



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

Package-04

(Saghata Upazila, District: Gaibandha; Sariakandi Upazila and
Sonatala Upazila, District: Bogra)

FINAL SURVEY REPORT

PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)

Of

Saghata Upazila, Gaibandha

June, 2017



Modern Engineers Planners & Consultants Ltd.

Letter of Transmittal

Ref No.: MEPC/UDD/2017/63

Date: 04.06.2017

To

The Project Director

“Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas” Project

Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

82 Segun Bagicha, Dhaka-1000.

**Subject: Submission of the Final Survey Report on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
of Saghata Upazila, Gaibandha.**

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to submit herewith the Final Survey Report on Participatory Rural Appraisal of Saghata Upazila, Gaibandha District under “**Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas Project**” Package No: 04 (Saghata Upazila, District- Gaibandha; Sonatala Upazila and Sariakandi Upazila, District- Bogra) for your kind information and further action.

Thanking you and assuring you of our best services.

Best Regards

.....
(Engr. A. Sobahan)

Managing Director of MEPC

.....
(Shamim Mahabubul Haque)

Team Leader, Package-4

Executive Summary

For sustainable development, comprehensive development plans for both rural and urban areas are essential. Despite limited resources, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has focused on the planned development at different layers of administrative organizations of the country. Upazilas are now considered very important strata of development that will incorporate all social, economic and administrative and infrastructure services for the region. This is in line with the national policy that intends to bring development, administrative and services facilities to the doorstep of the people by providing access to better delivery of government services at the local tiers under the city or municipality level even.

For participatory planning and development, grassroots participation has now been well established and the use of PRA methodologies offers proven results from the local people's active participation. The "Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas" included this component in its overall planning process to involve local people so that they own their development plans and contribute to the substantial processes of planning by sharing their perceptions and informed views at different stages of the project.

Saghata Upazila has 10 Union Parishads and there is no municipality in this Upazila. It is bordered by Islampur Upazila of Jamalpur District to the east, Gobindaganj Upazila of Gaibandha District to the west, Gaibandha Sadar Upazila to the north and Sonatala Upazila of Bogra District to the south .

The findings of the PRA sessions conducted in ten (10) unions of Saghata Upazila. Saghata Upazila is under Gaibandha District of Rangpur Division. The PRA team began PRA from Saghata Upazila out of three project Upazilas on June 3rd, 2015.

PRA findings obtained in forms of resource maps, problems Venn diagram, potentials Venn diagrams and development needs workshops of ten unions of Saghata Upazila carry huge importance to be incorporated in the preparation of development plan for Saghata Upazila. However, these findings need to be examined by and matched with technical analysis of data gathered from other sectoral surveys and analyses as designed under the current project. It is evident from PRA findings of Saghata Upazila that most of unions are flood prone, affected by river erosion, waterlogging, and disaster such as flood and cyclone. Most of the unions lack necessary road, electricity, sanitation, health services and necessary educational institutions. According the PRA participants, the Upazilas major potentials include agricultural produce, char areas, water bodies, rivers, fisheries, educated people and unemployed labor across many unions that need to be utilized for the comprehensive development of this Upazila. The participants of PRA session sat Saghata Upazila believe that development schemes for short,

medium and long-term must include river embankment construction, river training, drainage system development, installation of electricity, cyclone shelter construction and educational and healthcare facilities as urgent needs for the Upazila. Besides, agro-food processing industries, cottage industries and cold storages need to be placed to address poverty and unemployment problem of the Upazila.

PRA findings must be carefully used as these are based on local people's perceptions and opinions. However, the importance of these findings is huge as the development plan is for the local people, and they must own whatever the plan is formulated for their local areas. This plan will be meaningless unless local people's views and expectations were not incorporated in the development planning processes. Instead of the achieving the fruits of the benefits of development plan, taxpayers' money to be spent in the development planning process will be wasted if the local people do not implement the formulated plan at the end. Hence development plans must count local peoples' views and perspectives in preparing development plan. This report presents and highlights the problems, resources, and development expectations of the local people despite these PRA findings have various limitations as mentioned earlier. However, technical analysis must be corroborated with PRA findings when needed to prepare informed development plan for next 20 years.

Table of Contents

| | Page No. |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Letter of Transmittal | i |
| Executive Summary | ii |
| Table of Contents | iv |
| List of Tables | vi |
| List of Maps | vi |
| List of Abbreviations/Acronyms | vii |

CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1.1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.2 | Project Context for PRA | 1 |
| 1.3 | Purpose of PRA | 2 |
| 1.3.1 | Mapping Resources and Identifying areas | 4 |
| 1.3.2 | Identifying Problems and Potentials | 4 |
| 1.3.3 | Proposing Development Priorities | 4 |
| 1.4 | PRA Tools | 4 |
| 1.4.1 | Social/Resource Mapping | 4 |
| 1.4.2 | Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials) | 4 |
| 1.4.3 | Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus on Development Needs | 5 |
| 1.5 | Participants and Facilitators of PRA Sessions | 5 |
| 1.5.1 | The Participants | 5 |
| 1.5.2 | PRA Facilitators | 5 |
| 1.6 | PRA Settings and Schedule of PRA Sessions | 5 |
| 1.7 | PRA Process | 6 |
| 1.7.1 | Preparation | 6 |
| 1.7.2 | Field Work | 7 |
| 1.7.3 | Documentation and Compilation of PRA Sessions | 7 |
| 1.8 | Quality Control Measures | 8 |

CHAPTER TWO: PRAs AT UNION-LEVEL

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----|
| 2.1 | Overview | 9 |
| 2.2 | Spatial Aspects | 9 |
| 2.3 | Major Problems and Potentials | 10 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----|
| 2.3.1 | Problem Identification | 10 |
| 2.3.2 | Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram | 12 |
| 2.3.3 | Potential Identification | 12 |
| 2.3.4 | Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram | 12 |
| 2.3.5 | Identification of Prioritized Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials | 13 |
| 2.4 | Perceived Development Priorities | 14 |
| 2.4.1 | Short term Development Priorities | 14 |
| 2.4.2 | Mid Term Development Priorities | 16 |
| 2.4.3 | Long Term Development Priorities | 17 |
| CHAPTER THREE: CONCLUSION | | |
| 3.1 | Key Observations | 19 |
| 3.2 | Limitations of PRA Sessions | 19 |
| 3.3 | Implications of PRA Findings | 20 |
| REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY | | 21 |
| APPENDICES | | |
| Appendix-I | | 23 |

List of Tables

| | Page No. |
|--|-----------------|
| Table 1.1 Distribution of Unions and Municipal Wards by Upazila | 6 |
| Table 1.2 Schedule of PRA at Saghata Upazila | 6 |
| Table 2.1 Major Problems Faced by Unions of Saghata Upazila | 10 |
| Table 2.2 Spatial Aspects of Major Potentials by Unions of Saghata Upazila | 12 |

List of Maps

| | Page No. |
|--|-----------------|
| Map 1.1 Location of Three Project Upazilas under Package-4 | 3 |
| Map 2.1 Boundary Map of Saghata Upazila | 11 |

List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

| | |
|----------|--|
| AAP | : Action Area Plan |
| ADP | : Annual Development Program |
| BBS | : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| BWDB | : Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| CS | : Cadastral Survey |
| DLRS | : Directorate of Land Record and Survey |
| FY | : Fiscal Year |
| GIS | : Geographic Information System |
| GoB | : Government of Bangladesh |
| ICA | : Institute of Cultural Affairs |
| IT | : Information Technology |
| KM/km. | : Kilometer |
| LGED | : Local Government and Engineering Department |
| MEPC | : Modern Engineers Planners & Consultants Ltd. |
| MoHPW | : Ministry of Housing and Public Works |
| NGO | : Non-Government Organizations |
| PD | : Project Director |
| PM | : Project Manager |
| PDB | : Power Development Board |
| PRA | : Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PRSP | : Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PWD | : Public Works Department |
| RAP | : Rural Area Plan |
| REB | : Rural Electrification Board |
| RHD | : Roads and Highways Department |
| SKS | : Saghata Kallyan Samity |
| SoB | : Survey of Bangladesh |
| SP | : Structure Plan |
| SRP | : Sub-Regional Plan |
| Sq. Ft. | : Square Feet |
| Sq. Km. | : Square Kilometer |
| Sq. M. | : Square Meter |
| Sq. Mile | : Square Mile |
| ToP | : Technology of Participation |
| ToR | : Terms of Reference |
| UP | : Union Parishad |
| UAP | : Urban Area Plan |
| UDD | : Urban Development Directorate |
| UNO | : Upazila Nirbahi Officer |

CHAPTER ONE: PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

For sustainable development, comprehensive development plans for both rural and urban areas are essential. Despite limited resources, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has focused on the planned development at different layers of administrative organizations of the country. Upazila is now considered very important strata of development that will incorporate all social, economic and administrative and infrastructure services for the region. This is in line with the national policy that intends to bring development, administrative and services facilities to the doorstep of the people by providing access to better delivery of government services at the local tiers under the city or municipality level even.

For participatory planning and development, grassroots participation has now been well established, and the use of PRA methodologies offers proven results from the local people's active participation. The Project Entitled "Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas" included this component in its overall planning process to involve local people so that they own their development plans and contribute to the substantial processes of planning by sharing their perceptions and informed views at different stages of the project.

As the "Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas" project centers on Upazila as the significant tier in development planning, this PRA report is on Upazila basis. This chapter describes the background and purpose of PRA workshop, and the processes and tools used in PRA sessions and PRA settings, participants and facilitators as well.

1.2 Project Context for PRA

The preparation of development plan will accelerate the economic and socio-political development at Upazila level. This project aims to prepare development plan for the next 20 years to be completed in five stages/tiers involving the preparation of Sub-regional Plan and Structure Plan for the whole Upazila and surrounding areas, the preparation of Urban Area Plan and Rural Area for Municipalities/Pourashava (where exists) & rural areas of Upazila respectively and finally the preparation of Action Area Plan in the form of sectoral projects and programs for immediate intervention based on local needs, problems and opportunities.

Given the importance of such comprehensive development plan as realized in the national policy supporting development control and discouraging unauthorized and unplanned development either in urban area or in rural area, local people's role are the key and PRA

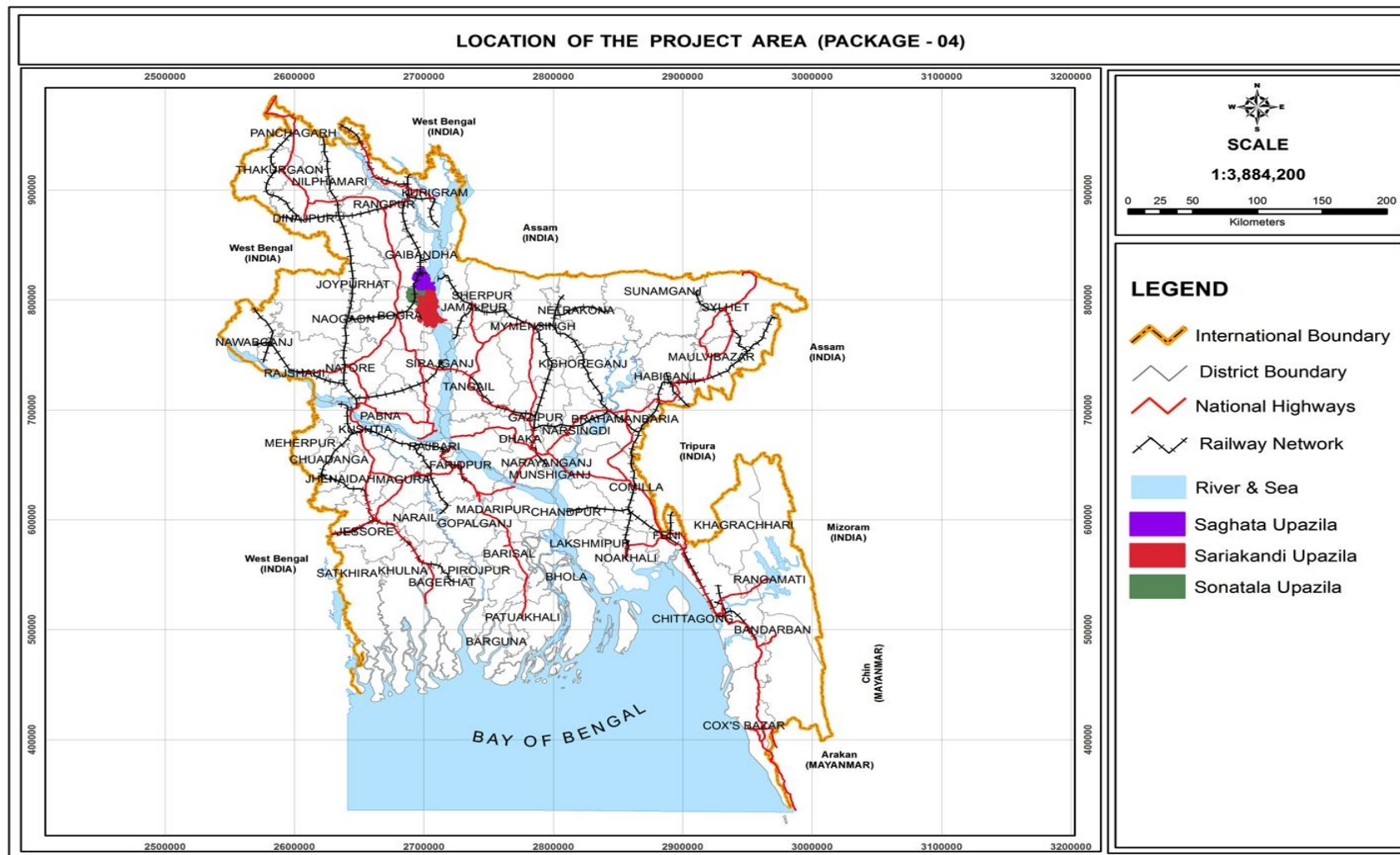
workshops are one of the best effective means to discover local residents' views and perceptions of the necessity of planned land transformation, the protection of the most valuable agricultural land from any other unplanned transformation, the identification of development constraints and local development potentials, and the determination of development needs and priorities in their respective localities. The Package-4 of the Pilot 14 Upazila project includes three Upazilas under two districts belonging to two divisions, which are very close neighbour located from the north to the south - Sonatala is in between Saghata and Sariakandi (Map1.1). Saghata Upazila is under Gaibandha District of Rangpur Division. Sonatala and Sariakandi Upazilas are under Bogra Districts of Rajshahi Division. Two municipalities are located in two Upazila Headquarters such as Sonatala and Sariakandi. This report is based PRA sessions conducted in 10 unions of Saghata Upazila.

“Preparation of Development Plan for Fourteen Upazilas” project results from the pressing need for the comprehensive development plan realized by the Government of Bangladesh though after a long time since we got independence in 1971. The project is aimed to establishing a comprehensive development framework emphasizing over the change in land category, land use and livelihood pattern in an integrated and balanced manner.

1.3 Purpose of PRA

The main goal of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) workshops is to get local people's experiences, views and insights to the local development planning process with the use of three popular tools namely social mapping, Venn diagram and Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus workshop method. PRA sessions are purposed to (a) involve the local people to identify their own problems, potentials, development needs and planning priorities for next 20 years; (b) supplement and facilitate matching PRA findings with different sectoral findings, particularly spatial analysis, and (c) make participants own the project and its activities towards realizing participatory planning approach. PRA sessions enabled the planning team to get people's in-depth knowledge and views about their assets, problems, potentials, development needs and planning aspirations. Each PRA is conducted to achieve the following three major interlocking objectives.

Map 1.1: Location of Three Project Upazilas under Package 4



Source: National GIS Database and Modified by MEPC

1.3.1 Mapping Resources and Identifying Areas

Social maps mapped local areas assets, resources and features (natural, physical, environmental, social, economic etc.), located problems and resources spatially, and depict the areas as problem or risk, and potential.

1.3.2 Identifying Problems and Potentials

Problem and potential Venn diagrams, associated causes, effects, and relevant potentials analysis enabled participants identify the major problems and potentials of the area in terms of the severity and impacts of problems or potentials.

1.3.3 Proposing Development Priorities

Using the Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus Workshop Method, participants were able to identify priorities for development and planning for next 20 years for sub-regional, structural, urban, rural action plans based on the identified locations, issues, problems and potentials through social mapping and Venn diagram.

1.4 PRA Tools

PRA is a set of tools, and various tools have been in practice. Given the nature of the project and purpose of PRA, at union and municipal ward level, each PRA used three key techniques namely social map for resource mapping, Venn diagram for major problem and potential identification, and ToP consensus workshop method for determination of development needs and priorities for their respective localities. With the aid of facilitators, these techniques were used.

1.4.1 Social/Resource Mapping

The participants drew a social map locating different types of resources, such as, roads, settlements, health facilities, pond, agricultural land, river, market places, post office, schools/colleges/madrashas/mosques/religious buildings, graveyard, factories, embankment, flood/hazard prone area, flood shelter, bus stand, launch ghat, forest, etc. using marker or sign pen on a big art paper. The participants first marked the north direction of the map and then drew the boundary of the Union/ Wards of Pourashava on the on paper by wooden pencil.

1.4.2 Venn Diagram (Problems and Potentials)

Participants discussed among themselves about all the problems they were facing, the causes and effects of those problems, and then they identified five major problems. Based on the severity and impact of problems, participants used the circular shaped paper to indicate the most

severe problem varying the size of the circle in the descending order. Then they listed potentials and identified the major potentials of the area.

1.4.3 Technology of Participation (ToP) Consensus on Development Needs

Participants are reminded of the whole group about what they got from previous sessions (resources/assets, potentials, problems, risks etc.) showing map and diagrams hanged in front of them. Then they are invited for brainstorming of the focus question --- What they want to see take place in next 20 years in their area. The ideas will be organized, clustered, named and then reflected on which are needed to do immediately, which are in the medium term, and which are in the long run.

1.5 Participants and Facilitators of PRA Sessions

1.5.1 The Participants

For each PRA, 15-20 persons who were knowledgeable, willing and local resident of the union or municipal wards were invited. Among the participants, 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 were included.

1.5.2 PRA Facilitators

Three persons in the field were responsible for communication with the local government leaders, local administration, and local officials to identify and confirm participants following the above-mentioned criteria, facilitating PRA sessions and documenting individual sessions. Among three, two persons interchangeably played role as facilitator and co-facilitator, and one person was dedicated to communicate, coordinate and document the PRA session. There was also a logistics officer who assisted timely material distribution, and taking notes and photos/videos of the PRA Session.

1.6 PRA Settings and Schedule of PRA Sessions

PRA workshops are conducted in a convenient time when the Union Chairman and members along with local knowledgeable and experienced participants were able to spend few hours at a convenient location decided by the local people. Facilitators contacted with local contact persons and arranged timely arrival and facilitation of these workshops. The distribution of PRA workshops by Union are presented in the following table. In Saghata Upazila, 10 PRA sessions are held in 10 UPs followed by 7 PRA sessions in 7 Unions of Sonatala, and 12 PRA sessions in 12 Unions of Sariakandi (Table 1.1). Most of the PRA sessions are conducted in the UP council meeting rooms for union level PRAs.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Unions and Municipal Wards by Upazila

| Upazila | No. of Unions | No. of Municipalities | No. of Municipal Wards | Time |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Saghata | 10 | 0 | - | June 9 -16, 2015 |
| Sonatala | 7 | 1 | 9 | June 15-22, 2015 |
| Sariakandi | 12 | 1 | 9 | June 23-30, 2015 |
| Total | 29 | 2 | 18 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Each session lasted at least 3 hours 30 minutes and some sessions went up to 4 hours. It had following components.

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

1.7 PRA Process

1.7.1 Preparation

Social expert and the planning team of the Package: 04 set several times to discuss the goals and procedures of the PRA. Then the Project Director and his UDD team set with the social expert with other planning team members to finalize the tools of PRA, the detailed steps of PRA techniques followed, and the formats of the sessions, the criteria of participants, and the reporting were settled. Later the social expert hired field facilitators followed by a one-day training in PRA tools. Social expert had practiced sessions with core field facilitators. The Project Director and his team set schedule of PRA sessions with the Social Expert and MPEC management.

Table 1.2: Schedule of PRA at Saghata Upazila

| Sl. No | Union | Date | Time | Venue |
|--------|------------|------------|----------|------------------------|
| 01 | Bharatkali | 09-06-2015 | 07:30 PM | Union Parishad Complex |
| 02 | Haldia | 10-06-2015 | 10:30 AM | Union Parishad Complex |
| 03 | Ghuridaha | 10-06-2015 | 04:45 PM | Union Parishad Complex |
| 04 | Muktinagar | 16-06-2015 | 10:00 AM | School Complex |
| 05 | Kachua | 12-06-2015 | 03:00 PM | Union Parishad Complex |
| 06 | Padumsahar | 12-06-2015 | 03:00 PM | Union Parishad Complex |

| Sl. No | Union | Date | Time | Venue |
|--------|--------------|------------|----------|------------------------|
| 07 | Kamaler Para | 13-06-2015 | 10:00 AM | Union Parishad Complex |
| 08 | Jumarbari | 13-06-2015 | 10:00 AM | Union Parishad Complex |
| 09 | Saghata | 14-06-2015 | 10:00AM | Union Parishad Complex |
| 10 | Bonarpara | 14-06-2015 | 10:00 AM | Union Parishad Complex |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

1.7.2 Field Work

For field work, field facilitators collected materials including maps and logistics, official letter, and contact lists along with necessary administrative paperwork in consultation with the management. Trained field facilitators are responsible for contacting, inviting and confirming minimum number of participants of PRA representing the target area (Union/Municipal Ward) maintaining professional standards and integrity by informing the purpose of contacts, the role of host and consulting agencies of the project, the previous visits and contacts by the project team, the procedure of conducting PRA sessions. PRA sessions were scheduled in consultation with the UP Chairman, members and secretary for Union-level PRAs and Mayor, councilors, and secretary/other official for municipal level PRAs/In selecting Upazilas and unions and municipalities, collected LGED's GIS-based maps were used to schedule PRA sessions keeping the time, distance, and availability of participants. Field facilitator team was accommodated in one or closely located lodging facility so that they can reflect on each session after completion.

Each PRA session ensured the presence of Union Chairman at Union level PRAs, and municipal ward councilors for municipal level PRAs. In the beginning of the session with registration sheet sign up, the concerned UP chairman or Municipal Mayor/ward councilor was requested to open the session, then the lead facilitator introduced the facilitators team, and invited participants to get introduced each other. Later the facilitators through interactive discussions, ice breaking and warming up highlighted the context of PRA, the goals and objectives of the PRA as well different methods of PRA. The stages and outcome of different tools – resource mapping, problem and potential Venn diagrams, and ToP Consensus workshop on development needs and priorities for their local Union/Municipality, and the role of participants in these different stages were oriented alerting the importance of local people's views and accurate information for local development and planning process was strongly emphasized.

1.7.3 Documentation and Compilation of PRA Sessions

After completing each PRA session, field facilitators compiled all notes and checked meta cards, flip charts and sticky wall materials to document individual PRA report covering the group dynamics, description of the Union/Municipality, and outputs like social map, identification of problems and potentials, and long-, medium- and short term development

needs. Field facilitators ensured quality, reliability and validity of PRA outcomes keeping in mind that PRA analysis would be matched with other technical analysis (13 surveys including socio-economic survey). Field facilitators submitted all PRA reports and field materials (hard and soft copy) to the Project Director's office, and to MEPC Office so that the team leader can integrate PRA findings along with socioeconomic survey data with other spatial topographic, hydro-geological, and environmental, land use, transport data during the comprehensive development planning stage.

1.8 Quality Control Measures

The social expert observed first few PRA sessions in each Upazila to monitor the quality of PRA sessions and outputs. In some Upazila, the Project Director, and/or his representatives were observers in some sessions. Before the first day of facilitation, the social expert trained field facilitators in practical aspects of facilitation tips, rapport building, sitting arrangements, conflict resolution, and documentation. In the first three days of fieldwork, the social expert was full time present in sessions taking lead facilitation charge as part of training the field facilitators in real world situations. At the end of each day, field facilitators did peer discussion and reflection on what they did and how they could do better in next sessions, which were shared with the social expert on regular basis to maintain quality of PRA procedures.

CHAPTER TWO: UNION-LEVEL PRAs OF SAGHATA UPAZILA

2.1 Overview

This chapter describes the findings of the PRA sessions conducted in ten (10) Unions of Saghata Upazila under Gaibandha District of Rangpur Division. The PRA team began PRA from Saghata Upazila out of three project Upazilas on June 3rd, 2015. In Saghata, the team resided in SKS residential facility for a week to complete the PRA fieldwork in the Upazila. Two PRA field facilitators team conducted PRA sessions and all PRAs were conducted in UP complexes. All facilitators were in the same PRA session for first two days with the presence of PRA expert, and from third day each facilitator's team was assigned to conduct PRA session. The Upazilas ten unions are as follow:

- i. Bharatkali is 1 No. Union
- ii. Haldia is 2 No. Union
- iii. Ghuridaha is 3 No. Union
- iv. Muktinagar is 4 No. Union
- v. Kachua is 5 No. Union
- vi. Padumsahar is 6 No. Union
- vii. Kamalerpara is 7 No. Union
- viii. Jumarbari is 8 No. Union
- ix. Saghata is 9 No. Union
- x. Bonarpara is 10 No. Union.

2.2 Spatial Aspects

Saghata Upazila has 10 Union Parishads (UPs) and there is no municipality in this Upazila. It is bordered by Islampur Upazila of Jamalpur District to the east, Gobindaganj Upazila of Gaibandha district to the west, Gaibandha Sadar Upazila to the north and Sonatala Upazila of Bogra District to the south (Map 2.1). Spatial aspects and location of problems and potentials based on PRA findings are presented in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. Most of its commercial, economic and administrative activities are concentrated in Bonarpara Union. Bonarpara Union is the largest growth center in the Upazila. It has a very old railway station, which is now the stop for many intercity trains. The office of the Upazila Parishad is also located at Bonarpara Union. The Upazila has 118 mouzas, cultivated land of 18683 hectares and the rest non-agriculture land (4,426 hectares). The Upazila has 66735 farmer families, out which 13819 households are landless families. Saghata Upazila is a flood prone area, and the major rivers of

the Upazila are Jamuna and Bangali. The mighty Jamuna River runs along the eastern part of the Upazila adjoining to Bharatkali, Saghata and Haldia Union.

2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

According to the Bangladesh Population Census 2011 of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), total population of this Upazila is 267819 (BBS, 2011). The Upazila has total area of 231.02 square kilometers, out of which, 329.93 acres are khas land and 8.27 acres are abandoned land. Another important geographic characteristic of this Upazila is char land. These are important factors for future land use planning and socioeconomic development of the Upazila.

2.3.1 Problem Identification

Based on PRA sessions, the below mentioned problems are identified and spatially located union-wise (Table 2.1). But these are based on peoples' perception that needs technical surveys and analysis for determining accurate and exact locations and for physical planning of the Upazila.

