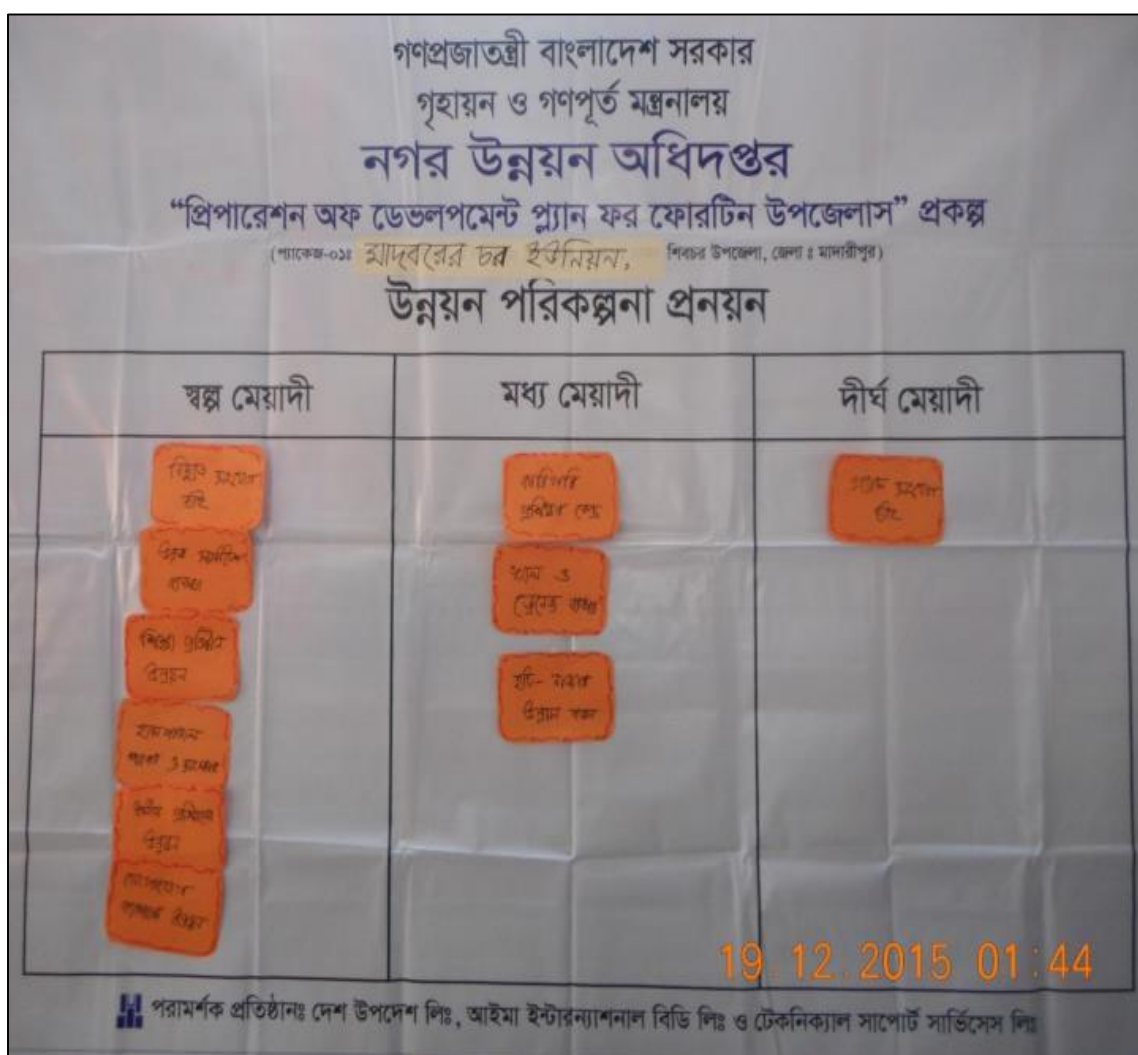


Figure- 13.6: Prioritization of Execution of Development Plan/Proposals

Table- 13.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
1. Electricity supply expansion 2. Development of educational institutions 3. Transport and communication development 4. Health services development. 5 Improvement of sanitation. 6. Maintenance of religious facilities.	1. Providing technical training 2. Khal and drain excavation 3. Agricultural development	1. Gas connection.

It is observed from **Table-13.3** that the participants marked 6 proposals/projects in the first phase, while 3 projects were marked in medium phase and only one project was put in the long term phase. It clearly shows that people are eager to resolve their problems immediately.

13.8 Conclusion

With a view to promote union development, the PRA participants of **Marborer Char Union** have appropriately chosen the resources that are very much local oriented. Domestic animal rearing can be a good opportunity and also has a good market. Large number of ponds and other water body of the union can be a good source of investment in fish culture. The union has huge unemployed manpower who can be trained and used for productive purposes. Poultry has huge demand in Dhaka, not too far from Shibchar. Local authority may consider the items for investment promotion. Training on entrepreneurship and poultry, fish and animal rearing will bring great benefit for the local people.

14.0 Nilokhi Union

14.1 Union Profile

Nilokhi Union is one of the 19 unions of Shibchar Upazila of Madaripur district. It is surrounded by Bhanga Pourshava on the west and Shibchar Upazila Sadar is on south, and on the eastern side there is Banshkandi and Siruail Union is on north. The union has an area of 3728 acres and a population of 12770 (2011) with a density of 846 persons per sqk. Km.



Map- 14.1: Map of Nilokhi Union

Composition of PRA Team-Team B:

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 11:00 am -1:30 pm

Date: 19/12/2015

Union: Nilokhi

Upazila: Shibchar

District: Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Nilokshi



Photo-14.1: Participants of Nilokhi Union PRA

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্র্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ (সোবার উপজেলা ও নারায়ণ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মানসিংগর)

ছানঃ নিখাতি ইউনিয়ন তারিখঃ ০১-০২-২০১৫ সময়ঃ ১১:৩০

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রীঃ বাচ্চু বাসুদেব	চন্দ্রপুরা নৈমিত্তী ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭২৫৩৫৭৭	শ্রীঃ বাচ্চু বাসুদেব
২	শ্রীঃ জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন	সদর দপ্তর নৈমিত্তী ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৭৭৭০২৬৭	শ্রীঃ জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন
৩	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	আবদুল হামিদ সারঃ শ্রীঃ বিদ্যানন্দ	কৃষিক	০১৭১৫০০২৪৪	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
৪	শ্রীঃ চান দিল্লী মুহম্মদ	সদর দপ্তর নৈমিত্তী ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০২৭৬০২০৬২০৭	শ্রীঃ চান দিল্লী মুহম্মদ
৫	শ্রীঃ ইয়াসিন হোসেন	শ্রীঃ নিখাতি ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০২৭২৮৪৬৭৭০৬	শ্রীঃ ইয়াসিন হোসেন
৬	শ্রীঃ মিল্টন আশরাফ	মিল্টন আশরাফ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৭০০২০১	শ্রীঃ মিল্টন আশরাফ
৭	শ্রীঃ আলী হোসেন	শ্রীঃ আলী হোসেন ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৭৩১৩৩৪	শ্রীঃ আলী হোসেন
৮	শ্রীঃ অজিত সার	শ্রীঃ অজিত সার ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৫৩৬০৩৫৫	শ্রীঃ অজিত সার
৯	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৭৪২৭১১৫	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১০	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১২৩৫৭৭	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১১	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৩১১১৪০০৫৩	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১২	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১০৪৭৭৫০৭	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১৩	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৩৭৪৬৭৫	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১৪	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৮৩৭৩৭৭০২৪	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১৫	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৩৬৭৬৫৪	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১৬	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৫৭৪০৭৫০	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১৭	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭২২১১৭৬৭৭	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১৮	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৭০৭৬২১৩	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
১৯	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৪৪৪৪৪৭	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
২০	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭২৩৬৭৫৩৩২	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
২১	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৫৩০৫০২	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
২২	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৩৫৭০৫০৬	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ
২৩	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিক	০১৭১৫৭১৪৪৪৬	শ্রীঃ আবদুল হামিদ

Figure- 14.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

14.2 PRA Techniques

Venn Diagram, Flip Chart, Social Mapping and Group Discussion were the main tools of PRA. The first assignment for the participants was to prepare a **Social Map** of the union where they showed the major physical features of the union. The next assignment was to find out the problems and potentials of the union in general and the prime ones. All the major problems and potentials were recorded in Venn Diagrams. In the last session of PRA the participants determined the development needs and priorities of the union. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) to work out phasing of development proposals. First, the participants determined vision of the union in next 20 years. Then they prepared needs for 20 years through a process of debate and consensus. There were many versions of vision they discussed that were organized by the facilitators. To determine development proposals each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

14.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Nilokhi Union was held on 19 December, 2015 at Union Office. It started at 11:00 am and continued till 1:30 pm. There were 23 participants including Union Chairman and Ward Councilors, teacher, trader and cross section of people.

Table-14.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
3	7	3	1	3	2	4	23

Following are the steps of PRA.

Step-1: Introduction and attendances sheet signing

Step-2: Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

Step-3: Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, Drawing of Social Map by the participants.

Step-4: Validation of Social Map by the Participants

Step-5: Problems identification

Step-6: Potential identification

Step-7: Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

14.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The PRA at Nilokhi Union began with Social Mapping. Social map was sketched by the participants with the support of the facilitators. Facilitators first drew the boundary of the Nilokhi Union, and then the participants placed roads, bridges/culverts, khal/river and other major establishments and potentials {**Figure-14.2**}.



The following features were shown in the social map.

- Roads and bridges
- Khal and waterbody
- Agricultural land
- Housing areas
- Education facilities

The next task was to identify the problems of the union. The participants were asked to discuss among themselves the problems of Nilokhi Union. As they mentioned problems the facilitators noted them down in a **Flip Chart**.

14.5.1 List of Identified Problems

Following is the list of problems identified by the participants. They identified 21 problems through mutual discussion.

1. Khal filling up
2. Lack of electricity
3. Lack of educational facility (high school and college)
4. Lack of primary school and lack of class room
5. Transport and Communication problem
6. Absence of bridge to connect ward 1,2,3,4,7 with ward n9 and 8
7. Problem of pure water
8. Sanitation problem
9. River erosion in ward 6,7 & 8
10. Repairing of religious institutions
11. Residential problems in the riverine areas
12. Absence of bridge on the Arial kha river
13. Water logging in Ward No 2
14. Unemployment problem
15. Absence of gas supply
16. Absence of modernization of agriculture
17. Absence of womens' college
18. Problem of medical facility
19. Absence of ambulance facility
20. Problem of bazar maintenance
21. Absence of vocational training institution

The facilitators put the list of problems mentioned by the participants in a Flip Chart as shown in **Figure-14.3**. The participants also discussed about causes of the problems, their effects and capacity and potentiality of the union to solve them. These were noted down in the **Flip Chart**.

Problem	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
<p>ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା</p> <p>୧, ୨, ୩, ୪, ୫, ୬</p>	<p>→ ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>
<p>ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>୧, ୨, ୩, ୪, ୫, ୬</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>
<p>ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ</p> <p>ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ</p> <p>(ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ)</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>
<p>ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>
<p>ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ</p> <p>ଆମେରିକା ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ମାନଙ୍କ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>	<p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p> <p>→ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ</p>

Figure-14.3: Identification of Problem, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

14.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After identification of general problems of the union, the facilitators asked the participants to select five major problems out of 21 problems. Accordingly the participants selected the following five major problems. The facilitators put the major problems in a Venn Diagram (Figure-14.4).

1. Communication problem
2. Filled up Khal
3. Problem of education facility
4. Problem of electricity
5. Pure water and sanitation

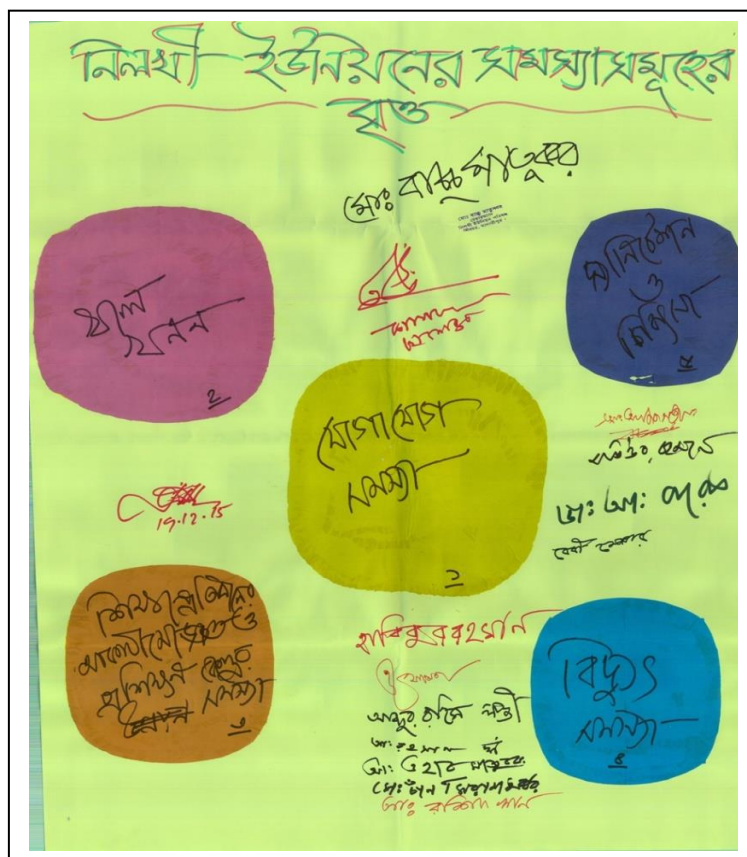


Figure-14.4: Venn Diagram of Problems

14.5.3 Details of Major Problems of Nilokhi Union

Following is a detailed description of the major problems identified.

a. Communication Problems

Communication problem is the major and main problem of the union. The total road of this union is 21 kilometers where pucca road is 5 to 6 kilometers, Katcha road is 15 kilometers. There are no roads in ward no 3, 7, 8 and 9. Primary school going road is necessary in wards no 9. A pucca road is to be constructed in Rahman's Bari to Nilokhi bazar. A connecting bridge on Arial kha River is needed for Sarkar Mahmud Road. Bridges are to be constructed in ward no 1.2.3.4.7 and 9.

b. Khal Digging

Canal is the main source of irrigation and drainage system. Many of farmers depend on this canal. If the canal is excavated than 300 acres of land will be properly cultivated. The affected areas are ward 3, 4, 5 and 7. Because of water logging the agricultural lands of ward 2 are damaged and the farmers suffer financially.

c. Problem of Educational Facility

Poor educational infrastructure and less number of educational institution are problems. Especially no high school in ward 6, 7, 8; the playground of primary school of ward 7 is not usable.

d. Problem of Electricity

Electricity is the prior demand of the villagers of this union. Some of wards lack electricity supply like ward no 5,6,7,8 and 9. For want of electricity, the factory and industries are not established and the irrigation system is obstructed. The students can't continue their study and deprived of technology.

e. Sanitation and Medical Problem

Sanitation and medical problems are acute in this union. No hospital here and the existing infrastructure of community clinic is poor and there is lack of medical treatment and medicines. There is lack of latest medical instruments and MBBS doctors. There are many of people have agreed to donate land for establishing hospital and community clinic. The whole union is affected by acute sanitation problem.

14.6 Identification of Potentials

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step was to identify the potentials of the subject union which may be used as resource for development. The participants through a brainstorming exercise prepared a list of 11 potentials of the union as presented below.

1. Fishery development
2. Agricultural farming
3. Animal husbandry
4. River
5. Afforestation
6. Poultry farming
7. Khas land utilization
8. Jute and robi crop cultivation
9. Unused manpower
10. Handicraft development
11. Pottery development

14.6.1 Identified Major Potentials

After identification of 11 potentials of the union they were asked to select five major potentials that can be a major source of resource development of the union. Following is the list of five major potentials.

1. Fish farming
2. Agricultural farming
3. Animal husbandry
4. Poultry farming
5. Handicraft development

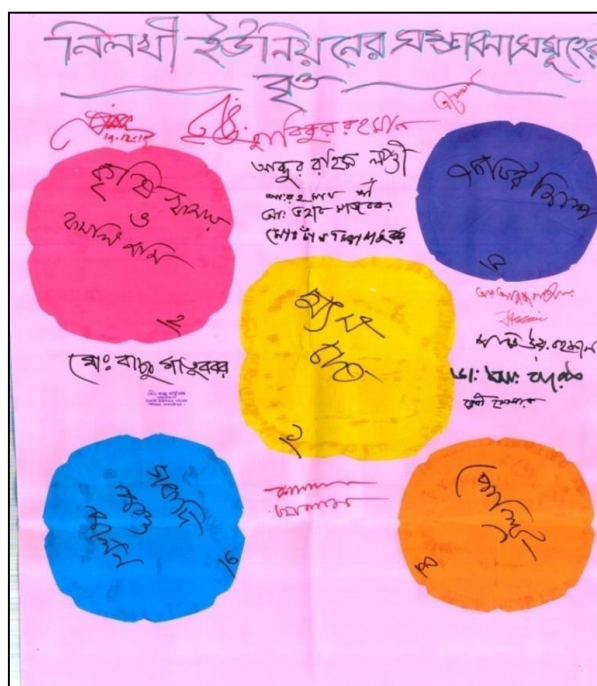


Figure-14.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

It was a very much beneficial session as the participants identified their main potentials that can be useful for development of the union. Facilitators put all five potentials in a **Venn Diagram (Figure-14.5)**.

14.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The last session of PRA was determination of development needs of the union for next 20 years and phasing of the project implementation. In this session the facilitators used Meta Card and ToP Chart (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to identify development needs and phase out execution of projects. First, the one Meta Card was provided to each participant asking them to write two development needs each, they were given 2 minutes to complete the task.

After they were done the facilitators collected all the cards and rearranged the proposals. Participants proposing similar needs were merged into one. In this way 10 development needs/project worked out by the participants (**Table-14.2**).

Table- 14.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Nilokhi Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of graveyard with concrete • Establishment of mosque
3. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools, colleges • Demand of educated manpower
4. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system
5. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of agricultural development • Extraction of water • Excavation of canal
6. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Demand of experienced doctors
7. Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of pourashava • Model Thana for Nilokhi union
8. Improvement of fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of gas connection

Next the participants arranged all the need/projects under three development phases-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing was first picked up in a **Flip Chart (Figure-14.6)** and then they were transferred to a table (**Table-14.3**).

স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
যোগাযোগ- ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন	শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন	কৃষি- ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন
বিদ্যুৎ ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন	কৃষি- ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন	স্বাস্থ্য উন্নয়ন
পানির উন্নয়ন	শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন	
কৃষি- উন্নয়ন ও পানি নিষ্কাশন		
শিক্ষার উন্নয়ন		

Figure-14.6: Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

It is evident from the **Table-14.3** that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term; 3 proposals in the medium term and 2 proposals in the long term. It indicates that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 14.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of transport and communication 2. Expansion of electricity supply. 3. Development of health services. 4. Agricultural development and drainage improvement. 5. Promotion of education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of education facilities. 2. Maintenance of religious facilities. 3. Industrialization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy sector development. 2. Urban development

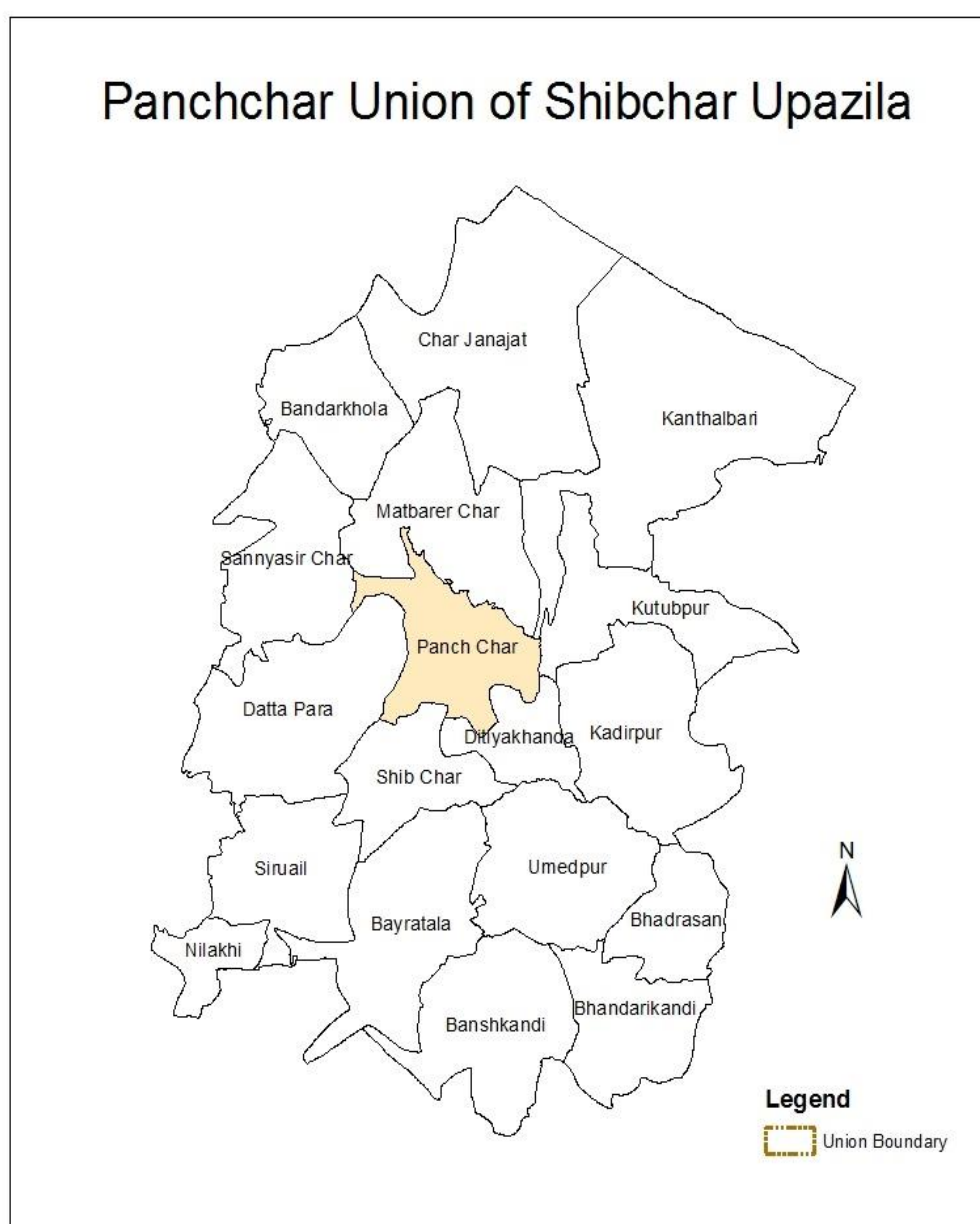
14.8 Conclusion

From the last session it is understood that the participants from Nilokhi Union intend to use such resources as, fish farming, development of agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry farming and handicraft development for future development of the union. All potentials they suggested are available locally. However, undertaking of any business initiative other than agriculture is not that easy without proper experience or training. There are government programs to offer training on animal husbandry, poultry farming and handicraft development in agencies like, Directorate of Youth Development, BSCIC. Many NGOs also offer such training for skill development. Union Parishad should take initiative to send local youths for such training or bring those programs in the Union to offer training locally. The training will be great impact among the trained persons to take initiative for developing enterprise. Government can help them supplying initial capital free of interest.

15.0 Panchchar Union

15.1 Union Profile

Panchchar Union is surrounded by Matborer Char Union on the north, Kutubpur Union and Moynakata River on the east, Shibchar pourashava and Ditiyakhondo Union on the south and Dattapara Union and Arial Khan river on the west. Total area of the Panchchar Union is 1,440 acres and the total population is 22,172 (2011). Total agricultural land in the union is 2240 hectares. Total number of villages under Panchchar Union is 33 and the total household number is 33,850. The union has 15.60 k.m. of pucca road and 22.00 km of katcha road. It has 2 Community Clinics and 1 Union Health Center.



Map-15.1: Map of Panchchar Union

Composition of PRA Team- Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid

Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim

Logistic Provider : Joy Krishno

Time: 10:00 am -1:00 pm

Date: 17/12/2015

Union : Panchchar

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Panchchar



Photo-15.1: PRA Participants in Panchchar Union

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মাদারীপুর)

ছানঃ মাঠের Union সচিবের ঘর তারিখঃ ১৭/১২/১৫

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	সদীকুল হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৪৬৩৪২১৪৫	
২	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৪৭১১০৪৫	
৩	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৪৭১০৫৩৪২	
৪	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭১৭৬০৬৪৪৪	
৫	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৭১০২৪৬	
৬	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৩২১৫০৭৬	
৭	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৬১৫৫০৪৭৬	
৮	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক		
৯	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক		
১০	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৭৪৭৩৬৭০	
১১	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৪৫৪০৪৭৩৭	
১২	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৬৬১৭৫১২	
১৩	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৪৭৭০০৪২	
১৪	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৪৭১৫২৭৩	
১৫	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৬২০৪৬০৪৪	
১৬	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৪৬২৬১০৭৬	
১৭	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৬৪৫৭৭৭৬০	
১৮	জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন হাওলাদার	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৭৪৭৩৬৭০	
১	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭১৭-২৭৭১৪৫	
২	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৩-৪৭৭৩৭৪	
৩	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭১৪৭৭৬১৪৫	
৪	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭১৭৫৫৫৫২	
৫	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৭০০০৩৭৪	
৬	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক		
৭	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭১৪৭০৫৬২০	
৮	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৭২৭৪৫৭২	
৯	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক		
১০	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক		
১১	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৬৪৫২২৭২৭০	
১২	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৫২৩২০৭১	
১৩	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২৩০৪৬৭৭৬	
১৪	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৩৭৭৪৭৪০২	
১৫	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭১৭৭৬৬০৭৫	
১৬	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২২০৬৫৩৪	
১৭	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭৬২৬৬৩০৪৪	
১৮	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	মাঠের	কৃষক	০১৭২২৩৪৩১৪৪	

Figure-15.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

15.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session was initiated with mutual introduction by the organizers and the participants. Next, the of the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were described. The tools used are, **Venn Diagram**, **Flip Chart** and **Social Map**. Group discussion was also an important method. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find problems of the union. In **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were recorded and marked and circled. After social mapping and problem and potential identification the participants identified and prioritized their most important needs through a process of consensus. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) for this purpose. Each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out

and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next, the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

15.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Panchchar Union was held on December 17, 2015 at UP Complex with 36 participants attending. The PRA session started at 10:00 am and continued uninterrupted up to 1:00 pm. The participants included Ward Councilors, Union Parishad staff, teacher, petty trader and a cross section of other people (**Table-15.1**).

Table-15.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
2	1	8	10	4	3	8	36

Following steps were followed in PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Determination and prioritization of development needs

15.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map of the union was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. First, one facilitator drew the boundary line of the Panchchar Union, and then the participants put the roads, river and other features. After completion of Social Mapping it was properly checked so that no major features are left out of the map. The Panchchar Social Map is presented in **Figure-15.2**.



Figure-15.2: Social Map Panchchar Union

15.4.1 Feature Identified in Social Map

Following feature were shown in the social map:

- Waterbody and khal
- Major roads and culverts
- Agricultural land
- Villages

15.5 Identification of Problems

The participants were asked to discuss the problems of Panchchar Union and then to identify major problems. The facilitator first listed all problems identified in a **Flip Chart (Figure-15.4)** pointed out by the participants. The participants also identified the causes behind the problems, their effects and the capacity of the Union to resolve the problems. The participants in total listed up 21 problems of the union belonging to various dimension prevailing in the union. These are as follows:

15.5.1 List of Identified Problems

1. Movement difficult on Katcha road.
2. Absence of Culvert and bridge.
3. Lack of agricultural equipment.
4. Drug abuse, gambling and pornography among young generation.
5. Lack of irrigation and drainage system.
6. Lack of electricity connection.
7. Need of deep tube well.
8. Lack of school room.
9. Water logging.
10. Canal digging.
11. Sanitation problems.
12. Insufficient number of teacher in school in ward number 6.
13. Repairing of 5 Mosques in ward number 1, 6 and 9.
14. Lack of medicine and doctors in hospital and community clinic.
15. No vocational training institute.
16. Need a family planning center.
17. Repairing of post office building.
18. Need of boundary wall in Bahadurpur govt. primary school in ward number 4.
19. Need of Kali and Durga Mondir repairing in ward number 2.
20. Need of graveyard in each ward.
21. Need of play ground in ward number 2 and 7.

Facilitators recorded the identified problems in a **Flip Chart (Figure-15.3)**.

15.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

From the identified problems, the participants marked five most important problems that need immediate attention. The identified major problems are shown below.

1. Road construction and repairing in whole union.
2. Modernization of agriculture
3. Electricity network extension
4. Improvement of sanitation.
5. Sinking of deep tube well.

The facilitators picked up the five main problems of the union in the **Venn Diagram** according to the consensus voting of the participants (**Figure-15.4**).

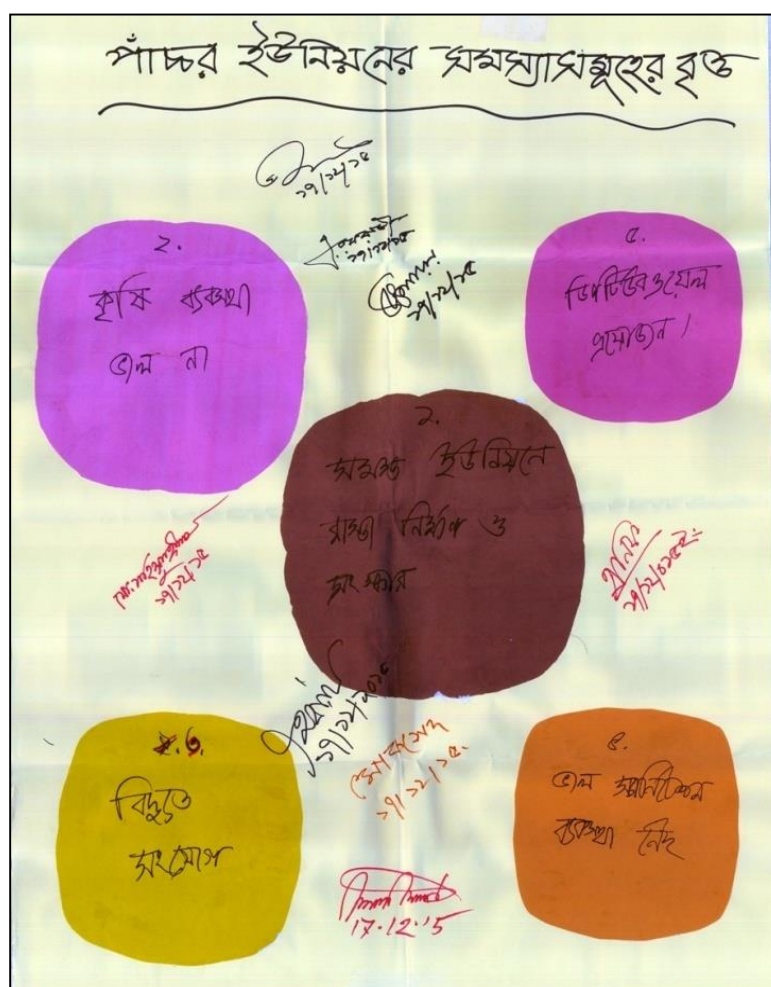


Figure-15.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

15.5.3 Details of Major Problems

a. Transport and Communication Problem

Pavement is needed for 10 k.m katcha road from Majhirkandi Bridge to the house of Saburali Majhi; from Badshachoukidar's house to Hosen Molla's house and Malek Matobbor's house to Sohrab Matobbor's house. Pavement of 2 k.m. katcha road from Baharchar Raja Matobbor's house to Malai Chowdhury's house. Another 2 k.m. katcha road pavement is needed from Kholarchar AbdurRahman's house to Chowdhury hat. Pavement is needed for 4 k.m. katcha road in ward number 7. Two k.m. new road need to be constructed in Ward No. 2 from Gowalkanda to Panchchar Khobir Mridha's house. There is insufficient roads in ward number 7; and 9. 6 k.m. road need to be repaired in ward number 3; 1 k.m. road is needed from Balakandi Chowdhury Bari to Abdul Aziz's house; 1 culvert is to be built near master Abdul Khalek Bepari's House, 1 culvert is needed near Anju Fakir's house, 1 culvert is needed near house of Khobirb Bepari; 3 culvert needed in ward number 9; 6 culverts needed in Ward No 6 and 4 culverts are needed in Ward No 2, and 3 culverts are needed in Ward No. 7.

b. Problem of Agriculture

- Insufficient supply of crop medicine. Irrigation problem exists in whole union.
- Insufficient allotment of fertilizer.
- Problem arises in irrigation due to high rate of electricity price.

c. Lack of Electricity Connection

Electricity connection is not provided around 100 houses in Ward No. 6. Irregular electricity supply in Ward No. 1, 2, 5 and 9.

d. Lack of Healthy Sanitation

Healthy sanitation is needed in Ward No. 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9. A public toilet is needed in Bahadurpur bazar in Ward No. 4.

e. Insufficient Deep Tubewell

Deep tube wells are needed in whole union as the water layer is very low. Shallow tube well cannot extract pure water due to stone layer. Pure water layer exists between 900 to 1000 feet from ground surface. All of shallow tube wells affected by arsenic, that's why people of Panchchar Union needs deep tube well for pure water.

15.6 Potentials Identification

After identifying problems, the task was find out the existing potentials of the union. The list of potentials identified by the participants is presented below.

1. Agriculture.
2. Fish farming.
3. Domestic animal rearing.
4. Poultry farming.
5. Handicraft development.
6. Sewing training for women.
7. Tree plantation.

15.6.1 Major Potentials

From among the potentials identified, the participants chose five most important potentials that can be used for uplift of the union as shown below.

1. Agriculture.
2. Fish farming.
3. Domestic animal rearing.
4. Poultry farm.
5. Sewing training for women.

Major potentials are provided in the Venn Diagram in **Figure-15.5**.

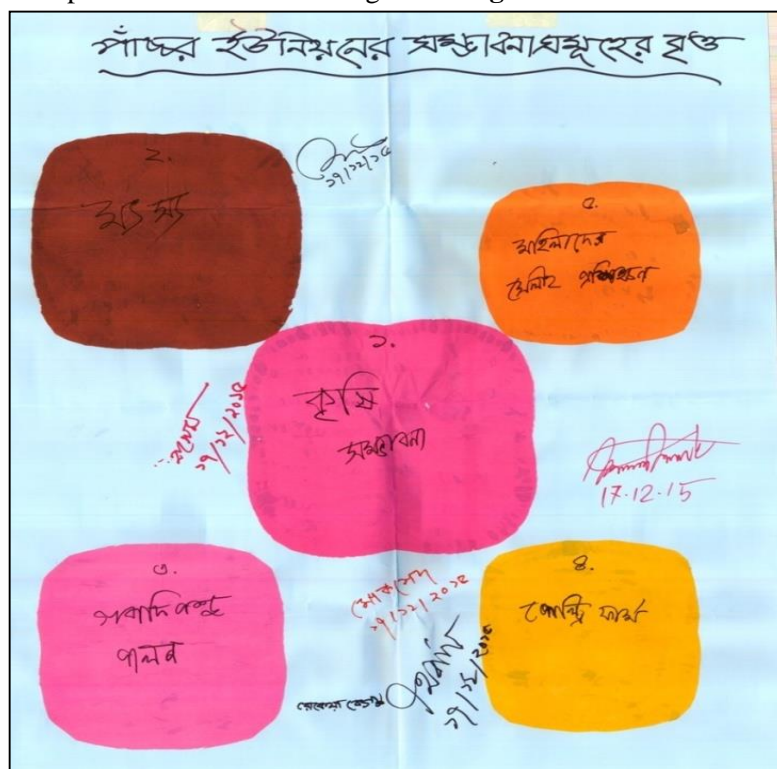


Figure-15.5: Venn Diagram of Identified Major Potentials

15.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The participants. During this session each participant participated in suggesting development proposals for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to write development proposals in a card. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators. Similar projects were merged into one. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table- 15.2**

Table-15.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Panchchar Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Improvement of roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Drug free society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of drugs
3. Establishment of vocational institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of industry • Provision of vocational institute • Provision of sewing machine
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Establishment of graveyard
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new high schools • Establishment of new colleges • Reduction of illiteracy
6. Electricity Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system
7. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of agricultural tools • Construction of IT center • Need of agricultural training
8. Developed sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sanitation system • Construction of sanitary latrine
9. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Establishment of clinic • Establishment of community clinic
10. Renovation of post office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of post office
11. Construction of deep tube well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of deep tube well

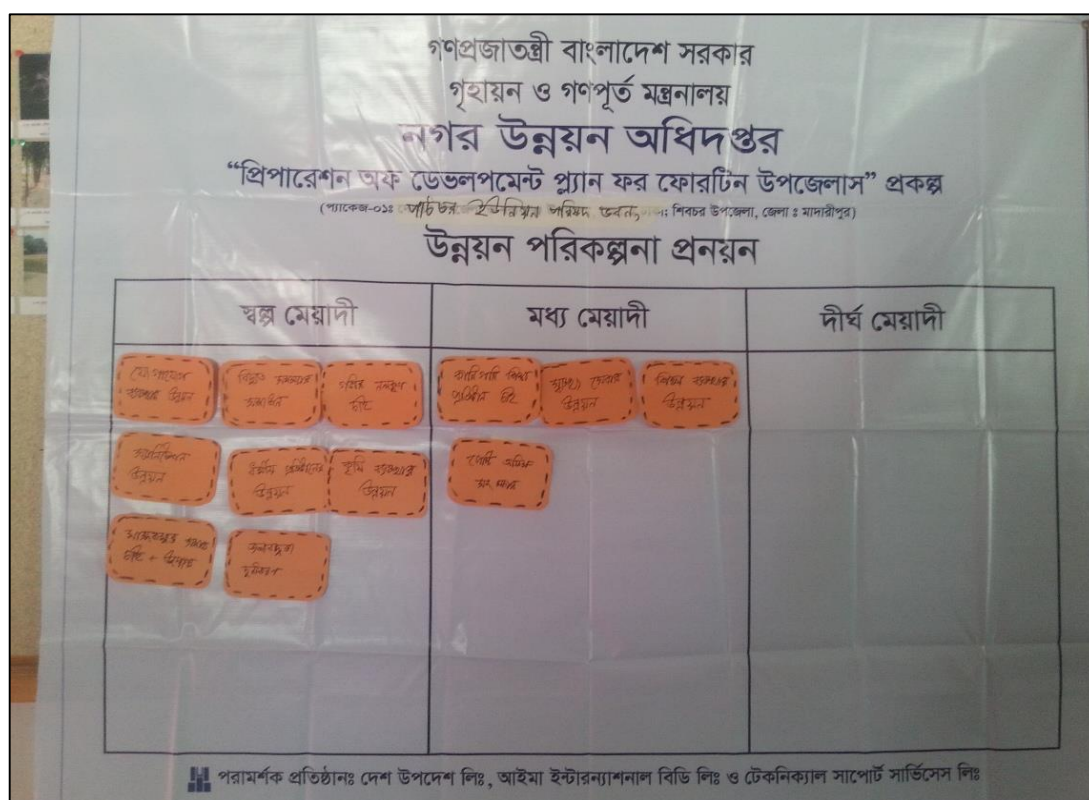


Figure-15.6: Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Table- 15.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport and communication development. 2. Expansion of electricity 3. Provide safe water supply. 4. Healthy sanitation. 5. Development of agriculture. 6. Prevention of drug abuse. 7. Prevention of waterlogging. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of industry. 2. Providing vocational training 3. Development of new health facilities and improve health services. 4. Promotion of education. 5. Maintenance of post office. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No proposal

It is understood from **Table-15.3** that the participants put 7 projects for execution in the short term period; 5 projects were placed in the mid-term. No proposal was placed in the long term. It means that people want immediate solution of their problems.

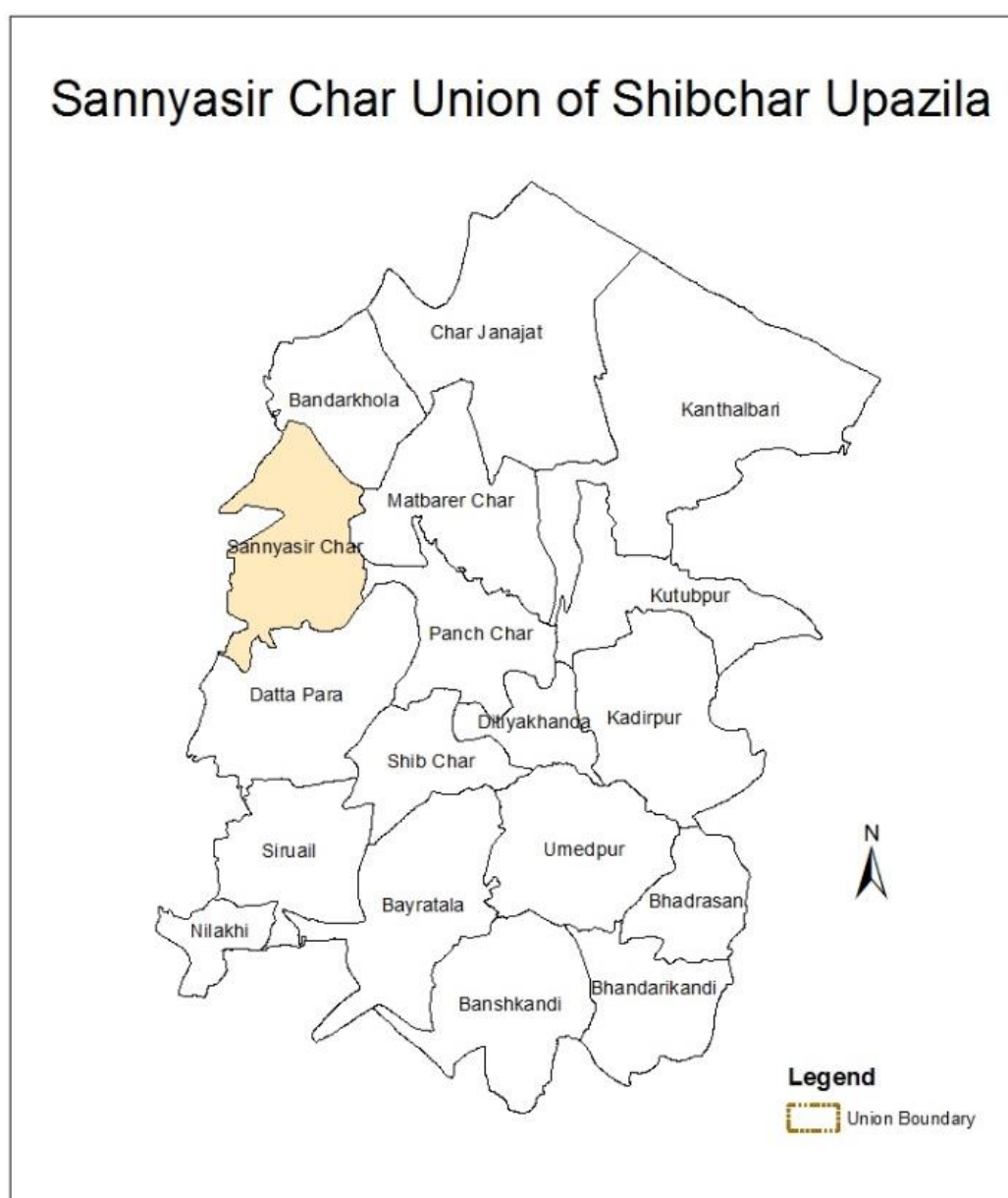
15.8 Conclusion

Like all other unions, **Panchchar Union** participants also put forward a host of problems that they want to get rid of. They pointed out transport and communication as a major problem. This problem needs to be resolved with priority as it is the means to establish connectivity locally and with outside. If proper system of interaction cannot be established development will be delayed. Commerce and marketing of agro products will be lagging behind. This in turn will affect income earning and investment and job creation in the union. So, prior attention is needed for development of transport and communication. Importance is also needed for ensuring power supply, modernization of agriculture and promotion of education. These measures can help bring changes in this remote undeveloped Panchchar Union.

16.0 Sannyasir Char Union

16.1 Union Profile

Sannyasir Char Union is surrounded by Bondorkhola Union on the north; Panchchar Union, Matborer Char Union and Dattapara Union on the east, Dattapara Union on the south and Sadarpur upazila of Faridpur district on the west. The Arial Kha river passes on the southern border of this union. Total area of Sannyasir Char Union is 18.58 sq k.m. and total population is 18219 (2011). Total agricultural land of the union is 3150 hectares. The union has 19 villages and total 4414 households. Total pucca road in the union is 18 km and katcha road is 31 km. It has 3 Community Clinics, 1 Union Health Center and 6 hat-bazars.



Map-16.1: Map of Sannyasir Char Union

Composition of PRA Team- Team A:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Md. Nur-E-Alam Babu

Co-facilitator : Sheikh Farid

Rapporteur : Jobaer Jasim

Logistic Provider : Joy Krishno

Time: 11:20 am -1:20 pm

Date: 26/12/2015

Union: Sannyasir Char

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Sannyasir Char



Photo-16.1: PRA Participants in Sannyasir Char Union

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফোরটিম উপজেলা” প্রকল্প

প্যাকজ-০১ (সেবার উপজেলা ও নবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা: ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগর)

স্থান: সাক্ষাৎ চর ইউনিয়ন চাটচক ডোবা তারিখ: ১৬-১১-১০১০

সময়: ১২.৩০ট

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	আঃ হক হুসেইন	চাটচক	পুলিশ	০১৭১৬২৪৩৮২৬	
২	মহিউদ্দীন হাভেল	চাটচক	পুলিশ	০১৭২২৬৩৭৭২	
৩	মোঃ মোজাম্মার রহমান	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২২২২৪০২৬	
৪	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১৫০২৪৬৬	
৫	সৈয়দ সিদ্দিকুল হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৬	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৭	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৮	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
৯	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১০	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১১	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১২	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৩	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৪	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৫	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৬	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৭	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	
১৮	মোঃ মাহমুদ হুসেইন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭১১১১১১১১	

১	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
২	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
৩	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
৪	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
৫	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
৬	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
৭	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
৮	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
৯	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
১০	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
১১	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
১২	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
১৩	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
১৪	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
১৫	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	
১৬	আবুল মোমেন	চাটচক	ইমাম	০১৭২০৩৩৫৫০৭	

Figure-16.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

16.2 PRA Techniques

The tools used in PRA are, **Venn Diagram**, **Flip Chart** and **Social Map**. Group discussion was also an important method. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find problems of the union. In **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were recorded and marked and circled. After social mapping and problem and potential identification the participants identified and prioritized their most important needs through a process of consensus. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) for this purpose. Each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next, the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

16.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Sannyasir Char Union was carried out on December 26, 2015 at UP complex. Thirty four participants attended the sessions. PRA was started at 11:20 am in the morning and continued upto 1:20 pm. The participants included Union Chairman, Ward Councilors, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader and a cross section of other people. Details in **Table-16.1**.

Table-16.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
7	4	4	3	-	1	15	34

Following are the steps followed in the PRA:

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendance sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problem identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and prioritization of development needs

16.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map of the union was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew the boundary line of the union first, and then participants put roads, bazar, bridge/culvert and other features. After the social mapping was done, the facilitator asked the whole group to check if the any major problems and potentials was missing.

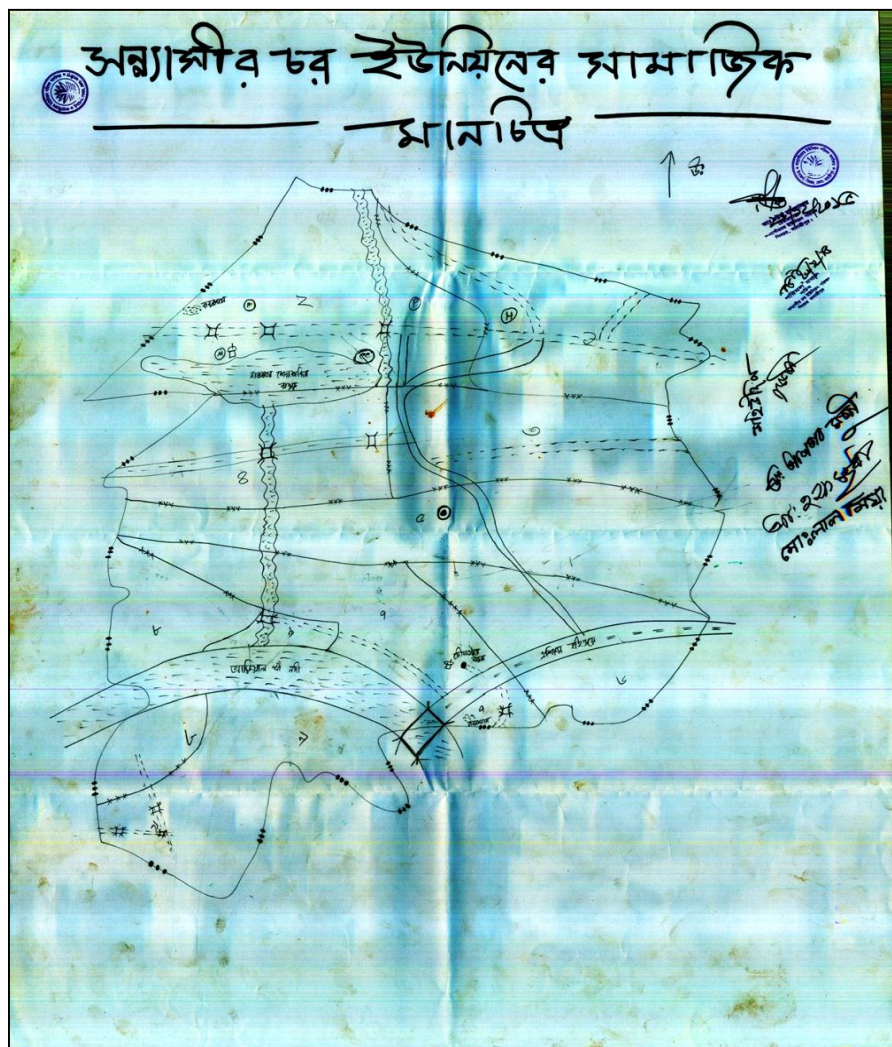


Figure-16.2: Social Map of Sannyasir Char Union.

16.4.1 Features of Social Map

Following feature were shown in the social map:

- Major road and bridges
- Settlements
- Agriculture land
- Khal and other water body
- Education facilities

16.5 Identification of Problems

After Social Mapping the participants were given the task to identify the problems of the union. The facilitators asked the participants to name the problems. The participants named 24 problems of the union. All the problems mentioned were written down in **Flip Chart**. Following is the list of problems of Bhadrashon Union identified by the PRA participants.

16.5.1 List of Problems

1. Problem of adequate road. Approximately 31 k.m. new roads needed in whole union.
2. Absence of enough bridge.
3. Absence of enough culvert
4. Problem of good medical services including doctor and medicine.
5. Need new community clinic in ward number 1, 6 and 8.
6. Need repair of high school, class room and play ground in ward number 5, 8 and 9.
7. Need repair of bazars in ward number 1, 5, 7 and 8.
8. Sanitation problems in all wards.
9. Need deep tube-well in all wards for pure water.
10. Need repair of primary school, class room, good teacher and rotund in ward number 3, 4, 5 and 6.
11. Need repair of madrassa in ward 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
12. Need repair of mosque in all wards.
13. Need repair of graveyard in ward 3, 4 and 7.
14. Need rebuilding of Mondir in ward 7 and 9.
15. Establishment of graveyard in ward 5, 7, 8 and 9.
16. Water logging problem in ward 1, 3, 4 and 8.
17. Need new primary school in ward 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9.
18. Need development of housing in ward 3.
19. Need improved drainage in ward 3, 7 and 8.
20. Lack of electricity.
21. Need canal digging.
22. Need fire service station.
23. Need Bank in bazar.
24. Problem of river bank protection in ward 8 and 9 immediately.

In addition to the problems, the participants also identified the causes of such problems, causes, their effects and the Capacity to resolve them. **(Figure-16.3)**

Problems

Causes

Effects

Capacity to resolve

୧/ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଆବଣୀୟତା (ଅବଳତା): (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା → କୃତ୍ରିମ ଆବଣୀୟତା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ମୋଟ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ
୨/ ସାମାଜିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା: (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା → BNP ଅବସ୍ଥା → କୃତ୍ରିମ ଆବଣୀୟତା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସାମାଜିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା → ସାମାଜିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା
୩/ ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା: (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା → କୃତ୍ରିମ ଆବଣୀୟତା → କୃତ୍ରିମ ଆବଣୀୟତା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା
୪/ ସାମାଜିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା: (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା → କୃତ୍ରିମ ଆବଣୀୟତା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ସାମାଜିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା
୫/ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା: (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥା → କୃତ୍ରିମ ଆବଣୀୟତା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) → (ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅବଳତା ଅବସ୍ଥା

Figure-16.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

16.5.2 Major Problems

After the problems were identified the participants were asked to select five major problems. Following are the identified major problems. Facilitators put the major problems in Venn Diagram.

1. Electricity connection.
2. Problems of Road.
3. Sanitation Problem.
4. Canal digging.
5. Repair of religious institution.

The problems were selected based on the nature of their severity (**Figure-16.4**).



Figure-16.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

16.5.3 Details of Main Identified Problems

Details of identified problems are described below.

a. Electricity Connection

Electricity connection problem exists in many wards of this union and this is the most acute problem for the people of this union. Electricity coverage needs 40% in ward number 5; 50% in ward number 4 and 8; 75% in ward number 6; 100% in ward number 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9. Due to ignorance of legal authority, insufficient connection etc. Electricity problem remain unsolved in Sannyasir Char Union. Lack of electricity give rise to many problems like, problem in irrigation, problems in running industry, problems in study by students, etc.

b. Problems of Road (bridge, culvert):

Problems in communication system like, roads, bridge, culvert etc., exist in all wards. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road, bridge and culvert needed all over the union. Approximately 31 k.m. road needed in whole union. Road need to be repaired around 3 k.m. in ward number 2; 4 k.m. in ward number 1; 7 k.m. in ward number 3; 4 k.m. in ward number 4; 10 k.m. in ward number 5, and 7; 15 k.m. in ward number 8 and 8 k.m. in ward number 9; 1 new bridge needed in ward number 2, 7 and 8; 2 new bridges needed in ward number 4, 5 and 9; 2 culverts needed in ward number 1, 4 and 9; 3 culverts needed in ward number 7 and 8. Road problems causes problem in daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money and time.

c. Sanitation Problem

There is no proper and good sanitation system in whole union. This problem still remains due to, unawareness of local people, personal economic insolvency and lack of govt. initiative. For this problem diseases increase and environment being polluted.

d. Canal Digging

The people of ward number 7 and 8 want immediately canal digging to solve water logging problem, development of agriculture and irrigation.

e. Repairing of Religious Institution

Mosque needs to be repaired in whole union. Madrassa need to be repaired in ward number 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. New graveyard needed in ward number 5, 7, 8 and 9. Mondir needs to be rebuild in ward number 7 and. Many of mosque and mondir washed away by riverbank erosion but yet not rebuild. So, people of this union want necessary steps from government to solve this problem immediately.

16.6 Identification of Major Potentials

After identifying the problems, the next task was to identify the existing potentials of the union, utilization of which can bring prosperity of the union. The participants through a brainstorming exercise prepared a list of 5 potentials as presented below.

1. Opportunity for poultry farming.
2. Opportunity for dairy farming.
3. Agriculture.
4. Skill development of working people.
5. Enough water body for fisheries.

The potentials were selected based on the nature of their severity (**Figure-16.5**).

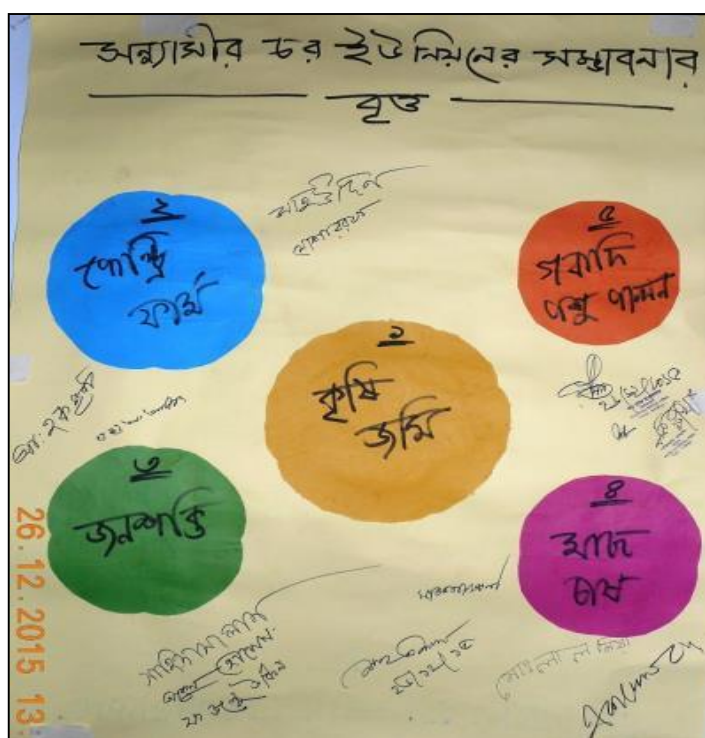


Figure-16.5: Venn diagram of Potential

16.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

In the last session the participants were asked to list up development needs/proposals for the union for next 20 years. This process was accomplished with the help of Meta Card and ToP Chart Consensus method. The each participant was provided with one Card and was asked to write 2 development needs/proposal. They were allowed 2 minutes for this exercise. After 2 minutes all the cards were collected and arranged. Cards with paired names were rearranged with a single name. The names of development needs were written down in a Flip Chart as well (**Table-16.2**)

Table-16.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Sannyasir Char Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Improvement of roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Drug free society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of drugs like alcohol, marijuana etc. • Establishment of Drug Rehabilitation Center
3. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Restoration of mosque • Establishment of graveyard • Renovation of graveyard • Establishment of temple
4. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools and colleges • Free bus service for school and college going student
5. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of electricity system in each household
6. Construction of embankment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of construction of embankment
7. Developed sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of sanitation system • Need of arsenic free water
8. Improvement of security system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of active police inspectors • Supervision of police
9. Establishment of bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of commercial bank at Khasher bazar

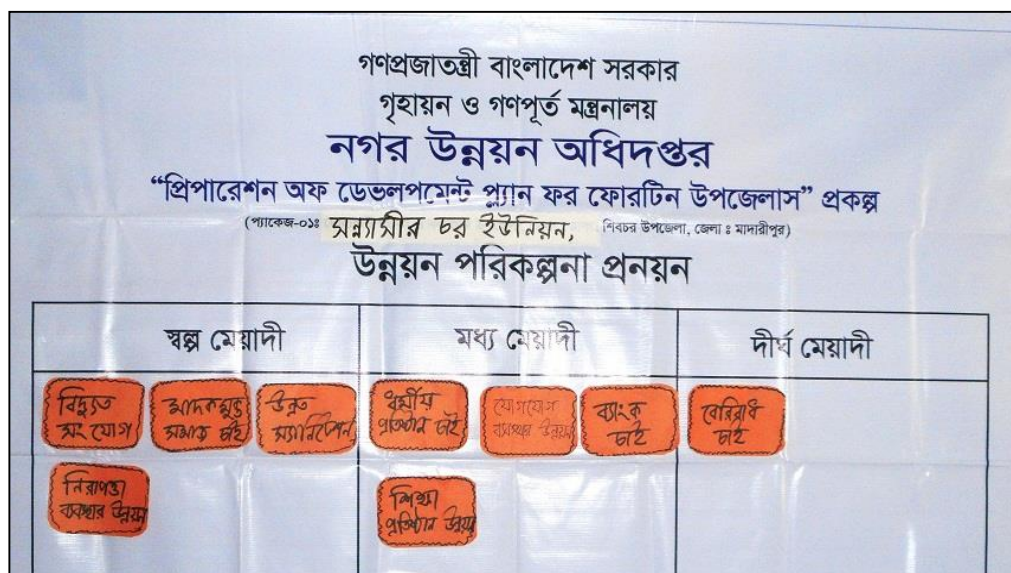


Figure-16.6: Prioritization of Development

After determination of needs and aspiration of the people, the next task was to phase out fulfillment of the needs. The participants were asked which projects they want to be executed when. Three phases were determined-short, medium and long. The participants put 4 projects in the short term period. Another 4 projects were put under the medium term period, while only one project under determined to be executed in the long term period (Figure-16.6). The facilitators later on put the whole picture of phased out execution in a table (Table-16.3).

Table-16.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of electricity supply 2. Prevention of drug abuse 3. Improvement of security 4. Improvement of sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for religious institution 2. Development of transport and communication 3. Establishment of bank 4. Development of education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of river protection embankment.

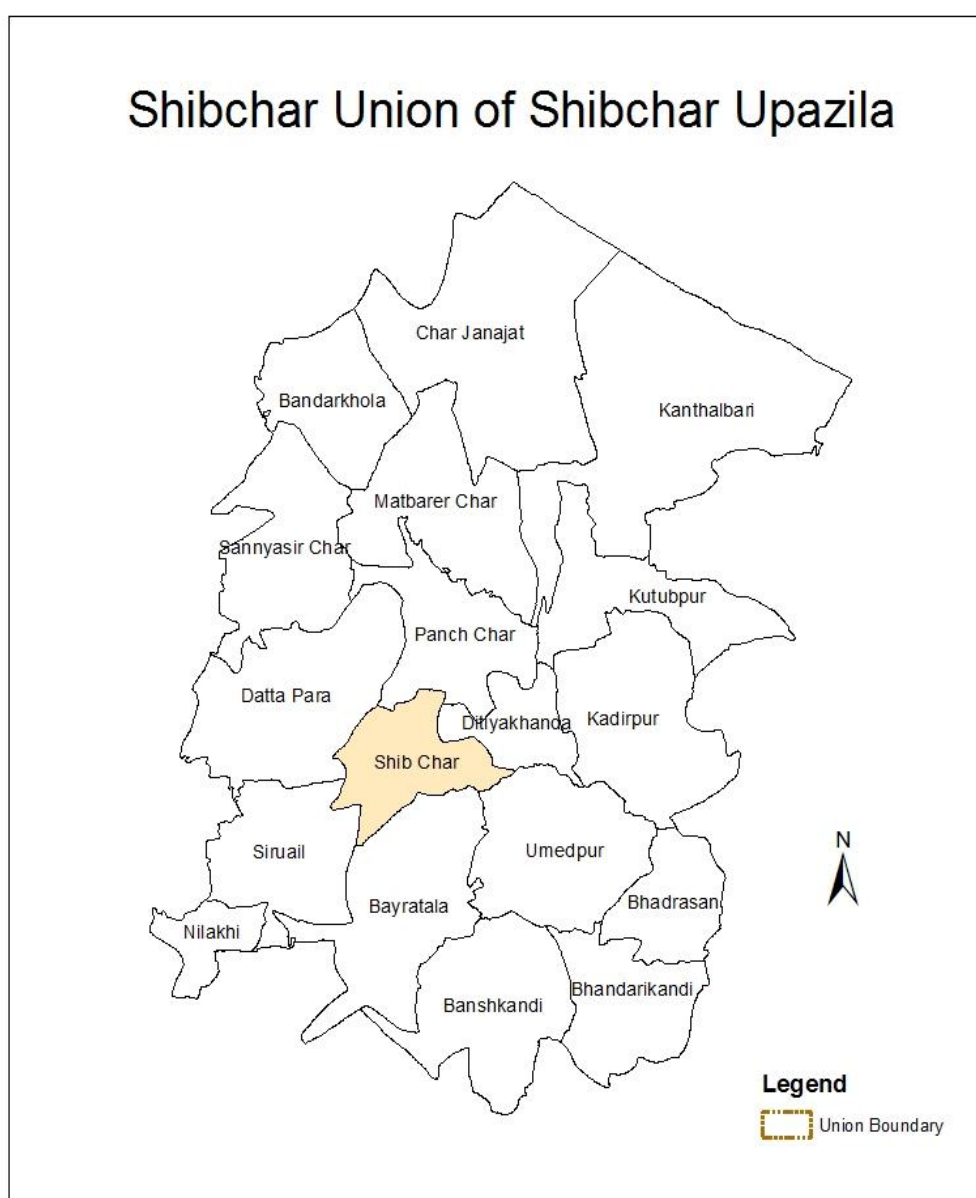
16.8 Conclusion

The participants from **Sannyasir Char Union** pointed out electricity, transport and communication and sanitation as their prime problems. They feel that improvement of these problems will bring a change in their lives. To increase connectivity and mobility, efficient transport is a prime need. Electricity can bring positive changes in lives who were deprived of this facility. Sanitation can help promote health. Canal digging not only prevents waterlogging, but is also a source of irrigation for agriculture. Efforts should be made to resolve them problems for betterment of the union people.

17.0 Shibcahar Union

17.1 Union Profile

Shibchar Union is one of the 19 unions of Shibchar Upazila of Madaripur District. Geographically, it is located on the north of Panchar Union and Umedpur Union; Dittyo Khanda Union is on the east side and Datta Para Union is on the west. The total area of Shibchar union is 3095 acres. The number of male and female in the union are, 2919 and 2842 respectively. Literacy rate of this union is 30.54%. Main sources of income are, agriculture, non-agricultural labor, industry, commerce, transport and communication, service, construction, religious service, rent and remittance and others.



Map-17.1: Map of Shibchar Union

PRA Team Composition-Team B:

Team Leader :Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator :Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator :Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur :Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider :Rejaul Kabir

Time: 10:20 am -1:15 pm

Date: 17/12/2015

Union : Shibchar

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Shibchar



Photo-17.1: PRA Participants in Shibchar Union

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিউন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প
প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ (শেখার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মানসিংগর)

স্থানঃ শিবচর উপজেলা
অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

তারিখঃ ১৭-১২-২০১২, সন্ধ্যাঃ ১০:৩০

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ হাজি মাহমুদ	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭১৬৬১৭১০	
২	হাজি মোঃ মাহমুদ	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭২৩৫০৫৪১১	হাজি মোঃ মাহমুদ
৩	হাজি মোঃ মাহমুদ	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭২৪০৩৩২৫৩	হাজি মোঃ মাহমুদ
৪	সীতার বানী বিশ্বাস	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৩৬২৩৫০৬৪	সীতার বানী বিশ্বাস
৫	সিঃ কাজী মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭২৬২৬৬৭৩	Mohammad
৬	মোঃ মাহমুদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭২৪০৩২৫৫	মোঃ মাহমুদ আলী
৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৩৪৩০৩৩০৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৪৭৭৪১৪২২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
১৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৯	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২০	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২৩	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২৪	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
২৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
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৩১	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
৩২	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
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৩৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
৩৬	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
৩৭	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী
৩৮	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী	শিবচর উপজেলা	চাকরি	০১৭৫০১৪৭৭৪৫	মোঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী

পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠান ও সেশন উপস্থাপন শিল্প সংযোগকারী আইডি ইন্টারন্যাশনাল বিডি প্রিন্ট ও টেকনিক্যাল সাপোর্ট পার্টনেস দি

বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থাঃ নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর

Figure-17.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

17.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session was initiated with mutual introduction by the organizers and the participants. Next, the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities the participants were described. The tools used in the PRA are, **Venn Diagram**, **Flip Chart** and **Social Map**. Group discussion was also an important method. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find problems of the union. In **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were recorded and marked and circled. After social mapping and problem and potential identification the participants identified and prioritized their most important needs through a process of consensus. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) for this purpose. Each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. In this

way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next, the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

17.3 PRA Schedule, Participant and Steps

PRA in Shibchar Union was held on 17 December 2015 at Union Office. It started at 10:20 am and continued up to 1:15 pm. There were 30 participants that included Union Ward Councilors, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader, professional and farmers.

Table-17.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	9	4	5	-	1	10	30

The following steps were followed in conducting the PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendance sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduced themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and prioritization of the development needs.

17.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map is local area maps drawn by the PRA participants to introduce their area including available resources and prevailing problems. The map of the union was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. Co-facilitator helped them drawing boundary line of the Shibchar Union first, and then the participants marked the roads, river, settlements, farm land areas of flooding and waterlogging. Social Map prepared by the participants is presented in **Figure-17.2**.

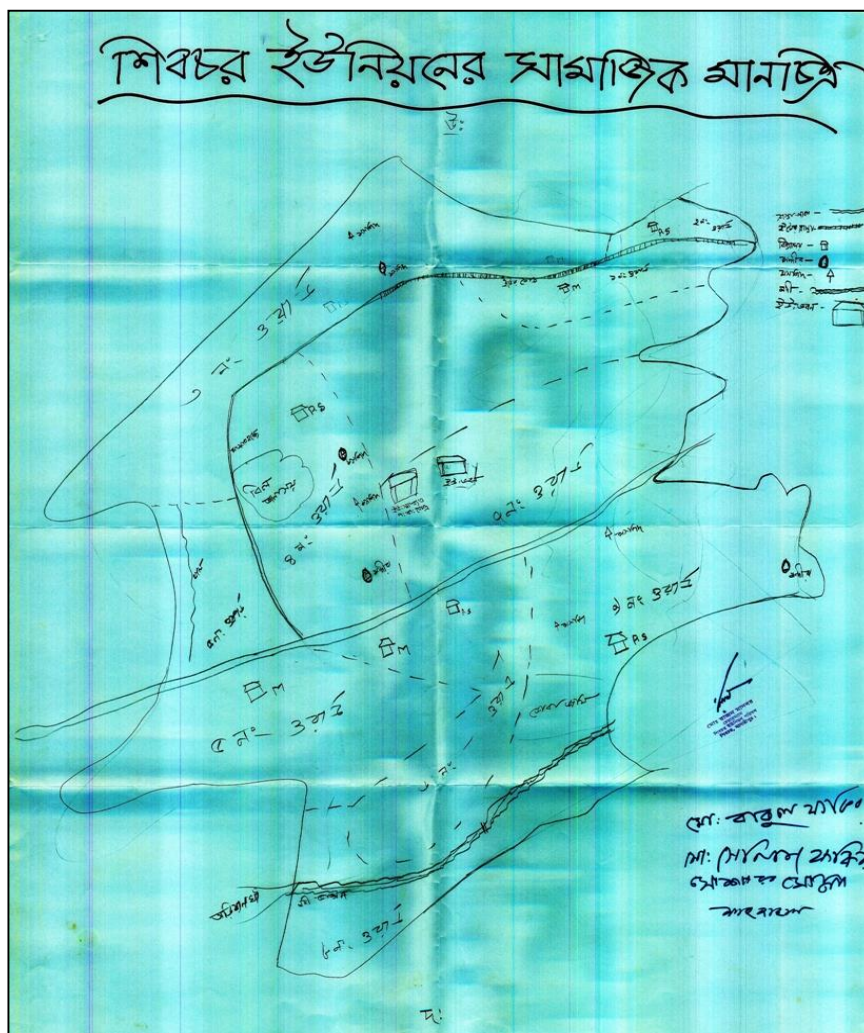


Figure-17.2: Social Map of Shibchar Union

17.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Major roads of the union
- Important education facilities
- Farm lands
- Areas of flooding and waterlogging.

17.5 Identification of Problems

After Social Mapping the participants were asked to discuss about the problems of the Shibchar Union. As they spoke up the problems the facilitators wrote them down in a **flip chart** pasted on a white board. The participants identified as many as 29 problems of Shibchar Union belonging to different categories, ranging from lack of health facilities to repair of religious establishment.

17.5.1 List of Identified Problems

Following is the list of identified problems of Shibchar Union.

1. Problem of medical facility
2. Absence of boundary wall of the Hospital
3. River erosion (ward no-8)
4. Dilapidated community clinic building
5. Poor condition of UP building and Absence of boundary wall
6. Inadequate supply of drinking and irrigation water
7. Absence of deep tube-well safe water supply
8. Water logging
9. Encroachment and filling of canal
10. Absence of an Alia Madrassa
11. Poor condition of playground in Ward No-06
12. Insufficient power supply in schools
13. Absence of sluice gate on canals in Ward No-4,5,6
14. Insufficient voting centers
15. Problem of conflict resolution
16. Bad condition of Bazar
17. Lack of administrative and financial power local government
18. Absence of Cyclone Shelter
19. Problem of drug abuse in ward no 5,6,7
20. Absence of high school in the union
21. Low level of literacy in this union
22. Absence of college
23. Establishment of Marriage register office
24. Poor condition of mandirs in Ward No-4 & 9
25. Farmers deprived of proper price of farm products
26. Absence of solar powered irrigation pump
27. Absence of Eidgah
28. Absence of public graveyard
29. Poor condition of religious institutions

During problem identification the participants were also asked about the causes of the problems and their impacts faced by the people. All the information were notated down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators. **(Figure-17.3)**

Problems

Causes

Effects

Capacity to resolve

1. ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1/ ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା 2/ ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ
2. ଶିକ୍ଷା ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1/ ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା 2/ ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା	1/ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2/ ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 3/ ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1. ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2. ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ
3. ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2.	1. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2.	1. ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ
4. ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1. ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ
5. ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ	1. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ 2. ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ

Figure-17.3: Identified Problems, their Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve them

17.5.2 Major Problems

After listing all the problems the participants were asked to select five major problems from the identified problems based on the level of severity and urgency of solution. The identified major problems were then put in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-17.4**) by the facilitators. The five most important problem as shown below.

1. Problem of transport
2. Problem of education
3. Need of cyclone shelter
4. Need of sluice gate
5. Problems of bazar maintenance

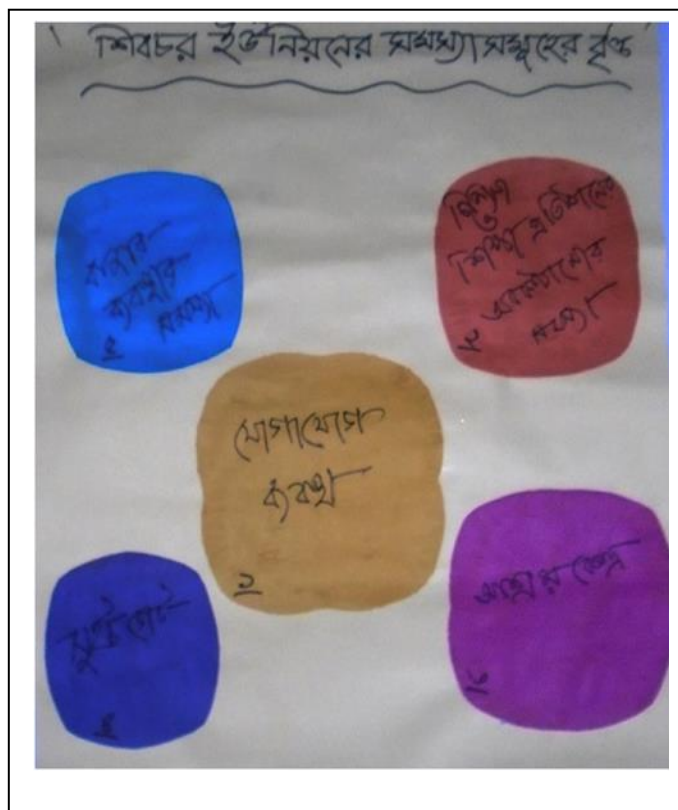


Figure-17.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

17.5.3 Details of Major Problems

Following is the detailed description of the major problems of the union.

a. Problem of Transport and Communication

Participants identified 10 kilometers of pucca roads that need to be repaired in ward no 8. Two bridges are necessary on the road from Shibchar road to Ileas's House and Shibchar Mono Haji road to Gosh Kandi Sunil's House. A bridge is need in front of Mayn Uddin Bepari Bari. In the ward no-9, two culverts are necessary for the villagers and a culvert is to be made in front of Akkas Munsu's House. A road between Dudu Mia's House to Hossen Fakir's House is to be built.

b. Problem of Education

The getting education is a major problem of Shibchar Union because of lack of high school and the primary schools nearby and lack facilities in schools. The Primary School lacks playground, lack electricity and need surrounding boundary. The madrassas also lack basic infrastructure.

c. Cyclone Shelter

The available Cyclone Shelters in the Union are illegally occupied by the land owners. Five or six Cyclone Shelters are necessary for the villagers especially in the monsoon season. During monsoon season people in some areas are subject to flooding and when their houses are submerged by flood water they need temporary shelter.

d. Need of Sluice Gate and Water Logging

Water logging is a major problem for many farmers in rainy season. About 100 acres agricultural land go under water during heavy rainfall. Another problem is that in the winter season the water is not enough for irrigation. There is a canal passing through the union that carries water all through the year. Had there been a sluice gate the farmers could hold enough water to meet their irrigation water demand during dry season.

e. Problem of Bazar

There is no formal bazar in the union for marketing agro-products produced by the farmers. Bazar could not be developed as there is lack of kash land. The existing khas land is have disposed to some powerful persons of the union. The effect is that the farmers have to carry their goods long distance markets that increase cost of transportation. A wholesale bazar in the union would ease marketing and add to the income of the farmers.