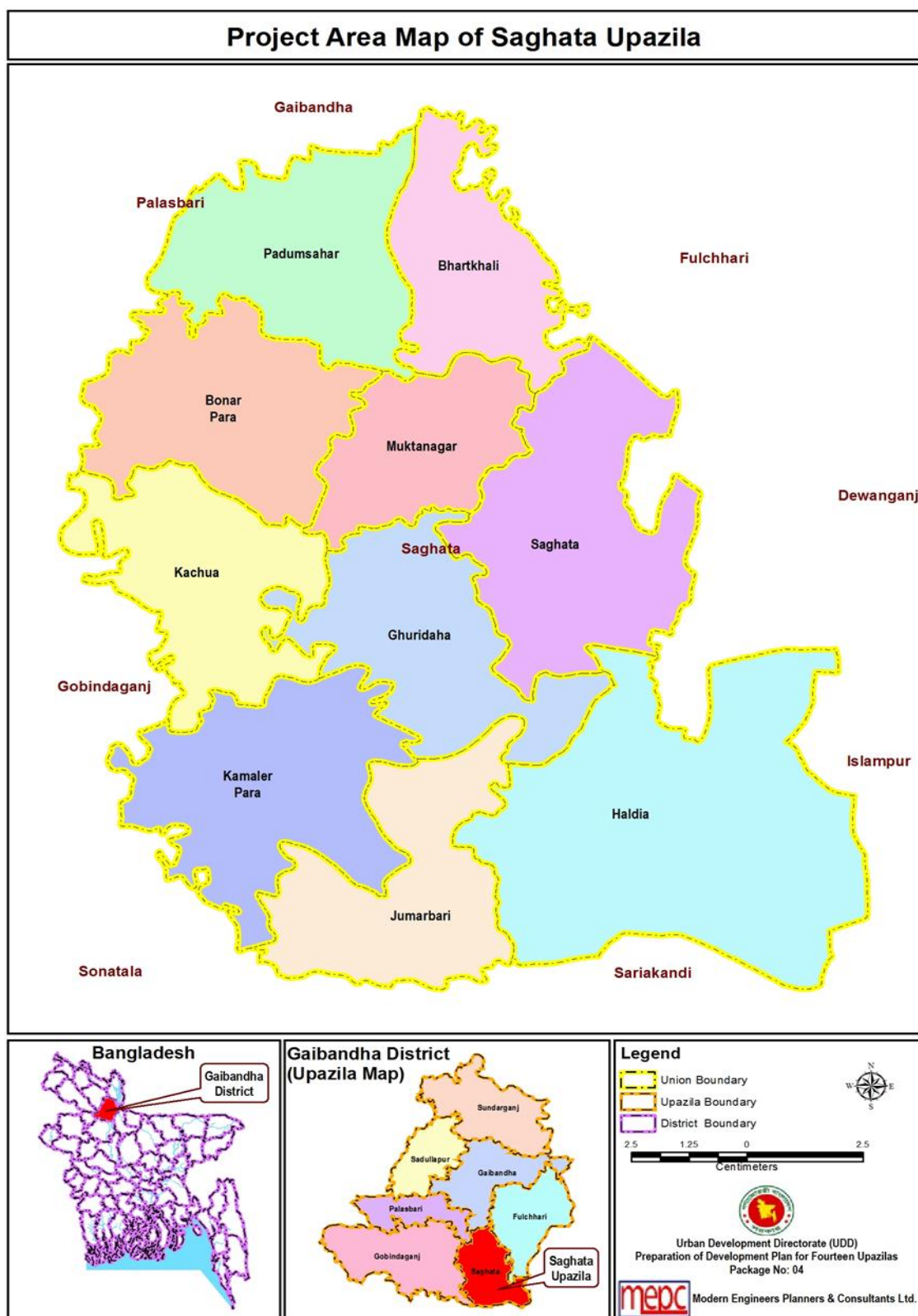
Table 2.1: Major Problems Faced by Unions of Saghata Upazila

| Sl. No. | Major Problems Identified | Affected Unions* | Remarks |
|---------|--|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | River erosion | 10, 8, 2, 5, 4, 1, 3 & 9 | 8 unions |
| 2 | Water logging/ Problems of drainage system | 10, 8, 2, 5 & 4 | 5 unions |
| 3 | Problem of communication- road, bridge, and culvert repair issues | 10, 8, 2, 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 6 & 7 | All 10 unions |
| 4 | Problem of electricity (absence of connection) | 10, 8, 2, 5, 4 & 7 | 6 unions |
| 5 | Insufficient medical facility | 10, 8, 2, 5, 4, 1 & 7 | 7 unions |
| 6 | Lack of proper education and institutional infrastructure | 10, 8, 2, 5, 4, 1 & 6 | 7 unions |
| 7 | Problem of public toilet/ sanitation | 10, 8, 2, 5 & 4 | 5 unions |
| 8 | Natural calamity such as flood, drought, river embankment, sluiceway | 8, 2, 5, 8 & 7 | 5 unions |
| 9 | Poverty | 8, 3 & 9 | 3 unions |
| 10 | Unemployment | 1, 3, 6, 7 & 9 | 5 unions |
| 11 | Problems of pure drinking water | 6 | 1 union |
| 12 | Lack of storage/agricultural facilities | 6 & 9 | 2 unions |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

***Note:** 1= Bharatkali Union, 2= Haldia Union, 3= Ghuridaha Union, 4= Muktinagar Union, 5= Kachua Union, 6= Padumsahar Union, 7= Kamaler Para Union, 8= Jumarbari Union, 9= Saghata Union, 10= Bonarpara Union.

Map 2.1: Boundary Map of Saghata Upazila



Source: MEPC

2.3.2 Problems Prioritization through Venn diagram

From the Venn diagram the most common problems (Top 5) have been identified as following:

- i. Communication problem,
- ii. River erosion problem,
- iii. Medical facilities problem,
- iv. Proper education and institutional infrastructure problem, and
- v. Electricity problem.

2.3.3 Potential Identification

Based on PRA sessions, the below mentioned potentials are identified and spatially located union-wise (Table 2.2). But these are based on peoples' perception that needs technical surveys and analysis for determining accurate and exact locations and for physical planning of the Upazila.

Table 2.2: Spatial Aspects of Major Potentials by Unions of Saghata Upazila

| Sl. No. | Major Potentials Identified | Affected Unions* | Remarks |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Agricultural produce/crops | 8, 2, 5, 4, 1, 3, 9 & 7 | 8 unions |
| 2 | Water bodies/swamps/fisheries | 10, 8, 2, 5, 9, 4, 3, 6 & 1 | 9 unions |
| 3 | Educated people/unemployed manpower | 10, 8, 2, 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 6 & 7 | All 10 unions |
| 4 | Livestock | 10, 8, 2 & 3 | 4 unions |
| 5 | Agricultural land/uncultivated land | 10, 5 & 6 | 3 unions |
| 6 | Market | 4 & 1 | 2 unions |
| 7 | NGO | 4 & 9 | 2 unions |
| 8 | Embankment/sluiceway | 1 | 1 union |
| 9 | Handicraft/cottage industries | 8, 6 & 9 | 3 unions |
| 10 | Poultry/dairy | 1, 3, 6, 7 & 9 | 5 unions |
| 11 | Drinking water | 1 & 6 | 2 unions |
| 12 | Tourism on river | 3 | 1 union |
| 13 | Biogas | 6 | 1 union |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

***Note:** 1= Bharatkali Union, 2= Haldia Union, 3= Ghuridaha Union, 4= Muktinagar Union, 5= Kachua Union, 6= Padumsahar Union, 7= Kamaler Para Union, 8= Jumarbari Union, 9= Saghata Union, 10=Bonarpara Union.

2.3.4 Identification of Potentials through Venn diagram

From the Venn diagram the most common Potentials (Top 5) have been identified as following:

- i. Agricultural land and production,

- ii. Fisheries and livestock,
- iii. Manpower,
- iv. Cottage industries,
- v. Commercial activities.

2.3.5 Identification of Prioritized Problems, Causes, Impacts and Potentials

1. Communication Problem

Communication problem is the main key trouble of Saghata Upazila. All the unions are mostly affected by communication problem. Main reasons for communication problem are katcha road, weak condition of bridge and culvert and problem in embankment. As the consequences, people of the Upazila are suffering in various ways; such as, bad effect in business, misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service, economic loss and time loss. There are two potentials for roads problem. They have unemployed people and cheap labor.

2. River Erosion

River erosion is one of the significant problems for Saghata Upazila. Most of the unions are affected by river erosion. The main reason for river erosion is flood. People of the Upazila are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of homestead land and agricultural land. Migration along with over crowd also happens for this river erosion problem. Constructing embankment is the only one potentiality of this problem. People of this locality think that if embankment is constructed by government allowance/support, tourism and fisheries will be promoted.

3. Medical Facilities Problem

The third most excruciating problem to the people of the Saghata Union is lack of proper health services. It occurs as the result of unavailability of hospital in this union. Besides, though this union has community clinics but these clinics do not provide emergency health services. Consequently, number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Existing community clinic can be more modernized and upgraded to a modern hospital. Required land for establishing a new hospital or upgrading the clinic can be made available in this union.

4. Proper Education and Institutional Infrastructure Problem

Lack of standard education is one of the main problems of Saghata Upazila as a finding from the Venn Diagram. The reasons behind this problem are lack of consciousness of guardian, poverty, inadequate training programs for teachers, and insufficient number of classrooms. For these reasons, people of the Upazila are suffering from increase of absence in the class, in child

labor, dropout of students and social deviation. There are two related potentials for the standard education system. They are sufficient educational institutions and stipends for students.

5. Electricity Problem

Most of the area in this union lies in the flood prone area as well as susceptible to river erosion. As a result, electric supply cannot spread out all over the union. Irrigation and education system hamper as well as building farm and industries hinder as the consequence of the lack of electricity supply. People of the unions have enough demand for this electricity and they think they can pay electricity bill.

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The ToP (Technology of Participation consensus workshop) on development needs and priorities identified under short-term (within five years), mid-term (within ten years) and long-term (within twenty years) basis. PRA participants of the unions identified most of the development goals (advance medical service, generate employment, install drainage system, advance irrigation system and establish religious institutions) to accomplish in five years. They want improvement of communication system in the mid-term and establish the union as a model union as a long-term vision.

2.4.1 Short Term Development Priorities

1. Bharatkhal Union

The PRA participants of ToP Workshop in Bharatkhal Union identified some problems for the short-term development. These are drainage system, unemployment and river erosion. They also suggest some guidelines for the improvement, which are establishing sufficient drains, mill-factory, industries, storage for agro good and mitigating the poverty.

2. Haldia Union

PRA participants of Haldia Union emphasized medical facilities, disaster management, electricity, and river erosion prevention, communication development as short-term needs. The participants suggest for modernizing the hospital, river dredging, increasing solar electricity constructing river embankment etc.

3. Ghuridaha Union

PRA participants of Ghuridaha Union mentioned improved transportation system, poverty eradication, education for all model union development and improved standard of life as short-term needs. They also provide suggestions to construct bridge and culvert, establishment of ghat and paved roads for model Upazila green urbanization is very important.

4. Muktinagar Union

In the ToP workshop, Muktinagar Union PRA participants want religious institutions, communication system, hygiene and sanitation system in the short-term. Road repairing, constructing bridge, culvert, planting trees beside the roads, can be initiated road development according to their suggestions.

5. Kachua Union

The ToP Workshop of Kachua Union's Development Needs identifies the installation of adequate electricity, improvement of communication system and prevention of river erosion. Constructing bridges, river embankment etc. can be initiated for the short-term development.

6. Padumsahar Union

The PRA participants of Padumsahar Union in the ToP Consensus Workshop identified safe drinking water, improve transportation, protected river bank, and digitization of the Union as their short-term priorities.

7. Kamaler Para Union

During the ToP Consensus Workshop, the PRA participants of Kamaler Para Union identified eight development needs for the short-term priorities, and these needs are - shelter construction for flood victims, flood control measures, healthcare service, sanitation and safe drinking water, improved transportation system, electricity installation, establishment of industries and standard educational system.

8. Jumarbari Union

The PRA participants perceive to have educational development, river erosion control, health service improvement, and model union development in the short-term priorities. Building, Girls College, constructing jute mills, cottage industries, improving the medical services etc. were their suggestions from the short-term development.

9. Saghata Union

At the ToP Consensus Workshop, the PRA participants of Saghata Union identified 5 development priorities for the short-term period industrialization, health system development and eradication of unemployment problem. In the short-term needs, they also included river erosion control and electricity for all villages as two other priorities.

10. Bonarpara Union

PRA participants of Bonarpara Union identified most of the development goals (advance medical service, generate employment, install drainage system, advance irrigation system and establish religious institutions) to accomplish in five years.

2.4.2 Mid Term Development Priorities

1. Bharatkhali Union

For mid-term development, the participants wanted reduction of unemployment rate and road system development. Newly building up the road, constructing link roads, mitigating the poverty, establishing mill-factory, industries and storage of agro goods were their recommendation for the mid-term development.

2. Haldia Union

PRA participants identified agricultural development, employment generation and construction of river embankment and development of educational system as mid-term goals.

3. Ghuridaha Union

PRA participants of Ghuridaha Union mentioned improved transportation system, poverty eradication, education for all model union development, and improved standard of life as also mid-term needs. The participants also suggest establishing mills and factories for expanding fisheries and Handicraft. Well education system and Modern communication system also drive towards Model Upazila.

4. Muktinagar Union

The PRA participants voted for self-sufficient model union in agricultural development, digital union, river erosion prevention and Health care facility as the mid-term goal.

5. Kachua Union

At the ToP Consensus Workshop, the PRA participants of Kachua Union identified three development priorities for the mid-term period as developing the education system, transforming a model union and developing industrialization.

6. Padumsahar Union

They placed agricultural development, modern healthcare system, and standard education system as medium-term needs.

7. Kamalerpara Union

It is also found that the participants perceived flood control measure, development of transportation system, expansion of industries, and development of educational facilities are to be continued as the mid-term and long-term needs.

8. Jumarbari Union

For midterm development, the participants of the Union wanted improved communication system, industrial development, and river erosion prevention as the medium term.

9. Saghata Union

PRA participants of Saghata Union identified most of the development goals in the mid-term planning needs industrialization, modern health system development and eradication of unemployment, transportation system development in the mid-term.

10. Bonarpara Union

The PRA participants wanted improvement of communication system in the mid-term by constructing bridges, culverts, sluice gate and pucca roads.

2.4.3 Long Term Development Priorities

1. Bharatkhali Union

For the long-term development, they choose two needs- development of educational system and development of Public health. Their suggestions for the development of education were building college with modern educational facilities and modernizing sanitation system, drinking pure water for the development of public health.

2. Haldia Union

Given their priority on unemployment, river erosion and river embankment, construction of hospital in char and improvement of medical facility needs to initiate immediately and it will take 20 years, and the participant suggest for river dredging, generate jobs and construction of cyclone shelter.

3. Ghuridaha Union

Improved communication system is the ultimate long-term goal for the Ghuridaha Union. Participants also suggest the short term and Mid-term needs may continue to mitigate poverty as long-term needs for their development planning of the Union.

4. Muktinagar Union

According to The ToP Consensus Workshop, termination of unemployment, agricultural development and development of educational system as the long-term needs for their union.

5. Kachua Union

The control and prevention of crime and delinquency as the long-term goal of the Kachua Union's development plan. The PRA participants recommend some guidelines like decreasing of child rape, decreasing of delinquency and stopping the child marriage.

6. Padumsahar Union

The PRA participants of Padumsahar Union in the ToP Consensus Workshop identified industrialization, standard education system and digitalization of the UP as long-term needs of the Padumsahar Union.

7. Kamalerpara Union

It is found that the participants perceived flood control measure, development of transportation system, expansion of industries and development of educational facilities are to be continued as the long-term.

8. Jumarbari Union,

The ToP Consensus Workshop on development needs and priorities at Jumarbari Union selects disaster management as the long-term goal.

9. Saghata Union

The PRA participants of Saghata Union identified in the long-term development needs industrialization, modern health system development, transportation system development and education system development.

10. Bonarpara Union

The ToP Consensus Workshop of Bonarpara Union want improvement of the Union as a model union as a long-term vision.

CHAPTER THREE: CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Key Observations

PRA findings obtained in forms of resource maps, problems Venn diagram, potentials Venn diagrams and development needs workshops of ten Unions of Saghata Upazila carry huge importance to be incorporated in the preparation of development plan for Saghata Upazila. However, these findings need to be examined by and matched with technical analysis of data gathered from other sectoral surveys and analyses as designed under the current project. It is evident from PRA findings of Saghata Upazila that most of unions are flood prone, affected by river erosion, waterlogging and disaster such as flood and cyclone. Most of the unions lack necessary road, electricity, sanitation, health services and necessary educational institutions. According the PRA participants, the Upazilas major potentials include agricultural produce, char areas, water bodies, rivers, fisheries, educated people and unemployed labor across many unions that need to be utilized for the comprehensive development of this Upazila. The participants of PRA session sat Saghata Upazila believe that development schemes for short, medium and long-term must include river embankment construction, river training, drainage system development, installation of electricity, cyclone shelter construction and educational and healthcare facilities as urgent needs for the Upazila. Besides, agro-food processing industries, cottage industries and cold storages need to be placed to address poverty and unemployment problem of the Upazila.

3.2 Limitations of PRA Sessions

Despite the planned PRA design and expressed willingness of the Union Parishad and Pourashava leaders along with PRA participants in three project Upazilas facilitators faced various challenges during the fieldwork. The key problem was time management. Because of the remoteness of some UPs and transportation issues, the start time and end time often was changed unintentionally. Another issue was with the number of participants, some PRA sessions had more than 15 participants and some had less than 15, although more than 12-15 participants initially showed up. Because of very small number of participants, few Ward-based PRA sessions were postponed and those were held at a later date with adequate number of participants. The length of PRA session for more than 3.5 hours is another issue. Another issue was the management's inability to pay for transportation cost and per diem for the participants. Most of the participants are rural working people who find difficulties in spending time for no direct benefits out of their participation. Some of the Unions in Sariakandi are in the char areas on the other side of Jamuna River in Sariakandi Upazila and also some in the distant char areas in Saghata Upazila. Food was also not adequately offered, often time was planned to avoid

lunch time and even it goes to lunch time, snacks were offered. Some participants expressed their dissatisfaction and facilitators team tried to make them understand the limitations of the management. Another issue was the lack of women's participation, though at least female ward members were ensured to be present. In many PRA sessions, the number of female participants was not satisfactory, but some representative knowledgeable female participants were in each session. One major challenge for conducting PRA sessions is the heterogeneity of participants in terms of occupation, social location, education, power differences and level of knowledge. Some participants understand the planning process and their role; others think they are the project beneficiaries. Another challenge is that participants even the UP elected officials are suspicious of these projects or want direct benefits assuming that the project are just paperwork and looting taxpayers or foreign aid.

3.3 Implications of PRA Findings

PRA findings must be carefully used as these are based on local people's perceptions and opinions. But the importance of these findings is huge as the development plan is for the local people and they must own whatever the plan is formulated for their local areas. This plan will be meaningless unless local people's views and expectations were not incorporated in the development planning processes. Instead of the achieving the fruits of the benefits of development plan, taxpayers' money to be spent in the development planning process will be wasted if the local people do not implement the formulated plan at the end. Hence development plans must count local peoples' views and perspectives in preparing development plan. This report presents and highlights the problems, resources, and development expectations of the local people despite these PRA findings have various limitations as mentioned earlier. However, technical analysis must be corroborated with PRA findings when needed to prepare informed development plan for next 20 years.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

LGED. (2015). <http://www.lged.gov.bd/ViewMap.aspx> Dhaka: Local Government Engineering Department.

ICA Bangladesh. (2015). www.ica-bangladesh.org. Dhaka: ICA Bangladesh.

UDD. (2015). TOR. Dhaka: Urban Development Directorate.

Rahman, M. A. & Ali, M. (2012). Implications of Technology of Participation (ToP) approach in learning and research in Bangladesh. In Timsina, T. P. & Neupane, D. (eds.); *Changing lives, changing societies*, pp 129-135. Kathmandu: ICA Nepal.

ToP Network. (2015). www.top-network.org retrieved December 2, 2015.

Database under National Land Zoning Projects of the Ministry of Land provided by Upazila Agricultural Office in June 2015

APPENDICES

Annexure-I: Individual PRA Report at Union Level of Saghata Upazila

Upazila

1. Bharatkhal Union

1.1 Overview

Bharatkhal Union is geographically 14.24 square km and surrounded by Muktinagar Union and Saghata Union of Saghata Upazila the south, Padumsahar Union of the same Upazila in the west, Udhakahali Union of Gaibandha Sadar Upazila in the north and Gazaria Union of Fulchhari Upazila in the east.

Map 1.1: Bharatkhal Union of Saghata Upazila

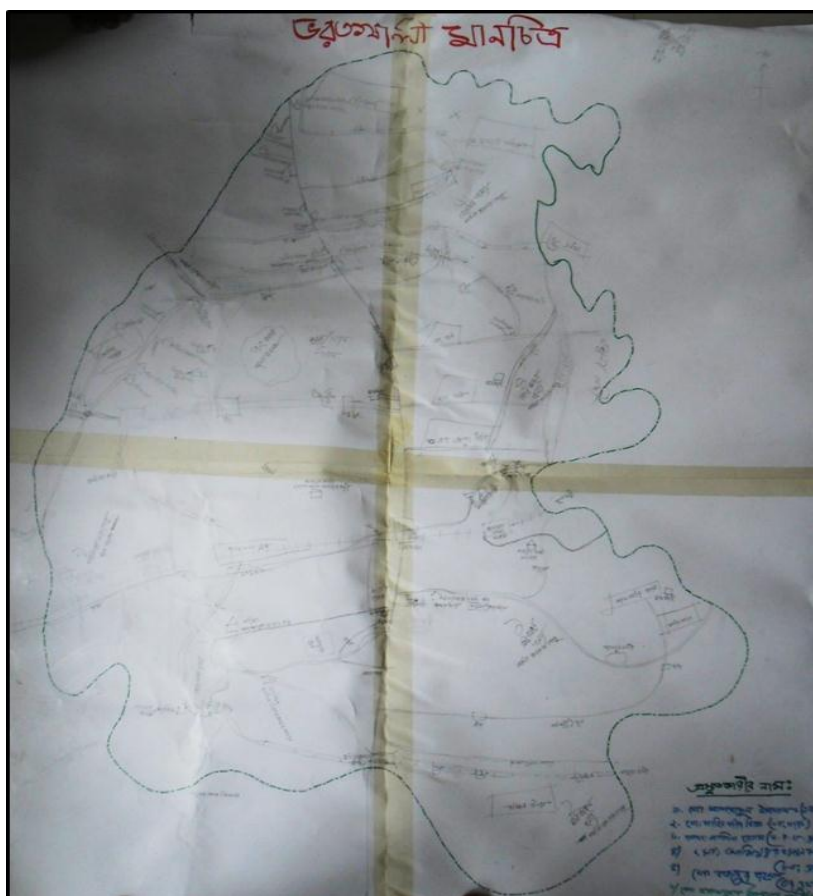


Source: MEPC

1.2 Spatial Aspect

Total number of population of this union is 29,000. Agricultural land, which is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality, covers 3000 hector. Total communication system covers 77 km roads including 32 km paved and 45 km katcha roads as well as 4 bridges and 20 culverts. Two (2) switch gates are also situated in thus union. Bharatkhal Union is

mostly flood-prone in Ward No 1, 2, 4 and partially some parts of Ward no 6. River erosion occurs in Wards No 2 and 4. PRA findings show that the residents of Bharatkhal Union face excruciating problems in the daily lives such as river erosion, transportation problem for the lack of necessary road, inadequate health services, unemployment, and lack of necessary educational institution. Local people believe that their major potentials can be utilize for the development of this union. They think that their potentials can be used for the remedy of their problems if development schemes are undertaken for short, medium and long-term with adequately allocated budget.



Source: MEPC

Figure 1.1: Social Map of Bharatkhal Union

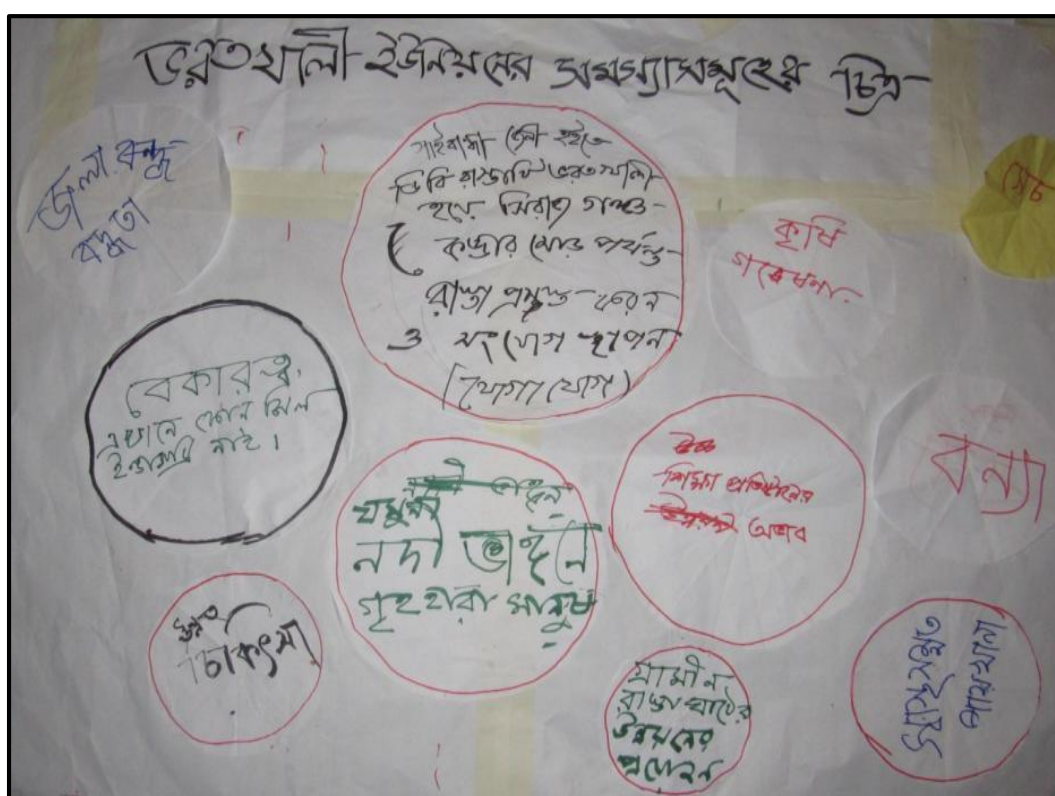
1.3 Major Problems and Potentials

1.3.1 Problems of Bharatkhal Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. Unemployment,

2. River Erosion,
3. Inward migration from other Union and Upazila,
4. Over population,
5. Increasing number of homeless people,
6. Lack of educational institutions (school, college),
7. Inadequate health services,
8. Poor transportation system (rail communication has been being stopped since seven years from Mukhghat to Fulchhari. No direct road for communicating with Dhaka City, Roads within the union are narrow and no drainage system and roads are needed to be paved.).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 1.2: Major Problems Venn Diagram of Bharatkhalia Union

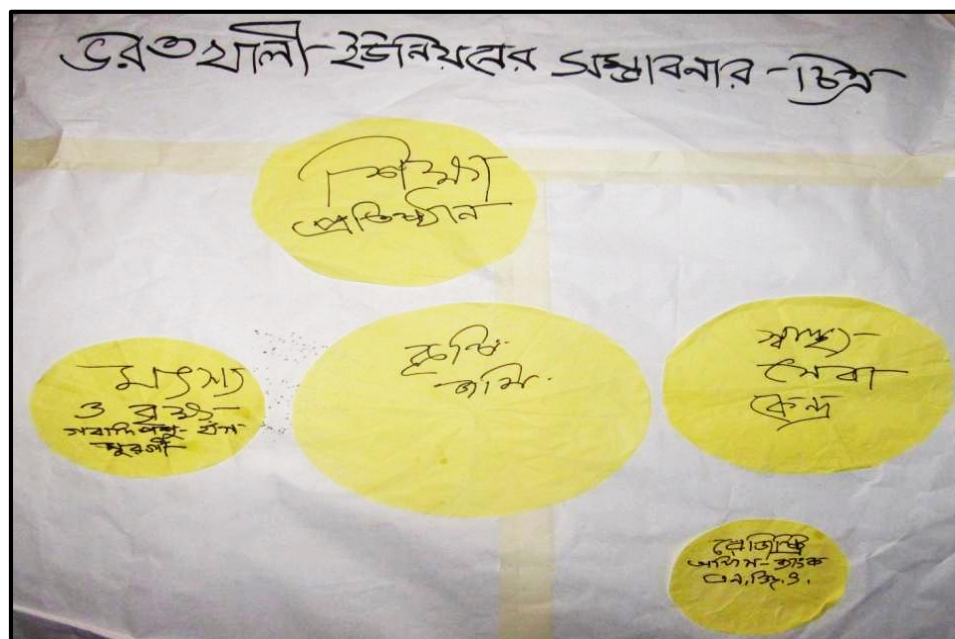
The participants' identified five most important problems:

1. Poor transportation problem;
2. River Erosion;
3. Unemployment;
4. Lack of necessary educational Institution (school and college);
5. Inadequate health services.