17.6 Identification of Major Potentials

After identifying problems in general and the major problems, the next task was to find out the existing potentials of the union. The potentials were identified (list given below) on the basis of consensus of the participants. The potentials identified are presented in the Venn diagram (**Figure-17.5**).

1. Agriculture
2. Fish culture
3. Animal husbandry
4. Handicraft
5. Unutilized manpower

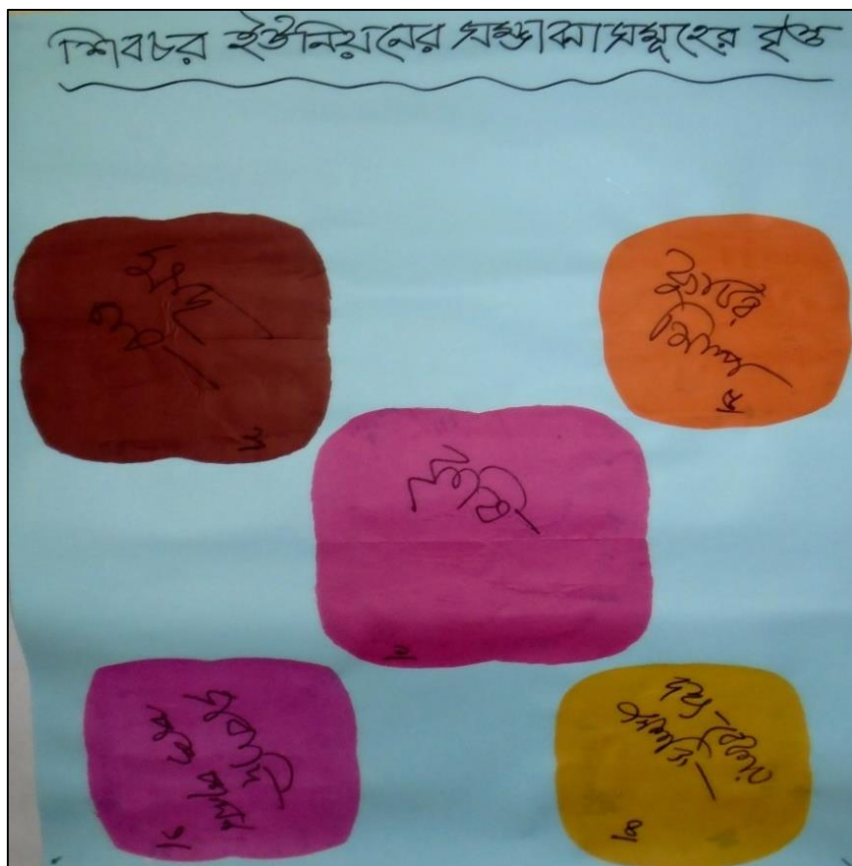


Figure-17.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

17.7 Determination Development Needs and Priorities

In the last session of PRA the participants determined the development needs/proposals of the union for next 20 years. They also put the proposals in three phases of implementation. In this session the facilitators used Meta Card and ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to identify development needs and phase out execution of projects. First, the one Meta Card was provided to each participant asking them to write two development needs each, they were given 2 minutes to complete the task. After they were done the facilitators collected all the cards and rearranged the proposals. Participants proposing similar needs were merged into one. (Table-17.2).

Table-17.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Shibchar Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Improvement of roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Unemployment Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solution of unemployment problems • Establishment of poultry farm for fulfilling the demand of protein
3. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe drinking water
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Provision of Eid gah field • Establishment of pucca mosque • Development of existed mosque
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of govt. school and colleges • Establishment of madrasa
6. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of improved electricity system
7. Improvement of environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution free environment • Make Bangladesh digital • Development of Shibchar Union
8. Development of bazar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of market
9. Improvement of health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of ambulance • Fulfilling the demand of protein • Establishment of new building for operation • Demand of improved medical facilities
10. Establishment of graveyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of graveyard
11. Development of water extraction system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of drainage system

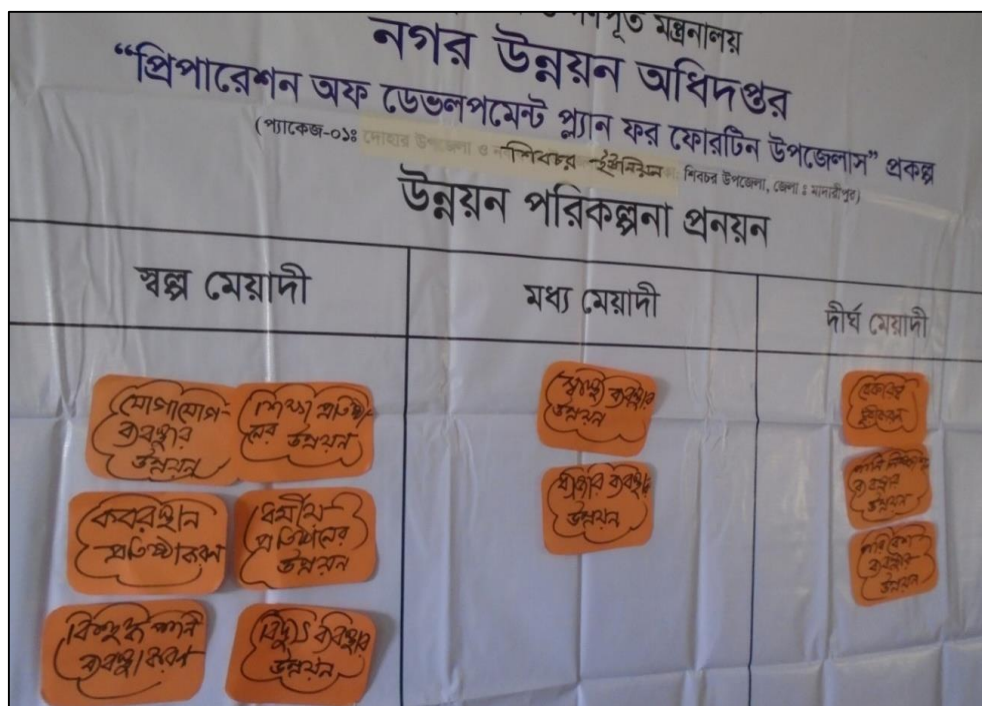


Figure-17.6: Flip Chart of Identified Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators put all the identified development needs/proposals in a Flip Chart and determined the priority of execution of the development needs/proposals for meeting their needs. All the identified proposals were put under three phases on the basis of priority- short term, medium term and long term. (Figure-17.6) using the process of **ToP Chart Consensus Method**. The **Table-17.3** shows the priority needs to be met in three phases- short, medium and long.

In Top Chart session all the participants were very active and cooperative. There were good debate on development priority fixation. The participants identified eleven areas of development for execution in next 20 years. Among of them 6 were included in short term, two in midterm and the rest three were included in long term phase. From ToP Chart session it is understood that the people want most of their problems to be resolved immediately.

Table- 17.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of transport and communication 2. Development of education 3. Establishment of graveyard 4. Provide safe drinking water 5. Expansion of electricity 6. Maintenance of religious facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of health services. 2. Development of Bazar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment generation 2. Drainage system improvement 3. Create livable environment.

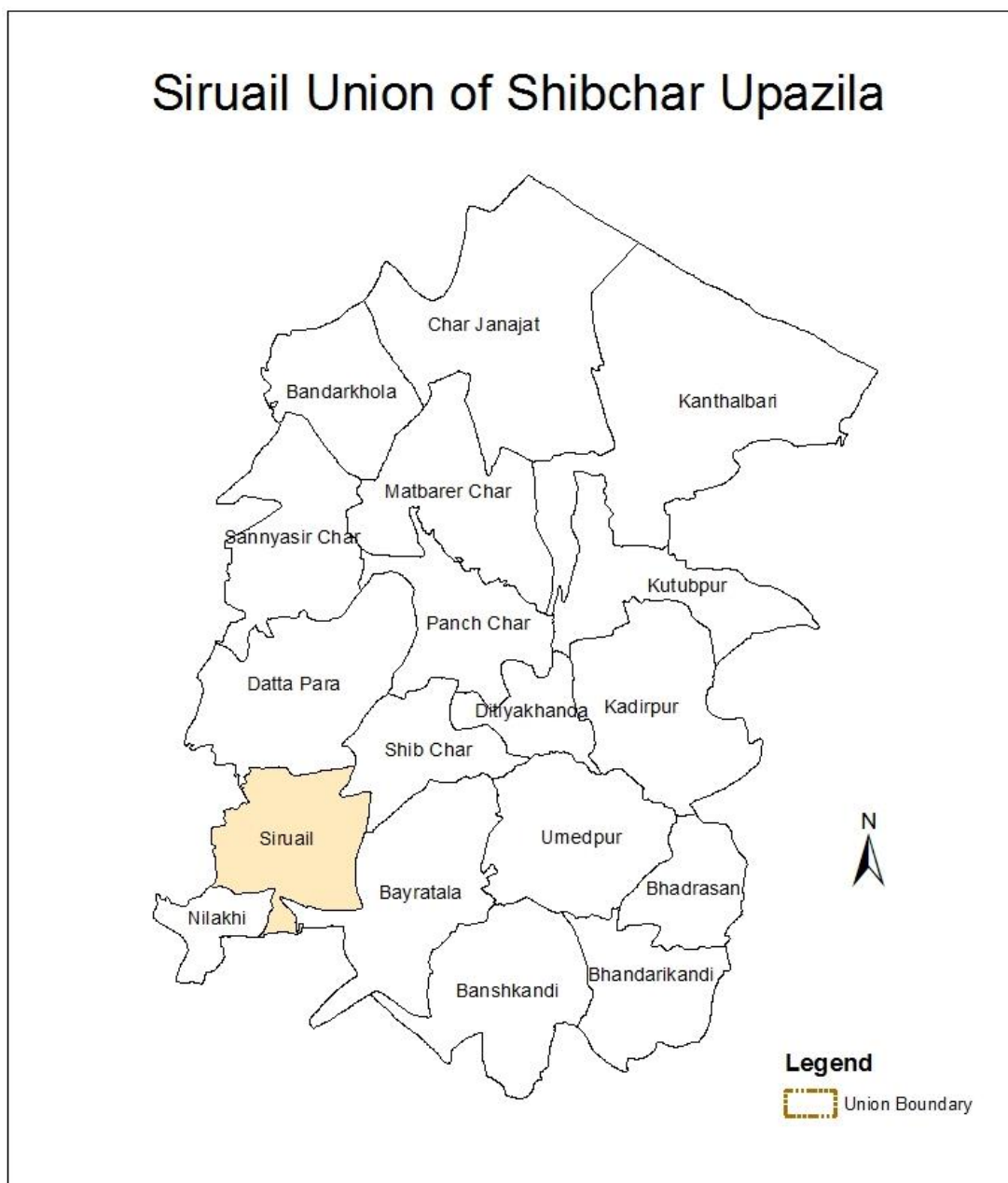
17.8 Conclusion

Shibchar Union participants of PRA marked transport, education, electricity, safe water as their prime problems. The choice of problems have been very judicious. However, they also marked some issues that do not really seem to be that important, graveyard development and maintenance of religious facilities. They rightly put employment creation and livable environment in the long term as it takes longer time.

18.0 Siruail Union

18.1 Union Profile

Geographically Siruail Union is located on the north of Dattapara, Nilokhiis Union is on the south, Bayratala Uttar is on the east side and Bhanga Pourshava is on the west. In has an area of 3907 acres and population of 19910 and a density of 1010 persons per sq.km.



Map-18.1: Map of Siruail Union

Composition of PRA Team-Team B:

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Zahidur Rahman, Mehedi Alam, ,

Co-facilitator : Jahirul Islam

Rapporteur : Rejaul Kabir

Time: 11:00 am -1:30 pm

Date: 23/12/2015

Union : Siruail

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Shibchar



Photo-18.1: Participants of PRA

[illegible]

18.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session began with mutual introduction by the organizers and the participants. Next, the organizers described the purpose of PRA, its schedule of activities. The tools used in PRA are, **Venn Diagram**, **Flip Chart** and **Social Map**. Group discussion was also an important method. The first assignment was to prepare **Social Map** of the union/ward. The next assignment was to find problems of the union. In **Venn Diagram** the most important problems and potentials were recorded and marked and circled. After social mapping and problem and potential identification the participants identified and prioritized their most important needs through a process of consensus. The facilitators used **ToP Chart Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop) for this purpose. Each participant was supplied a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered and named through a process of debate and consensus. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next, the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The phasing of proposals were placed in a table.

18.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA for Siruail Union was held on December 23, 2015 at UP Office. The number of participants attending PRA sessions was 20. The participants included Union Chairman, Ward Councilors, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader and a cross section of people. Details presented in **Table-18.1**.

Table-18.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Up Chairman/ Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
7	-	2		1	1	9	20

Following are the steps of PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

18.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first assignment for participants of PRA at Siruail Union was Social Mapping. There were also three more assignments done by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. These are, identification of problems of the union, identification of potentials of the union and need/project identification for next 20 years and phasing their implementation.

Social map was sketched by the participants with the support of the facilitators. Facilitators first drew the boundary of the Nilokshi Union, and then the participants placed roads, bridges/culverts, khal/river and other major establishments and potentials. The intention of Social Mapping was to engage the beneficiaries in the development planning process and seeks and extract ideas that they think best for them. This is to create ownership of the plan they are to make. **Figure-18.2** shows the Social Map prepared by the participants.

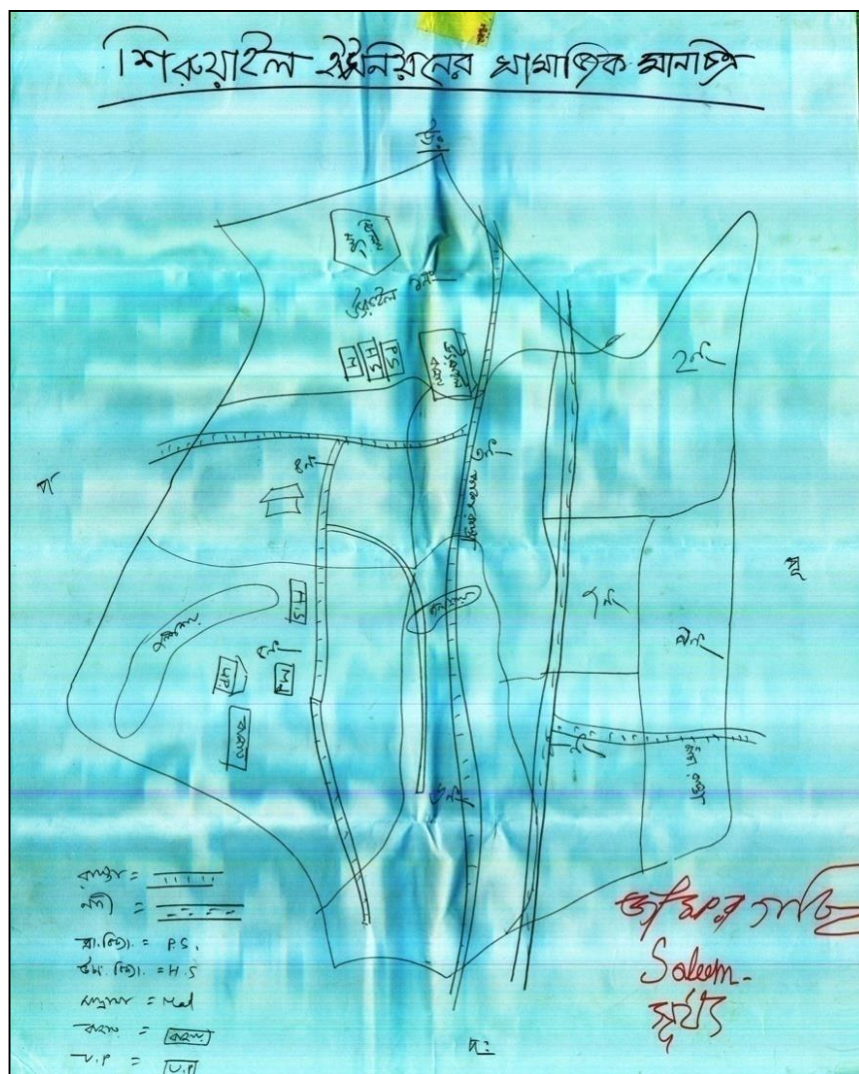


Figure-18.2: Social Map of Siruail Union

18.4.1 Features of Social Map

Following features were shown in the social map.

- Villages
- Major roads and bridges
- Khals
- School
- Agricultural land

18.5 Identification of Problems

On completion of the Social Map of the union the next task was to identify the problems of the union by the participants themselves. They first discussed among themselves about the prevailing problems of various dimensions. After discussion they mentioned problems one by one and the facilitators noted them down in a **Flip Chart**. The participants identified 18 problems in total as presented below.

18.5.1 List of Identified Problems

1. No bank in the union
2. Problem of roads in ward no-4,5,6,8
3. Lack of pure drinking water/ deep tube-well in ward no-4,5,6
4. Housing problem
5. Need tree plantation
6. Digging of canal in ward no-4,5
7. Improvement of Siruail bazar
8. River erosion in ward no-1,2,3,4,5,6
9. Eve-teasing
10. Problem of electricity in ward no 5
11. Unemployment
12. Problem of sanitation in ward no-4,5,6
13. Absence of gas
14. Problem of agricultural firming
15. Need Community Clinic
16. Need bridge on the Arial kha river
17. Drug addiction
18. Absence of entertainment facility

During problem identification the participants were also asked about the causes of the problems and their impacts faced by the people. All the information were notated down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators. (**Figure-18.3**)

Problems

auses

Effects

Capacity to resolve

১/ ব্যক্তি সমস্যা	১/ কাৰসাময়িক স্থান ২/ সেমিটেক্স মাৰ্গ ৩/ এন.জি.ও.আজ ৪/ উদ্যোগৰ অভাব	১/ অন্য জায়গায় মেতে হয় ২/ ঢাকা মেমবোৰ্ডে সমস্যা ৩/ বিভিন্ন ধৰণেৰে বিন দিও সমস্যা	১/ জমি ও ভাড়া ভেৰ দিও পাৰে ২/
২/ বিদ্যুত	১. মেমবোৰ্ড স্থানৰ মেমবোৰ্ড ২/ নদী ভাঙে	১/ ছোট সমস্যা ২/ মিল কাৰখানা গৰে উঠে না ৩/ প্ৰজেক্টৰ সমস্যা	১/ মোকাৰমেৰে জোখান দিও পাৰে
৩/ কুচি ও ঘিৰ	১/ পৰ্যাপ্ত বৰাট্টৰ অভাব ২/ স্থানীয় মৰকাৰে গোলদাৰকাৰ	১/ জন জীবে কাৰখানা গঠিত ২/ কাজাৰ চাও সমস্যা ৩/ দুই চিকিৎসা দিও সমস্যা ৪/ মিক্সাৰদেৰ চেনেল সমস্যা	১/ পৰ্যাপ্ত জমি দিও পাৰে ২/ মোকাৰমেৰে দিও পাৰে
৪/ বিদ্যুত চাৰাৰ পান	১/ স্কু কাৰিৰ নলবুৰিৰ অভাব ২/ আমোৰকা মুক্ত এমপা	১/ বোকা কাৰি হলে ২/ পানিৰ দৈনন্দন চাহিদাও অভাব	১/ আমোৰকা দিও পাৰে ২/ আমোৰকা জোখান দিও
৫/ মিলি এ-সমস্যা	১/ পৰ্যাপ্ত চিকিৎসা নাই ২/ ওষধ সমস্যা	১. ওষধৰ অভাব ২/ মলত তেল চাৰাও ৩/ সুস্থৰ সুবিধা বাৰে ৪/ বিদ্যুত নাই	১/ জায়গা দিও পাৰে ২/

Figure-18.3: Identification of Problem, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

18.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Following identification of general problems of the union by the PRA participants, the facilitators asked the participants to determine five major problems out of 18 listed problems of the union. Accordingly, the participants selected the following five problems as the most critical problems of the union. The facilitators recorded the major problems in a **Venn Diagram (Figure-18.4)**.

1. Problem of transport and communication
2. Problem of medical facility
3. Absence of bank branch
4. Problem of electricity
5. Waterlogging

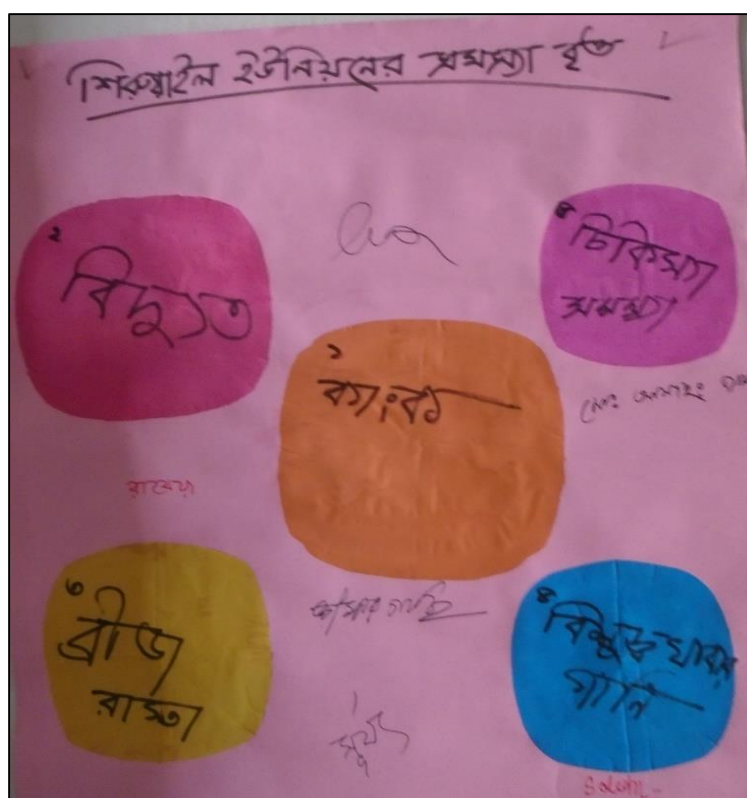


Figure-18.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

18.5.3 Details of Major Problems Identified

Following is the details of major problems of the union identified by the participants.

a. Problem of Transport and Communication

In the union 10 kilometer roads need to be repaired in ward no 8. Two bridges are necessary in the road from Siruail pucca road to Ileas's Bari and Siruail Mono Haji pucca road to Gosh Kandi Sunl'sbari. A bridge is needed in front of Mayn Uddin Bepari Bari. In the ward no-9, two culverts are necessary for the villagers and a culvert is to be constructed in front of Akkas Munsi's bari. A road between Dudu Mia's bari to Hossen Fakir's bari is to be constructed.

People are suffering due to poor condition of roads. Problem in movement, quick medical treatment and marketing of agro products.

b. Problem of Education and Health Service

The education is a major problem of Siruail Union because there is no high school and the primary school are not working properly. The Chut Chowdhury Primary School lacks playground, lacks electricity and need surrounding boundary. The infrastructure of madrassa is to be developed.

The medical facilities of the union are also in poor condition. Repair of Community Clinic is urgently necessary. There is no electricity and a boundary wall, also for the Health Complex. There serious lack of qualified doctor in the in the Community Clinic. The poor people seeking medical service suffer most.

The effect is that the patients cannot take quick medical treatment.

c. Absence of Bank Branch

There is a bazar in Siruail but no bank branch. One has to go long distance for depositing money in the bank. A bank branch in the bazar will help boost business transaction in the union.

d. Problem of Electricity

The entire union is not covered by power supply. Besides, the power supply is highly irregular. This hampers not only business, but also education of the school going children and irrigation in the farms that affect agricultural production.

e. Waterlogging and Sluice Gate

Water logging is a major problem for about 1000 families in rainy season. About 100 acres of agricultural land remain under water for long during rainy season. There is a canal in the union that can be used to hold water during dry season. But there is no sluice gate in the canal.

18.6 Identification of Potentials

After identifying the problems, the next task was to identify the existing potentials of the union. After a thorough exercise, the participants came up with a list of potentials for the union as given below.

1. Water body
2. Agricultural land
3. Dairy firming
4. Poultry farming
5. Scope to develop mill-factory
6. Cultivating fruits- banana, mango and guava
7. Use of manpower
8. Fish farming

18.6.1 Identified Major Potentials

After identification of general potentials of the union they were asked to select five major potentials that can be a important source of development resource for the union. Following is the list of five major potentials identified by the participants. The identified selected potentials were recorded in Venn Diagram (**Figure-2.132**)

1. Agricultural land
2. Use of skilled manpower
3. Use of Water body
4. Cultivating fruits
5. Fish farming

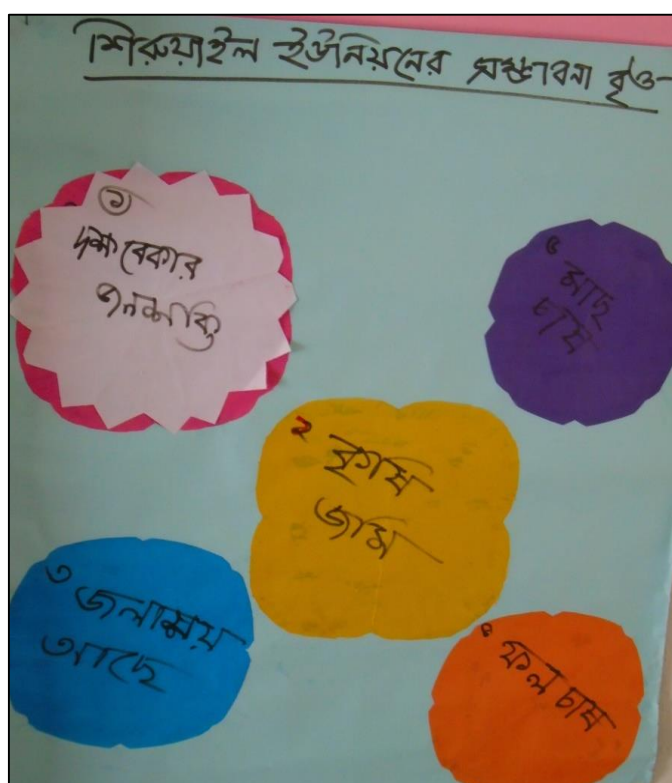


Figure-18.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

18.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

In this last session of PRA the participants are to determine of development needs/proposals of the union for next 20 years and phasing of the proposal implementation. In this session the facilitators used Meta Card and ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to identify development needs and phase out execution of proposals. Each participant was provided with one Meta Card to write two development needs/proposals in two minutes. After they have done with the assignment the facilitators collected all the cards and rearranged the proposals. Many participants proposed similar needs. They were merged into one. In this way 33 development needs/project were worked out by the participants.

Table-18.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Siruail Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Construction of bridges and culverts
2. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of graveyard with concrete • Establishment of mosque
3. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of govt. schools and colleges • Demand of educated manpower
4. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system
5. Make Siruail Union digital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Siruail union as Upazilla • Using water body as lake for recreational purpose • Demand of police fari • Residential development • Conservation of human rights
6. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Improvement of hospital condition • Free medical service
7. Gas Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of gas connection in each house
8. Employment generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of industry
9. Establishment of bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of commercial bank

Next the participants were asked to vote all identified development needs/proposals into three different periods of development process- short term, medium term and long term. With mutual discussion they distributed the proposals among three phases as presented in **Figure-18.6**. Next, the facilitators put all the proposals in a table as presented in **Table-18.2**.

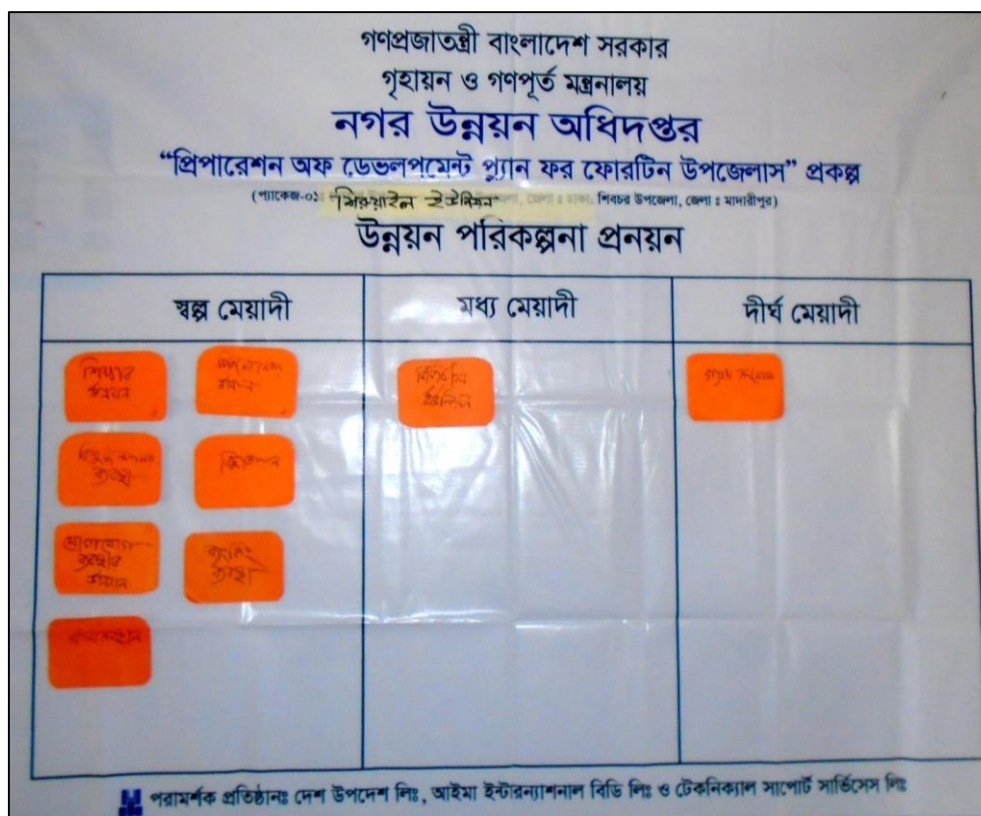


Figure-18.6: Prioritization of Development Need/Proposals

In the **Table- 18.3** the participants put 7 development proposals in the short term phase ; one was placed in the medium term under 3 heads and one proposal in the long term under three head. It indicates that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 18.3: Summary of Prioritisation of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of education 2. Development of transport 3. Job creation 4. Establishment of bank 5. Maintenance of religious establishments 6. Establishment of graveyard. 7. Expansion of electricity supply. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of health services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of drainage system.

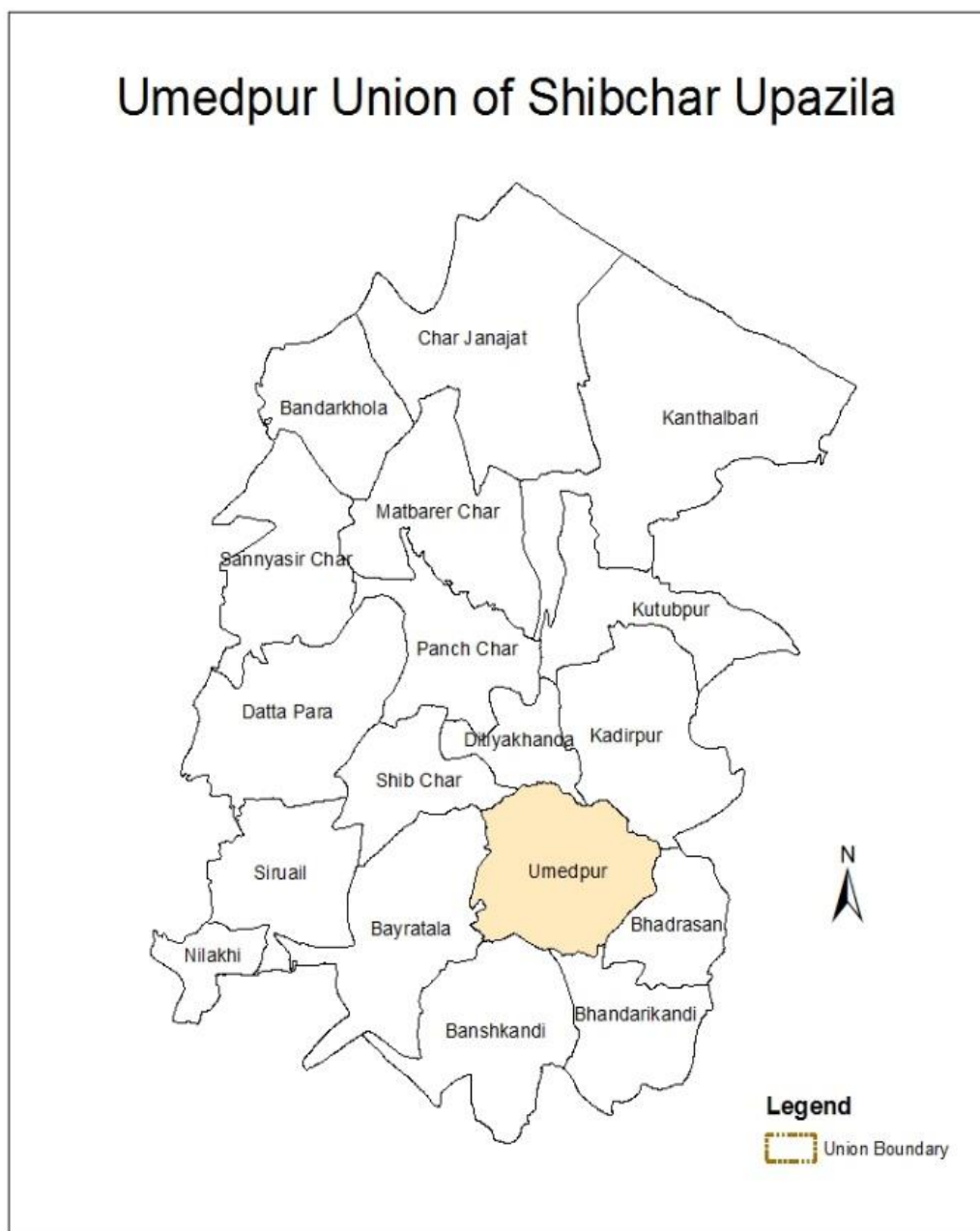
18.8 Conclusion

The participants rightly identified some major problems that are very important to resolve to boost local socio-economic environment of the union. Electricity is a vital necessity for uplift of social and economic life. It can open up many avenues of economic prosperity, together with promotion of education and commercial activity. The next important need they mentioned is the improvement of road system. They have roads but are not paved that create immense misery in movement, taking more time and incurring more cost. Resolving these two problems can bring a major change in the life of the Siruail Union people.

19.0 Umedpur Union PRA

19.1 Union Profile

Umedpur Union is one of the 19 unions of Shibchar Upazila of Madaripur district. Its geographic location is as follows, Dittiya Khando and Banshkandi unions on the south, Bhadrason on east and Bahertala Uttar is on the west. It has an area of 4856 acres and a population of 26679 and a density of 1205 persons per sq.km



Map-19.1: Map of Umedpur Union

Composition of PRA Team- Team B:

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 10:00 am -1:30 pm

Date: 21/12/2015

Union: Umedpur

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: UP Office, Umedpur



Photo-19.1: PRA Participants in Umedpur Union

Figure- 19.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

The conventional techniques were used in the PRA sessions. After introductory lectures about PRA, its purpose and objectives the PRA sessions were started. Photographs were taken, opinions and ideas of the participants were noted down. **Social Map, Venn Diagram and Flip Charts** were used as tools. The participants drew the **Social Map** through mutual discussion, where they showed major physical features of the union. They also identified major problems and potentials of the union that were recorded in Venn Diagrams with the facilitators playing the role of catalysts. They also identified the causes and effects of the identified problems including the potentials/capacity for solving problems. Next, the participants identified their most important needs through a process of debate and consensus. In this session, the facilitators used **ToP Chart Consensus Method** (technology of participation consensus workshop). The participants drew a development vision of the union after 20 years. There were many versions of vision on which there were debate and discussions. Next, each participant was given a card to write 2 development proposals in 2 minutes. After 2 minutes the cards were collected and sorted out and a list of needs/proposals was prepared and written down on a flip chart. In the next step similar proposals were clustered. In this way a number of clusters with similar ideas emerged. A name was coined to each cluster. This was followed by a debate on resolving the name coined to

each cluster until consensus was reached. The entire group of participants joined the debate. Next the participants were asked to sort the proposals into three periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term.

19.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Umedpur Union was held on 21 December, 2015. It started at 10:00 and went on up to 1:30 pm. There were 32 participants that included Union Ward Councilors, Union Parishad staff, local school teacher, trader and a cross section of people (**Table-19.1**). Four sessions were held for conducting PRA, these are Social Mapping, Identification of Problems, Identification of Potentially and Prioritization of development.

Table-19.1: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
UP Member	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
6	4	5	4	1	1	11	32

Following were the steps of PRA.

Step-1: Introduction and attendances sheet signing

Step-2: Organizers and Participants introduce themselves

Step-3: Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.

Step-4: Validation of Social Map by the Participants

Step-5: Problems identification

Step-6: Potential identification

Step-7: Determination and Prioritization of development needs

19.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social map of the union was sketched by the participants supported by the facilitators. Facilitators drew the boundary line of the Umedpur Union first, followed by placing of roads, river, settlements, institutions, etc., by the participants. After Social Map was drawn, it was carefully checked to see if anything important was missing. The Social Map prepared by the participants is presented in **Figure-19.2**.

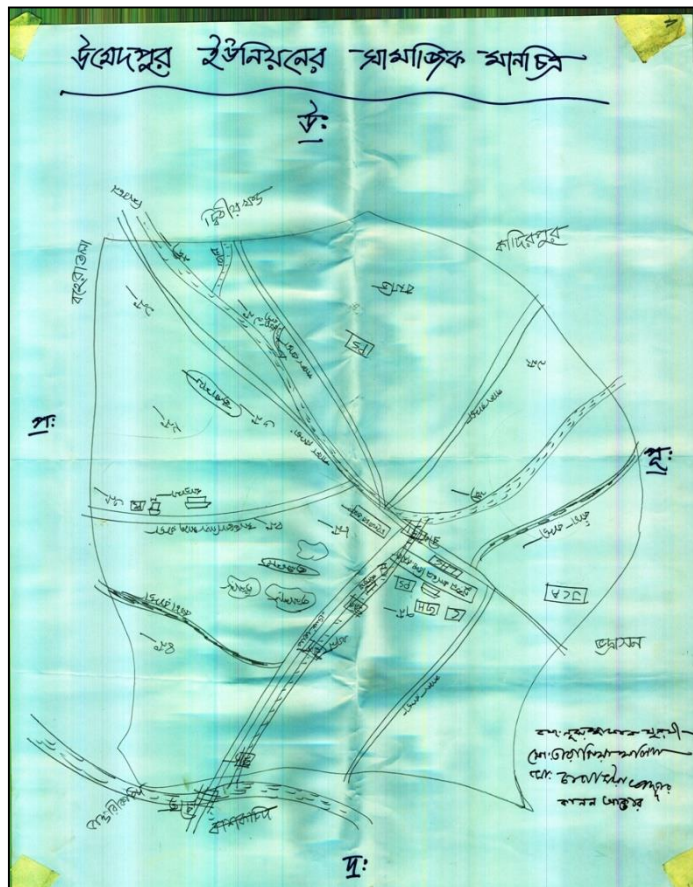


Figure-19.2: Social Map of Umedpur Union

19.4.1 Features of Social Map

Following features were shown in the social map.

- Major roads and bridges
- Khals
- School
- Agricultural land

19.5 Identification of Problems

After Social Map of the union was prepared the next task was to work out problems of the union. The facilitators asked the participants to find out the problems of the union. As they started raising the problems, the facilitators wrote them down in a **Flip Chart**. In this manner 27 problems were identified by the participants as presented below. The problems were of various categories belonging to a wide variety of sectors. Following list shows the 27 problems of Umedpur Union identified by the PRA participants after threadbare discussion.

19.5.1 List of Identified Problems

1. Severe drug addiction in ward no 2
2. Sanitation problem
3. Transport and communication problem in ward no 1, 2, 3 &9
4. Garbage disposal problem
5. Problem of pure and safe water in ward no 2
6. Problem of electricity in ward no 1, 2, 3, 4 & 9
7. Problem of health service
8. Problem of early marriage in ward no 1, 2, 3, 4
9. Problem of drainage system
10. Problem of education facility (high school)
11. Digging of canal in ward no-6
12. Water logging in ward no-6
13. Maintenance of bazar
14. Agricultural development
15. Non availability of solar energy
16. Development of religious institutions
17. Improvement of irrigation system
18. Unemployment
19. Absence of public toilet
20. Environment pollution by vehicle smoke
21. River excavation
22. Subsidy for betel leaf cultivators
23. Problem of post office
24. Lack of industrialization
25. Need traffic police
26. Housing problem
27. Need of children cultural activity

During problem identification the participants were also asked about the causes of the problems and their impacts faced by the people. All the information were notated down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators. **(Figure-19.3)**

Problems

Causes

Effects

Capacity to resolve

ସ୍ଥିତିର ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ପାଣିର ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ପ୍ରତି ପ୍ରକାର ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ପ୍ରତି ପ୍ରକାର
ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା
ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା
ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା
ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ୟା	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା ହେତୁ ସମସ୍ୟା 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା → ଅନୁପାଦ୍ୟତା

Figure-19.3: Identification of Problems, Causes, Implications and Capacity to resolve

19.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

On request by the facilitators, the participants after mutual discussion identified five major problems of the union as follows.

1. Electricity Problem
2. Transport and Communication problem
3. Educational facility problem
4. Problem of agricultural development
5. Drug addiction

The facilitators recorded the major problems in a Venn Diagram as shown in **Figure-19.4**.



Figure-19.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

19.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

Following is the details of major problems identified.

a. Problem of Electricity

Scarcity of power supply in the union affects irrigation, commercial and industrial production. School going children find it difficult study at night.

b. Problem of Transport and Communication

Most roads in union are broken, unpaved as result movement during monsoon becomes very difficult. Carrying farm products for marketing becomes difficult and costly, children find it difficult to go to school. Over all activities of the union is hampered due to absence of quality paved road.

c. Problem of Education Facility

The education of the union is problematic. Quality of teaching poor as there is alck of quality teacher. Educational institutions do not facilities like, science lab, play field, etc. Schools are not properly located, as result student are reluctant to travel long distance for study.

d. Problem of Agricultural Development

Agriculture is affected due to high labour cost, expensive seed, fertiliser and irrigation. Farmers do not get proper price compared to the cost of production. This is affecting profitability of farmers and also hampering poverty reduction program of the government.

e. Drug Addiction

This days drug has become a menace for youth and juvenile, even in rural areas. This affects education of the children and increases crime. Local powerful people are in drug business.

19.6 Identification of Potentials

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step was to identify the potentials of the union which may be used as resources for development. All the potentials were pointed out by the participants. They identified in total 8 potentials as follows.

1. Dairy firming
2. Big water body for fish culture
3. Unused manpower
4. River and canal
5. Agricultural land
6. Poultry firming
7. Remittance
8. Bamboo based and handicraft development

Table- 19.2: Development needs for the next twenty years of Umedpur Union

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Development of communication system
2. Eradication of drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Drug Rehabilitation Center
3. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools, colleges • Establishment of Dakhil madrasa
4. Rural electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of 100% electricity system
5. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of agricultural development • Economic solvency of farmers
6. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of modern hospital • Demand of improved medical facilities
7. Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of garments • Reducing unemployment problems
8. Development of social institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital (250 seats) beside Nurul Amin University • Establishment of post office

Next, with the consensus of the participants the proposals were sorted out into long-term, medium-terms and short-term priorities. At the end, the participants were asked to vote all identified development needs into three different periods of development phases as shown in **Figure-19.6**.

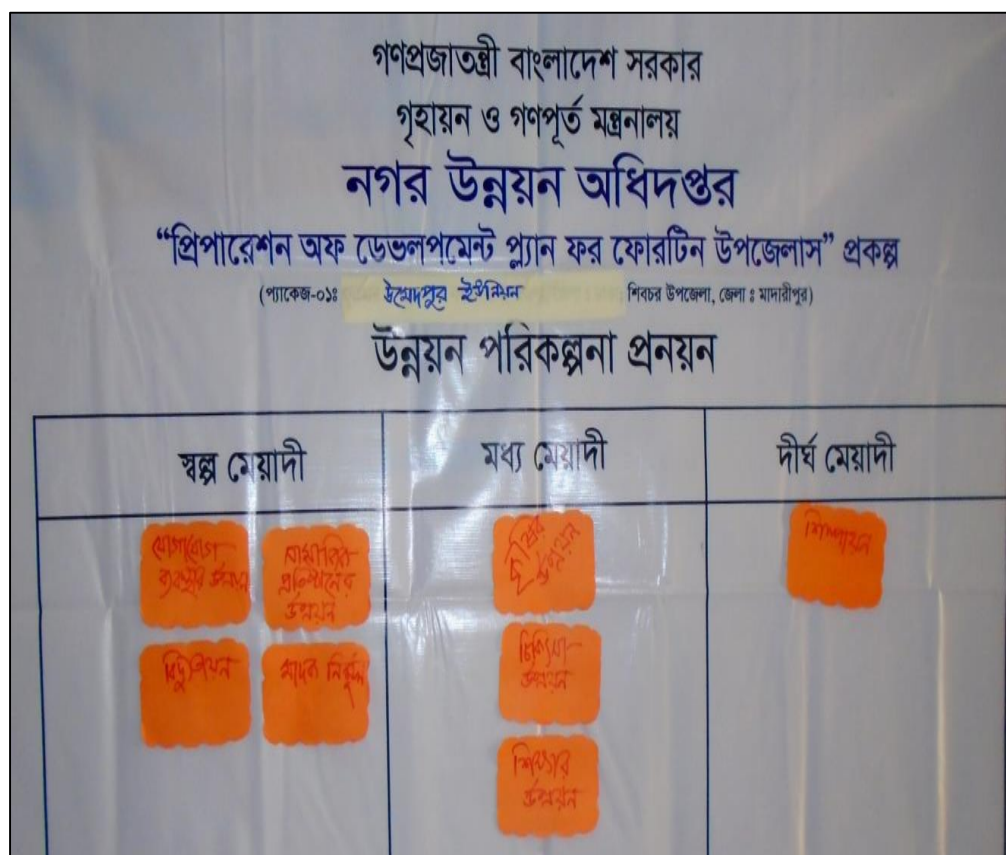


Figure-19.6: Phasing of Execution of Development

Finally, all the development proposals were put in **Table- 19.3** according to phases of execution according to priority. As the table shows, the participants put 4 development proposals in the short term phase, 3 proposals under midterm phase and only one proposal in the long term. The indication is clear that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in short and medium term.

Table- 19.3: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport and communication development 2. Provide technical training 3. Prevention of drug abuse 4. Expansion of electricity supply. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of health services 2. Promotion of education. 3. Agricultural development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrialization.

19.8 Conclusion

Umedpur Union Participants of PRA marked electricity, transport and communication, educational facility, agricultural development and drug addiction as their prime problems. Except drug problem the rest have more social; consequences. Drug is more of a family issue. Power and transport and communication improvement can play vital role in local uplift. Agriculture is the mainstay of the rural people. Development of this sector will raise income of the rural masses. Government should pay more attention to economic uplift to raise income and employment.

ANNEXURE-III

Pourashava Ward Level Individual PRA Report of Shibchar Upazila

1.0 Ward No. 01

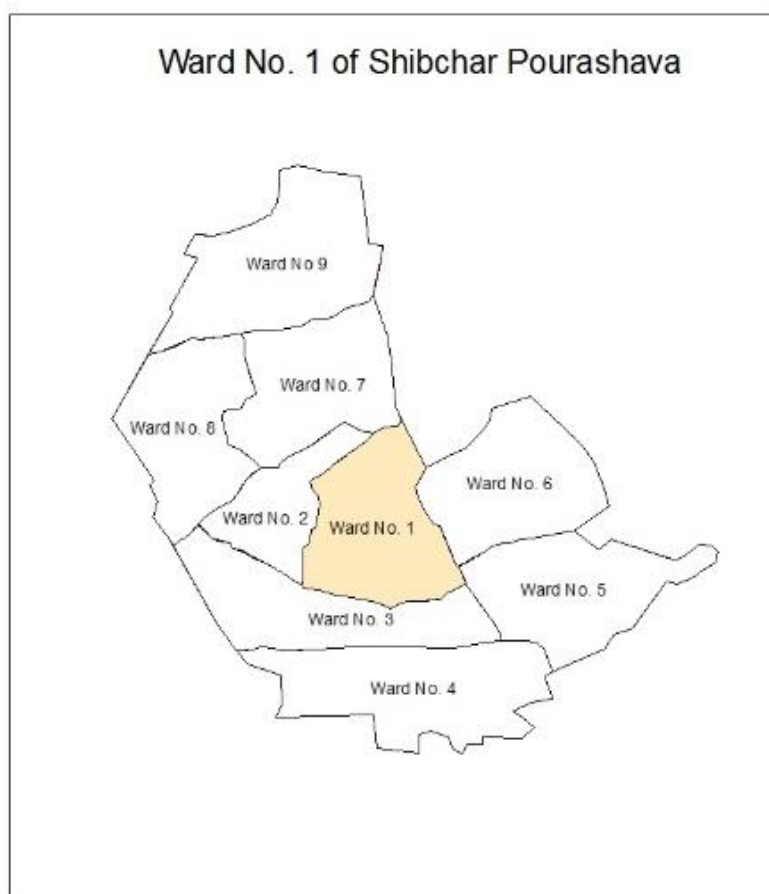
1.1 Ward Profile

Ward No. 1 has population of 3570 persons as per 2011 population census. It comprises parts of two mouzas, namely, Guatala and Samil having population of 2397 and 1173 persons respectively. Details about selected basic information is presented in **Table-1.1** below.

Table-1.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 01

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
3570	71.3	7	54	3.36	43	93.4	29.9

Source: BBS, 2011



Map-1.1: Map of Ward No. 01

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 4.00 pm-6.00 pm

Date: 21//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 01

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-1.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 01

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১: ~~শিবচর উপজেলা~~ উপজেলা, জেলা: মাদারীপুর

স্থান: ০৩ নং ওয়ার্ড, শিবচর তারিখ: ২৩/০৫/২০১৬

৪.৫০ PM
৬.৪০ PM

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রী কৃষ্ণাধর সেনগুপ্ত	শ্রীমতী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৩৪৭৭০২	AK
২	শ্রী ম. রাহা	শ্রীমতী		০১৭১৭১১৬৭৭	AK
৩	শ্রী. সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	শ্রীমতী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৪৩৩৩০৬৬৪	AK
৪	বৈজয়ন্তী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১২৩০৩৪৭	AK
৫	আবদুল হুসেন কুদ্দুস	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১২৭৩৩৭৭৭	AK
৬	শ্রীমতী বৈজয়ন্তী চন্দ্র	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৪৭২১৬৬০০	AK
৭	শ্রী. সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৬৬০২	AK
৮	শ্রী. সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭১০৩২৩২	AK
৯	শ্রী. সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৫০২৬৫৩৭	AK
১০	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১২৭১০৫৭৭	AK
১১	শ্রী. সত্যজিৎ চন্দ্র	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭-৩৭৩৭৪৭	AK
১২	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৬৭২০০৭২	AK
১৩	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১২৭৭৭৭০২	AK
১৪	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭৪০৭৭৭৭০	AK
১৫	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১২৭৭৭৭৪৬	AK
১৬	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭-৪৩০৭৭২	AK
১৭	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	AK
১৮	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	AK
১৯	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	AK
২০	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	AK
২১	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	AK
২২	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	AK
২৩	শ্রীমতী	শ্রী	কর্মসূচী	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭৭	AK
২৪	EMRAN AHMED	শ্রী	Service	০১৭১৬২৭৭০০	AK
২৫	MOON	শ্রী	Student	০১৭১৬৩১৩৪৭৭৩	AK
২৬					

Figure-1.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

1.2 PRA Techniques

In PRA sessions, the activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and Preparation and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used in PRA were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava Wards. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

1.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 1 was held on 21 May, 2016 in the Pourashava Complex with 34 participants. The program was held between 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm. Thirty four participants attended the PRA. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward, like, petty business men, farmer, school teacher and local people participated in the PRA. Details of participants is presented in **Table-1.2** below.

Table-1.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	1	9	6	4	-	13	34

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

1.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first session of the PRA was Social Mapping. Social Map of the ward was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator helped them by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. **Figure-1.2** shows the social map prepared by the participants.

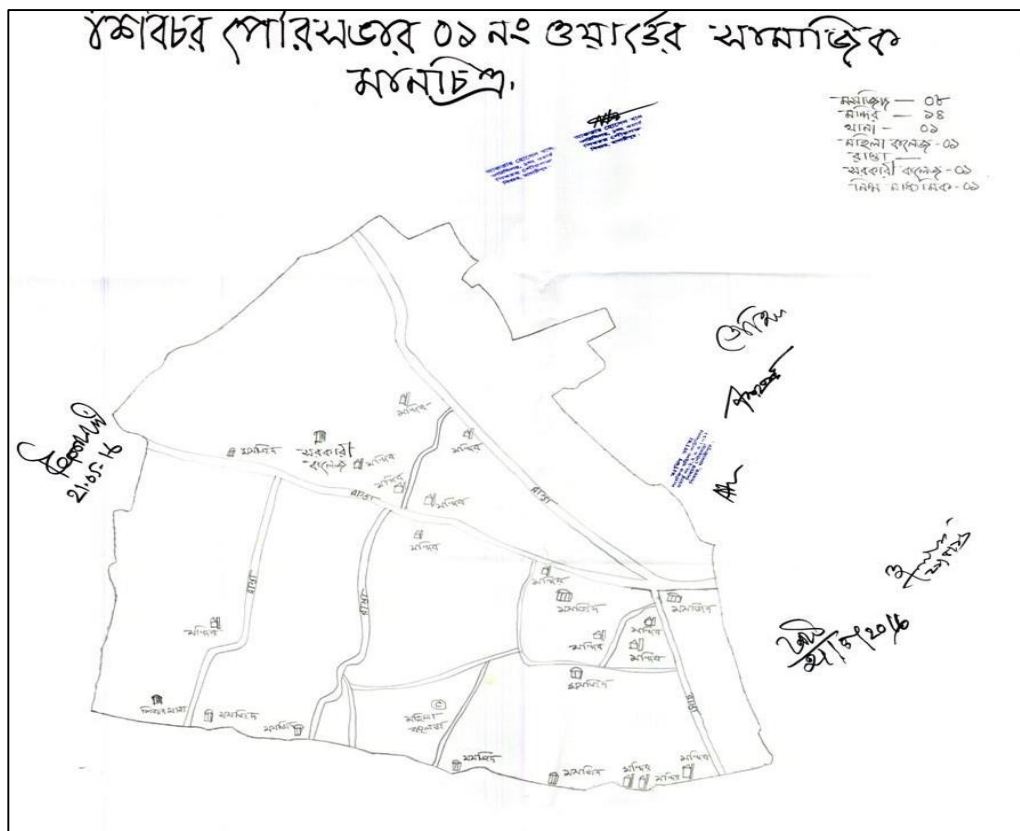


Figure-1.2: Social Map of Shibchar Pourashava Wards No.01

1.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Farm lands
- Areas of flooding and waterlogging.
- Canals

1.5 Identification of Problems

After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems, one facilitator recoded them in a **Flip Chart**. The identified 16 problems of Ward No. 1 is presented below.

1.5.1 List of Problems

1. Water logging problem
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Narrow road.
4. Absence of Drain.
5. Poor condition of Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrassa.
6. Unsatisfactory educational facilities.
7. Lack of primary school.
8. Absence of arsenic free safe water.
9. Sanitation problem.
10. Lack of electricity connection.
11. No Gas connection.
12. Poor health service.
13. Absence of Honors, Masters Courses in govt. Baharam College.
14. Lack of playground.
15. Lack of water supply.
16. Absence of link road.

The participants also identified causes behind problems, their effects and the potentials of the union to resolve the problems. **(Figure-1.3)**

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
1. ଅଲୀକତା ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ଅସମ୍ଭବତା ସମସ୍ୟା ଥିବା, 2. ସରକାରୀ ଚରାକର ଅସମ୍ଭବତା,	1. ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ହେଉଛି, 2. ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗୋଟିଏ ରୂପରେ ହେଉଛି,	1. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ) 2. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)
2. ପ୍ରଶାସନ ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ସରକାରୀ ଚରାକର ଅସମ୍ଭବତା, 2. ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଭାଗ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ଅଟେ,	1. ଆହାତ୍ୟ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ୟା 2. ଅର୍ଥରତ୍ନ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ହେଉଛି	1. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ) 2. ବାଲୁ, ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)
3. ସମ୍ପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ ସମସ୍ୟା ନିମ୍ନ	1. ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା,	1. ସମ୍ପଦ ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ କାଳୀୟ ହେଉଛି	1. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)
4. କ୍ଷମା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ ସମସ୍ୟା ନିମ୍ନ	1. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ), 2. ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା,	1. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ), 2. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)	1. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ) 2. ସରକାରୀ ଚରାକର ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)
5. କ୍ଷମା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ ସମସ୍ୟା ନିମ୍ନ	1. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ), 2. ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା,	1. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ), 2. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)	1. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ) 2. ସରକାରୀ ଚରାକର ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)
6. କ୍ଷମା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ ସମସ୍ୟା ନିମ୍ନ	1. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ), 2. ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା,	1. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ), 2. କ୍ଷମା ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)	1. ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ) 2. ସରକାରୀ ଚରାକର ଆମ୍ଭେ (ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ)

Figure-1.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve them

1.5.2 Major Problems of the Ward

After marking the general problems of the ward, the participants were asked to select the five most critical problems of the ward. Accordingly, the participants identified the following five major problems of the ward.

1. Water logging problem.
2. Road and communication problem.
3. Poor condition of Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrassa.
4. Unsatisfactory educational facilities.
5. Absence of arsenic free safe water.

All the five problems were recorded in a Venn diagram by the facilitators as shown in **Figure- 1.4**.

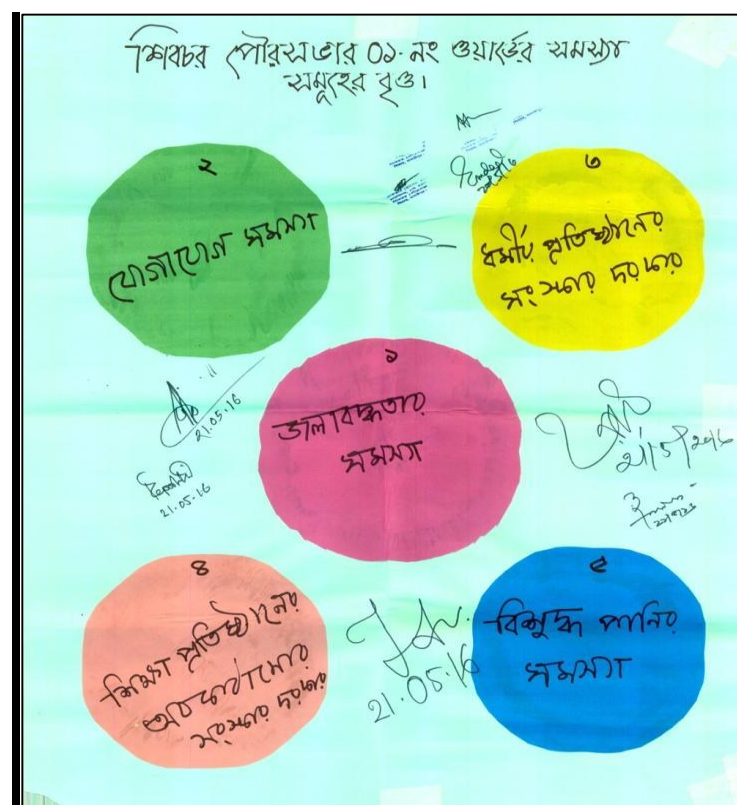


Figure-1.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

1.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

Following is a short description of identified major problems of Ward No.1

a. Water Logging problem:

Water logging is a major problem of the ward. The failure to resolve this problem brings immense misery for the people during monsoon. Movement in rainy season is seriously affected. Water accumulation in farm land disrupts cultivation.

b. Transport and Communication Problem

Almost all roads in the ward are in deplorable state. All roads in the ward need repair. Katcha roads need to be paved. About 12 km new road is needed in this ward.

c. Absence of Mosque and Repair Existing Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrassa

The participants asked for a mosques in deprived areas. They also asked for repairing of dilapidated mosques and temples of the ward, they asked for graveyard and a madrassa in the ward.

d. Problem of Infrastructure in Education Facilities

Most education facilities of the ward suffer from a wide variety of problems, like, worn out building structure, poor condition of play field, lack of science lab, absence of qualified teacher.

e. Problem of Arsenic n Water

The source of water in the ward is ground. But the ground water is affected by arsenic. The problem can be resolved by sinking deep tube well. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and likely to suffer from different water borne diseases.

1.6 Identification of Potentials

After identification of problems of the ward, the participants identified the potentials of the ward that could be used as resources for development of the ward. The participants identified 6 potentials of the ward. These are as follows.

1. Fertile agricultural land.
2. Opportunity of rearing domestic animal.
3. Enough water body for fisheries.
4. Development of Handicraft.
5. Scope of Small Business.
6. Foreign remittance.

1.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

Next, the participants were asked to select five most important potentials that would substantially contribute in development of the ward. The participants identified the following five potentials. The potential were noted in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-1.5**) by the facilitators.

1. Foreign remittance.
2. Scope of small business.
3. Better use of fertile agricultural land.
4. Opportunity of rearing domestic animal.
5. Development of handicraft.

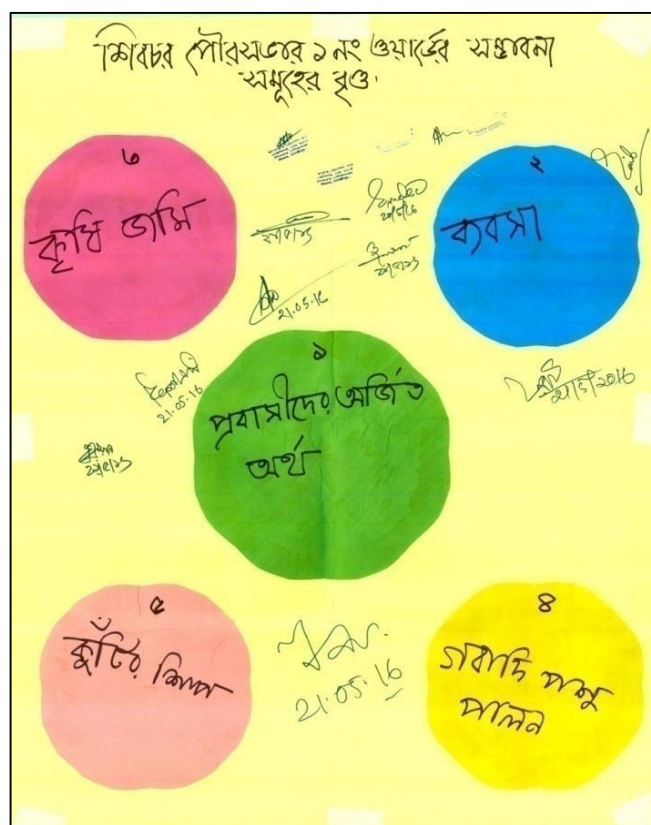


Figure-1.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

1.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priority phasing was the next task. It was done in the same way as it was done for union PRA. The facilitators conducted opinion survey using Beta Card and applied **ToP Consensus Workshop** method to phase out development priorities. In this session each participant was supplied a card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators. Similar proposals were merged into one. Debate among the participants was held for fixing the name. In this way new clusters of proposals emerged. At last a list of development needs/proposals were identified by the participants in **Table-1.3**.

Table-1.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 01

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Construction of wide roads • Repair of existing roads
2. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of gas line
3. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Repair of mosque • Construction temple • Need of crematory place • Construction of madrasa • Establishment of graveyard
4. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of primary schools • Transformation of govt. college to university • Infrastructural development of educational system • Establishment of govt. educational institution
5. Eradication of water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drain • Improvement of drainage system • Extraction of water
6. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of health complex • Improvement of medical facilities
7. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well
8. Provision of playing field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of playing lot for children • Provision of playing field

In the next stage development needs/projects were phased out on the basis of priority through consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-1.6**).

স্বল্প মেয়াদী	মধ্য মেয়াদী	দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী
কৃষি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প	হাটের উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প	শিক্ষা কেন্দ্র উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প	পানির সরবরাহ প্রকল্প	খেলার মাঠ উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প

Figure-1.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

Finally, the needs/proposals identified by the participants were put in a table (**Table-1.4**). As the table shows, the participants put 4 development proposals in the short term phase, 2 proposals in the medium term and only two proposals in the long term. It indicates that the participants are keen to see their development proposals executed in shortest possible time.

Table-1.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural development 2. Supply of safe water. 3. Improvement of health services. 4. Improvement of transport and communication 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of religious facilities. 2. Supply of piped gas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of play field. 2. Promotion of education.

1.8 Conclusion

In **Ward No. 1** PRA the participants put forward five major problems. Waterlogging is their first problem. This is a common problem of all urban centres of Bangladesh that mainly occur due to filling of drainage channels by disposal of waste and by illegal encroachment. Road communication is their second problem. The root of this problem lies with failure of the Pourashava to pave and maintain roads for want of fund. Mosque, mondir, graveyard and madrassa maintenance is their third set of problems. Except graveyard rest of the problems are primarily community responsibly. Pourashava can help them, only if it has extra money. But the Pourashava should have a central graveyard for the entire town. Developing infrastructure in education facilities is responsibility of the Ministry of Education. In most cases due to dearth of fund the O&M of schools cannot be done properly. In small Pourashava like, Shibchar, water supply is managed by DPHE. It has already done testing of tube wells for arsenic. But so far could not install enough deep tube well for supplying arsenic free water to the citizens.

2.0 Ward No. 02

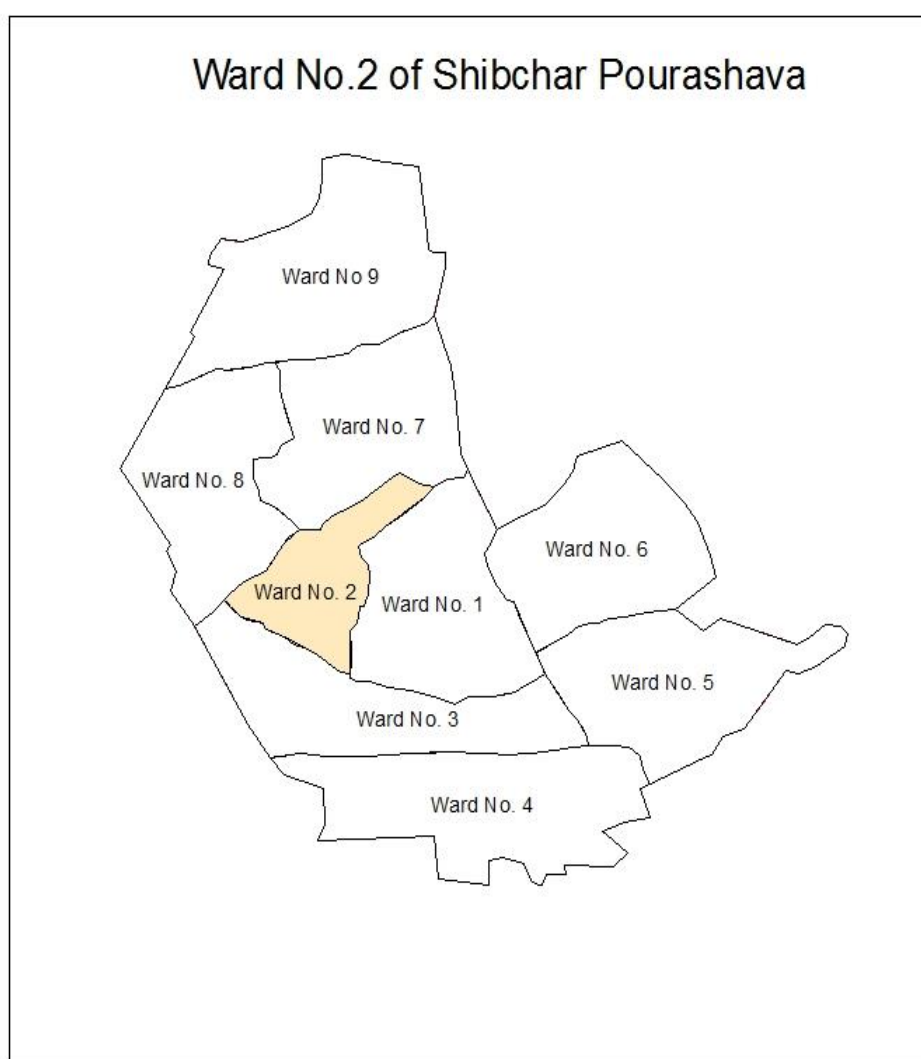
2.1 Ward Profile

Ward No. 2 has a population of 1829 persons as per 2011 population census. The Ward comprises 3 mouzas, one in part and two in full. Guatala (part) has 367 population. Shib Rayer Kandi (full) has 1037 persons and Shorja Kandi has 425 persons. Selected information about the Ward is presented in **Table-2.1**.

Table-2.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 02

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
1829	57.3	57.21	13	0.11	0.11	65.5	11.7

Source: BBS, 2011



Map-2.1: Map of Ward No. 02

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 8.30 pm -10:00 pm

Date: 24//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 02

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-2.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 02

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপরেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ (দোহার উপজেলা ও নবাবগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলাঃ ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মাদারীপুর)

২নং ওয়ার্ড কাম্বোজনার এর কাম্বোজনা

ছানঃ তারিখঃ ২৪/০৫/২০১৬

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	মহাশয়	০১৭১৫০৩০৫৫	
২	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৩	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৪	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৫	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৬	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৭	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৮	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৯	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১০	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১১	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১২	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১৩	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১৪	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১৫	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১৬	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১৭	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১৮	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
১৯	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২০	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২১	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২২	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২৩	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২৪	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২৫	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২৬	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২৭	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২৮	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
২৯	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	
৩০	মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ	জামালপুর	জামালপুর	০১৭১৫২২৬৭৭	

Figure-2.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

2.2 PRA Techniques

The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. In PRA sessions the activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and Determination and Prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

2.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 2 was held on 24 May, 2016 in the Pourashava Complex with 31 participants. The program was held between 8:30 pm to 10:00 pm. Thirty one participants attended the PRA. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward, like, petty business men, farmer and some local people participated in the PRA (**Table-2.2**). Participants prepared Social Map of the ward and identified problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward.

Table-2.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava/Mayor Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
3	5	10	2	-	3	8	31

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and prioritization of development needs

2.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first assignment of PRA was preparation of a Social Map of the ward. The map was drawn by the participants helped by the facilitators. The facilitators drew the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major features of the ward (**Figure-2.2**).

2.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Farm lands
- Areas of flooding and waterlogging.
- Canals



The second task of the PRA was to list up the problems of the ward with the involvement of the participants. As the participants marked a problem it was noted down by the facilitators in a **Flip Chart**. In this way the participants identified 15 problems of the ward as follows.

2.5.1 List of Problems

1. Absence of Electricity in about 20% area of the ward.
2. Water logging problems.
3. Absence of Gas Line.
4. Roads & communication problem.
5. Sanitation problem.
6. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveard, shwashan ghat and Eidgah.
7. Poor condition of educational facilities.
8. Improvement of health service.
9. Problem of arsenic contaminated water.
10. Drainage problem.
11. Lack of water supply in Ward.
12. Absence of female madrassa.
13. Absence of polytechnic institute.
14. Lack of bridge and culvert.
15. Absence of drug treatment centre.

The participants also identified causes behind problems, their effects and the potentials of the union to resolve the problems. **(Figure-2.3)**

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
১. জনাভ্যাস সমস্যা ০২	১. সরকারি বস্তুসম্পদে অক্ষমতা ২. কর্তৃপক্ষের অসম্মত	১. চলাচলযোগ্য যানবাহন হ্রাস ২. পরিবহন সমস্যা, আর্থিক অক্ষমতা	১. জমিদারের আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ আছে। ২. ক্ষেত্রীয় জমিদারের আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ আছে। ৩. সমস্যা পরিচালনা করে/একই দিনে আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ
২. প্রাথমিক প্রতিষ্ঠানের সংরক্ষণ সমস্যা	১. আর্থিক অক্ষমতা। ২. প্রকৃতির কারণে অক্ষমতা। ৩. সরকারি বস্তুসম্পদে অক্ষমতা	১. প্রাথমিক প্রতিষ্ঠানের আর্থিক হ্রাস।	১. জমিদারের আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ আছে। ২. কম/কমি অর্থ দিতে আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ
৩. স্যানিটেশন সমস্যা	১. অক্ষমতা প্রকৃতির কারণে। ২. সরকারি বস্তুসম্পদে অক্ষমতা	১. স্যানিটেশন দূষিত হচ্ছে। ২. বিভিন্ন জায়গায় দূষণ হচ্ছে।	১. প্রকৃতির কারণে দূষণ, দূষণ মত প্রকৃতির কারণে আছে। ২. কম/কমি অর্থ দিতে প্রকৃতির কারণে আশ্রয়ী
৪. জলাশয় সমস্যা	১. অক্ষমতা দূষণের কারণে। ২. সরকারি জমিদারের আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ আছে	১. স্যানিটেশন দূষিত হচ্ছে। ২. বিভিন্ন জায়গায় দূষণ হচ্ছে।	১. প্রকৃতির কারণে দূষণ, দূষণ মত আকর্ষণ আছে। ২. প্রকৃতির কারণে দূষণ, দূষণ মত আকর্ষণ আছে।
৫. অক্ষমতা (সংরক্ষণ) সমস্যা ০২	১. সরকারি বস্তুসম্পদে অক্ষমতা। ২. জমিদারের আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ আছে। ৩. প্রকৃতির কারণে অক্ষমতা	১. অক্ষমতা প্রকৃতির কারণে। ২. বিভিন্ন জায়গায় দূষণ দীর্ঘ দিন ধরে।	১. অক্ষমতা প্রকৃতির কারণে অক্ষমতা আশ্রয়ী আকর্ষণ আছে। ২. অক্ষমতা প্রকৃতির কারণে অক্ষমতা

Figure-2.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

2.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Next, the participants were asked to select five major problems of the ward. The identified major problems are presented below.

1. Roads and communication problem.
2. Need to develop Mosque, Madrassa, graveyard, Shwashan Ghat and Eidgah.
3. Sanitation problem.
4. Water logging problem.
5. Development of health service.

The facilitators noted down the five major problems in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-2.4**).