1.3.2 Potentials of Bharatkhalī Union

The Potentials Venn Diagram identifies the major potentials of Bharatkhalī Union:

1. Agriculture (Rice, Jute and Rabi Crops);
2. Fisheries, dairy, poultry farm and nursery;
3. Educational institutions;
4. Registry office, Bank and NGOs;
5. Health service center.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 1.3: Major Potentials Venn Diagram of Bharatkhalī Union

1.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Bharatkhalī Union

1. Poor Transportation System

Roads of the union are out of the LGED domain. As a result roads side can't be extended, paved and added with other roads. People of the Bharatkhalī Union believe that they have enough paved roads. These roads are needed to be repaired, expanded and added to the highway roads for secure and rapid communication.

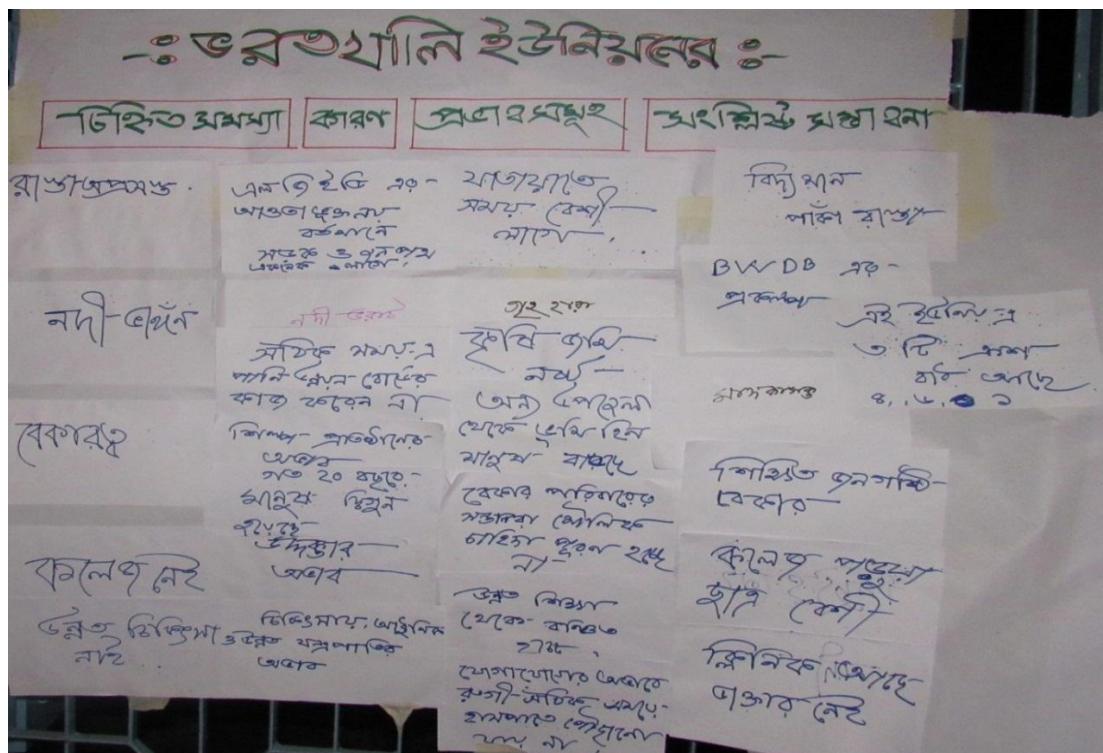
2. River Erosion

River Erosion occurs frequently in this union as the result of decreasing depth of the river and water development board does not work properly in right time. People of the Bharatkhalī Union pay a lot as the result of river erosion. Each time people become homeless and agriculture destroys. Three cross embankments are existed in this union. People think that these

embankments are enough to protect them but needed to work more for strengthening protection system.

3. Unemployment

Lack of industries, over population and inward migration from other upazila cause the unemployment problem in this union. Consequently people fail to meet their basic needs and adults become hopeless and addicted to drugs. Literate manpower is the main potentials of this locality to fight against this problem.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 1.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Bharatkhal Union

4. Lack of Necessary Educational Institution

College and high qualified educational institutions are absent in this union because of lack entrepreneur. Students of this union are deprived from getting higher education as a result of this problem. Number of students studying at college is sufficient to build a college in this union.

5. Inadequate Health Services

Inadequate health service is another problem in this union. Lack of modern machineries and doctors are the main reason for inadequate health service of this union. This problem costs a lot

1.4 Perceived Development Priorities

[illegible]

Figure 1.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Bharatkhamli Union

Table 1.1: Bharatkhal Union Development Needs and Priorities

| Short Term | | | Mid Term | | Long Term | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Improved Drainage System</i> | <i>Reduction the rate of Unemployment</i> | <i>River Erosion</i> | <i>Road expunction and connection</i> | <i>Reduction the rate of Unemployment</i> | <i>Development of educational system</i> | <i>Development of Public health</i> |
| Establish sufficient drains | Mitigation of poverty | Solve flood problem | New Road build up | Mitigation of poverty | Build College | Health service |
| | Established mill-factory, industries | | Expansion of the side of road | Established mill-factory, industries | Modern education | Modernize Sanitation system |
| | Established storage for agro goods. | | Construct link roads | Established storage for agro goods. | | Pure Drinking water |
| | | | | | | Modern Treatment |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

1.5 List of Participants

ভারতখালি ইউনিয়নের পি.আর এ (PRA)
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: ভারতখালি ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ তারিখ: ০৯.০৬.২০১৫ সময়: ০৯:৩০

| ক্র.সং. | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড | জন্ম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|----------|
| ০১ | হাজিরা আলী | হাজিরা | ০১ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০২ | শ্রী: বালু | বালু | ০২ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০৩ | আবু আবু আলি | /// | ০৩ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০৪ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ০৪ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০৫ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ০৫ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০৬ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ০৬ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০৭ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ০৭ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০৮ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ০৮ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ০৯ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ০৯ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১০ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১০ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১১ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১১ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১২ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১২ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১৩ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১৩ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১৪ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১৪ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১৫ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১৫ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১৬ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১৬ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১৭ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১৭ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১৮ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১৮ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ১৯ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ১৯ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ২০ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ২০ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ২১ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ২১ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ২২ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ২২ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ২৩ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ২৩ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |
| ২৪ | শ্রী: কবির আলী | /// | ২৪ | ৬: ৬৬৬ | ০১৭৬-৬৬৬০৪০ | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

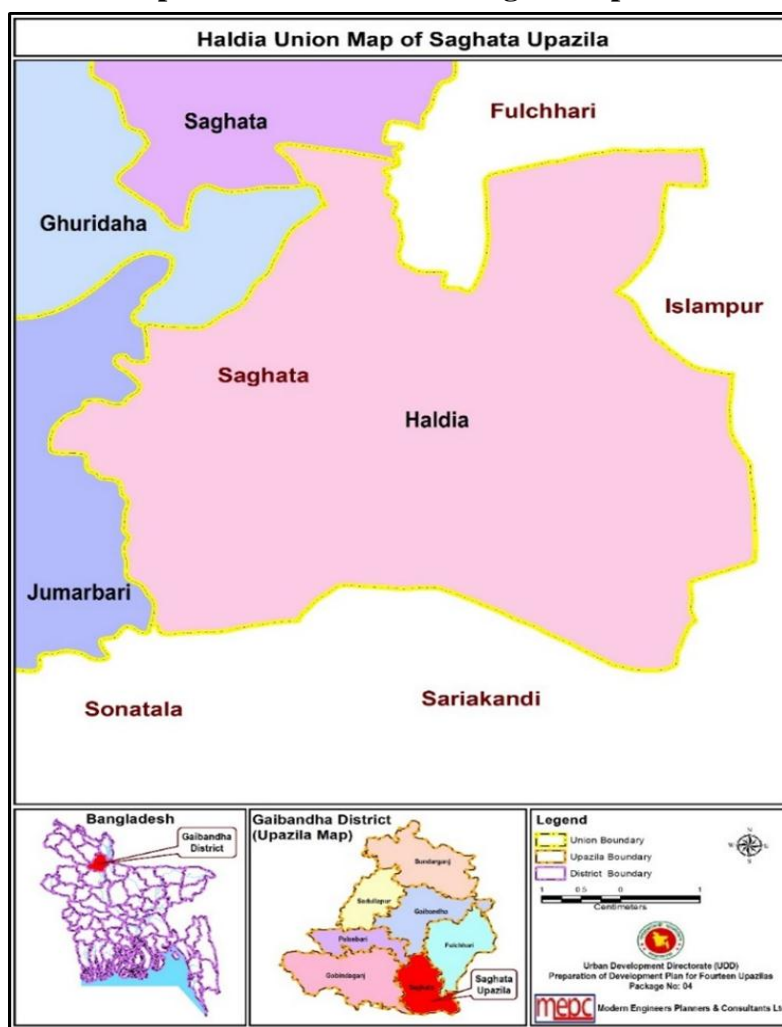
Figure 1.6: List of Participants of Bharatkhal Union

2. Haldia Union

2.1 Overview

Haldia Union is surrounded by Fulchhari union of Fulchhari Upazila in the north side, Shapdhor Union of Jamalpur District in the east, Chaluabari Union of Sonatala Upazila in the south and Jumarbari Union of Saghata Upazila in the west side of the Union. The Jamuna River crosses over Haldia Union through the north to the south. Total area of this union is 46.42 sq. km. Total number of population of this Union is 21,252.

Map 2.1: Haldia Union of Saghata Upazila

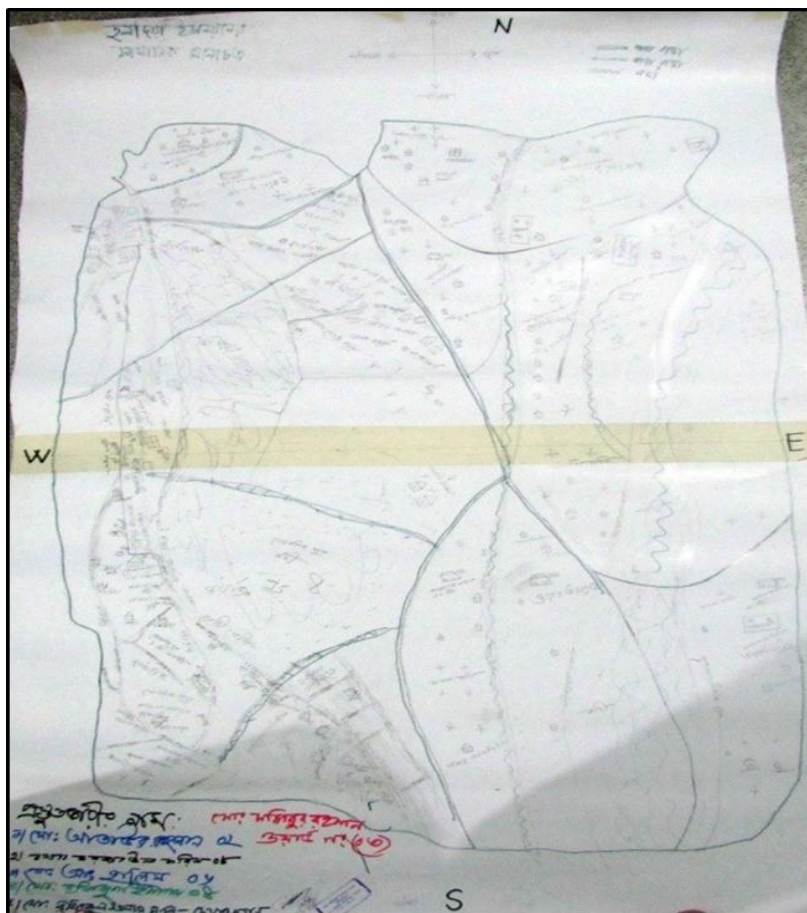


Source: MEPC

2.2 Spatial Aspect

Geographically Haldia Union is a flood prone area mainly because of the absence of river embankment, as many participants viewed. It is clearer from the existing risk and asset map that there are 552 families are homeless out of 5,113 families and 1,261 families live in high

land. Total pucca road is only two kilometer within 25 km road. Agricultural land is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality where wheat, paddy, chilly and jute are the main crops. From the Risks and Assets Map, it is found that cultivated land is 175 acres and uncultivated land is 295 acre. If the uncultivated land can be used, the Union residents will be much benefited from these lands. So this agricultural land is the significant potential for this union. Other potentials are swamps and unemployment people, which will be better potential if they can be fully utilized.



Source: MEPC

Figure 2.1: Social Map of Haldia Union

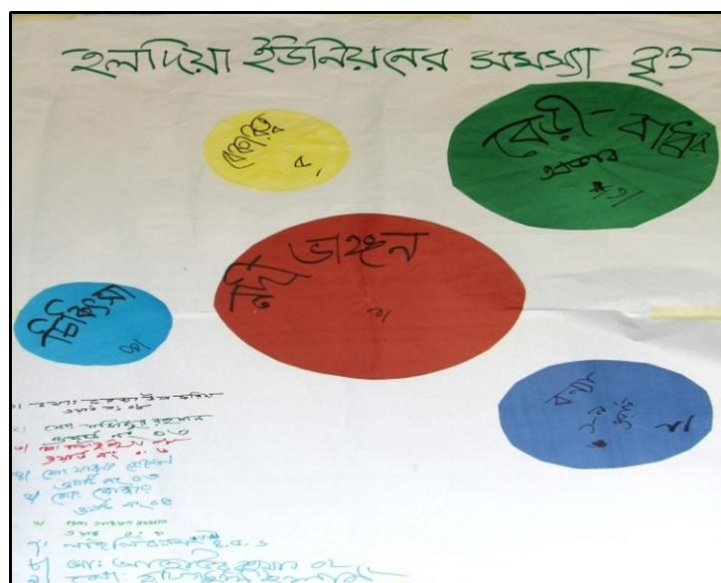
2.3 Major Problems and Potentials

2.3.1 Problems of Haldia Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River erosion,
2. Flood,

3. Drought,
4. No river embankment,
5. Communication problem,
6. Lack of bridge and culvert,
7. Water logging,
8. Electricity problem,
9. Sanitation problem,
10. Unemployment,
11. Shelter problem for flood affected people (Ward no 1, 5, 7, 8, 9),
12. Insufficient medical facility,
13. Problem of electricity,
14. Para siding problem (Ward no 2, 3, 4, 6),
15. No switch gate (Ward no 6),
16. Lack of tube well,
17. Lack of educational institution.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 2.2: Major Problems Venn Diagram of Haldia Union

The Venn diagram of problems shows five major problems of Haldia Union are:

1. River erosion,
2. Flood,
3. No river embankment,
4. Lack of medical facility,
5. Unemployment.

2.3.2 Potentials of Haldia Union

The Potentials Venn Diagram shows the major potentials of Haldia Union include:

1. Agricultural Crops (Paddy, Wheat, Chili, Jute),
2. Fisheries,
3. Livestock,
4. Manpower,
5. Road.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 2.3: Potentials Venn diagram of Haldia Union

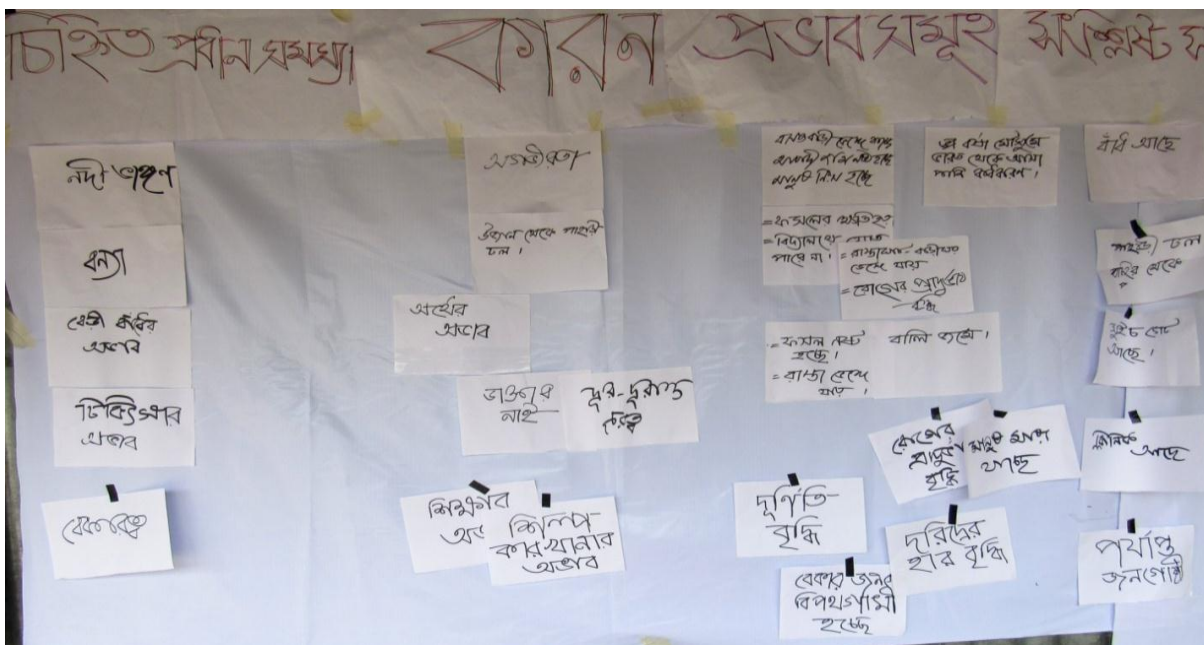
2.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Haldia Union

1. River Erosion

River erosion is the main key problem of Haldia Union. Main reason for river erosion is shallowness of river. As the consequence people of Haldia Union are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of house land & agricultural land and people being helpless. For the problem of river erosion river embankment is the core potential.

2. Flood

Reasons for flood are heavy rain and high flow of seasonal water. In this regards flood brings misery like- damage of crops, communication obstacles and diseases. To cut down some sufferings people of Haldia Union have no potentials.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 2.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Haldia Union

3. No River Embankment

Main reason for no river embankment is the allotment for the construction of river embankment. As a result people sufferings from crop damage and breakdown of road. To solve the problem for people of Haldia Union have switch gate for utilization.

4. Insufficient Medical Facility

The main reasons behind insufficient medical facility are lack of enough skilled doctors and distance of medical center from home. As a result people of Haldia Union are sufferings from different problems, such as- loss of time & money, increase of diseases and death. To solve the problem of insufficient medical facility people have community clinic as a potential.

5. Unemployment

Reasons for unemployment are lack of education and workplace (industry). In this regards unemployment brings misery like- increase of poverty and social deviation. To solve the problem of unemployment people of Haldia Union have sufficient manpower.

2.4 Perceived Development Priorities

PRA participants of Haldia Union emphasized medical facilities, disaster management, electricity and river embankment as short-term needs, agriculture, employment generation and river embankment as midterm goals and employment generation, medical service and river

[illegible]

Figure 2.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Haldia Union

Table 2.1: Haldia Unions Development Needs and Priorities

| Short Term | | | | | | Mid Term | | | | Long Term | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Medical facility | Disaster response | River erosion prevention | Development of electricity system | Development of communication system | River embankment | Agricultural development | Employment | Development of educational system | River embankment | Employment | Medical facility for all | Disaster response | River embankment |
| Modern hospital | Cyclone shelter | River dredging | Electricity connection | Road repair | Construct river embankment | Agricultural development | Employment after flood | Need of college | | Generate jobs | Modern hospital | Cyclone shelter | Need of river embankment |
| Hospital in char | | River training | Solar electricity for char | River communication | Flood control | | More work place | Education for all | | | Hospital in char areas | Uprising home land | Prevention from flood |
| | | | Digitalization for every home | Pucca road | | | Free from poverty | 100% education | | | | | |
| | | | Electricity for all village | bridge, and culvert | | | | Need of high school | | | | | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

2.5 List of Participants

| হালদিয়া ইউনিয়নের PRA | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| উপজিডিআর তালিকা | | | | | | |
| প্রকল্প : হালদিয়া ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ | | | | | | |
| সংস্করণ : ১০.০৬.১৫ | | | | | | |
| তারিখ : ১০.০৬.১৫ | | | | | | |
| ক্রমিক নং | নাম | চিহ্ন | উপজিডিআর | জাত | যোগাযোগ নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ০১ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭৩২৪৬৫৭১ | |
| ০২ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৮ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭৩৪২৪৭৩২ | |
| ০৩ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭৩০-৭৪৩২৬০ | |
| ০৪ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭২৬-৪৫০২৪৪ | |
| ০৫ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭২৩-৭২৪৭৬৭ | |
| ০৬ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭২৭-৭০০৪৭০ | |
| ০৭ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭২৭-৭০০৪৭০ | |
| ০৮ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৭-৭২৭৬৭৭ | |
| ০৯ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭৩৬-০৪৭৫৬৬ | |
| ১০ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১১ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১২ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১৩ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১৪ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১৫ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১৬ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১৭ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১৮ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ১৯ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |
| ২০ | শ্রীঃ সফিকুল ইসলাম | হালদিয়া | ০৬ | হালদিয়া | ০১৭১৬০৬৭৭৭ | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 2.6: List of Participants of Haldia Union

3. Ghuridaha Union

3.1 Overview

Ghuridaha Union is surrounded by Muktinagar Union and Jumarbari Union is in the northern and southern side respectively. Its eastern and western sides are surrounded respectively by Saghata Union and Bonarpara Union.

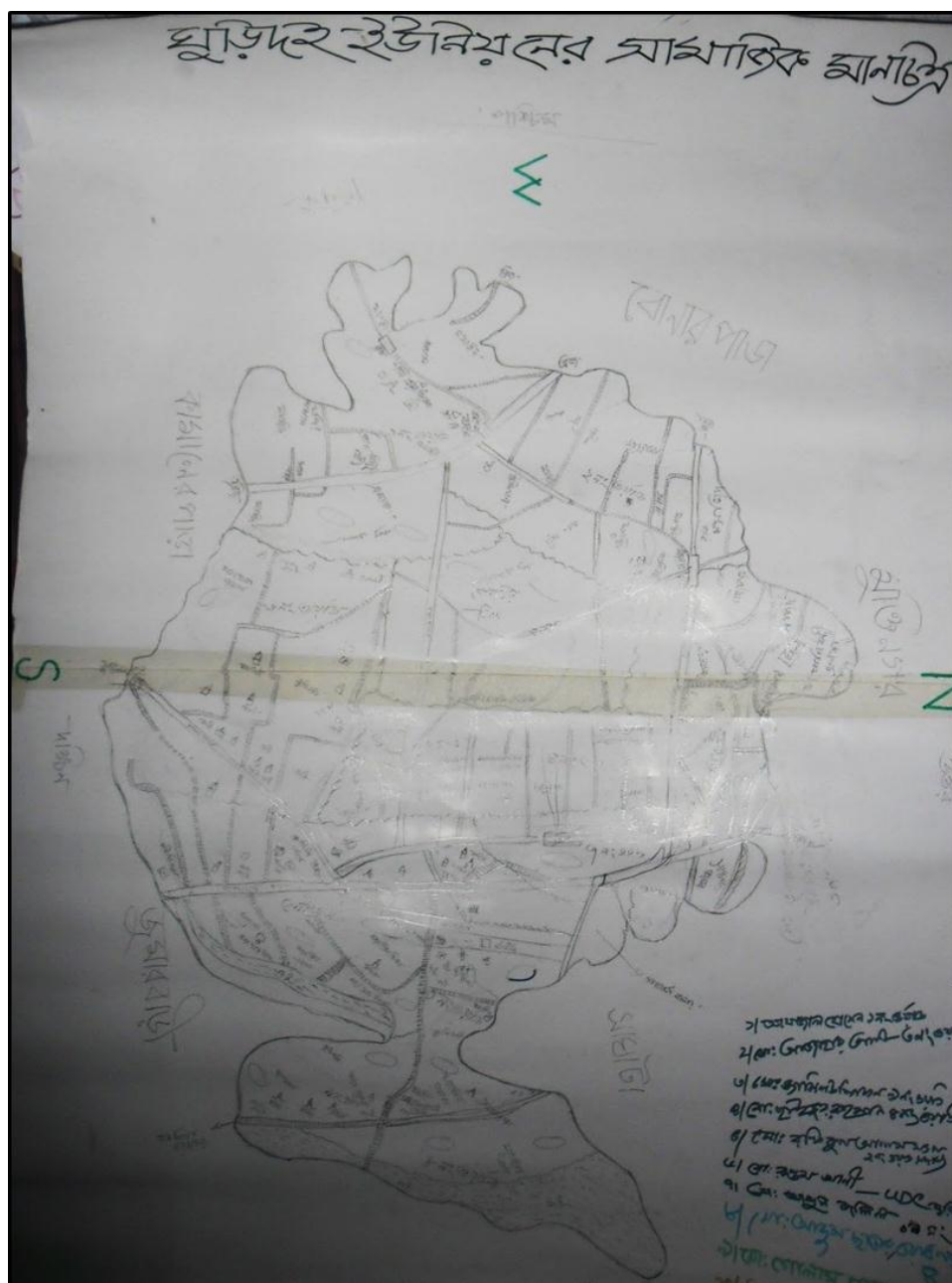
Map 3.1: Ghuridaha Union of Saghata Upazila



Source: MEPC

3.2 Spatial Aspect

Total land space of this union is 21 square km. Total number of population of this union is 30,000. It has 11 km paved roads, and 50 km katcha roads. It has 1,500 hector agricultural land, 8 water bodies, 2 bazars and 2 Ferry boat stations.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.1: Social Map of Ghuridaha Union

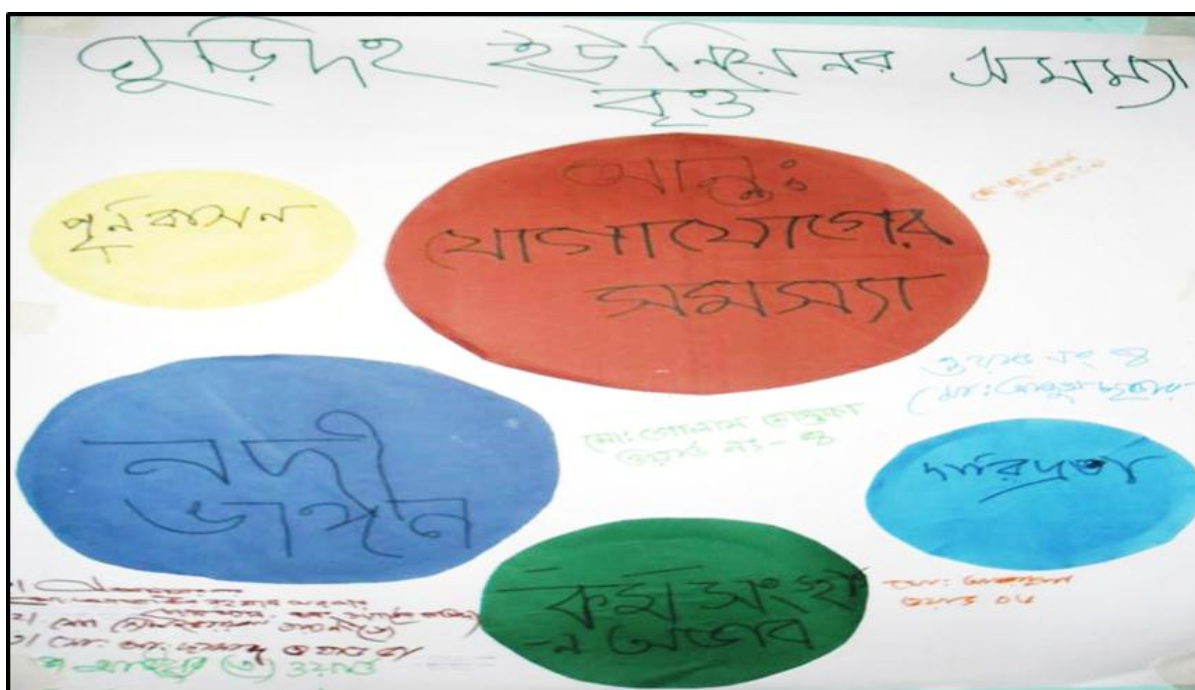
3.3 Major Problems and Potentials

3.3.1 Problems of Ghuridaha Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. Transportation problem,
2. River erosion,

3. Flood,
4. Unemployment,
5. Problem getting proper price for agricultural products,
6. Religious institutions can't get proper Govt. help,
7. Lack of cultural practice,
8. Lack of industries,
9. Preservation and storage problem,
10. Poverty,
11. Drug addiction,
12. Iron in water,
13. Lack of vocational knowledge and training,
14. Re-habitation problem (river erosion affected people).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Ghuridaha Union

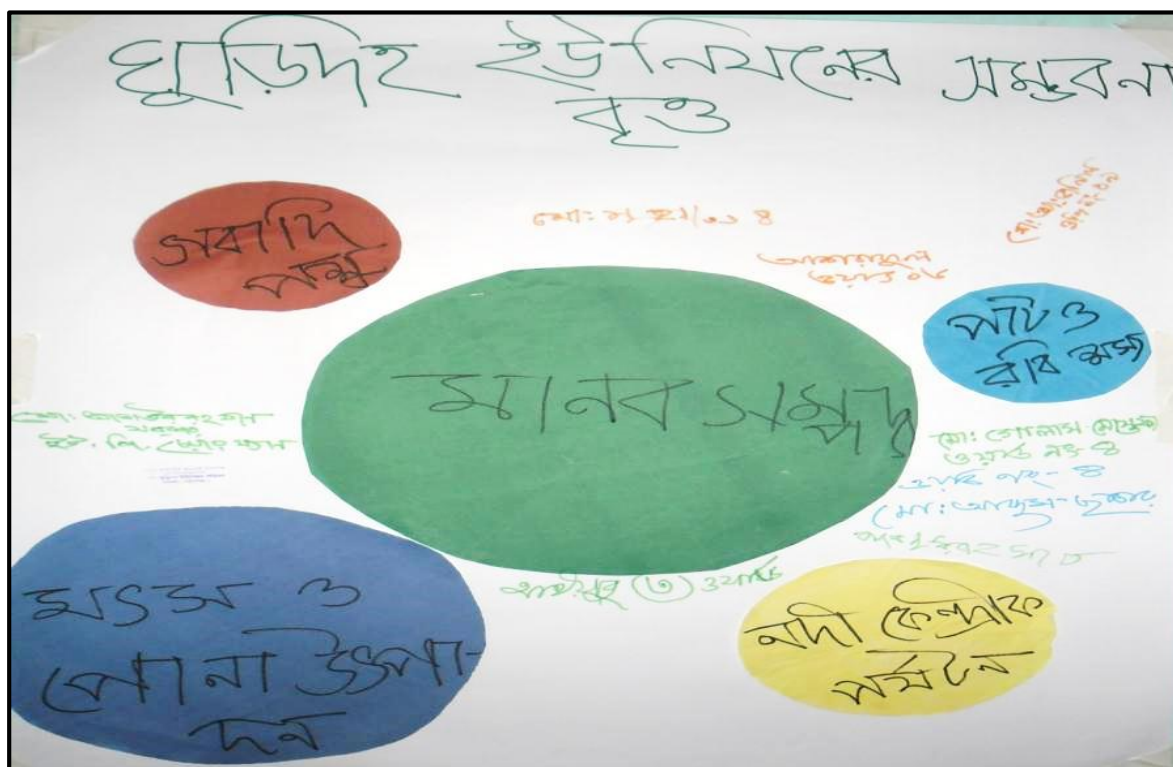
The five major problems put in the Problem Venn diagram are:

1. Inter district transportation problem,
2. River erosion,
3. Unemployment,
4. Poverty,
5. Re-habitation problem.

3.3.2 Potentials of Ghuridaha Union

PRA participants of Ghuridaha Union identified five major potentials in the Venn Diagram that includes:

1. Manpower,
2. Hatcheries and fisheries,
3. Tourism based on river,
4. Cattle rearing,
5. Jute, vegetables, chili, and Rabi Crops.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.3: Potentials Venn diagram of Ghuridaha Union

3.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Ghuridaha Union

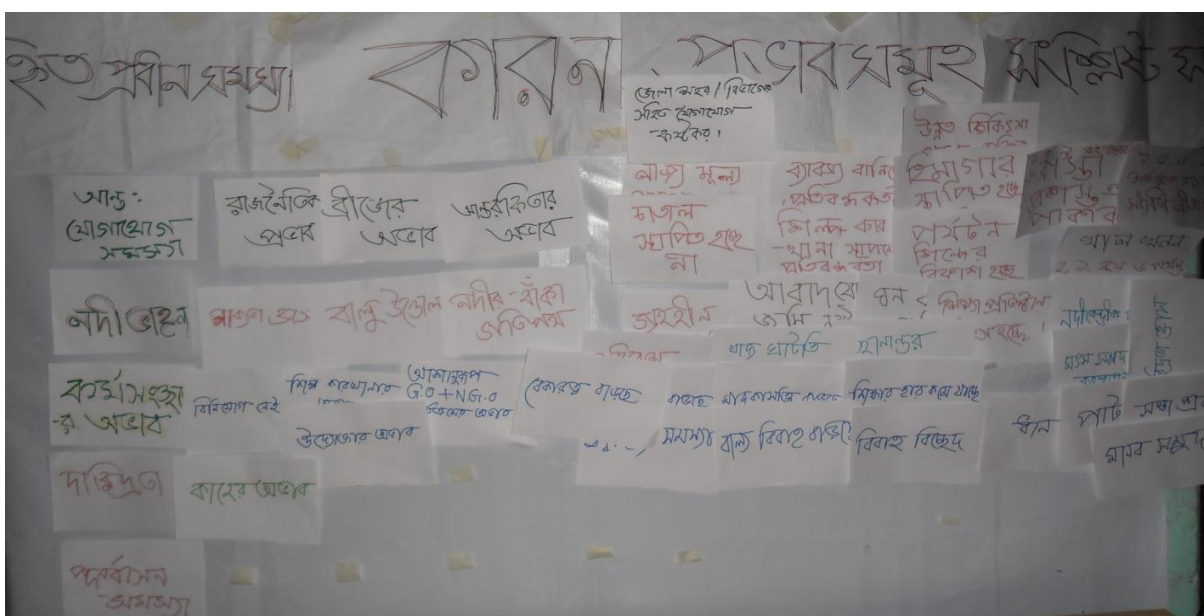
1. Inter-district Transportation Problem

Transportation problem is the major problem in this locality. Lack of bridge, government's indifference and political reason are the main barriers to improve this inter district transportation problem. Consequently the people of this union face sinister impact such as there is no crop pavilion (chatal), cold storage in this locality. Besides this, farmers don't get proper price of their agricultural products as well as emergency health services cannot be taken in short

time. People of the Ghuridaha Union think that they have enough roads but they are needed to be paved and expanded.

2. River Erosion

River erosion is the second largest problem in this union. Low depth of the river, sand withdrawal and curve route of the river are the main cause of this problem. As the result of river erosion people of this union lose home, agricultural land and educational and other institutions. Migration along with over crowd also happens for this river erosion problem. Constructing embankment is the only one potentiality of this problem. People of this locality think that if embankment is constructed, tourism and fisheries will be promoted.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 3.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Ghuridaha Union

3. Unemployment

Lack of investment, entrepreneur, industries and the inadequate activities of Govt. and NGOs are the main reason for unemployment. Number of divorce, child marriage, and drug addiction are increasing as the consequence of the unemployment problem. People of this locality think that they have agricultural land, water bodies and manpower for combatting this unemployment problem.

4. Poverty

Poverty is another problem in this union. Lack of available work opportunity, entrepreneurship, education and training cause poverty in this union. People's apathy doing industrious work is

5. Re-habitation Problem

3.4 Perceived Development Priorities

PRA participants of Ghuridaha Union mentioned improved transportation system, poverty eradication, education for all model union development, and improved standard of life as short-term needs, and mid-term needs, and the first two items as the long-term needs for their development planning of the Union.

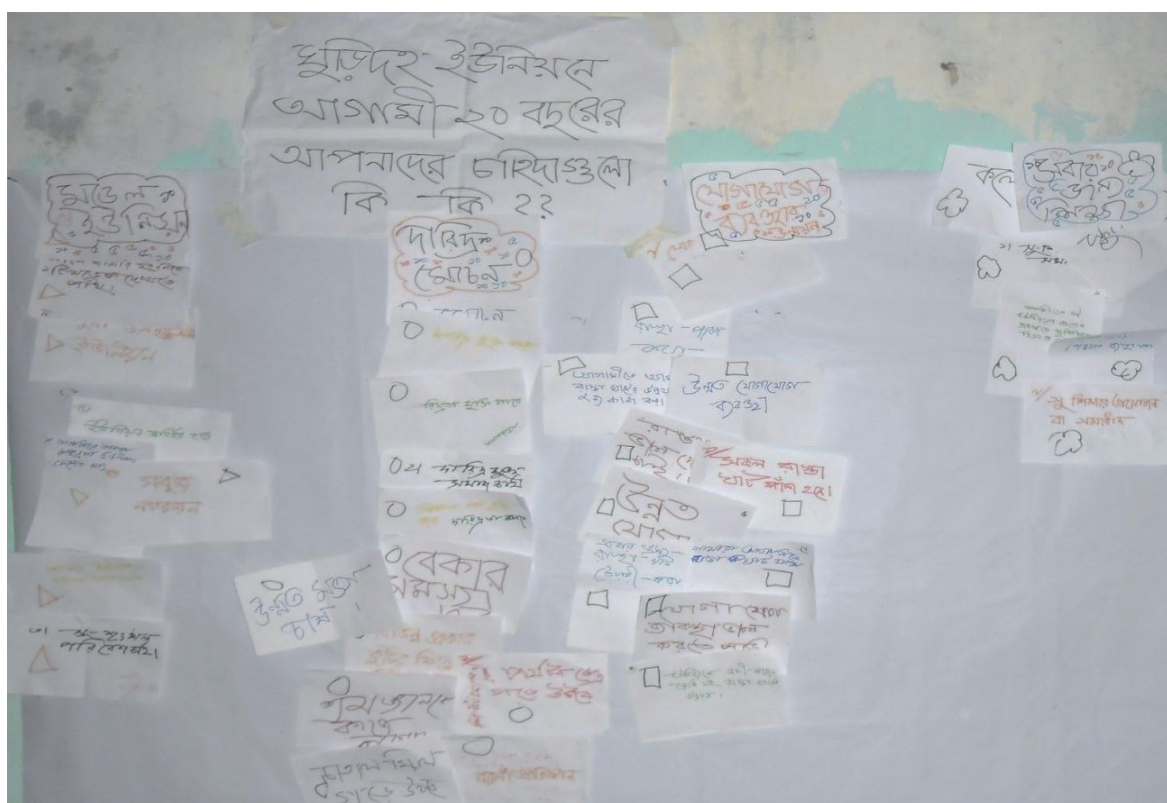


Figure 3.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Ghuridaha Union

Table 3.1: Ghuridaha Unions Development Needs and Priorities

| Short-term | | | | | Mid-term | | | | Long-term | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <i>Improved Transportation System</i> | <i>Mitigate poverty</i> | <i>Education for all</i> | <i>Model Union Parishad</i> | <i>Improved standard of life</i> | <i>Improved Transportation System</i> | <i>Mitigate poverty</i> | <i>Education for all</i> | <i>Model Union Parishad</i> | <i>Improved Transportation System</i> | <i>Mitigate poverty</i> |
| Modern communication system | Facilities for drying agro-goods | Establish school and College | Model UP | work opportunity for all | Modern communication system | Pavilion for drying agro goods | Established School and College | Model UP | Modern communication system | Facilities for drying agro goods |
| Construction of bridge and culvert | Establish mills | Well Education system | Green Urbanization | Standard education for all | Construction of bridge and culvert | Established Mill | Well Education system | Green Urbanization | Construction necessary bridge and culvert. | Established Mill |
| Establish Ghat | Expand fisheries | | | Necessary training for all | Establish Ghat | Expanding fisheries | | | Established Ghat | Expanding fisheries |
| Paved Road | Expand handicrafts | | | Reduction of social inequality | Paved Road | Expanding Handicraft | | | Paved Road | Expanding Handicraft |
| | Ensure quality of education | | | | Metal road | | | | | |

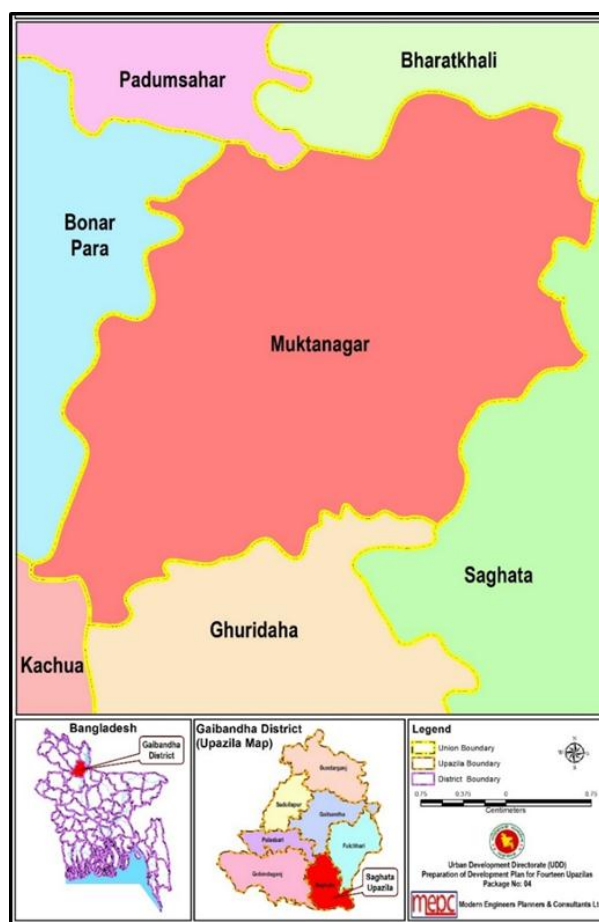
Source: Field Survey, 2015

4. Muktinagar Union

4.1 Overview

Muktinagar Union is surrounded by Bharatkali Union in the north side, Saghata Union in the east, Ghuridaha Union in the south and Bonarpara Union is in the west side.

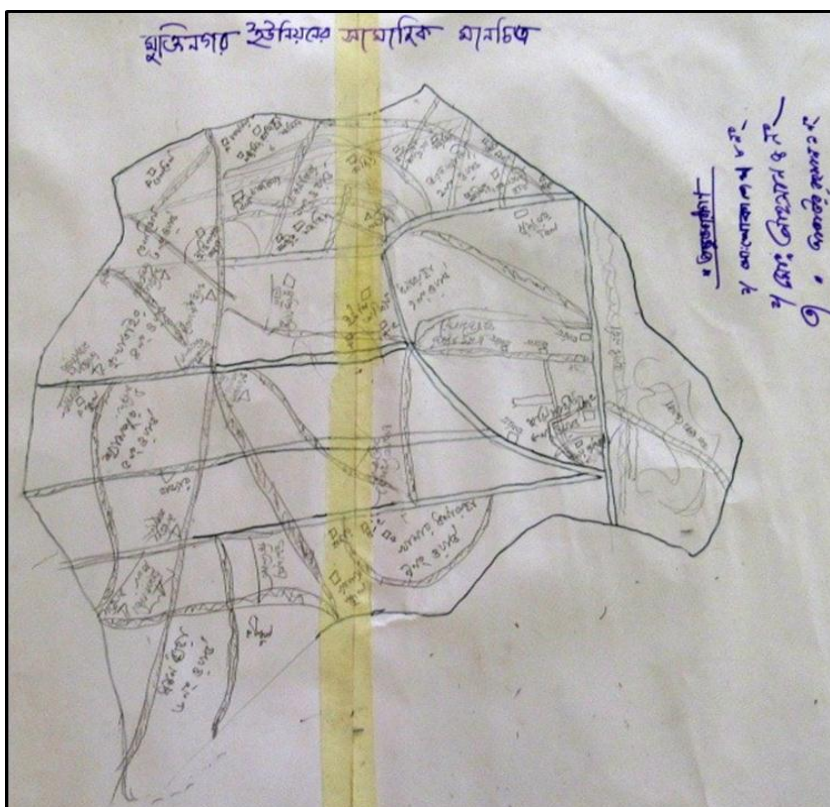
Map 4.1: Muktinagar Union of Saghata Upazila



Source: MEPC

4.2 Spatial Aspect

Total area of this union is 14.76 square kilometers and its population is 27,307. Muktinagar Union is one of the unions where flood is a regular natural calamity and many participants perceive that the absence of river embankment is the main culprit for flood. For the lack of risk and asset map in the union complex office, the risk zone and risk asset could not be identified. The most potential resource of this union is the educated people. The education rate of this union is 80%. There are 12 primary schools, 5 high schools, one college and 4 madrassa. There is a tourist spot in Muktinagar Union, which is a great asset for this union. Other resources are agricultural, fisheries, and swamps.



Source: MEPC

Figure 4.1: Social Map of Muktinagar Union

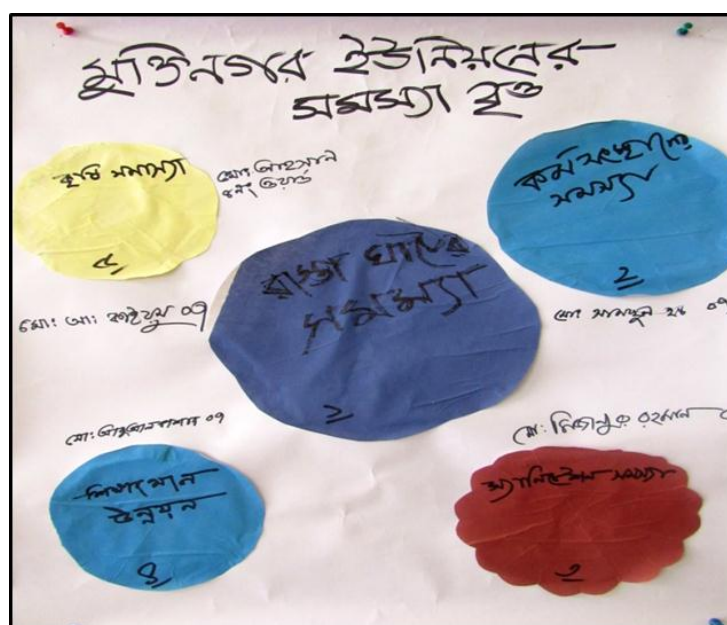
4.3 Major Problems and Potentials

4.3.1 Problems of Muktinagar Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Muktinagar Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River erosion,
2. Communication problem,
3. Water logging,
4. Electricity problem,
5. Unemployment,
6. Sanitation problem,
7. Insufficient medical facility,
8. Poverty,
9. Lack of standard education,
10. Child marriage,
11. Lack of skilled manpower,
12. Migrated people,

13. Lack of deep tube-well,
14. Para siding problem,
15. Infrastructural problem,
16. Agricultural problem,
17. Lack of sufficient widow, age and disability allowance,
18. No graveyard.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 4.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Muktinagar Union

The participants' identified five most important problems:

1. Communication problem,
2. Unemployment,
3. Sanitation problem,
4. Lack of standard education,
5. Agricultural problem.

4.3.2 Potentials of Muktinagar Union

The Potentials Venn Diagram identifies the major potentials of the Muktinagar Union are:

1. Manpower,
2. Agricultural Crops (Jute, Paddy, Wheat),
3. Large swamps,
4. Village market,
5. NGO.

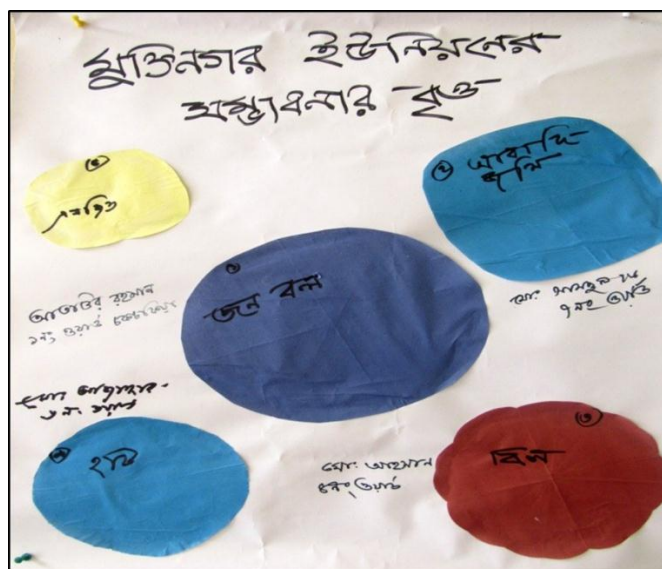


Figure 4.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Muktinagar Union

In the ToP workshop, PRA participants of Muktinagar Union want religious institutions, road system, hygiene and sanitation system, river training, medical facilities and employment generation in the short-term. The PRA participants voted for agricultural development as the midterm goal, and education as the long-term needs for their Union.

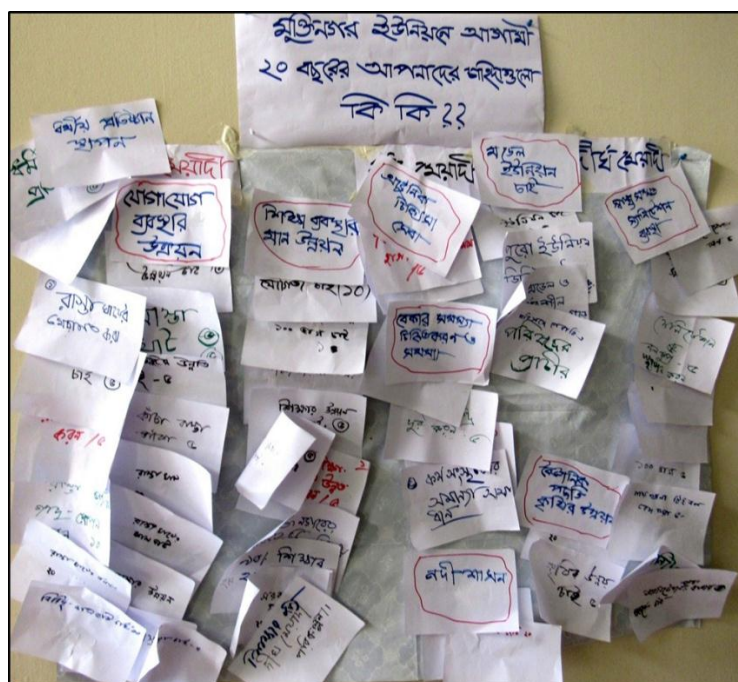


Figure 4.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Muktinagar Union

Table 4.1: Muktinagar Union's Development Needs and Priorities

| Short Term | | | Mid Term | | | Long Term | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>Establishment of religious institution</i> | <i>Development of communication system</i> | <i>Hygienic sanitation system</i> | <i>Model union</i> | <i>River training</i> | <i>Modern medical service</i> | <i>Termination of unemployment problem and its solution</i> | <i>Agricultural development with use of scientific methods</i> | <i>Development of educational system</i> |
| Religious institutions | Road development | 100% sanitation | Self-sufficient model union | River erosion prevention | Hospital | Poverty reduction | Agricultural development | Repair of educational institutes |
| | Pucca road | Toilet, and Sanitation | Wall of UP complex | | | Employment | | 100% education |
| | Tree plantation beside road | Tube-well | Digitalized union | | | Solution for unemployment | | Agricultural university |
| | Road repair | 100% sanitation | | | | | | Planning for education |
| | Bridge, culvert | Concrete tube-well surface | | | | | | Government institution |
| | Development of communication | Sanitation | | | | | | 90% education in 15 years |
| | Road | Tube-well | | | | | | University |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

4.5 List of Participants

| মুক্তিনগর ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| উপস্থিতি তালিকা | | | | | | |
| তারিখ: ২৫/০৫/১৫ | | | | | | |
| সময়: ১৫:৩০ ২০:০০ | | | | | | |
| ক্র.সং. | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ০১ | মোঃ জায়েদ আলী | কৃষিকার | ৪ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৫৫৭৬৭৪০ | |
| ০২ | মোঃ মাসুদ ২য় | কৃষিকার | ৭ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৩৩ | |
| ০৩ | মোঃ হোসেন আলী | কৃষিকার | ৫ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ০৪ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ৬ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৫৪৫৬০১৫ | |
| ০৫ | মোঃ নূরুল ইসলাম | কৃষিকার | ৮ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৫৪৫৬০১৫ | |
| ০৬ | মোঃ নূরুল ইসলাম | কৃষিকার | ৮ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৮১৭৫১৭৬৫৩ | |
| ০৭ | মোঃ আবু হাশেম | কৃষিকার | ৭ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ০৮ | মোঃ ইদ্রিস আলী | কৃষিকার | ৭ নং | কুখাতাই | ০ - | |
| ০৯ | মোঃ ইদ্রিস আলী | কৃষিকার | ০৫ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ১০ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৭ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৮১৭৫১৭৬৫৩ | |
| মডার্ন ইন্ডিয়ান্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কমসান্টেন্টস লিমিটেড | | | | | | |
| ক্র.সং. | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ১১ | মোঃ জায়েদ আলী | কৃষিকার | ০৭ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭১৪১৬০৮৩ | |
| ১২ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৭ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ১৩ | মোঃ নূরুল ইসলাম | কৃষিকার | ০৭ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ১৪ | মোঃ নূরুল ইসলাম | কৃষিকার | ০২ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭১৮৬১৫৭২১ | |
| ১৫ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৭ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২০-৩০০১৮৫ | |
| ১৬ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ৪, ৫, ৬ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭১৫-৩৭৭১৭৪ | |
| ১৭ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৪ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ১৮ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৫ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৫৪৫৬০১৫ | |
| ১৯ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৭ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ২০ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৭ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৩৪৪৬৭৫১ | |
| ২১ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ০৫ | কুখাতাই | ০১৮৬৩৩৩৭০৩৫ | |
| ২২ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ৭, ৮ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৭৬০৮৭১০ | |
| ২৩ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ৫ | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৫৪৫৬০১৫ | |
| ২৪ | মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | কৃষিকার | ২ নং | কুখাতাই | ০১৭২৫৪৫৬০১৫ | |
| ২৫ | | | | | | |
| মডার্ন ইন্ডিয়ান্স প্রানার্স এন্ড কমসান্টেন্টস লিমিটেড | | | | | | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

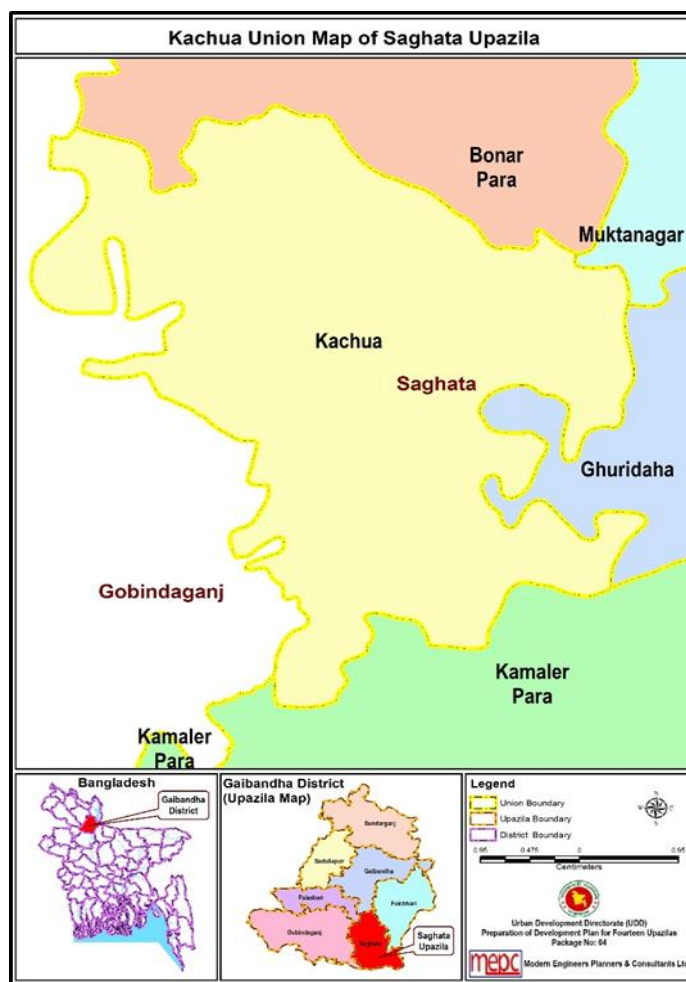
Figure 4.6: List of Participants of Muktinagar Union

5. Kachua Union

5.1 Overview

Kachua Union is surrounded by Bonarpara Union in the north side and Ghuridaha Union in the east, the Bangali River in the western side and Kamalerpara Union is in the south side.