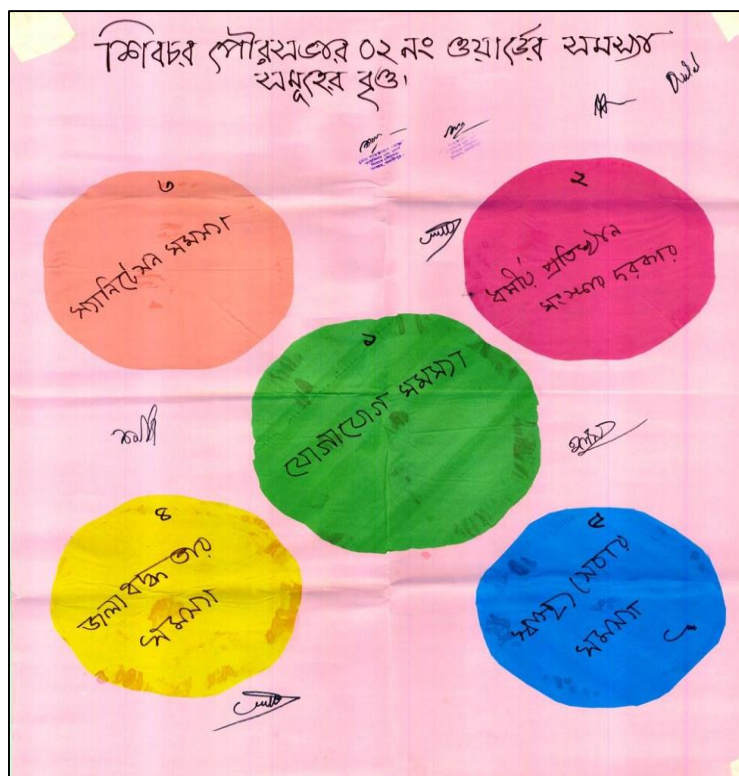


Figure-2.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

2.5.3 Details of Major Problems

Following is the details of major problems.

a. Transport and Communication Problem

Problems in communication are, need for new facility and repair existing one. The facilities are, road, bridge, and culvert. Many existing roads need repair and paving and construction of new pucca roads needed in the ward is around 10k.m ({College road to Shib Baray's Kandi 1.5 k.m}, {Pourashava to Shibary's Kandi, 2.5k.m}, {College road to Thana road 2.00 k.m}).

b. Need to Develop Mosque, Madrassa, Graveyard, Shwashan and Eidgah

The participants demanded new mosque, madrassa, graveyard, shwashan ghat and Eidgah in the ward. They expressed their desire to donate land for such facilities.

c. Sanitation Problem

The participants felt that some areas of the ward are deprived of healthy sanitation, creating nuisance and unhygienic environment. They demanded total healthy sanitation in the ward.

d. Water logging Problem

The participants pointed out some areas that remain under water for long during rainy season. They requested for proper drainage system for freeing these areas from water logging.

e. Improvement of Health Service

Ward No. 2 is deprived of proper health facilities as felt by many participants. They demanded new health facilities with quality doctor and modern health equipment to discharge better service.

2.6 Identification of Potentials of Ward No. 02

After identification of problems including priority ones, the next step was to identify the potentials of the ward. In the same way as problems. The participants identified the following 6 potentials of the ward.

1. Opportunity for poultry farm.
2. Opportunity for domestic animal rearing.
3. Better use of fertile agricultural Land.
4. Foreign remittance.
5. Small Business.
6. Scope of fish farming.

2.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

As asked by the facilitators, the participants, from the list of potentials, selected the following five as the major potentials of the Ward.

1. Better use of fertile agricultural Land
2. Small Business
3. Foreign remittance.
4. Opportunity for domestic animal rearing.
5. Scope of fish farming.

The major potentials were recorded in a **Venn Diagram** as presented in **Figure-2.5**.

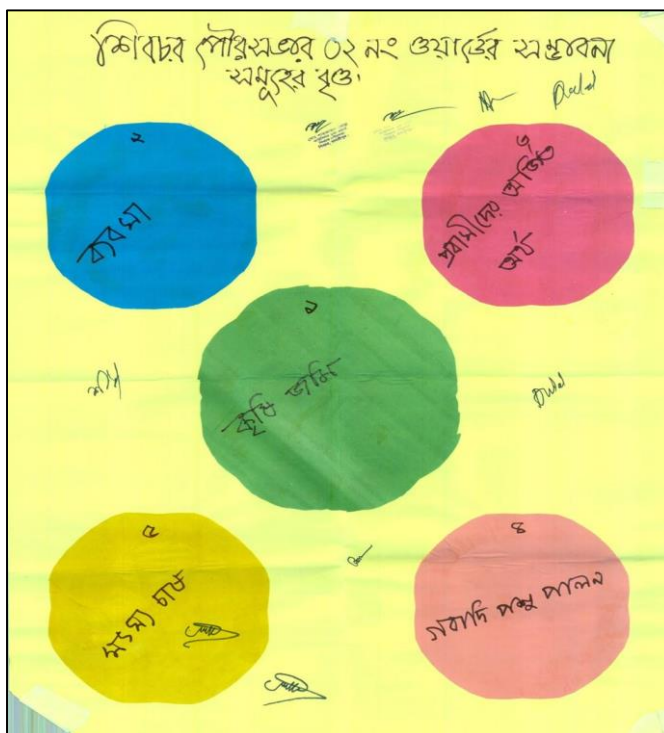


Figure-2.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potential

2.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of the ward and their execution were also determined by the participants themselves. The facilitators were provided cards called Beta Cards writing their desires. ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method was applied to fix up proposals. In this session each participants was supplied a Card to write down two development proposals in 2 minutes. After they have made their suggestions the cards were collected by the facilitators for re-arrangement. Projects/proposals of similar nature were listed up under different clusters with title. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table-2.3**.

Table- 2.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 02

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of pucca roads • Repair of existing roads • Repair of culverts
2. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of gas line
3. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Repair of mosque • Construction of temple • Repair of temple • Repair of madrasha • Managing govt. current bill for mosque • Construction of women madrasa • Provision of eidgah field
4. Construction of Drug Rehabilitation Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Drug Rehabilitation Center
5. Extraction of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drain • Eradication of water logging
6. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of health complex • Improvement of medical facilities
7. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well
8. Improvement of sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of modern toilet • Development of modern system

The participants also distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The facilitators noted the phasing in a Flip Chart as presented in **Figure- 2.6**.

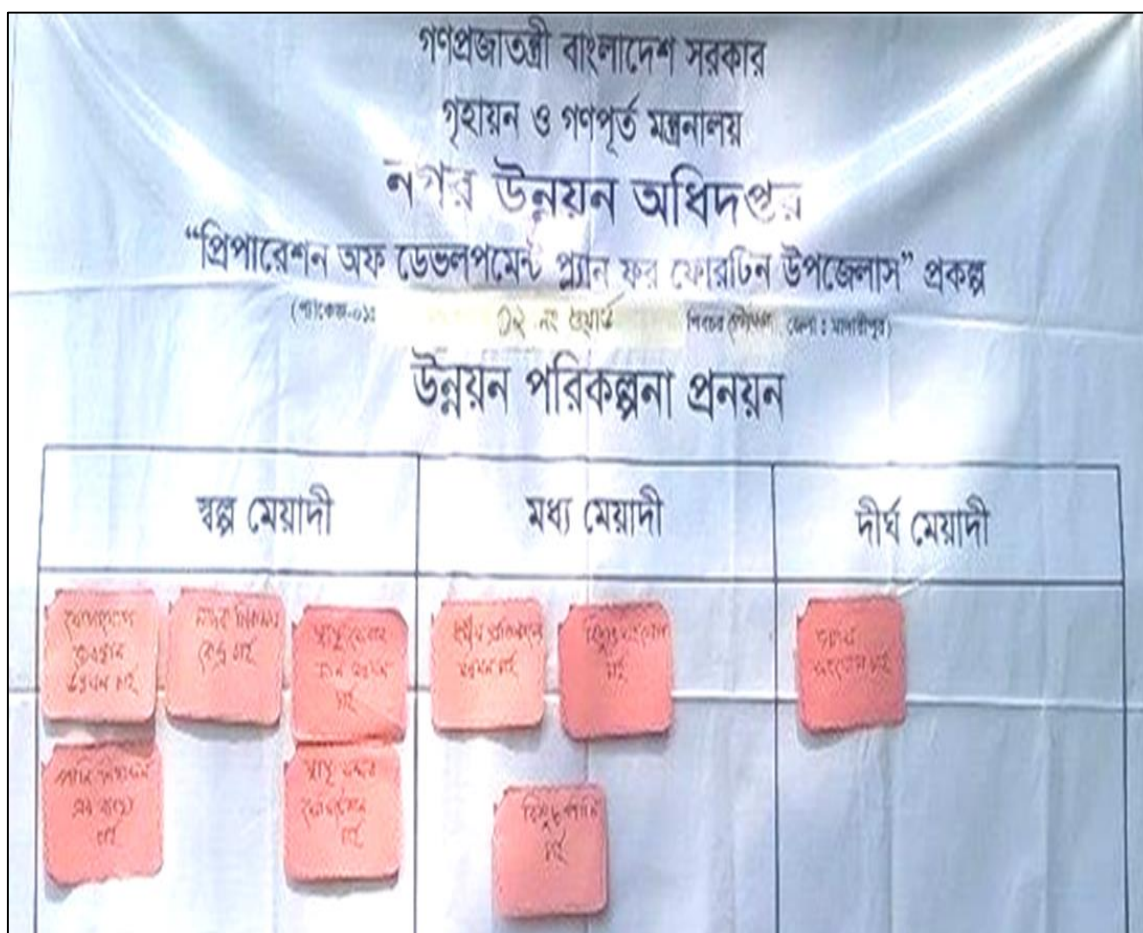


Figure-2.6: Phasing of Development Needs/Proposals

The development proposals prioritized by the participants were put in a table (Table-2.4). As seen from the table that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term, three proposals under medium term and only one proposal for execution in the long term phase. The table gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 2.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of drug abuse. 2. Provide healthy sanitation 3. Improved drainage system. 4. Improved health services. 5. Improve transport and communication. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of electricity supply. 2. Provide mosque 3. Provide safe drinking water. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide piped cooking gas

2.8 Conclusion

As a small town and low density area, there are still opportunities for doing farm based enterprise development. Particularly, when there is huge unused low priced land available in these areas. For this reasons PRA participants opted for investment in rearing domestic animal and making more productive use of agricultural land. They also feel that incoming foreign remittance can play an important role in further income generation if proper investment is made. There are opportunity for doing small business and fishery in the area. Fishery products will find good market in Dhaka when the Padma Bridge is completed. All that needed is the proper programme by the government for creating entrepreneur from among the youth through training. Arrangements may also be made for supplying initial capital with low interest rate by Department of Youth Development and SME Foundation. Youths of Shibchar can avail of these opportunities to build their future.

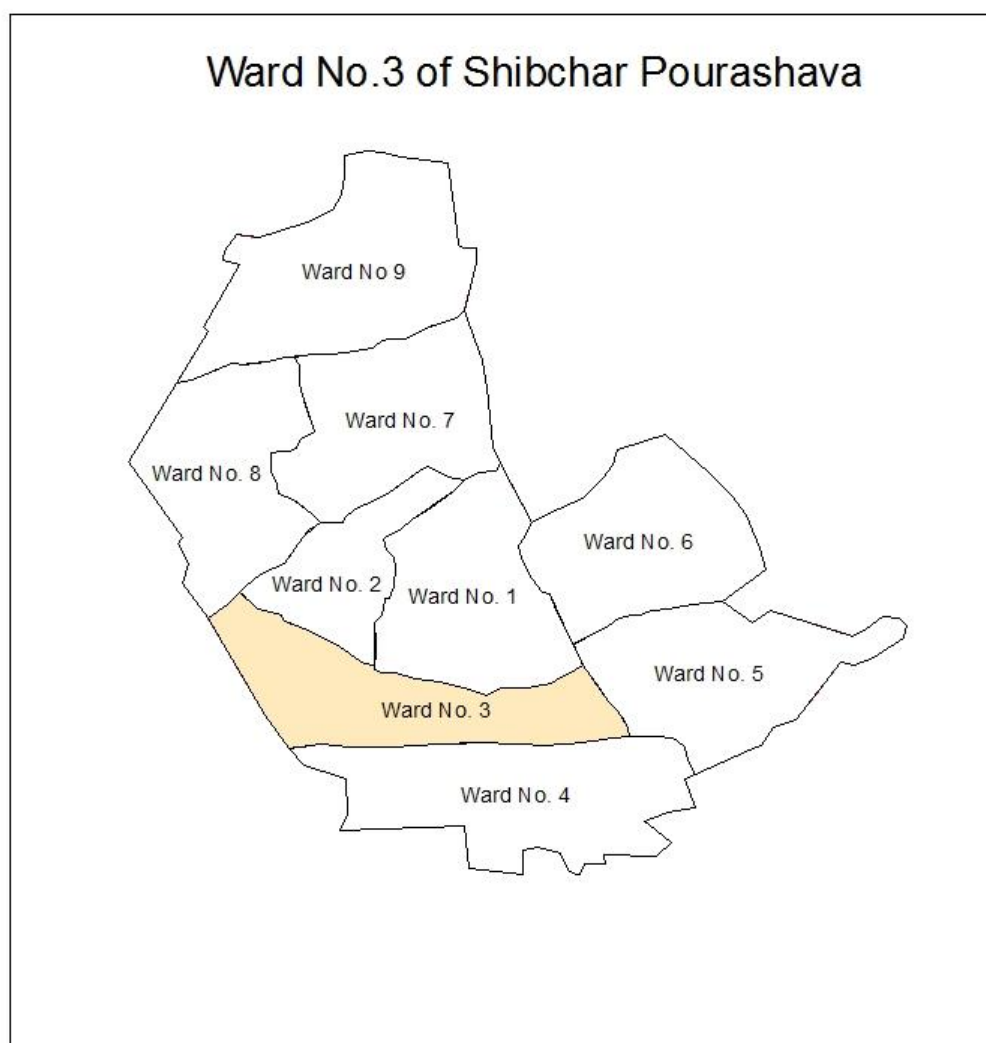
3.0 Ward No. 03

3.1 Ward No. 3

Total population of Ward No. 3 is 2695. It has 2 mouzas in parts. Mouza Guatala has 2278 population and Shib Rayer Kandi comprises 417 persons. **Table-3.1** presents more information about Ward No. 3.

Table-3.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 03

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
2695	62.5	17.3%	42.3	12.5	16.3	90.10	33.3



Map-3.1: Map of Ward No. 03

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 4.00 pm -6.15 pm

Date: 21//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 03

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-3.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 03

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্র্যান ফর কোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১৪ ~~শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগর~~

০৯ নং ওয়ার্ড, শিবচর

ছানঃ তারিখঃ ২২/০৫/২০১৬

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

৫. ৪.৫০ PM
৬. ৪.৪০ PM

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রীমতী হোসেন খান	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৩৭৭৭০২	Shah
২	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	গড়দাওলা	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭১১০৭৭	Shah
৩	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	হুগলিয়া	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৪৩৩৩০৬৬৪	Shah
৪	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২৩০৩৪৭	Shah
৫	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২৭৩৫৭৩৭	Shah
৬	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	"	০১৭৪৭২১৬৬০০	Shah
৭	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১০০২	Shah
৮	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭১০৩২৩২	Shah
৯	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৫০২৬৫৩৭	Shah
১০	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২৭১০৫৭৭	Shah
১১	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭-৩৭৩৭৩৭	Shah
১২	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭১০৩০২	Shah
১৩	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২৭৭৭০০	Shah
১৪	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৪০৭৭৭৫০	Shah
১৫	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২৭৭৭৪৪৬	Shah
১৬	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭-৪৩০৭৭২	Shah
১৭	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	Shah
১৮	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭৭৭৭৭৭	Shah
১	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৭৭-৫৫১৭৭৭	Shah
২	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	সুপার মার্কেট	কম্পিউটার	০১	Shah
৩	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১০৩৭১৭৬৪	Shah
৪	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭৬৩৭০১৫	Shah
৫	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১১৫৭৩৬৭৫	Shah
৬	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৪-৩২৭৭৭৭	Shah
৭	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	"	Shah
৮	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭৬৭৫০৩২	Shah
৯	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১১০৭৭৭৭৩	Shah
১০	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৭-৭১৭৭১৬	Shah
১১	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৬৩৭১৭৫৩	Shah
১২	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২৪১১০৭১	Shah
১৩	শ্রীমতী হোসেন	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২২১৭৪২৪৬	Shah
১৪	EMRAN AHMED	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১১৬২৭৭০০	Shah
১৫	MOON	"	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৬৩১৩৪৫৫৩	MOON
১৬					

Figure-3.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

3.2 PRA Techniques

PRA sessions activities covered, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used in the PRA like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started. Following is a description PRAs carried out in 9 wards of the Pourashava

3.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 3 was held on May 21, 2016 in Pourashava Complex with 32 participants. The PRA sessions started at 4:00 pm and continued up to 6:15 pm. The participants were, Ward Councilor, trader, farmer, teacher, journalist, etc. Other participants included, housewife, student, retired, etc. Two facilitators conducted the sessions supported by two other support staff. Participants prepared Social Map of the ward and identified problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward. (Table-3.2)

Table-3.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	1	9	7	3	-	11	32

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

3.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Participants themselves prepared the Social map of the ward with the assistance of the facilitators. The facilitator helped the by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then they located the major roads, major establishment, water body and other issues as presented in Figure- major drainage including areas of problems.

3.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Farm lands and canals
- Areas of flooding and waterlogging.
- Services and facilities



After the Social Mapping of the ward, the participants were asked to look for the problems of their ward. They intensively thought about the problems and after mutual discussion and debate the following 15 problems were identified by them. The facilitator first listed all problems mentioned by participants in the **Flip Chart**. List of the problems is presented below.

3.5.1 List of Problems

1. Drainage problem
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Absence of gas line.
4. Absence of electricity connection.
5. Lack of infrastructural in educational institution.
6. Absence of Nursing and Polytechnic College.
7. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard, shwashanghat.
8. Lack of Childrens' park.
9. Absence of Market.
10. Problem of public pond maintenance.
11. Water logging problems.
12. Problem of health service.
13. Problem of safe water.
14. Absence of Rest House.
15. Absence of Govt. Primary School.

During problem identification the participants were also asked about the causes of the problems and their impacts faced by the people. All the information were notated down in a **Flip Chart** by the facilitators (**Figure-3.3**).

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
1. (କ୍ଷେତ୍ର) ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ଅବହେଳି ଚଳାକ୍ରମ, ଅସମ୍ଭବତା, 2. ଆର୍ଥିକ କ୍ଷମା ଘଟି ଯିବା ସମ୍ଭାବନା,	1. ନିର୍ମିତ ହେଉଛି ଅସମ୍ଭବ 2. ଅନାବୃତ୍ତି ହେଉଛି ଅସମ୍ଭବ	1. ଆମିନାଲ ଆମ୍ବୁଶି ଲୋକଲ ଗୋଟି
2. ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବାଧ୍ୟତା ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ଅବହେଳି ଚଳାକ୍ରମ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା 2. ଆର୍ଥିକ କ୍ଷମା ଘଟି ଯିବା ହେଉଛି	1. ଆର୍ଥିକ କ୍ଷମା ଘଟି ଯିବା ହେଉଛି 2.	1. ଅସମ୍ଭବ କ୍ଷମା ନାହିଁ ଆମ୍ବୁଶି 2. ଅସମ୍ଭବ ଆମ୍ବୁଶି ଲୋକଲ
3. ଶିକ୍ଷା ସାମଗ୍ରିକ ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ଆମିନାଲ ସମ୍ଭାବନା 2. ଅନାବୃତ୍ତି ଲୋକଲ ଗୋଟି	1. ଶିକ୍ଷା ଯାଏ ଅସମ୍ଭବ ବନେ ନାହିଁ, 2. ଶିକ୍ଷା ଯାଏ ଅସମ୍ଭବ ବନେ ନାହିଁ	1. ଅସମ୍ଭବ ଆମ୍ବୁଶି ଲୋକଲ ଗୋଟି 2. ଅସମ୍ଭବ ଲୋକଲ ଗୋଟି,
4. ସମ୍ଭବ ସାମଗ୍ରିକ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା	1. ସମ୍ଭବ ସାମଗ୍ରିକ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା 2.	1. ସମ୍ଭବ ଲୋକଲ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ଅସମ୍ଭବତା 2.	1. ଅସମ୍ଭବ ଓ ଅସମ୍ଭବ ଲୋକଲ ଗୋଟି 2. ଅସମ୍ଭବ ଆମ୍ବୁଶି ଲୋକଲ ଗୋଟି
5. ଅସମ୍ଭବତା ସମସ୍ୟା:	1. ଅସମ୍ଭବତା (ଅସମ୍ଭବତା, ଅସମ୍ଭବତା) 2.	1. ଅସମ୍ଭବତା (ଅସମ୍ଭବତା, ଅସମ୍ଭବତା) 2. ଅସମ୍ଭବତା (ଅସମ୍ଭବତା, ଅସମ୍ଭବତା)	1. ଅସମ୍ଭବତା (ଅସମ୍ଭବତା, ଅସମ୍ଭବତା) 2. ଅସମ୍ଭବତା (ଅସମ୍ଭବତା, ଅସମ୍ଭବତା)

Figure-3.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

3.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After the problems were identified, next the participants were asked to select five major problems of the ward. The problems were put in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-3.4**). The list of major problems is given below.

1. Drainage problem
2. Roads & communication problem.
3. Lack of infrastructural in educational institution.
4. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard, shwashanghat.
5. Problem of health service.

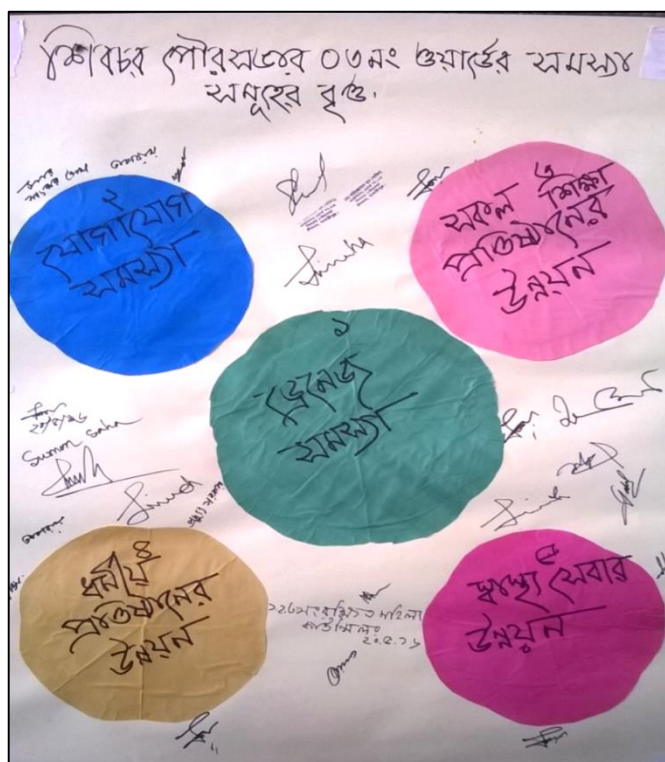


Figure-3.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

3.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

a. Drainage problem

Shibchar Pourashava ward No. 03 has drainage problem that causes frequent waterlogging during monsoon. Drainage channel clearing is needed from Kalibari to Talukdar Super market; from Polli biduut to DC road. Four km drainage in this area is congestion.

b. Roads and Communication Problem

Problems in communication are, road, bridge, and culvert. Existing roads need repair and re-construction; new pucca roads needed in deprived areas of the ward. New road is needed from Surovi cinema hall to market, from Santisahi to Polashi cinema hall; from Tara mosque to Malek mowlanar home, 2 k.m; from Polashi Cinema hall to Sornopotti, 1.5 k.m; from Thana road to Dc market 1 k.m; from DC market to Pourashava cinema hall; from Sonali Bank to Sahabari, 2 k.m.

Want of road problem people face problem in daily movement, doing trade and commerce, have to spend extra money and time.

c. Problem of Infrastructure of Education facility

Need to development infrastructure of educational instruction. Due to lake of government fund they don't development their instruction for that reason percentage of education is very low and don't create human resources.

d. Maintenance Mosque, Madrassa, Graveyard, and Shwashan Ghat.

Religious practices hampered due to absence of mosque. Need to develop Temple, Mosque at DC market, develop second floor of Tara mosque.

e. Problem of Health Services.

The health service in this ward is not in a good condition. The doctors and health workers do not discharge their duties properly. So, the people of the ward suffer. They have spent extra money for treatment in private clinics.

3.6 Identification of Major Potentials

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

1. More productive use fertile agricultural land.
2. Foreign remittance
3. Opportunity of Domestic Animal rearing.
4. Opportunity of Petty Business.
5. Handicraft development

All the five potentials were also marked as the major potentials in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-3.5**).

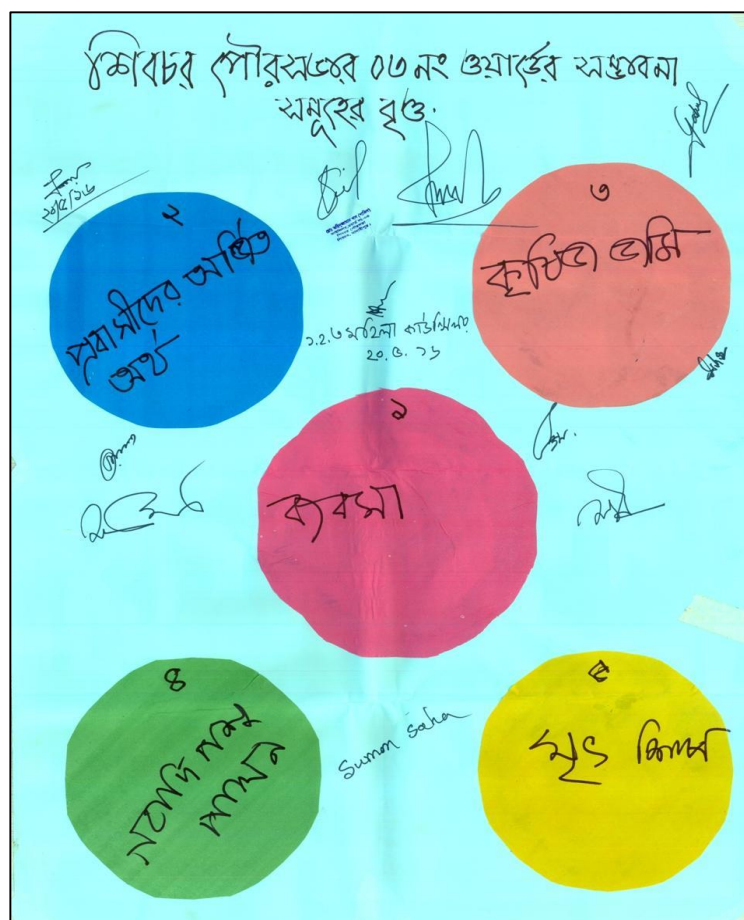


Figure-3.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

3.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priority phasing was done through the active participation of the stakeholders. The process was the same as other PRAs. Each participant was supplied a Beta Card to write two development proposals each for next 20 years in 2 minutes. After they finished the cards were collected by the facilitators. Similar proposals were merged into one and finally, a list of development needs/proposals was identified by the participants in **Table-3.3**.

Table- 3.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 03

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new roads • Repair of existing roads • Construction of railway station • Improvement of D.C. road • Improvement of transport mode
2. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of gas line
3. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of govt. primary school • Establishment of university and medical colleges • Structural Development B.M. college
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Increase of space at mosque • Construction of temple • Repair of temple
5. Poverty free society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of poverty and hunger
6. Improvement of drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drain
7. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of health complex • Improvement of medical facilities • Construction of medical college
8. Construction of Kalibari Rest house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Kalibari Rest house

In the next stage, the development needs/projects were phased out through consensus and debate among the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-3.6**).

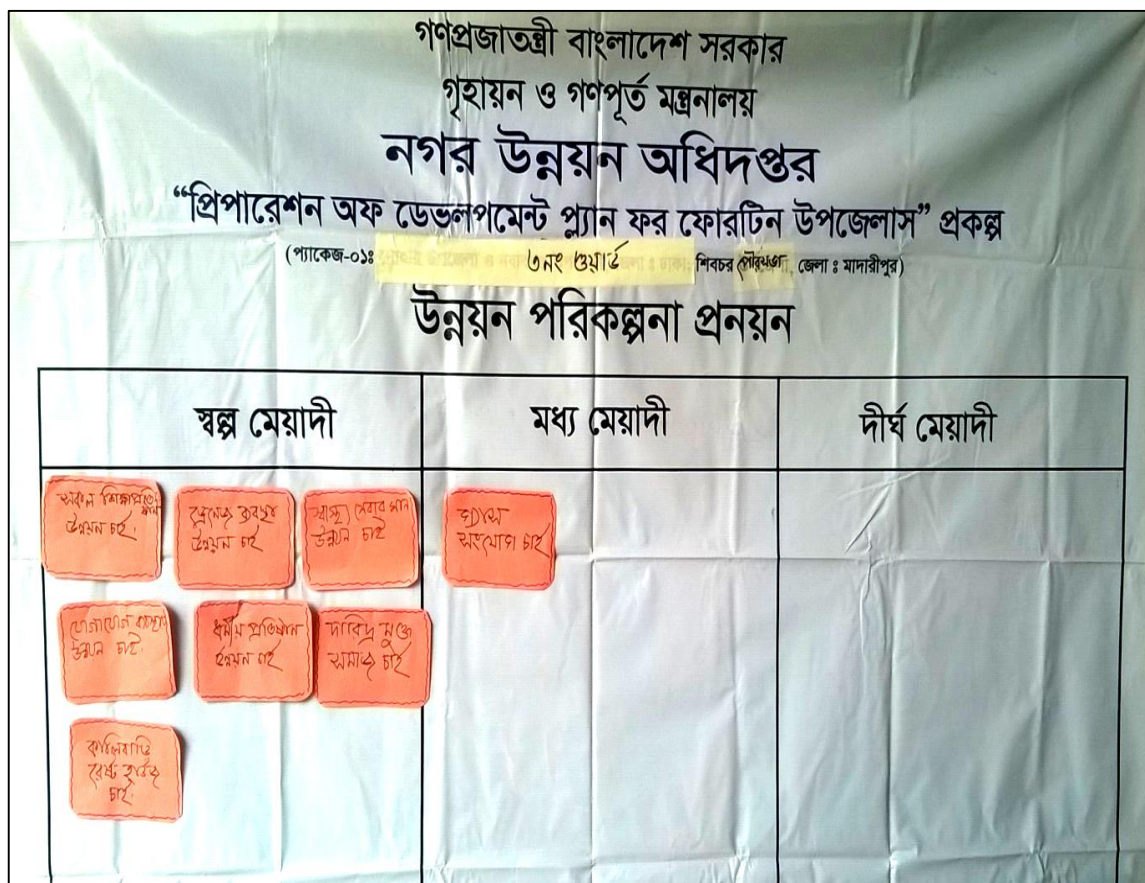


Figure- 3.6: Phasing out of Development Needs/Proposals

Table-3.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of all education facilities 2. Improvement of drainage system. 3. Improvement of health services. 4. Improvement of transport and communication. 5. Maintenance of religious facilities. 6. Provide rest house in the union. 7. Poverty reduction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide gas connection. 	

At last all the needs/proposals were put in a table as shown in **Table-3.4**, under three different phases of execution. As the table shows, the participants put 7 development proposals in the short term phase; 1 proposal in the medium term. No proposals in the long term. It indicates that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

3.8 Conclusion

There is urgency of development in this ward as understood from the prioritization list. The participants have put all their demands to be executed in short and medium term only. It indicates that they want immediate solution of their problems. The important problems they have raised are, road transport, education, and poverty and health service. All issues are vital for local people and demands immediate attention. These should be properly looked at during upazila plan preparation.

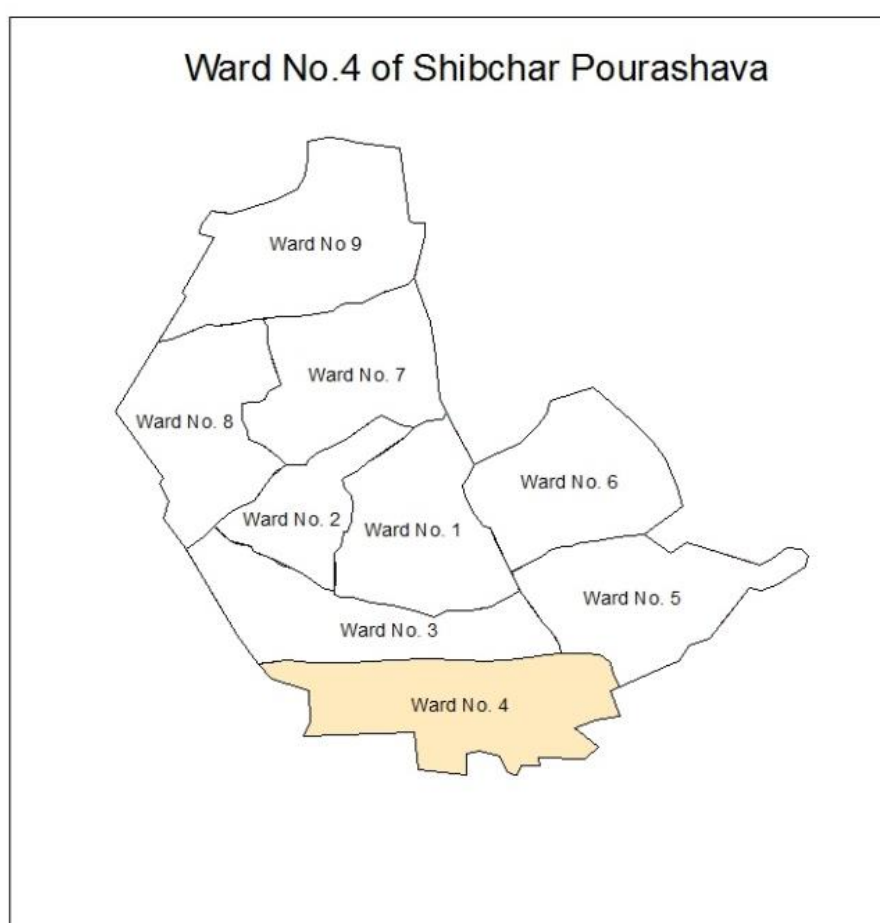
4.0 Ward No. 04

4.1 Ward Profile

Ward No.4 contains two mouzas, Guatala (part) and Bara Nilokhi. Guatala has 742 persons and Bara Nilokhi has 1972 persons. The ward, in total, has a population size of 5714 persons. Almost 60% working males of this ward do agriculture. However, literacy rate of the ward is over 70%. Please see more information about the Ward in **Table- 4.1**.

Table-4.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 04

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
5714	70.4	11.28	59.23	20.38	20.38	99.10	28.5



Map-4.1: Map of Ward No. 04

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader : Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator : Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator : Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur : Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider : Rejaul Kabir

Time: 4.00 pm -6:15 pm

Date: 20//05/2016

Pourashava : Shibchar

Ward No. 04

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-4.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 04

PRA সেশন ক্রম - ৬১১৫

“প্রিয়ারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর কোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ (প্রথম পর্যায়) জেলা : যাদাবপুর

শিবচর পৌরসভা ৪নং ওয়ার্ড

স্থান : তারিখ : ২০/০৫/২০২৫

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৫০৩০২৫৪	
২	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১১৯৫৪৫২৬	
৩	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১১৯৫৪৫২৬	
৪	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭৩৯১৮৮১২৯	
৫	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭৪৩৩০৩০২৫	
৬	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭২৫৫২৩২৬	
৭	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৮৪৬৪০৪৪০৫	
৮	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৭৪৭৭৪৭৩	
৯	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১২-২৭২৭৪৫	
১০	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১০-৭১৭৪০	
১১	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৫-৭৭০৭৭৩	
১২	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৪-৬৪১৩৬০	
১৩	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৩৭০০০২৭	
১৪	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১২৭৫৫৬৫	
১৫	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৪-৬৭৭৬৬৪	
১৬	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭৪০৭৩৭১৫৬	
১৭	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭২০৬৪০৪৪২	
১৮	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭০৭৪৭৭০৬	
১৯	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১২৫৭২৭৭০	
২০	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৩৩২৪৭৭৭	
২১	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭২২১৭৪৪৪৬	
২২	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৬২৪৪৪৪৭	
২৩	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৬০০০২৩৪২	
২৪	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৬০৩৪৪৪৭	
২৫	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭৩২২৭৭২৫৬	
২৬	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৭১৭১৬২	
২৭	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৮৭৭৭০০	
২৮	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭২৭১৭১১৪	
২৯	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭২৭৭৭৭৭৫	
৩০	Shorab Khatun	4-Hol	Bashir	০১৭৪০৫৬০৭৪৪	
৩১	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৬১৬০৪৭৭	
৩২	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১৪৭১৬০৬৭	
৩৩	শ্রী: অমিত কুমার	জয়পুর ৭২১৫৮	চাষ	০১৭১০৭১০৭৬৫	

Figure-4.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

4.2 PRA Techniques

PRA sessions activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

4.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 4 was held in Pourashava Complex on May 20 and 34 participants were present. It started at 4:00 pm and continued up to 6:15 pm. In addition to Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward including teacher, farmer, business men were present in the PRA Please see **Table-4.2** for details. The sessions were conducted by two facilitators supported by two other staff. The assignment were preparation of Social Map of the ward and identification of problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward by the participants. They also identified need/proposals for future development and phased them out for implementation.

Table-4.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	2	14	3	3	-	11	34

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping,
drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

4.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first session of the PRA was Social Mapping. Social Map of the ward was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator helped them by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. The Social Map of Ward No. 04 is presented in **Figure-4.2**



The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Farm lands
- Canals

The second task was to list up the problems of the ward. As the participants marked a problem it was noted down by the facilitators in a Flip Chart as shown in **Figure-4.3**. In this way the participants identified 14 problems of the ward as follows.

4.5.1 List of Problems

1. to development Mosque, Madrassa, graybeard, Shwashan ghat.
2. Need repair sanitation problem.
3. Want Roads & communication problem
4. Need water line/ drain.
5. Water logging problems.
6. Need electricity connection in 20% unserved areas.
7. Need to develop Mosque, Madrassa, graybeard, Shwashan ghat
8. Need govt. Primary school.
9. Need to improve education system.
10. Need deep tube well free of arsenic.
11. Need to develop health service.
12. Need gas line.
13. Need playground.
14. Need Park for Children.

The participants also discussed about causes and effects and capacity of resolving the problems **(Figure-4.3)**.