Map 5.1: Kachua Union of Saghata Upazila



Source: MEPC

5.2 Spatial Aspect

Total land space of this union is 21.12 square mile. Total number of population of this union is 3159. There was no risk and asset map available in the union complex office. There are many potentials such as primary school, high school, madrassa, health complex and bus stand. The most potential asset of the union is that 55% people of the Union are educated. There are 86 ponds and 12 big swamps and a health service center. The risks of this union are river that flooded areas in 1, 2, 3 and 5 no Wards of the Union. It is found that west and west side of the union is most flooded area.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 5.1: Social Map of Kachua Union

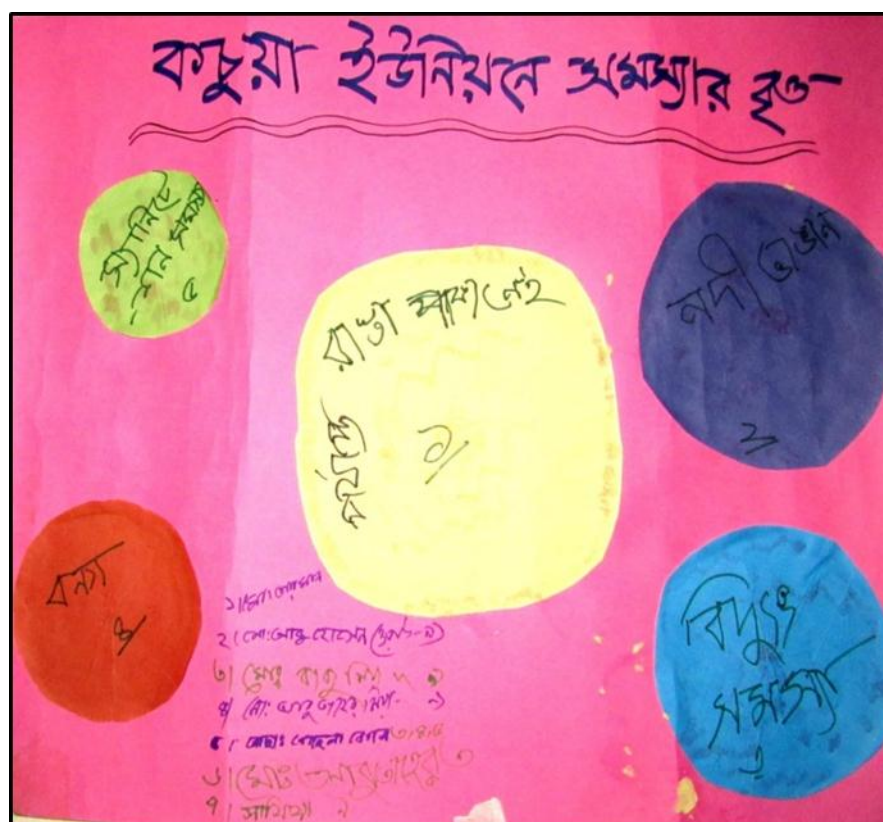
5.3 Major Problems and Potentials

5.3.1 Problems of Kachua Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Kachua Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River erosion,
2. Flood,

3. Insufficient pucca road,
4. Water logging,
5. Electricity problem (Connection),
6. Sanitation problem,
7. Lack of educational infrastructure,
8. Insufficient medical facility,
9. Poverty,
10. Breakdown of eidgah field.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 5.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Kachua Union

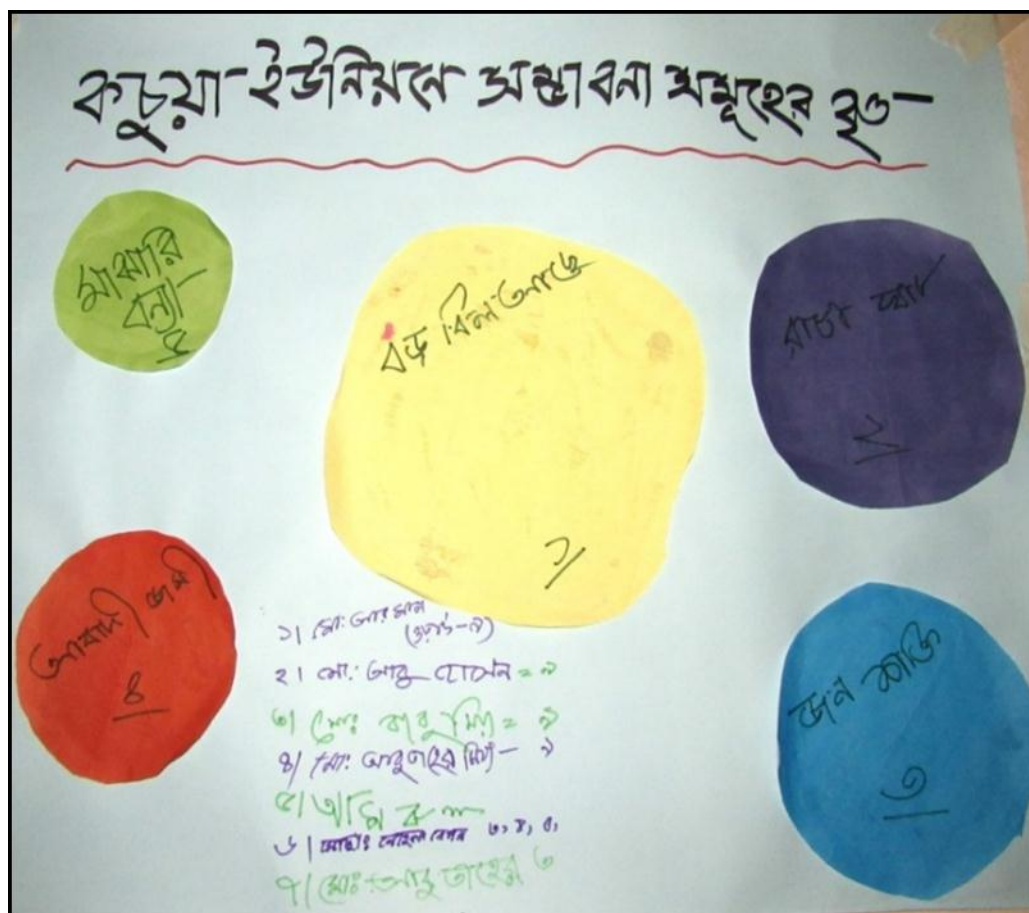
Major problems of Kachua Union as presented in the Venn diagram are:

1. Insufficient pucca road,
2. River erosion (Ward no 1, 2, 3 and 5),
3. Electricity problem (Ward no 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9),
4. Flood,
5. Sanitation problem.

5.3.2 Potentials of Kachua Union

The major potentials of Kachua Union as presented in the Venn diagram of potentials are:

1. Large swamps,
2. Road,
3. Manpower,
4. Agricultural land (Paddy),
5. Mid-level flood,
6. Winter seasonal crops (wheat, mustard, potato, etc.).



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 5.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Kachua Union

5.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Kachua Union

1. Insufficient Pucca Road

Insufficient pucca road is the main key problem of Kachua Union. Main reasons for insufficient pucca road are lack of allotment, heavy rain and flood. As the consequence people of Kachua

Union are suffering in various ways; such as, communication problem and economic loss. There are two potentials for insufficient pucca road. They are- katcha road and manpower.

2. River Erosion

River erosion is one of the significant problems for Kachua Union. Ward no. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are affected by river erosion. The main reason for river erosion is flood. As a result people of Kachua Union are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of house land & agricultural land and people being helpless. There is no potential for river erosion.

3. Electricity Problem (Connectivity)

Inhabitant of ward no. 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 has no connectivity of electricity. Main causes behind electricity problem are- slow progress of projects and allotment problem. Electricity problems affects people with irrigation problem, house darkness and study problem. There road is the main potential for electricity supply line.

| চিহ্নিত সমস্যা | প্রধান কারণসমূহ | প্রভাবসমূহ | অনুল্লিখিত সমস্যা |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| ১. বর্ষা সারি মেই (১,২,৩) | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক হওয়া ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক হওয়া কোন ব্রীক হওয়া হয়। | ১। খেচুপাখোলের সমস্যা হয়। ২। অর্থনৈতিক সমস্যা হয়। | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক |
| ২. বর্ষা ফোন (১,২,৩) | ১। বর্ষা ২। বর্ষা | ১। খেচুপাখোলের সমস্যা হয়। ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক |
| ৩. বর্ষা ফোন (১,২,৩) | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক | ১। খেচুপাখোলের সমস্যা হয়। ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক |
| ৪. বর্ষা (১,২,৩) | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক | ১। খেচুপাখোলের সমস্যা হয়। ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক |
| ৫. বর্ষা ফোন (১,২,৩) | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক | ১। খেচুপাখোলের সমস্যা হয়। ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক | ১। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ২। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক ৩। বর্ষা ফোন টাউন ব্রীক |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 5.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Kachua Union

4. Flood

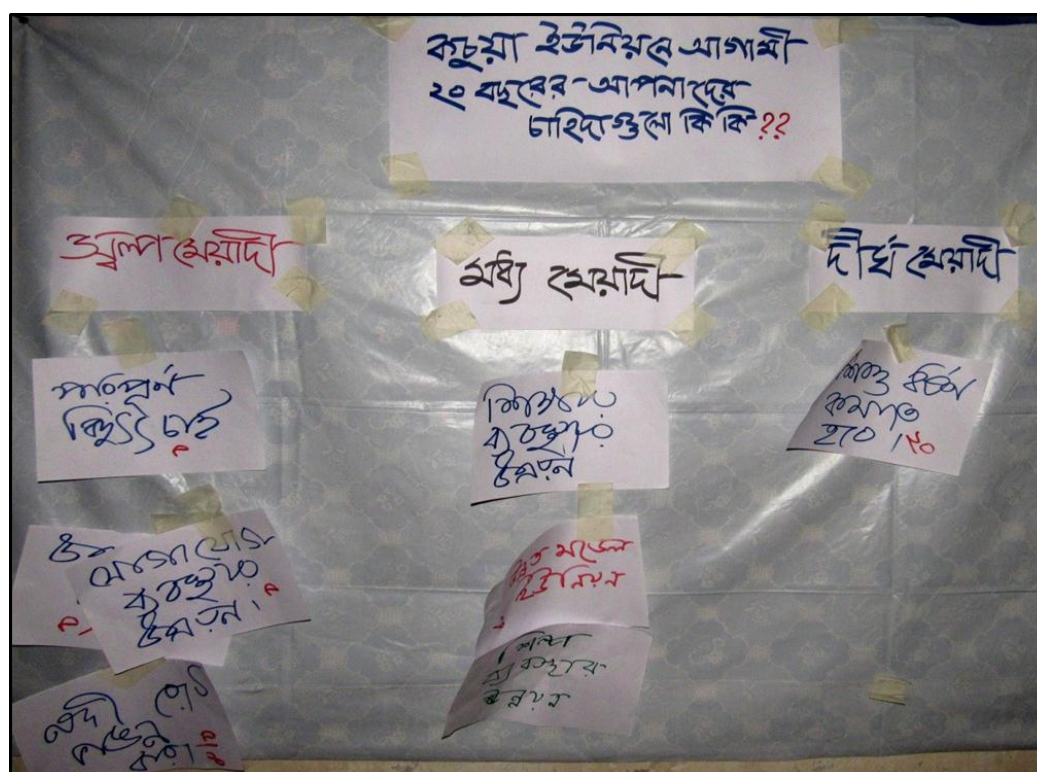
Reasons for flood are heavy rain, high flow of seasonal water and no river embankment. In this regards flood brings misery like- damage of crops and communication obstacles. To cut down some sufferings people of Kachua Union have manpower for utilization in crisis moment.

5. Sanitation Problem

Main causes of sanitation problem are poverty, lack of mentality and open toilets. Sanitation problem enhances the risk of diseases. In these regards of sanitation problem land and manpower are the key potentials.

5.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The ToP Workshop of Kachua Union's Development Needs identifies the installation of electricity, improvement of communication system. During the mid-term, the PAR participants want improvement of education, establishment of model union and establishment of industries in their union and the control and prevention of crime and delinquency as the long-term goal of the Union's development plan (Table 5.1). Development of communication system was much voted by the participants (97%), river erosion was voted 90% and sufficient electricity was voted 86% of the participants. Development of educational system (92%), developed model union and development of industrialization (83%) are placed in the midterm process of plan implementation. Some participants want electricity in the midterm category. About 70% participants said about child rape in long term process.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 5.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Kachua Union

Table 5.1: Kachua Union's Development Needs and Priorities

| Short Term | | | Mid Term | | | Long Term |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sufficient electricity system | Development of communication system | River erosion prevention | Development of educational system | Developed model union | Development of industrialization | Control crime and delinquency |
| Sufficient electricity | Road infrastructure development | River embankment construction | College | Need of one mosque | Poverty free society | Decrease of child rape |
| | Bridge | River training | Ensure Education for all | Model union | Employment generation | Decrease of delinquency |
| | | | Higher education | Development of medical service | Solve the problem of unemployment | No child marriage |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

5.5 List of Participants

| কচুয়া ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) উপস্থিতির তালিকা | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| স্থান: ও.সং, কচুয়া ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ | | | তারিখ: ০২.০৬.২০১৫ | | সময়: ৬:০০ | |
| ক্রঃ নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ০১ | ইসলাম হোসেন | চলারফান ইউ.পি. | ১ | উজ্জয়িনী নারায়ণ | ০১৭২৮৮২২৮৮ | |
| ০২ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১৭৭৭, ২৩, ২৪ | ২ | চন্দ্রিকা | ০১৭৩৬৭৬৬৬ | |
| ০৩ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ৩ | উজ্জয়িনী নারায়ণ | ০১৭১৬-২০১৭৭ | |
| ০৪ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ৪ | বঙ্গাই কান্দী | ০১৭৩৭৬-২৬০২২ | |
| ০৫ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ৫ | উজ্জয়িনী নারায়ণ | ০১৭৩২২০৩৭৮ | |
| ০৬ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ৬ | উজ্জয়িনী নারায়ণ | ০১২০১৭৭৭৭ | |
| ০৭ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ৭ | উজ্জয়িনী নারায়ণ | ০১৭৬০২৬০৩৭৮ | |
| ০৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ৮ | সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭৩৬-২৬০২২ | |
| ০৯ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ৯ | সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭২৬১৬৭৮ | |
| ১০ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ১০ | সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭২৬১৬৭৮ | |
| মডার্ন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স প্রিন্সিপাল এন্ড কনসাল্টেন্টস লিমিটেড | | | | | | |
| ক্রঃ নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ১১ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ২৬৭৮ | ১২, ১৩ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১২ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ১৪, ১৫ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৬১৫ ৭৭৭৭৭ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১৩ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ১৬, ১৭ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১৪ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ১৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১৫ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ১৯ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১৬ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২০ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১৭ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২১ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২২ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ১৯ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২৩ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ২০ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২৪ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ২১ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২৫ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ২২ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২৬ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |
| ২৩ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ১১ | ২৭ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী | ০১৭১৬১৬৭৮ | স্বাঃ-সীতা কুমারী |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 5.6: List of Participants of Kachua Union

6. Padumsahar Union

6.1 Overview

Padumsahar Union is surrounded by Badiakhali Union in the north and Bonarpara Union in south, Bharatkali Union in the east and Harirampur Union in the west.

Map 6.1: Padumsahar Union of Saghata Upazila

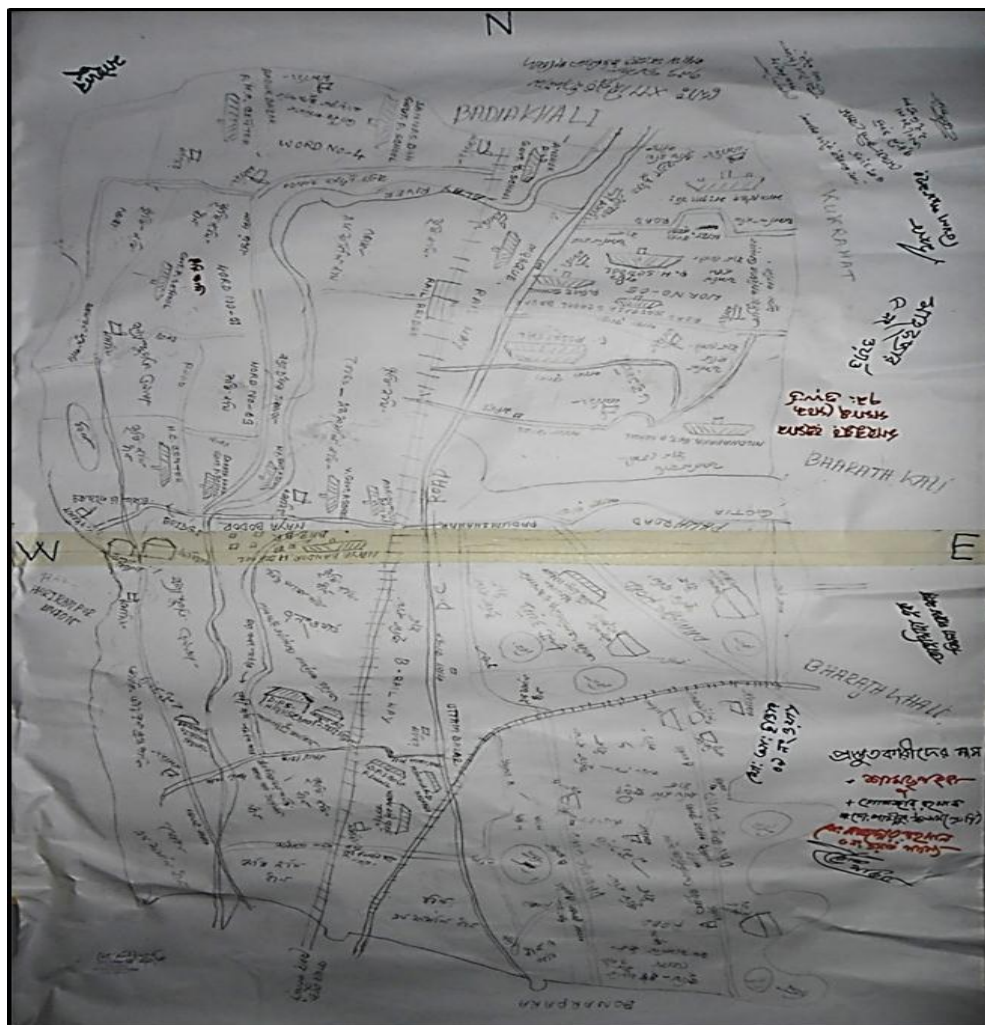


Source: MEPC

6.2 Spatial Aspect

Padumsahar Union is surrounded by Badiakhali Union in the north and Bonarpara Union in south, Bharatkali Union in the east and Harirampur Union in the west. Total land space of this union is 22.21 sq. km. Total number of population of this union is 34,800. Most of the agricultural land which is the vital potential resource for the people of this locality is used for a single session production. Besides, water bodies are also an influential resource situated at Ward no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9. The eastern side of the Padumsahar Union is the most flood prone area. The Alay River flows through this union from the north to the south and overflows most

of the western side of this union during the rainy session. Ward no 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are the victims of river erosion and flood.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 6.1: Social Map of Padumsahar Union

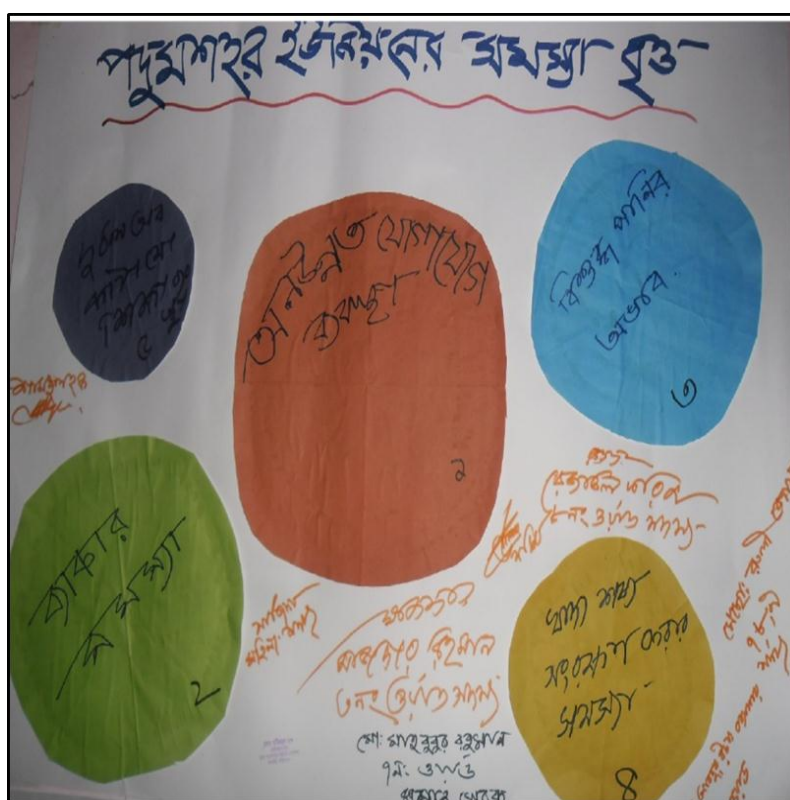
6.3 Major Problems and Potentials

6.3.1 Problems of Padumsahar Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Padumsahar Union first listed all of the following problems of their union:

1. No Union Parishad building;
2. Roads are not capable of doing easy and rapid communication (They identified that word no 1, 2, 4, 7 and 9 are facing this problem very badly);
3. Weak educational infrastructures (Girls school, college and computer lab, vocational training center are not available in this union).;

4. Lack of sufficient bridge and culvert (They demanded bridges those will connect ward no 1 to 2 and ward no 4 to 5. They also identified the lack of bridge at word no 4 and 3);
5. Absence of shelter center;
6. There is no embankment at the western side of the Alai River that causes flood every year (Embankment must be built surrounding the words 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7);
7. River's depth decreases;
8. No veterinary hospital;
9. Problems getting pure drinking water and proper sanitation;
10. Poor market system (they included that they have no marketplace for selling and purchasing domestic animals;
11. No cold store and godown;
12. Weak health service system;
13. Most of the people living this union have no access to electric supply;
14. No industries;
15. Gas unavailability;
16. Irrigation problem.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 6.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Padumsahar Union

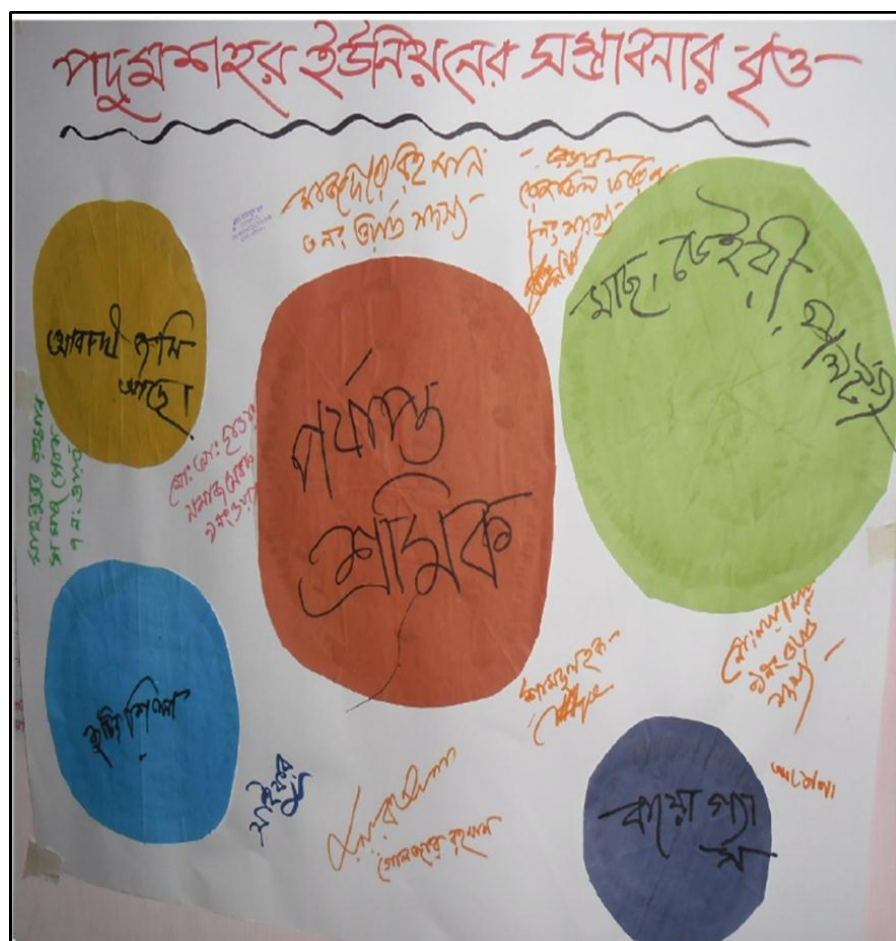
The five major problems of Padumsahar Union put in the Problem Venn diagram are:

1. Poor transportation system,
2. Unemployment,
3. Lack of pure drinking water,
4. Preservation and storage problem for agricultural products,
5. Infrastructural problem of educational system.