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
2. ପୋଲିସ କଟକ୍ଟିଏ ସମସ୍ୟା	2. ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ବାଡ଼ି ଧର ଡେରୀ 2. ସରକାରି ଚଟାକ୍ଟିଏ ସୁରକ୍ଷା	2. ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅସବୁ/ ଛାଡ଼ି ହେବା 2. ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ/ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ମୋଟର ଚଳିତ ହେଉଥିବା ମୋଟର ସହାୟକ ଯାନ	2. ଆର୍ଥିକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ଦିଆଯିବା 2. ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ମୋଟର ଚଳିତ ହେଉଥିବା ମୋଟର ସହାୟକ ଯାନ
2. ଡେମିଟି ସମସ୍ୟା	2. ସରକାରି ଚଟାକ୍ଟିଏ ସୁରକ୍ଷା 2. ଡେମିଟି Tax ସହାୟକ ଯାନ	2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା	2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା
3. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ସମସ୍ୟା	2. ସରକାରି ଚଟାକ୍ଟିଏ ସୁରକ୍ଷା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି	2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା	2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା
4. ଡେମିଟି ସମସ୍ୟା	2. ସରକାରି ଚଟାକ୍ଟିଏ ସୁରକ୍ଷା 2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା	2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା	2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ଡେମିଟି ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା
5. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ସମସ୍ୟା	2. ସରକାରି ଚଟାକ୍ଟିଏ ସୁରକ୍ଷା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି	2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା	2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା
6. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ସମସ୍ୟା	2. ସରକାରି ଚଟାକ୍ଟିଏ ସୁରକ୍ଷା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି	2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା	2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା 2. ମ୍ୟାଗିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଡେମିଟି ହେଉଥିବା

Figure- 4.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

4.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Out of the list of 14 problems identified by the participants they were asked to mark the most critical five issues. They identified the following five most critical problems of the ward. The problems were marked in a **Venn Diagram** by the facilitators as presented in **Figure-4.4**.

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Need water line/ drain.
3. Need improve to sanitation problem.
4. Want electricity connection in 20% deprived area.
5. Need to develop health service.

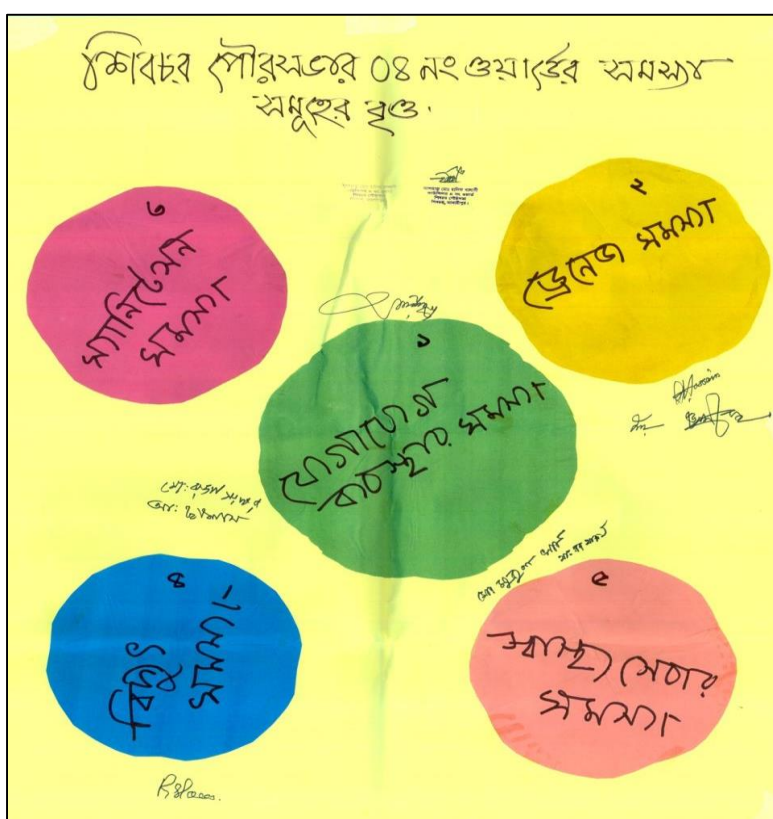


Figure-4.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

4.5.3 Details of Major Problems

a. Roads and Communication Problem

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc. exist in this ward. Five k.m road need paving. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road needed in all wards {Shibchar market to river side 0.5 k.m}, { Mokib khan homes to Pourashava },{ Mannan Bepari home to Amena house,2 k.m},{ Mokib khan's house to east Hasem Moroler Bari, 1.5 k.m}, { DC market to Mannan Moroler Bari 2.5k.m. Problems are faced by the people daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money and time.

b. Drainage Problem

The problem of drainage in Shibchar Pourashava 04 no ward. People suffer from waterlogging in the whole ward ({Upazila boundary to river via munsir homes}, {Sahajahan cashier homes to river, 1.5 k.m}, {Babul munshir homes to river 1 k.m}). There are 4 km drainage problem. Houses are damaged and environment polluted.

c. Sanitation Problem

Poor sanitation is found in this ward. This is creating health problem for all in the ward.

d. Electricity Problem

The .has limited access to electricity. People are eager to have power in their houses, shops and factories. They believe this would move forward their life. There will be better education, more productivity and more business.

e. Problem of Health Service

There is insufficiency health facility in the ward compared to its population. People often go without treatment.

4.6 Identification of Potentials

As per instruction of the facilitators, the participants identified potentials of the ward. They marked five potentials of the ward that can serve as resources during development of the ward.

4.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

1. Fertile Agricultural Land.
2. Opportunity of Domestic Animal.
3. Foreign remittance.
4. Fisheries.
5. Business.

The identified five problems were marked as the major problems of the Ward. The major potentials were recorded in a Venn Diagram as presented in **Figure-4.5**.

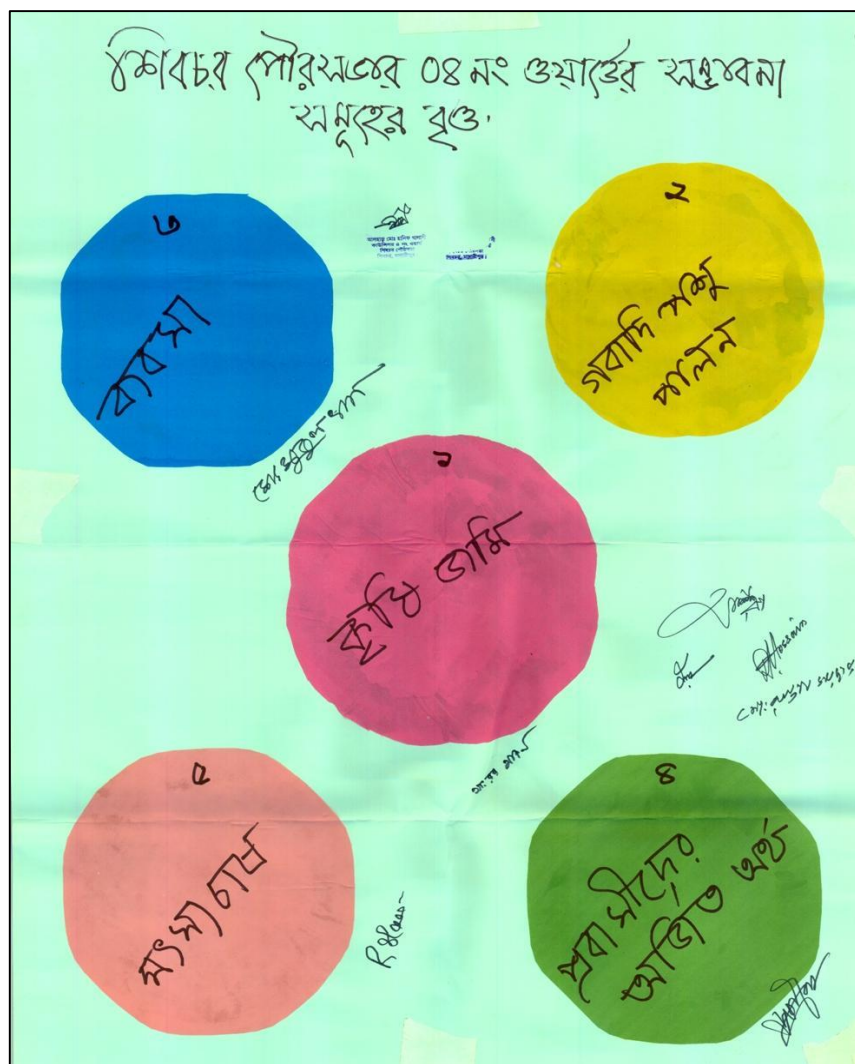


Figure-4.5: Venn Diagram of Potential

4.7 Identification of Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators used Beta Card, Flip Chart, to determine the needs and aspirations of the participants for next 20 years. For phasing the need/proposal they used ToP Chart method. First each participants were provided with a Beta Card to write two needs/proposals. They were given 2 minutes to finish the job. After two minutes the cards were collected. The cards were rearranged. Names of similar proposals were merged into a single proposal. After listing all the needs in **Table-4.3**.

Table- 4.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 04

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new roads • Repair of existing roads
2. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of gas line
3. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of govt. primary school
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Increase of space at mosque • Construction of temple • Repair of temple
5. Provision of ICT facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of ICT facilities
6. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of pure drinking water
7. Improvement of drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drain
8. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of medical facilities
9. Electricity Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of electricity connection

The participants were asked to vote all identified development needs into three different periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The participants distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution (**Figure-4.6**).

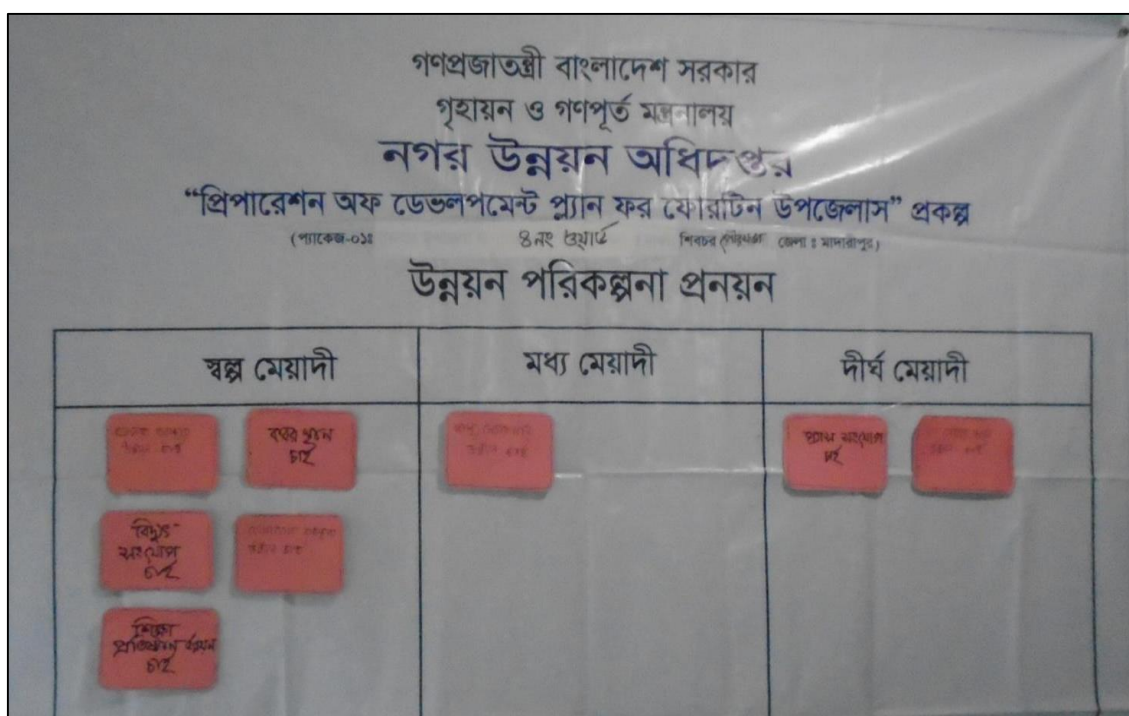


Figure-4.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

Table-4.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of education facilities 2. Provide graveyard. 3. Expansion of electricity 4. Improvement of transport and communication. 5. Improvement of drainage system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of health services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of information and communication technology.

The facilitators noted the prioritization of proposals by the participants as shown in **Table-4.4**. As seen from the table above that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term; one proposals in the medium term and also one proposals in the long term phase. It gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

4.8 Conclusion

Health, electricity, road and education have been identified as problems that need immediate solution in this ward. The Upazila plan under preparation must take into account these issues as they have been pointed out by the stakeholders themselves. The plan must reflect the needs and aspirations of the people that have been expressed in the PRA.

5.0 Ward No. 05

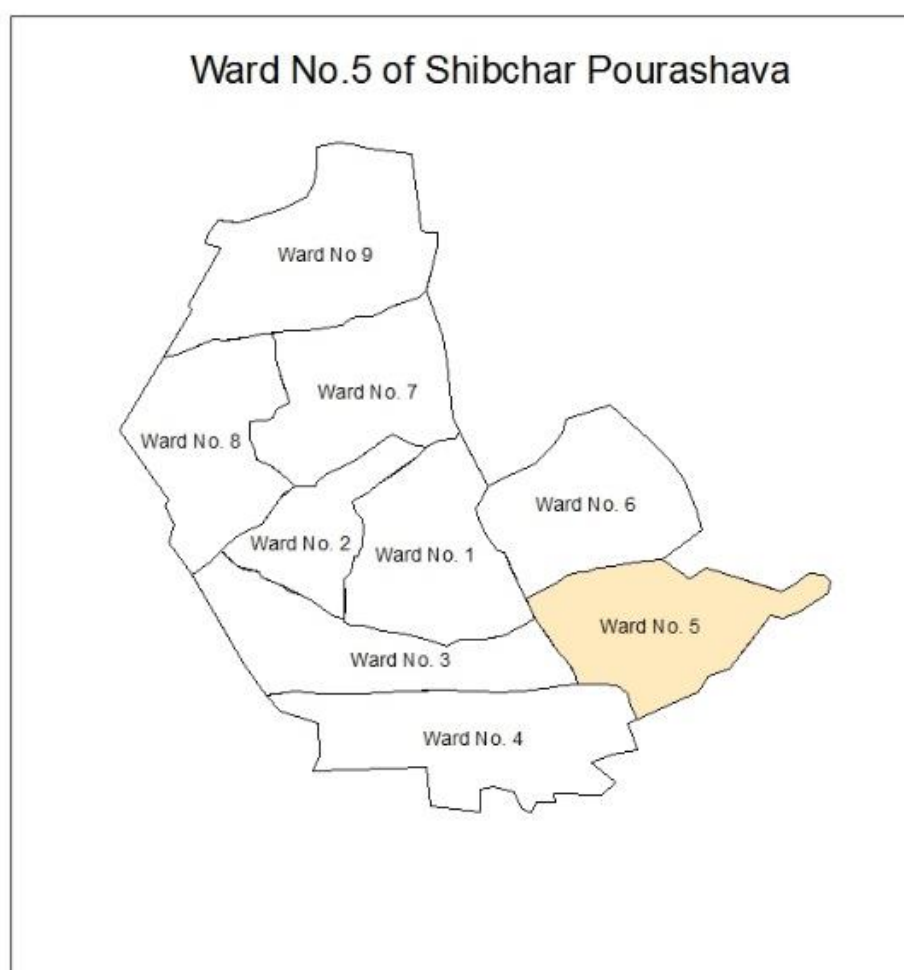
5.1 Ward Profile

Ward No. 5 contains one mouza in full, that is, Guatala Bahar Char. The ward has a population of 2714 persons. This ward has a literacy rate of 70%; pucca structure in this ward is only 16.8%. For more information please see **Table- 5.1** below.

Table-5.1: Some Basic Data of Ward No. 05

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
2714	69.8	3.76	37.25	18.63	44.17	97.5	16.8

Source: BBS 2011



Map-5.1: Map of Ward No. 05

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 4.00 pm -6.00 pm

Date: 21//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 05

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-5.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 05

PRA সেশন

"প্রশিক্ষণের মূল উদ্দেশ্য হল গ্রামের উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুত করা।"

তারিখ: ০৫ নভেম্বর, ২০১০

স্থান: শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা: মানসিংগা

ফর্ম নং: ১০১/২০১০

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	যোগাযোগ নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭১	
২	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭২	
৩	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭৩	
৪	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭৪	
৫	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭৫	
৬	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭৬	
৭	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭৭	
৮	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭৮	
৯	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৭৯	
১০	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮০	
১১	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮১	
১২	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮২	
১৩	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮৩	
১৪	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮৪	
১৫	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮৫	
১৬	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮৬	
১৭	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮৭	
১৮	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮৮	
১৯	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৮৯	
২০	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯০	
২১	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯১	
২২	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯২	
২৩	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯৩	
২৪	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯৪	
২৫	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯৫	
২৬	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯৬	
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২৮	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯৮	
২৯	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৪৯৯	
৩০	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০০	
৩১	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০১	
৩২	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০২	
৩৩	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০৩	
৩৪	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০৪	
৩৫	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০৫	
৩৬	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০৬	
৩৭	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০৭	
৩৮	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০৮	
৩৯	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫০৯	
৪০	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	শ্রীমতী মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	দোকানদার	০১৭১৪৩০৫১০	

Figure-5.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

5.2 PRA Techniques

In PRA sessions the activities performed are, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. There were direct participation of the people in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

5.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 5 was held on 21 May, 2016 in the Pourashava Complex. The programme was held between 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm. Thirty four participants attended the PRA. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward were present. For details of participants please see **Table-5.2**. PRA. Participants prepared Social Map of the ward and identified problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward.

Table-5.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
–	–	13	5	2	–	10	30

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

5.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The PRA session began with Social Mapping. Social Map of the ward was drawn by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator helped them by drawing the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body, etc (**Figure-5.2**).

5.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Houses and facilities
- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Drainage Canals



Figure-5.2: Social Map of Ward No. 05

5.5 Identification of Problems

After drawing Social Map of the wards, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems, one facilitator recoded them in a Flip Chart (**Figure-5.3**).The identified 12 problems of **Ward No. 5** is presented below.

5.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Water logging problems.
3. Absence of water line.
4. Problem of arsenic contamination of water.
5. Sanitation problem.
6. Absence of electricity connection in 20% area of the ward.
7. Problem of infrastructure in educational institutions.
8. Absence of playground.
9. Problem of maintenance of mosque, temple, graveyard and madrassa.
10. Problem of health service.
11. Absence of gas connection.
12. Problem of river siltation.

The participants also discussed about causes and effects and capacity of resolving the problems **(Figure-5.3)**.

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
1. ପ୍ରଶାସନ ସମସ୍ୟା	1. କର୍ତ୍ତୃମାନ୍ୟ ଅଭାବ 2. ସରକାରି ଚରାକର ଅସମ୍ଭବ	1. ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅନାବରଣ ହେଉଛି 2. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଅଧିକ ସମୟ ମାଗିବା ହେଉଛି	1. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଆସୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସମୟ 2. ଆର୍ଥିକ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଆସୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସମୟ
2. ଡାକ୍ତର ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ଅନାବରଣର ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ 2. ସରକାରି ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ	1. ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅନାବରଣ ହେଉଛି 2. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ହେଉଛି	1. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଆସୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସମୟ
3. ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ/ସେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ସରକାରି ଚରାକର ଅଭାବ 2. ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ	1. ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚରାକର ଅଭାବ ହେଉଛି	1. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଆସୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସମୟ 2. ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ
4. ଡାକ୍ତର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ/ସେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ସରକାରି ଚରାକର ଅଭାବ 2. ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ	1. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ହେଉଛି 2. ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ହେଉଛି	1. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଆସୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସମୟ 2. ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ
5. ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସେବା ସମସ୍ୟା	1. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ 2. କର୍ତ୍ତୃମାନ୍ୟ ଅଭାବ 3. ସରକାରି ଚରାକର ଅଭାବ 4. ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ	1. ଅନାବରଣ ହେଉଛି 2. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ହେଉଛି	1. ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କର ଆସୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସମୟ 2. ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ

Figure-5.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

5.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

After listing all the problems, the facilitators asked to point out five major problems. Accordingly they identified the following five Major problems. The problems were recorded in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators (**Figure-5.4**).

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Water logging problems.
3. Problem of infrastructure in educational institutions.
4. Problem of maintenance of mosque, mondir, graveyard and madrassa.
5. Problem of health service.

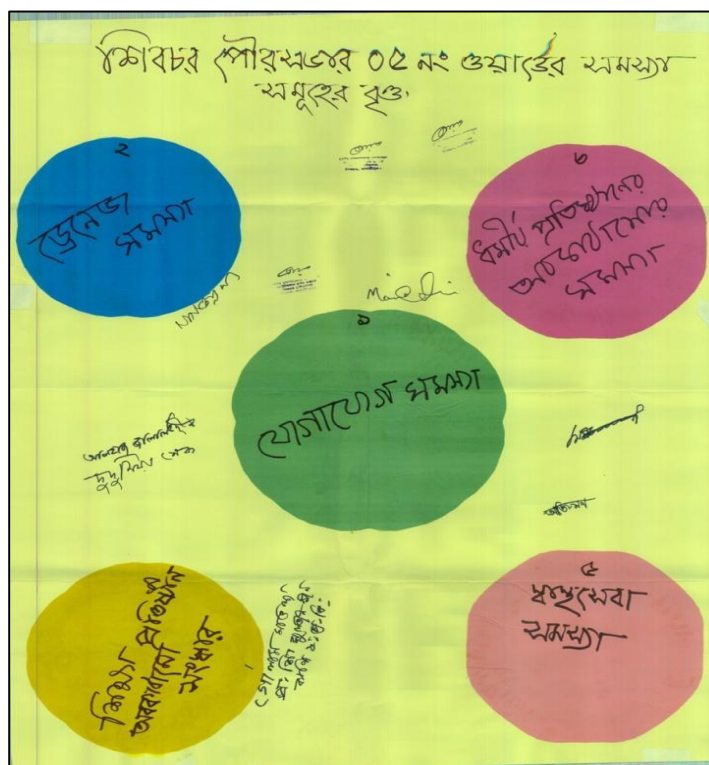


Figure-5.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

5.5.3 Details of Major Identified Problems

a. Transport and Communication Problem

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc. exists in all ward number. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road needs in all ward around 12 k.m. Some roads need emergency repair. For example { Selim Madhbor's homes via sultan khan' House to Dr. Baduruddin's House 2 k.m } { Headmaster's House to Meghdut bridge 1 k.m} { Muhuripotti to Kanai Shekh's House via Habiber Bari } { Momin Shekh's House to Siraj Madbor's House}. This is causing problems in daily movement, trade and commerce, have to spend extra money and time.

b. Waterlogging Problem

The problem in Shibchar Pourashava 05 no ward is drainage problem. The reason behind this problem is unplanned communication system and home stead. So, environment polluted but there are many peoples who can take the initiative and make peoples aware.

c. Problem of Maintenance of Mosque, Temple, Graveyard and Madrassa

The reason behind that insufficiency of GoB allocation. So, religious practice hampered. If the problem is solved peaceful coexistence will be ensured.

d. Problem of Infrastructure in Educational System

Need to repair all school and college in this ward. The reason behind this problem is lack of allocation during previous Gov. Day by decreasing the rate of education if the problem is solved education rate will be increased.

e. Problem of Health Service

The health service in this ward is not in a good condition. The reason behind that the doctors and health workers do not do their duties properly. So, the rate of suffering and death of patients increases day by day.

5.6 Identification of Potentials

As next assignment, the participants were asked to identify the potentials of their ward. The participants identified 6 potentials as follows.

1. Enough water body for fisheries.
2. Opportunity and eager people for dairy farm.
3. Opportunity of .fertile agricultural land.
4. Foreign remittance.
5. Scope of doing business.
6. Opportunity of poultry farming.

5.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

On request by the facilitators, they also identified five major potentials as follows. The potentials were recorded in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-5.5**).

1. Enough water body for fisheries.
2. Opportunity of .fertile agricultural land.
3. Foreign remittance.
4. Scope of doing business.
5. Opportunity of poultry farming.

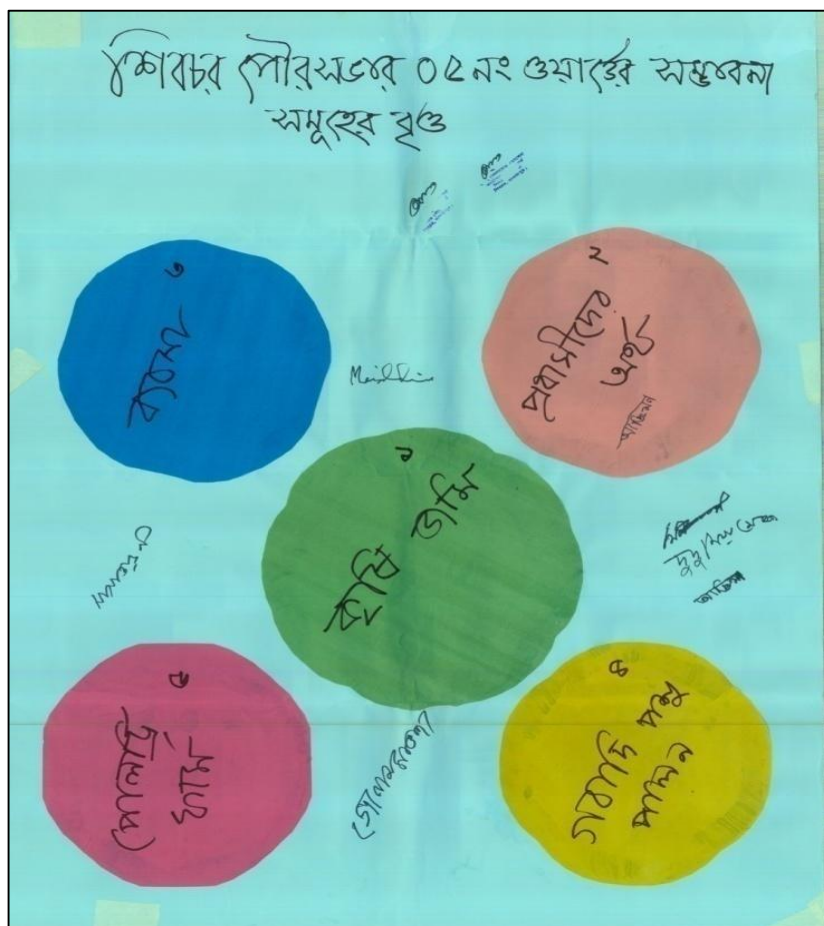


Figure-5.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

5.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The participants also identified their development needs and aspiration including fixing up priorities of their implementation. The facilitators were asked for suggestions on development need/proposals. Beta Card was used for need identification and **ToP Chart** (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development projects. Each participant was supplied a Beta Card to write down two development proposals in 2 minutes. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators for re-arrangement and fixation of titles for each group of need. Debate was initiated for fixing titles. In this way a list of development needs/projects were identified in **Table-5.3**.

Table- 5.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 05

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new roads • Repair of existing roads
2. Excavation of canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation of new canal
3. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of gas line
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Repair of mosque • Establishment of graveyard
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of educational institution • Improvement of educational system • Need of new furniture at schools and colleges
6. Eradication of water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drain • Improvement of drainage system
7. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Upazila Health Complex • Improvement of medical facilities • Need of experienced doctors • Establishment of hospital
8. Provision of deep tube well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well
9. Improvement of sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of sanitary latrines

In the next stage development need/projects were phased out on the basis of priority through consensus of the participants. All the identified projects were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion with the participants (**Figure-5.6**).

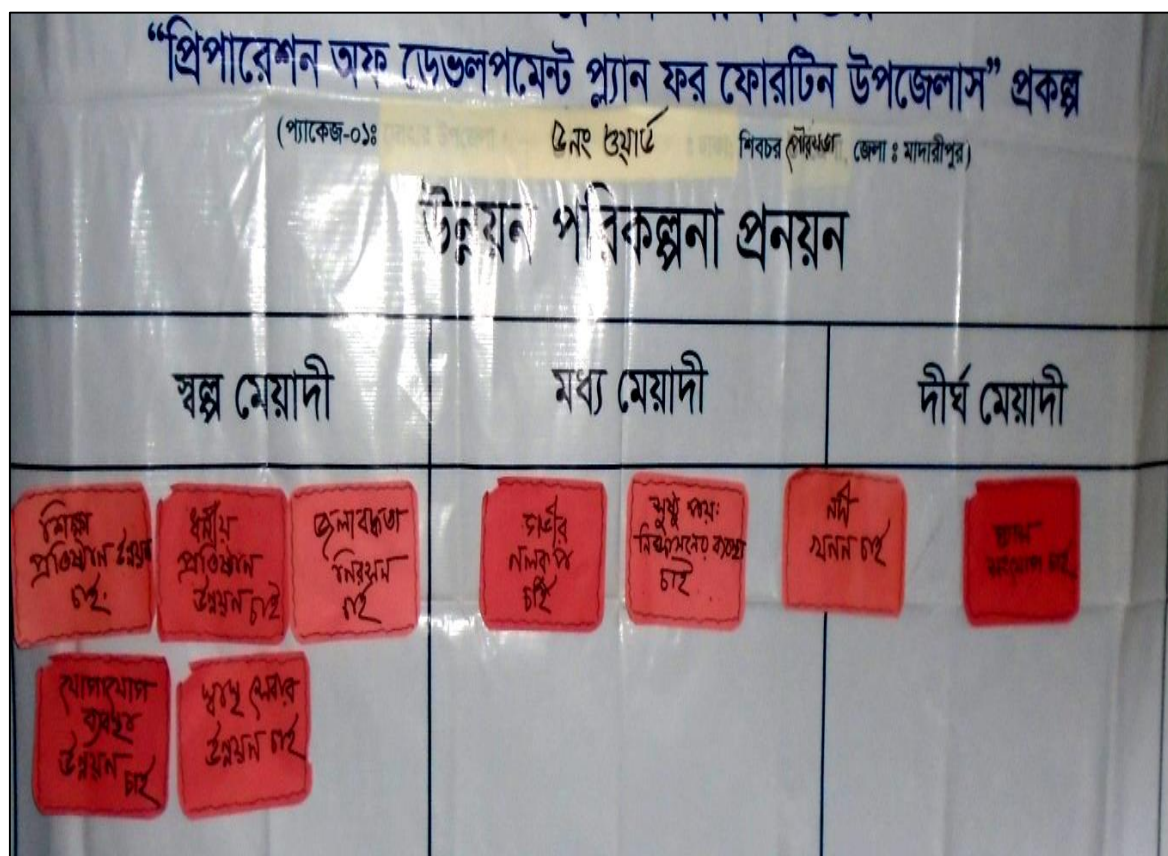


Figure-5.6: Prioritization of Development Proposals

Next, identified and phased out needs/proposals were transferred to a table (Table-5.4). It is evident from the table that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term; 3 proposals in the medium term and 1 proposal in the long term phase. From the table it is evident that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table-5.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development education facilities 2. Maintenance of religious facilities 3. Prevention of waterlogging 4. Development of transport and communication 5. Improvement of health services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe water supply 2. Improved drainage system. 3. Excavation of river. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Piped gas supply

5.8 Conclusion

Water logging have been marked a major problem in Ward No. 05. In fact it is a general problem for all urban areas of the country. The main root of the problem is blockage in the drainage system created by the people themselves. This problem will have to be corrected with joint initiative. First, take motivational drive and if it fails it would be necessary to punitive measures like, imposing fine on the defaulters. Health is another vital problem. It is also also a right of the people. But public sector has failed to ensure the service and the sufferers are the poor people who cannot afford costly private health service. It is the responsibility of the central government to take appropriate measures to ensure proper health service to the citizens.

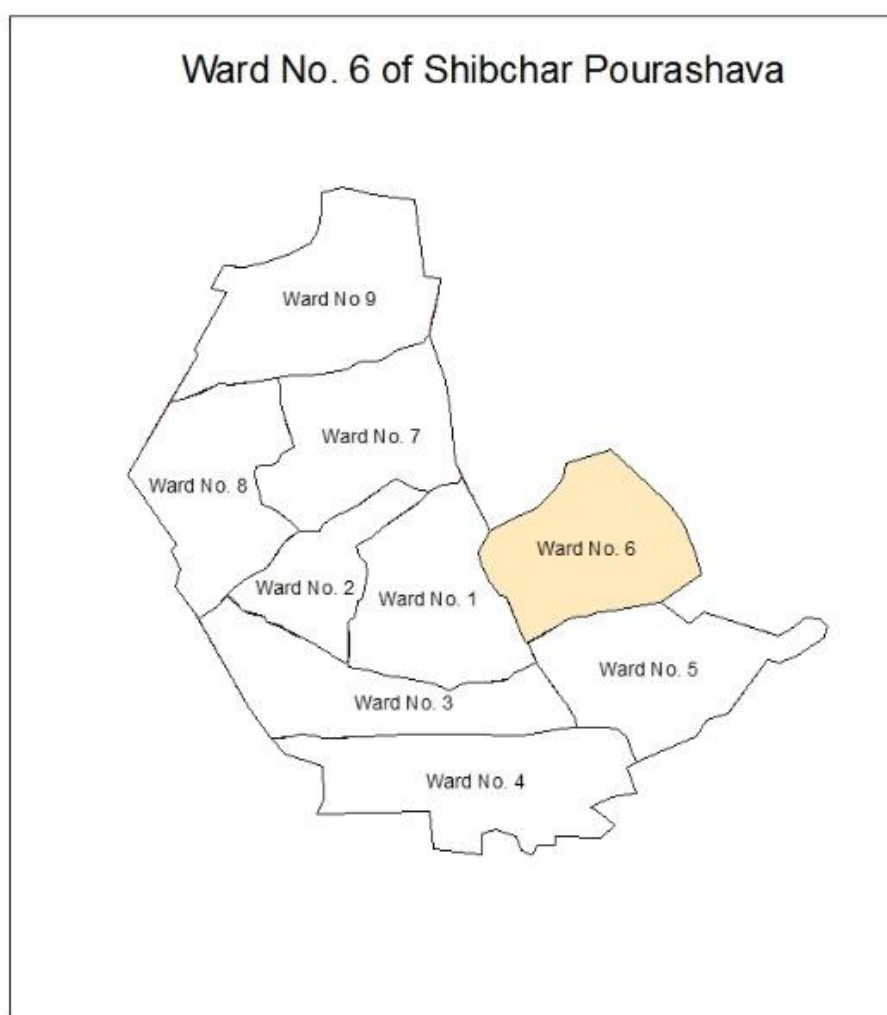
6.0 Ward No. 06

6.1 Ward Profile

Ward No. 06 has two mouzas. Mouza Keranibut has 1282 population and Talukdar Kandi has 786 population. The total population of the Ward is 2068 persons. About 18% of the adult males of the ward is employed. Literacy rate of this ward is comparatively low, only 56.40%. The ward has only 12% of its structure pucca. For more information please see **Table-6.1** below.

Table-6.1: Some Basic Data of Ward No. 06

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
2068	56.40	17.56	71.11	0.56	28.33	92.8	12.0



Map-6.1: Map of Ward No. 06

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider : Rejaul Kabir

Time: 7:10 am -9:15 am

Date: 22//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 06

Upazila : Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo- 6.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 06

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ (শিবচর উপজেলা ও নূরুগঞ্জ উপজেলা, জেলা : ঢাকা; শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগা)

০৬ নং ওয়ার্ড প্রশমনার কামার বাসিন্দা

৭.৪০ AM
৯.১৫ AM

তারিখ: ২২/০৫/২০২২

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	রাফাতুল হক	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭২৪৭০৭০৩৩	রাফাতুল হক
২	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৪৩০৭২৪৭	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
৩	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
৫	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
৬	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
৭	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
৮	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
৯	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১০	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১১	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
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১৩	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১৫	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১৬	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১৭	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১৮	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
১৯	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
২০	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
২১	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
২২	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
২৩	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
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২৫	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
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২৭	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন
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৩০	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	কোমলী বাট	কাঠাম:	০১৭১৩৬০৬৪১৪	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন

Figure-6.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

6.2 PRA Techniques

The main PRA activities were, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

6.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 6 was held on 22 May, 2016 in the Pourashava Complex with 36 participants. . The program was held between 7:10 pm to 9:15 pm. Apart from Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens were present in the program (**Table-6.2**). Participants prepared Social Map of the ward and identified problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward.

Table-6.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	4	8	3	2	2	13	36

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

6.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map of Ward No. 06 was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. First, a facilitator drew the boundary line of the ward, next, then participants located major roads, and other important establishments. The Social Map drawn by the participants is presented in **Figure-6.2**.

6.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Farm lands
- Areas of flooding and waterlogging.
- Canals



After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems, one facilitator recoded them in a **Flip Chart**. The identified 16 problems of Ward No. 6 is presented below.

6.5.1 List of Problem

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Absence of water r line.
3. Water logging problems.
4. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard, shwashan ghat
5. Absence of electricity problem in 10% of the ward.
6. Absence of Govt. Primary School.
7. Deplorable condition of education.
8. Problem of safe water.
9. Problem of health service.
10. Absence of Polytechnic College.
11. Sanitation problem.
12. Absence of bridge and culvert.
13. Poor condition of market.
14. Lack of agricultural instrument.
15. Scarcity of doctor and medicine.
16. Absence of gas Line.

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. (**Figure-6.3**)

6.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

In this session, facilitators tried to pick up the main problems of the ward that were presented in the Venn Diagram (**Figure-6.4**) according to the severity of affected with these problems.

1. Problem infrastructural in education facilities.
2. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard, shwasthan ghat
3. Transport and Communication problem.
4. Problem of health service.
5. Safe water supply free of arsenic.