6.3.2 Potentials of Padumsahar Union

The Venn Diagram of Potentials identifies the significant potentials of this locality as follows:

1. Sufficient manpower,
2. Fisheries, dairy and poultry,
3. Agricultural land,
4. Handicrafts industries,
5. Bio-Gas.



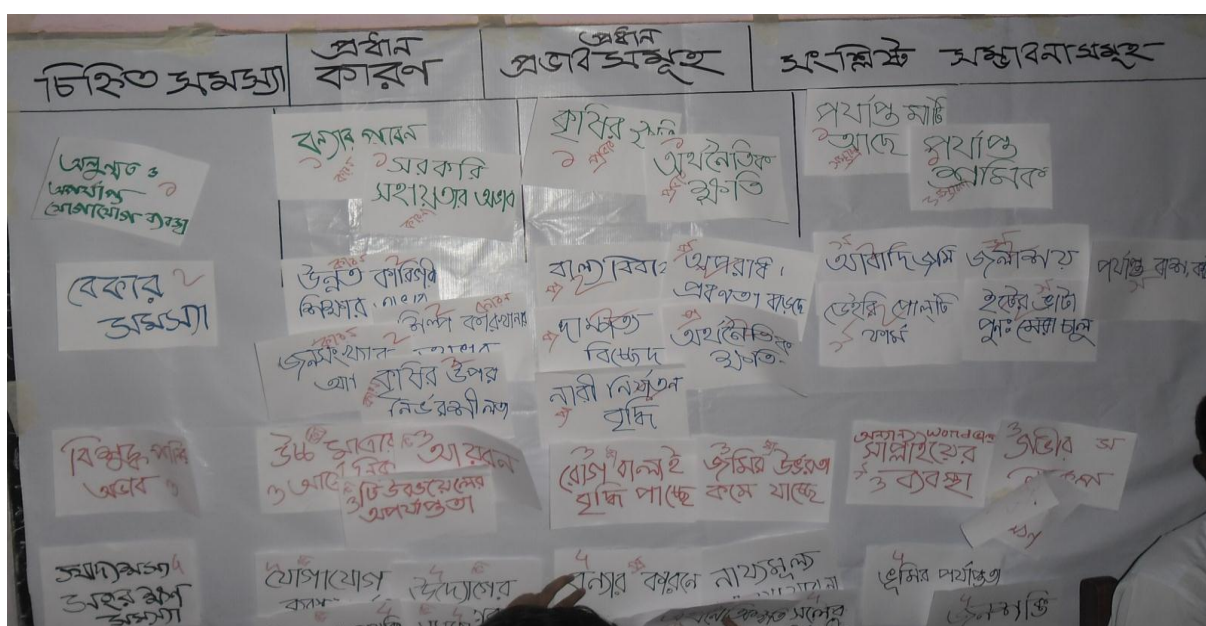
Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 6.3: Potentials Venn diagram of Padumsahar Union

6.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Padumsahar Union

1. Poor Transportation System

People of the Padumsahar Union suffer from poor transportation system mostly. Their transportation system is frequently affected by flood as well as they can't mitigate their problem for the lack of proper government allowance. Consequently, paved roads, katcha roads are destroyed and become inconvenient to communicate for the people of this union. They think that poor transportation system of their union hampers in agricultural and economic growth. They are so much optimistic about mitigating their poor transportation system by using their manpower and soil when they get proper allowance from the government.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 6.4: Identified Problems, Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Padumsahar Union

2. Unemployment

Unemployment problem is the second major problem for the people of Padumsahar Union. Over population and dependency on one seasonal agricultural production cause this unemployment problem in this union. Unemployment is also the result of the lack of vocational training and the absence of industries. Unemployment problem causes pernicious impact in micro level. At family level violence against women, conjugal misunderstanding and child marriage are the direct results from the unemployment problem. At social or community level criminality rises such as thievery, robbery and drug addiction etc. They think if they can use the potentials of their locality properly, they may reduce the unemployment rate. They

identified land for agriculture, water bodies for fisheries, bamboos and woods for handicraft industries, dairy and poultry farm as their potentialities. They also identified a closed brick field as potentiality, situated in Padumsahar Union, may increase their employment rate when it reopens.

3. Lack of Pure Drinking Water

Mass people are suffering for the shortage of pure drinking water because of the shortage of deep tube-well. Besides this, most of the tube wells of this union are affected by high rate of arsenic and iron. They bound to take unsafe and tube well water with arsenic and iron for living. As a result, the rate of morbidity related to water is high in this union. They also identified that, their agricultural land is losing its fertility for the presence of high rate of iron. They believed that safe water can be ensured through making a supply system from the neighboring wards where safe ground water is found. They also identified that safe water can also be collected from rain or more deep tube wells are needed to be set.

4. Preservation and Storage Problem for Agricultural Products

Poor transportation system, lack of electric supply, science and technological knowledge and necessary steps cause the preservation and shortage problem for agricultural products. As the result of preservation and storage problem people of the Padumsahar Union face so many problems. Their dependency rise on single seasonal production, economic loss happens, marketing of the agricultural products faces trouble and farmers are deprived from getting proper price and getting indifference day by day to continue agricultural production. People of this union think that they have enough land place and manpower for building store house.

5. Weak Educational System

Poor infrastructural system and teachers' apathy about teaching cause the educational system weak in this locality. Consequently number of drop out from school as well as child labor and marriage increases. Ultimately young generation is being hopeless. People of this union have proper land space and manpower for constructing well infrastructural educational institutions. They are so much conscious about their educational system problem what they think is also an important potentials for the remedy of this problem.

6.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The PRA participants of Padumsahar Union in the ToP Consensus Workshop identified safe drinking water, improve transportation, protected river bank, and digitization of the union as their short-term priorities. They placed agricultural development, modern healthcare system,

[illegible]

Figure 6.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 Years of Padumsahar Union

[illegible]

MEPC

6.5 List of Participants

| পদুমসাহর ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) উপস্থিতির তালিকা | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| স্থান: মোহিতুর রহমান কিল্লা নিবেদন | | | | তারিখ: ২২.০৬.১৫ | | বিধান সময়: ৩:০০ |
| ক্রঃ নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ০১ | শ্রী. মতিউল্লাহ | ২৬২৭০২০৮ | ০৭ | ডিমলা পদুমসাহর | ০১৭২১০৭৭০০ | |
| ০২ | শ্রী. মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর | আইস | ১-১ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭২১০৭১৫৫ | |
| ০৩ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | অধ্যক্ষ | ০৮ | " | ০১৭২০-৭২০৪২৭ | |
| ০৪ | শ্রী. রুহাউল কাজী | " | ৬-১ | " | | |
| ০৫ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন ২৬, বি. মসজিদ | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ৪-১ | " | ০১৭৬১১০৭৫৪৬ | |
| ০৬ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | " | ৭-১ | " | ০১৭২০-৬১৬৭০৬ | |
| ০৭ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | " | ৭-১ | " | | |
| ০৮ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ৭-১ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭২০-৭২০৪২৭ | |
| ০৯ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ৭-১ | " | ০১৮৩৭৬৭৩৭৭৭ | |
| ১০ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ৬-১ | পদুমসাহর | | |
| ক্রঃ নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ১১ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | অধ্যক্ষ | ৭ | ডিমলা পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১৭৩৬১০৪৬ | |
| ১২ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | চাকুরী | ৭ | " | ০১৭১১-২৬৫২৫৩ | |
| ১৩ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | চাকুরী | ৬ | " | ০১৭৫৭৭৪৬১৬৭ | |
| ১৪ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | চাকুরী | ৬ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭৬১৫৬০৭৩০ | |
| ১৫ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | অধ্যক্ষ | ১২ | ডিমলা পদুমসাহর | ০১৭২২-৮১০৫৪৫ | |
| ১৬ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ০৬ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১৫-৪৩২৭৩১ | |
| ১৭ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | অধ্যক্ষ | ০৫ | " | ০১৭২৬-১০০০৬৪ | |
| ১৮ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ০১ | ডিমলা পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১৪৪০০০৭৭ | |
| ১৯ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | অধ্যক্ষ | ০১ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১০৪১০৫৭০ | |
| ২০ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ০১ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১৪-১১৮৩০ | |
| ২১ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | অধ্যক্ষ | ৭ | " | ০১৭১৪-৭৭১১৭৩ | |
| ক্রঃ নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ১১ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | অধ্যক্ষ | ০৬ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১৩-৩৭১১৫২ | |
| ১২ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ০৭ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭০২-১৪৫৩৩৪ | |
| ১৩ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ৭, ৬, ১ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১০-৫০৭৫৪৭ | |
| ১৪ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ০৬ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭৩৫৬০৭৪৬৮ | |
| ১৫ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | " | ০৭ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭২১-৫১১০৭৪ | |
| ১৬ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | " | ০৬ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭২৫-৬৭৭৫১০ | |
| ১৭ | শ্রী. মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইউ.পি. মসজিদ | ০১ | পদুমসাহর | ০১৭১৭১২৫৭২ | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 6.6: List of Participants of Padumsahar Union

7. Kamaler Para Union

7.1 Overview

Kamaler Para Union is surrounded by Jumarbari Union in the northern-southern side, its and eastern and western sides are surrounded by Kachua Union and the Bangali river.

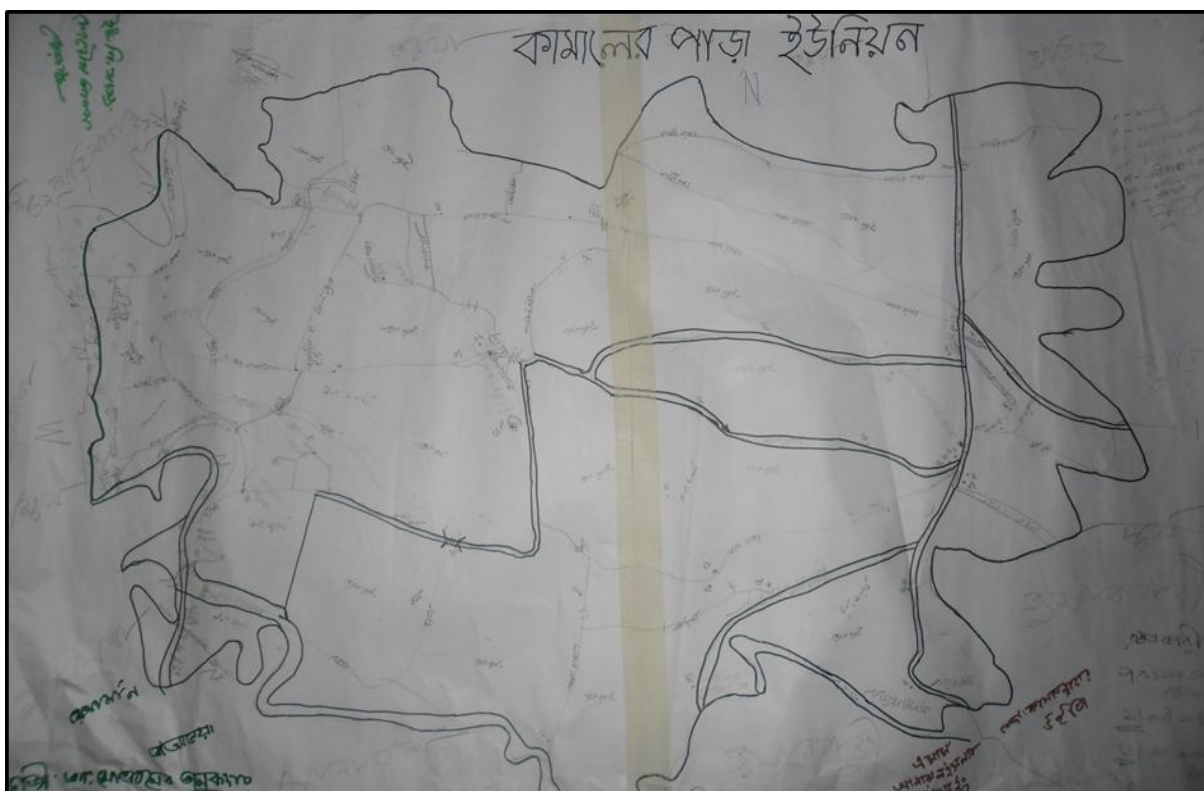
Map 7.1: Kamaler Para Union of Saghata Upazila



Source: MEPC

7.2 Spatial Aspect

Total land space of this union is 25.02 sq. km. Total number of population of this union is 57,570. Kamaler Para Union has flood prone area in the western side due to the absence of embankment. Agricultural land is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 7.1: Social Map of Kamaler Para Union

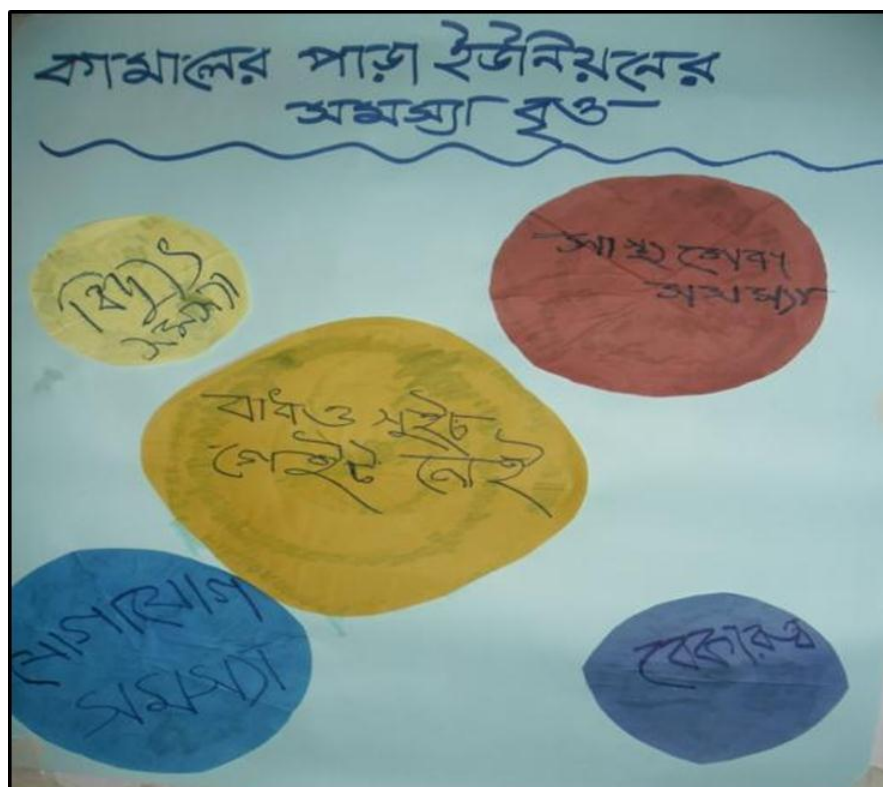
7.3 Major Problems and Potentials

7.3.1 Problems of Kamaler Para Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Kamaler Para Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. No bridge (2 and 4 no ward),
2. River erosion (1 and 2 no wards),
3. No paved roads (1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9 no wards),
4. No paraciting besides the roads,
5. Drainage problem (2 and 3 no ward),
6. Poor infrastructural schools situated in low land and lies in flood risk zone (1, 2 and 7 no ward),
7. Lack of sufficient tube well and sanitation,
8. No electricity (1, 2 and 3 no ward and rest of wards have partially),
9. Unemployment,
10. No clinic (all wards),
11. Poor infrastructural Union Parishad building,

12. No veterinary hospital,
13. Weak bazar system,
14. No available embankment at western side of the union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 7.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Kamalerpara Union

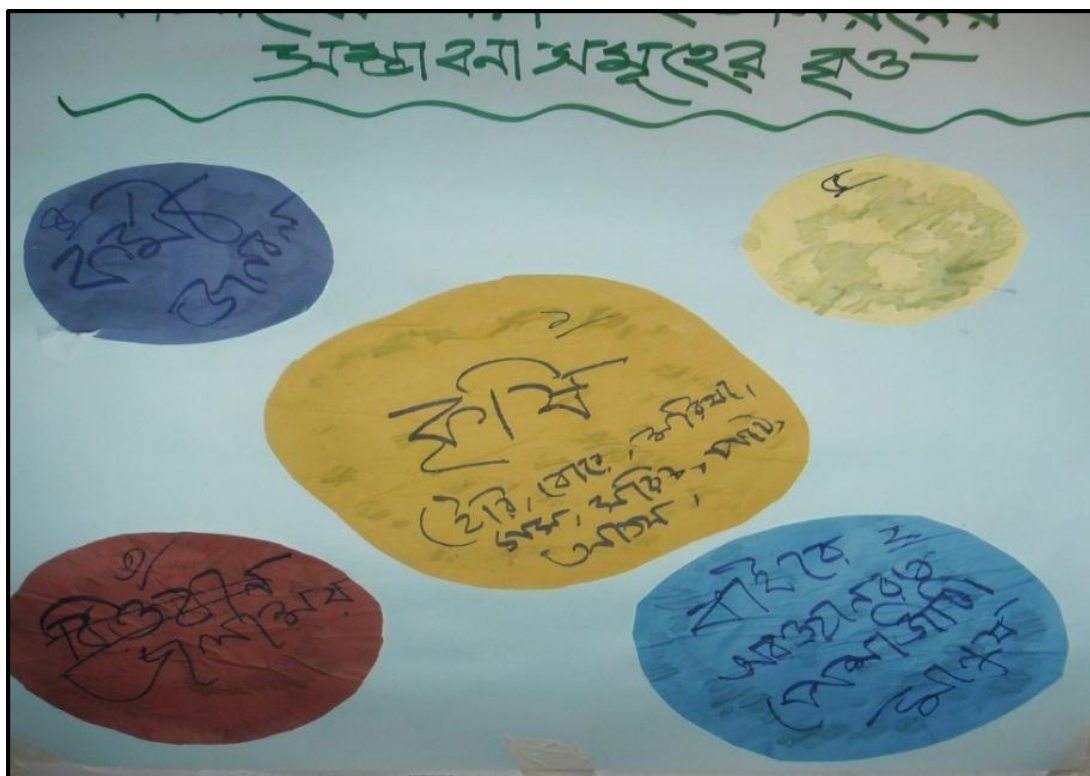
The PRA selected five major problems in the Problem Venn diagram:

1. Unavailability of switch gate and embankment that causes flood,
2. Transportation problem for the damaged road and the absence of paved (pucca) road,
3. Lack of emergency health services,
4. Unemployment,
5. Unavailability of the electric supply.

7.3.2 Potentials of Kamalerpara Union

Four major potentials identified by the participants in the Potentials Venn Diagram are the followings:

1. Agriculture (Rice, Chili, Wheat, Mustard seed, Jute, Sugar Cane),
2. Working people residing different districts,
3. Water bodies,
4. Manpower,



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 7.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Kamalerpara Union

7.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Kamalerpara Union

1. Unavailability of Switch Gate and Embankment

Change of the current of the river and lack of necessary allotment for constructing embankment and switch gate cause serious hamper to the people of this union. Consequently flood occurs; crop and transportation damage as well as people become homeless. People of Kamaler Para Union have necessary soil and man power to construct embankment and switch gate.

2. Transportation Problem

Destruction of river side as well as flood causes transportation problem in this union. Poor transportation problem effects various way in this union; taking emergency health service delays, uncertainty getting proper price of crop, obstacle going school and college and hindering industrialization. Ultimately, time costs for this problem. Optimistic people of this union think that they have enough manpower, sand and soil to make over this problem.

3. Health Service Problem

The third most excruciating problem to the people of the Kamaler Para Union is lack of proper health services. It occurs as the result of unavailability of hospital in this union. Besides, though

this union has community clinics but these clinics do not provide emergency health services. Consequently, number of death and disabled people are increasing day by day. Existing community clinic can be more modernized and upgraded to a modern hospital. Required land for establishing a new hospital or upgrading the clinic can be made available in this union.

| চিহ্নিত সমস্যা | প্রধান কারণ | প্রধান সমস্যা | সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাবনামূলক |
|--|---|--|--|
| ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. নোটিশ পত্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ৩. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ৩. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ৪. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র |
| ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ৩. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ৪. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ৩. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র |
| ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র |
| ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র | ১. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র ২. স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 7.4: Identified Problems, Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Kamalerpara Union

4. Unemployment

This union is affected by flood every year. For this reason agricultural activities remain stopped for almost six months and no industries are available to meet the productive activities of this locality which causes unemployment problem. Unemployment problem causes other problems. Number of drug addiction and criminality increases as the consequence of this problem. Kamaler Para Union has enough land for industrialization and available raw materials for handicraft industries.

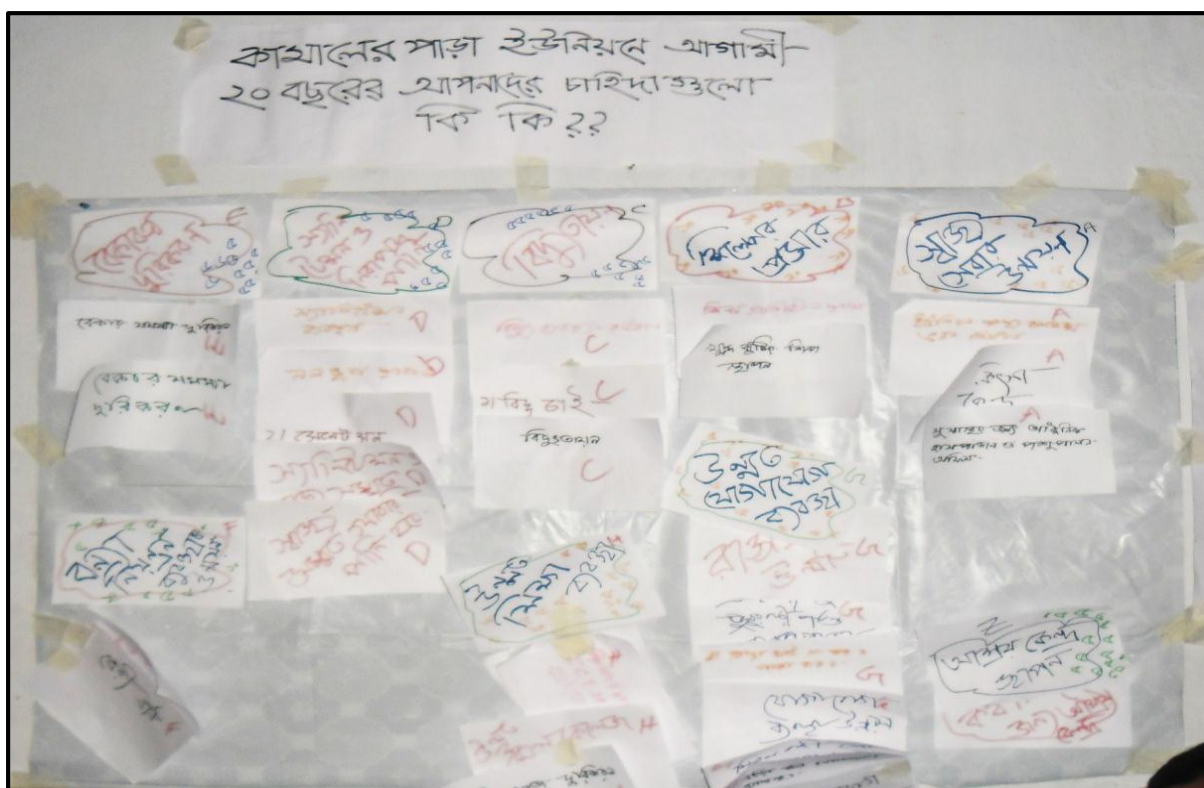
5. Unavailability of Electric Supply

Most of the area in this union lies in the flood prone area as well as river erosion. As a result electric supply can't spread out all over the union. Irrigation and education system hamper as well as building farm and industries hinder as the consequence of the lack of electricity supply.

People of this union have enough demand for this electricity and they think they can pay electricity bill.

7.4 Perceived Development Priorities

During the ToP Consensus Workshop, the PRA participants of Kamaler Para Union identified eight development needs for the short-term priorities, and these needs are - shelter construction for flood victims, flood control measures, healthcare service, sanitation and safe drinking water, improved transportation system, electricity installation, establishment of industries and standard educational system. It is also found that the participants perceived flood control measure, development of transportation system, expansion of industries, and development of educational facilities are to be continued as the mid-term and long-term needs.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 7.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Kamaler Para Union

Table 7.1: Kamaler Para Union's Development Needs and Priorities

| Short-term | | | | | | | | Mid-term | | | | Long-term | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Shelter Center for flood affected | Improved Flood Control System | Standard Educational System | Developed Health Service | Sanitation And pure drinking water | Developed Transportation System | Work Opportunity for All | Ensuring 100 % Electricity | Expansion of Industries | Standard Educational System | Improved Flood Control System | Developed Transportation System | Improved Flood Control System | Developed Transportation System | Standard Educational System | Expansion of Industries |
| Construct cyclone shelter for flood victims | River Embankment | Reduction of Illiteracy | Health service complex in Up | 100% Sanitation | Paved roads | Reduction Unemployment | Ensure electricity every house | Establishment of Industries | Reduction of Illiteracy | River Embankment | Paved roads | River Embankment | Paved roads | Reduction of Illiteracy | Establishment of Industries |
| | Sluice Gate | Well-functioning School and College | Hospital with all health services | Deep Tube well | Paved road from Shimulbari to Sarwar Masterbari | | | Establishment of Handicrafts industries | Well-functioning School and College | Sluice Gate | Roads maintenance | Sluice Gate | well transportation every from every house | Well-functioning School and College | Establishment of Handicrafts industries |
| | | Expansion of ICT for All School Students | Veterinary hospital | | Repair roads | | | | Expansion of ICT for All School Students | | | | Paved road from Shimulbari to Sarwar Masterbari | Expansion of ICT for All School Students | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

7.5 List of Participants

| কামারপারা ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| উপস্থিতির তালিকা | | | | | | |
| তারিখ: ২৬.০৬.২০১৫ | | | | | | |
| ক্রম নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ০১ | শ্রী: আমিনুল হক | চাষা/মজুর | ১ | গজারহাট | ০১৭১২-২৫৪৩৩৭ | শ্রী: আমিন |
| ০২ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইঞ্জিনিয়ার | - | গজারহাট | ০১৭১০-৩৪১৫১৫ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ০৩ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ইঞ্জিনিয়ার | ২ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০২৬৬৫২২৬৬২ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ০৪ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ৩ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০২৭২৭১৫৪৮০ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ০৫ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ৪ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০২৭২৭১৫৪৮০ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ০৬ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ৫ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০২৭১৬৬৬৬৬৪ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ০৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ৬ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০২৭১৬৬৬৬৬৬৪ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ০৮ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ৭ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ০৯ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ৮ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১০ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ৯ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১১ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১০ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১২ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১১ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১৩ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১২ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১৪ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১৩ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১৫ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১৪ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১৬ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১৫ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১৬ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১৮ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১৭ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ১৯ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১৮ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |
| ২০ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন | ই | ১৯ | জিহুলবাড়ী | ০১৭১৪৫২০৬৭ | শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

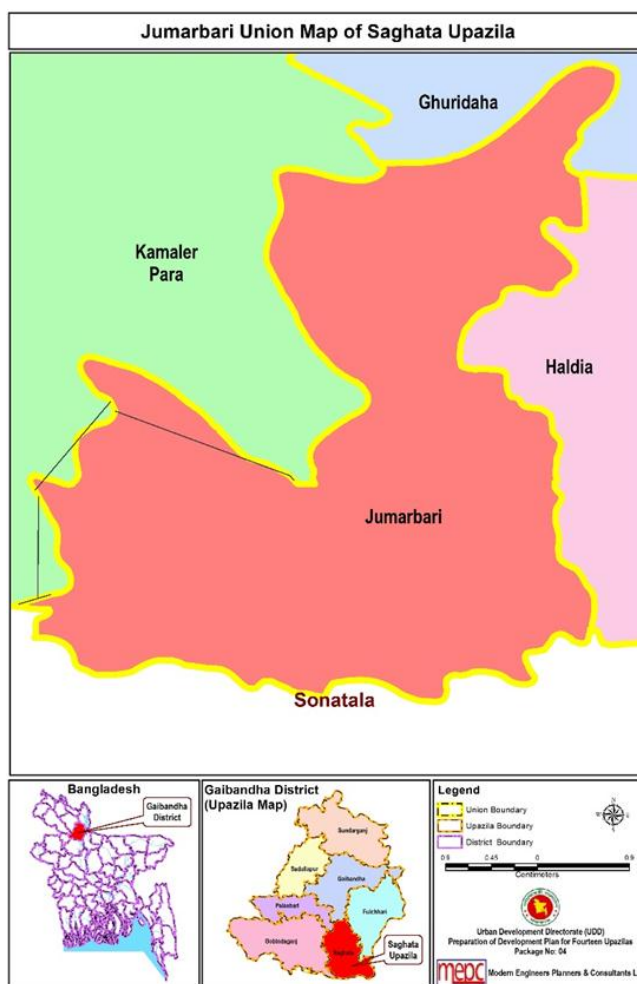
Figure 7.6: List of Participants of Kamaler Para Union

8. Jumarbari Union

8.1 Overview

Jumarbari Union is surrounded Ghuridaha Union in the north, Madhupur Union in the south and Haldia Union in the east and Kamaler Para Union in the west.