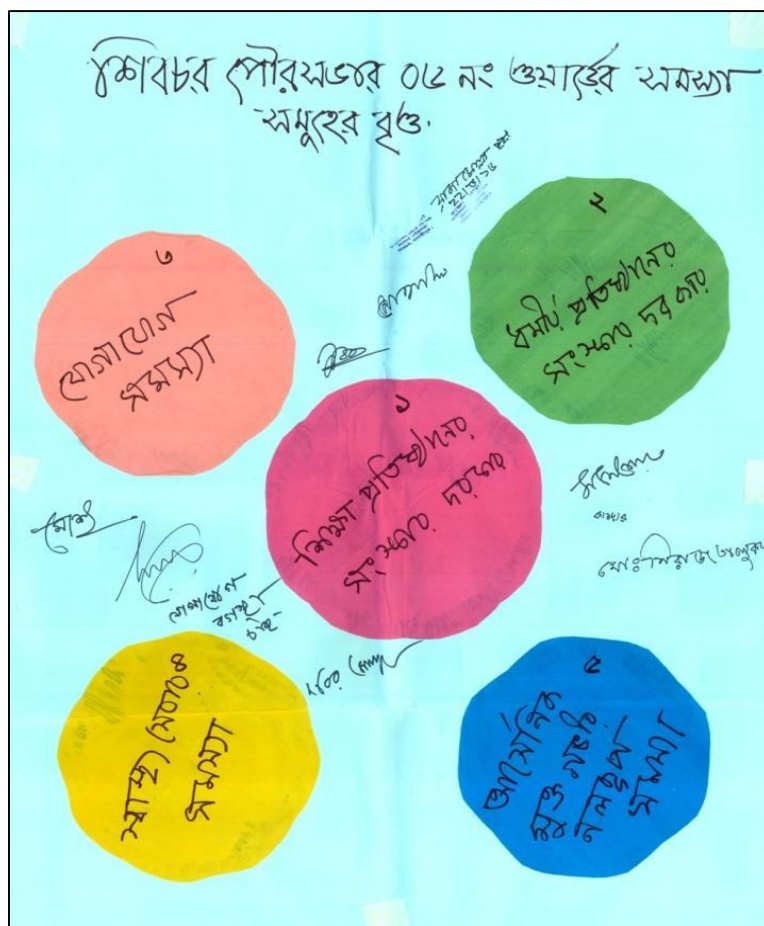


Figure-6.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

6.5.3 Details of Major Problems

a. Problem of Infrastructural in of Educational Facilities

Need to infrastructural development of educational institute. The reason behind this problem is lack of sufficient fund from the GoB authority. So human resources are not built and decrease the rate of education. If the problem is solved increase the education rate.

b. Maintenance of religious Institute

Need to repair graveyard, masque, and temple in this ward. The reason behind this problem is lack of sufficient allocation from the authority. So, peoples does not perform religious practice properly. In Kutubpur road, Talukdar Kandi need mosque.

c. Roads and communication Problem

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in this ward. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road needs in all ward around 10k.m ({Kutubpur road to Nurul haque madbar's home}, { Kutubpur road to upazila chairmen home,0.5 k.m},{ Talukdar Kandi to bypass road}, { One under belley bridge},) .

d. Problem of Health Service

The reason behind this problem is insufficiency of health facility against the population of the locality. People are suffering from different diseases but fail to have proper treatment..

e. Problem of Arsenic in Water

There is not enough deep tube-well in the ward to supply arsenic free water. Due to lack of deep tube-well they don't get pure water and suffer from different water borne diseases. Emergency need for deep tube-well in this ward free of arsenic.

6.6 Identification of Potentials

After identification of problems with prioritization, the next step has to identify the potentials of the respective union which may be used as resources during planning. The potentials are as follows and the potential circle according to availability is also given with Venn diagram.

1. Opportunity of Domestic Animal.
2. Fisheries.
3. Foreign remittance.
4. Fertile agricultural land.
5. Business.
6. Opportunity of poultry farming.

6.6.1 Identified Major Potentials

1. Foreign remittance
2. Business.
3. Fertile agricultural land.
4. Fisheries.
5. Opportunity of domestic animal rearing.

The major potentials were presented in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-6.5**) by the facilitators.

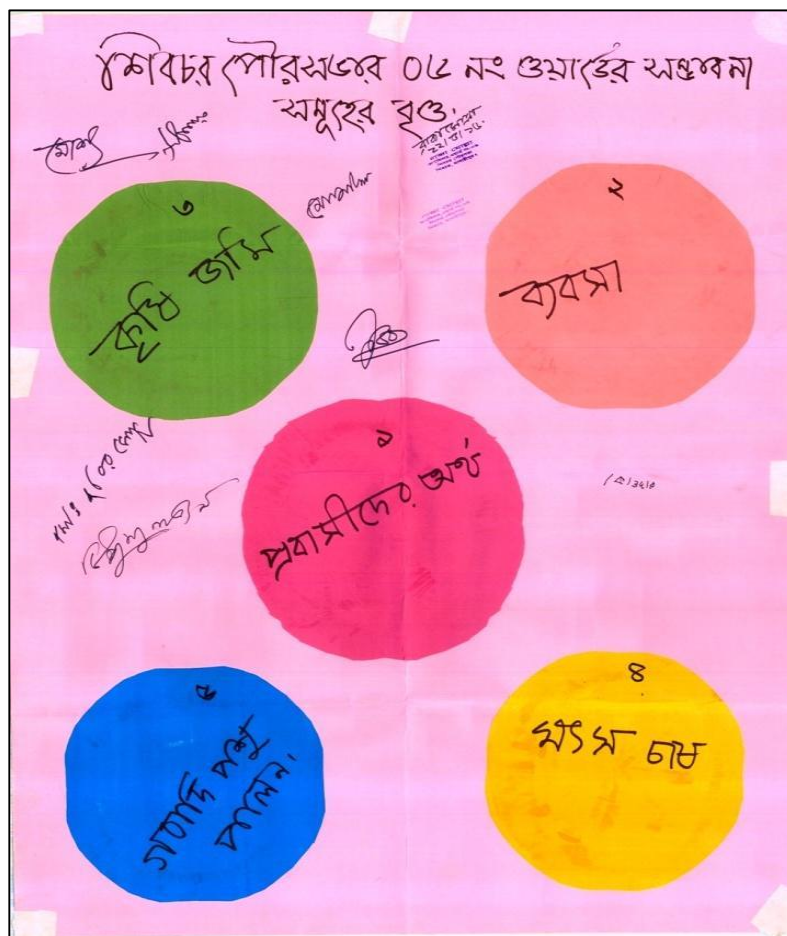


Figure-6.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

6.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priorities of the ward and their execution were also determined by the participants themselves. The facilitators provided cards called Beta Cards among the participants for this purpose and applied ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) method to phase out execution of identified development proposals. In this session each participants was supplied a Beta Card to write down two proposals in 2 minutes. After suggestions were made the cards were collected by the facilitators for re-arrangement. Needs/proposals of similar nature were merged into one. In this way a list of development needs/proposals were identified in **Table-6.3**.

Table-6.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 06

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new roads • Repair of existing roads
2. Provision of electricity connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection of electricity in each house
3. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of gas line
4. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Repair of mosque • Establishment of graveyard
5. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system • Establishment of govt. primary school
6. Provision of drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drain • Improvement of drainage system
7. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Upazila Health Complex • Improvement of medical facilities
8. Provision of safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well • Provision of safe drinking water
9. Improvement of sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of sanitary latrines
10. Establishment of vocational training center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of vocational training
11. Improvement of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural products • Betterment of agriculture

The participants also distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution- short term, medium term and long term. The facilitators noted the phasing in a Flip Chart as presented in **Figure-6.6**.

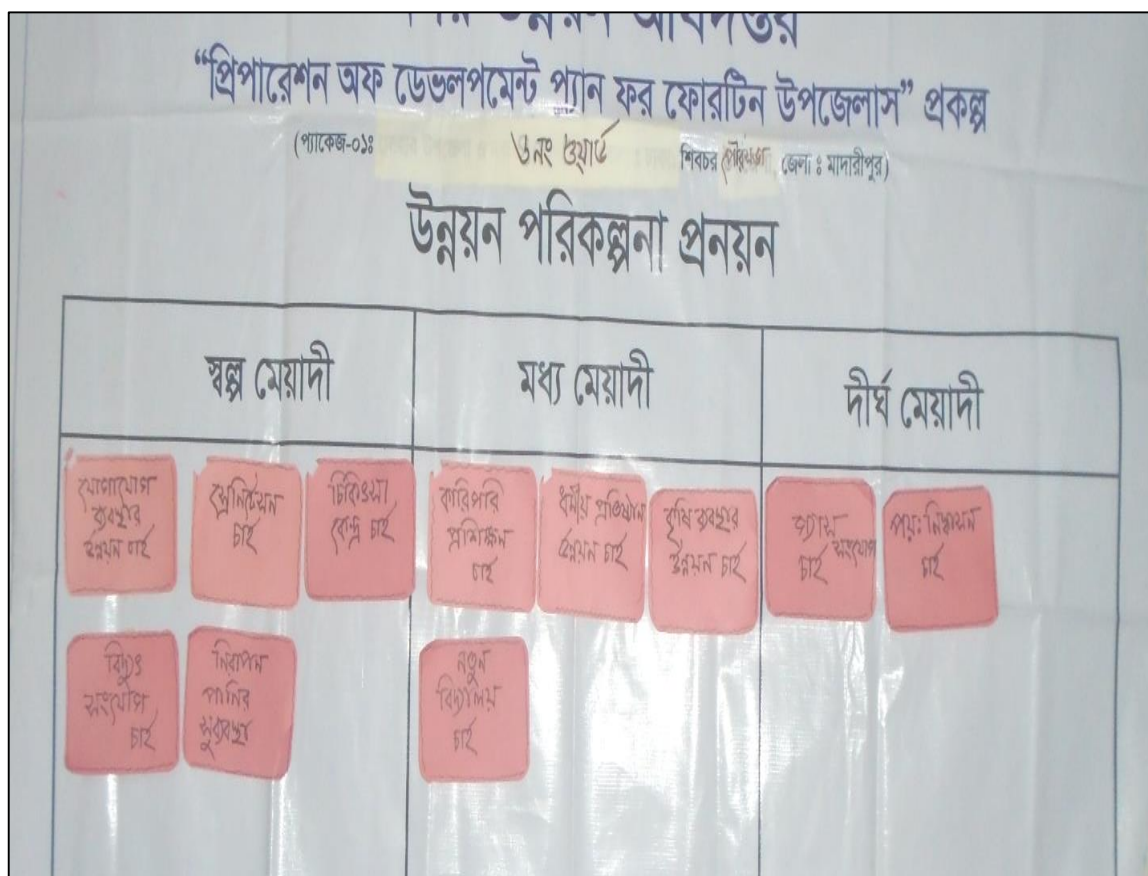


Figure-6.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

Finally, identified development proposals were put in a table (**Table-6.4**). As seen from the table, the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term phase; 3 proposals in the medium term and only one in the long term phase. The situation gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 6.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of transport and communication 2. Improvement of sanitation. 3. Improvement of health services. 4. Expansion of power supply. 5. Safe water supply. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural development 2. Maintenance of religious facilities. 3. Development of education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gas supply by pipe.

6.8 Conclusion

Road, health, electricity and safe water are the demands of this ward. All that have been desired by the people demands worth consideration. Quality road is important for easy mobility and connectivity. Electricity is a prime basic necessity to lead a modern life. Safe water is a right of the people. Government including the Pourashava has to be more serious about providing these basic services to the people to ensure quality of life.

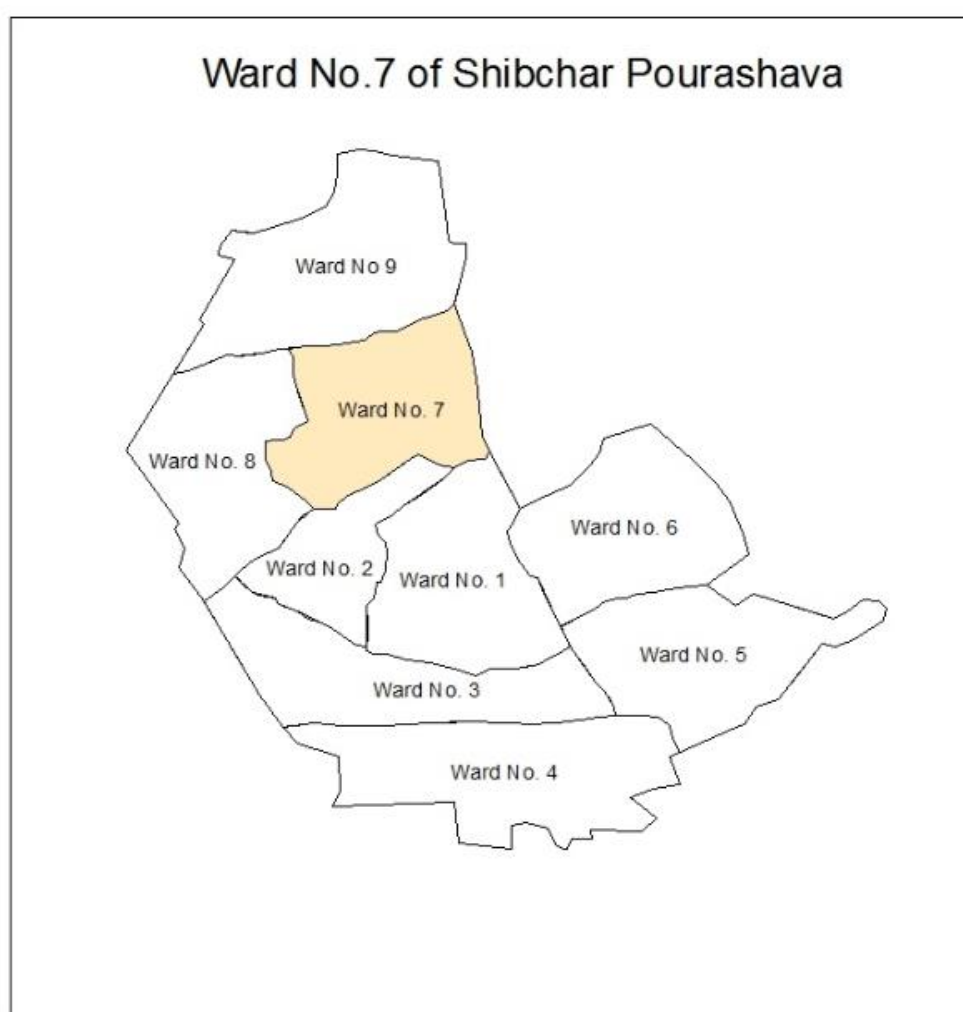
7.0 Ward No. 07

7.1 Ward Profile

The total population of **Ward No. 07** is 2130 persons. The ward comprises one mouza (Nalgora) in part. Some selected about the Ward is presented in **Table-7.1** below.

Table-7.1: Some Basic Data of Ward No. 07

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
2130	57.5	14.12	76.55	19.31	4.14	78.0	5.7



Map-7.1: Map of Ward No. 07

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 4.30 pm -6.30 pm

Date: 22//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 07

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-7.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 07

(২)

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্র্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ **শিবচর উপজেলা**, জেলাঃ মানসিংগুর

০৭ নং ওয়ার্ড কামজানার গ্রাম কমানিটি

স্থানঃ অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি তারিখঃ ২২/০৫/২০১৮

৪.৩০ PM
৬.৪২ PM

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	জোয়াব বেপারী	নলগোয়া ৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কমিটারি	০১৭/৬২৭৫৪৬	জোয়াব বেপারী
২	রাস্তা গোঁড়া	নলগোয়া	চাষাবাদ	০১৭/৬২৮৫৬২	রাস্তা গোঁড়া
৩	বজ্রাং বুদ্ধ ৫৬৬	নলগোয়া	কৃষক	০১৭/৬২৮১৭৬১৮	বজ্রাং
৪	মুন্সী গোপাল চন্দ্র	নলগোয়া	প্রশাসনিক	০২৭২৬৫২৫০২৪	গোপাল চন্দ্র
৫	মীনা মালিক	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	১১	মীনা মালিক
৬	জাকার আলম মাদার	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭/৬২৪২৬৬২	জাকার আলম মাদার
৭	বাজুদার	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	১১	বাজুদার
৮	সোহেল রাস্তা	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭ ৭	সোহেল রাস্তা
৯	সিদ্দিক আলম	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	১১	সিদ্দিক আলম
১০	বাবু চন্দ্র ওসমান	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০২৭২৬৫২৬৬২৩	বাবু চন্দ্র ওসমান
১১	মুন আলম	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৮২৫১০৮৭২	মুন আলম
১২	মুন আলম	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭১৩৭৪৭২১	মুন আলম
১৩	কাজেম চন্দ্র	১১	কৃষক	১১	কাজেম চন্দ্র
১৪	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	১১	মুন্সী
১৫	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৫৬৫২৭৮০৫	মুন্সী
১৬	মুন্সী আলম	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭১৩৭৪৭২১	মুন্সী আলম
১৭	মুন্সী আলম	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৫৬৫২৭৮০৫	মুন্সী আলম
১৮	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭১৩৭৪৭২১	মুন্সী
১৯	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭১৪-৬৩৭০৭১	মুন্সী
২০	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০২৭২৬-৬০৮৬০৮	মুন্সী
২১	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৮২৫১০৮৭২	মুন্সী
২২	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৮২৫১০৮৭২	মুন্সী
২৩	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৬৫৬৬১৫৫	মুন্সী
২৪	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭১৮৬৩৭৫৩৩	মুন্সী
২৫	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	১১	মুন্সী
২৬	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭২৭২৫০৭৭৫	মুন্সী
২৭	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭১১৫৫৩২৮	মুন্সী
২৮	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭১১৫৫৩২৮	মুন্সী
২৯	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৬৫৭৭৭৬৩২	মুন্সী
৩০	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	১১	মুন্সী
৩১	মুন্সী	৭ নং ওয়ার্ড	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৫৫৫০৬০	মুন্সী
৩২	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮-৭৭৮৭৭২	মুন্সী
৩৩	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী
৩৪	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী
৩৫	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী
৩৬	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী
৩৭	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী
৩৮	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী
৩৯	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী
৪০	মুন্সী	১১	কৃষক	০১৭৮৮৭৭৭৭৭৭	মুন্সী

Figure-7.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

7.2 PRA Techniques

A series of activities were carried in the PRA that covered, Social Mapping, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. The sessions were conducted by one facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

7.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 07 was held in Pourashava Complex on May 22, 2016 and attended by 35 participants. It started at 4:30 pm and continued up to 6:30 pm. The participants were, Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward. Details of participants is presented in **Table-7.2**.

Table-7.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	2	18	2	1		11	35

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organisers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

7.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

The first task of PRA performed by the participants was preparation of a Social Map of the ward. The map was drawn by the participants helped by the facilitators. The facilitators drew the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major establishment, water body and major drainage including areas of problems. Social Map is presented in **Figure-7.2**.

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

7.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Mosque
- Bridge
- Temple
- Primary and high school

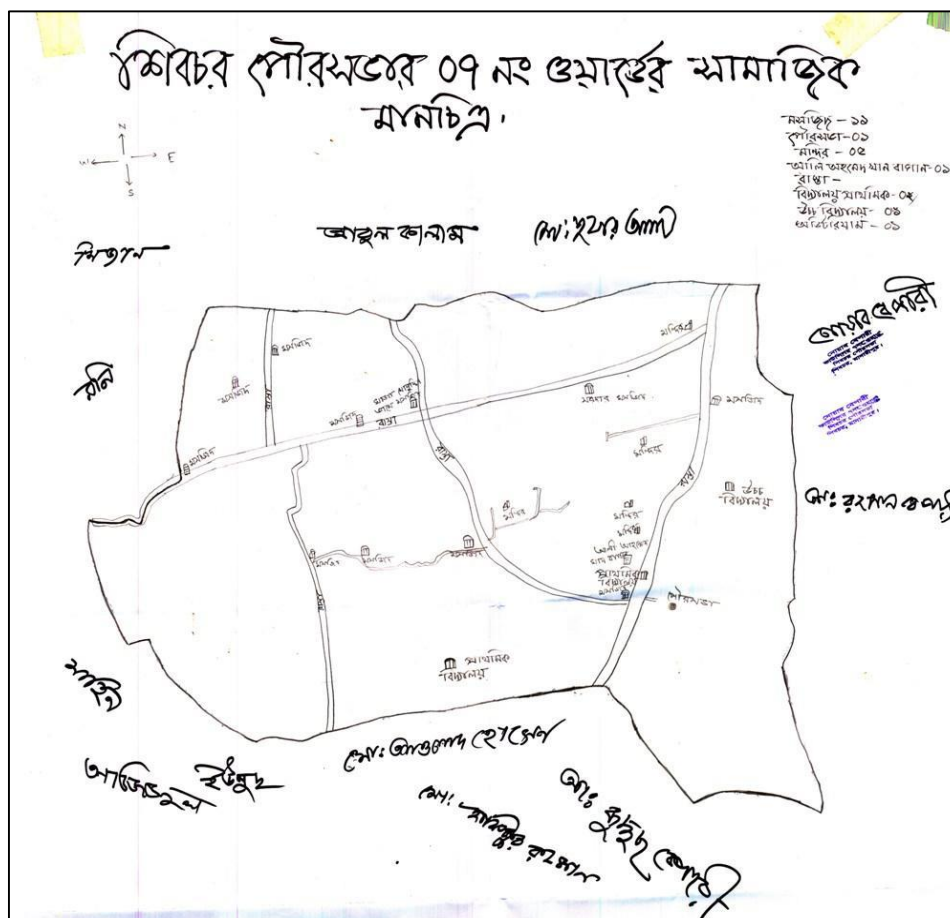


Figure-7.2: Social Map of Ward No. 07

7.5 Identification of Problems

The second task for the participants was to list up the problems of the ward with involvement of the participants. As the participants marked a problem it was noted down by the facilitators in a Flip Chart as shown in **Figure-7.3**. In this way the participants identified 15 problems of the ward as follows.

7.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Problem of safe drinking water.
3. Absence of Govt. Primary School.
4. Absence of electricity in 20% of the ward.
5. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard and shwashan ghat
6. Rehabilitation of homeless people.
7. Absence of rest house
8. Sanitation problem.
9. Absence of gas Line.
10. Problem of health service
11. Absence of Polytechnic Institute.
12. Poor infrastructure of education facilities.
13. Water logging problems.
14. Absence of playground.
15. Absence of water supply line.

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. (**Figure-7.3**)

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
2. (ପ୍ରଶାସନ) ସମସ୍ୟା :	1. ସରକାରି ଚରାହାର ଅସୁବିଧା, 2. ଆପତ୍ତର ଅନଳ ଚକ୍ର ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ସମାଧାନ	1. ଚଳାପତ୍ତର ସମସ୍ୟା । 2. ଆର୍ଥିକ କ୍ଷତି ହେଉଛି ।	1. ଉପାଦାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକସମାଧାନ 2. ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ କାଳ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକସମାଧାନ
2. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ୍ୟ ମାନ/ ନୀତି ନିୟମ ନୁହେଁ	1. ସରକାରି ଚରାହାର ଅସୁବିଧା 2. ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟତା	1. ମାନ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇ ଥିବୁ 2. ଚିତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇ ଥିବୁ	1. ନିୟମ ଚଳାପତ୍ତର ଉପାଦାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକ ସମାଧାନ 2. ନିୟମ ଚଳାପତ୍ତର ଉପାଦାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକ ସମାଧାନ
3. ସମ୍ପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ ସଂସ୍କରଣ ନୁହେଁ	1. ଚଳାପତ୍ତର ମାନବ କର୍ମ ।	2. ସମ୍ପଦ କାଳ କାହାର ହେବୁ	2. ସମ୍ପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ ଅନୁସାରେ ସମାଧାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକ ସମାଧାନ
4. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ ଅନୁସାରେ	1. ଅନୁସାଧ୍ୟ ଲୋକସମାଧାନ ଅନୁସାରେ 2. ସରକାରି ଚରାହାର ଅନୁସାରେ	1. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ୍ୟ ଅନୁସାରେ କର୍ମ ହେବୁ 2. ସରକାରି ଲୋକସମାଧାନ ଅନୁସାରେ	1. ଉପାଦାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକସମାଧାନ 2. କର୍ମ ଲୋକ ସମାଧାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକସମାଧାନ
5. ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ Complex ନୁହେଁ	1. ଉପାଦାନ/ ଅନୁସାଧ୍ୟ ସଂସ୍କରଣ ନୁହେଁ 2. ସରକାରି କାଳ ଉପାଦାନ ନୁହେଁ	1. ଅନୁସାଧ୍ୟ ଅନୁସାଧ୍ୟ ହେବୁ 2. ଚିତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇ ଥିବୁ	1. Complex ଅନୁସାଧ୍ୟ ଉପାଦାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକସମାଧାନ 2. ଲୋକସମାଧାନ ଆହୁତୀ ଲୋକସମାଧାନ

Figure-7.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

7.5.2 Identification of Major Problems

Out of the list of 15 problems identified by the participants they were asked to point out the most critical five points. They identified the following five most critical problems. The problems were marked in a Venn Diagram by the facilitators as presented in **Figure-7.4**.

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Problem of safe drinking water.
3. Maintenance of mosque, madrassa, graveyard and shwashan ghat
4. Problem of health service
5. Poor infrastructure of education facilities.



Figure-7.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

7.5.3 Details of Major Problems

a. Transport and Communication Problem

Problems in communication system like Roads, bridge, culvert etc. exists in this ward. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road needs in the entire ward is around 14 k.m. For poor condition of roads people face problem in daily movement, trade and commerce and have to spend extra money and time.

b. Problem of Arsenic in Water

There is not enough deep tube-well in this ward. {Khazartecshekh home need arsenic free deep tube-well}. Due to lack of government allotment they don't established deep tube well. So, the peoples in this locality have not get pure water and faced different type of watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Peoples are agreed to provide any sort of help including providing land.

c. Problem of Maintenance of Religious Facilities

Need repair graveyard, mosque, and temple in this ward. Peoples faced problems in practicing religious education. Lack of government allotment they don't constructed in previous day. {Need rest house at adhikaribari temple}. Peoples are agreed to provide land in this regards.

d. Problem of Educational Institutions

Need to repair all school and college in this ward. The reason behind this problem is lack of allocation during previous Gov. Day by decreasing the rate of education if the problem is solved education rate will be increased.

e. Problem of Health Service

The health service in this ward is not in a good condition. The reason behind that the scarcity of medicine and doctors. So, the peoples are suffering from different diseases. Peoples are agreed to provide land as a donation.

7.6 Identification of Potentials

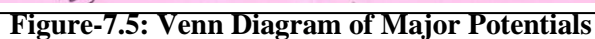
After identification of problems and their prioritization, the next step was to identify the potentials of the ward. The participants identified only 6 potentials as follows.

1. Opportunity of domestic animal raising.
2. Fertile agricultural Land.
3. Scope of doing business.
4. Foreign remittance.
5. Opportunity of dairy farming.
6. Opportunity of poultry farming.

7.6.1 Major Potentials of the Ward

The participants selected five major potentials from the six as follows; identified five major problems were marked in a Venn diagram as presented in **Figure-7.5**.

1. Fertile Agricultural Land.
2. Scope of doing business.
3. Foreign remittance.
4. Opportunity of dairy farming.
5. Opportunity of poultry farming.



The facilitators used Beta Card, Flip Chart, to determine the needs and aspirations of the participants for next 20 years. For phasing the need/proposal they used ToP Chart. First each participants were provided with a Beta Card to write two needs/proposals. They were given minutes to finish the job. After two minutes the cards were collected. The cards were rearranged. Names of similar proposals were merged into a single proposal (**Table- 7.3**).

Table- 7.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 07

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of roads • Repair of roads
2. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection gas in each house
3. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Repair of mosque • Provision of crematory place • Establishment of temple
4. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of educational system and institution • Establishment of new schools
5. Provision of electricity connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of electricity system in each household
6. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well
7. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of hospital • Need of experienced doctors
8. Provision of shelter for homeless people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of house
9. Construction of rest house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of rest house • Construction of rest house beside Radha Govinda Temple

After listing all the needs/proposals the participants were asked to debate and vote all identified development needs into three different periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The participants distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution (Figure-7.6).

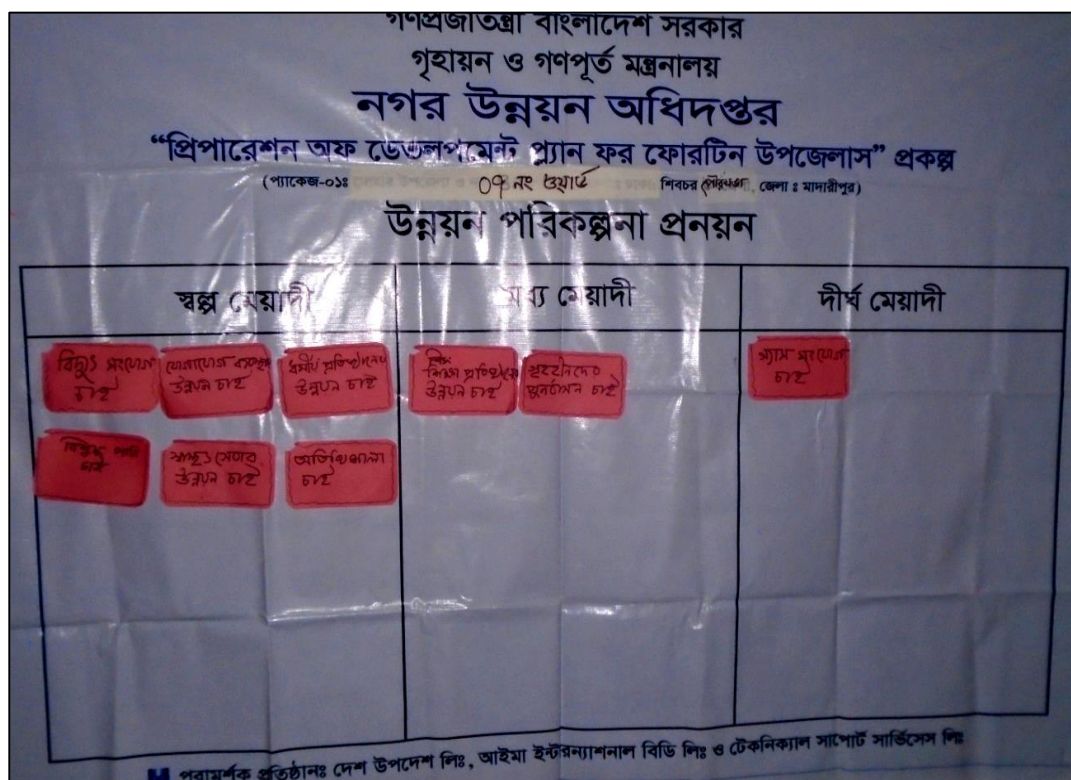


Figure-7.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposal

The facilitators noted the phasing in a table as shown in **Table-7.4**. As seen from the table above that the participants put 6 development proposals in the short term: 2 proposals in the medium term and only one proposals for execution in the long term phase. It is clear indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in shortest possible time.

Table- 7.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of power supply 2. Development of transport and communication 3. Maintenance of education facilities 4. Safe water supply. 5. Improved health service. 6. Establishment of rest house. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved education. 2. Rehabilitation of homeless 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gas supply

7.8 Conclusion

Among all the problems identified by the PRA participants some are most vital and demands immediate steps to solve them. Water is basic need of the people. But it is contaminated by arsenic and not drinkable. It an everyday necessity and must be resolved immediately. Sinking of deep tube well can solve it for the time being. But there is need for permanent solution like, harvesting rain water and use of surface water. Health is also a prime need of this ward. Without affordable and quality health service the poor people mostly suffer. As alternative they have to go to the private doctors for treatment which is more expensive and siphons away their meager income and make them poorer.

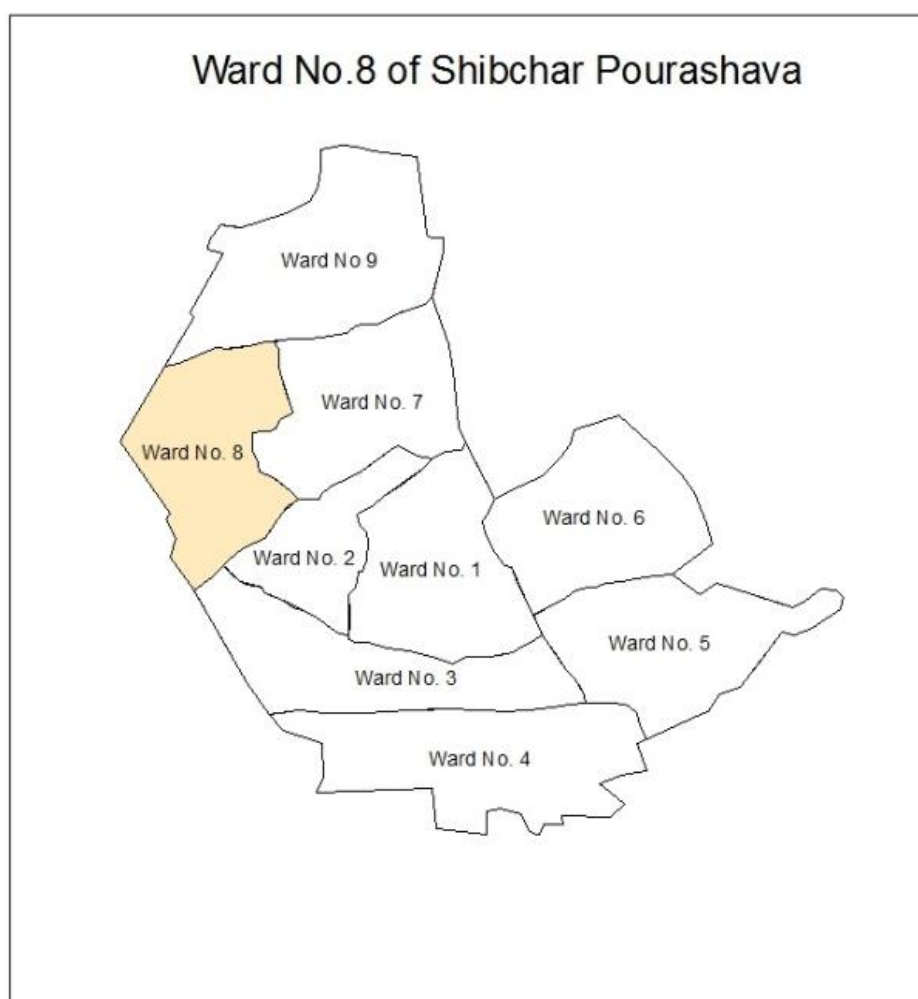
8.0 Ward No. 08

8.1 Ward Profile

Ward 08 is one of the most urbanized part of the Pourashava. About 22% of its structures are pucca. It comprises of mouzas, namely, Nalgora and Purba Shamil. The former has a population of 8424 persons and the later has 897 population. The total population of the ward is 1721. Details about some selected information is presented in **Table-8.1** below.

Table-8.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 08

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
1821	53.5	24.13	72.96	10.20	16.84	82.5	21.9



Map-8.1: Map of Ward No. 08

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator : Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider : Rejaul Kabir

Time: 9.00 a.m- 11.25 am

Date: 23//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 08

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-8.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 08

PRA সেশন

"প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস" প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১৪ : শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলা : মানসিংগা

০৮ নং ওয়ার্ড কার্জনগার শ্রম কমিটি

তারিখ : ২০/০৫/২০১৬

৯:০০ AM
১১:২৫ AM

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মো. সাদিক হোসেন	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	০১৭১৫০৩০২৫৮	
২	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	কাঠমিস্ত্র	০১৭২০৮৩৩৮৫	
৩	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	০১৭৬২৭০০২৭২	
৪	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	০১৭৭১২৫৮৭৫৭	
৫	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	০১৭৩২৫৮৭৫৭	
৬	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	০১৭৬৪৬১০২৬৭	
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৯৩	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	"	
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৯৫	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	"	
৯৬	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	"	
৯৭	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	"	
৯৮	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	"	
৯৯	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	"	
১০০	মো. জাহিদুল হক	হুগলিয়া বাজার	চাষ	"	

Figure- 8.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

8.2 PRA Techniques

In PRA sessions the activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and prioritization of development proposals. The participants directly participated in all the activities. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started. Following is a description PRAs carried out in 9 wards of the Pourashava

8.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 08 was held on 23 May, 2016 in the Pourashava Complex with 36 participants. The programme was held between 9:00 am to 11:25 am. Thirty four participants attended the PRA including Councilor and a cross section of local people. Details of participants is presented in **Table-8.2**.

Table-8.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
2	5	14	2		1	12	36

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and Prioritization of development needs

8.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Mapping was the first assignment of the PRA sessions. The participants drew the Social Map of the ward with the assistance of the facilitators. One facilitator drew the boundary line of the ward, then the participants located the major roads, major urban establishment (**Figure-8.2**). After preparation of the map it was validated by the participants.

7.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Major roads and bridges
- Mosque
- Temple
- Madrasa
- Road



Figure-8.2: Social Map of Ward No. 08

8.5 Identification of Problems of Ward No. 08

After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems one after another, one facilitator recorded them in a **Flip Chart**. In total they identified 19 problems as presented below.

8.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & transport problem.
2. Water logging problem.
3. Sanitation problem.
4. Problem of safe drinking water.
5. Absence of Govt. Primary School.
6. Lack of electricity
7. Lack of adequate number of education facility.
8. Problem of health facility
9. Problem of free religion practice.
10. Canal filling up.
11. Problem of maintenance of religious facilities.
12. Absence of pucca ghat.
13. Absence of Playground.
14. Absence of gas Line.
15. Absence of polytechnic institute.
16. Absence of water line.
17. Narrow road.
18. Absence of sluice gate.
19. Lack of agricultural instrument.

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. (**Figure-8.3**)

8.5.2 Identification Major Problems

After marking the general problems of the ward, the participants were asked to select the five critical problems of the ward. Accordingly, the participants identified the following five major problems of the ward. Facilitators recorded the five major problems in a **Venn Diagram**. **(Figure-8.4)**

1. Lack of adequate number of education facility
2. Roads & transport problem.
3. Problem of safe drinking water.
4. Problem of health facility
5. Problem of maintenance of religious facilities.