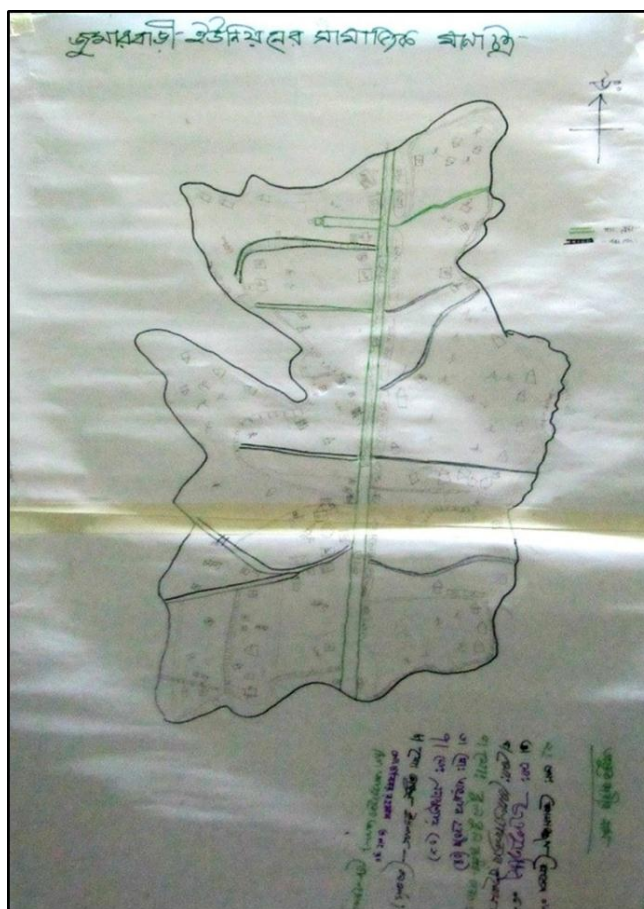
Map 8.1: Jumarbari Union of Saghata Upazila



Source: Field Survey, 2015

8.2 Spatial Aspect

Geographically the north and west side of the union, especially Jumarbari Union is the most flood-prone area for river erosion and the most affected wards are 2, 3, 5 and 6 no. wards. It is found from the Risk and Asset Map that half of the union in the west side of the river embankment and the residential homes, agricultural lands and roads are at risk and the people live in vulnerable condition. Many PRA participants of this union viewed that they do not more assets because disasters are the regular events of their lives. Agricultural land and crops are the main assets of Jumarbari union. There is also found some big swamps as asset of fisheries.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 8.1: Social Map of Jumarbari Union

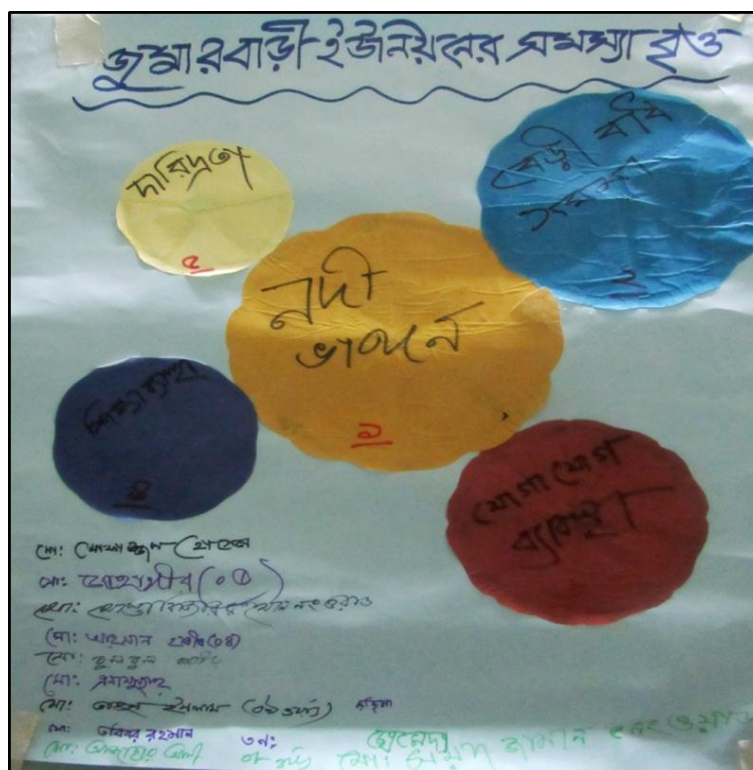
8.3 Major Problems and Potentials

8.3.1 Problems of Jumarbari Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Jumarbari Union first listed all of the following problems of their union:

1. River erosion,
2. Breakdown of river embankment,
3. Flood,
4. Drought,
5. Communication problem,
6. Low level of house land,
7. Water logging,
8. Electricity problem,
9. Sanitation problem,

10. Lack of sufficient medical facility,
11. Poverty,
12. Lack of educational institutions,
13. Lack of standard education,
14. Lack of tube-well.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 8.2: Problems Venn diagram of Jumarbari Union

The Venn diagram of problems shows five major problems of Jumarbari Union are:

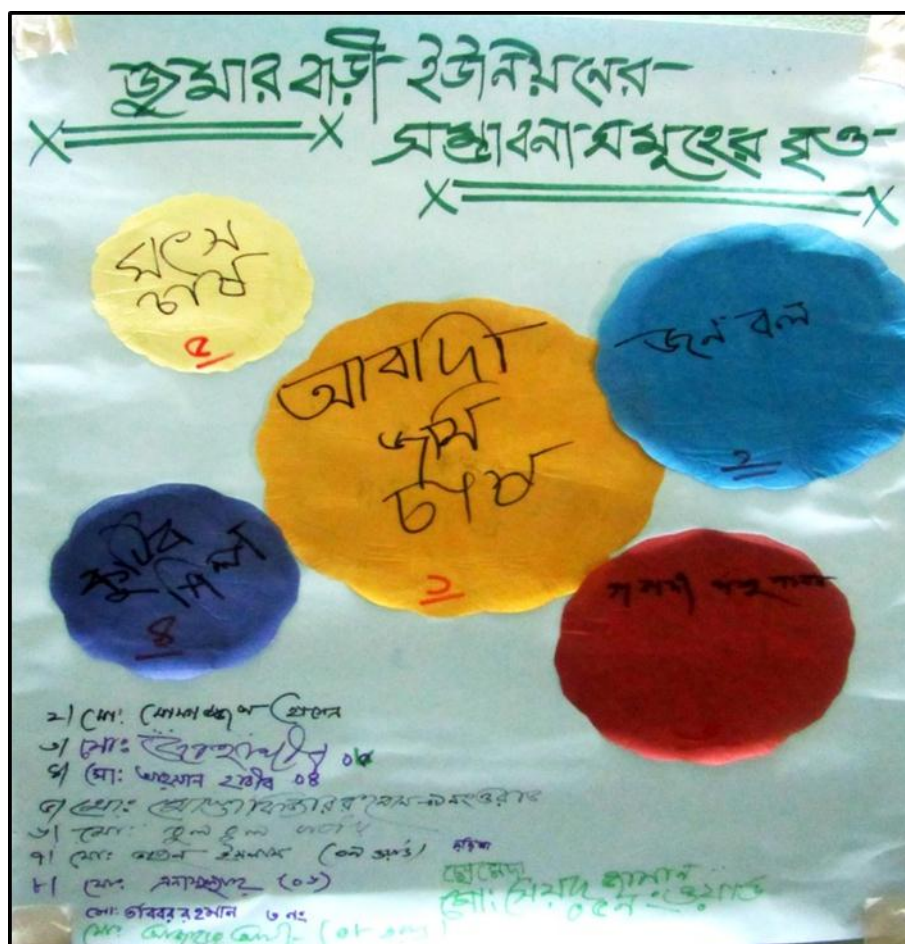
1. River erosion (Ward no 2, 3, 5, 6),
2. Breakdown of river embankment,
3. Communication problem,
4. Educational problem,
5. Poverty.

8.3.2 Potentials of Jumarbari Union

The major potentials of Jumarbari Union identified in the Venn Diagram are:

1. Agricultural land,
2. Manpower,
3. Livestock,

4. Cottage industry,
5. Fisheries.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 8.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Jumarbari Union

8.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Jumarbari Union

1. River Erosion

River erosion is the main key problem of Jumarbari Union. Ward no. 2, 3, 5 and 6 are affected by river erosion. Main reasons for river erosion are shallowness of river, high flow of seasonal water, no block in the bank of river and inadequate river embankment. As the consequence people of Jumarbari Union are suffering in various ways; such as, breakdown of house land, agricultural land and road and people being helpless. There are two potentials for river erosion. They are- manpower and river embankment.

| চিহ্নিত সমস্যা | প্রধান কারণসমূহ | প্রভাবসমূহ | সংশ্লিষ্ট সমস্যা |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| ১। নদী বেঁধন - ১০.১০.১২ | ১। নদীর অসামঞ্জস্যতা ২। জলস্রোতের কমে যাওয়া ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জলস্রোতের কমে যাওয়া ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জলস্রোতের কমে যাওয়া ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব |
| ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ১০.১০.১২ | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব |
| ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ১০.১০.১২ | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব |
| ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ১০.১০.১২ | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব | ১। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ২। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৩। জীবাশ্মের অভাব ৪। জীবাশ্মের অভাব |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 8.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Jumarbari Union

2. River Embankment Problem

Main reasons for river embankment problem are flood, weak river embankment blocks, and improper river management. As a result people sufferings from crop damage, house sinking, river erosion and communication problem. To solve the problem people of Jumarbari Union have existing weak river embankment and manpower.

3. Communication Problem

Communication problem is one of the key troubles of Jumarbari Union. Main reasons for communication problem are katcha road, low level of road, insufficient allotment and lack of accountability in road projects. As the consequence people are suffering in various ways; such as, problem in communication with town, marketing problem, misery to go educational institution and problem in emergency medical service. There are two potentials for communication problem. They are- some katcha-pucca roads and manpower.

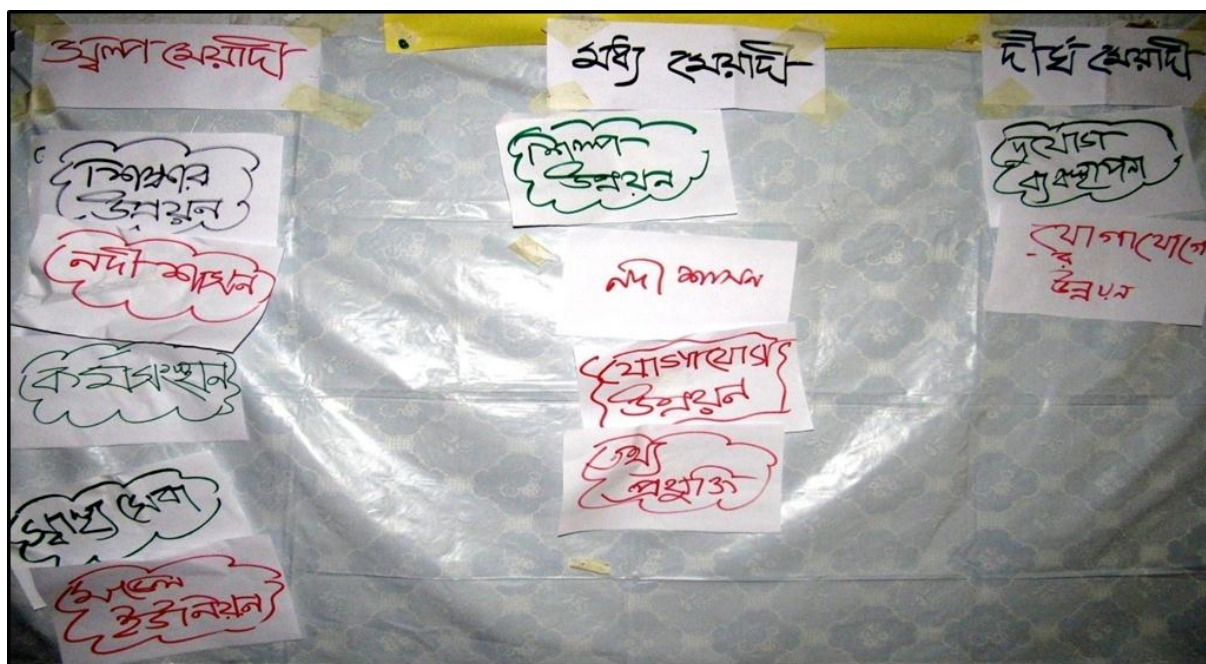
4. Educational Problem

Education problem is one of the main problems of Jumarbari Union. The reasons behind this problem are lack of accountability in educational projects, not appointing qualified teachers, lack of government educational institution (high school, college, technical institution), and

5. Poverty

8.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The ToP Consensus Workshop on development needs and priorities at Jumarbari Union selects disaster management as the long-term goal. The PRA participants perceive to have educational development, river erosion control, health service improvement and model union development in the short-term, while they want Information Technology (IT), improved communication system, industrial development and also river erosion prevention as the medium term.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 8.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Jumarbari Union

Table 8.1: Jumarbari Unions Development Needs and Priorities

| Short Term | | | | | Mid Term | | | | Long Term |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Educational development</i> | <i>River erosion</i> | <i>Employment</i> | <i>Health service</i> | <i>Model union</i> | <i>River erosion</i> | <i>Information technology</i> | <i>Developed communication system</i> | <i>Industrial development</i> | <i>Disaster management</i> |
| No illiterate people | River embankment | Employment | Healthy toilet for every house | Model union | Prevention of river erosion | | Road for every home | Industry establishment | Instrument arrangement for disaster preparedness |
| Education for all | Prevent river erosion | Emancipation from poverty | Sufficient medical service capability | 3-5 storied UP building | River embankment | | Bridge in Jamuna river | Industrialization with natural gas | Equipment arrangement for disaster preparedness |
| University | | Jute mill | Improvement of medical treatment | | | | | | Disaster response and protection |
| College | | Cottage industry for every home | Use of pure water | | | | | | |
| Girls college | | Improvement of poor | | | | | | | |
| 100% education | | Cheap good communication for all | | | | | | | |
| Opportunity of higher education | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

8.5 List of Participants

জুমারবারী ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA)
উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থান: জুমার বারী ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ তারিখ: ২৩/০৬/২০১৫ সময়: ১০:০০ টা

| ক্রঃ নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| ০১ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | চলুকা | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৪২০৫১৩৭১০ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০২ | শ্রীমান মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর | সহকারী | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৭২৪-৩৩০২০৪ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০৩ | শ্রীমান মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর | ই.সি.সি.সি. | ০৪ | জামুদা | | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০৪ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৭৭৭৩০৭৪২৬ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০৫ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | সহকারী | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৪৩৭-৭৫৭৭৫৭ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০৬ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | সহকারী | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৭৫৭৭৪৬৩২৫ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০৭ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | সহকারী | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৪২০৫৪০৬৬৬ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০৮ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | সহকারী | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৭৬৬-৬৬৬৬৬৬ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ০৯ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | সহকারী | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৭২৫২৫০৬৭ | (স্বাক্ষর) |
| ১০ | শ্রীমান মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলী | সহকারী | ০৪ | জামুদা | ০১৭৪০০২০৩৪১ | (স্বাক্ষর) |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

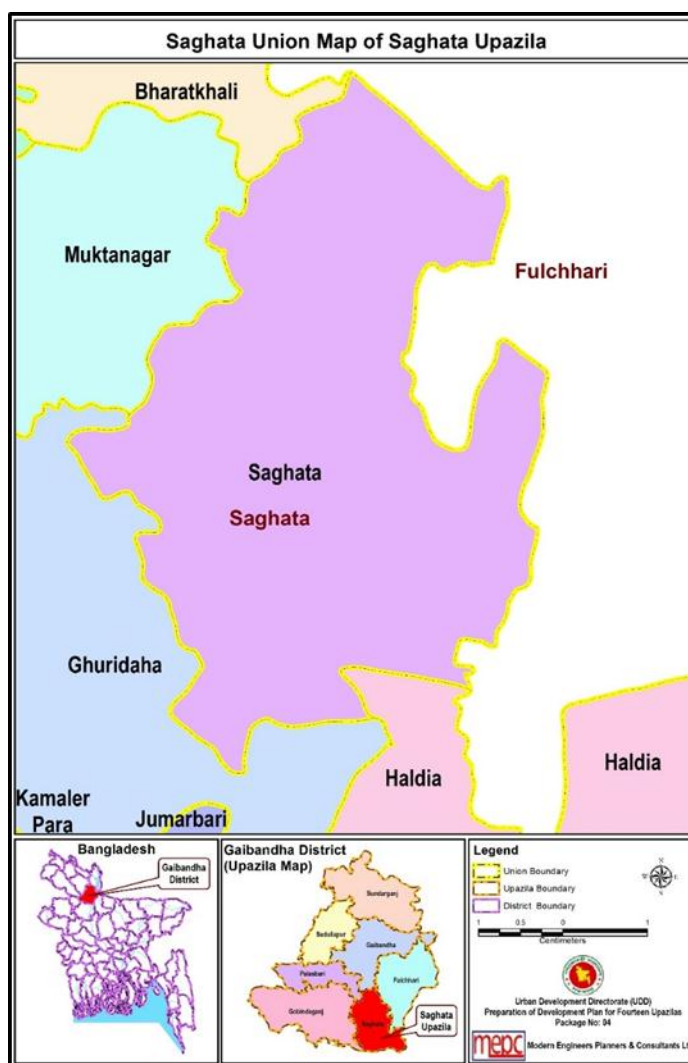
Figure 8.6: List of Participants of Jumarbari Union

9. Saghata Union

9.1 Overview

Saghata Union is surrounded by Bharatkhalai Union in the north, Ghuridaha Union and Haldia Union are in the south, Muktinagar Union in the west and the Jamuna River in the east.

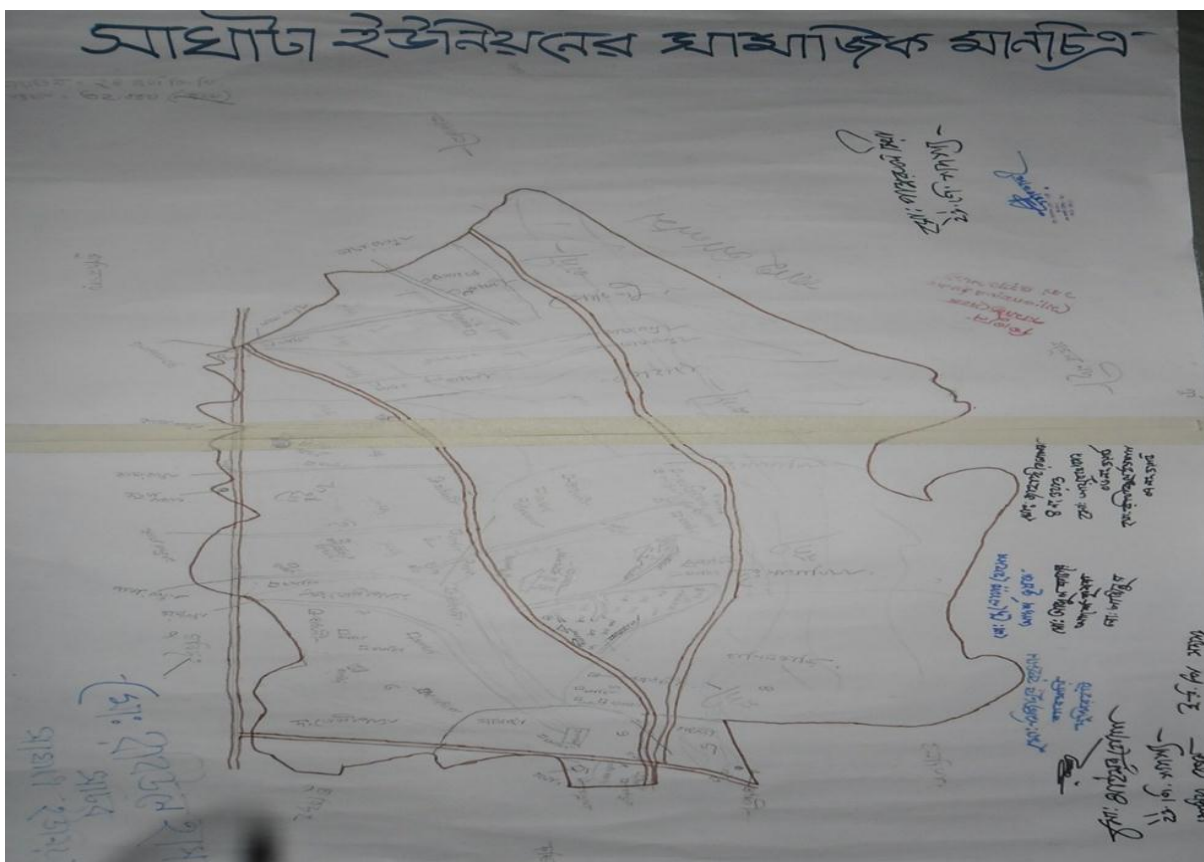
Map 9.1: Saghata Union of Saghata Upazila



Source: Field Survey, 2015

9.2 Spatial Aspect

Total land space of this union is 24 square km. Total number of population of this union is 32,000. The eastern side of the Saghata Union is the most flood prone area. Agricultural land and fisheries are the potential resources of this locality. The union did not have any Risks and Assets Map.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 9.1: Social Map of Saghata Union

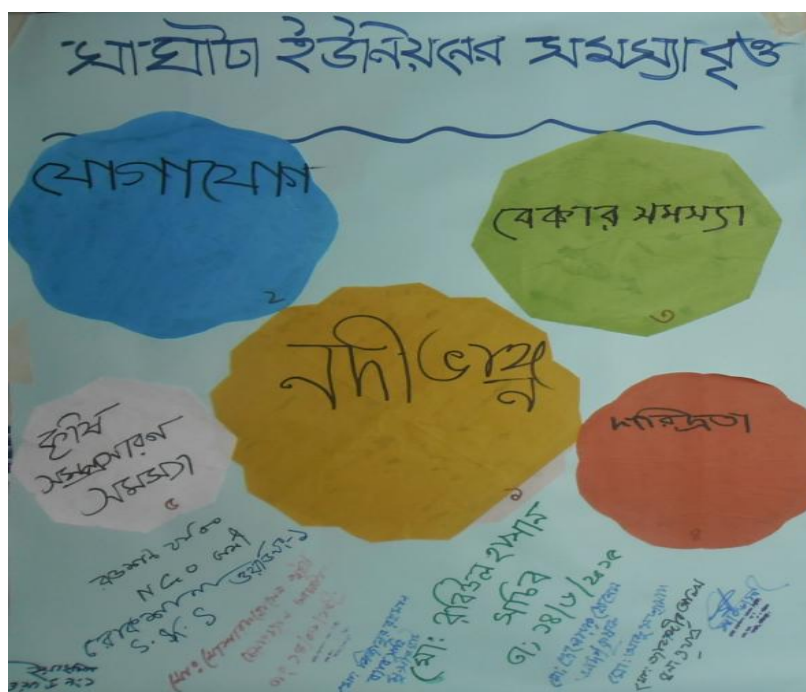
9.3 Major Problems and Potentials

9.3.1 Problems of Saghata Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Saghata Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. River Erosion,
2. Poor transportation system (damaged roads, katcha roads),
3. No ambulance service,
4. No factories,
5. Unemployment problem (both male, female),
6. No cold storage,
7. Lack of school, college and Madrasha,
8. Low homestead,
9. Electricity supply problem,
10. Irrigation problem,
11. Poverty,

12. Problem getting health services (necessary and emergency services are not available in this union, doctor does not present all the time),
13. Water logging (no available switch gate),
14. No rehabilitation center,
15. No farms,
16. No vocational training center,
17. No bridge (Fulchhari to Bahadurbad),
18. High agricultural production cost (Adulterated fertilizer, pesticide and irrigation cost for the unavailability of the electricity),
19. Lack of supporting tools and protection for combating flood. (no boat; robbery and thievery rise for insufficient protection),
20. No waste management system.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 9.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Saghata Union

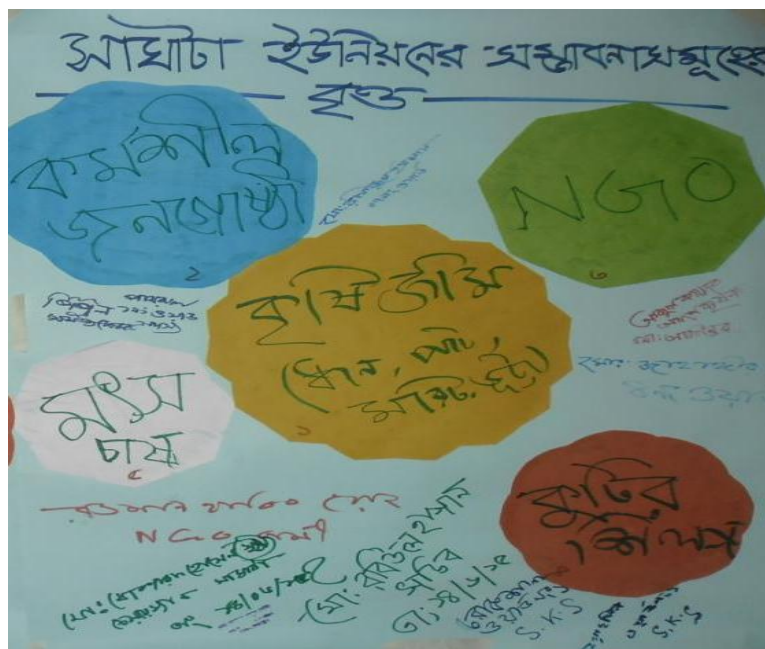
The participants' identified five most important problems:

1. River erosion,
2. Transportation problem for the damaged road and the absence of paved road,
3. Unemployment,
4. Poverty,
5. Lack of essential agricultural facilities.