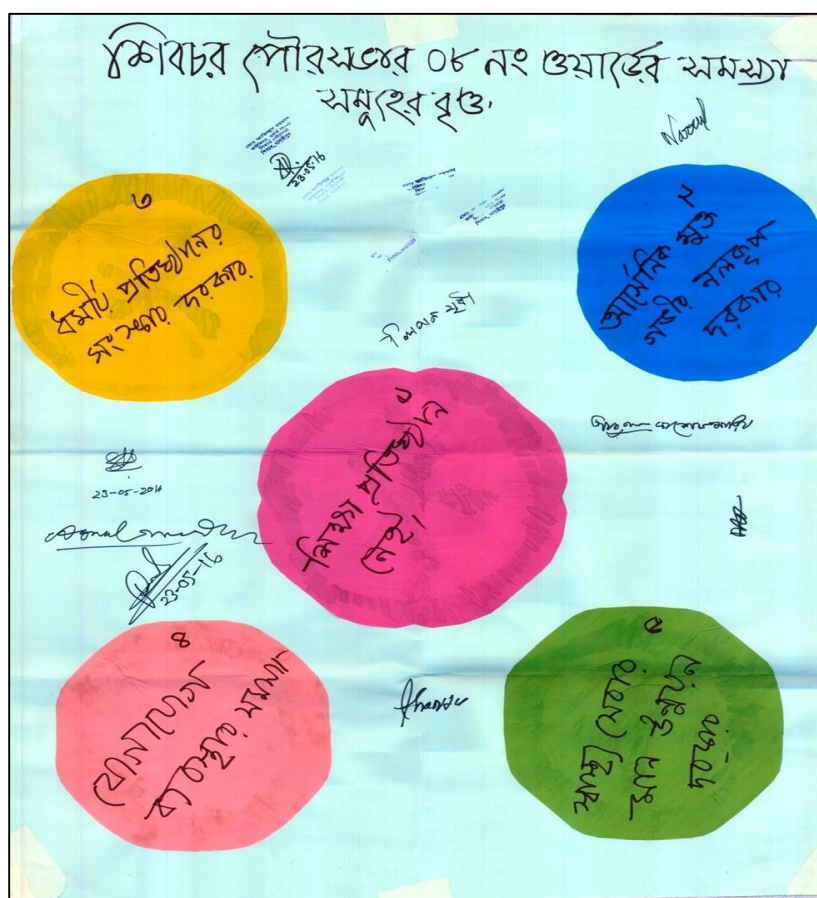


Figure-8.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

8.5.3 Details of Major Problems

a. Lack of Adequate Number of Education Facility

Infrastructure of educational institute is need to to be developed. Due to lake of government fund they don't development their institute. The effect for this reason percentage of education is very low and hampered the creation of human resources.

b. Problem of safe drinking water

There is no enough deep tube-well in this ward. Due to lack of government allotment they don't put in deep tube well. As a result peoples don't get pure water and faced different type of Problem from watery diseases, arsenic and cooking. Emergency need deep tube-well in this ward.

c. Maintenance Problem of Religious Facilities

The reason behind that insufficiency of GoB allocation. So, religious practice hampered. If the problem is solved peaceful coexistence will be ensured.

d. Problem of Transport and Communication Problem

Problems in communication Roads, bridge, culvert etc. prevail in this ward. Existing roads need repair and re-construction. Besides new pucca roads are also needed in the ward. About 15 k.m of new road is needed: 0.5 km road from Hecari road to Alauddin's House; 0.50 km road from Hecari road to Rattan kazi's house; 1km road from Lalmia's house to Kazisoriotullah mosque to Lutu's house via Abul kasem khan;s house.

e. Problem of Health Service

The health service in this ward is not in a good condition. The reason behind this insufficient allocation form GoB. So, the rate of death increasing day by day. Peoples are agreed to provide land as a donation.

8.6 Identification of Potentials

After the problems were identified with prioritization of execution, next the participators were asked to identify the potentials of the ward. The participants with mutual discussion worked out the following 6 potentials of the ward.

1. Opportunity of raising domestic Animal.
2. Fish farming.
3. Better utilization of Fertile Agricultural Land.
4. Foreign remittance.
5. Scope of doing Small Business.
6. Scope of handicraft development.

8.6.1 Major of Potentials of Ward No. 08

Next the participants were asked to select five most important potentials that would substantially contribute in development of the ward. The participants identified the following five potentials. The potential were noted in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-3.54**) by the facilitators.

1. Opportunity of domestic animal rearing.
2. Better use fertile agricultural land.
3. Small business.
4. Foreign remittance.
5. Handicraft development.

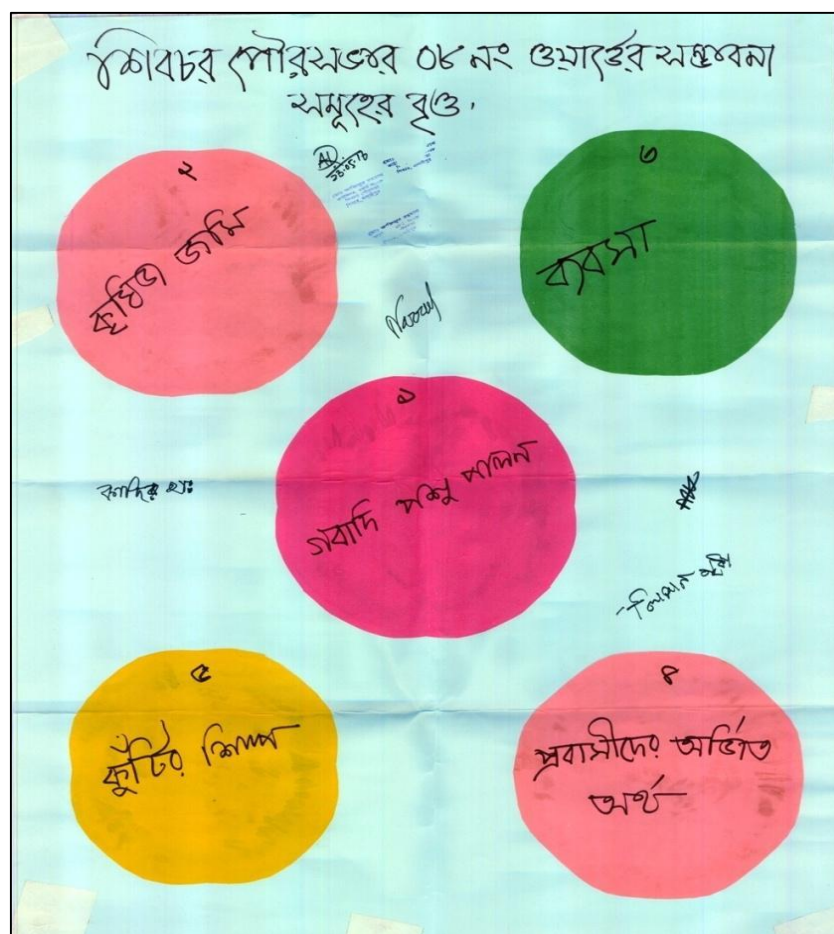


Figure-8.5: Venn Diagram of Major Potentials

8.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

Development needs and priority phasing was done in the same way it was done for union PRAs. The facilitators conducted opinion survey using Beta Card and applied ToP method to phase out development priorities. In this session each participant was supplied a Beta Card to write two proposals of development for next 20 years. The participants were given 2 minutes to think and write proposals. After they were done the cards were collected by the facilitators. Similar proposals were merged into one. At last a list of development needs/proposals identified by the participants was prepared and written down in **Table-8.3**.

Table- 8.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 08

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new roads • Repair of existing roads
2. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque • Establishment of temple • Need of graveyard
3. Improvement of educational system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of new schools and colleges • Improvement of educational system
4. Need of playing field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of playing field
5. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Upazila Health Complex • Improvement of medical facilities
6. Provision of deep tube well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well
7. Demand of switch gate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation of canal • Provision of switch gate
8. Need of agriculture office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of elements for agriculture • Establishment of Agricultural Advisory Center

In the next stage development need/proposals were phased out through consensus of the participants. All the identified proposals were grouped under three phases-short term, medium term and long term through discussion and debate among the participants (**Figure-8.6**). All the identified the needs/proposals were put in a table (**Table-8.4**), where the participants put 4 development proposals in the short term, 2 proposals in the medium term and 3 in the long term. It indicates that the participants made a balanced distribution of proposal execution over the development period which is very pragmatic.

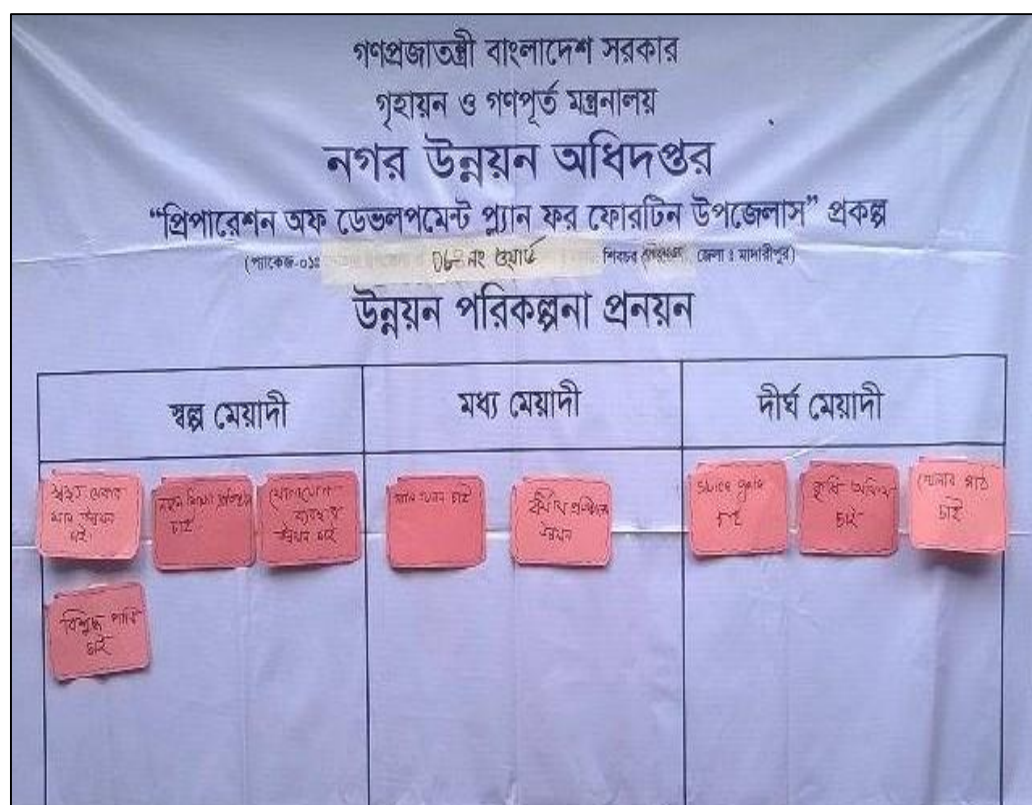


Figure-8.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/ Proposals

Table- 8.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Improvement of health services. 2. Provide safe drinking water 3. Development of transport and communication. 4. Promotion of education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Maintenance of religious facilities. 2. Excavation of canal for irrigation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Agricultural development 2. Provide sluice gate. 3. Provide play field.

8.8 Conclusion

As major opportunities in **Ward No. 8**, the participants have marked such items as, opportunity of domestic animal rearing, better use fertile agricultural land, small business, foreign remittance and handicraft development. Domestic animal rearing have good prospect as beef has a constant demand in the country including Eid Ul Azha demand for cow. The farm land around the ward can provide feed. But this is not a sustainable solution as with advent of urbanization the farm lands will gradually disappear and the entrepreneurs will have to shift their project to rural areas. The same will happen to agricultural production. With the rise in land price the agricultural lands will be converted to non-farm land use. Small business has a prospect. This can be promoted with micro credit. Government should find avenues to make better and productive use of valuable foreign remittance. For handicraft development the market will have to be explored first. Quality and good design products have local as well as foreign market. BSCIC needs to pay attention in this area to train interested people on design and raise the product excellence to draw market.

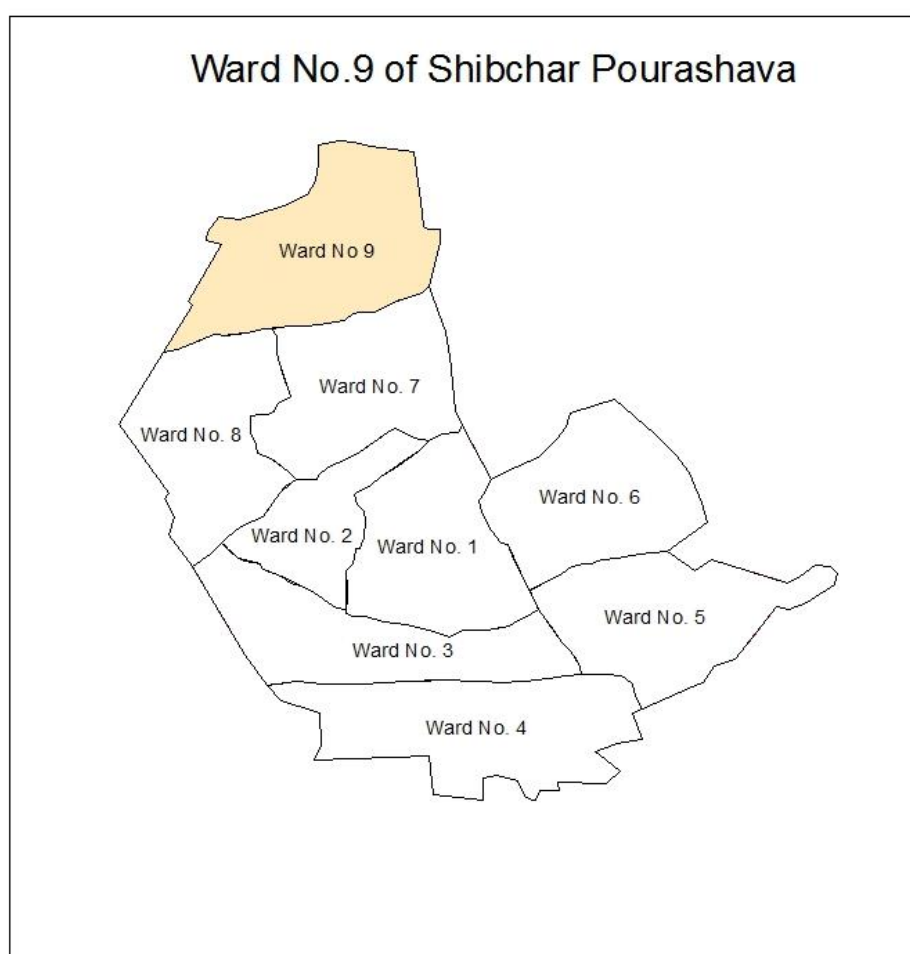
9.0 Ward No. 09

9.1 Ward Profile

Ward No 09 is a fringe area mouza. It contains two mouzas Khan Kandi has a total population of 443 persons and Nalgora (part) has a total population of 1217 persons. The ward has in a total population of 1713 persons. Details about some basic information of the ward is presented in **Table-9.1** below.

Table-9.1: Selected Basic Data of Ward No. 09

Information Head and Data							
Population	Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of Male Employed	Field of Employment of Adult Males (%)			Percent of Sanitary Latrine	Percent of Pucca Structure
			Agri.	Ind.	Service		
1713	61.1	9.60	81.48	13.58	4.93	77.7	4.9



Map-9.1: Map of Ward No. 09

PRA Team and Schedule

Team Leader: Mosharraf Hossain

Facilitator: Zahidur Rahman,

Co-facilitator: Mehedi Alam

Rapporteur: Jahirul Islam

Logistic Provider: Rejaul Kabir

Time: 4.45 pm-6.30 pm

Date: 23//05/2016

Pourashava: Shibchar

Ward No. 09

Upazila: Shibchar

District Madaripur

Venue: Pourashava Office



Photo-9.1: PRA Participants in Ward No. 09

PRA সেশন

“প্রিপারেশন অফ ডেভেলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ফর ফোরটিন উপজেলাস” প্রকল্প

প্যাকেজ-০১ঃ [REDACTED] শিবচর উপজেলা, জেলাঃ মানসিংগা

স্থানঃ **নন্দ গুহাড কামতানার গ্রাম কমান্ডার প্রানকাশ ফুল**

তারিখঃ **২০/০৫/২০১৬**

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

৮.৪৫ PM

৮.৩০ PM

ক্রমিক	নাম	ঠিকানা	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	জাহানারা বেগম	৭.৬.৮ মহিলা বাইলিয়া	কামতানার	০১৭৭৭ ২৫১২৮৬	জাহানারা
২	হান্না বেগম	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২১ ৩৫৬ ৭০১	হান্না
৩	মোঃ বাজিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু নন্দ	চাকরি	০১৭৩৩ ১১০৮৮	বাজিদুল
৪	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না	চাকরি	০১৭১৭ ৬০৭০৮২	জাহিদুল
৫	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	নন্দ গুহাড	কামতানার	০১৭৩৬ ৬৮৬১৫৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
৬	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৩৬ ৭৭৫৫৪৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২০ ৬৭৮৬৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২০ ৬৭৮৬৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
৯	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২০ ৬৭৮৬৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১০	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৩৩ ১১০৮৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১১	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২৩ ০৭৩৮৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১২	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২২ ২৭৭০৬১	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১৩	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৩৭ ৫০০৩৫৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১৪	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২১ ২১৮৮১	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১৫	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২২ ৩৩৫৩৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১৬	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৪৬ ১৩০৭০	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭২০ ৫৮৭৭৬	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৫৭ ৬৭৭১৩	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
১৯	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৬ ২২৩ ৬৭৭০৬	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
২০	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৪০ ২৭২১৬	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
২১	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৫৭ ১৫০৭৭৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
২২	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭১৮ ৩০০১০৭	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
২৩	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭১৭ ৫৭৭৫৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন
২৪	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন	হান্না কান্দু	চাকরি	০১৭৫৭ ১৫০৭৭৮	মোঃ জাহিদুল হোসেন

Figure-9.1: PRA Attendance Sheet

9.2 PRA Techniques

The PRA session activities included, preparation of Social Map, Identification of Problems and Potentials and fixation and prioritization of development proposals. The techniques used were, **Social Mapping** and **ToP Consensus Workshop**. Instruments used like, **Flip Chart** and **Venn Diagram**. Photographs were taken and attendance was recorded. All the deliberations made by the participants were recorded by the organizers. Besides, informal interviews were also carried out with key persons of the Pourashava. One facilitator, a Co-facilitator, a Rapporteur and a Logistic Provider conducted the PRAs. In every PRA, after explaining the objectives of PRA, the schedule of PRA sessions by the facilitator, the actual working sessions started.

9.3 PRA Schedule, Participants and Steps

PRA in Ward No. 09 was held in Pourashava Complex on May 23, 2016 and participated by 24 participants. The PRA session started at 4:45 pm and continued up to 6:30 pm. In addition to Councilor of the ward, a number of cross section of citizens of the ward including teacher, farmer, and business man participated in the PRA. Details of people is provided in **Table-9.2**. Two facilitators conducted the sessions supported by two other staff. The assignment were preparation of Social Map of the ward and identification of problems their causes, effects and potentials of the ward by the participants. They also identified need/proposals for future development and phased them out for implementation.

Table-9.2: Category of PRA Participants

Category of PRA Participants							Total
Pourashava Councilor	Farmer	Trader	Service Holder	Teacher	Professional	Other	
1	1	11	1	1	2	7	24

Following steps were followed in conducting PRA.

- Step-1:** Introduction and attendances sheet signing
- Step-2:** Organizers and Participants introduce themselves
- Step-3:** Social Mapping exercise-briefing on social mapping, drawing of Social Map by the participants.
- Step-4:** Validation of Social Map by the Participants
- Step-5:** Problems identification
- Step-6:** Potential identification
- Step-7:** Fixation and prioritisation of development needs

9.4 Spatial Aspects: Social Mapping

Social Map was sketched by the participants with the assistance of the facilitators. One of the participants drew the boundary of the Wards No. 9 first, and then participants located roads, bazar, bridge/culvert, etc. After preparing the Social Map it was thoroughly checked. **Figure-9.2** shows the Social Map of Ward No. 09

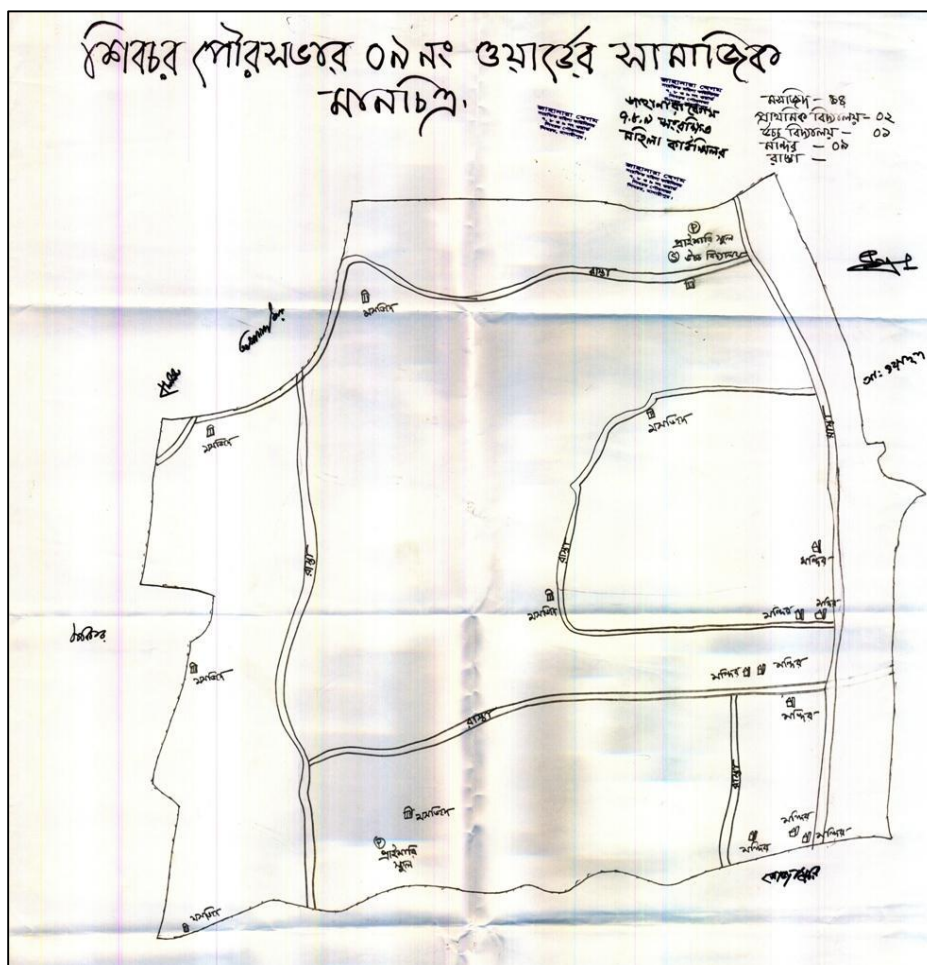


Figure-9.2: Social Map of Ward No. 09

9.4.1 Identified Features in Social Map

The following features were identified in the social map by the participants:

- Settlement
- Major roads and bridges
- Important urban social facilities
- Farm lands
- Canals

9.5 Identification of Problems of Ward No. 09

After drawing Social Map of the ward, the next task for the participants was to identify problems of the ward. As the participants pointed out problems one after another, one facilitator recoded them in a Flip Chart (**Figure-9.3**). In total they identified 16 problems as presented below.

9.5.1 List of Problems

1. Roads & communication problem.
2. Absence of culvert in Nalgara.
3. Narrow road.
4. Problem of safe drinking water.
5. Absence of electricity in 20% area of the ward
6. Water logging problem
7. Drainage problem.
8. Sanitation problem.
9. Problem of maintenance of religious facilities.
10. Absence of gas Line
11. Problems in health complex.
12. Development of health facilities.
13. Absence of Gov. College.
14. Problem of agricultural instrument and office.
15. Problem of law and order.
16. Absence of play ground

During identification of problems of the union, the facilitators also discussed about their causes, implications and capacity to address them. (**Figure-9.3**)

Problems	Causes	Effects	Capacity to resolve
1. આમૂય (સુધાર) જાન ઉત્પાદન દરજ્જાનો,	1. સરકારી ટેન્ડરોમાં ભાગીદારી નહીં. 2. કાર્ટેલમાં સમઘટીની જાણ અજાણ.	1. આમૂય (સુધાર) નો ઉપયોગ નથી થતો. 2. અસરકારક જાન ઉત્પાદન દરજ્જામાં અસર.	1. સરકારી ક્ષમિત સુવિધાઓ હાલ નથી. 2. સુધારા સુધારા દ્વારા આમૂય લોકરૂંબમાં.
2. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓ નહીં દરજ્જાનો	1. સરકારી આયોજન દ્વારા ઉપર ટેન્ડરો- ટેન્ડરોમાં જાણ. 2. સરકારી ટેન્ડરોમાં ભાગીદારી નહીં.	1. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓ નહીં હોય. 2. વિવિધ સુવિધાઓ દ્વારા જાણ નહીં.	1. નાણાકીય સુવિધાઓ દ્વારા આર્થિક સુવિધાઓ લોકરૂંબમાં.
3. યોગ્યતા સમસ્યા:	1. સરકારી ટેન્ડરોમાં સુવિધાઓ. 2. કાર્ટેલમાં સમઘટીની જાણ.	1. યોગ્યતા સમસ્યા હોય. 2. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓમાં અસર હોય. 3. આમૂય (સુધાર) / સુવિધાઓ (સુધાર) હોય.	1. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓમાં આમૂય લોકરૂંબમાં. 2. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓમાં આમૂય લોકરૂંબમાં. 3. સુધારા સુધારા દ્વારા આમૂય લોકરૂંબમાં.
4. વિવિધ સુવિધાઓ નહીં	1. સરકારી ટેન્ડરોમાં સુવિધાઓ. 2. કાર્ટેલમાં સુવિધાઓ દ્વારા સમઘટીની જાણ.	1. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓમાં સમસ્યા હોય. 2. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓ / સુવિધાઓમાં અસર હોય.	1. સુધારા સુધારા દ્વારા આમૂય લોકરૂંબમાં. 2.
5. આર્થિક સમસ્યા	1. સરકારી ટેન્ડરોમાં અસર. 2. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓ દ્વારા સમઘટીની જાણ.	1. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓમાં અસર હોય. 2. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓ / સુવિધાઓમાં અસર હોય.	1. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓમાં અસર હોય. 2. આર્થિક સુવિધાઓમાં અસર હોય.

Figure-9.3: Identified Problems, Causes, Effects and Capacity to resolve

9.5.2 Major Problems

On request by the facilitators, the participators identified the following five as follows. These were written down in Venn Diagram (**Figure-9.4**).

1. Problem of health service.
2. Problem of safe drinking water.
3. Roads & communication problem.
4. Lack of electricity connection.
5. Sanitation problem.

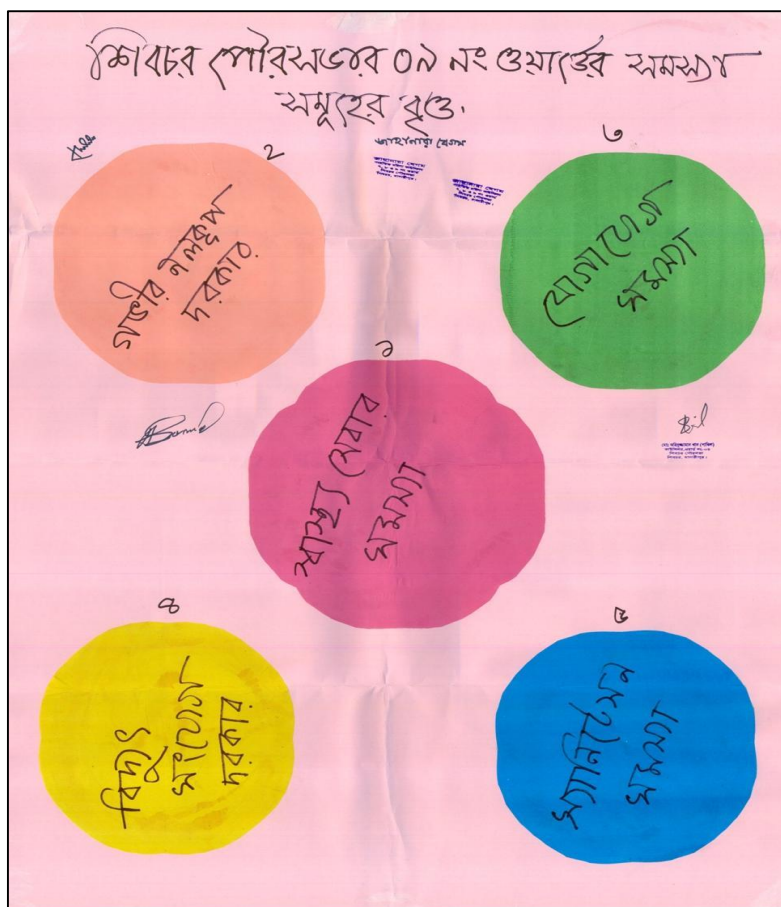


Figure-9.4: Venn Diagram of Major Problems

9.5.3 Details of Major Problem

a. Problem of Health Service

The ward is deprived of adequate health facilities. Insufficiency of public health facility causes people to spend extra money for treatment in private clinic. This is a hardship for them and makes them poorer.

b. Problem of Safe Drinking Water

There is no deep tube-well in this ward. Due to lack of deep tube-well people are deprived of pure water and suffer from different water borne diseases.

c. Transport and Communication Problem

Problems in communication system like roads, bridge, culvert etc exists in this ward. Existing road repair and construction of new pucca road needed. About 1k.m of road is needed from Gopadanga beel to the main road; 1 km road is needed from main road to Nolgara; 1.5 k.m road will have to be built from Rahim khan's house to the main road; 0.50 k.m road to be built from Enu Howladar's house to Hazi Bari.

d. Lack of Electricity

This is a basic need of modern days and demands immediate attention to improve quality of life of the people. This basic facility will promote commercial and agricultural activity and education of the students.

e. Sanitation Problem

The reason behind this low allocation of GoB fund and good initiator. The effect is pollution of environment. There are many peoples to aware peoples.

9.6 Identification of Potentials

After identification of problems with prioritization, next the facilitators identified potentials of the ward. They identified 6 potentials as presented below.

1. Scope of Fish farming
2. Better use of fertile agricultural land.
3. Opportunity of raising domestic animal.
4. Opportunity for poultry farming.
5. Handicraft development.
6. Foreign remittance.

9.6.1 Identification of Major Potentials

From the main list of potentials, the participants identified five major potentials that were presented in a Venn Diagram (**Figure-9.5**) by the facilitators.

1. Better use of fertile agricultural land
2. Foreign remittance.
3. Opportunity of raising domestic animal.
4. Fish farming
5. Handicraft development.

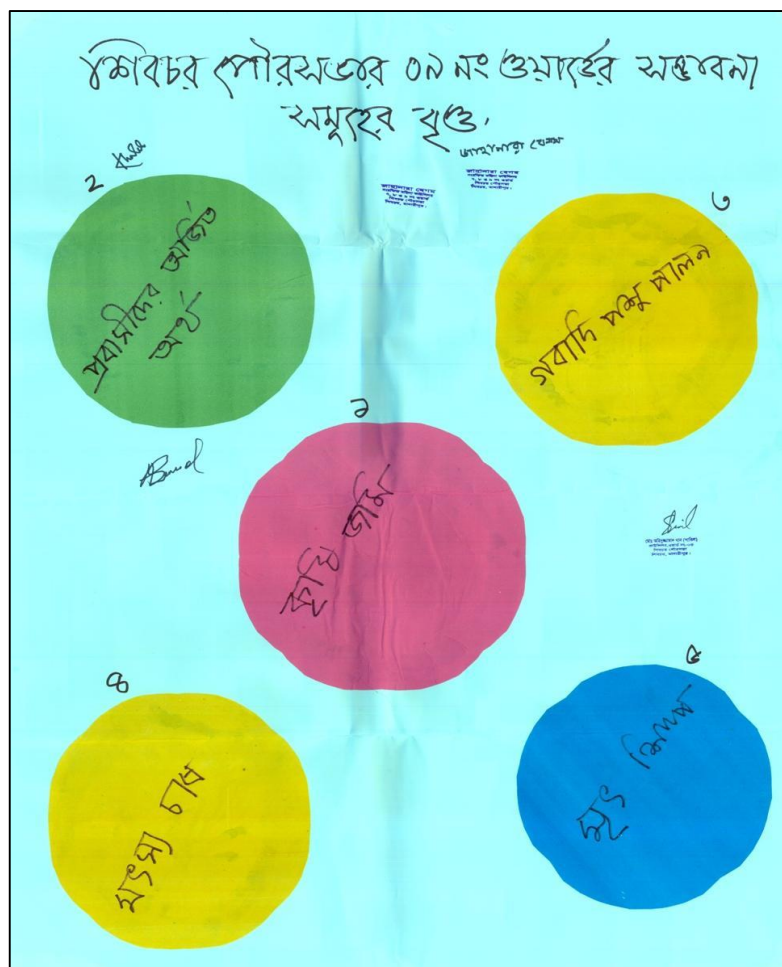


Figure-9.5: Venn Diagram of Potentials

9.7 Determination of Development Needs and Priorities

The facilitators used Beta Card, Flip Chart, to determine the needs and aspirations of the participants for next 20 years. For phasing the need/proposal they used ToP Chart. First each participant was provided with a Beta Card to write two needs/proposals. They were given two minutes to finish the job. The cards were collected after two minutes and rearranged. Names of similar proposals were merged into a single proposal. Clusters were made for same type of proposals and a name was given to each cluster. (Table-9.3)

Table- 9.3: Development needs for the next twenty years of Ward No. 09

Identified Needs	Description of Identified Needs
1. Improvement of communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of roads • Improvement of existing roads
2. Provision of playing field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of playing field
3. Improvement of religious institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of religious institution • Establishment of mosque
4. Provision of gas connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of gas at Ward No.9
5. Provision of Electricity Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of electricity system • Provision of electricity connection at Ward No. 09
6. Provision of pure water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of deep tube well
7. Development of sanitation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of sanitation system
8. Improvement of medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of proper medical facilities • Establishment of Health Complex

After listing all the needs in the table (**Table-9.3**), the participants were asked to vote all identified development needs into three different periods of execution-short term, medium term and long term. The participants distributed the identified proposals into three different phases of execution (**Figure-9.6**).

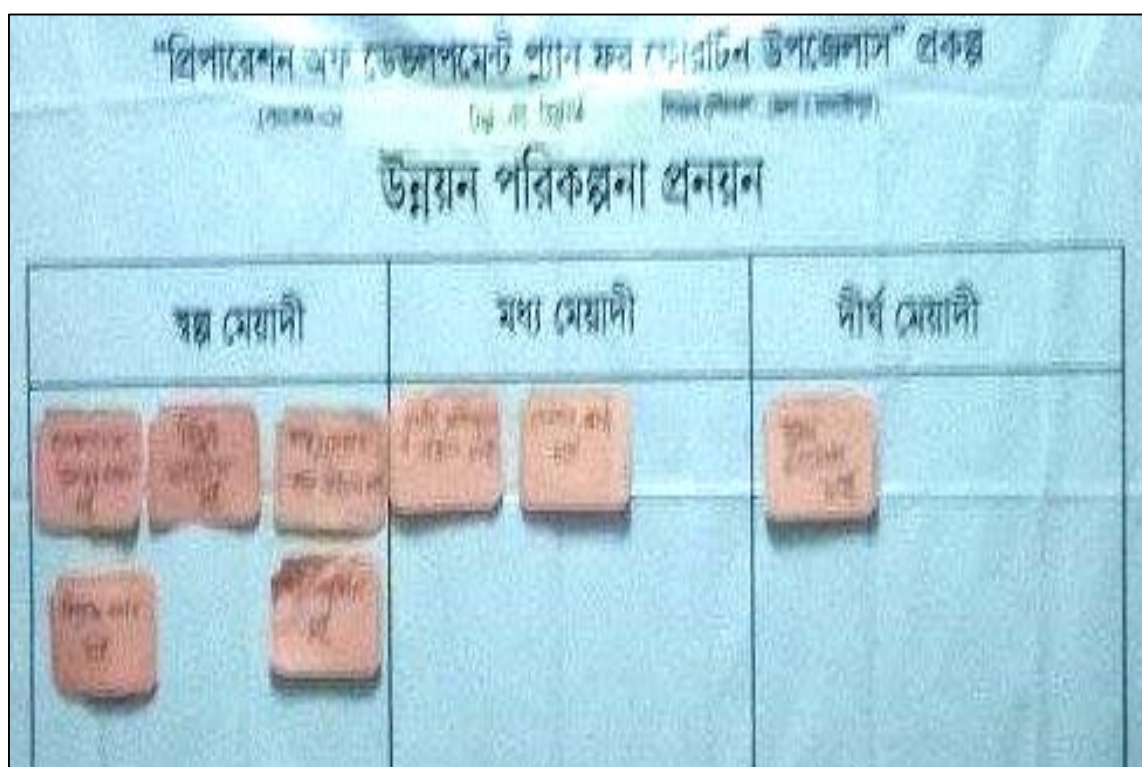


Figure-9.6: Prioritization of Development Needs/Proposals

The facilitators noted the phasing of proposals in a table as shown in **Table-9.4**. As seen from the table above that the participants put 5 development proposals in the short term; 2 proposals were placed in the medium term and only one proposal for execution in the long term phase. It gives indication that the participants are keen to see their development proposals be executed in the shortest possible time.

Table-9.4: Summary of Prioritization of Proposed Development Needs/Proposals

Short term	Midterm	Long term
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply of safe drinking water 2. Development transport and communication 3. Expansion of power supply 4. Improved sanitation 5. Improved health services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of religious facilities 2. Provide play field. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.. Piped gas supply

9.8 Conclusion

The PRA participants of Ward No. 9 rightly pointed out some vital issues. These are, health, safe water, road communication, electricity and sanitation. Like all rural areas health service is in precarious condition in Shibchar Pourashava. Dearth of medical personnel and facilities are the key problems. Safe water is urgently needed in everyday life of the people. Unpaved roads turn into misery during monsoon. Electricity is a modern day necessity. Sanitation is fairly okay. But unless the above problems are solved to a large extent quality of life of the people in this ward cannot be attained.