9.3.2 Potentials of Saghata Union

The major potentials of Saghata Union from Venn diagram are:

1. Agriculture (Rice, Chili, Jute, Corn),
2. Manpower,
3. Significant number of NGOs,
4. Handicraft industries,
5. Fisheries.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 9.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Saghata Union

9.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Saghata Union

1. River erosion

River erosion is the most dangerous problem faced by the people of the Saghata Union. High current as well as low depth of the river causes river erosion frequently. Result of the river erosion; homestead, crop, educational and others institutions, transportation system and ultimately poverty increased, is unbearable to the people of this locality. People of the Saghata Union believe that they might use their manpower, sand, woods and bamboos for building embankment when they get sufficient government allowance.

2. Transportation Problem

Saghata Union's people face terrible problem for poor transportation system because of the effect of frequent flood, lack of repairing and unavailability of embankment. Crop damages,

emergency health service access hampers and agro based marketing disturbs as the consequence of the poor transportation problem. People of this union think that they have enough roads those are needed to repair. Their hopeful mind informed that their manpower and soil might be used as their potentials for the remedy of this problem.

| চিহ্নিত সমস্যা | প্রধান কারণ | প্রধান প্রভাব | সংশ্লিষ্ট সম্ভাবনা |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| ১. নদী প্রদূষণ | * প্রাচীন বসতি * নদী তীর (কি) | * বসতি বাড়ির স্রাব * কৃষি অসুবিধা * কৃষি পাতকীয় নষ্ট * কৃষি পাতকীয় নষ্ট * যোগাযোগ বিচ্ছিন্ন * দূষণের কারণ | ১. জীবন ২. জাতি ৩. বাস, জাতি |
| ২. যোগাযোগ | * বসতির কারণ * জেলা সড়ক থেকে * বসতি নির্মাণ করা নেই | * স্থানীয় মানুষ নষ্ট * জেলা সড়ক থেকে * বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না | * প্রচুর জীবন * জাতি * জেলা সড়ক থেকে * বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না |
| ৩. বসতির সমস্যা | → জনসংখ্যার অধিক → নদী প্রদূষণের ফলে → বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না → জনসংখ্যার অধিক | → দূষণের কারণ → জেলা সড়ক থেকে → বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না | → প্রচুর জীবন → জাতি → জেলা সড়ক থেকে → বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না |
| ৪. দূষণ | * নদী প্রদূষণ * জেলা সড়ক থেকে * বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না | * দূষণের কারণ * জেলা সড়ক থেকে * বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না | * প্রচুর জীবন * জাতি * জেলা সড়ক থেকে * বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না |
| ৫. স্থানীয় সমস্যা | → স্থানীয় মানুষ নষ্ট → নদী প্রদূষণের ফলে → বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না → জনসংখ্যার অধিক | → দূষণের কারণ → জেলা সড়ক থেকে → বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না | → প্রচুর জীবন → জাতি → জেলা সড়ক থেকে → বাসের স্রাব করা যায় না |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 9.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Saghata Union

3. Unemployment

Unemployment problem is another dominating problem in Saghata Union. Most of the time in a year agricultural activities remain stooled for river erosion. Besides this, over population, the absence of industries, proper vocational training and insufficient capital keep the majority of this union's people unemployed. Unemployment causes severe impact on this union. Poverty level along with criminality (thievery, robbery and drug addiction) is being increased as the result of unemployment problem. They have enough land space for industrialization and agricultural farm. They also see handicraft industries and fisheries as their potentials to eradicate this problem.

4. Poverty

River erosion, unemployment and over population of this union are the main factor for being poor. As a result most of the people are facing problem to meet their basic needs and social disorganization increases as criminality and drug addiction increase. NGO's loan for economic

5. Barriers to Agricultural Expansion

Irrigation problem for the lack of electric supply, unavailability of high quality pesticide and fertilizer, difficulty getting agricultural loan, unavailability of machineries and equipment for testing soil and deprivation from getting proper price of the products are the main barriers to agricultural expansion. Consequently, farmers' indifference is being increased day by day to continue agricultural production. Agriculture based manpower and lands are available potentiality for the agriculture expansion in this union.

At the ToP Consensus Workshop, the PRA participants of Saghat Union identified 5 development priorities for the short-term period, 5 in the mid-term planning needs and 4 in the long-term needs (Table 9.1). They placed industrialization from short-term, medium-term and long-term; modern health system development and eradication of unemployment problem in the short- and mi-term goals; transportation system development in both medium- and long-term; and education system development in the medium and long term development needs (Table 9.1). In the short-term needs, they also included river erosion control and electricity for all villages as two other priorities (Table 9.1).

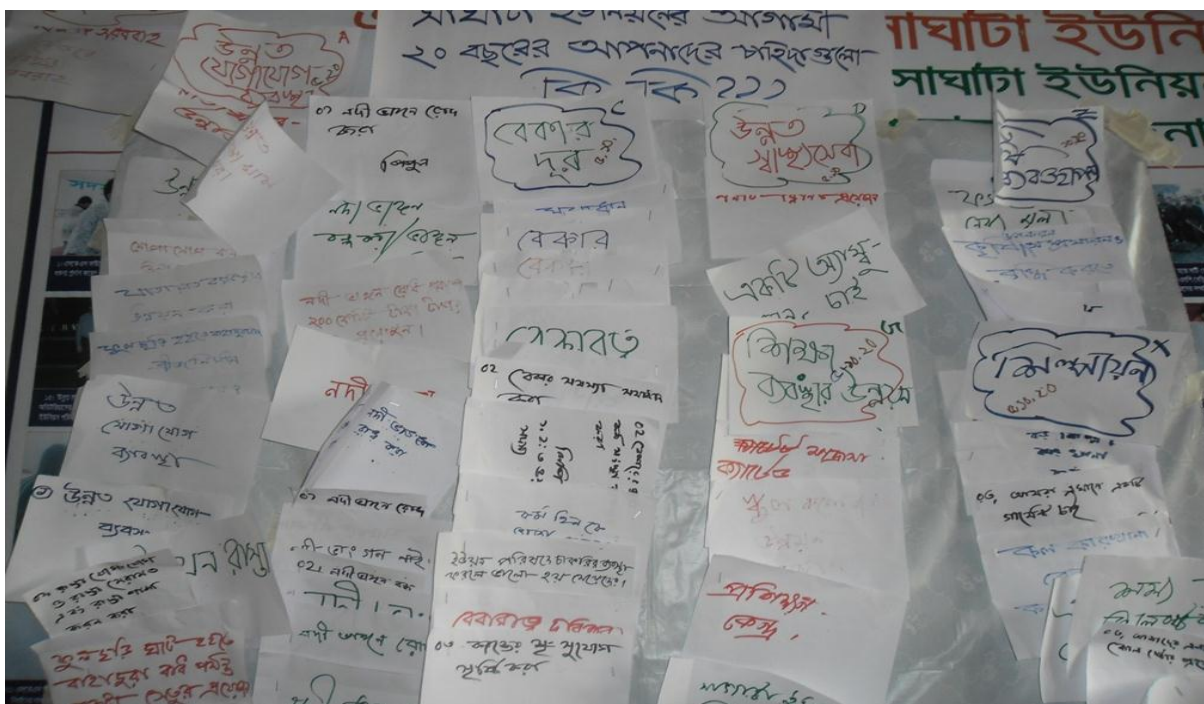


Figure 9.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Saghata Union

Table 9.1: Saghata Union's Development Needs and Priorities

| Short-Term | | | | | | Mid-Term | | | | | | Short-Term | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Industrialization | Mitigation of unemployment problem | Modern Health Service | River Control | Improved Transportation System | 100 % Electric Supply | Well Established Educational System | Developed Agricultural production and marketing system | Industrialization | Improved Transportation System | Modern Health Service | Mitigation of unemployment problem | Developed Agricultural production and marketing system | Industrialization | Improved Transportation System | Well Established Educational System |
| Mini garment factory establishment | Creating work opportunity for women in UP | Ambulance | Prevent river erosion | Bridge construction (Fulchori to Bahadurabad) | All over the union | Training centre | Cold storage | Mini Garments Establishment | Bridge construction (Fulchori to Bahadurabad) | Ambulance | Creating work opportunity for women in UP | Cold storage | Mini Garments Establishment | Bridge construction (Fulchori to Bahadurabad) | Training Centre |
| Mill and factory establishment | Ensure work opportunity for all people | Well-functioning community clinic in every village | Need allocated budget for controlling riverbanks | Repaired roads, and paved roads | | Cadet Madrasha | Proper price of products | Mill and Factory Establishment | Repaired roads | well-functioning community clinic in every village | Ensure work opportunity for all people | ensuring proper price of products | Mill and Factory Establishment | Repaired roads, expand network, and paved road | Cadet Madrasha |
| | | | | | | Developed school and College | Agro support system | | | | | Agro support system | | | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

9.5 List of Participants

| <p style="text-align: center;">সাগহাটা ইউনিয়নের পি.আর.এ (PRA) উপস্থিতির তালিকা</p> | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| তারিখ: ১৪.০৬.১৫ | | | সময়: ১১:০০ | | | |
| ক্রম নং | নাম | পেশা | ওয়ার্ড নং | গ্রাম | মোবাইল নং | স্বাক্ষর |
| ০১ | শ্রী: মাসুদুল হক (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ২ | গোচাঁদ | ০১৭৬-৬১৩৭২৫ | |
| ০২ | শ্রী: বারিদুল হক (বারি) | ইউপি মাষ্টার | | দা. কুলা | ০১৭৮-১৯৯১৭ | বাহাদুর |
| ০৩ | শ্রী: মিলি (মিলি ম. মাসুদ) | | ২.২.৬. | গোচাঁদ | ০১৭৩৩১৪৫৯ | মিলি |
| ০৪ | শ্রী: আব্দুল হক (আব্দুল হক) | চাকর | ২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৭০২৪০৪০ | আব্দুল হক |
| ০৫ | শ্রী: বারিদুল হক (বারি) | চাকর | ০৭ | দা. মাসুদ | ০১৭১৭৬২৬১০৭ | বারি |
| ০৬ | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম (জাহাঙ্গীর) | চাকর | ০৪ | দা. মাসুদ | ০১৭৫৪২৯৮১৭ | জাহাঙ্গীর |
| ০৭ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ২ | গোচাঁদ | ০১৭৩৩১৪৫৯৩ | মাসুদ |
| ০৮ | শ্রী: আব্দুল হক (আব্দুল হক) | চাকর | ০৬ | দা. মাসুদ | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | আব্দুল হক |
| ০৯ | শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর আলম (জাহাঙ্গীর) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৩২৭৬২৫ | জাহাঙ্গীর |
| ১০ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০৪ | দা. মাসুদ | ০১৭১৪৫১২৩৬৫ | মাসুদ |
| ১১ | শ্রী: কাদের | চাকর | ০১ | দা. মাসুদ | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | কাদের |
| ১২ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৩২৭৬২৫ | মাসুদ |
| ১৩ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ১৪ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ১৫ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ১৬ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ১৭ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ১৮ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ১৯ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ২০ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ২১ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ২২ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ২৩ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ২৪ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |
| ২৫ | শ্রী: মাসুদ আলম (মাসুদ) | চাকর | ০২ | কুলা | ০১৭১৮১৮১১০২ | মাসুদ |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

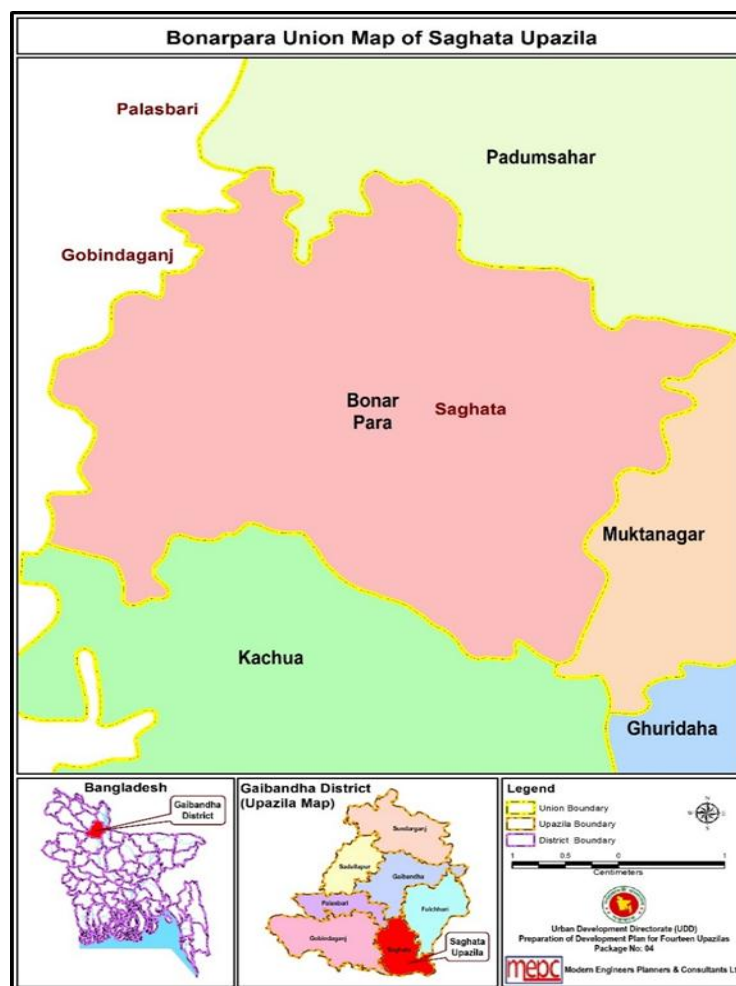
Figure 9.6: List of Participant of Saghata Union

10. Bonarpara Union

10.1 Overview

Bonarpara Union is surrounded by Padumsahar Union in the north side, Muktinagar Union in the east, Kachua Union in the south, and the Bangali River in the west.

Map 10.1: Bonarpara Union Map of Saghata Upazila



Source: Field Survey, 2015

10.2 Spatial Aspect

Total area of this union is 22.92 sq. km. Total number of population of this union is 45,820. Bonarpara Union is flood prone area in the southern side for the absence of embankment. Agricultural land is the only one potential resource for the people of this locality. Due to the absence of Risk and Asset map of the Union, risks and assets cannot be listed from existing sources. PRA findings and fieldwork reveal that the assets include 22 hectors swamps and canals and 420 hectors cropland. There are one union information and service center, one union

land office, one post office, 20 km. pucca roads, 30 km katcha roads and 10 deep tube-wells in Bonarpara Union.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 10.1: Social Map of Bonarpara Union

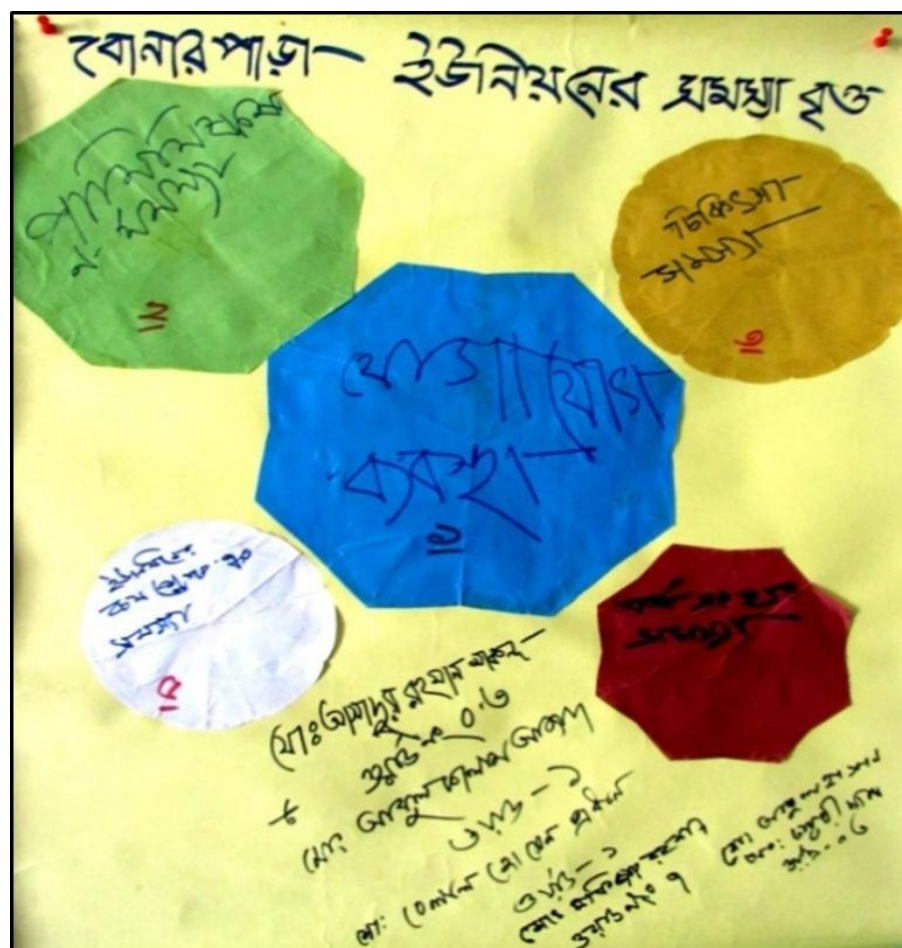
10.3 Major Problems and Potentials

10.3.1 Problems of Bonarpara Union

In the problem-identification session, PRA participants of Bonarpara Union first listed all of the following problems of their Union:

1. Communication problem,
2. Insufficient medical facility,

3. Old union complex building,
4. Water logging,
5. Lack of working sector,
6. River erosion,
7. Lack of institutional infrastructure,
8. Poverty,
9. No allotment for repair of educational institutions,
10. Police station is far away from union,
11. No passenger shed in the stand,
12. Low level of honorarium for Union Parishad member,
13. Problem of electricity,
14. No industries,
15. Problem of public toilet.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 10.2: Problems Venn Diagram of Bonarpara Union

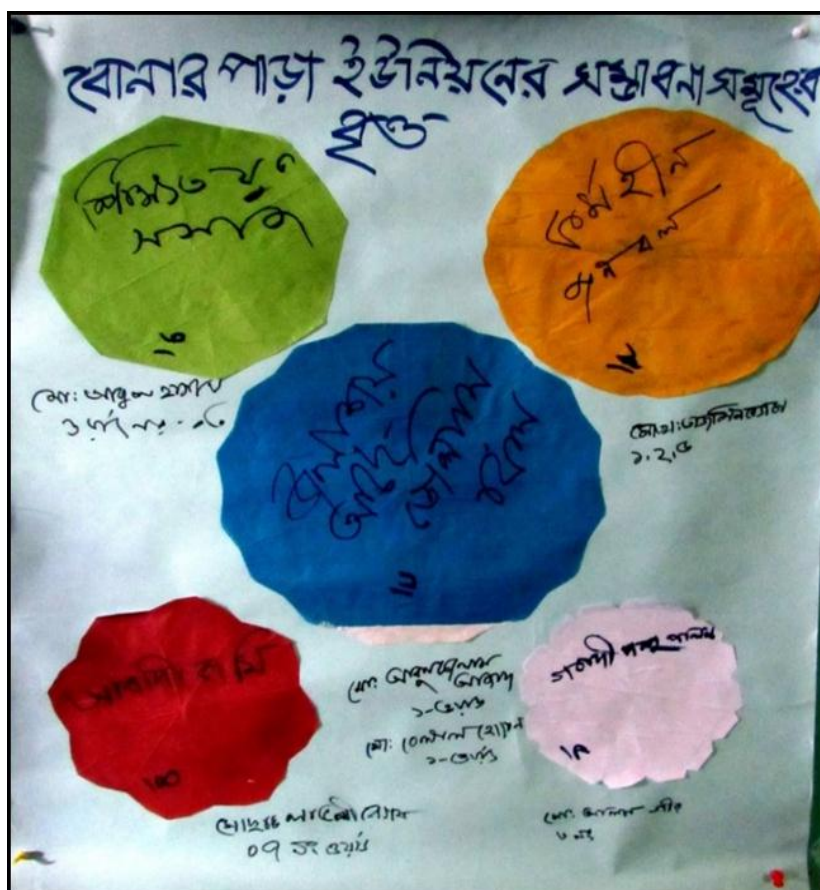
The major problems of Bonarpara Union (from the Venn diagram of problems) are:

1. Communication problem (Ward-3, 7, 8 and 9),
2. Water logging,
3. Insufficient medical facility,
4. Lack of working sector,
5. Old/Risky Union Complex Building.

10.3.2 Potentials of Bonarpara Union

The major potentials of Bonarpara Union from Venn diagram are:

1. Water bodies,
2. Uncultivated agricultural land,
3. Educated youth,
4. Unemployed general people,
5. Livestock.



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 10.3: Potentials Venn Diagram of Bonarpara Union

10.3.3 Major Problems, Causes, Effects and Relevant Potentials of Bonarpara Union

1. Communication Problem

Communication problem is the main key trouble of Bonarpara Union. Ward no. 3, 7, 8 and 9 are mostly affected by communication problem. Main reasons for communication problem are katcha road, weak condition of bridge and culvert and problem in embankment. As the consequence people of Bonarpara Union are suffering in various ways; such as, bad effect in business, misery to go educational institution, problem in emergency medical service, economic loss and time loss. There are two potentials for communication problem. They are- unemployed people and cheap labor.

| চিহ্নিত সমস্যা | প্রধান কারণসমূহ | প্রভাবসমূহ | অনুল্লিষ্ট সমস্যা |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ১। মাঝারি সড়ক ৩, ৭, ৮, ৯ | ১। ইমিউন কর্মকাণ্ডে অগ্রগতি ২। বন্য পোস্ত ৩। ব্রীচ কাটা ৪। ক্রী-সিউ এমআ ৫। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু ৬। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। অসম্পূর্ণ সড়ক ২। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু ৩। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু ৪। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু ৫। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু ৬। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু | ১। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু ২। অসম্পূর্ণ সেতু |
| ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |
| ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |
| ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |
| ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |
| ৬। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |
| ৭। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |
| ৮। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |
| ৯। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৩। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৪। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ৫। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ | ১। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ ২। পল্লভাট্টা এমআ |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Figure 10.4: Identified Problems, their Causes and Effects with Relevant Potentials of Bonarpara Union

2. Water Logging

Main reasons for water logging are no canal route, drainage problem, low land, no effective step and garbage problem. As a results water logging brings some suffering for them. These are rapid increase of mosquito and flee, increase of disease and unhygienic environment. To overcome the problem of water logging people of Bonarpara Union have two potential such as, canal and swamp and local government.

3. Insufficient Medical Facility

The main reasons behind insufficient medical facility are lack of enough skilled doctors, communication problems, lack of modern medical equipment and machine and insufficient medicine. As a result people of Bonarpara Union are sufferings from different problems, such as- loss of time and money, deprivation from service and death. To solve the problem of insufficient medical facility people have maternity center, community clinic and hospital as potentials.

4. Lack of Working Sector

Reasons for lack of working sector are no industry, low education rate and lack of training center. In this regards lack of working sector brings misery like- economic loss and dependency. To solve the problem of lack of working sector people of Bonarpara Union have some resources such as fisheries, livestock farms and a women sewing center.

5. Old/Risky Union Complex Building

Main problem for new building establishment is the land problem. As a results public suffer from interrupted service and over crowd. There is no potential for old union complex building.

10.4 Perceived Development Priorities

The ToP (technology of participation consensus workshop) on development needs and priorities identified under short-term (within five years), mid-term (within ten years) and long-term (within twenty years) basis. PRA participants of Bonarpara Union identified most of the development goals (advance medical service, generate employment, install drainage system, advance irrigation system and establish religious institutions) to accomplish in five years. They want improvement of communication system in the mid-term and establish the Union as a model union as a long-term vision.

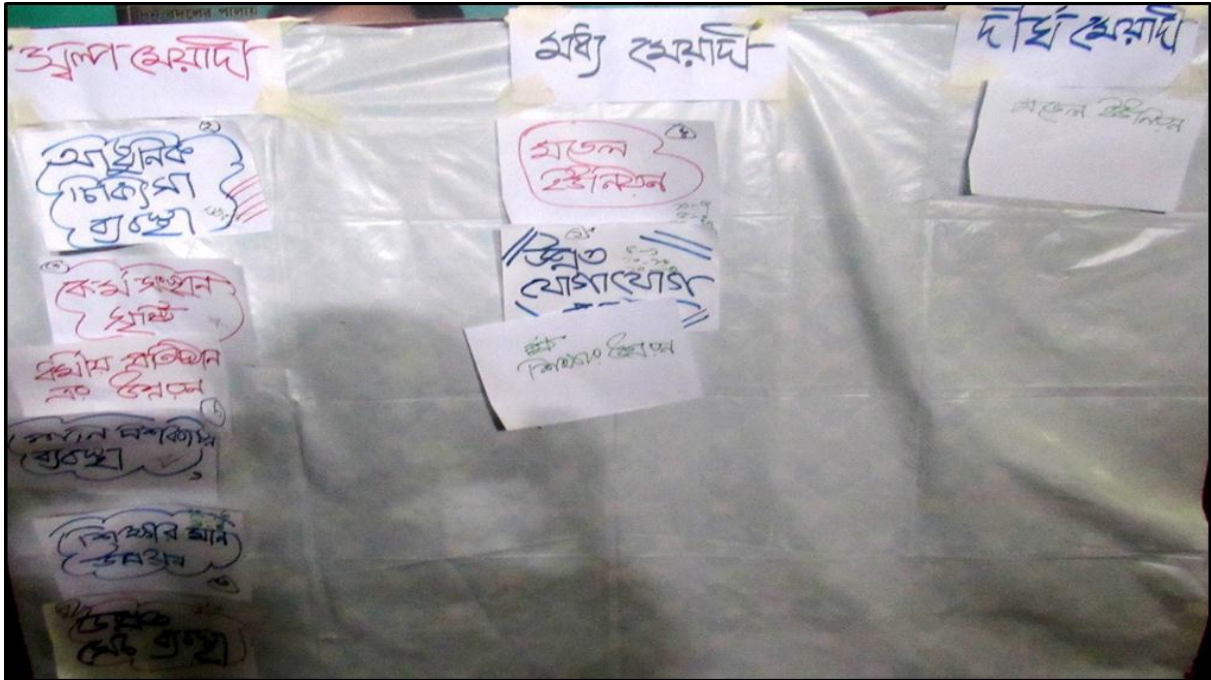


Figure 10.5: Development Priorities for Next 20 years of Bonarpara Union

Table 10.1. Bonarpara Union's Development Needs and Priorities

| Short Term | | | | | | Mid Term | Long Term |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Advanced Medical Service System</i> | <i>Employment</i> | <i>Drainage System</i> | <i>Development of Education</i> | <i>Advanced Irrigation System</i> | <i>Development of Religious Institutions</i> | <i>Development of Communication System</i> | <i>Model Union</i> |
| Medical center | Fisheries project | Drain | Educational institution | Need of irrigation | Mosque | Pucca road | Union complex building |
| Hospital | Poverty alleviation | Quick removal of water | Ensure education for all | Drain | Temple | Culvert | Digital union |
| Clinic | | | | | Repair of Madrasha | Bridge | |
| Improved medical service | | | | | | Sluice gate | |
| | | | | | | River embankment | |
| | | | | | | Pucca road | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015